

Defense, Security and Strategies

Security Risks

Assessment, Management
and Current Challenges

Milica Boskovic, Ph.D.

Editor

NOVA

DEFENSE, SECURITY AND STRATEGIES

SECURITY RISKS
ASSESSMENT, MANAGEMENT
AND CURRENT CHALLENGES

MILICA BOSKOVIC
EDITOR



Copyright © 2017 by Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means: electronic, electrostatic, magnetic, tape, mechanical photocopying, recording or otherwise without the written permission of the Publisher.

We have partnered with Copyright Clearance Center to make it easy for you to obtain permissions to reuse content from this publication. Simply navigate to this publication's page on Nova's website and locate the "Get Permission" button below the title description. This button is linked directly to the title's permission page on copyright.com. Alternatively, you can visit copyright.com and search by title, ISBN, or ISSN.

For further questions about using the service on copyright.com, please contact:

Copyright Clearance Center

Phone: +1-(978) 750-8400

Fax: +1-(978) 750-4470

E-mail: info@copyright.com.

NOTICE TO THE READER

The Publisher has taken reasonable care in the preparation of this book, but makes no expressed or implied warranty of any kind and assumes no responsibility for any errors or omissions. No liability is assumed for incidental or consequential damages in connection with or arising out of information contained in this book. The Publisher shall not be liable for any special, consequential, or exemplary damages resulting, in whole or in part, from the readers' use of, or reliance upon, this material. Any parts of this book based on government reports are so indicated and copyright is claimed for those parts to the extent applicable to compilations of such works.

Independent verification should be sought for any data, advice or recommendations contained in this book. In addition, no responsibility is assumed by the publisher for any injury and/or damage to persons or property arising from any methods, products, instructions, ideas or otherwise contained in this publication.

This publication is designed to provide accurate and authoritative information with regard to the subject matter covered herein. It is sold with the clear understanding that the Publisher is not engaged in rendering legal or any other professional services. If legal or any other expert assistance is required, the services of a competent person should be sought. FROM A DECLARATION OF PARTICIPANTS JOINTLY ADOPTED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND A COMMITTEE OF PUBLISHERS.

Additional color graphics may be available in the e-book version of this book.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

ISBN: 978-1-53612-038-7

Published by Nova Science Publishers, Inc. † New York

DEFENSE, SECURITY AND STRATEGIES

SECURITY RISKS

ASSESSMENT, MANAGEMENT AND CURRENT CHALLENGES

DEFENSE, SECURITY AND STRATEGIES

Additional books in this series can be found on Nova's website
under the Series tab.

Additional e-books in this series can be found on Nova's website
under the eBooks tab.

PREFACE

People's decent lives, as well as the development and stability of society as a whole, require the existence and respect of fundamental ethical but also political and normative principles, such as freedom, equality, the right to live and work and others. Implementation of these rights and standards need establishment and preservation of certain principles, conditions and functions, because without them it is not possible to create and nurture a modern, dynamic and democratic society and the state itself. Security is one of the key pillars on which is built a stable society and which guarantee the rights and security of its members.

Security is seen as an attribute of the state, but nowadays security can not be seen as pure military, police or intelligence work. In modern states and globalization, security of people and business are as important as security of state itself. Safe and satisfied people are the key of stable and growing society and state. The state as well as private security have to protect people or corporations from different risks, such as classic crime (robbery, violence, etc.) cyber attacks, terrorism, poverty, polluted environment (air, water, land), diseases and many others. One of modern strategies – human security – potentiates that economy, environment, security, social conditions and law are main attributes and functions that provide citizen's prosperity, sense of safety and integrity. Good socio-economic conditions, healthy environment and respect for human rights, provide state to be political stronger and democratic, as well as business to be stronger and progressive.

This Edition has the aim to provide some of key challenges for modern societies, to explain them and give some solutions for better risk and crisis management. Scientists and researches from different areas and universities analyzed risks at area of IT, global health, migrations, social engineering, nuclear weapon, environment protection, private anti-crime business, different security policies. As the Editor and author I tried to provide actual review of challenges at 21st Century and possible solutions for their understanding, prevention and/or minimalizing damages at emergency situation. One of

aims of this Edition is to explain how important is to recognize all different challenges, not to neglect them, but provide all possible legal solutions, technical solutions and knowledge to protect people, society and state from qualitatively different risks and consequences. My personal hope is that this Edition will be solid base for further theoretical and empirical work on security risks and its recognizing and control.

I want to thank my colleagues, authors and co-authors for serious and devoted work on this Edition, so we could provide comprehensive and meaningful Edition for experts, as well as for wide public use. Also, I want to thank Publisher for recognizing how important security themes are and offered such as actual and important area to be analyzed and published.

Milica Boskovic
The Editor

CONTENTS

Preface	vii
Part I. Global Challenges and Security Concepts	1
Chapter 1 New Challenges and Revision of the Human Security Concept <i>Milica Bošković, Nenad Putnik and Zoran Dragisic</i>	3
Chapter 2 The Course of Forced Migrations and the Humanitarian Crisis in Europe <i>Jasmina Gačić, Slađana Babić and Vladimir Jakovljević</i>	15
Part II. European Union Security Policy	31
Chapter 3 Foresighting Needs for Secure Societies “2035”: Scenario-Based Approaches to Futuristic European Union Policies as a Comprehensive Security Provider <i>Alexander Siedschlag and Andrea Jerković</i>	33
Part III. Information Security	85
Chapter 4 ISFAM 2.0: Revisiting the Information Security Assessment Model <i>Marco Spruit and Gabriel Slot</i>	87
Part IV. Cyber-Space as Challenge	109
Chapter 5 Contemporary Deception Techniques: Social Engineering – Semantic, Phenomenological and Security Aspects <i>Goran Mandić, Nenad Putnik and Mladen Milošević</i>	111

Part V. Technologies and Risk Management	129
Chapter 6 Failure in Complex Socio-Technical Security Systems: Why Do They Repeat Given That, in Theory, They Create Opportunities for Active Learning? <i>Paul McFarlane</i>	131
Part VI. Human Resources and Security Challenges	147
Chapter 7 Full Spectrum Threats: Why Organizational Culture (and Its Micro-Cultures) Are Critical to the Success or Failure of Organizational Resilience <i>Milyan (Mils) Hills</i>	149
Part VII. Controlling Nuclear Threats	161
Chapter 8 Filling the Legal Gaps: Adoption of an International Treaty That Bans Nuclear Weapons and Provides a Framework for Their Elimination <i>Gospava Stojanovic</i>	163
Part VIII. Private Anti-Crime Business	179
Chapter 9 Crime Control Industry in Transition Countries <i>Milica Bošković, Zoran Kekovic, Zelimir Kesetovic</i> <i>and Milan Gligorijevic</i>	181
Part IX. Health Security Risks	195
Chapter 10 Global Health Threats and Health Protection <i>Sladana Babić, Jasmina Gačić and Vladimir Jakovljević</i>	197
Part X. Environmental Protection	211
Chapter 11 Environmental Protection <i>Aleksandar Ivanov</i>	213
About the Editor	239
Index	241

**PART I. GLOBAL CHALLENGES
AND SECURITY CONCEPTS**

Chapter 1

NEW CHALLENGES AND REVISION OF THE HUMAN SECURITY CONCEPT

***Milica Bošković*, PhD, Nenad Putnik, PhD
and Zoran Dragisic, PhD***

Faculty of Security Studies-University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

ABSTRACT

After the fall of the Berlin Wall and ending the division of the world into two big military blocs, security doctrines slowly began to change. In the 1990s, a new concept gained momentum, and that was the concept of human security. This concept views national security through the state of economy, social and financial satisfaction of its citizens and overall level of political freedoms and culture. Military and police power do not have primacy any more when it comes to implementation of human security concept. As some authors highlight, human security can even be measured through number of future years spent outside a state of generalized poverty (King & Murray, 2001). A traditional perspective on security is focused on military and police power which ensure territorial integrity. Human security, on the other hand, pays attention to the environmental quality, for example, as an important factor of economic and social development of the society, as well as to susceptibility of a community to natural disasters, political instabilities and similar. Certain countries define human security as safety from violent and non-violent threats. However, during the past few years, as well as in 2015 and 2016, the world has been facing numerous instabilities and big challenges such as human migrations from war-torn or poverty-stricken countries – so-called third world countries. Millions of refugees reach European countries and the USA via several sea and land routes. Western countries and their citizens are faced with serious challenges

* Corresponding Author: Faculty of Security Studies-University of Belgrade, 50 Gospodara Vucica St., Belgrade, Serbia. E-mail: boskovicmil@gmail.com.

that exceed the concept and measures of human security. A large influx of migrants, even when their need to look for a better life is taken into consideration, poses the danger of different traditional and cultural influences, social norms, as well as of criminogenic behavior. Experts predict that the number of migrants in the years to come will increase, and that fact leads to the following question: Can the concept of human security solve this challenge or is it necessary to establish new security strategies? Should concepts of military and police power as a pillar of the state return to the mainstream to a certain extent or completely?

CONCEPTUAL DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN SECURITY

After the fall of the Berlin Wall and ending the division of the world into two big military blocks, security doctrines slowly began to change. In the 1990s, a new concept gained momentum, and that was the concept of human security. This concept views national security through the state of economy, social and financial satisfaction of its citizens and overall level of political freedom and culture. Military and police power do not have primacy any more when it comes to implementation of human security concept. In the 1990s, the main guidelines of state diplomacy and international politics were military security and economic development. Scholars and policy makers began to recognize that even successful examples of territorial security do not necessarily ensure the security of citizens within a state (King and Murray, 2002), as a community might also be threatened by phenomena such as epidemics, floods, droughts, earthquakes etc. The first significant public statement containing the phrase human security appeared in 1994 in the Human Development Report, compiled by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In this report it is pointed out that the danger of external aggression is decreasing, and that military force should cede the position to other strategies and institutions that need to preserve the socio-economic situation and political freedom of their citizens within their countries. Ever since, the term and idea of human security has been increasingly mentioned in the documents of the United Nations (UN). In a certain way, the UN were an incubator for the concept of human security, promoting the idea both at the macro-institutional level and within its constituent branches, and incorporating it into many aspects of its evolving post-Cold War mandate (Martin and Owen, 2010). Attention of national security is no longer highly concentrated on considering (merely) military skills, but is progressively including the factors affecting the degree of satisfaction and safety of the citizens from challenges inside their own countries.

Promoting the concept of human security as a modern and versatile approach to the position, capabilities and safety of a man in a global society (with all its achievements and threats), clearly included the issues of socio-economic, political, and environmental safety, in the context of the overall human security. The establishment of environmental issues in the concept of human security was carried out through a number of research studies on the relationship between the environment and conflicts within the society (and

between societies). The emergence of conflicts out of environmental disorders depends on the technical and technological advancement of a country. In this sense, poor countries are in a more difficult situation and security problems they face arise from the condition of their living environment, as well as social and economic conditions and problems (Homer-Dixon, 1991). The organs of the UN, but also the Member States themselves, however, met conceptual misunderstandings and wanderings when it comes to the terms human security uses. In the absence of a clear distinction between the concepts of human security and human rights, it seems that this concept has never got its full strength and general acceptance. However, if the agenda and promotion of human rights requires economic and social wellbeing of people, the right to work, the right to democracy, and a healthy environment, it might seem legitimate to ask: what is the task of human security? Should it secure these rights to people, and in what way? Weren't countries centuries ago established with the aim of guaranteeing these rights to their citizens through the work of their institutions? If these rights are threatened today, who can restore and ensure them - the army, the police, non-governmental organizations? Is this the task of each country individually, or the concept of human security should be promoted on a global level, as a postulate for all countries? Many of these perplexed questions were also asked within the UN by various Member States, partly because of confusion in terms, partly due to the sovereignty each country has when deciding about the ways of pursuing its internal policy (economic, social, security, etc.). Human security was a matter of consideration within another, generally promoted concept- sustainable development. The idea of sustainable development traces back to 1980s and was even discussed about at the Stockholm Conference in 1972. However, it was at the UN conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, where sustainable development got its particular form and articulate performance in promotion. The main point of all the definitions of this concept is the following: Sustainable development should bring welfare to people, but in the way that wouldn't jeopardize the quality of life for future generations. This, actually, inevitably means that our attitude towards nature and resources must be balanced and thoughtful, so that future inhabitants of the Earth would inherit this planet, introduced to all its richness and potential.

The issue of preserving the environment, as one of the goals of sustainable development, came up in an indirect way- while setting and analyzing the primary goals of sustainable development that should secure a dignified and safe life for people: access to education and opportunities it offers, health care, quality of food, quality of housing, apportionment of wealth. All these goals have a socio-economic character. But their realization is almost impossible without earmarked, but rational attitude, in this case towards the use of natural environment and its resources. A causal connection between human and the environment, and between the present and future generations, elaborates the idea of sustainable development and provides answers to the following questions: What to maintain? What to develop?

Different systems require sustainability and functionality:

- Systems that provide quality of life (socio-economic systems);
- Natural systems;
- Socio-political systems.

The development is needed for ideas and deliberations on how to provide a dignified life for all the people. In a number of discussions on sustainable development, economy is the main point of progress and quality of life. Economy (in the broadest sense) is the one that provides investments in the health system, environmental protection, employment, etc. On the other hand, some authors put the society-community at the center of sustainable development. In that way, it is appealed for the power of human thought and freedom of organization in order to achieve the guaranteed human rights and improve living conditions. This, humanistic approach to sustainable development reduces the possibility of complete politicization of ideas and activities on sustainable development and this is the point where this concept gets closely related to the concept of human security. Human security and human development move sustainable development from the field primarily focused on the needs, to the field primarily focused on the law (Khagra, Clark, Firas, Raad, 2003). Relocation of a part of the ideology and control over security issues from the (inter) national to the local and individual level, increases people's awareness of their social, economic, health and cultural needs, as well as the right everyone has to create a quality and secure environment by their social and political engagement. The right to freedom of opinion and the right to vote actually ensure the existence of a broader concept - sustainable security and development.

Chapter 2 UNDP Human Development Report of 1994 is considered the first major articulation of the concept of human security (Martin and Owen, 2010). Firstly, it defines the basic characteristics of human security, while the term of threat is generally (theoretically) explained as freedom from fear and freedom from intrusion. This term concretely includes illnesses, hunger, repression, sudden and violent interruption of everyday life rhythm, etc. The International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change established a project called The Global Environmental Change and Human Security Project - GECHS, which is focused on the area of human security i.e., achieving an optimal state of security with community efforts to overcome global problems and disorders. GECHS indicates the necessity of a wide range of people actively participating in activities that reduce their own endangerment and vulnerability and, in that sense, points to the necessary existence of the following principles, which can help achieve a satisfactory state of human security:

- Individuals and communities must access different alternatives to end threats to safety or to adapt to changed situations;

- People must have capacity and freedom to try and apply these different alternatives;
- People should be allowed to actively participate in the creation of different options and alternatives.

After numerous conceptual and verbal wanderings, different authors within and outside the UN agreed that human security should dispel the following threats: poverty, hunger, poor quality environment, personal vulnerability, community vulnerability and political uncertainty. However, despite articulated desire and efforts to clearly define and promote this concept, in theory there are still verbal and content alternatives to this phrase and its meaning. For this reason, it seems that the goals and objectives of this policy remain unclear. The European Union (EU), for example, in 2008, stated that human security is crucial to strategic defining of its policy. Human security took that key position at the report on the European Security Strategy (ESS). The first steps in the creation of the concept of human security were made a few years before. A shift towards human security was first proposed in 2004 by a study group that reported to Javier Solana, the High Representative (Martin and Owen, 2010). Human security was also considered within the Barcelona report and the Madrid report, both brought in 2009, and then within the European Commission. It seems that, when it comes to the EU, but certainly the UN as well, many institutions and commissions deal with the issue of human security, and a large number of documents (reports, opinions, etc.) are brought, but this leads to the loss of focus, and concreteness of this concept. The idea of human security, which promotes the right to a healthy environment, human rights, and socio-economic well-being, requires consistency in the definition and implementation, clarity regarding the institutions responsible to ensure all the rights to the citizens. It appears that, at international level, it hasn't been achieved to reach a single definition of this concept, nor the tasks, measures or subjects that would continuously implement these ideas on both strategic and local level.

On the other hand, it is legitimate to ask whether citizens are safe just by having a satisfying standard, guaranteed democracy, and respect for human rights. Does this make communities and countries safe from crime, by which in this case we mean the various forms of violence, theft, rape, murder and the like. Of course there is no absolute security. Not even the full realization of the concept of human security guarantees full personal safety to citizens. Besides the classic crime, we are witnessing global threats such as organized crime and terrorism. Violence and terror around the world suggest that countries should not completely abandon or neglect concepts that require the involvement of the police and army. Although, perhaps, some theorists would say that the police or military doctrine today exist in undemocratic and authoritarian regimes, global security challenges, unfortunately, show that citizens, and therefore countries, must be protected

by different, legitimate methods and that intelligence, police and subjects of human security should be of equal importance.

CONTEMPORARY MIGRATIONS AND CHALLENGES TO THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN SECURITY

Despite the formal efforts states make to respect and facilitate international humanitarian law to be respected, in recent decades violence against civilians is still happening. The entire populations of Europe, Africa and Central Asia have been victims of resettlement, harassment or extreme forms of violence as a result of armed conflicts. The recent events in Syria confirm that most dramatic and prevailing threats to the civilian population come from the internal armed conflicts. As a result, the traditional concept of security, well-tended in international law, is put into question, once again becoming a topical issue of perceiving security needs of individuals in conflict and crisis situations. In his report to the Millennium Assembly, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan wrote:

“International conventions have traditionally looked to states to protect civilians, but today this expectation is threatened in several ways. First, states are sometimes the principal perpetrators of violence against the very citizens that humanitarian law requires them to protect. Second, non-state combatants, particularly in collapsed states, are often either ignorant or contemptuous of humanitarian law. Third, international conventions do not adequately address the specific needs of vulnerable groups, such as internally displaced persons, or women and children in complex emergencies (Annan, K. We, The people: The role of the United Nations in the 21st century, Report of the UN Secretary General to the Millennium Assembly, United Nations, March 2000, page 46. <http://www.un.org/millennium/sg/report/ch3.pdf>).

The consequences of violent conflicts cannot be overlooked. Every conflict brings a shocking wave of hostilities, in concentric circles, into every sphere of trans-national activities, across continents. These conflicts cause migrations of population, affect regional ecosystems, financial markets, commodity markets, debt repayment and stimulate trade in arms and drugs. Even internal armed conflicts rely on external revenues and help it maintain through illegal trafficking. As a result, the security interests of all major parties are potentially affected by armed hostilities anywhere in the world. Responses to these sources of instability are becoming a new source of crisis, when states increase their military budget, close borders to refugees or suspend trade relations.

One of the global challenges that require a versatile approach in discussing and dealing, equally from the legal and security, and the ethical and humane aspect, is the problem of migrations and refugees. It seems that no other phenomenon in the world