MN – Strategic Dynamics

Scientific and functional dossier | Extended Black Sea Observatory | WordPress package v3.25 | English editorial v2.0

Document status: Functionally completed according to the coordinator; documentation and underlying data remain subject to continuing revision. Code/package inspected, not a full production-site execution audit.

1. Purpose and research position

MN – Strategic Dynamics is the documentary and comparative foundation of FSM applied research, initially focused on the Black Sea, its six littoral states and regional connections. It groups evidence, sources, strategic assessments, uncertainty flags and editorial records. Unlike Atlas, its primary purpose is not scenario execution; unlike SMEA, it does not replace the integrated strategic case-file workflow.

2. What a researcher can do

- Explore eleven subject modules, review analytical briefs and retrieve source-linked records.
- Compare Romania, Bulgaria, Türkiye, Ukraine, Russia and Georgia within comparable categories; Moldova may appear in regional connections but is not a Black Sea littoral state.
- Investigate maritime defence inventories and configurations, modernisation, losses, recovery, naval aviation, coastal defence and unmanned systems.
- Examine ports, energy infrastructure, submarine cables and pipelines, shipping corridors, actors, external presence, incident records and relevant legal instruments.
- Use filters, search, thematic files, comparative displays and data exports provided by the application.
- Contribute source annotations, uncertainty flags, research notes and editorial review according to permissions.

3. Thematic architecture: eleven modules

Focus area	Typical documented questions
Geostrategic overview	Regional dynamics, actors and strategic functions.
Europe and the eastern flank	European defence, allied presence and eastern-flank comparisons.
Mediterranean, Gulf and Caucasus	Connected theatres, chokepoints and spillover pathways.
Actors and influence	Institutions, strategic interests and dependency relations.
Resources and capabilities	Naval assets, state profiles, defence resources and comparative inventories.
Infrastructure and flows	Ports, transport, energy, cables, pipelines and trade flows.
Environmental and SAR	Environmental risks and search-and-rescue functions.
Legal dimensions	Law of the sea, jurisdiction, cooperation and responsibility.
Threats and incidents	Maritime threats, documented events and evidentiary gaps.
NATO–EU and institutional architecture	Allied/European cooperation, competences and external presence.
Corridors, maritime access and other dossiers	Freedom of navigation, strategic routes and related regional files.

Module descriptions are grouped for reader orientation; installation-specific labels and records must be checked against the currently deployed build.

4. Evidence, coverage and editorial safeguards

The inspected v3.25 archive contains document collections, source registers, uncertainty and coverage records and a workflow for editorial review. An item listed in the database is not automatically an individually validated fact. Military inventories should be distinguished from allied or externally deployed assets; absence of a record is not proof of absence of capability.

The programme is described as functionally complete while database verification, revision and extension continue. Version numbers and source timestamps must be preserved when results are exported or reused.

5. Research use cases and outputs

A study of Black Sea commercial shipping risk may begin by documenting incidents, exposed routes, ports and relevant legal duties. The researcher can compare state capacity, source quality and uncertainty before proposing scenarios or broader strategic hypotheses.

Principal outputs are documentary case files, linked source records, tables, comparisons, filtered datasets and research briefings. The tool does not itself validate strategic conclusions produced later by SMEA, and should not be described as a real-time maritime operational picture unless that function is separately demonstrated.

6. Links to other FSM programmes

MN can provide documented context to a SMEA case and may support the selection of assumptions for an Atlas exercise or an MEDT model. Such conceptual reuse does not establish a fully automatic live API exchange. The embedded Atlas module exists in FSM-SMEA, not as an autonomous multiuser feature of MN.

7. Access, limitations and further verification

The public entry page is https://www.forumulsecuritatiimaritime.ro/pages/marea-neagra-dinamici-strategice-revizuire/ and the working interface may require WordPress authentication. The code and documentary content were inspected in the v3.25 archive; deployment equivalence, user permissions, all exports and interactive states need a live WordPress acceptance test.

Reference: FSM Revizuire Comună WordPress v3.25, coordinator clarification, FSM cross-reviewed dossier v2.0.