



MAGYARY
PROGRAM



SZÉCHENYI TERV

International Training Center for Public Service

Regional Security

Course material

National University of Public Service

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A projekt az Európai Unió támogatásával, az Európai Szociális Alap társfinanszírozásával valósul meg.

Concepts

■ *The concept of security*

- *The lack of threat and danger*
- *The ability to avert dangers or defend against threats*
- *Connected to existential threats / physical existence*
- *Requires extraordinary measures*
- *A reaction that is outside the normal conduct and toolbox of political life*
- *Security is a fundamental need of any society*
- *Securitas = sine + cura = without + threat, fear*
- *Security is a liquid concept, it has various interpretations*

Concepts

■ **The concept of security**

- Connected to **existential threats / physical existence and requires extraordinary measures**
- **Sectors / Dimensions** of security: military, political, economic, societal, environmental (Barry Buzan, 1983).
- **Levels** of security: individual, collective, national and international
- **The understanding of security** can be objective (security situation) and **subjective** (security perception)
- The process of **securitization** – desecuritization: highlighting and moving a given topic from the normal conduct of politics towards extraordinary measures – and the way back.

The Traditional Understanding of Security

- ***State-centered*** (the Westphalian world order is based on the nation-state as its primary unit)
- ***Territorial*** (for a long time territorial property meant the means of production, survival, wealth)
- ***Focused on military issues*** (wars, the primacy of generals and soldiers)
- ***Only its territorial dimension is subject to change*** (local, regional, global dimensions)
- ***Closely bound to sovereignty*** (changes only through the changing understanding of sovereignty)

Extending the Concept of Security

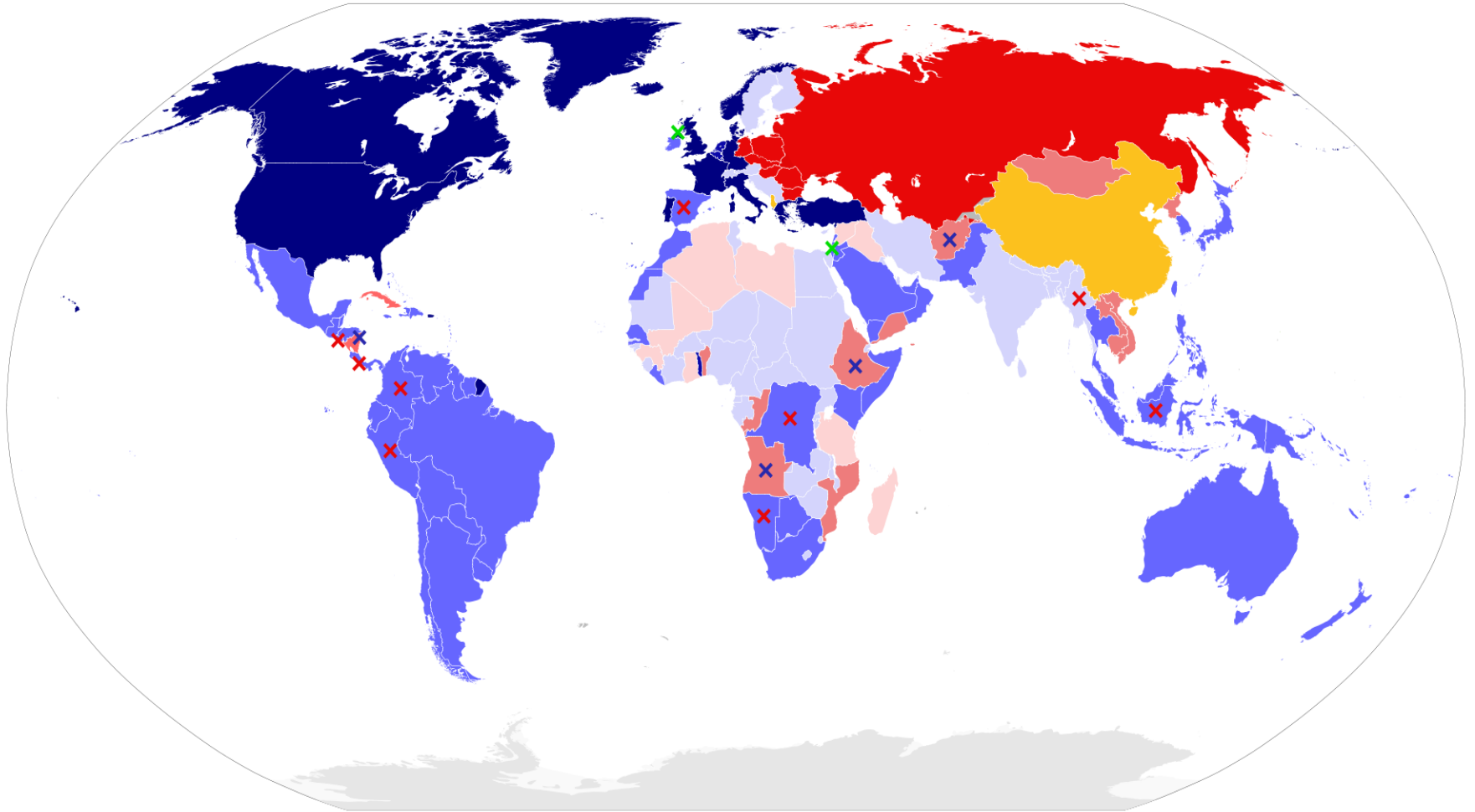
- ***The sectors/dimensions of security***
 - ***Military dimension*** (military aspects of state security)
 - ***Political dimension*** (stability of the state, maintaining state monopoly over violence)
 - ***Economic dimension*** (economic stability with a differentiated focus on financial security, energy security)
 - ***Environmental dimension*** (preservation of the environment, sustainability from civilian initiatives to state policies)
 - ***Societal dimension*** (the security of collectives within society, human security – security of the individual)

Extending the Concept of Security

■ ***Growing number of security actors***

- ***International order*** (global governance, G7, G8, G20)
- ***International organizations*** (20th century – League of Nations, UN, NATO, WP, EU)
- ***Alliances*** (19-20th century)
- ***States*** (Westphalian world order from the 17th century)
- ***Nations*** (Europe in the 18-19th century)
- ***Minorities*** (Kosovo, South-Ossetia, Kurds, Basques)
- ***Groups*** (September 11)
- ***Individual*** (human security)

International power relations during the Cold War



Concepts / 1

- **Regional Security Complex (RSC)**
 - Barry Buzan - Ole Weaver: „*Regions and powers: the structure of international security*” (2003)
 - A group of state whose **security cannot be analysed and understood independently of each other**
 - Showing regularities with regard to
 - **the level of cooperation** among states,
 - **the nature of conflicts** among states,
 - **power sharing patterns** among states within the complex.
 - Relatively **closed systems** with characteristic **internal structures and dynamics**

Concepts / 2

- **Regional Security Complex**
 - **'Conflict' formation** – characterized by fear and rivalry
 - **'Security regime' formation** – states regard each other as potential opponents, but rely on agreements that serve as guarantees for avoiding open conflicts
 - **'Pluralist security community' formation** – states do not plan or prepare to use force against each other

Concepts / 3

- ***Regional security complexes – from a sectorial perspective***
 - ***Homogeneous complexes:*** security complexes are centered around definite sectors, building on the interactions of like units.
 - ***Heterogeneous complexes:*** regional logic builds interactions among various types of actors from two or more different sectors, (e.g. states, multinational companies, regional international groupings).

Concepts / 4

- **Characteristics of regional security complexes**
 - Consists of **two or more states**
 - These states form a **geographically undivided** grouping.
 - Interstate relations are characterized by **mutual security interdependence** either in positive or negative sense.
 - The patterns of **mutual security interdependence is deep and long-lasting** – though not eternal.

Concepts / 5

- **Types of regional security complexes (RSC)**
 - **General RSC** in which **regional powers** determine the internal structure of the complex;
 - **Centralized RSC** which is ruled by a **hegemonic superpower** or **great power**;
 - **Great power RSC** in which the **conflict of great powers** or a **hegemonic power** prevents internal power relations to develop independently;
 - **Supercomplexes** that are **built from several RSCs** closely bound by security interactions;
 - **Subcomplexes** that are **smaller groupings of states** within an RSC.

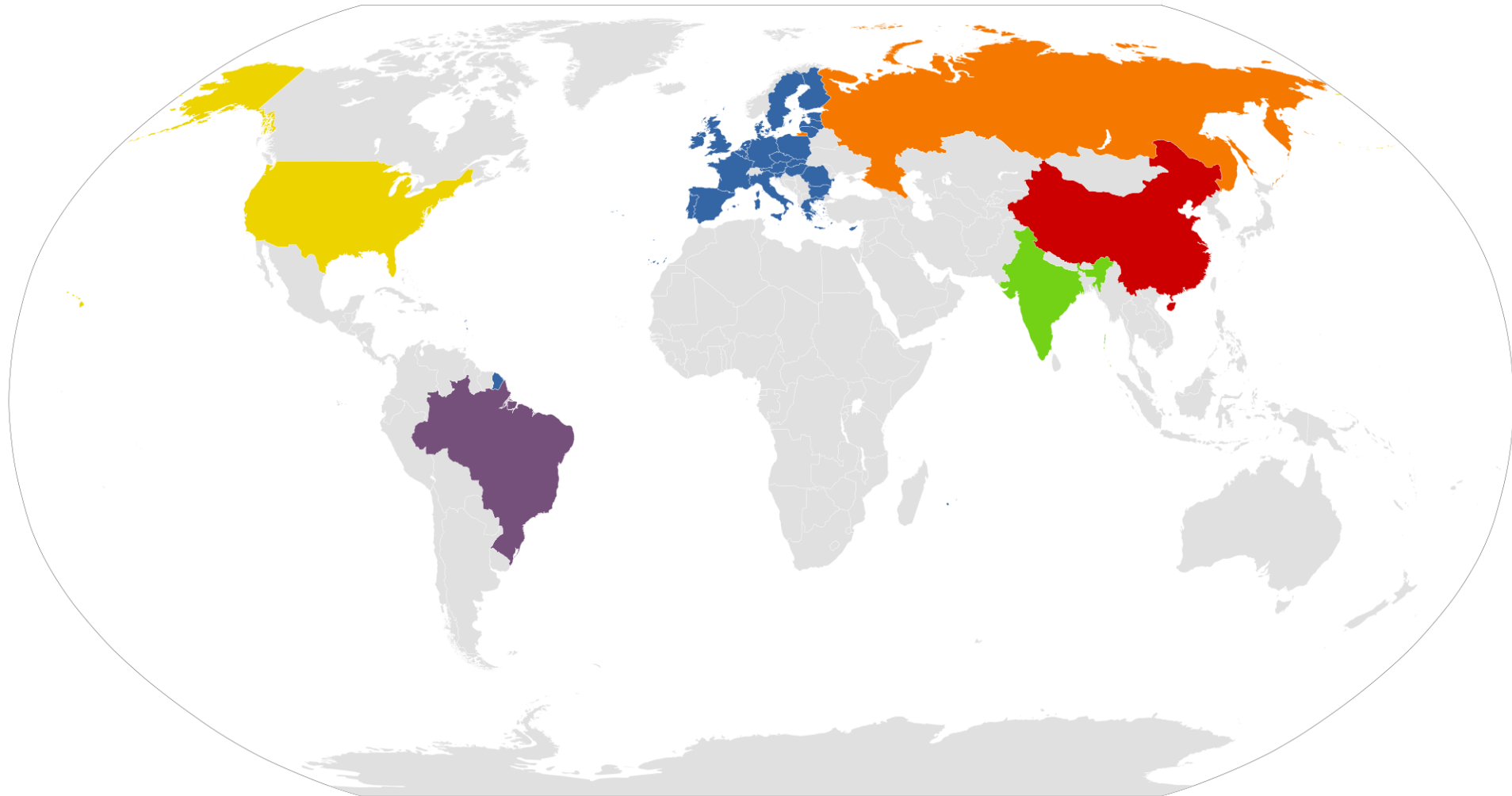
Concepts / 6

- ***Buzan - Weaver: the post-Cold War international security system theory of '1+4+11'***
 - ***One superpower – United States*** (possesses global power capabilities and is able to project power to any region in the world)
 - ***Four great powers – European Union, Russian Federation, People's Republic of China, Japan***
 - ***11 regions – North-America, South-America, EU-Europe, Post-Soviet, Sahara-Africa, Middle-East, Northeast-Asia, Southeast-Asia, Australia, Central-Asia, Subsaharan-Africa***

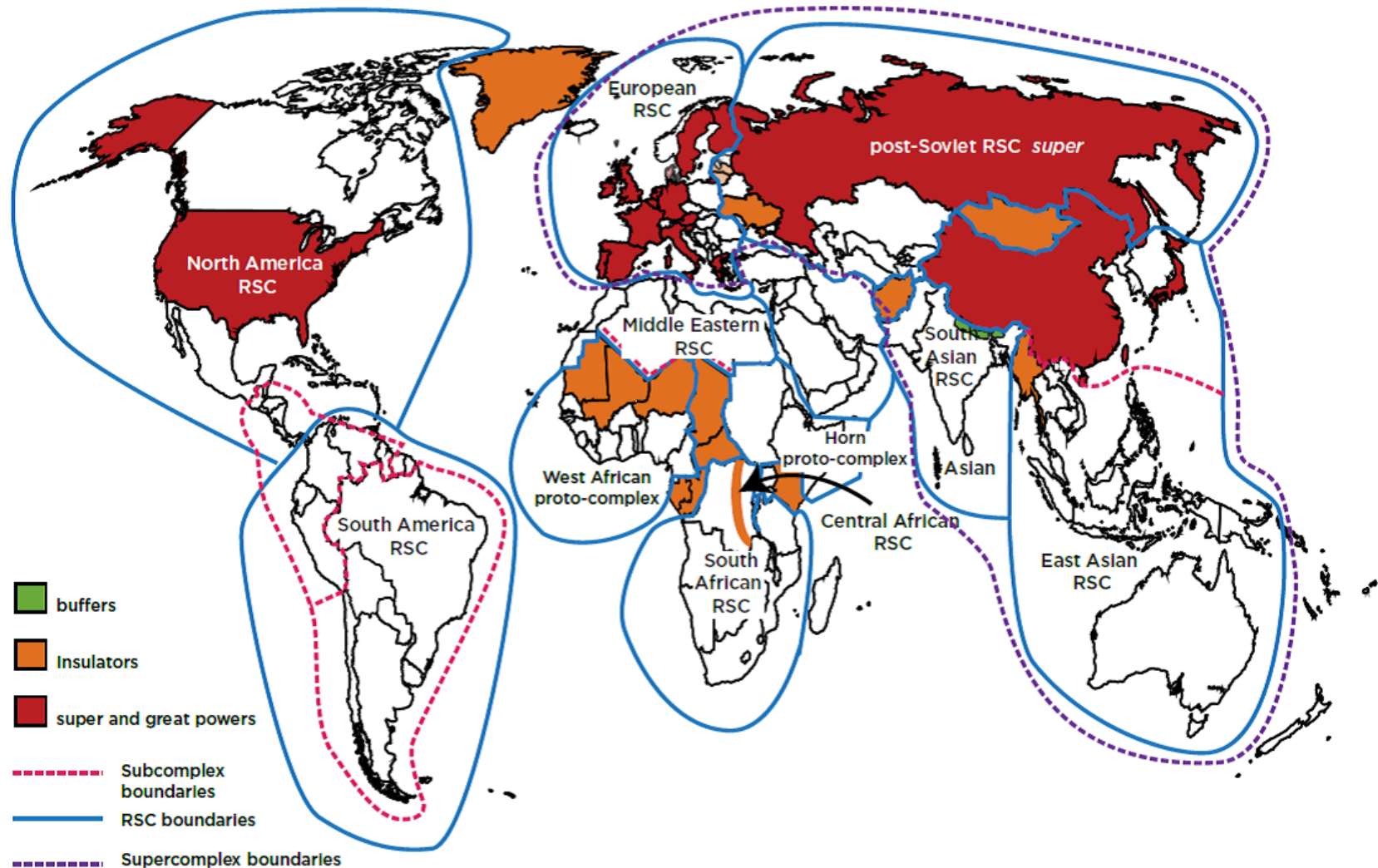
Concepts / 7

- ***Buzan - Weaver: the post-Cold War international security order:***
 - ***Regional powers: India, Pakistan, Israel, Australia, South-Africa, Iran*** (their economic, political and military power make them potential great powers; they might be able to project their power to other regions as well).
 - ***Supercomplexes: European (EU-European, Post-Soviet) and Asian (Northeast-Asian, Southeast-Asian, Central Asian).***
 - ***Buffer or insulator states and regions: e.g. Turkey and the Balkans***
 - ***Subcomplexes: e.g. East-Central Europe***
 - ***Protokomplexum: e.g. Western Africa, Horn of Africa***

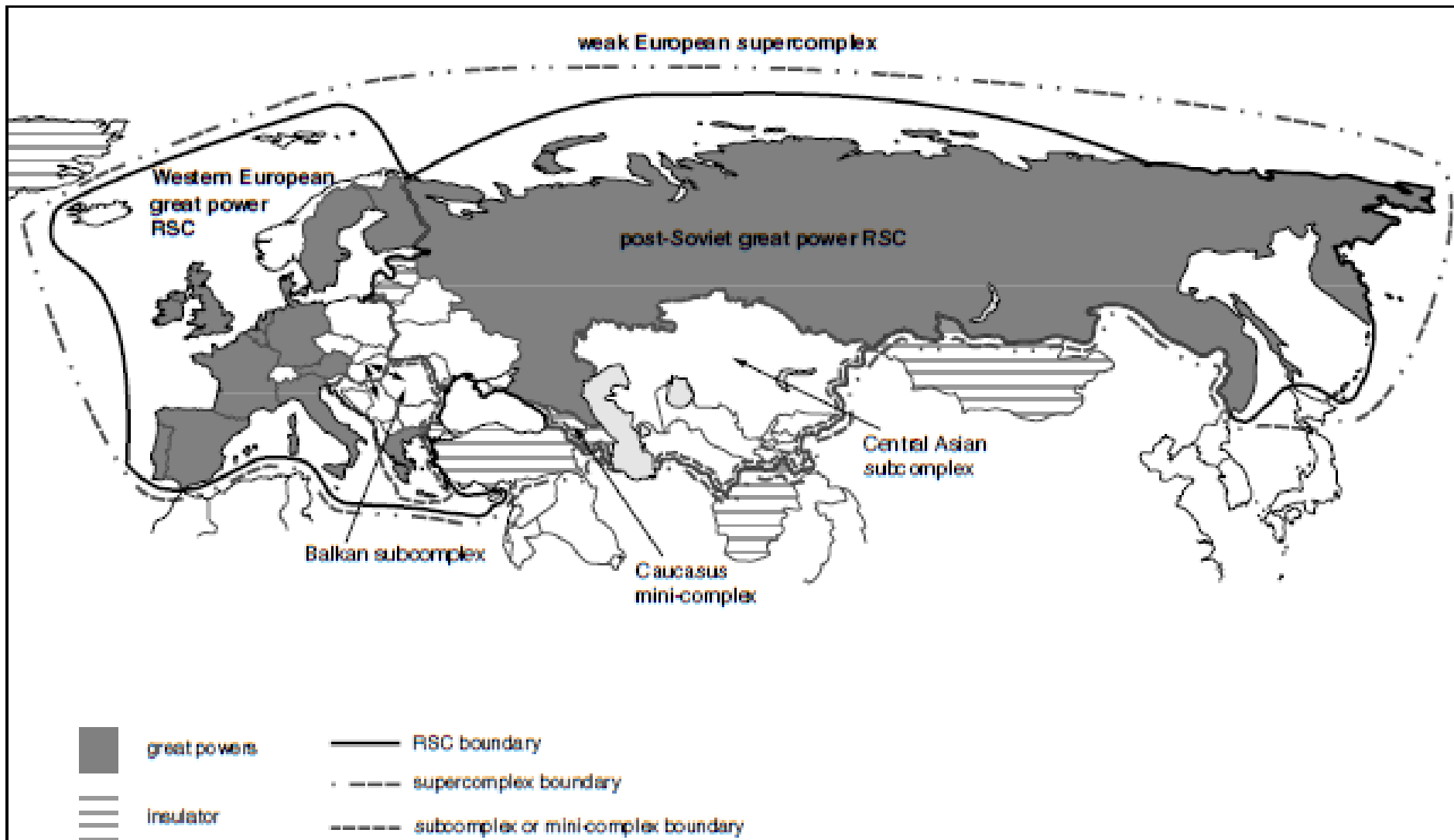
Great Powers and Potential Great Powers



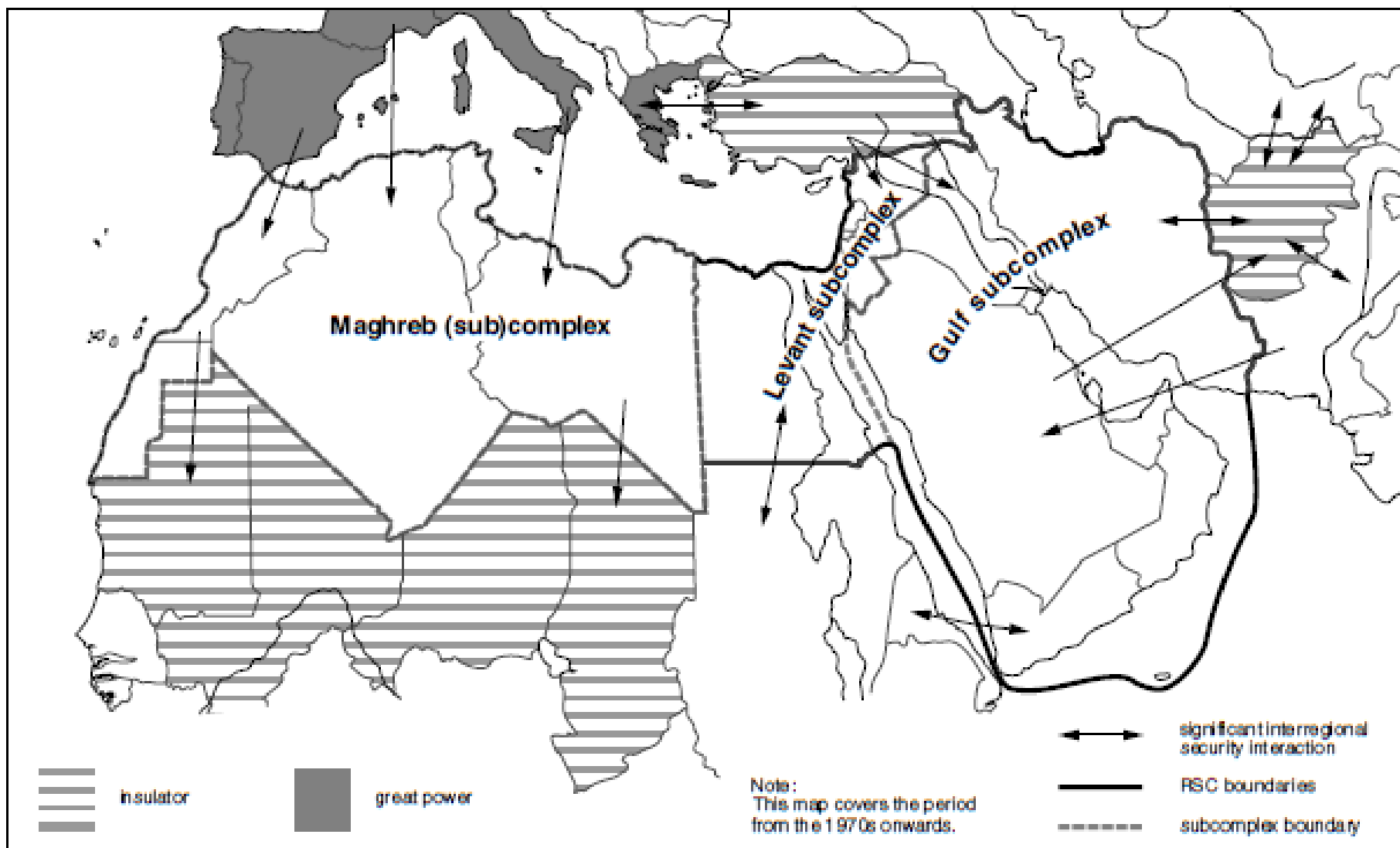
Regional Security Complexes and Their Subsystems after the Cold War



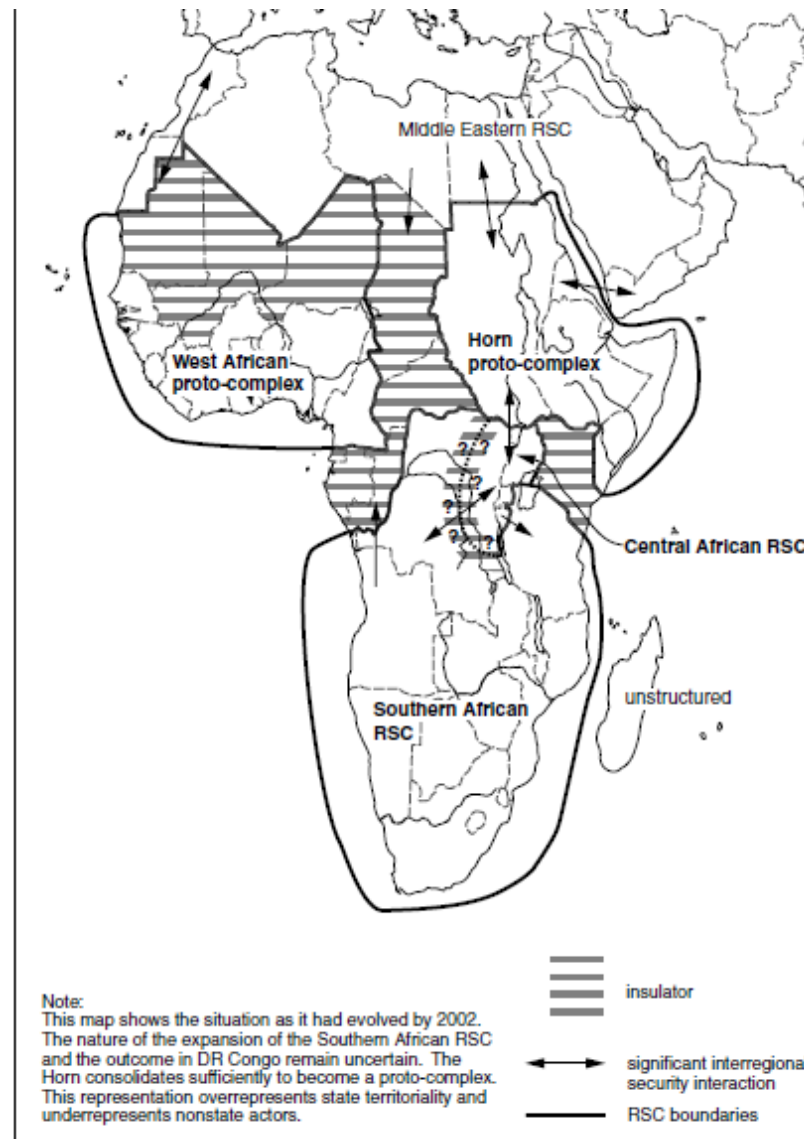
The European and Post-Soviet RSC



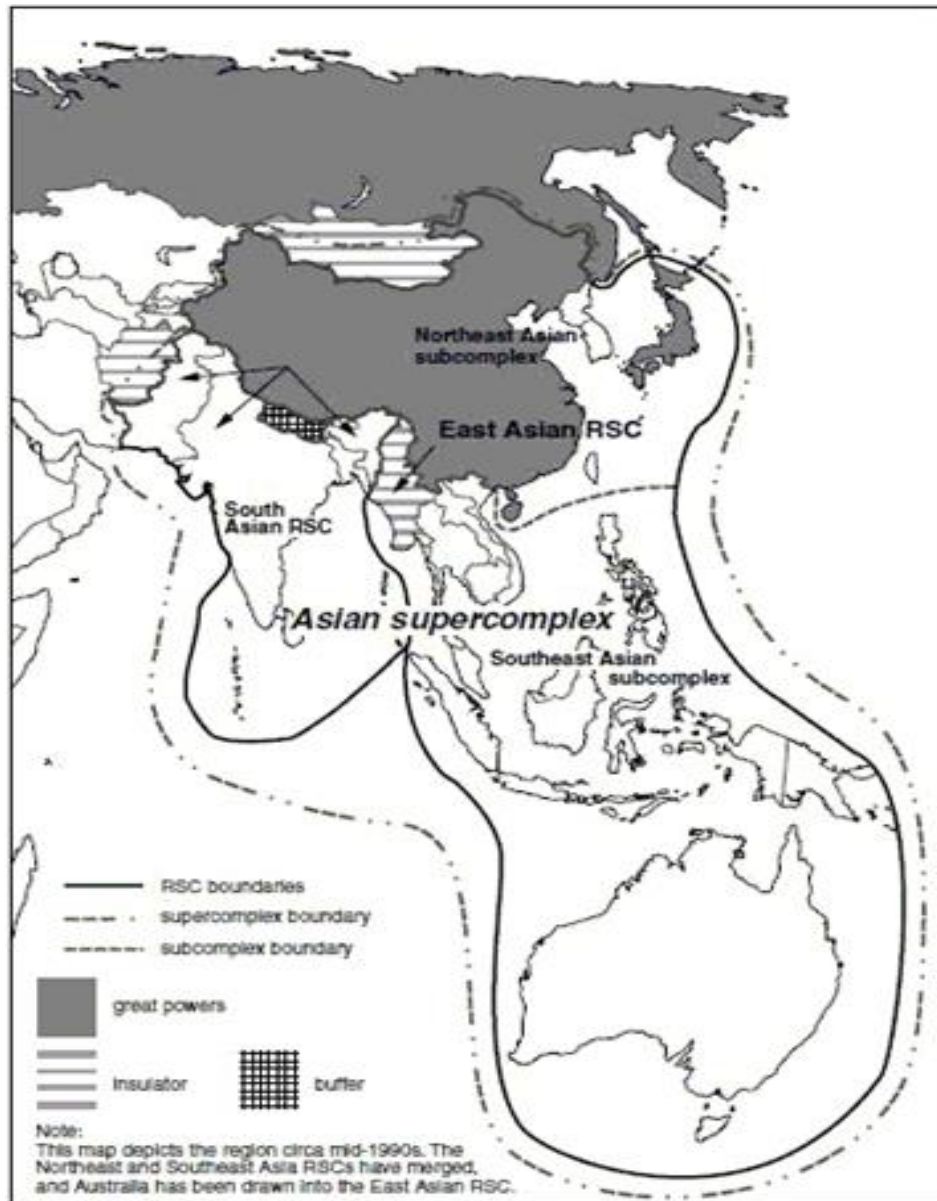
The Middle-East RSC and Its Subcomplexes



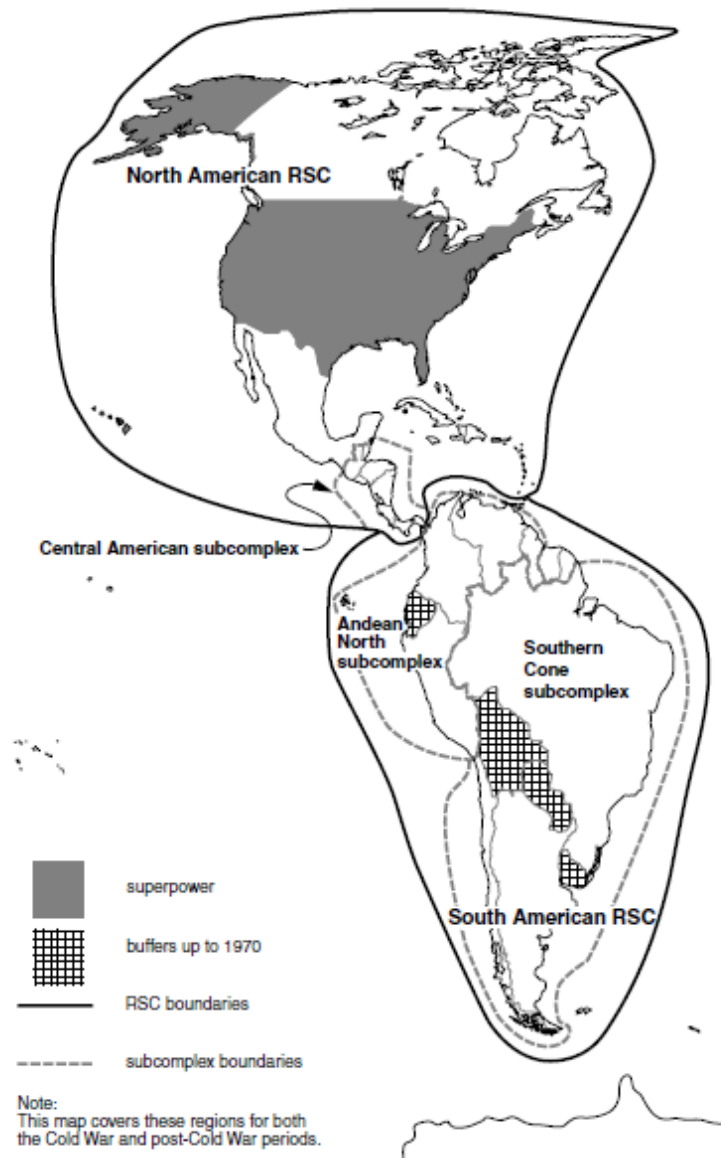
The African RSC and Its Subsystems



The Asian Supercomplex and Its Subsystems



The American RSCs





Thank you for your attention.