"Transnational threats: NATO and national response"

26-30 August 2015, Ohrid

- *Q1: How to find the best & the most appropriate national response to emerging security threats?*

- *Q2: Which are the most urgent emerging threats that need immediate action?*

National response to emerging security threats

I. Global, US, EU, National perceptions on emerging threats;

II. National Characteristics & Vulnerabilities

III. Common threat denominator

IV. Reaction or Prevention & State capabilities

V. Perceived list of emerging threats

VI. Need of NATO policy vs. influence on emerging threats

VII. Deterrence, Prevention, Reaction

VIII. Macedonian Specifics

IX. Way forward

I. Global, US, EU, National perceptions on emerging threats;

- Top 10 Geopolititical Risks of 2015 (Global)
  - 1. The politics of Europe; 2. Russia; 3. The effects of China slowdown; 4. The weponization of finance; 5. ISIS beyond Iraq & Syria; 6. Weak incumbents; 7. The rise of strategic sectors; 8. Saudi Arabia vs. Iran; 9. Taiwan/China; 10. Turkey;

- US
  - 1.Biological Threats; 2. Nukes; 3. Cyber-Attacks; 4. Climate Change; 5. Transnational Crime;/ 1. helping the Middle East Secure its own Future; 2. Countering Cyber Terrorism; 3. What to do with Putin; 4. The Changing Climate; 5. American Competitiveness & Trade; 6. The Aftermath of Ebola & Destabilization of West Africa; 7. The Energy Future; 8 The South Asia Conundrum; 9. The Next Space Chellenge; 10. Leaving Behind the Ancient Regime

- EU (emigration/economic stabilization today)
  - General (Lack of confidence; De-linkage across the Atlantic; Lack of public resilience; Undermining of European solidarity;)
  - In Strategy (Terrorism; WMD; regional conflicts; organized crime; computer criminal; humanitarian catastrophist; security of EU borders;)

- National characteristics & vulnerabilities

II. National Characteristics & Vulnerabilities

- Late redefinition of the statehood in WB;
- Strategic documents development;
- Challenges, threats, traditional & new prejudices;
- Effectiveness & feedback of the Euro-Atlantic integration;
- New contemporary challenges & threats;
- Documents without implementation;
- Redundancy of rewritten documents;
- Repetition & coping to please international community;

III. Common threat denominator

- Frequency;
- Impact;
- Probability to happened;
- Endurance
- Potential to increase or decrease
- Timeframe
- Accounting inertia in geopolitical forecasting
- The balance between compulsion (what must be done) & constraints (what can not be done) in certain circumstances.
- *'Must be done', may exist for years but only in a very special circumstances they really include action.*

IV. Reaction or Prevention & State capabilities

- Legal (declarative)
- Military involvement
- State – organizational
- Financial
- In accordance to SWOT
  - Strong side (promulgate a document);
  - Weak side (non-competence, ineffective, illusive temporary solution);
  - Opportunities/expectations (To solve it, regionally or internally);
  - Threats (To torn down societies of multiculturalism into another brink of civil war);

V. Perceived list of emerging threats (*Refined out of strat-doc, def-sec defin-s*

- (Counter) Terrorism, extremism, freedom foreign fighters;
- Cyber security, Strat-com;
- Energy security, Certain "R – country" influence over the region; (Smart energy);
- Defense against CBRN agents;
- Environment security;
- Migrants influx;
- Economic dependency;
- Societal Human Security;

VI. Need of **NATO policy vs. influence on emerging threats**

- Late understanding of emergencies;
- Division among member states dedication & interests;
- US misbalance between needs, caps & does;
- Vaporized substance of integration/Common values are not 100% common any more;
- National abilities, more & more insufficient;
- More needs for butter then security; *($/€ and their scarcity are hardly in a position to be dedicated for defense)*

VII. Deterrence, Prevention, Reaction (main principles)

- To many threat potentials and individuals prone to execute terrorist attacks or other forms of violence;
- Anyone could be targeted, anywhere at any time;
- Relatively easy proliferation of weapons and assets of terror;
- The best nations can do is to "imitate' NATO and imply early warning system and methodology to mobilize resources to anticipate attack but rather instead of deterrence achieve early warning, calculate how best to limit the damage and recover ASOP;
- To create clear mandate who do what in parallel with strengthen solidarity regionally and internationally;
- To create designated 'bureaucratic' structure responsible to act;
- To create coherent policies;
- To build capacities;
- Networked responses;
- Strategic Analysis Caps;
- Economics & Security Assessments

VIII. Macedonian Specifics

1. Responsibility to protect still absent, national system linked to traditional security perceptions;
   - Terrorism, energy security, cyber, other specifics…
2. Particles in non interconnected system;
3. Reflections of regional challenges;
3. Euro-barometer Report;
4. BI necessities;
5. Information flow;
6. Awareness report;
7. Still under construction; *(permanent transformation not necessarily means efficiency)*

IX. Way forward

1. Return back to principles;
2. Develop consistent methodology and awareness and reaction system;
3. Work on interconnection, trust and information sharing;
4. Look at regional sharing "responsibilities to protect'
5. Learn from NATO processes;
6. Prepare to protect regionally;
7. Urge for understanding as a guardian of EU and NATO;
8. Search for security;