Global Security Challenges

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Spanish National Security Policy: threats and challenges for the coming decade.

1. HISTORY

In Spanish the word "security" includes at least two concepts, which in English are perfectly different: Safety and Security. Today, we are going to refer exclusively to the Security concept.

In the middle of the 20th Century, a debate arose in European democracies, based on the contraposition of two concepts: Defense and Security. The origin of this distinction came from a paradigm shift that occurred after the end of World War II.

The end of the war had curbed part of expansionist warmongering, significantly represented by Germany and Japan. Since the second half of the 20th century, politicians have preferred to speak about "Defense" to refer to the protection of the interests of citizens.

But alongside the external threat there is also the internal threat. Society, which aspires to live in peace, wants to defend itself against the insecurity caused by the phenomena of internal violence, mainly those derived from crime and political conflicts.

In order to face these "internal" problems, in Western Europe the police forces were strengthened as the most visible part of the means used by the States for their security, such as the Defense Armed Forces.

Spain was no stranger to this situation. In the second half of the 20th century the Ministries of War (and Navy) were replaced by military ministries to manage the Defense. To manage internal security, there was the Ministry of Government (Interior). In the late 1970s, with the transition, the current Defense Ministries were created (to replace the military ministries) to manage Defense and military affairs and the Interior Ministry (Interior) to replace the Government Ministry , in charge of managing internal security and the Police Forces.

Thus, Security and Defense are concepts that, in theory, at that time were juxtaposed.

But this differentiation was too artificial. The need to coordinate all types of peacekeeping efforts quickly became clear, giving way to the term: "Security and Defense."

In Spain this differentiation was materialized, in law 6/1980 (now a days "on work"), which regulates the basic criteria of National Defense and of the military organization. This law defines National Defense as the "willingness, integration and coordinated action of all the energies and moral and material forces of the Nation, in the face of any form of aggression", but note that it does not yet refer to the term Security.

2. EVOLUTION FROM SECURITY AND DEFENSE TOWARD NATIONAL SECURITY

The expression "Security and Defense" comes from Anglo-Saxon thought and has established itself until it constitutes, even today, the benchmark of Western society.

In Western Europe, in the last years of the 20th Century the concept of "Security and Defense" was forcefully implemented and in June 1999, the then 15 Member States of the European Union decided to reinforce the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) through the development of a European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), later renamed the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP).

This was done in order to ensure the appropriate structures and capabilities, including the military, for conflict prevention and crisis management into the European Union"*[ARGUMOSA PILA, Jesús: "Seguridad y Defensa vs Seguridad Nacional". La Gaceta 25 mayo 2017. Disponible en:[https://gaceta.es/opinion/seguridad-defensa-vs-seguridad-nacional-25052017-0942-20170525-0000/]]*.

At Spanish level, this change was reflected, a few years later, with the approval of the National Defense Directive 1/2004, in which it can already be read that Spain will promote and drive a genuine European Security and Defense policy, will support the initiatives that are aimed at to achieve a common defense and will contribute to the European Union equipping itself with the necessary civil and military capabilities (...)

In conclusion, in Spain, as in the rest of the European Union, the 21st Century has brought by hand the already indissoluble union of the concepts of Security and Defense.

3. THE NEW PARADIGM IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 were a key event in changing the global strategic landscape: global threats expanded to include crime and transnational terrorism.

This situation was reflected in Spain with the publication of the aforementioned National Defense Directives 1/2004 and a new one in 1/2008, in which global risks, such food, energy, water, natural resources or climate change, are beginning to be taken into consideration, and non-state actors such as crime networks, transnational companies or religious organizations are beginning to have great weight *[FRANCO GARCÍA, Miguel Ángel: "De las Directivas de Defensa Nacional a la Estrategia de Seguridad Marítima Nacional: tendencia a la integración de capacidades cívico-militares en el ámbito marítimo2. Revista del Instituto Español de Estudios Estratégicos (IEEE) Núm. 3, Madrid, 2014, p. 7.]*. Its importance lies in the fact that they introduced a declaration that Security and Defense are competences that the State guarantees through the integration of means and policies.

The changes in the legislation came with the approval of the Law 5/2005 on National Defense, which already defines the purpose of the Defense Policy as "the protection of the whole of Spanish society, of its Constitution, of the superior values, principles and institutions enshrined in it, of the social and democratic rule of law, of the full exercise of rights and freedoms, and of the guarantee, independence and territorial integrity of Spain".

In addition, this law created the National Defense Council as a collegiate, coordinating, advisory and consultative body of the President of the Government in matters of National Defense.

The members of said Council:
a) The President of the Government, who presides it.
b) The Vice Presidents of the Government.
c) The Ministers responsible for Defense, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance.
d) The Chief of Defense Staff.
e) The Chiefs of Staff of the Spanish Army, Navy and Air Force.
f) The Secretary of State Director of the National Intelligence Center (CNI).
g) The Director of the Cabinet of the President of the Government.

The approval of the Spanish Security Strategy (EES) in 2011 was a milestone in the history of strategic planning thinking in Spain. The appropriate combination of military and civilian means was intended and another basic concept appears: coordination (State / Public administrations / companies / social organizations).

In 2013, a new National Security Strategy was approved (1/2013), which offered a comprehensive vision of National Security, expressly declaring the necessary citizen participation and public-private collaboration and creating a new figure, the National Security Council (which does not replace the National Defense Council), as part of the new National Security system.

The National Security Council (NSC) is constituted as a Delegated Commission of the Government and the MAXIMUM body of the State in matters of National Security (note that there is no talk of Defense or of Security and Defense concepts that are integrated into the broader Security National) and, thus, has been in charge of preparing the current National Security Strategy approved in 2017.

They are members of the Council:

a)The President of the Government, who presides over it.
b)the Vice Presidents.
c)The ministers responsible for: Presidency, Foreign Affairs. Justice, Defense, Finance, Interior Development, Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Relations with the Courts, Economy and Business, Health, Consumption and Social Welfare.
d)The General Director of the Cabinet of the President of the Government.
e)The Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, Security.
f)The Chief of Defense Staff.
g)The Secretary of State Director of the National Intelligence Center (CNI).
h)The Director of the Department of Homeland Security.

With this new approach, Law 36/2015 on National Security was approved. It defines the concept of National Security and makes it clear that the National Security policy includes the Defense of Spain and the contribution to international security. Thus, in its article 3, the law defines "National Security" as "the action of the State aimed at protecting the freedom, rights and well-being of citizens, guaranteeing the defense of Spain and its constitutional principles and values ..."

This law also says that the National Security Strategy is the strategic reference political framework of the National Security Policy (art. 4º.3) and that as such it will be submitted to the approval of the Council of Ministers every 5 years (or when advise the changing circumstances of the strategic environment.

4. GLOBAL SECURITY AS A NEW CONCEPT FOR THE NEXT DECADE

On December 1st, 2017, the Government approved the 2017 National Security Strategy that had been prepared by the National Security Council, together with a committee of more than 50 experts from various fields.

4.1 Synopsis of the 2017 National Security Strategy

Introduction
This National Security Strategy provides a comprehensive vision of Security as a public service and the object of State action, aimed at protecting the freedom, rights and well-being of citizens, guaranteeing the defense of Spain and its constitutional values, as well how to contribute together with its partners and allies to International Security

National Defense, Public Security and Foreign Action are fundamental components of National Security; supported by the intelligence and information services of the State.

Chapter 1: National Security for Spain today

This chapter describes the profile of Spain today from the point of view of its constitutional values, of its geostrategic position as a European country, with a vocation both Atlantic and Mediterranean, without forgetting its position in a globalized world and the challenges derived from the new environment. of security.

It is highlighted that "National Security is a policy of the Government and requires the collaboration of citizens" and that it also requires the cooperation of the Autonomous Communities (an element of great importance in the current State of Autonomies that we have in Spain) .

It also highlights the relevant role of Economic Security and the fight against climate change, as challenges for National Security.

The document also highlights the promotion of the culture of National Security in the educational system.

Chapter 2: Dynamics of transformation of Global Security

Under the principle that globalization, based on connectivity, makes us more vulnerable, it designates as common global spaces: cyberspace, maritime space, and air and outer space, as possible confrontation scenarios.

As an emerging problem, the growing lack of delimitation between war and peace stands out, due to the growth of conflicts and hybrid threats, with special reference to the manipulation of information, perpetrated both by States and by actors or states.

For many writers, it is the newest chapter in the 2017 National Security Strategy.

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Chapter 3: Spain in the world: a country with a global vocation

This chapter analyzes, from the perspective of Spain's geostrategic position, the challenges that National Security offers in the different regions of the world and identifies 5 areas of special interest.

- Europe
- North Africa and the Middle East
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Latin America
- North America
- Asia-Pacific

1. Europe: highlights the importance of the continent as a geostrategic space and the European Union as a model for Spain.

2. North Africa and the Middle East: area of great instability. It points the interest of the Mediterranean Sea as a strategic area for the great world players and the importance for Spain of North Africa for the control of migratory flows.

3. Sub-Saharan Africa: growing area of vast resources and at risk of social fragmentation. It points to the Horn of Africa, the Sahel and the Gulf of Guinea as an arc of conflict.

4. Latin America: Spain as a bridge of Europe with the North America area and the importance for Spain of reaffirming its transatlantic relations with the United States and Canada

5. North America: The United States is a priority strategic ally with a global presence, with which Spain maintains a broad strategic relationship.

6. Asia-Pacific: focus of growing interest, with China as a global actor and North Korea as a focus of insecurity.

Chapter 4: Threats and challenges to National Security

This chapter identifies the main threats and challenges for National Security, global common spaces as domains of special vulnerability, and highlights the importance of critical infrastructure.

- **Threats:**
1. Armed conflicts (with an associated increase in military projection capabilities).
2. Terrorism, fundamentally of a jihadist nature (Daesh).
3. Organized crime: flexible and opaque transnational threat, highlighting the trafficking of human beings and illicit trafficking of various kinds, taking advantage of the migration crisis.
4. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, bacteriological, chemical and radiological weapons) and their projection vectors, especially missiles.
5. Espionage, which is considered a first-rate security threat, due to the possibilities and the possibilities offered by technology.

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- Challenges:
1. economic and financial instability
2. energy vulnerability
3. irregular migration flows
4. emergencies and catastrophes
5. epidemics and pandemics6. effects derived from climate change.

These threats and challenges take place in global common spaces such as maritime space, airspace, and cyberspace; in which the absence of jurisdiction controls by the States makes it difficult to identify the perpetrators of attacks and difficult to assess threats due to the weak existing regulations.

Chapter 5: general objectives and lines of action of National Security

This chapter establishes 5 general objectives that guide State action and identifies 15 areas to which a specific objective is assigned and a series of specific lines of action to achieve each of these objectives, which will not be object of analysis, so as not to exceed the limits of this intervention.

- **General objetives:**

- develop the comprehensive crisis management model: ranging from early warning to response and suggestion. Undoubtedly, it is one of the challenges involved in adapting infrastructures and, above all, one of doctrine and procedures that allow the solution under the principles of unity with anticipation and efficiency.

- promote a culture of national security: it is more a line of action than an objective in itself. It is the perception of risks and threats that generates interest in Security and Defense issues.

- promote the good use of global common spaces.

- boost the security dimension in technological development

- strengthen the international projection of Spain

- **Particular Objectives:**

- To ensure the defense and sovereignty of Spain: 7 Lines of Action.

- To neutralize the threat of terrorism: 4 Lines of Action.

- To neutralize the threat of organized crime: 3 Lines of Action.

- To combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction: 8 Lines of Action.

- Defense of the strategic, political and economic interests of Spain (Counterintelligence): 4 Lines of Action.

- To guarantee the safe use of information and communication systems (Cybersecurity): 6 Lines of Action.

- To promote the security in the maritime space: 5 Lines of Action.

- Safety of air and outer space: 7 Lines of Action.

- Protection of critical infrastructures: 7 Lines of Action.

- To harmonize balanced economic growth: 8 Lines of Action.

- To Diversify energy sources (Energy security): 6 Lines of Action.

- Control of migratory flows: 5 Lines of Action.

- To Consolidate the National Civil Protection System: 5 Lines of Action.

- Security against pandemics and epidemics: 4 Lines of Action.

- Conservation of the environment: 3 Lines of Action.

Chapter 6: National Security System

This chapter establishes initiatives to strengthen the National Security system, how to improve the coordination and effectiveness of State action and the participation of society.

The following initiatives are established:
- complete the crisis management model with a national scope.
- approve a comprehensive national security culture plan
- address the design of the national strategic position regarding the governance and use of global common spaces
- creation of the National Aerospace Safety Council
- review the National Maritime Security National Cybersecurity and Energy Security strategies
- prepare the National Aerospace Safety Strategy
- establish the National Security Council as the single point of contact in the field of network security and information systems with the competent authorities of other Member States of the European Union.

CONCLUSIONS

Spain is heading towards the second decade of the 21st century, assuming that its geographical position and its obligations as a relevant and reliable member of both NATO and the European Union require that global threats be addressed with comprehensive, coordinated and cooperative responses.

It is worth underlining the appointment to create a Culture of National Security, and therefore a Culture of National Defense, as an element of cohesion.

I want to end with a reflexion in the form of a question, related to a possible evolution of the National Security concept, in a not too far future:

As recourse to the legitimate exercise of force is one of the elements of the rule of law to ultimately impose its sovereign decisions, both on its citizens and on external agents, can you imagine a not too distant future in which the traditional state administrative division between the Ministry of Internal Affairs as head of the State Police Forces and the Ministry of Defense as head of the Armed Forces disappears?

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