



INTERNATIONAL SECURITY: INSTITUTIONS AND REGIONS

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TOPICS

1. **DEFINING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**
2. **WHAT ARE SECURITY INSTITUTIONS?**
3. **TAXONOMY OF SECURITY INSTITUTIONS**
4. **STRATEGIC BALANCE: INFORMAL ISI**
5. **REGIONS AND SECURITY**
6. **ASIA PACIFIC: PEACE AND SECURITY**
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1 . DEFINING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY



International security concerns intentional, politically-motivated acts of physical violence directed by one political actor against another, typically—but not exclusively—states, that cross international boundaries.

John S. Duffield (2006, p. 634)

CONTROVERSIAL QUESTIONS

- Sources of insecurity and units of concern in a global system
- Individuals, groups, businesses, states, IOs, humankind, life ...
- Violence: actual and potential, physical and psychological
- Security and development: issue linkage or total fusion?
- What is the “proper ambit” of Security Studies?
- How do securitization processes actually happen?
- Power distribution (polarity) and level of conflict (polarization)

2 . WHAT ARE SECURITY INSTITUTIONS?

WHAT IS INTERNATIONAL ORDER?

- Context + Structures + Interactions = global relations
- Context 2020-2050: climate, demography, energy, digital
- Structures: political, economic, social, and cultural
- Interactions: **states**, IOs, companies, groups, individuals
- Power: negative (**dissuasion**) and positive (**compelling**)
- States: global, regional, and local powers
- Waltz (1979): ordering principle, functional differentiation, power distribution

WHAT ARE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS?

- Huntington (1968): rules **and** organizations can evolve or decay
- Institutionalization: to become **stable** and **valued** is a process
- Young (1989): institutions as rules, organizations as actors
- Zhang (2015): rules and organizations are **relational**
- Keohane (1984): less transaction costs, more cooperation
- Behavior: internalized norms and external (formal/informal) rules
- Institutions are an essential part of the world order



ISIs are those that seek to address or regulate: 1. the threat and use for political purposes of instruments (weapons) designed to cause injury or death to humans and damage or destruction to physical objects, and responses to such threats and uses by other actors; 2. the production, possession, exchange, and transfer of weapons of various types; and 3. the peacetime deployment and activities of military forces armed with such weapons.

John S. Duffield (2006, p. 634-635)

3 . TAXONOMY OF SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY INSTITUTIONS?

- IR Theory: ISIs “Fools” “Rules,” “Tools,” “Schools”
- Realism, Institutionalism, Organizational Theory, Constructivism
- Realism: non-compliance, relative gains, epiphenomena
- Organizations: to speak, to pool resources, to link issues, to act
- **Duffield (2006. p. 639)**: a typology of ISIs
- Axis x: purpose (internally or externally oriented)
- Axis y: functioning (operative or contingent rules)

SECURITY INSTITUTIONS	Internally-Oriented	Externally-Oriented
Operative Rules	<p>Treaty on the Non-Proliferation Nuclear Weapons (NPT)</p> <p>Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)</p>	<p>Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)</p> <p>Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)</p>
Contingent Rules	<p>Collective Security (UN Chart)</p>	<p>North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)</p> <p>Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)</p>

4 . STRATEGIC BALANCE: INFORMAL ISI

STRATEGIC BALANCE AS AN INFORMAL SECURITY INSTITUTION

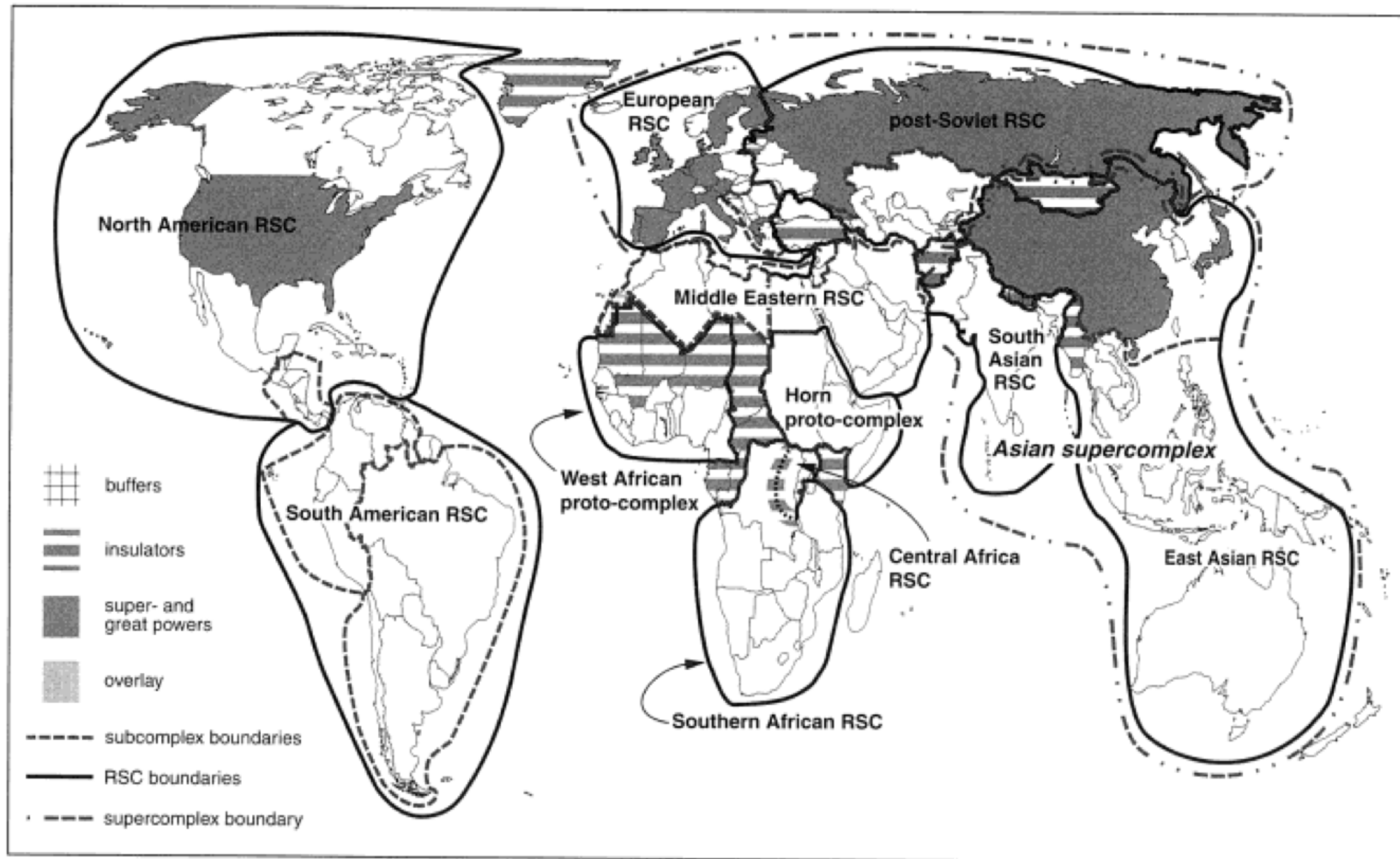
- NPT (1968), ABM (1972), INF (1987), New START (2010), TPNW (2017)
- UN Security Council (P5): Why UK and France?
- Formal and informal institution: capable of punishment?
- Great powers in 2022: USA, China, Russia, and, maybe, India
- Criteria: second strike, space command, and conventional deterrence
- **Helmke & Levitsky (2006. p. 14)**: role of informal institutions
- Axis x: effectiveness of formal institutions
- Axis y: convergence or divergence of outcomes

Role of Strategic Stability based upon Mutually Assured Destruction	Effective Formal Institutions	Ineffective Formal Institutions
Convergent Outcomes	Complementary Outer Space Treaty (1967)	Substitutive START II (1991)
Divergent Outcomes	Accommodating INF Treaty (1987)	Competing TPNW (2017)

5 . REGIONS AND SECURITY

REGIONAL SECURITY COMPLEXES THEORY (RSCT)

- Between global and national levels: regions (not continents)
- Volgy et al (2017); Buzan & Waever (2003); Korolev (2016)
- Geographically contiguous states: conflict and cooperation
- Ability (loss of strength gradient) and willingness to interact
- **Variables:** borders, order, polarity, and polarization
- Types of regions: reflect states, enable effects, create hierarchies
- Grand Strategies: balancing, bandwagoning, and hedging
- **Hedging:** regional interests, endowments, threats, and visions



Map 2. Patterns of Regional Security Post-Cold War

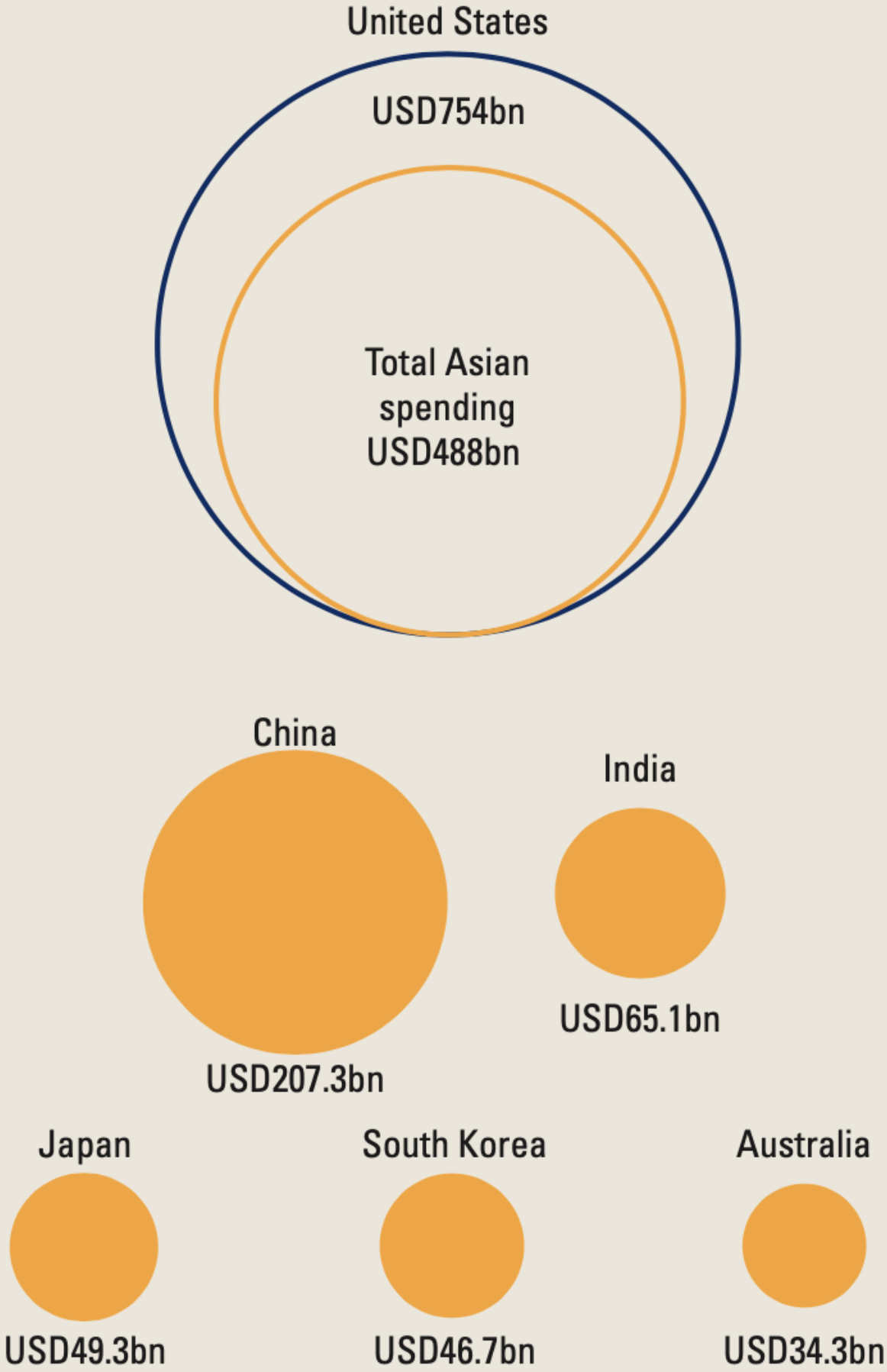
6 . ASIA PACIFIC: PEACE AND SECURITY

ASIA PACIFIC AS A SECURITY REGION

- **Asian Super RSC: Northeast, Southeast, and South Asia**
- **Global (US, CH, RU, and soon India) and Regional Powers**
- **Pakistan, South Korea, Japan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Australia**
- **Concepts: FOIP (Indo-Pacific), BRI (community shared destiny)**
- **Formal Institutions: ASEAN ARF, Shanghai SCO, CSTO**
- **Informal Institutions: Quad (US, IN, JA, AU), Russia-China 2022**
- **Tensions: AF-PAK, Kashmir, Korea, Taiwan, South China Sea**

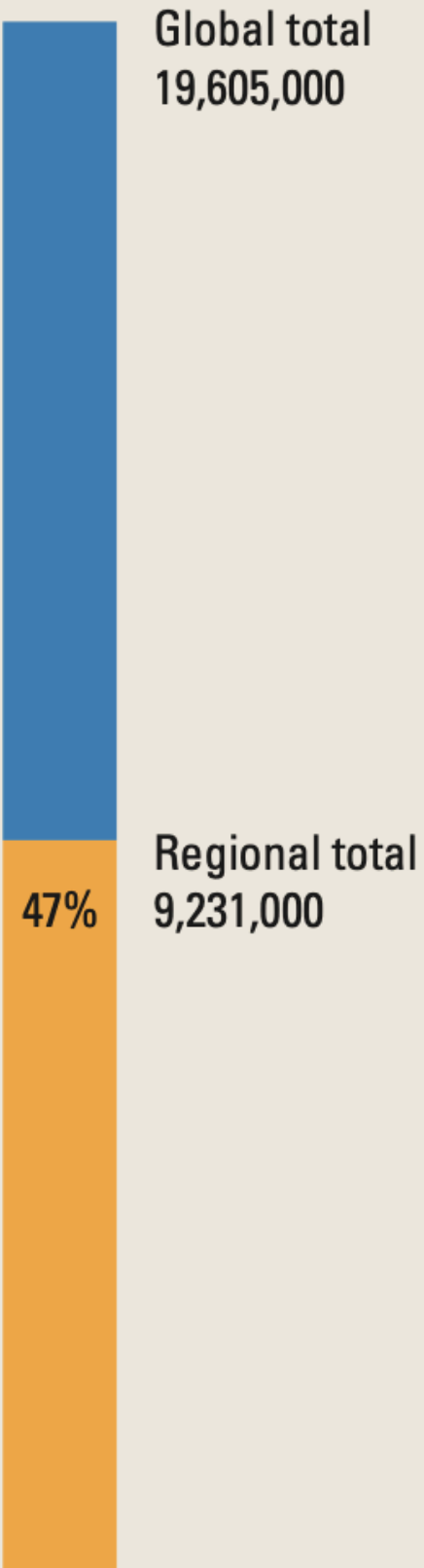
MILITARY BALANCE (2022: 218).

Asia defence spending, 2021 – top 5



Active military personnel – top 10

(25,000 per unit)



7 . CODA

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES AND THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS

- Security issues are global and regional: oceans and outer space
- Exponential Interaction Capacity: hypersonic and digital
- Kapital: concentration, crises, Asianization, semi-periphery trap
- Macht: major war risk, regional powers hedging trap, people insecurity
- Knowledge: diffusion, exponential growth, AI

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES AND THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS

- World: unbalanced multipolarity, systemic chaos, polarization
- Leadership: food, energy, and environment for 8 billion humans
- How to reverse the current Todestrieb and support emancipation
- Minimal Program: balanced multipolarity, UN SDGs, UN legitimacy
- China's BRI is part of the solution, but 2050 has many challenges

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