



Response to Emerging Security Threats: *Analysing EU & WB*

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What is security?

What is security?



- Physical, existential
- Political, economic, social, environmental
- Individual, collective, states, regions
- Objective and subjective
- Feeling
- interlinked



It is also.....

- Outcome of a process of socio-political interactions where social values and norms, collective identities and cultural traditions are essential
- Dangers posed by manifold threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks are avoided, prevented, managed and adapted to by individuals, societal groups, the state or regional/global organisations
- Fears of security threats, challenges, risks or vulnerabilities are overcome
- Security is not only survival, conditions of co-existence (individual, state and international) Defence is not the same as security
- Who is at the centre, Individuals, states, regions, international community



What are the threats?



Old ones & new ones

Old ones: nationalism, regional disputes, corruption, and clientelism, lack of reconciliation, lacking of strong institution (judiciary system, rule of law, basic democratic institutions...), armed conflicts & wars...

New ones: „climate change“, mass migration, international terrorism, radicalisation, cyber crime, human&drug&weapons smuggling, right-wing populism, other hybrid threats (interfering in elections, misinformation, propaganda.....)

And many more.....local & international threats



State of Play: The Western Balkans

- After the wars path of transition and reform, still continuing
- Three periods of transformation processes: 1) stabilisation and state- as well as nation-building, 2) democratisation with institution-building, 3) Euro-Atlantic integration
- state: processes are unfinished and come along with unresolved past issues arising from interrelated and mutually reinforcing, political, socio-economical and ethno-national elements -> places region at risk of destabilisation
- New and old challenges – security framework is becoming more complex



- Establishment of own identity and statehood, often based on multi-ethnic society,
- International intervention focused on stabilisation
- political and economic liberalisation
- Goal: Euro-Atlantic integration
- But: regional dynamics, bilateral disputes, nationalism together with international actors insufficient understanding of the root causes, lack of willingness of political elites to resolve these add to new and old challenges:
- Transitional nature: from authoritarian rule towards full pluralist parliamentary democratic system, towards pluralist democracy and market economy



State of Play, EU

- Germany, France and Spain and Hungary, Poland, Italy ,
- Brexit
- Elections of EU Parliament in May 2019, new commissioner, enlargement fatigue
- Trump, NATO; „cannot count on our partners as we used to“
- Right-wing populism on the one hand, radicalisation on the other hand (islamic AND nationalist)
- Same global challenges: Mass migration, environment, internati. Terrorism, cyber crimes
- Lack of empathy, solidarity, tendencies to dividide societies for personal power purposes



National strategies

- Restoring trust via dialogue, communication channels between conflicting parties need to stay open,
- Culture of double check: education, awareness rising, context, freedom of media and press.....
- Convince citizens of benefits of cooperation and integration, transparency, „down to earth politicians“, leadership - interconnectivity
- Rule of law, anti-corruption, legislation
- diplomacy
- Win famous sportsmen, musicians, writers to advocate against nationalism and division within societies
- Basis: Consensus on core values



Art II Lisbon Treaty

“The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail.”



National and comprehensive strategies

- Invest in prevention rather than in military expenditure
- Cooperation and partnership, harmonisation of strategies, exchange of information
- Addressing problems properly: Nato and EU cannot combat terrorism, police (transborder cooperation) and social workers can
- Dialogue rather than naming and blaming, understanding as precondition for common solutions, there is always two sides
- Incentives for the young & educated people to stay or better to come back
- Erasmus
- Taking responsibility: EU and NATO are not able or willing to solve all the problems, corruption, legislation (climate change)



conclusion

- Security is very complex and diverse
- Europe needs a common vision of its security architecture. At the moment, we rather have fragmented regional security visions, small steps
- International Security: Support of OSCE
- Depoliticisation of certain problems
- Empathy and humanity, human dignity, we are all the same
- EU & NATO shall continue to support reform processes; training, exchange of good practices, material support
- Global problems can only be solved globally,



Thank you!

“We can not solve our problems with the same level of thinking that created them”

— Albert Einstein