



NEW SECURITY CHALLENGES

Lucie Konečná

BSSb 1105 International Security Policy

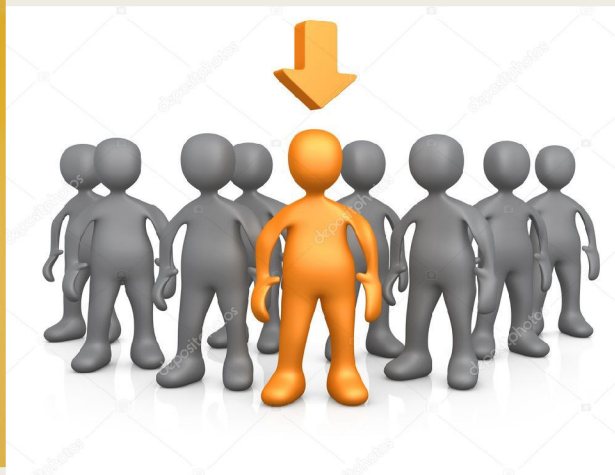
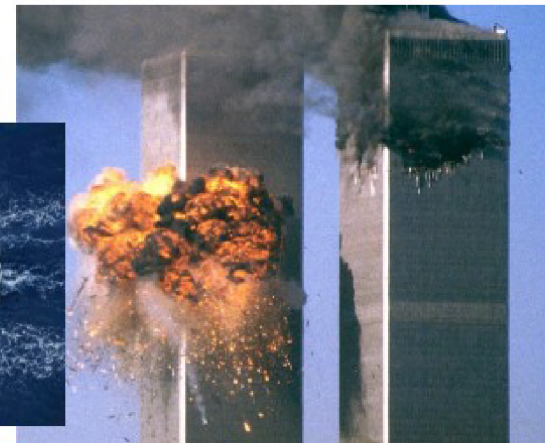
17/10/2022



Old vs. New Security

- Barry Buzan, Ole Weaver and Jaap de Wilde – Old vs. new security
- Discussion of the concept of security in the 90s - three groups
 - A) group against changing the agenda (John Mearsheimer, Stephen Walt)
 - B) group supporting the partial change (Schultz, Buzan?)
 - C) group supporting radical reform (Ulman, Kegley)
- Traditional/old security - primarily the military sector and military threats that come primarily from states, regionalism
- New security - new types of security, threats from non-state actors, decline of regionalism

New topics and new referent objects



Traditional Threats - the Position of States in the International System

- The state as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications:
 - *a) a permanent population;*
 - *b) a defined territory;*
 - *c) government;*
 - *d) capacity to enter into relations with the other states*(Convention on Rights and Duties of States 1933)
- Typology of states:
 1. Superpowers
 2. (Regional) Powers
 3. „Normal“ states
 4. Microstates
 5. Dependent states and territories
 6. Failed states (<https://fragilestatesindex.org/global-data/>)

Traditional Threats - the Position of States in the International System/Polarity

- Polarity expresses the number of autonomous centers of power and is a function of the distribution of power among only the most important actors

1. Unipolarity
2. Bipolarity
3. Tripolarity
4. Multipolarity
5. Hyperpolarity (total symmetric desintegration of power)
6. „Zero-polarity“ (total cooperation)

Position of States in the International System/Alliance

Security alliance is „formal agreement between two or more actors (usually states) to cooperate together on perceived mutual security issues. By allying themselves together it is anticipated that security will be increased in one, some or all of the following dimensions:

1. By joining an alliance system of deterrence will be established or strengthened;
2. By joining an alliance a defence pact will operate in the event of war;
3. By joining an alliance some or all the actors will be precluded from joining other alliances“ (Evans, Newnham 1998: 15).

Temporally - Permanent	Symmetric – Asymmetric
Single-Issue – Multi-issue Limited – General	Efficient – Non-Efficient Successful – Unsuccessful

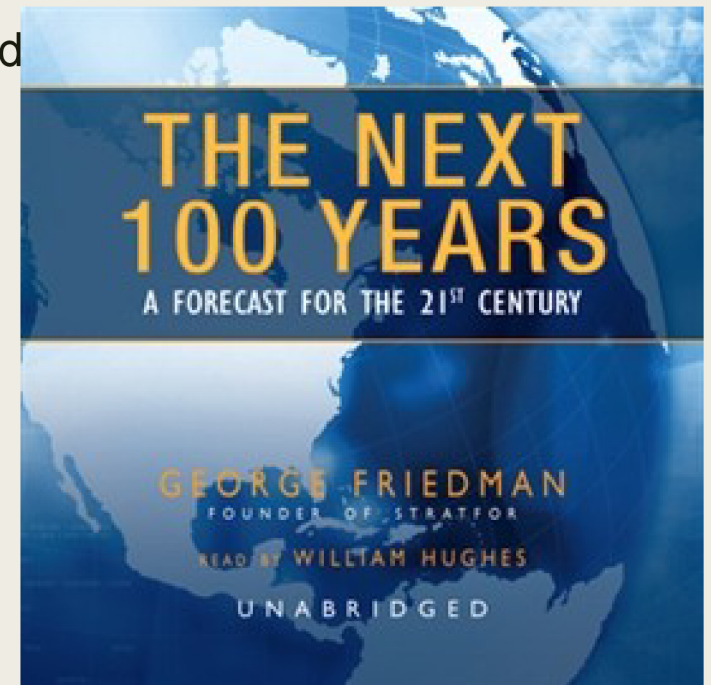
Position of States in the International System/ Balancing and

Balancing	Allying with others against the prevailing threat.
Bandwagoning	Alignment with the source of danger.

1. Balancing is more common than bandwagoning.
2. The stronger the state, the greater its tendency to balance. Weak state will balance against other weak states but may bandwagon when threatened by great powers.
3. The greater the probability of allied support, the greater the tendency to balance. When adequate allied support is certain, however, the tendency for free-riding or buck-passing increases.
4. The more unalterably aggressive a state is perceived to be, the greater the tendency for other to balance against it.
5. In wartime, the closer one side is to victory, the greater the tendency for other to bandwagon with it (Walt 2009: 102)

The Next 100 Years: A Forecast for the 21st Century

- George Friedman
- Russia - creation of buffer zones, confrontation with the US, internal collapse
- USA - 21st century - the American century, Islamic Jihad control of the American continent and oceans
- China - decline in economic performance - beginning of instability



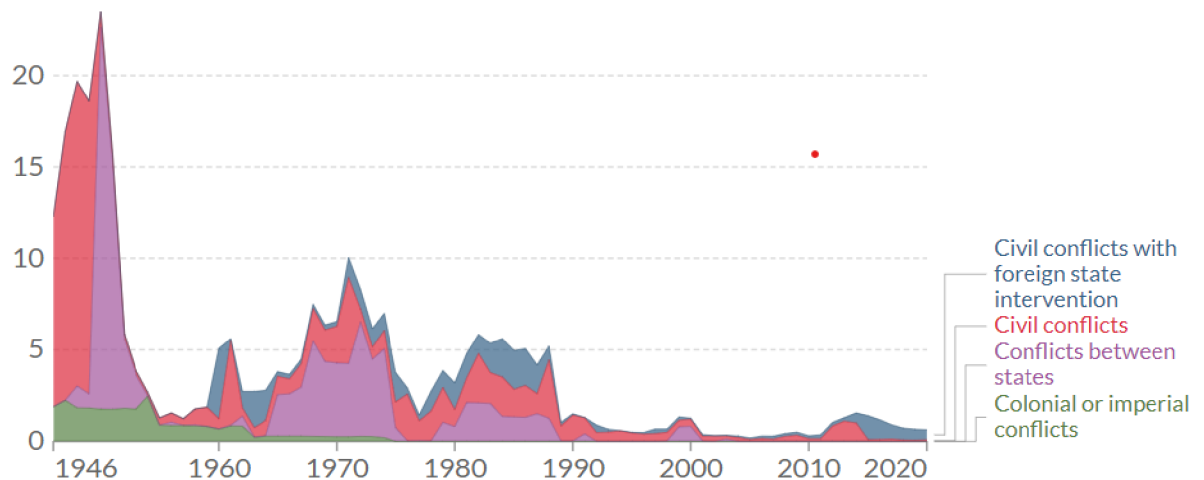
Conflicts – Traditional or New Threat?

- Conflict vs. War
- Low, medium and high intensity conflict
- Civil war

Deaths in state-based conflicts per 100,000, 1946 to 2020

Our World
in Data

Civilian and military deaths in conflicts where the government of a state was a participant on at least one side. The data counts only direct violent deaths (i.e. excluding deaths from disease or famine).



Source: OWID based on PRIO and UCDP

Note: The figures shown aggregate the sources' 'best' estimates for deaths in individual conflicts, or the mid-point between high and low estimates where no best estimate is provided.

OurWorldInData.org/war-and-peace • CC BY

Conflicts – Traditional or New Threat?

The bloodiest conflicts of the 21st century	
DRC (1998 – 2003)	2,5 – 5 mil
Afghanistan (2001-2014)	110 00
Iraq (2003-2011)	200 000 - 1,2 mil
Syria (2011 -)	500 000
Yemen (2015 -)	500 000
Darfur (2003 -)	400 000
Nigeria (2009 -)	200 000
Somalia (1991 -)	500 000

Violent Non-State Actors (VNSA)

- Interstate, intrastate and substate/nonstate conflicts
- Types of VNSA – partisans/guerilla and insurgency, terrorist groups, warlords, militia, paramilitary units , PSC/PMC, mercenaries, organized crime groups
- Distinctive characteristics:
 - a) *motivation*
 - b) *role of violence*
 - c) *power/territoriality*
 - d) *financing*
 - e) *organizational structure*
 - f) *relationship between VNSA and the state*
 - g) *relationship between VNSA and population*

Terrorism

Table 1. Frequencies of definitional elements in 109 definitions of terrorism

	Element	Frequency %
1	Violence, force	83.5
2	Political	65
3	Fear, terror emphasised	51
4	Threat	47
5	(Psychological) effects and (anticipated) reactions	41.5
6	Victim - target differentiation	37.5
7	Purposive, planned, systematic, organised action	32
8	Method of combat, strategy, tactic	30.5
9	Extraneormality, in breach of accepted rules, without humanitarian constraints	30
10	Coercion, extortion, induction of compliance	28
11	Publicity aspect	21.5
12	Arbitrariness; impersonal, random character; indiscrimination	21
13	Civilians, noncombatants, neutrals, outsiders as victims	17.5
14	Intimidation	17
15	Innocence of victims emphasised	15.5
16	Group, movement, organisation as perpetrator	14
17	Symbolic aspect, demonstration to others	13.5
18	Incalculability, unpredictability, unexpectedness of occurrence of violence	9
19	Clandestine, covert nature	9
20	Repetitiveness; serial or campaign character of violence	7
21	Criminal	6
22	Demands made on third parties	4

Terrorism

- According to Schmid (2020)

There are many types of terrorism, the most prominent ones being:

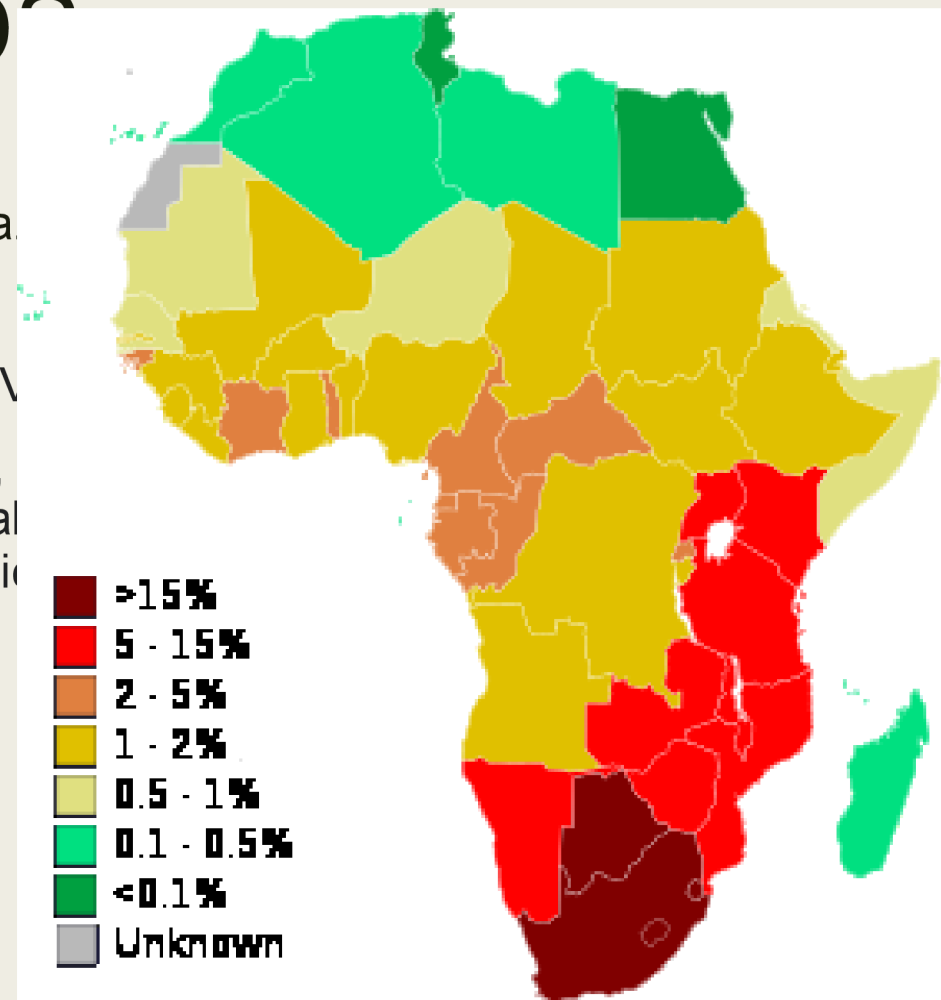
- single-issue terrorism;
- lone wolf/actor terrorism
- vigilante terrorism;
- separatist (ethno-nationalist) terrorism;
- left-wing terrorism;
- right-wing terrorism;
- religious terrorism;
- cyber-terrorism;
- chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) terrorism;
- state (or regime) terrorism.²¹

Terrorism – Old vs. New

	Old Terrorism	New Terrorism
Organization	Determinable	Less Determinable
Form of organization	Usually, hierarchical	Rather linear
Operational quality	Medium professional	Fully professionalized
Group strength and recruitment potential among followers	Small to medium-sized recruitment circle strongly limited	Individual or small group, high rec. potential through internationalization
Operational area	Regionally or nationally restricted	Operations at the international level
Operational objectives	Predictable and identifiable	Hardly predictable and identifiable
Victims and their number	Selected, small numbers	High number of casualties
Quantitative dimension of the threat	Limited in relation to consequences and effect	Increasing in relation to consequences and effect
Motivation for intellectual public engagement	High	Waning, low
Links with organized crime	Relatively small	Intense connections with organized crime, with migrant communities and with legal areas of commerce
Financing options	Little financial options, financing exclusively through extortion and kidnapping, or "Revolutionary Tax" (ETA)	Better financial opportunities through global capital transfer and legal business activities.

HIV/AIDS

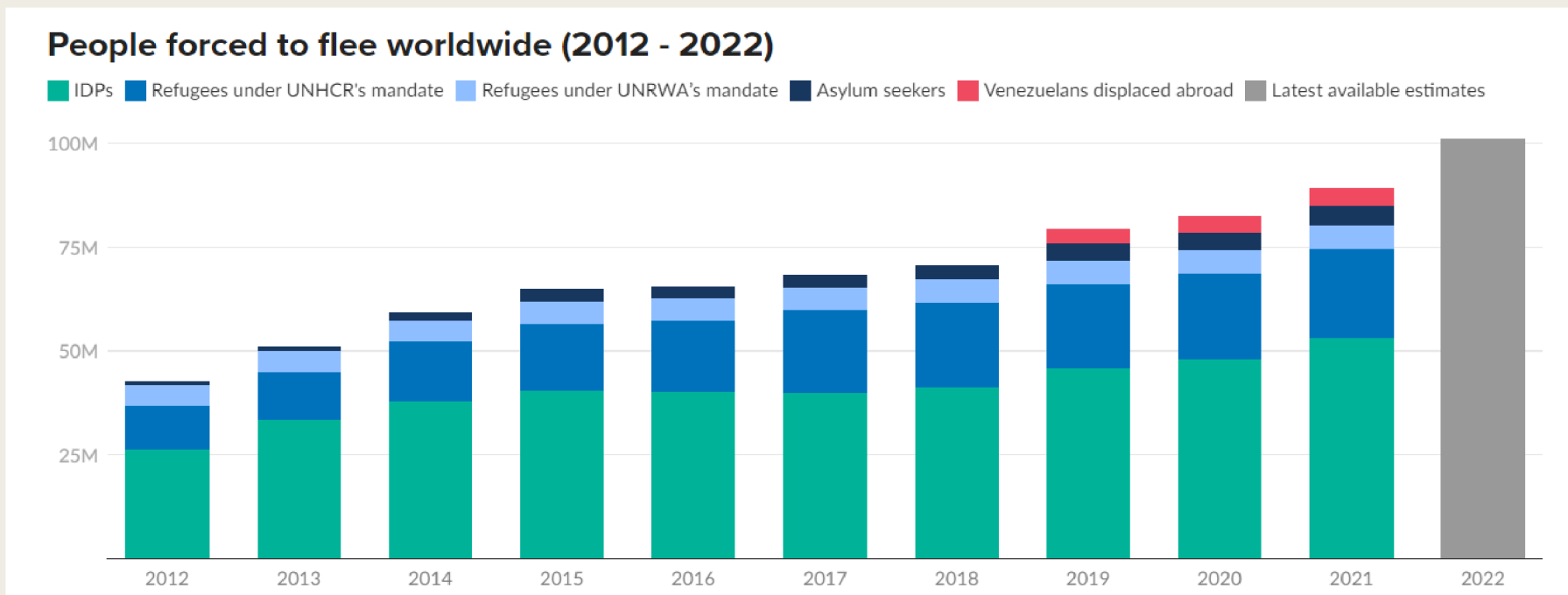
- Bushmeat theory – Cameroon.
- 71% of the total HIV population lives in Sub-Africa.
- Desmond Tutu HIV Foundation .
- UNAIDS - Joint United Nations Programme on HIV
- Causes of expansion in Africa: behavioral factors, lack of money, natural disasters and conflicts, health medical suspicion, circumcision?, religious educational level, poverty.



Migration

- Around 281 million international migrants in the world in 2020
- At the end of 2021, the total number of people worldwide who were forced to flee their homes due to conflicts, violence, fear of persecution and human rights violations was 89.3 million.
- Migrant vs. refugee
- Negative Impacts of Refugeeism:
 - *Economical impacts – influence on food prices, influence on the reduction of wages of local residents, Influence on the rise in housing and rental prices and direct state expenditure on refugees.*
 - *Social impacts – internal displacement of persons, social inequalities between refugees and local people, ethnic tension.*
 - *Environmental impacts – increase in the slums, pollution or depletion of water, deforestation, soil degradation.*
 - *Political-security impacts - increase in terrorism, increase in trafficking and crime, bilateral tensions between neighboring countries.*

Migration



Migration – Refugee Related Political Violence

- a) **Attacks between sending state and refugees** (The violence occurs between refugees and government of sending state)
- b) **Attacks between receiving state and refugees** (The violence occurs between refugees and government of receiving state)
- c) **Ethnic or factual violence among refugees** (The violence occurs between groups of refugees)
- d) **Internal violence within receiving state** (The violence occurs between refugees and local population of receiving state)
- e) **Interstate war or unilateral intervention** (Refugees and the government of more than one state are involved in violence)
- f) **Attacks between refugees and transnational VNSA** (The violence occurs between refugees and transnational VNSA ((non-state armed groups operating across several countries))

Migration – Refugee Related Political Violence

Figure 4. Frequency of refugee-related political violence by state (2003-2018)

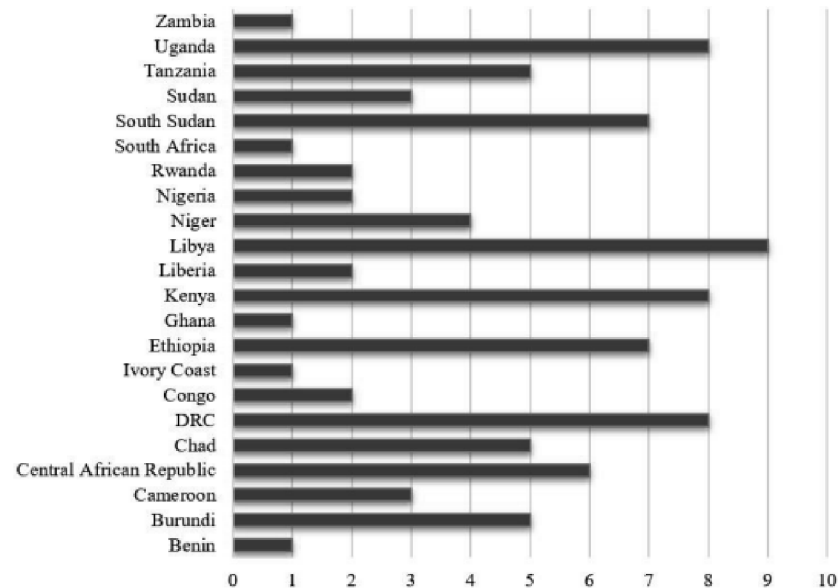
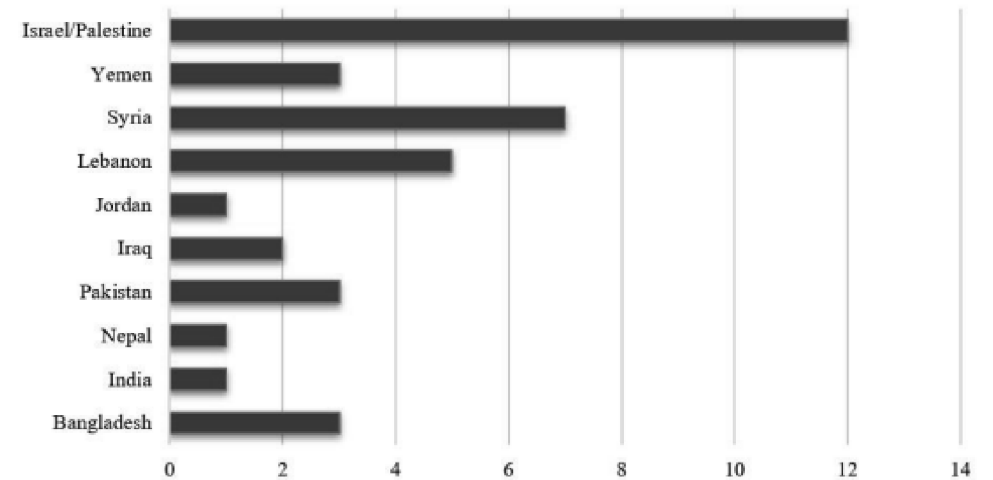


Figure 5. Frequency of refugee-related political violence in Asia by state (2003-2018)



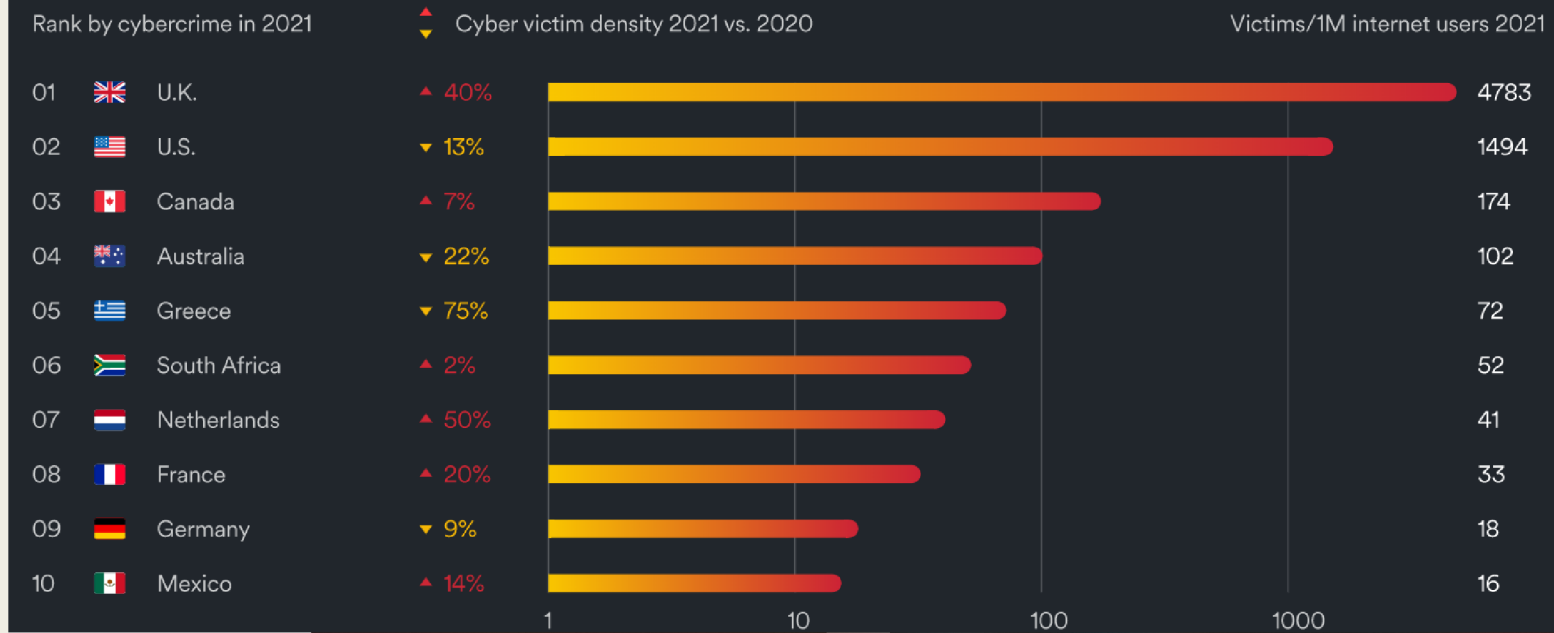
Source: authors' own graph, data from BBC, UNHCR, New Humanitarian, NY Times

Cybersecurity

- Types of threats:
 - *Organized crime*
 - *Cyber terrorism and information propaganda*
 - *Attack on critical infrastructure*
 - *Industrial and military espionage*
 - *Hacking activity (in order to prove one's abilities, or politically motivated)*
 - *Malicious activity by someone "from within the system,,*
- Types of means:
 - *Phishing*
 - *Virus*
 - *Worms*
 - *Trojan Horse*
 - *Botnet*
 - *DOS*
 - *Logical Timed Bomb*

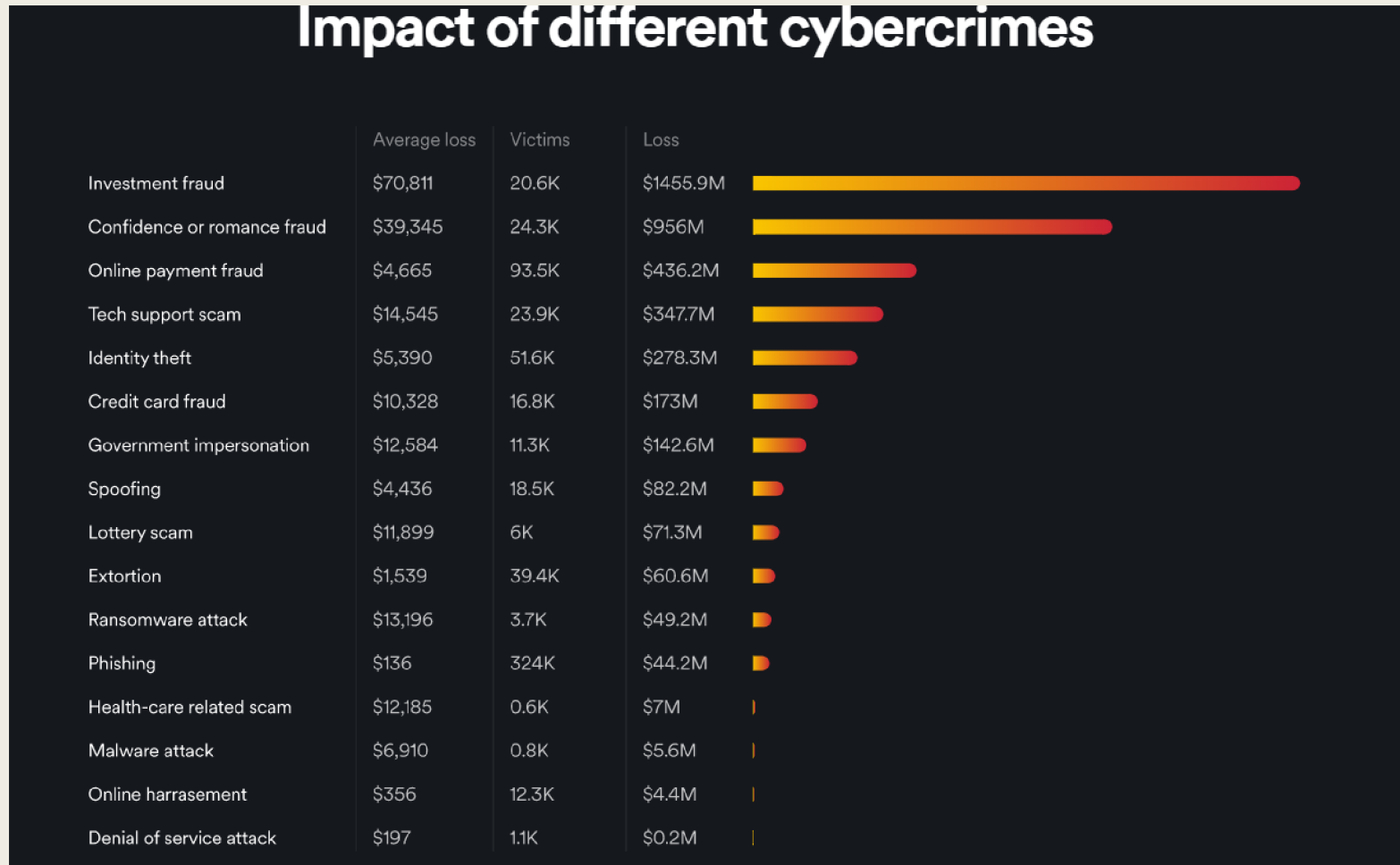
Cybersecurity

Top 10 countries by cybercrime density



Cybersecurity

Impact of different cybercrimes



Thank you for your
attention