

ROMANIA'S DEFENCE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

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It is obvious that the infrastructure for defense represents a vital necessity for every nation in the context of the present day processes of European and international integration. Provision of current security, both at the European and national levels, depends on the transformation triggered by the European economic integration, and by the national economic development, but terrorism, corruption and labor migration are causing new risks and threats. Therefore, the redefinition of the traditional security concept is necessary by taking into account the non-conventional risks. Mankind has come to the conclusion that the security interests and objectives of the European states can be accomplished only by European and international cooperation, because neither state, no matter its power, can ensure security on its own. Owing to NATO adherence and EU integration processes, there was an important transformation of our country's strategy and the configuration of Romania's active role within the two democratic organizations on the basis of necessary resources preservation. An important objective of this strategy is the assessment of the infrastructure for security (defense), including preparation of the territory, economy and society in order to successfully counteract the risks and threats against European and national security (defense). Nowadays there exists a very dangerous "triad" called "strategic criminality", a combination between terrorism, corruption and organized crime conceived to undermine the states' basic institutions. The mingling of terrorism with groups of transborder organized crime, especially in the field of clandestine migration, is given by the convergence of objectives among which there is the deterioration of some defense infrastructure elements. Therefore, urgent fulfillment of viable legal and institutional framework is needed to legitimize and provide the efficacy of prevention and counteraction measures against the new wave of international terrorism. We consider that on the Romanian territory the "strategic criminality" aims at the following main targets: state symbols, public places, objectives of the defense infrastructure – particularly military, industrial and energy ones.

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Consequently, the redefinition of the traditional security concept is needed by taking into account the non-conventional risks. National security, the defense infrastructure security included, can be provided by the diminution of vulnerabilities and threats and by the prevention or limitation of threats, which calls for our national security strategy orientation toward the interior in order to reduce the state's vulnerabilities, and also toward the exterior to act with forces and means against outer sources of threats.

The defense infrastructure must effectively and efficiently interact with other systems, in order to transform (upgrade), to get more operative and to function according to European standards under full conditions of security. It has the particularity to extend outside the national territory with its own elements but simultaneously connects to some European and international security systems. The defense infrastructure is one of most complex and vulnerable infrastructures of the state, especially under the circumstances of new security environment and under the current conditions of adopting new infrastructural elements and their protection provision within the framework of the national and European integrated system for the execution of international missions within the EU and/or NATO context. The defense infrastructure comprises three categories of elements: common, special and critical ones. The common elements ensure the construction and functionality for the system's civil infrastructure. The special systems / infrastructures have an important role for the functioning of military (defensive) systems' elements and processes, by adding enhanced fighting capacity, high managerial quality, user-friendliness and performance in action. Usually, the special defense infrastructures are performance-oriented infrastructures with military specificity.

The critical defense infrastructure contains some civil and military functional and operational elements, subsystems and systems (for example, the three services, the General Staff and the logistics and their commands), on which depends the operational performance and competitiveness and also the operational stability, safety and force security projection in the defense (or security) field not only in peace time, but especially in wartime. Therefore, the critical defense infrastructure includes a class of elements with a decisive role for the ensurance of security (defense) systems' functionality by transforming their main subsystems in capacities (capabilities) and by guaranteeing functioning for the other operational, managerial and logistical elements and subsystems, in very diverse situations. The characteristics for some defense (security) infrastructures are considered critical and are very well described by Brigadier General Constantin Onișor, PhD in his paper "The Critical Military Infrastructure" (Infrastructurile militare critice)¹.

¹ Gl. bg. (r) dr. Constantin Onișor în lucrarea „Infrastructurile militare critice”, Revista de științe militare nr.1/2008, p.29.

The development of a modern and efficient territorial infrastructure compatible with that of NATO and the European Union is very important for Romania's development inside both organizations' framework. Also, the US facilities emplacement on our territory, starting December 2005, caused Romania's security to enhance mainly as far as its territorial infrastructure and defense infrastructure are concerned.

There are many community programs with foreign funding for the Romanian defense infrastructure. Firstly, our analysis focuses on the situation of the Romanian economy, market economy, defense structure, and their effects on the domestic, European and international security. Our approach will research the way how the European Union investments provided by community programs contribute to the enlargement of Romania's infrastructure potential to meet the national and European security needs. In absence of energy, food, transportation, health, cultural, environmental, financial and information security, the national defense system's security cannot be provided.

By territorial infrastructure we understand the ensemble of constructions, works, objectives, facilities that are or can be used by adapting in wartime or in crisis situations and can increase the advantages and assets offered by natural geographic factors or are able to contribute to the defense capacity growth of all forces and to the maintenance of the national defense infrastructure viability.

The transport infrastructure (containing the civil and military infrastructure) represents a national interest objective insofar as it meets the requests for public services, passengers and goods transport, and provides for the national strategic needs. It directly contributes to ensuring the connection between all country's localities, and also with other localities outside the borders and to integrating the country in the European and international economic, social and cultural space. To ensure the basic transport infrastructure development and functionality, EU funds absorption is needed to stop the transport system deterioration, to re-establish transports infrastructure and to meet EU standards (i.e., speed, elasticity, comfort, road safety and environmental protection), to align the economy to the European transport system in order to integrate the national transport system into the European one, to develop an infrastructure specific for multimodal transports, to modernize wagons parks and railways allowing speeds over 140 km/h, to rehabilitate national and local roads and, also, to start building highways in the western manner, to modernize harbors and permanent crossing points over rivers and airports infrastructure, to exploit new subway lines, etc. All these requests cannot be fulfilled without the absorption of EU funds put at Romania's exclusive disposal, out of which only 10% of the whole could be consumed.

To ensure the telecommunication infrastructure functionality it is necessary to accomplish the national network on cables with optical fiber and EU technology, called "Synchronic Digital Hierarchy" (SDH) with three national rings. This SDH technology will provide reserve connections between every urban locality on the national territory. This will be followed by the connection of small centers with the regional ones, the accomplishment

or enhancement of some protected-type communication centers in order to assure a guaranteed reservation system; facilities provision (on the basis of permanent works) for direct connection of transmission centers to the national optical fiber network.

It is well known that infrastructures' development is an essential condition for the country's progress and prosperity because infrastructure is the national economy's backbone. Therefore, Romania's development primarily depends on setting up a modern infrastructure by the absorption of European funds and by attracting both foreign and domestic investors. Romania must bridge an enormous gap in the infrastructure field as compared to the other EU members. Some international studies show that the decaying roads and lack of investments in the Romanian infrastructure are a major setback for our economic development. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total infrastructure of Romania must be rebuilt, which means that Romania's infrastructure modernization to European standards is a priority for 2007-2013, our country being the main beneficiary of the EU cohesion funds for this period.

Let us add that - by contrast to the other EU states - in Romania a highway, a national, county or communal road, a stadium, a skating rink, an Olympic swimming-pool or any other infrastructure element cost several times as much because of corruption, a phenomenon that impedes upon our country's infrastructure development. The parliamentary parties' consensus as regards the urgent modernization of Romanian infrastructure to EU standards is paramount.

The concept of regional development designs the economic activities development and diversification, stimulating investments in the private sector, contributes to unemployment reduction and improvement of the living standard. The regional development started in Romania after the PHARE program implementation, in 1996, to bridge the economic and social gaps between different regions, which presupposed the involvement of all fields - from the economic to the social-cultural ones.

The territorial infrastructure represents one of the fields left behind in Romania; it is characterized by obsolete road and railway sectors, unsuitable and with low capacity to take over heavy traffic at critical points as passage ways, transits to localities and bridges. Because of the political decision-makers' lack of interest many localities have no telephone connections and are neither connected to the electric power system nor to communal road networks; non-conventional energy sources are not exploited, intensely circulated ways have flaws in providing passenger transportation between localities, railway stations and airports are obsolete, etc. Romania's Regions of Development (the North-Eastern, the South-Eastern, South-Muntenia, South-Western Oltenia, the Western, the North-Western, the Central, and the Bucharest-Ilfov Region) are below the level of economic development of the regions from EU member countries. Therefore, measures are needed that aim at diminishing the regional unbalances and to preventing other international unbalances supporting economic growth and improvement of the living conditions by efficient

exploitation of regional and local potential and also by stimulation of local and inter-regional initiatives and cooperation.

For this policy of regional development to be applied these above-mentioned eight regions of development were set up, comprising the whole Romania. Each region of development includes many counties and does not represent an administrative-territorial unit, nor has it legal personality, being the result of a free agreement between county and local councils. After its adherence to the European Union, Romania got financial assistance for development, but has been unable yet to benefit from these funds, and even in the future satisfying results are not foreseen. Funds are allotted to the member-states related to the European Union policies. The *Economic and Social Cohesion Policy (ESCP)* represents the basic EU policy to reduce economic and social development disparities among the member-states and EU regions, to enhance the Unique Market functioning and to promote EU stable and durable development. Also, the EU promotes complementary policies of development such as: *European Union's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)* and *Fishery Common Policy (FCP)*. Structural instruments (i.e., financial means to implement ESCP) include Structural Funds (the European Fund for Regional Development and the European Social Fund), which together with the Cohesion Fund are known as Structural and Cohesion Funds (SCF).

The European Fund for Regional Development (EFRD) supports the sustainable economic development at regional and local levels by diversifying economic structures in the following fields: technological research and development, innovation and entrepreneurship, information society, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), environmental protection, tourism and energy. The European Social Fund (ESF) is designed to increase adaptability of the labor force and enterprises, to prevent unemployment, to extend active life and to increase access on the labor force market for women and emigrants, to support social inclusion of disadvantaged persons and to combat discrimination.

By the Cohesion Fund (CF) are financed projects designed for environmental and trans-European transport networks protection, sustainable development and projects for the enhancement of air and road traffic management, urban transport modernization and also for the development and modernization of multimodal transport.

National documents of programming on the basis of the Structural and Cohesion Funds implementation are: the National Plan of Development 2007-2013 (NDP); the Reference National Strategic Framework 2007-2013 (RNSF) and the Operational Programs (OP), each being detailed by a Complement Program (CP).

In order to access EU Structural and Cohesion Funds (SCF), the National Development Plan 2007-2013 was elaborated on the basis of sector development strategies and national strategy of regional development intending to plan country's economic and social development similar to the ones accomplished by EU member-states, based on four thematic priorities: 1) Infrastructures development to European standards; 2) Long term Romanian economy competitiveness enhancement; 3) Human capital development and

better use; 4) Efficient administrative capacity construction. Concurrently, “the balanced territorial development promotion” was settled as a territorial priority.

The Reference National Strategic Framework Strategy 2007-2013 implementation is fulfilled through Operational Programs elaborated by Management Authorships. These programs define major intervention fields of the Structural and Cohesion Funds in conformity with European provisions. Their elaboration must be accomplished under the methodological coordination of the Public Finances Ministry. The financing the actions comprised in the Operational Programs is done by European funds and also by national funds (i.e., state budget, local budgets, other public sources, private sources). The Reference National Strategic Framework Strategy comprises the strategy meant to support the Operational Programs which will be co-financed by the three European Funds, i.e., the Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund.

The overall objective of the Transport Sector Operational Program (TSOP) is to achieve a transport system in Romania able to provide rapid and efficient circulation, under conditions of safety and at European standards, for persons and goods, at national and international levels. To achieve TSOP goal, EU and national budgeted funds must be dedicated to modernizing and development of the Trans-European Network Transport (TEN-T) and national infrastructures for all the means of transportation. Political decision-makers must understand the railway network has an important role for the Romanian transport infrastructure and for its development are needed not only investments in infrastructures but also the improvement of services' quality. Under this modernization process, particular attention is granted to the sustainable development of the transport sector for the following priority axes:

1) Modernization and development of the transport infrastructure has the goal to strengthen territorial cohesion between Romania and EU member-states by reducing travel times under conditions of safety and enhanced quality services for passengers and goods to the main destinations, in Romania and Europe, along the Priority Axes TEN-T 7, 18 and 22. In this respect, new highways will be built and the existing ones will be modernized; the railway and maritime infrastructure will also be modernized to increase the quality, efficiency and speed of transportation, as well as the passenger and merchandise traffic volume. There will be dedicated highways' network development (TEN-T 7 priority) and railway infrastructure modernization as regards interoperability (TEN-T 22 priority) and also maritime transport development on in-country navigable courses (TEN-T 18 priority).

2) For the modernization and development of national transport infrastructures outside TEN-T, the priority axes will be aimed at the modernization and development of road, railway, maritime and air infrastructure from the national network which are not part of TEN-T, in order to increase passenger and merchandise traffic volume and speed under conditions of increased safety and quality services, inclusively as regards railroad operability.

3) To promote the balance between the means of transportation the modernization of railroad rolling material for passengers from the railway networks and TEN-T will be aimed at in order to provide more rapid, safer and better quality services at European standards of interoperability. For national and international persons' railroad transportation the railway rolling material will be modernized; therefore the railway transport to be able to compete to road transport. This objective corresponds to the general effort to revive railways to balance the means of transportation as stipulated in the EC White Chart objective (in conformity with the European policy for transportation until 2010).

4) For the sustainable development of the transport sector, related principles will be implemented on the basis of the Cardiff European Council conclusions (1998) and the European Strategy for Sustainable Development (Göteborg, 2001). Thus, increased levels of safety will be promoted, the adverse effects over the environment will be minimized, and the inter-modal and combined transport means will be introduced.

The global objective of *The Environmental Sector Operational Program* is to raise the living standard by emphasizing the respect of the environmental acquis. The operational sector program in this field aims at bridging the gaps between Romania and the European Union as concerns the environmental standards' respect in order to achieve the following long-term goals: to ensure general access to basic public utilities, to improve environmental quality and to strengthen institutional and governmental capacity. All the specific objectives of the Priority Axes correspond to the European Acquis for the environment and to the commitments under the negotiation process (Chapter 22nd, "the environment"). Here we have in mind five priority axes:

1) Enlargement and modernization of the water infrastructure with the following objectives: provision of water services and sanitation at accessible tariffs, provision of drinking water with proper quality in all urban localities, the improvement of water course quality, the increase of used waters' management quality and of mires from the cleaning stations.

2) Wastes' integrated management systems development and rehabilitation of contaminated places aims to: increase the rate of connection to the public services of sanitation, at European qualitative level and European tariffs, diminish the amount of wastes; grow the amount of recycled and reused wastes; reduce the number of contaminated places (areas).

3) Improvement of municipal heating systems in the selected areas has as objectives: to diminish the emissions of pollutants from the heating power; to decrease the level of concentration of pollutants in all the localities; to enhance the health state of citizens from the regarded localities.

4) Adequate system management will be implemented to protect nature in order to preserve the biological diversity, natural habitats, endangered species of plants and animals and to provide sustainable management of the protected areas.

5) An adequate infrastructure will be implemented in order to prevent natural risks in the most vulnerable areas to accomplish a sustainable management of flows in the high-risk areas; the protection and rehabilitation of the Black Sea coast will also be focused on.

The main objective of *The Operational Program for the Economic Competitiveness Growth Sector* is to contribute to the increase of the Romanian enterprises' productivity mainly by the modernization of the existing ones and creation of new ones, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs), in productive sectors and services for businesses.

Entrepreneurship development by enhancing access to finances and to business infrastructure will have an important role to ensure a new viable economic environment with possibilities of sustainable development. By research, development and innovation (RDI) infrastructure development, quality growth and diversification of the innovative services offered in the productive sector, exploitation of information and communication technologies (ICT) potential in the administrative processes, results can be obtained to be directly applied in economy to produce a new generation of products and services with a bigger added value. Reducing the energy intensity, producing energy from renewable sources and implementing modern technologies to diminish the emissions from power facilities will result in the increase of economic competitiveness and enhancement of environmental protection. Promoting Romania's tourist potential could give an incentive to the economic environment and competitiveness to enhance foreign investors' confidence and to a growing attraction to Romania by foreign tourists. Also in these fields five priority axes will be aimed at:

1) Innovative system of production will have the following goals: modernization, enhancement or exploitation of production equipments, innovation of productive processes and supporting the adoption of European and international standards, widening the range of products, improvement of specialized consultancy services and support for externalization to develop this market segment, supporting entrepreneurship development, access to finances, innovative financial instruments, infrastructure and services accessibility.

2) Research and development to ensure competitiveness will support modernization and development for research, development and innovation (RDI) capacities and infrastructure, and will improve the range of innovative services and their quality as well as stimulate the request of innovation in the productive sector.

3) Information and communication technology (ICT), not only for the public sector but also for the private one, is meant to enlarge ICT infrastructure, innovate introduction promotion in the productive sector, in the administrative and social processes, develop a market for new generation connections of products and services, create portals, develop integrated information systems to increase interoperability based on systems such as the "geographic information system" (GIS) and develop e-business applications.

4) Increase of power efficiency and sustainable development of the power plant system (i.e., growth of power efficiency, use of renewable energy sources, and decrease of the energy sector's impact on the environment).

5) *“Romania – an attractive destination for tourism and business” Program* intends to improve Romania's image as a tourist destination in order to grow its attraction as a tourist and business destination and to accomplish an integrated system for tourist offers.

The Regional Operational Program (ROP) aims to speed up the economic growth of the Regions lagging behind, this being achievable only by close coordination with the actions provisioned for the other operational programs. ROP will grant priority to the regions left behind by using regional and local resources. Support of the regions' development will be achieved by differentiated financing; therefore, the regions lagging behind are to get more funds than the developed ones. ROP has four priority axes:

1) Improvement of regional and local public infrastructure prescribes enhancement of basic infrastructure in transport, education and social infrastructure in order to increase regions' attraction and accessibility and to stimulate their social-economic development. There will be granted a special attention to the less developed regions and also to the areas from the more prosperous regions but passing through a decline period. Main fields of intervention identified in transport and social infrastructure are: rehabilitation/modernization of county and local networks for road transport, rehabilitation/ modernization/enhancement of health services and social public safety infrastructure, educational infrastructure development.

2) Strengthening regional and local business environment aims to increase the contribution of local and regional economies to the Gross Domestic Product by supporting those economies that became less competitive in market economy and creation of functional economic structures for sustaining the efficient use of regions' endogen potential – natural resources, raw materials, human resources – and also for stimulating regional economies. Main fields of intervention are: development of support structures for business specific for every region and supporting local entrepreneurship initiatives.

3) Development of local and regional tourism intends to create supplementary resources of revenues at regional/local level and creation of new labor places by the enhancement of historical, natural and cultural patrimony of all the regions (an into the regions in some isolated areas, with touristic potential able to contribute to their economic development and the reduction of isolation). Main fields of intervention are: cultural and historical patrimony restoration and enhancement; natural touristic resources development under the sustainable development context; increase of touristic services quality as regards the conditions of accommodation and recreation.

4) Sustainable urban development has as objective the increase of urban centers roles in the local and regional economic development by reviving small and medium towns, and also part of the big cities, in order to reduce the existent differences. Main interventions will be: support of urban reviving by financing integrated projects of urban regeneration for under-privileged urban areas well delimited into urban areas. By these projects will be rehabilitated the built environment, will develop urban centers and public spaces in order to

increase living quality and encourage economic activities, stimulating entrepreneurship, creation of proper conditions for occupation, provision of services of conciliation, supporting the social inclusion, to assure equal chances for man and woman and also the conditions for a better integration in social life and workplaces.

The Strategic Objectives of the Operational Program Sector for Human Resources Development (OPS HRD) aim, at European level, at enhanced participation on labor market of a highly qualified and adaptable human resource, modernization of the education system and its increased adaptability to the requests of the labor force, ensuring the life-long education, enhancement of employees and enterprises adaptability, ensuring qualification and knowledge needed for the integration and mobility on the labor market and support of the economic development. Also, it aims at the promotion and development of other forms of social economy and means to insure social inclusion of persons from vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities or Roma population. OPS HRD has six priority axes: 1) Education and professional training supporting economic growth and knowledge-based society development and has as main objectives: to ensure the premises for the development of competitive human capital by development of flexible routes of life-long learning, provision of modern and qualitative continuous educational and professional formation services for all, to answer to the specific requests of labor market and knowledge-based society; modernization of education and professional formation system therefore to satisfy the labor market needs and the assuming of a common approach of learning and instruction; to support quality preservation, elaboration of scholar curricula to support competitiveness, to assure the educational offers relevance. 2) Life-long learning connection to the labor market intends to create the premises to enhance the level of education, development of learning programs based on actions and increase of human resources life-long employment in the context of knowledge-based society; to assure life-long education and to acquire competences and aptitudes needed for labor market. 3) Growth of labor force and enterprises adaptability refers mainly to labor force specialization and adaptation. 4) Modernization of the Employment Public Service has as goals OPS modernization, diversification and updating services supporting a good functioning of labor market. 5) Promotion of active measures of employment (aims labor force employment and unemployment reduction). 6) Promotion of social inclusion also aims labor force employment and unemployment diminution.

The general objective of *The Operation Program Sector for Administrative Capacity Development (OPS ACD)* is to contribute to the accomplishment of national and European union goals to gain progress in social-economic development and in concern to cohesion and convergence objectives. This will be fulfilled by increasing the economic activity in Romania, increase of employment rate and measurable improvement of public services provision at the central and local public administration levels. All these achievements will directly depend by the

successful implementation of some public administration reforms aiming to strengthen management capacity strengthening. Program has only two priority axes:

1) Strengthening the public policies intervention in the central administration intending to contribute to central administration performance development in Romania, to modernize and integrate the processes of formulating proposals for public policies and their relation with strategic institutional plans, to finalize public function reforms that regards the rationalization of central administration structures, to implement performance management and strengthen reforms for sustainable interventions of instruction and to introduce a culture of results' monitoring and assessment.

2) Development of capacity to increase the performance of local administration services goals: to contribute to reform of county and sub-county public administration by implementing a reform management to address certain key elements for the strategic management cycle; to modernize and integrate processes regarding strategic and activities planning, human resources management (performance management) and monitoring and assessment activities result; to offer implementation support for the county and sub-county (towns and communes) organization to increase efficiency and quality for public services provision.

Operational Program for Technical Assistance at national level has as objective to assure support for coordination and implementation of structural instruments in Romania. This program contains three priority axes:

1) Supporting structural instruments implementation and programs coordination aims: to reach enough administrative capacity for efficient and effective implementation and absorption of structural instruments for 2007-2013 and to prepare the future interventions of structural instruments.

2) Development and support of Unique Informatics System of Management (UISM) functioning has as objective UISM functioning, organizational and functional development and system's continuous enlargement to allow prompt access to data from all the institutions with attribution in the structural instruments process and the institution of an efficient management of European programs based on national and European stipulations.

3) The goal of information dissemination and structural instrument promotion is to inform the potential candidates as regards the existent opportunities and to promote in the public knowledge field the objectives and achievements of structural instruments and National Development Plan and also to assure the recognition of EU structural instruments role.

The National Development Plan (NDP) is a concept specific for European policy of economic and social cohesion designed to offer a coherent and stable conception concerning the European Union member-states development in regard to development priorities, programs, projects, concordantly to the principle of structural funds programming. NDP has the objective to align national development policy to the European Union priorities by implementing measures considered as stimuli for sustainable socio-economic

development at European level. In order to bridge the main performance gaps Romania has as compared to EU member-states, our country aims at the increase of economic competitiveness and knowledge-based economy by increasing Romanian enterprises productivity to reduce the gaps from the medium productivity at Union's level. Therefore, until 2015, an average growth of productivity of about 5% per year must be ensured to allow Romania to reach a level about 50% from EU average. Our country must sustain productive investments (new equipments and technologies), to certify enterprises and products, to create proper environment for business financing, to develop business infrastructure (incubators, business centers, emergent clusters), to support the efforts of enterprises internationalization and to promote Romanian touristic potential.

In the transport infrastructure strategy, a main objective is represented by this infrastructure enlargement and its modernization and also by the provision of all the other conditions regarding sustainable economic development; therefore, the volume of transport activities into the Gross Domestic Product is meant to grow from 3.6 million Euro to at least 7 billion Euro until 2015. To reach this objective, the strategy for the Romanian transport infrastructure development and modernization will be accomplished through Trans-European modernization, construction and development of transport infrastructure and related networks, by modernizing and construction of Trans-European an national interest road, railway, navy and airport infrastructures and the improvement of afferent services by modernization and construction of road, railway (inclusively afferent services) and navy facilities. The fulfillment of sustainable development for transportation sector will be done by the promotion of inter-modality, improvement traffic safety on all means of transport, the diminution of transport works and activities impact over environment's pollution and the assuring of transport infrastructure safety.

In the environment protection field the living standard must be improved by providing public utilities services to the European (qualitative and quantitative) standards in water and waste infrastructure by developing water and used water infrastructure systems in localities and the creation or consolidation of profile regional companies and by the development of integrated management systems of waste (collection, transport, treating/elimination of wastes in the regarded localities, eradication of inadequate deposits). Also, will be aimed the improvement of environmental sector management systems emphasizing on water and wastes specific management systems development, systems of management for natural resources (preserving biological diversity, ecological reconstruction and deteriorated systems, prevention and intervention against natural risks – especially flows) but also the enhancement of air protection infrastructure.

To promote rural economy and to increase the productivity in the agricultural sector will be developed a competitive agriculture based on knowledge and private initiative and will be protected the natural, cultural and historical patrimony of rural areas from Romania. It must grow the competitiveness of agro-alimentary and forestry economy by adapting the

offer to market's requests, and in this regard will be granted financial support especially for the modernization of farms and improvement of human capital from agriculture (measures of consultancy and support for young farmers, measures to encourage the producers association), and also to enhance products' quality, the increase of living standards in the rural areas by diversifying rural activities: stimulating the non-agricultural activities, promotion of agro-tourism and also development of micro-enterprises related to agricultural production, all these in the context of some good quality services. Sustainable economic development for farms and forestry exploitations regards the implementation of actions concerning the sustainable use of agricultural and forest terrain materialized in granting payments for agro-environment and animals' wellbeing, compensatory payments for terrains with natural handicap, and also gratifications for forestation also in the realization of some prevention measures against natural hazards. Most of these desiderates remained only written on paper and weren't transposed into reality because the funds were spent for other goals mainly political and clientele.

To reduce the development disparities among country's regions needed more accelerated economic growth of the poor developed regions in order to diminish the interregional and intraregional development difference which wasn't acquired yet. The NDP priority fulfillment concerning the balanced development of all country's regions must be done through an integrated approach based on a combination of public investments in the local infrastructure, active policies to stimulate business activities and support for local resources exploitation. Regional and local public infrastructure must be improved by the increase of regions' competitiveness as locations for businesses by improving transport infrastructure, health, social services and education infrastructure and also the infrastructure for public safety and emergency situations, natural and technological disasters. Likewise, must be consolidated regional and local business environment, developed business infrastructure and supported local business activities with innovative character, creating needed connections between productive and research-development-innovation activities. It mustn't be forgotten regional and local tourism development, but fulfilled an increase of touristic attraction of the regions by creation an adequate infrastructure and improve the specific services, development of alternative forms of tourism, protection and promotion of natural and cultural patrimony at local and regional levels, which also isn't yet achieved.

For sustainable urban development is needed the regeneration of urban areas that suffered owed to the industrial restructuring or have hard socio-economic problems, and also the consolidation of urban centers network with potential of development for they to act as true engines of regional economic growth and European territorial cooperation. This sub-objective is caught in the new Objective of intervention into the Cohesion Policy for 2007-2013 ("European Territorial Cooperation") consecrated to harmonious and balanced integration of entire EU territory by implementing cooperation between diverse territorial entities at transborder, transnational and interregional level in issues of communitarian

concern. Sub-objective will be done by the accomplishment of actions in transborder, transnational and interregional cooperation field to social-economic integrate the border areas and increase attraction and accessibility of Romanian regions into EU framework.

In Romania, the rapid initiation of a process of development, modernization and provision of the defense infrastructure and vital elements' protection concerning national institutions, society, economy and territory preparation to confront the risks and threats against security is needed. The national institutions and procedures must be redesigned concordantly to the EU's processes dynamics and the legislation, doctrines and strategies must be adapted as to the requests imposed by the new risks and threats and the requests determined by cooperation needs in NATO, European Union and strategic partnership framework. Among Romania's strategic needs in the top is the rapid development of some infrastructure networks specialized, efficient and resistant o diverse risks, compatible with European and Euro-Atlantic networks, capable to potent sustained development and accelerated economy modernization and the national security. For that purpose, must be launched viable programs of national investments, in cooperation and partnership. As priority fields there are: transport infrastructure, construction of highways and railway infrastructure modernization and traffic management network, energetic infrastructure, communication infrastructure, hydrographic potential management and protection against floods, and also the restructuring of military bases system.

To adapt and modernize the infrastructure, we consider as main guidelines the following: rehabilitation, modernization and development of transport infrastructure to enhance services quality, (passengers and merchandises) transport enhancement and to align new energy supply networks in consensus to European Union strategic projects and Romanian interests. The second is promotion of technologies and informatics system development in the security field, in conformity with European standards. Other guidelines we consider to be: adaptation of national program for aeronautical and harbor security to the new types of threats, modernization of military infrastructure and also the preparation and modernization of capacities offered into NATO, European Union and strategic partnership frameworks; identification of risk fields, elaboration of maps comprising probable risks and development of new conception of infrastructure to defend population from dangers of natural calamities, disasters or ecological accidents; diminution of risk to be started some nuclear incidents or accidents and provision of nuclear equipment security.

Moreover, we consider unitary strategies should be designed to grow liability, protection and defense of defense infrastructures, especially the critical ones, ensuring continuity, coherence, methodological and procedural unity and also antiterrorist efficacy and efficiency. Defense critical infrastructure security must regard not only the counteraction of risks generated by hostile actions, but also the ones produced by accidents or natural forces. Therefore, measures of support and resistance must be provisioned, alongside with

ones for disaster relief and urgent rehabilitation of activities when elements composing infrastructure have been damaged or deteriorated.

Following the real integration in the European and Euro-Atlantic community, by its national security strategy, Romania actively, substantially and predictably contributes to international and regional security owing to a distinct strategic profile into NATO and European Union. This settled strategy and guidelines ground the conceptual basis for elaborating the other documents regarding the function of institutions making up the national security sector and also the basic elements for the resources allotment programs grounding.

The main resources for fulfilling this program are the human resources, time – as a basic strategic resource and, obviously, the political will of the forces which the people entrusted with the governing responsibility and especially their standing with the people, with those trusting this program. Furthermore, we may add that the political responsibility to the people and for their security is also a huge moral responsibility. The achievement of the defense infrastructure development based on the national security strategy involves major effort of awareness concerning this responsibility and respecting people's judgment always consciously engaging in fulfilling the national ideals. Our long experience of about two decades in accelerating efforts concerning democracy and prosperity construction has questioned the Romanian society's trust in the political factor and our country's membership in the Euro-Atlantic community represents the main guarantee of defense infrastructure modernization and enhancement.

In conclusion, the finances we get from the EU as community programs have not been used as efficiently as it could to develop infrastructures and especially the defense infrastructure. So, it is necessary for the future for these EU programs and funds to be used more efficiently by the Romanian state to ensure the increase of the defense infrastructure capacity to meet the needs of national and European security and defense.

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