

# PREPARATION FOR ARMED FORCES DEPLOYMENTS, PROCESSES, AND METHODS OF FINANCING OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

## PRZYGOTOWANIE PRZERZUTÓW SIŁ ZBROJNYCH, PROCESY I METODY FINANSOWANIA W REPUBLICIE BUŁGARII

Elitsa Petrova<sup>1</sup>  
Nikolay Nichev<sup>2</sup>

NATIONAL MILITARY UNIVERSITY, BULGARIA

**Abstract:** The Bulgarian strategy for international crisis management is not limited by national boundaries after Bulgaria's accession to NATO and the European Union. It appears as part of the efforts of all allies. Risks and threats to the security of the Republic of Bulgaria and its citizens largely match or are similar to those that threaten other countries in the EU and NATO. The dynamics of the existing and emerging threats is expressed in the processes of improving international political and military security environment, in reducing the probability of military aggression against the Republic of Bulgaria, and in the appearance of new risks and threats to citizens and society such as transnational crime. It requires a new approach to international crisis management.

The article analyzes the place of the army in the operations of international crisis management as part of the security and defense policy of the Republic of Bulgaria, characteristics of the participation of the armed forces in international crisis-management operations and financial resources and financing units within international crisis management operation.

**Streszczenie:** Po akcesji do NATO i UE bułgarska strategia zarządzania kryzysowego nie jest ograniczona narodowymi granicami. Przejawia się to jako część wysiłku całego sojuszu. Zagrożenia i ryzyko dla bezpieczeństwa Republiki Bułgarskiej są silnie dopasowane i podobne do tych, jakie dotyczą

---

<sup>1</sup> Elitsa Stoyanova Petrova is Associated Professor at National Military University "Vassil Levski", Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria. Her research interests are in the field of management, staff motivation, organizational behavior, management of security systems etc. She is author of over than 90 scientific publications, including monographs, textbooks, studio, over 60 articles and papers in specialized Bulgarian and international scientific journals.

Elitsa Stoyanova Petrova jest profesorem nadzwyczajnym na Narodowym Uniwersytecie Wojskowym im. Vasila Levskiego, Veliko Tarnovo, Bułgaria. Jej zainteresowania badawcze dotyczą zarządzania, motywacji zachowań organizacyjnych, zarządzania systemami bezpieczeństwa itd. Jest autorką ponad 90 publikacji naukowych, w tym monografii, podręczników, ponad 60 artykułów i referatów w wyspecjalizowanych bułgarskich i międzynarodowych czasopismach naukowych.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel Assoc. Prof. Nikolay Nichev is Deputy Dean of the Land forces Faculty of Vasil Levski National Military University, Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria. The research interests are in the field of humanitarian operations and military logistics. He is an author of numerous publications at home and abroad, of which monograph, 5 textbooks and more than 40 scientific and research articles.

Płk Nikolay Nichev jest profesorem nadzwyczajnym i prodziekanem Wydziału Sił Lądowych na Narodowym Uniwersytecie Wojskowym im. Vasila Levskiego, Veliko Tarnovo, Bułgaria. Jego zainteresowania badawcze obejmują obszar operacji humanitarnych i logistyki wojskowej. Jest autorem licznych publikacji w kraju i za granicą, w tym monografii, 5 podręczników i ponad 40 artykułów naukowych i badawczych.

pozostałe państwa UE i NATO. Dynamika istniejących i powstających zagrożeń wyraża się w procesie poprawy polityki międzynarodowej i międzynarodowego środowiska bezpieczeństwa, w redukcji prawdopodobieństwa militarnej agresji przeciw Republice Bułgarii oraz pojawieniem się nowych rodzajów ryzyka i zagrożeń dla obywateli i społeczeństwa, takich jak przestępczość międzynarodowa. Niniejszy artykuł poddaje analizie miejsce wojska w międzynarodowych operacjach zarządzania kryzysowego jako elementu bezpieczeństwa i obronności Republiki Bułgarskiej, charakteryzuje udział armii, zasobów finansowych oraz jednostek finansowych w międzynarodowych operacjach zarządzania kryzysowego.

**Keywords:** crisis management, security and defense policy, Republic of Bulgaria, armed forces, international crisis-management operations, expenses of the Ministry of Defence.

**Słowa kluczowe:** zarządzanie kryzysowe, polityka bezpieczeństwa i obronności, Republika Bułgarii, operacje międzynarodowego zarządzania kryzysowego, wydatki Ministerstwa Obrony.

## Introduction

The Bulgarian strategy for international crisis management is not limited by national boundaries after Bulgaria's accession to NATO and the European Union. It appears as part of the efforts of all allies. Risks and threats to the security of the Republic of Bulgaria and its citizens largely match or are similar to those that threaten other countries in the EU and NATO.

The dynamics of the existing and emerging threats is expressed in the processes of improving international political and military security environment, in reducing the probability of military aggression against the Republic of Bulgaria, and in the appearance of new risks and threats to citizens and society such as transnational crime. It requires a new approach to international crisis management.

Adaptation to the changing security environment requires changing of the priorities for international crisis management, including the whole capacity of the society, and implementation of new forms of interaction between the state, business and NGOs, such as public-private partnership.

### 1. The place of the army in the operations of international crisis management as part of the security and defense policy of the Republic of Bulgaria

Policy on the risks and threats facing national security and ensuring the security of citizens and democratic institutions are an integral part of the joint efforts of the EU and NATO, which lead to the realization of the vision of an area of freedom, security and justice. Bulgaria has to participate actively in international crisis management, under the auspices of the UN, EU and NATO, in fulfilling its strategic priorities to build a stable and democratic country.

The Republic of Bulgaria is involved in the collective EU members' effort, coordinated for the effective implementation of policies and mechanisms in the field of international relations. The common security and defense policy has to contribute

to the strengthening of transatlantic cooperation. The country develops its national capacity to participate in the common security policy of the EU by participation in operations and missions for crisis management.

The Republic of Bulgaria aims at promoting and strengthening the role of NATO in the implementation of policy and operational responsibilities to continuation of political dialogue and successful participation of the country in operations and NATO missions, through participation in international crisis management.

National contribution to international efforts in support of peace and stability includes participation in allied and coalition operations with formations of the Armed Forces. Armed Forces and institutions, which provide international crisis management, are focused in developing and maintaining a common security and defense policy through participation in missions and operations for strengthening the international order and security.

The powers of the President in the implementation of international crisis management policy are defined in the Constitution and the laws of the country. The President is the supreme commander of the Armed Forces and Head of Consultative Council on National Security.

The Consultative Council on National Security forms the political advisory level in the system for international crisis management. Its role is to build a broad public consensus on issues of national security and in particular on issues of the international crisis management.

Central executive authorities perform the implementation of international crisis management policy. Ministers, heads of departments and governors of districts are responsible for the state of international crisis management within their field of competence<sup>3</sup>.

The role of the Armed Forces as an instrument of this policy is to contribute to the realization of national interests, to deter and defeat enemy together with allied forces, to keep threats away from the borders of the country, and contribute to the protection of the international peace and security. In terms of international crisis management, the Armed Forces are assigned to perform the mission “support of international peace and security”. This mission includes the fulfillment of international commitments and participation in NATO and the European Union in crisis response, conflict prevention, combating terrorism, participation in missions of the UN, and other coalition formats, activities for control of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery and materials for their production, international military cooperation, humanitarian aid, etc.

The political ambition of the Bulgarian Armed Forces for the mission “Support of international peace and security” is to maintain readiness for participation in multinational allied and coalition operations in response to crises. This contribution includes participation in long-term operations with rotation with a reinforced bat-

---

<sup>3</sup> *National Security Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria* [online] [2013-12-16], Available at: <http://www.mi-government.bg/en/themes/bulgaria-s-national-security-strategy-904-300.html>.

talion (combat group) or a number of small units, but within resources equivalent to the level of ambition (about 1000 people). Naval Forces are involved with the declared resources equivalent to one frigate for a period of three to six months in a year. The Air Force participates with helicopters without rotation of personnel and for a period of six months in a year. The necessary logistical support is also provided<sup>4</sup>.

The elements of management of the Bulgarian system for participation in international crisis operations are:

- Analysis and assessment of the status and trends in the security environment and taking preventive action;
- Adequate exchange of information;
- Planning, preparation and management of performance;
- Implementation of a broad and systematic institutional approach;
- Coordination in the work of relevant institutions and organizations;
- Methodology and methods for assessing the international crisis management and its components in relation to their resourcing and required results;
- Mechanisms to assess the taken actions and achieved results;
- Establishing a system of internal control and correction for international crisis management.

Essential elements of the international crisis management are consultative bodies to the Council of Ministers. They coordinate the operational implementation of the state policy and provide the necessary concealing to the Government and the relevant authorities in the preparation and implementation of decisions within their competence.

The Security Council is an advisory and coordinating body to the Council of Ministers, which offers a solution for determining the strategic objectives of the executive bodies of the system of international crisis management. The Security Council provides solutions for crisis management, coordinate planning resources to achieve synergy in their use, and coordinate the implementation of the taken decisions. The Council organizes and monitors the implementation of international crisis management<sup>5</sup>.

## **2. Characteristics of the participation of the armed forces in international crisis-management operations**

The legal basis for the participation of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria in allied and coalition operations and support operations is art. 84, item 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, under which deployment of forces abroad is possible only with the permission of the National Assembly at the proposal of the Council of Ministers. Any particular participation in such operations requires a separate decision.

<sup>4</sup> *White Paper on Defence and Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria 2010* [online] [2013-12-16], Available at: [http://www.md.government.bg/en/doc/misc/20101130\\_WP\\_EN.pdf](http://www.md.government.bg/en/doc/misc/20101130_WP_EN.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> *National Security Strategy*, op. cit.

Regulatory framework defining the opportunities and mechanisms for participation of our country in efforts to maintain peace includes the National Concept for Bulgaria's participation in peacekeeping operations, developed in 1994, and The Law for Defense and Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria.

According to the concept for participation in peacekeeping operations Bulgarian participation is subject to the following objectives:

- To raise the international prestige of the Republic of Bulgaria through active participation in efforts to prevent and peaceful settlement of conflicts,
- To integrate the Republic of Bulgaria in European security structures through participation in cooperation with NATO and EU with mandate of the UN or mandate of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE);
- To prepare highly qualified specialists in the field of peacekeeping operations and cooperation in military sphere;
- To acquire new military experience for the preparation of the national armed forces.

The participation of Bulgarian forces and military professionals in TSO enforces the principle that all participation in an operation has to comply with the national interests of the Republic of Bulgaria. Participation can only be in operations carried out under the auspices and control of the UN or the OSCE, in accordance with the UN Charter and international law. Participation has to do with conflict prevention, and peacekeeping, and has to be based on a specific agreement with the Bulgarian government for every specific military operation.

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria participate in international missions and operations as separate units or as individual soldiers in a specific mission or operation. Figure 1 shows the participation of Bulgarian military personnel in international missions and operations.

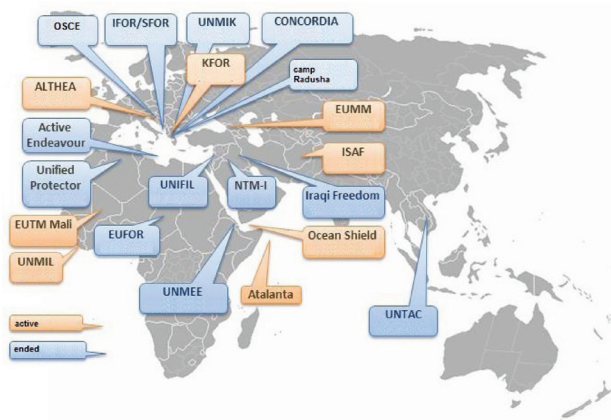


Figure 1. Military participation of the Republic of Bulgaria in international missions and operations

Source: adapted from <http://www.md.government.bg/>

### 3. Completed Participation

*NATO stabilization force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR)*. Engineers transport and mechanized platoon and a security company from the Bulgarian Army participated in SFOR.

An engineering platoon with 36 personnel participated as a component of the Dutch contingent from June 20, 1997 to November 1, 2001. Bulgarian soldiers together with their Dutch counterparts repaired and constructed public buildings and roads.

A transportation platoon participated in the composition of the group Gelb / BELUGA from June 20, 1998 to January 15, 2001 with 26 military personnel and 10 vehicles. Bulgarian military performed transportation tasks in shipping supplies, humanitarian aid, fuel, construction of replacement temporary bridges, etc. Seven soldiers served in SFOR headquarters from August 1998 until the end of the operation.

A mechanized platoon with strength of 38 soldiers and equipment was included in the Dutch contingent on November 13, 2001. It performed real operational tasks such as patrolling and controlling.

A security company with 149 soldiers and equipment was included in the operation on January 2, 2002.

*Operations of NATO in Libya (Unified Protector)*. A Bulgarian frigate took part in the NATO operation "Unified Protector" in support of the embargo against Libya. The frigate was included in operation for three months with personnel of 160 people, including special operations group of 12 soldiers.

*NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NTM-I)*. NATO Training Mission in Iraq was launched on August 14, 2004 at the request of the Iraq government to provide concrete assistance in training and equipping of Iraqi security forces. In its essence NTM-I did not have battle nature. It is a separate operation, complementing other international efforts to rebuild Iraq. Our country participated in periodic missions with military instructors depending on particular needs.

*NATO operation in the Mediterranean (Active Endeavour)*. Since 2005 Bulgaria has participated annually for a period of one month in the operation with a frigate with crew of about 110 people and a group of special marine squad for Marine Force Control of Ships. The mission of the frigate included the monitoring of shipping in the area of responsibility and inspection of the ships and cargo.

*Multinational forces in Iraq (IRAQI FREEDOM)*. Bulgarian military contingent in the Multinational Force in Iraq was sent by with a decision of the Bulgarian National Assembly as of 29 May 2003. It endorsed the participation of Bulgaria in the fourth phase of the operation in Iraq – "Stabilizing and recovery".

Pursuing this decision, five infantry battalions, each consisting of up to 500 soldiers, participated in the mission in Iraq. Bulgarian contingent was included in the composition of the Multinational Division "Center-South" under Polish command, with the task to provide support for the restoration of civilian facilities in the town of Karbala, and in the fall of 2004 – in the province of Diwaniyah.



The decision of the National Assembly as of May 5, 2005 stated that the military personnel must be set to 400 soldiers. By a decision of 22 February 2006, the National Assembly authorized deploying Bulgarian military contingent in a humanitarian mission to guard the temporary custody and protection in camp "Ashraf". The contingent consisting of up to 155 military personnel, included security company of 120 soldiers and support national element of 35 soldiers. Until July 2008 three rotations of the contingent were made at camp "Ashraf".

For the entire period of participation in the operation in Iraq – from 22 August 2003 to 20 December 2008, Bulgaria rotated 11 contingents with 3367 people altogether.

*UN mission Lebanon (UNIFIL).* The frigate "Daring" took part in the naval component of the UN Interim Force (UNIFIL) from October 15, 2006 to December 15, 2006.

*Mission of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe in the Republic of Croatia (OSCE).* Bulgarian officers participated in the mission of OSCE with demining activities on the territory of Croatia in the period September 1999 – April 2001.

*Bulgarian military field hospital in Radusha.* Implementing the commitments of the Republic of Bulgaria to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees in the Republic of Macedonia, Bulgarian military field hospital was deployed in April 1999 in the refugee camp "Radusha". Families with about 900 children, including more than 100 infants up to 1 year, and neonates in a few days were accommodated in the camp. The hospital included surgery, resuscitation, therapeutic, pediatric, psycho-neurological and infectious teams, an epidemiologist and a pharmacist. The Ministry of Defence also sent groups for logistic support with the ask to feed the refugees in Macedonia.

*UN operation in maintaining the peace in Cambodia (UNTAC).* Bulgarian army participated in UNTAC from 4 May 1992 to 27 November 1993 with an infantry battalion of 850 men, 10 officers to work in the headquarters of the mission, 34 military observers, and military police team of 11 people.

#### **4. Current Missions and Operations**

*International forces to maintain security in Afghanistan (ISAF).* On February 16, 2002 the first Bulgarian military contingent for sanitization, consisting of 32 Bulgarian soldiers was formed. It was located near the British contingent, 10 km from Kabul, where the banned-washing complex was deployed. A decision of the National Assembly terminated its participation and authorized the participation of a mechanized platoon and instructors to train the Afghan Army. In 2007, Bulgaria gradually increased its participation by sending two more companies: one – as part of the Italian Battle Group in Kabul, and the other – for the internal security of the perimeter of Kandahar Airport, as well as specialists in air traffic at Kabul airport, instructors, reconnaissance groups, military police, etc.

In November 2009, the mechanized company and the security platoon were withdrawn from the area of operation. In 2009, the Bulgarian company was tasked with guarding the outer perimeter of Kabul airport. At the beginning of 2009, Bulgaria sent in Kandahar a group for training the Afghan National Army. In 2011, our country sent three groups (two in Kabul and one in Kandahar) and a Team of Senior Advisors. The Republic of Bulgaria was actively committed to provide medical teams for the operation, and in 2004 sent to Kabul the first surgical team to work in the Spanish field hospital and later expanded its participation with sending Bulgarian nurses with surgical teams in Herat and Kandahar. In September 2012, four groups for training and liaison with the Afghan National Army were transformed in Advisor teams.

*NATO mission in Kosovo (KFOR).* On February 8, 2000, a Bulgarian engineering squad of 40 people took part in the construction, maintenance and repair of engineering equipment, as well as in the reconstruction of buildings for the needs of the local population. Bulgarian military observers participated in the mission of UN peacekeeping in Kosovo (UNMIK) from January 15, 2000. At the end of 2009, our engineering platoon terminated its participation in the operation. Bulgarian participation in KFOR amounted to 11 soldiers in the headquarters of the mission.

*Military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR "ALTHEA").* Bulgaria has participated in the operation with up to 10 soldiers in the headquarters and a company with a national support element of 140 soldiers and up to 40 pieces of equipment since the beginning of September 2012.

*EU mission to train the security forces of Mali (EUTM mali).* The Bulgarian Armed Forces has participated in EUTM Mali medical team with four soldiers with their personal weapons and equipment.

Table 1. Participation of Bulgaria with individual military staff in operations and missions abroad

Missions and Operations	Numbers	Form of participation
EU operation in Chad / Central African Republic (EUFOR)	2	headquarters of the operation
UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)	7	military observers
An EU peacekeeping in Macedonia (CONCORDIA)	1	headquarters of the operation
Military Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)	27	military observers
Military observers in Angola (UNAVEM III and MONUA)	38	military observers
EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM)	12	military observers
EU naval operation against piracy off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden (Atalanta)	1	operational headquarters
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	2	military observers
NATO anti-piracy mission off the coast of Somalia and the Horn of Africa "OCEAN SHIELD"	1	headquarters of the operation

Source: adapted from <http://www.md.government.bg/>



The realization of the pointed missions and operations corresponds to the view expressed in the White Paper of the Armed Forces for participation of the Republic of Bulgaria in operations and missions abroad in support of international peace and security.

## **5. Financial resources and financing units within international crisis management operation**

Financial resources of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Bulgaria for crisis management and support of international peace and security are directed to the following areas: for operations and missions abroad under the auspices of the UN, NATO and the European Union, and for operations and missions in support of the population.

In 2009 the financing is carried out through the policy “National and Euro-Atlantic Security and Defence, International Peace and Stability” by one structural and two functional programs: “Military Information”, “Armed Forces Participation in Multinational Military Operation Abroad and International teaching” and “Security through Cooperation and Integration”. The plan of the budget of the Ministry of Defence for 2009 was 1, 342, 011, 081 Levs, or 2.00% of the projected Gross Domestic Product for 2009. The total budget expenditures of the Ministry of Defence amounted to 1, 273, 351, 445 Levs, or 94.88% of the approved budget framework. Distribution of the expenses in policies is as follows<sup>6</sup>:

- I. Defence Capability Policy. The spent funds amounted to 862, 058, 514 Levs, which is 67.7% of the total expenses.
- II. National and Euro-Atlantic Security and Defence, International Peace and Stability Policy. The funds spent are 124, 456, 470 Levs or 9.77% of the expenses of the Ministry of Defence distributed to programs as follows<sup>7</sup>:
  - Participation of Bulgaria in the Armed Forces Participation in Multinational Military Operation Abroad and International Teaching Program – the funds spent are in the amount of 79, 152, 955 Levs, or 6.22% of the total cost of the MoD.
  - Security through Cooperation and Integration Program – the funds spent are in the amount of 11, 285, 246 Levs, or 0.89% of the total expenses of the MoD.
  - Military Information Program – the funds are in the amount of 34, 018, 269 Levs, or 2.67% of the total expenses of the Ministry of Defense.
- III. People in Defence Policy – the funds spent are 220, 771, 988 Levs, or 17.34% of the expenses of the Ministry of Defence.

---

<sup>6</sup> *Report on the State of Defense and Armed Forces in 2009* [online] [2013-11-04], Available at: [http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/drugi/20100413\\_Report\\_2009.pdf](http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/drugi/20100413_Report_2009.pdf), p. 16.

<sup>7</sup> *Report on the State of Defense and Armed Forces in 2009 Appendix № 1 to Section 1.4.3* [online] [2013-11-04], Available at: [http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/drugi/20100413\\_Report\\_2009.pdf](http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/drugi/20100413_Report_2009.pdf), p. 2-3.

IV. Maintenance and Support of Defence Policy – the funds spent are 66, 064, 472 Levs or 5.19% from the expenses of the Ministry of Defence, distributed only to the functional main program “Administrative Management and Insurance”.

Table 2. Expenses of the Ministry of Defence in 2009 on National and Euro-Atlantic Security and Defence, International Peace and Stability Policy

Main program	Expenditures (BGN)	% of total expenses of Ministry of Defence
II. National and Euro-Atlantic Security and Defence, International Peace and Stability	124, 456, 470	9.77%
Armed Forces Participation in Multinational Military Operation Abroad and International Teaching Program	79, 152, 954	6.22%
Security through Cooperation and Integration Program	11, 285, 246	0.89%
Military Information Program	34, 018, 269	2.67%

Source: adapted from *Report, 2009* Appendix № 1 to Section 1.4.3, p. 4

The management and resource support activities for participation units of the Bulgarian Army in military operations and missions abroad, in fulfillment of allied obligations, international treaties and agreements in which the Republic of Bulgaria is a part. The process of integration of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria in NATO and the European Union has continued to achieve the required level of interoperability through participation of units from the Bulgarian Armed Forces in international trainings.

In the same year, formations of the Armed Forces participated in operations and missions abroad under the auspices of the UN, NATO and the European Union on three continents – Europe, Asia and Africa. Bulgarian militaries were deployed in Afghanistan, Iraq, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Mediterranean, Lebanon, Liberia, Georgia, Chad and Central African Republic. Through this participation, our country contributed to the establishment of security, stability and peace in different regions of the world<sup>8</sup>.

To implement one of the main tasks assigned to the Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria – “Contribution to National Security in Peacetime”, the Ministry of Defence established skills and performed tasks on helping people in disasters. In 2009, modular units of the Bulgarian Army took part in assisting the population in severe winter weather, floods, extinguishing fires, destroying unexploded munitions and mitigating the consequences of accidents and other disasters. The modules of the “Military Police” and teams of Military Medical Detachment for Rapid Response

<sup>8</sup> *Report on the State of Defense and Armed Forces in 2009*, op. cit., p. 46.

continued to provide personnel and equipment for the activities of controlling the explosions around the unit in Chelopechene.

The total budget expenditures of the Ministry of Defence in 2010 amounted to 1, 229, 895, 600 Levs, representing about 1.72% of GDP of the Republic of Bulgaria for the same year. According to the distribution of the state budget, the implementation of budgetary policies was as follows<sup>9</sup>:

- I. Defence Capability Policy. The funds spent on the policy amounted to 823, 303, 577 Levs, which is 66.94% of the total expenses of the MoD.
- II. National and Euro-Atlantic Security and Defense, International Peace and Stability Policy. The funds spent on the policy amounted to 104, 117, 936 Levs, or 8.47% of the expenses of the MoD.
- III. People in Defence. The funds spent on the policy amounted to 225, 061, 493 Levs, or 18.30% of Policy the expenses of the MoD.
- IV. Maintenance and Support of Defence Policy. The funds spent on the policy amounted to 77, 412, 596 Levs or 6.29% from the expenses of the MoD.

The funds spent on the National and Euro-Atlantic Security and Defence, International Peace and Security Policy were distributed by major programs as follows<sup>10</sup>:

Table 3. Expenses of the Ministry of Defence in 2010 on policy  
“National and Euro-Atlantic Security and Defence, International Peace and Stability”

Main program	Expenditures	% of total expenses of Ministry of Defence
II. National and Euro-Atlantic Security and Defence, International Peace and Stability	104, 117, 936	8.47%
Armed Forces Participation in Multinational Military Operation Abroad and International teaching Program	63, 632, 453	5.17%
Security through Cooperation and Integration Program	8, 906, 698	0.72%
Military Information Program	31 578, 785	2.57%

Source: adapted from *Report*, 2010

In 2010 Bulgarian military contingents were involved in the maintenance of peace as part of the international forces to maintain the security in Afghanistan, Kosovo, Iraq, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Georgia. They successfully performed their tasks according to the operational plans, standard operating procedures and rules for use of force adopted for the missions. In 2010 Bulgaria joined the police mission in Afghanistan and NATO's operation for counter-piracy off the coast of Somalia<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> *Report on the State of Defence and Armed Forces in 2010* [online] [2013-11-04], Available at: [http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/drugi/20110323\\_DokladMS\\_SustoianieVS.pdf](http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/drugi/20110323_DokladMS_SustoianieVS.pdf), p. 13.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 15.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 36.

To fulfill the mission to contribute to national security in peacetime MoD assisted local authorities and the population during disasters. A total of 483 military personnel and 99 pieces of equipment were involved in aid activities for public and state structures in one year.

With the adoption of the White Paper, the National Security Strategy, National Defense Strategy, and the instructions of the MoD for Defence Policy 2011-2014, for the first time in many years, in 2011 the process of planning, programming, budgeting and execution was realized in a fully provided strategic framework, which defined national interests, goals and levels of ambition in defence. With instructions in 2011, the sector policies in defence were reduced from four to two – namely Defence Capabilities Sector Policy and Allied and International Security Sector Policy, which replaced National and Euro-Atlantic Security and Defence, International Peace and Stability Sector Policy.

The distribution of the budget under the policies in **2011** was as follows:

- I. Defence Capability Policy. The funds spent on the policy amounted to 975, 079, 022 Levs, which is 94.06% of the total expenses of MoD.
- II. Allied and International Security Policy. The funds spent on the policy amounted to 61,587,010 Levs, or 5.94% of the expenses of the MoD. They were distributed in two major programs<sup>12</sup>.

*Table 4. Expenses of the Ministry of Defence in 2011  
on Allied and International Security Policy*

Main program	Expenditures	% of total expenses of Ministry of Defence
<i>Allied and International Security Policy</i>	61, 587, 010	5.94%
Membership in NATO, EU and International Cooperation Program	27, 597, 342	2.66%
Military Information Program	33, 989, 668	3.28%

Source: adapted from *Report*, 2011

The participation of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria was in operations and missions for maintaining the security in Afghanistan, a training mission in Iraq, to stabilize security in Kosovo, to combat piracy in the sea around Somalia, to protect civilians and areas with civilians in Libya, in operations and missions of the European Union, including to deter, prevent and deter acts of piracy off the

<sup>12</sup> *Report on the State of Defense and Armed Forces in 2011* [online] [2013-11-04], Available at: [http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/strategicheski/20120323\\_DokladZOVSRB.pdf](http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/strategicheski/20120323_DokladZOVSRB.pdf), p. 10-11.

coast of Somalia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, monitoring in Georgia, police mission in Afghanistan and participation in the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). At the end of 2011 military personnel participating in eight missions and operations of NATO, EU and UN exceeded 760 people and 1739 people altogether were involved in operations<sup>13</sup>.

In the mission “Contribution to National Security in Peacetime”, joint multinational operations for deep cleansing of unexploded munitions were held near Tchelopechene at the beginning of July 2011. From November 2011 operational control of the activities for eliminating the consequences of the accident in the storage area for ammunition near the village Lovny dol was enforced, with the participation of specialists from the military unit 28880 – Belene. Activities for helping the population, state structures and public organizations in 2011 involved 628 servicemen and 300 pieces of equipment of the Bulgarian Armed Forces.

The Bulgarian Armed Forces has 96 modular units to manage and / or overcome the effects of natural disasters, accidents and catastrophes as follows<sup>14</sup>:

*Table 5. Units to manage and / or overcome the effects of natural disasters*

Units to manage and / or overcome the effects of disasters	Total
To mitigate and prevent accidents at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant	6
For actions in cases of industrial accidents	7
For firefighting	20
For actions in floods	14
For actions in earthquakes	9
For actions in severe winter conditions	24
For intelligence and destroying unexploded munitions	16

Source: *Report*, 2011

In **2012** the implementations of budget policy on programs was as follows:

- I. Defence Capability Policy. The funds spent on the policy amounted to 1, 007, 915000 Levs, which is 94,24% of the total expenses of the MoD.
- II. Allied and International Security Policy. The funds spent on the policy amounted to 61, 560, 000 Levs, or 5.76% of the expenses of the MoD. They are distributed in two programs as shown in the table.

<sup>13</sup> Ibidem, p. 16.

<sup>14</sup> Ibidem, p. 19.

Table 6. Expenses of the Ministry of Defence in 2012  
on Allied and International Security Policy

Main program	Expenditures	% of total expenses of Ministry of Defence
<i>Allied and International Security Policy</i>	61, 560, 000	5.76%
Membership in NATO, EU and International Cooperation Program	25, 192, 000	2.36
Military information Program	36, 368, 000	3.40

Source: adapted from *Report*, 2011

The total number of contingents of the Armed Forces abroad at end of the year was consisted about 650 soldiers in nine operations and missions<sup>15</sup>. Operations and missions were held in Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Mediterranean Sea, the sea around Somalia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Afghanistan, and Liberia.

For implementation the tasks arising from the mission “Contribution to National Security in Peacetime”, the Armed Forces maintained and provided assistance to people to contain and mitigate the consequences of disasters. In 2012 the Bulgarian units fulfilled the following major tasks: participation in eliminating the consequences of snowdrifts, and icing and humanitarian assistance to the destitute population in the districts of Smolyan, Rousse, Stara Zagora, Shumen, etc.

In 2013 the budget of the Ministry of Defence was a total 1,080, 465, 000 Levs, distributed in two budget policies as follows:

- I. Defence Capability Policy. The funds spent on the policy amounted to 1, 006, 857, 000 Levs or 93.19% of the total expenses of the MoD.
- II. Allied and International Security Policy. The funds spent on the policy amounted to 73, 608, 000 Levs, or 6.81% of the total expenses of the MoD. They are distributed in two programs listed in the table.

Table 7. Expenses of the MoD in 2013 on Allied and International Security Policy

Main program	Cost in thousand Levs	% of total expenses of Ministry of Defence
<i>Allied and International Security Policy</i>	73, 608, 000	6,81%
Membership in NATO, EU and International Cooperation Program	32, 407, 000	3,00
Military information Program	41, 201, 000	3, 81

Source: adapted from <http://www.md.government.bg/>

<sup>15</sup> *Report on the Status of Defense and Armed Forces in 2012* [online] [2013-11-04], Available at: [http://www.mod.bg/bg/doc/strategicheski/20130308\\_Defence\\_Status\\_Report\\_2012.pdf](http://www.mod.bg/bg/doc/strategicheski/20130308_Defence_Status_Report_2012.pdf), p. 25-26.



To fulfill the mission of the Armed Forces to contribute to national security in peacetime, The Bulgarian army continues to assist the population, other organizations and local authorities. In everyday life, the formations of the Armed Forces are involved in firefighting assistance in winter, in snow-clearing and transportation of patients, disposal of unexploded munitions, air medical evacuation, transportation of organs for transplantation, etc.

In the research period to support international peace and security funds were spent on Allied and International Security Policy in two main programs – “Membership in NATO, EU and Internationally with Cooperation” and “Military Information”. The output of these programs for the 2009-2013 year is shown in table and charts below.

*Table 8. Expenses of MoD to support international peace and security, 2009-2013 year in Levs*

Main program	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Membership in NATO, EU and International Cooperation	90, 438, 201	72539, 151	27597, 342	25, 192, 000	32, 407, 000
Military information	34, 018, 269	31, 578, 785	33, 989, 668	36, 368, 000	41, 201, 000
<i>Total for Allied and International Security Policy</i>	<i>124, 456, 470</i>	<i>104, 117, 936</i>	<i>61, 587, 010</i>	<i>61, 560, 000</i>	<i>73, 608, 000</i>

Source: adapted from <http://www.md.government.bg/>

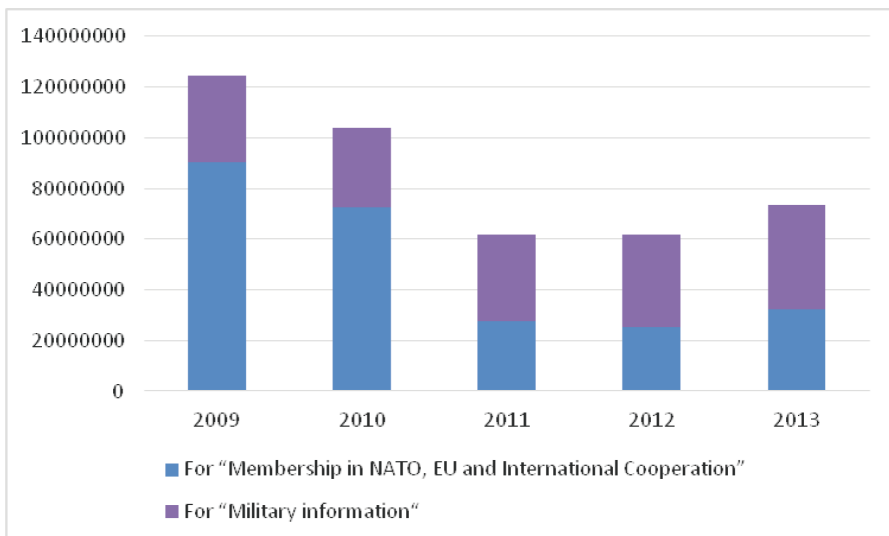


Figure 2. Distribution of expenses by programs as part of the expenses of the Allied and International Security Policy in Levs, 2009-2013

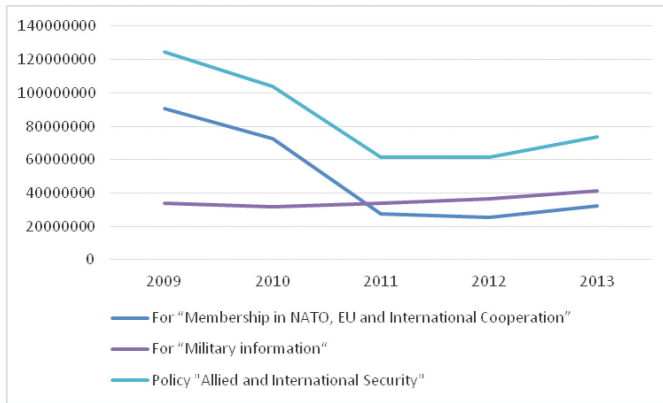


Figure 3. Trend of the expenses of the Bulgarian MoD in support of international peace and security by programs, 2009-2013

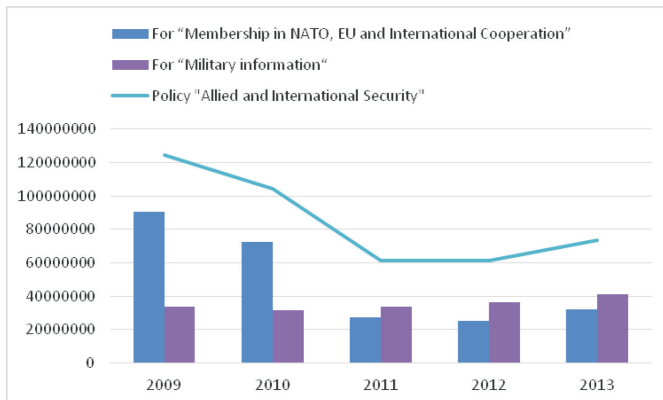


Figure 4. Distribution of expenses of MoD for the maintenance of international peace and security by programs and trends in the basic policy, 2009-2013

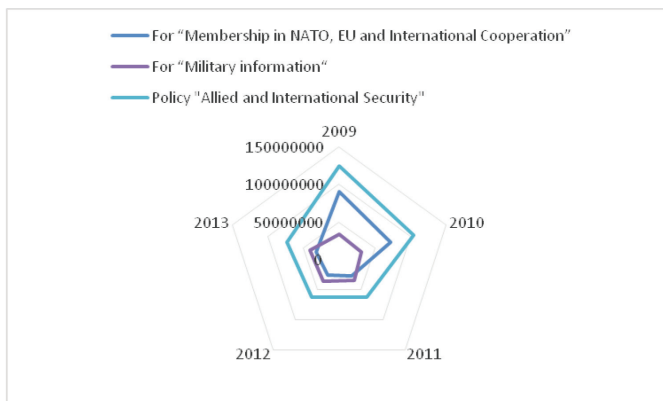


Figure 5. Expenses of MoD in support of international peace and security as part of the expenses of the basic policy, 2009-2013

The above bar graph shows cumulatively how separate programs refer to the Allied and International Security Program, comparing the contribution of each of them. In 2010 the both programs unifying membership in NATO, EU and international cooperation had leading positions. After 2010 till now the Military Information Program has put significant emphasis on financing. This is confirmed with the linear chart that presents a visual trend of expenditure on each program of the observed period. Radar chart presents comparison between the aggregate values of data, sets of individual programs and Allied and International Security Policy in general for the period from 2009 to 2013. The radar chart and clustered column chart that compares the expenses of programs clearly shows that after 2011 the financial funds are allocated for support of international peace and security are reduced. The trend in this respect has a slight increase in 2013.

## **Conclusion**

The enforcement of the legal framework in line with the development of the Armed Forces in the contemporary strategic environment has been continued through whole studied period 2009-2013. The review of the Structure of the Armed Forces was held in 2010. The main results of the review were reflected in the “White Paper on Defence and Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria”, based on which the following were developed: A Plan for the Development of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria, and Investment Planning of the Ministry of Defense 2020. The “Strategies on National Security” and “National Defense Strategy” were adopted in 2011. The aim was to build a set of forces, capable to perform the full range of the tasks on the three missions – “Defense”, “Support of International Peace and Security” and “Contribution to National Security in Peacetime”.

## LITERATURE

- [1] *National Security Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria* [online] [2013-12-16], Available at: <http://www.mi.government.bg/en/themes/bulgaria-s-national-security-strategy-904-300.html>
- [2] *White Paper on Defence and Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria 2010* [online] [2013-12-16], Available at: [http://www.md.government.bg/en/doc/misc/20101130\\_WP\\_EN.pdf](http://www.md.government.bg/en/doc/misc/20101130_WP_EN.pdf)
- [3] *Report on the State of Defense and Armed Forces in 2009* [online] [2013-11-04], Available at: [http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/drugi/20100413\\_Report\\_2009.pdf](http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/drugi/20100413_Report_2009.pdf)
- [4] *Report on the State of Defense and Armed Forces in 2009 Appendix № 1 to Section 1.4.3* [online] [2013-11-04], Available at: [http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/drugi/20100413\\_Report\\_2009.pdf](http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/drugi/20100413_Report_2009.pdf)
- [5] *Report on the State of Defence and Armed Forces in 2010* [online] [2013-11-04], Available at: [http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/drugi/20110323\\_DokladMS\\_SustoianieVS.pdf](http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/drugi/20110323_DokladMS_SustoianieVS.pdf)
- [6] *Report on the State of Defense and Armed Forces in 2011* [online] [2013-11-04], Available at: [http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/strategicheski/20120323\\_DokladZOVS RB.pdf](http://www.md.government.bg/bg/doc/strategicheski/20120323_DokladZOVS RB.pdf)
- [7] *Report on the Status of Defense and Armed Forces in 2012* [online] [2013-11-04], Available at: [http://www.mod.bg/bg/doc/strategicheski/20130308\\_Defence\\_Status\\_Report\\_2012.pdf](http://www.mod.bg/bg/doc/strategicheski/20130308_Defence_Status_Report_2012.pdf)