

The national security model of strengthen a country national resilience philosophy approach republic of Bulgaria and the state of Israel national security test case

RUB Jacob

Law Faculty, Varna Free University, University in Varna, Bulgaria

Abstract

The relevance of current study stems from a need to deal with the complicated and problematic phenomenon of National Security. The study will be performed from the standpoint of national resilience arenas approach in such a manner as to obtain the best results in order to elaborate and to implement a new and original algorithm of "national resilience" arenas, that will assist for strengthen the "national security". Scientific innovation of the research and originality of results obtained: Present scientific research constitutes one of the first systematic studies in field of NS in political science of the Republic of Bulgaria and the State of Israel, which is dedicated to the most disputable questions of Resilience of NS strengthening by means of implementation of the newest concept of NS "Intermediate School Theory", as the most relevant dogmatic approach in prediction and explanation of the "Realism Theory" approach as leader of current National Security state design.

Keywords: national security; big five national resilience; national security arena; national security space; realism theory; international relations theory; middle school theory; balkan arena; middle east arena; national security pentagram s.e.c.r.e.t model; local, regional and global spaces; national threats; national risk-taking; global changes forecast 2030

Introduction

Conceptual framework of the research

Relevance of the researched topic. The relevance of current study stems from a need to deal with the complicated and problematic phenomenon of National Security. The study will be performed from the standpoint of national resilience arenas approach in such a manner as to obtain the best results in order to elaborate and to implement a new and original algorithm of "national resilience" arenas, that will assist for strengthen the "national security" cooperation between the Republic of Bulgaria and in the State of Israel. National Security is "the continuation of security with other means." It is a well-known and critical phenomenon while the definition is "measurable state of the capability of a nation to overcome the multidimensional threats to the apparent well-being of its people and its survival as a nation-state at any given time, by balancing all instruments of state policy through governance, that can be indexed by computation, empirically or otherwise, and is extendable to global security by variables external to it".

Description of the situation in the domain of research and identification of the research problem.

In order to identify and to analyze the aspects of the complicated and problematic phenomenon of National Security, as to obtain the best results in order to elaborate and to implement a new and original algorithm of "national resilience" arenas, that will assist strengthening the NS cooperation between the Republic of Bulgaria and in the State of Israel, the author has submitted a detailed analysis and his research is constituted of philosophy, history, political science, psychology, jurisprudence, managerial sciences, geography, criminology, sociological and economic scholarship, including scientific studies of authors from the Republic of Bulgaria, the State of Israel and other countries such as United States of America, the United

Nations, international scientific indexes, the center of "national security" in Haifa university, the State of Israel, etc.

The author has done his best to select only the most recent scientific sources, the last being dated with 2016 and 2017 years of edition. The absolute majority of bibliographical sources are edited particularly in last decade (2005-2017). According to our point of view, this aspect undoubtedly demonstrates the newest character of our scientific findings. Generating some initial thoughts, those bibliographical issues have created a substantial, necessary and, in our opinion, sufficient scientific background to our research on matter of political science.

The research purpose consists of formulation and proposal of a modern and innovative approach of strengthening the National Security phenomenon, manifested in creation and demonstration of an authentic theory able to explain and to appraise theories, international relations, and law. Several empirical surveys were studied for the purpose of validation of the original scientific concept:

1. Dozens of surveys and qualitative and quantitative studies were conducted around the world based on scientific sources in sociology, psychology, economy and sociology, regime theories, international relations, law, geography.
2. Two surveys on Bulgaria and Israel performed in the National Security faculty of Haifa University with brainstorming groups, where original findings were received concerning the phenomenon of NS, worldwide in general, and Bulgaria and Israel, in particular.
3. About 15 surveys of 15 regional and global spaces connected to Israel performed in the National Security faculty of Haifa University with brainstorming groups, where original findings were received concerning the phenomenon of National Security.
4. A selected survey on basis of most recent one (2015),

edited by Bulgarian source in the USA national security college.

5. A selected survey of NATO
6. Global peace index 2016, 2017, Institute for Economics and Peace.
7. IMD World Talent Report 2016, Switzerland.

Scientific Innovation of the Research and Originality of Results Obtained.

Present scientific research constitutes one of the first systematic studies in field of NS in political science of the Republic of Bulgaria and the State of Israel, which is dedicated to the most disputable questions of Resilience of NS strengthening by means of implementation of the newest concept of NS "Intermediate School Theory", as the most relevant dogmatic approach in prediction and explanation of the "Realism Theory" approach as leader of current National Security state design.

The innovative character of the findings and originality of obtained results can be expressed in the fact that for the first time absolutely new outcomes being implemented substantiated the "national security" art, as the following: Current study promotes the "National Security Intermediate / middle school theory" attitude to create and maintain the process of national security philosophy and design.

A correlation is demonstrated between the impact of NS multidisciplinary theory characteristics, from one side, and State national security and upgrading (by comparing to another state) by focusing on regional arena cooperation between states, from the other side. An assumption is demonstrated of stable preferences in general of a country "national security", which means that the "nation past history" experience has influence on present NS situation. The national resilience of any country depends on level of 5 Arenas and situational variables which have a great impact upon the country resilience (the Big Five Resilience). Their influence is not similar in local (the state country). Regional and global threats and risks.

In the author's opinion, the situational fact will be the basic one: even if a country has a propensity not to be committed and depended upon a big power country, or regional or global institutes or organizations – the situational conditions could discourage this propensity from occurring and a cooperation with those powers countries or organizations; On basis of "NS intermediate school Theory" postulations and for the purpose of "national security" strengthening, the "the big five Resilience coefficients" were elaborated necessary for the decision of which Resilience arena component one should recommend in order to have "national security" cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel as two pivotal regional States.

In accordance with results of the new "big five arenas S.E.C.R.E.T model" (the five national resilience) in national security – in our opinion, it is preferable to be focused on the cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel in those arenas where gaps between the two countries range between 30-40%. Therefore, it is recommended that preference should be focused on cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel in these three arenas: 1) External arena: regional space and international space 2) Socio-economic arena 3) Security situation. It will contribute to identifying the indicative and potential "national security" components of cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel. Relations with countries in the periphery will generally provide security and intelligence

dividends while the rationale behind a peripheral strategy between countries, especially small ones, is to restrain from an overall view of balance of power and less of an all-military alliance in which the parties are committed to mutual defense against aggression from a third party. In this respect, it is even possible to question the use of the term 'covenant' 12, although it occasionally seems that the parties do indeed expect assistance, if only limited, during a violent confrontation.

The main scientific problem solved consists in demonstration of a new academic concept and of an original algorithm of "national security" modeling scale tests as the valid method of analyzing and strengthening of national security resilience components, by proving the causal relationship and dependency between the big specific five resilience arenas and their factors. The validity was demonstrated of the original "NS pentagram secret model" concerning the "national security middle school Theory", which is considered to be the fundamental one in explanation of national security resilience components and misbehavior in the case of countries' national security".

Theoretical importance of the research is expressed in: systematization of the scientific approaches concerning the phenomenon of National Security; accretion of a consistent theoretical and empirical basis in order to construct and to develop an innovative political science approach in the domain of promotion and intensifying of a country National Security phenomenon; elucidation of the newest perspectives of political science evolution in the sphere of strengthening of National Reliance arenas.

The basic standpoints of the doctoral thesis which form the object of scientific research are that defining security or national security only in military terms is too narrow and the definition including areas such as education, quality of life and ecology, politics, health, safety and value of an individual citizen's life, etc. – is too broad. The right attitude is the perception of "middle school", a sort of compromise between the classical school and post-modern school.

Even if the study of national security is a political science topic, the complex nature of national security calls for attention to multiple different disciplines, including philosophy, history, economics, political science, psychology, sociology, jurisprudence, managerial sciences, geography, criminology and communications studies. Therefore:

The Basic Scientific Standpoints Being Presented for Defense

1. National state Security is an umbrella concept, including but not limited to, military power, relation with a world power or good relations with a neighbor's potential of atomic power.
2. A State National Security involves three necessary elements: Local space of the State: Regional space of the State; Global umbrella space of the State.
3. Not all national factors or attributes can be categorized as a manifestation of National Security factors. Compatible with our point of view, consistency is only one aspect of the lay notion of National Resilience.
4. As National Resilience components are depended and have influence on one another, the probability to make "national security" reform or changes could fail, as national historical and cultural conditions could discourage governments and leaders from creating the

- "national security" reform, and vice-versa. Past traumatic events, collective memory experience of events, might serve as an obstacle and impact the process of NS reform.
5. Demonstration that the best method of explaining NS phenomenon must be based on "Big Five National Resilience" (which are the "big five arenas S.E.C.R.E.T model"), covering "dangerous combinations", will determine the national security risks.
 6. The author's scientific assumption is that no country can guarantee its security by itself. The new security policy and relevant defense strategy are a product of objectively existing facts, that no country can guarantee its security by itself, even if it bases on total militarization. This is even more valid for a weak country. According to our assumption, there is no pure National security Rational model and that the study of National Resilience judgment is characterized by the tension between the past and history of NS states behavior as an element in research model. Military power and, Realism, Liberalism, etc., are examples, to the fact that concepts have changed in modern and present national security considerations, and occasionally are not compatible with the principles of the past. The scientific background of the research constituted of studies of "National Security" has different explanatory approaches in political science. As such, it is characterized by a diversity of theories, methods, and levels of analysis. These theories range from classical theory as Realism, to Idealism structure theories, and to Neorealism process theories. Central to these theories are concepts such as opportunity, power, defense, war, balance of power, region relationship, cooperation, etc. These are central concepts of schools' thought.
 7. The legal and empirical basis of the research included the "White Book" of the Republic of Bulgaria and the State of Israel national security sources like the National Security Institute, on matter of strengthening and upgrading of "national security" phenomenon.
 8. Implementation of the scientific results, refers to the elaboration of scientific publications as a guideline for professors, students, Master's degree and doctoral students, contributing to the improvement of national security phenomenon. The scientific results will be transferred to the Israeli Government.
 9. For the purpose of clarifying empirical research in context of NS, building on the base of Prediction changes, analysis of the forecast of expected changes on international and regional level for future, must be conducted, while in current study, it is the year 2030. The expected forecast of changes has to analyze reasonable scenarios with probability of 60-70%, based on the cycles of wars that have taken place in the past, of a formative war that will be expected in future. Example: The State of Israel will be a party to this global war, and it can bring about another war of victory against the background of local conflict. Wild scenarios with probability of 20-30%, are likely to materialize. In all the countries surrounding the State of Israel in the first, second and third cycles, apart from Jordan, disintegration has already begun and might collapse.

Fundamental Content of the Research

Introduction describes vitality, opportunity and importance of the scientific problem; the purpose and the objectives of the thesis; scientific novelty of the obtained results; the major scientific problem which was solved by the author; theoretical importance and the empirical value of the research as well as the summary of the thesis.

In the realm of Chapter I

"Scientific Background in the Research Field of National Security Development"

Several questions have been discussed: 1.1. National security scientific background in the research field of Schools and Approaches in the Israeli, Bulgarian and foreign literature; 1.2. Scientific background in the research field of modeling National Security spaces and factors, according to challenges of the 21st century and the National Security Approach of Israel and Bulgaria. Structural and functional changes that have taken place in a rapidly evolving world from scholastic, scientific, and existential aspects. In terms of modern warfare, there are frequent changes in the types of conventional and nuclear weapons. In addition, there are 50 types of terrorism in the world with 10 murderous terrorist groups that threaten a population of over one billion people, becoming more sophisticated and more destructive and the future is already at the doorstep with cyber warfare. A country's national security depends on its internal space, the regional space, and the global space. In the internal space of a country, one must relate to national strength of the population.

Before demonstrating the utility of the National Resilience Philosophy Approach explanation, the author decided to make a detailed analysis of the whole spectrum of national security theories, field of schools and approaches in Israeli, Bulgarian and foreign literature which are focused on explanation of this event. From the author's point of view, the field of perception and definition of the phenomena of national security is absent. Not even one of those qualitative studies covers in a complete manner the field of current study. The purpose of current study consists in formulating and proposing a modern and innovative approach to strengthening the National Security phenomenon, manifested in creation and demonstration of an authentic theory capable of explaining and appraising the optimal factors of National Resilience arenas according to local, regional and global geographic spaces, as well as in elaboration of a valid method of prognosis of propensity of a country's cooperation to upgrade the National Security potential of a weak or small country by means of new philosophic perception in the area of political science. Within limits of current study, the phenomenon of State national security in mainstream national security science will be explained by theories and schools and perceptions adopted in modern national security science.

So, unfortunately, the researcher must declare that the definition of NS, derived from scientific background of the NS Concept as stated, such as the classification of elements of NS are explored only partially. Indeed, this was the basic reason, for the researcher to choose this topic for investigation.

In accordance with several categories: political science; psychology; sociology; economics; law; statistics; law; security science; geography; philosophy; etc. The purpose is to identify and demonstrate the relevance of NS "middle

school theory” approach, for explanation the right conception of National Security as a result of the intensity of influence arenas like economy, international relationship, State internal situation, security and state obstacles and opportunities. There is a need of reformulating National Security Doctrine of Bulgaria and Israel, to enlighten the parameters that would assist the new NS Pentagon S.E.C.R.E.T model, as an innovative and leading model in the field of strengthening of National Resilience arenas, which, to the researcher’s opinion, will better define the likelihood of success in improving the NS idea.

To recommend a new methodology for creating the original scale of valid National Reliance arenas, justifiable not only from military and sociological standpoint, but rather from internal, external, security and obstacles points of view as well, in the process of NS.

According to challenges of the 21st century and the National Security approach of Israel and Bulgaria, it was detected that the core of the study such as strengthening the cooperation between the State of Israel and the Republic of Bulgaria, is through a new approach in national security. One of the major challenges is that s

State’s security is interconnected with global security (Osisanya, 2014) ^[16].

This situation in the Bulgarian doctrine can be explained by a single cause – the topic proposed by the author is absolutely new for the Republic of Bulgaria. Creation of an adequate mechanism of prognosis and developing of a new national security theory as an integral part of strengthening the cooperation between the State of Israel and the Republic of Bulgaria. In the opinion of the researcher, NS is to be analyzed by three main spaces which, as stated, are interconnected – Local, Regional and Global.

As a result of the meticulous analysis of foreign and national scientific background, the author has obtained the following conclusions:

- a. A great amount of theories identify principle theories of international relations that might influence national security behavior: theories as Realism Theory, which is occasionally termed ‘Structural Realism’ or ‘Neorealism’, as opposed to the earlier Classical Realism; Institutionalism Theory; Liberalism Theory; democratic peace approach; Constructivism Ontology; Idealism Theory; Critical Approaches (Slaughter, 2011; Waltz, 1979) ^[21, 24], Institutionalism Theory, Liberalism Theory is known as the "democratic peace" approach; Constructivism Ontology, the concept of English School, Neorealism (Constructive Realism) (Slaughter, 2011) ^[21].
- b. Owing to progressive foreign literature in this study, there have been formulated the present Global and regional relations of Israel and Bulgaria, and their politics could include concepts such as national interests; power and balance of power; culture and society; players; democracy; diplomacy; human rights; international law; etc. There are a lot of conceptions and theories of foreign relations as was has been represented, on Local, Regional and Global. It is a very complex picture, when countries like Russia, China and India have become strong regional and global players on the world map.
- c. During the twentieth century, Political Realism and Political Idealism served as conceptual rivals for understanding of international relations. In the point of

view of the researcher, Israel and Bulgaria State security dilemma includes the elements of Realism, Idealism and Institutionalism theories and the English school attitude.

- d. Nowadays, for improving national security state, according to National Security challenges of the 21st century, Israel and Bulgaria must plan and decide what their NS lead strategy is for the long run, till the year 2030. The last decade studies of national security tended to concentrate not only on military and nuclear weapons. Nowadays, cyber threat is one of the gravest threats it faces while developing optimal capabilities (Cohen, Siboni, 2016; Schweitzer, Siboni, Yogev, 2014, p. 39-42) ^[7]. Those events in recent decades have changed global behavior as players and power, and States and non-State players as military power and non-military power. There is an increased global risk of ethnic, religious and sectarian conflict. Terrorist groups inflict mass casualties like the anti-Israeli Islamic fundamentalism as Hamas and Hezbollah. National security and modern hybrid wars as means/tools of realizing supremacy, over other countries or groups of countries.
- e. Therefore, first, the Israeli and Bulgarian practical approaches of National Security have to analyzed, as the basis for rebuilding new NS thesis. Later, to find the lead theories that can change present NS perceptions of the two States and will pave the way to strategic cooperation between the two States.
- f. National security as a policy science identifies two dominant schools of national security “classical school” which maintains a focus on defense, the construction of power, the threat of force and “post-modern school” as a very broad approach of the term “security” (Yehezkeally, 2014; Boundless, 2016; Stone, 2009) ^[22], two fundamental perspectives of national security observation, could be observed: the narrow and the wider options (Shohat, 2007, p. 15) ^[20].
- g. From the point of view of the researcher, the main criticism of the broader NS perception is of the fact that, should national security be comprised of many factors, then, in fact, it will not be efficient to create a new NS model, as one cannot focus on the chief spaces in creating a real national security perception.
- h. There are various types of models such as: Generic Model. A static model that facilitates planning of appropriate options and remolding with respect to changes; Application model, a dynamic model for implementation based on selected option; Driving Model, serving as a prime mover to the generic and application models; Simulation Model, a tool for experimenting with a real system to determine how it will behave in relations to changes in its structure, environment or underlying assumptions (Paleri, 2008). In the realm of Chapter 2.

“Present and New National Security Origin Multidisciplinary Concept Phenomenon of the Republic of Bulgaria and the State of Israel” Several questions are included: 2.1. Scientific analysis of the national security origin multidisciplinary explanatory concept, of the State of Israel and the Republic of Bulgaria. 2.2. Value and weight of the new concept of "Intermediate School Theory" in Demonstration of National Resilience theoretical thought –

for Bulgaria and Israel and in general.

Methodology to solve the study problem

The author recommends dealing with the research question by three stages as follows: Stage 1 for making a scientific analysis of the national security origin multidisciplinary explanatory concept of the State of Israel and the Republic of Bulgaria. Stage 2 for developing the national security level, a new quantitative and qualitative integrated model scale of Bulgaria and Israel, related to National Security local interest, regional interest and global interest; Stage 3 for creating an upgrade/improvement of potential cooperation attitude between the two states and the region for the "long run" (till 2030), on basis of weaknesses and strength elements / components of National Security Model indicators.

Present changes in regional and global spaces, and current with future changes, should pave a reasonable way for national security cooperation between states of Israel and Bulgaria, due to "long run" till 2030.

In the regional space, there are disturbing developments in Israel's strategic environment. United States' status in the Middle East regional space has weakened, and the Russian military power in Syria strengthens Iran and Hezbollah, that can cause the restriction of Israel's freedom of action. The stagnation in Israeli-Palestinian political process continues, while an escalation of individual terrorism. In the external space of Israel's NS, relations with Europe continue to deteriorate. A very important fact is the weakening of internal solidarity in Israel. Israel must have a strong political and security grand strategy, while focusing on influence factors challenging Israel's NS (Yadlin, 2016-2017, p. 253-254) ^[25].

Concepts analysis from a historical perspective and evolution of Israel's national security over the years, is a narrow aspect. NS in its broadest perception including military, diplomatic, economic and social policies, intended protecting NS interests. NS is not only a military doctrine. In 35 years (half of the period of existent of the State), Israel has fought six full-scale wars with its Arab neighbors (Independence War in 1948-49, 1956 Sinai war; 1967 war, 1969-70 War of Attrition, 1973 war, and 1982 Lebanon war). On average, every 6 years there was a war. Additionally, Israel participated passively in the 1991 Gulf War, when Iraq repeatedly bombarded its territory with ballistic missiles. Despite Israel's formal peace treaties with Egypt and Jordan and the advantage of conventional warfare, the future Arab threat to Israel's NS remains a realistic option. Israel's national security dilemma is as well the hybrid war by continuous violence in form of terrorism and guerrilla warfare (Palestinian, Lebanese, Arab states and Iran), stranded borders skirmishing (along its frontiers with Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon). Another risk to Israel was the chemical warfare since the early 1960s, following Egypt's use of poisonous gas in Yemen and during the Gulf War. Due to nuclear and biological warfare and cyber, Israel did not formulate a set of basic security concepts. The security concepts have been Israel's response to the geographic, diplomatic and resource environment to survive in wartime and peacetime [Rodman, 2001] ^[18].

Kuperwasser (2017) ^[13] argues that Israel's long experience of fighting terrorism has led to an understanding that terrorism is a strategy that presents a significant threat to Israel's national security, despite the fact that most of the

time it appears as a low-intensity action with limited damage and impact. Comparative analysis between Israel and 21 Arab countries (Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE Emirates, Yemen), surrounding Israel's territory. The State of Israel is a democratic state while Arab nations represented by 21 countries (with regime types being mostly monarchies). The combined territories of Arab countries are 650 times greater than Israel (territory in square km means 13,486,861, while Israel only 20,770). Their population (about 400,000,000 people) is 50 times greater than Israel's (8,000,000 people). Israel's average GDP per capita is 5 times greater than in Arab countries. This is despite the fact that many Arab countries have world's richest oil resources (Israel Science and Technology Directory).

Reexamining the basic assumptions of deterrence strategy is critical in order to preserve future deterrence capabilities that would prevent or at least reduce future conflicts (Golov, 2016) ^[10]. Israel in the 21st century has entered the post-heroic phase of its existence. Israel has carried out the tasks set by Zionism to a great extent. Israel deterred its enemies, which cannot be defeated by conventional means, even if there is a prolonged uprising or terrorism and nuclear weapons certainly (Cohen, 1998) ^[8].

The absolute conclusion stemming from all the analyses, is that Israel has the need for a new national security multidisciplinary perception. This new perception must be complex, and with a very sophisticated approach, based on systemic method, combining political, diplomatic, public diplomacy, strategic media, new media, information warfare, economic, legal, cyber, and other tools (Dekel, Omer 2015).

Analyzing the NS challenges in external and internal spaces. Ideally and politically, there are national security disputes in the State of Israel against the background of meaning of the term "Jewish and democratic state". Strategic developments taking place in Israel's immediate and distant surroundings require understanding of the contexts and trends and outcomes of Israeli responses on a military and political level (Brom, Kurz, 2017) ^[5].

Israel increases annually, the security budget and creates new relations with Arab countries and other countries. The main problem of NS plan still exists after 70 years. In other words, Israel's activities of NS focus mainly on military activities attitude.

Multidisciplinary explanatory portrait of Bulgaria national security current situations. Analysis of the philosophy of Bulgaria's national security policy points to the fact that the statesmen have understood that reducing Bulgaria's risks as a small country with its delicate geo-strategic situation and creating security for Bulgaria is in cooperation with countries in the Balkan region rather than on a global European level. Hence, the conclusion was to reduce the gaps in interests between Bulgaria and its neighbors by creating political agreements in the geopolitical environment and in the medium term, while creating military agreements with Turkey, Greece, Romania and countries of former Yugoslavia. In addition, Bulgaria's integration into the European security apparatus and initial association with NATO was created, with the consent of Bulgarian society, the basis of which was primarily the economic space of the country in early 1990's and military

imbalance between the Balkan armed forces. It is clear that dealing with economic components of the country in areas like inflation, unemployment, ecological disasters, crime, terrorism and drugs, without State defense mechanisms, will be socially explosive. In the Balkan region, there are dangers for Bulgaria such as the situation in Macedonia and Islamic fundamentalism. Security situation is a major explosive element of Bulgaria. When countries can try using force as a pretext for a "new order", unexpected and dynamic situations are created and might break out. On the other hand, Bulgaria cannot count on external guarantees due to limitations' threats in the region. In conclusion: uncertainty and potential risks of the Balkans result (Hristo, Gotchev, Genov, Ratchev, 1998, p. 1-10) ^[12].

Critical comparative analysis of development of Bulgaria's National Security: Bulgaria has adopted NS Strategy in 1998, amended it in 2011 and is in a process of preparing the third version. At the beginning of the 21st century, perceptions of national security debate have changed. Several factors hindered the final construction of security policy model. In addition to the internal situation described above, most elements of the security model that was built created a crisis of confidence in political institutions, such as politics connected to organized crime, extremism and ethnic intolerance, etc.

The development trends of national security and defense policy prove that Bulgaria's national defense system is in a gray area between going with NATO and the former Warsaw Pact. This is reflected in the fact that Bulgaria is less integrated in NATO than not only countries such as Austria, Switzerland, Finland and Sweden, however as well compared to former "Warsaw alliance" countries which was under the Soviet Union concept. The Bulgarian people support an integral future of Bulgaria with the free world of Europe and North America. Developing models of armed forces development is preferable to be carried out in the medium and long term by 2030, alongside with Allied forces contributing to the protection of sovereignty. In 2017, Bulgaria needs determination and responsibility to defend its European future once again (Atlantic council of Bulgaria, 2017. Bulgaria in NATO and the European defense. Memorandum № 1 on security and defense policy of the Republic of Bulgaria. Program "National and International Security").

Bulgarian strategy focuses on 2020, while it is characterized by perception of difficult threats and "asymmetric risks" to predict Bulgarian national security from the following aspects: A) The region is characterized by instability near the borders of the country, such as the Black Sea and the Caucasus, the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia and the conflict in Eastern Ukraine; B) Hybrid warfare such as guerilla warfare, covert support of separatist groups, cyber and propaganda, economic pressure and acts that are contrary to international law; C). Russian sanctions on Bulgarian economy, such as Bulgaria's dependence on Russia as a single supplier of energy resources; D). Chronic crises in the Middle East and North Africa are mentioned in the document. The conflicts mentioned include Syria, Iraq, Libya and Afghanistan, Lebanon, the Sinai and the Palestinian territories as a source of potential actual threats to Bulgaria and other NATO and EU member States (Terziev, Nichev, Bankov, Veliko Tarnovo, 2016) ^[23].

National security policy of Republic of Bulgaria

Included several factors as Bulgaria's dependency of great power patronage; Bulgaria's national security model must be analyzed on a historical level and based on the following factors as basic assumptions: Bulgaria is a relatively small country (7 million inhabitants) with a defined geopolitical and geo-strategic status. As a result, Bulgaria will rely more on external and regulatory outer space than on internal space that contains current economic situation and low military capabilities, and that some conflict will erupt in the Balkan region; Internal political space as a component of Bulgaria's national security; Bulgarian national security core risks includes Russia domination strategy regarding Bulgaria aimed at establishing control, by Bulgaria dependence on Russia, Russia hybrid war against Bulgaria can include a long period of subversive activity in peacetime; The strategy includes control of the national security policy implemented by government institutions in cooperation with citizens and their organizations. The implementation of national security strategy guarantees rights, freedoms, security and welfare of a citizen and society. It preserves that sovereignty. Territorial integrity of the State and unity of the nation protects constitutional order and democratic values and protects the population in event of crises, natural disasters and other risks and threats.

Upgrade in National Research Strategy

Science till the year 2030. Given current challenges and new opportunities, the main goals of the Republic of Bulgaria are to upgrade National Research Strategy Science for a better Bulgaria till 2030.

Value and weight of the new concept of "Intermediate School Theory" in demonstration of National Resilience theoretical thought - for Bulgaria and Israel and in general.

The need for reformulating Israeli and Bulgarian National Security Doctrine would lead to more cooperation between the two countries in field of national security spaces: external space, economic space and security space.

Bulgaria and Israel security paradigms are in transition. The arguments that national security dynamics of Bulgaria's and Israel's process are not built with balance of the national security arenas nor are they focused enough and ambivalent. Within limits of current study, we must deal with NS cooperation between Bulgaria and the State of Israel, according the 2030 forecast of global and regional changes realities and with the theoretical explanation and empirical validity of national security findings, for national resilience of Bulgaria and Israel. As a result, those are the points to deal with: 1) A review of national resilience indicators (four components of internal, external, socio-economic and security positioning on basis of potential of national security obstacles change. 2) Forecast Analysis of expected changes for 2030, on international and regional levels. 3) Prioritization in dealing with national resilience components of Bulgaria and Israel. 4) The opportunities – the principles of possible future cooperation between the Republic of Bulgaria and the State of Israel. Consequently, in author's opinion, scientific contribution for strengthening the National Security is expressed in Pentagon Model (S.E.C.R.E.T) of national resilience. It can be recognized as the most comprehensive and wide-ranging representation of relevant methods of NS Strengthening.

Research question

As a result of the written above, the research question is presented. The concept of "security" is not unequivocal in content or in its format: national security on a macro level is complex, dynamic and depends on developments. Quite some dimensions constitute a national security deployment of a State. Therefore, the research question will be: How to deal with and how to create a new, inventive, original and relevant aspects for the State interest's, Regional interest's and Global interest's, according to the State of Israel and the Republic of Bulgaria – that would contribute to Upgrading / Improving and strengthening of the NS status and the cooperation between State of Israel and the Republic of Bulgaria in the medium and long run (2020-2030) – on basis of future forecast of global changes?

Scientific assumptions

The author's scientific assumption is that no State can guarantee its security by itself; there is no pure national security rational Model and resilience judgment; the State's analyses are as well based on its historical past.

According to the research question and scientific assumptions which the author has formulated, the research hypotheses are as follows:

Hypothesis no. 1

The National Security position of the State of Israel according to local, regional and global spaces seems to be in a higher level than the National Security of the Republic of Bulgaria according to arenas of internal, external, socio-economic, security and threats and opportunities.

Hypothesis no. 2

As Israel and Bulgaria are two potential power pivotal countries in the region of the Middle East space (Israel) and the bridge from Europe to Asian space (Bulgaria) – there is potential of the two countries to improve and upgrade national security by increasing the medium and long run (2020-2030) cooperation, according to certainty and uncertainty extreme situations on local, regional and global levels.

The Model Goal. The model is based on the use of a weighting methodology to create a reliable forecast of current and future trends, to strengthen National Security by cooperation process between States, that can be implement by "State Agreement Alliance", which can contribute to upgrade of level of States' national security. In the author's opinion, the geographical position of Bulgaria and Israel as "Pivotal Area States" plays the most important role in their NS development and existence.

The author describes Israel's policy as more inclined to the theory of "offensive realism" under the idea of maximizing its relative power. In our opinion, the Republic of Bulgaria is not inclined to maximize its power but rather to survive, while increasing the relative power of defense, i.e. "defensive realism".

In the realm of Chapter 3

“National Security Prediction Cooperation Between republic of Bulgaria and the State of Israel, According to 2030 forecast of local, regional and global change”

The following questions are included: 3.1. Empirical findings according to the weight of "Intermediate School Theory" in demonstration of National Resilience Thinking for Bulgaria and Israel; 3.2. Strengthening and upgrading the phenomenon of National Security of Israel and Bulgaria as a "Pivotal Region States" by means of Pentagram Model (S.E.C.R.E.T) for the new National Security cooperation prediction, according to 2030 future forecast of local, regional and global changes. 3.1 The author deal in research of Israel and Bulgaria and the groups of sub-areas in global, regional and local strategic arena of Israel and Bulgaria. Regional (of Bulgaria) and global (for Israel) research, will relate to Balkan region and Middle East (near). Research of global area of Israel and Bulgaria will relate to following countries: Russia, USA, Iran, India and China.

In the realm of current scientific research, the author decided to implement the Pentagram S.E.C.R.E.T model: The Big Five National Resilience Arenas. Coping with NS includes dealing with factors/ dimension of the arenas' analysis. It was found that the Bulgarian National Security concept is influenced by past national traumatic events, as 1) "Cold War period" and the present world changes; 2) 500 years under Ottoman occupation influence. Israel's collective traumatic events are: 1) The Holocaust, with losing more than 6 million Jews; 2) Eight wars against Arab countries; 3) 120 years of Moslem/Arab Terrorism attacks of Israeli and Jewish population within and outside the country. Relative dependence, according to Bulgaria's geostrategic and geopolitical configuration dependence. In the 21st century speeded changes, Bulgaria has a rather complex geopolitical status while being influenced by neighboring countries, by EU (partner to its 27 member countries and obligated to accept its policies) and NATO and by global and regional powers like Russia, the USA and Turkey. Bulgaria is relatively and significantly more dependent then Israel in economic, security and political, regional and international relations and security spaces with average gap of 40 percent. Hybrid war by Russia against Bulgaria is first of all a war of perceptions and the aim is to maintain for as long as possible. Bulgaria's state of ambiguity and confusion among the country's leadership and society. Additionally, the goal of cyber-attacks of Russia is to achieve nowadays Bulgaria as a "captured State", while Bulgaria will be a "Trojan horse" as a member

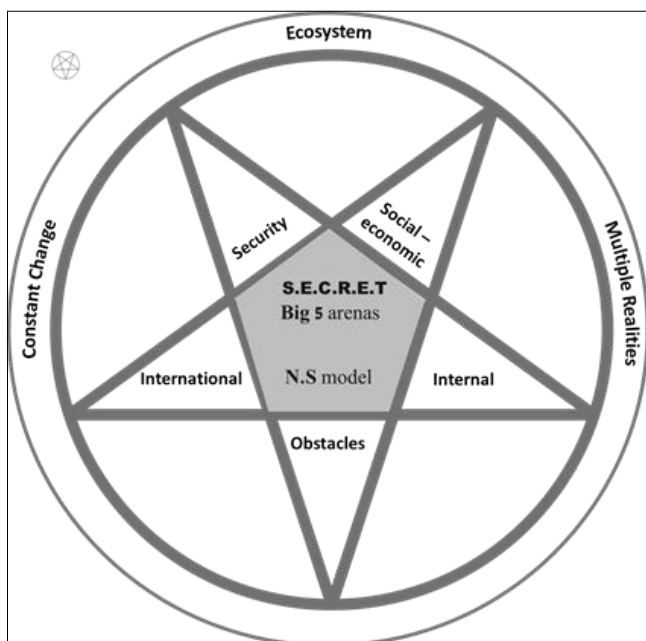


Fig 1: Pentagram S.E.C.R.E.T model: The Big Five National Resilience Arenas

of NATO and EU (Naydenov, 2017). Another Bulgaria's problem is the population which continues to decline since its peak from 9 million in 1986 to 7 million presently. The decline is expected to continue throughout the 21st century due to a high mortality rate, low birth rate of 1.43, and negative net migration. (Bulgaria Population 2018, World Population Review). *Conclusions to Hypothesis no. 1.* The hypothesis was confirmed. According to final findings result of National Security "big five arenas": internal, external, socio-economic, security and obstacles). See S.E.C.R.E.T National Security Pentagonam Model results as presented in figure 2: National Security level gap between Bulgaria and Israel:

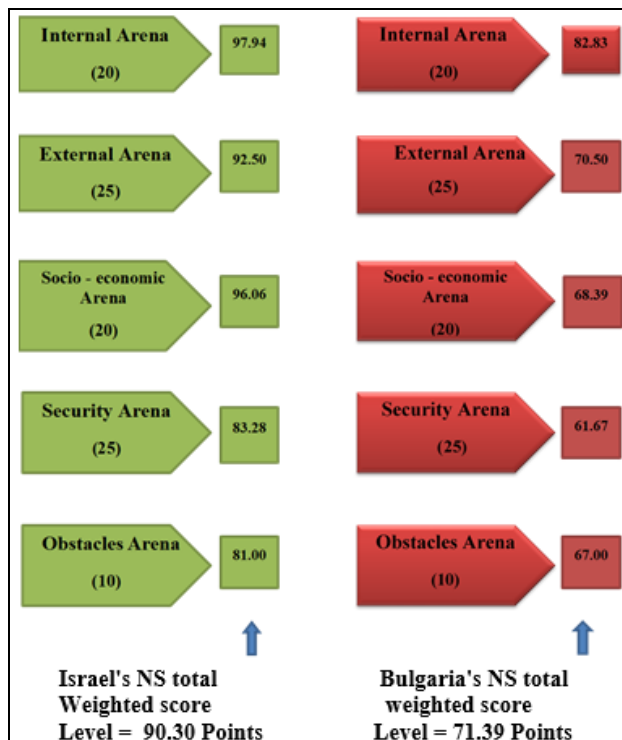


Fig 2: National Security Level GAP -26.49 points (percent) in favor of Israel

Figure No 2. S.E.C.R.E.T National security Pentagonam Model results: S.E.C.R.E.T Pentagonam Model – Bulgaria and Israel as "test cases" of National Security level compare points scale 2017, and to Assess the Possibility to increase the cooperation, due to the period according 2020-2030 world future forecast Changes situation

It was found that the National Security position of the state of Israel according to local, regional and global spaces – is significant with higher level than National Security of the republic of Bulgaria at a rate of about 26.49%.

Strengthening and upgrading the phenomenon of National Security of Israel and Bulgaria as a "Pivotal Region States" by means of Pentagonam Model (S.E.C.R.E.T), for the new National Security cooperation prediction, according to 2030 future forecast of local, regional and global changes.

In the author's opinion, it is preferable to focus on cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel in those areas where the gaps between the two countries range between 30-40%. According to findings of the gap (see figure no. 7), it was recommended that the preference be focused on cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel in three arenas: 1)

The external arena: regional space and international space; 2) The socio-economic arena; 3) Security situation.

Key factors to improve national security of Bulgaria and Israel

In short view, Bulgaria has to make a huge reform to the perception that had led the political governments and leaders from 1989. The meaning is that Bulgaria has to make a big perception change according the core of future changes which means to adopt the neo-realism perception in national relations as we have analyzed in chapter 1. Relations between Bulgaria and Israel are not at a high level. The cooperation is in fighting terrorism, refugees in Europe, cyber, tourism, technology, energy, security. In security study of Haifa university in Israel, Bulgaria and its stability are very important in Israel's strategic arena for the following reasons: 1) Strategic geopolitical, being located in the "external circle" and on the border of Turkey and the Black Sea; 2) Expanding the circle of support for Israel in the international arena; 3) Enabling the ability to operate in distant ranges, including increasing range of intelligence gathering in space; 4) Increasing economic maneuverability. Cooperation between Israel and Bulgaria. For this purpose, Bulgaria has to create a strong connection with Israel as a regional pivotal power with "Agreement State Alliance" on a regional scale. A treaty would contribute to the establishment of effective control of military activities in the entire region, applying a new approach for achieving regional balance of armed forces and armament, relevant to the new military-political situation. The same is at the global scale. Bulgaria is recommended to develop relations under "Agreement State Alliance" of mutual economic benefit with regional states and with the international finance organizations. Bulgaria has to take active support of the international effort to oppose global threats to security, after building professionally trained military. In conclusion: the two States need the cooperation in order to upgrade their national security in Local, Regional and Global arenas, according to the 5 S.E.C.R.E.T model Arenas.

The author's opinion is that there must be reduction of the political influence of United Europe, Russia, the United State, whose geopolitics have decisive influence on Bulgaria by those major steps. At a global scale, the author's opinion is that Bulgaria must develop relations of mutual economic benefit with the international finance organizations; improve the active participation cooperation with NATO, EU and other new organizations at the same time; increase Bulgaria's membership in International Organizations. It is necessary for Bulgaria to continue active membership in NATO and participation in the development of European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) of the EU. To be a long-term strategic partner to democratic forces in the Balkans and Europe, and to improve national security, Bulgaria should make the needed steps as follows: 1) State interests are above party interests; 2) To understand the need of new political strategies due to new challenges in today's security environment; 3) To create more active approach to particular participation in operations in response to crises for stability regionally and globally; 4) Territory, connecting Europe with Asia, to increase importance of the country; 5) To improve a new quality of defense and active defense policy (Mihaylov, Tenev, 2013) [14]. But finally, the atmosphere of the State of Bulgaria is deeply ambivalent regarding democracy. According to 2017 results

of poll by WIN/GIA (The Worldwide Independent Network/Gallup International Association), regarding a preferred ally in case of military threat to Republic of Bulgaria is as follows: 42% with Russia, 17% with the USA and 4% with France.

Israel's core challenge is to take advantage of the new situation in the Middle East and the regional common interests and strengthen its current activities to create an informal Middle East coalition that will include Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states (The Herzliya Forum for Consolidation of Israel's Security Concept Institute for Policy and Strategy Lauder School of Government, Diplomacy and Strategy Policy). Electoral system in Israel and Bulgaria with participation of multiple parties, impairs the planning and advancement of the State's affairs. That is the core problem. It was found in current study that the functioning of governments of Israel and Bulgaria as democratic regimes is relatively not strong (weak). *As a result, hypothesis no. 2 was confirmed.* Which means the final findings result of National Security "big five arenas S.E.C.R.E.T model" (internal, external, socio-economic, security and obstacles). It was found that it is preferable to be focused on cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel in those arenas where the gaps between the two countries are of the highest rate between 30-40%. Therefore, it is recommended that preference should be focused on cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel in these three arenas: 1) External arena: regional space and international space; 2) Socio-economic arena; 3) Security situation.

The author has demonstrated several directions of National Security Arenas (The "Big Five" NS arenas) measurements, according the global, regional and local spaces, while each arena has different weight of players such as the following: 1) External (Regional and International/Global) arena- 25%; Internal arena –20%; 3) The socio-economic arena – 20%; 4) Security arena –25%; 5) Potential obstacles arena – 10%. In the author's opinion, the research model did not evaluate two following main and critical security instruments as it would make a great distortion in the evaluation regarding Bulgaria and Israel due to a big gap in favor of Israel: A) *Atomic Bomb* importance. It allows the countries to attack each other from long-distance locations. This changed warfare forever. The countries can hurt each other without wasting soldiers. B) *Cyber defensive*, thwarting and offensive efforts could create holes in the digital defense system in national security of Bulgaria and Israel. These two core arms can change any geopolitical situation of a State in risk and emergency situations: a cyber-attack on its own is incapable of leading to strategic decisions such as the conquest of land by a ground force, however it is capable of striking vital targets of an enemy and capabilities thereof, such as air defense systems, weapons and command and control systems, as well as civilian infrastructures, including the electricity grid, the finance system and transportation and communications systems.

In the author's opinion, due to the empirical findings a comprehensive answer was obtain to our basic research question, which is: How to deal with and how to create a new, inventive and resourceful attitude for the State, regional and global interests of the State of Israel and the Republic of Bulgaria – that would contribute to upgrading / improving and strengthening the NS status and the States' regional cooperation between the State of Israel and the Republic of Bulgaria in the medium and long run (2020-

2030) on the basis of future global changes forecast.

Empirical proposal

Israel has to cultivate relations with countries in the Balkan external circles (Greece, Cyprus, Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Croatia) which includes intelligence cooperation, joint military training and improved political and economic relations, through an informal "alliance of the Balkan". It means, minimally the creation an alliance of bilateral cooperation, especially with the Republic of Bulgaria as a "pivotal State" from West to East, for both countries' interests of national security. *Finally*, in the author's opinion, for strengthening Bulgarian security system, it is preferable to focus on cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel in those arenas where big gaps were found between the two countries which range above 30%, in these three arenas: 1) External arena: regional space and international space; 2) Socio-economic arena; 3) Security arena. There is a necessity of cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel. The two countries must renew relations in the "external circle" of the periphery.

General Conclusions and Recommendations

The author's findings can be expressed in following facts:

1. Revelation that national security is "an umbrella concept", including philosophy, history, economics, political science, psychology, sociology, jurisprudence, managerial sciences, geography, criminology and communications. This perception begins to cross into national security research identifying characteristics that might affect a State's national security behavior.
2. Demonstration that definition of the term of national security in the dictionary of IDF is as follows: national security is a Country's ability to cope effectively in all circumstances possible, with any threat to national existence and national interests. This fact includes as well foreign factors, which constitute a threat or a possible source of threat to the a country's people and national interests. National security includes a strong enough resilience of any country in the international arena, an overall security capability, capable of successfully dealing with any open or secret operation, or hostile or destructive action from outside or from within a country.
3. Proving that a country's National Security, three necessary elements are involved: local space of the country; regional space of the country; global space of the country.
4. Proving that the new national security theory involves three necessary elements of reality which plays a decisive role as follows: 1) the concept of an ecosystem – a system of national security that includes different arenas that maintain interrelationships and interdependence. Everything is connected to everything and every arena is connected to another arena. 2) The perception of change and constant change – the reality in which a country operates and functions changes constantly. In current era of globalization, networking and technology, the changes are several times faster and unpredictable. The changes are the only constant variables in the equation, and in order to preserve national security level, country leaders must live the changes and upgrade the reactions accordingly. A country's challenge is to make continuous adaptations in

- NS. 3) Multiplicity of realities. One of the central characteristics of postmodern world is multi-reality. Multiplicity of realities relates to multiple realities that exist simultaneously, physically and virtually.
5. Proving that in the geopolitical and geo-economic perspective, organizations and unions can be the main strategic vector.
 6. Demonstration and proving that no state can guarantee its security by itself, even if it relies on total militarization. In small countries the most important are the foreign factors. To guarantee their security, small countries have to take into account powerful allies and protectors (paternalistic national security model) or balancing between interests of different foreign powers by balancing of these interests (balanced model). Relations with countries in the periphery will generally provide security and intelligence by balance of power and less of an all-military alliance in which the parties are committed to mutual defense against aggression from a third party.
 7. Demonstration and proving that global and regional events of any state are represented by these elements of the strategic environment: (1 Military balance and effective deterrence; 2) A weakened status of power State or weak State; 3) Escalation in tension between the major global powers: the United States, Russia, China and even Europe – have risen over the past year; 4) Nuclear threats; 5) Weakness and vulnerability of the non-State actors like terrorist groups – Hybrid war; 6) Civil war in any country; 7) Persistent weakness of regional countries; 8) Political stagnation in resolving the arena conflict; 9) Migration and demographic problem; 10) Tension in the internal arena; 11) A weakened status of world economics; 12) Two core arms can change any geopolitics and NS of a country in risk and emergency situations, and contribute to balance of deterrence: a) Cyber defensive which is capable of striking vital targets of an enemy and capabilities thereof, such as air defense systems, weapons and command and control systems; b) Atomic bomb which allows countries to attack each other from long-distance locations. This has changed warfare forever. The countries can harm one another without wasting soldiers. It was demonstrated that study of “National Security” has different explanatory approaches in political science. As such, it is characterized by a diversity of theories, methods, and levels of analysis. These theories range from classical theory as Realism, to Idealism structure theories, and to Neorealism process theories. Central to these theories are concepts such as opportunity; power; defense, war, balance of power, regional relationship, cooperation etc. These are central concepts of schools thought.
 8. Proving that the NS risk of a country is a product of national components depending on one another and affect one another. The probability of NS reform or changes can be dependent on national historical and cultural conditions, which could discourage governments and leaders from creating the NS reform and vice-versa.
 9. Demonstration that Game theory through decision-making to combat terrorism includes the "prisoner's dilemma" shared by governments and the military. In order to authorize the release of terrorists with blood on their hands, the judicial system must consider decisions based on game theory.
 10. Demonstration that the optimal method to explain NS phenomenon must be based on "Big Five National Resilience arenas": internal, external, socio-economic, security and obstacles arenas of NS, for covering "dangerous combinations" to deal with NS risks. In our opinion, "dangerous combinations" for NS and national resilience, is an unreasonable NS level of security arena and the economic arena. A low level of "dangerous combination" is as well relation with a super-power as national support. Internal problems can reduce population motivation which can reduce national resilience.
 11. Demonstration that past traumatic occasions of collective memory experience of events affect the people and the State and constitute the core reform of future NS of a State. Traumatic occasions in the past, may be an obstacle and may have an impact on the process of NS reform.
 12. Proposal of a method of “Methodological Pentagon S.E.C.R.E.T model” as an original and optimal model to upgrade a State's NS. It is based on latest achievements of political science and philosophy, as well as confirmed by our own investigations and brainstorming, as a valid method of NS strengthening in political behavior of the Republic of Bulgaria and the State of Israel.
 13. Demonstration that the power of small countries lies in their ability to determine their exact positioning and importance in order to realize their interest to the maximum.
 14. Empirical proposal: Israel has to cultivate relations with countries in the Balkan's external circles (Greece, Cyprus, Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Croatia) which includes intelligence cooperation, joint military training and improved political and economic relations, through an informal "alliance of the Balkan". It means, minimally creating an alliance of bilateral cooperation, especially with the Republic of Bulgaria as a "pivotal State" from West to East, for both countries' interests of National Security.
 15. For strengthening the Bulgarian security system, it is preferable to focus on cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel in those arenas where big gaps were found between the two countries which range above 30%, in these three arenas: 1) External arena: regional space and international space; 2) Socio-economic arena; 3) Security arena. There is a necessity of cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel. The two countries have to renew relations in the "external circle" of the periphery.
- The major scientific problem which was solved appeared from the unavoidable necessity to provide scientific studies and national security professionals which can deal with theories of optimal national resilience elements in the fast-changing factors in the world. The hope is to upgrade original scientific "national security paradigm" to reduce future risks of national resilience of a country. As a result, validity of optimal "intermediate school theory" concerning the NS was demonstrated which is considered to be the fundamental one in the explanation of a country's consideration thoughts in case of national security. As stated, the scientific problem was resolved through creation

of new ways and methods for development of new NS results by identifying and demonstrating the connection between the researched arenas determined by the National Resilience components, from one side, and the main obstacles to improve and upgrade national security level of a country, from the other side.

Due to our empirical findings we have obtained a comprehensive answer to our basic research question which is: How to deal with and how to create a new, inventive and resourceful attitude for a State, regional and global interests of the State of Israel and the Republic of Bulgaria – that would contribute to Upgrading / Improving and strengthening of the NS status and regional cooperation between the State of Israel and the Republic of Bulgaria in the medium and long run (2020-2030) – on the basis of future global changes forecast.

Taking into account the selected scientific background and the scientific literature empirical indexes, surveys and studies performed, we have formulated the following conclusions

- a. Demonstration that each National Security arena and/or national resilience component affect each State differently. We insist that in fact, the inherent feature of any National Security component is considered to be the following three necessary elements: a) Special regional status and advantages of a State; b) Effective utilization of that special regional advantages and status; c) The causal relationship between that special status and the behavior expressed in its effective utilization.
- b. Demonstration that Bulgaria is a State in a unique perception of security threats situation, with one eye historically on the Western Balkans, and the other on Eastern regions, such as Russia, Ukraine and Turkey. Bulgaria comprehends national security threats, as characterized by current environment of “dynamic, challenge and changes.” These threats include “asymmetric risks,” in one of the areas with highest concentration of risks and threats in the Euro-Atlantic community, including instability of regions located near the borders of the country. According to results of 2017 poll by WIN/GIA (The Worldwide Independent Network/Gallup International Association) of Republic of Bulgaria: 42% with Russia, 17% with the USA and 4% with France. Preferred ally in case of military threat of the State of Israel is 68% with the USA. The new regional landscape brings along with it risks to Israel: greater uncertainty regarding behavior of leaders of Israel’s neighbors, increased terrorist activity, reduced Israeli deterrence and growing regional isolation, as well as emerging threats in the Eastern Mediterranean and the continuing Iranian nuclear challenge.
- c. By means of our empirical findings for Bulgaria and Israel, we have confirmed the assumption according to which present relations between Israel and Bulgaria are a motivational factor for both, new upgrade dynamics must occur in the relations between Bulgaria and Israel. We intend to a build stronger cooperation in the security field, for example. Bulgaria, Israel, Cyprus, Greece and Romania must launch a regional group for crisis response which will boost partnership between these countries in cases of mutual security challenges and increased migratory pressure. The goals for

stronger cooperation are against the background of global and regional events of the two countries, which were represented by elements of Strategic Environment.

The peripheral alliance between Bulgaria and Israel is, in our opinion, an interest of both countries: the peripheral idea is concentrated in countries that are beyond the Arab region, adjacent to Israel or bordering on an enemy State. Beyond the interest to strengthen pragmatic elements that do not belong to the Arab region from Israeli perspective or the Balkan region from Bulgarian perspective, relations with peripheral countries will generally provide security and intelligence dividends to Israel. This enables intelligence gathering and improves operational activity.

In the author's assessment, the rationale behind peripheral strategy is to contain a comprehensive view of balance of power rather than a military alliance in every respect, in which the parties are committed to mutual defense against aggression from a third party.

Recommendations

1. **Scientific proposal:** to recognize the "Intermediate national security" theory by the Pentagon S.E.C.R.E.T Model, as the most efficient and optimal way of improving a country's NS, as the effective and useful attitude of any country to build future national resilience. This new model represents new conceptualization and NS perception in order to build regional NS cooperation between countries.
2. **Scientific proposal:** The main criticism of the expansive approach is that NS is not only military and if every activity of governmental aria is national security, then NS is nothing, as it does not allow to focus.
3. **Scientific proposal:** to recognize a country's history and experience of past traumatic events, as one of the core obstacles which could influence strengthening of national resilience in future NS perception. There is an assumption that traumatic events which occurred in the past, impact the regime decision-making process in the present.
4. **Empirical proposal:** Israel must cultivate relations with countries in the Balkan's external circles (Greece, Cyprus, Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Croatia) which includes intelligence cooperation, joint military training and improved political and economic relations, through an informal "alliance of the Balkan". It means, minimally creating an alliance of bilateral cooperation, especially with the Republic of Bulgaria as a "pivotal State" from West to East, for both countries' national security interests. For strengthening Bulgarian security system it is preferable to focus on cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel in those arenas where big gaps were found between the two countries which range above 30%, in these three arenas: 1) External arena: regional space and international space; 2) Socio-economic arena; 3) Security arena. There is a necessity of cooperation between Bulgaria and Israel. The two countries have to renew relations in "external circle" of the periphery.

Tendencies in future scientific research

Regarding current study, three directions of further study are strongly recommended, which relate to neglected fields of

research:

1. The effects of natural disasters on national security and assessments of countries. Moreover, the Fukushima incident highlighted not only the potential of a causal chain of events – from earthquake to tsunami to nuclear crisis – however as well the global impact of these events, for example, on international transport and food safety (European Commission, 2011).
2. Eastern European States' leadership decisions and perceptions after the fall of Berlin wall in 1989 / Iron Curtain Falls in 1989 regarding a country's resilience in National Security.
3. The effect of cyber-attacks, fake news etc., on national security situation. In Europe and Middle East and globally, and the impact of those risks on development of NS concepts.

References

1. Amiram O. Shadow lands: the use of land, resources for security needs in Israel. <http://www.amiramoren.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Shaddow-Lands-AmiramOren-Israel-Studies.pdf>, 2007.
2. Atlantic council of Bulgaria Bulgaria in NATO and the European defense. Memorandum № 1 on security and defense policy of the Republic of Bulgaria. Program “National and International Security”. <http://atlantic-council.bg/en/bulgaria-nato-european-defense/> (retrieved: 06/07/2019), 2017.
3. Ben-Porat G. Beyond peace: the search for security in the Middle East review, 1998. <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/472399/pdf>.
4. Boundless Political Science. <https://www.boundless.com/political-science/textbooks/boundless-political-science-textbook/foreign-policy-18/foreign-policy-108/national-security-policy-572-4255/>
5. Brom S, Kurz A. *Strategic assessment 2017-2018*. Institute for National Security Studies, 2017. <http://www.inss.org.il/he/publication/%D7%94%D7%A2%D7%A8%D7%9B%D7%94-%D7%90%D7%A1%D7%98%D7%A8%D7%98%D7%92%D7%99%D7%A-%D7%9C%D7%99%D7%A9%D7%A8%D7%90%D7%9C-2018-2017/>
6. Cohen EA. Israel after Heroism. *Foreign Affairs*, 1998, 77(6). <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/israel/1998-11-01/israel-after-heroism>
7. Cohen MS, Siboni G. Israel and cyberspace: unique threat and response. *International Studies Perspectives*, Institute for National Security, 2016. Studies. <http://www.inss.org.il/uploadImages/systemFiles/Israel%20and%20cyberspace799991527.pdf>
8. Cohen EA. *Israel after Heroism*. *Foreign Affairs*, 1998, 77(6). <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/israel/1998-11-01/israel-after-heroism>
9. Dekel U, Einav O. Revising the national security concept: The need for a strategy of multidisciplinary impact. *INSS Insight*, 2015, 733. <http://www.inss.org.il/publication/revising-the-national-security-concept-the-need-for-a-strategy-of-multidisciplinary-impact/>
10. Golov A. Israeli deterrence in the 21st century. Israel Institute of National Security Studies (INSS). http://www.inss.org.il/uploadImages/systemFiles/INSS_Memo155.03.1.Golov.ENG.pdf, 2016.
11. Herzliya Forum for the Consolidation of Israel's Security Concept. Policy Paper # 10. Institute for Policy and Strategy. Lauder School of Government, Diplomacy and Strategy.
12. Hristo G, Gotchev A, Genov G, Ratchev V. Nato “Democratic Institutions Fellowships” Programme 1996-1998. <https://www.nato.int/acad/fellow/96-98/georgiev.pdf>
13. Kuperwasser Y. The national security aspect of fighting terror. The Israeli experience, 2017. <http://jcpa.org/lessons-israels-response-terrorism/national-security-aspect-fighting-terror-israeli-experience/>
14. Mihaylov MT. Bulgaria in the current geopolitical situation. Bulgarian Army, United States Army War College, 2013. https://www.google.co.il/search?source=hp&q=Mihaylov%2C+Margarit+Tenev.+Bulgaria+In+The+Current+Geopolitical+Situation.+&dq=Mihaylov%2C+Margarit+Tenev.+Bulgaria+In+The+Current+Geopolitical+Situation.+&gs_l=psy-ab.3...2210.2210.0.3633.1.1.0.0.0.621.621.5-1.1.0....0...1..64.psy-ab..0.0.0...0.uS337jzJ4g
15. Naydenov M. Hybrid war as a challenge to the national security of Bulgaria, 2017. <http://bulgariaanalytica.org/en/2017/12/14/hybrid-war-as-a-challenge-to-the-national-security-of-bulgaria/>
16. Osisanya S. National security versus global security, 2014. <https://unchronicle.un.org/article/national-security-versus-global-security>
17. Paleri PA. National security: imperatives and challenges. Tata McGraw-Hill Education, 2008. https://books.google.co.in/books?id=DMzcGe0HQwC&pg=PA16&hl=iw&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false
18. Rodman D. Israel's national security doctrine: an introductory overview. *Middle East Review of International Affairs*, 2001, 5(3). <http://www.rubincenter.org/meria/2001/09/rodman.pdf>
19. Schweitzer Y, Siboni G. Cyberspace and terrorist organizations military and strategic. Institute for National Security Studies (INSS), Israel, 2014, 39-42. <http://www.inss.org.il/>
20. Shohat L. Governability and its impact on security. The Center for Strategic Research and Policy National Defense College IDF, 2007.
21. Slaughter AM. International relations, principal theories, 2011. https://www.princeton.edu/~slaughtr/Articles/722_IntlRelPrincipalTheories_Slaughter_2011_0509zG.pdf
22. Stone M. Security according to Buzan: a comprehensive security analysis. Grouped d'Etudes et d'Expertise “Security et Technologies”, Sciences Po - Paris, France Columbia University, 2009. School of International and Public Affairs - New York, USA. http://www.geest.msh-paris.fr/IMG/pdf/Security_for_Buzan.mp3.pdf
23. Terziev VK, Nichev NB, Bankov SM. National security of the republic of Bulgaria. Vasil Levski National Military University – Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria University of Rousse – Rousse, 2016. Bulgaria. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Nikolay_Nichev/publication/310462919_NATIONAL_SECURITY_OF_THE_REPUBLIC_OF_BULGARIA/links/585a0c6808ae64cb3d4948c8/NATIONAL-SECURITY-OF-THE-REPUBLIC-OF-
24. Waltz KN. Theory of international politics, 1979. <https://www.press.umich.edu/pdf/9780472099818->

ch1.pdf

25. Yadlin, Amos. *Grand strategy for Israel*. IN: Kurtz A., Brom, S. Strategic Survey for Israel, 2016-2017, 253-254.
<http://www.inss.org.il/uploadImages/systemFiles/full.pdf>
26. Yehezkeally T. *National security*, 2014. <http://www.xn--7dbl2a.com/wiki/%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%A9%D7%92%D7%99%D7%9D-%D7%91%D7%91%D7%99%D7%98%D7%97%D7%95%D7%9F%D7%9C%D7%90%D7%95%D7%9E%D7%99/%D7%91%D7%99%D7%98%D7%97%D7%95%D7%9F%D7%9C%D7%90%D7%95%D7%9E%D7%99/#sthash.7wNJOt4t.dpbs>