International Security Policy: International Crimes, Organized Crime and International Terrorism (Doble RRII/Hist)
Guía docente 2025-26

PRESENTACIÓN

Breve descripción:

- **Titulación**: DOUBLE DEGREE IM LAW AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
- **Módulo/Materia**: INTERNATIONAL SECURITY POLICY
- **ECTS**: SIX (6)
- **Curso, semestre**: SECOND SEMESTER
- **Carácter**: COMPULSORY
- **Profesorado**: BG Salvador Sánchez Tapia (PhD)
- **Idioma**: ENGLISH
- **Aula, Horario**: MONDAYS 15:00-17:00, ROOM 16 AMIGOS; TUESDAYS 12:00-14:99, ROOM 5 AMIGOS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE (Competencias)

CB2	Que los estudiantes sepan aplicar sus conocimientos a su trabajo o vocación de una forma profesional y posean las competencias que suelen demostrarse por medio de la elaboración y defensa de argumentos y la resolución de problemas dentro de su área de estudio
CB3	Que los estudiantes tengan la capacidad de reunir e interpretar datos relevantes (normalmente dentro de su área de estudio) para emitir juicios que incluyan una reflexión sobre temas relevantes de índole social, científica o ética
CB4	Que los estudiantes puedan transmitir información, ideas, problemas y soluciones a un público tanto especializado como no especializado
CB5	Que los estudiantes hayan desarrollado aquellas habilidades de aprendizaje necesarias para emprender estudios posteriores con un alto grado de autonomía

CG01	Analizar, valorar y razonar las diferentes situaciones internacionales a la luz de los conocimientos adquiridos
CG02	Negociar, mediar, persuadir y comunicar con firmeza en el ámbito de las relaciones internacionales
CG03	Redactar e interpretar textos jurídicos, especialmente en el ámbito del Derecho internacional público
CG05	Saber expresarse oralmente de manera correcta y adecuada sobre temas internacionales
CE16	Analizar los diferentes conflictos internacionales, sus causas, desarrollo y efectos sobre los países y la sociedad internacional
CE21	Evaluar las posibles soluciones a los conflictos internacionales

PROGRAMA

AY 25 – INTERNATIONAL SECURITY POLICY LESSONS PLAN

Captura de pantalla 2024-12-13 a las 12.20.46.png

LESSON 1: INTRODUCTION. PERSPECTIVES ON SECURITY

Security is one of man's basic needs. It provides the framework to the development of any other human activity. Since the most remote antiquity, Individuals and human groups have understood this reality and dedicated significant resources to find protection from threats coming from nature or from other groups. Today, the provision of security is, in fact, the main responsibility of a state towards its citizens.

In the traditional sense of International Relations studies, the term "security" has been employed to describe what states do to preserve the lives, welfare, and values of their citizens from any external threat of military nature. More recently, however, the term has been expanded to incorporate non-military threats or risks that may compromise the security of states or of their members. The term has won in complexity

Security studies is a sub-discipline of International Relations born after the carnage of World War I out of the desire to avoid its horrors again. This Lesson 1 will define the contours of the discipline and introduce some key concepts of regular use in International Security Studies (ISS).

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Know the contents of the ISS course and understand the rationale behind its organization and the choice of topics.

- Understand the different approaches to ISS existing today. Get acquainted with the variety of topics and issues which fall within the concept.

- Familiarize with some key concepts of regular use in ISS.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Presentation of ISP
2. - Definitions of Security
3. - Security during the Cold War
4. - Security after the Cold War: Buzan and the expansion of the concept
5. Securitization: The Copenhagen School

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Drezner, Daniel W., "How Everything Became National Security. And National Security Became Everything", *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 103, No. 5 (September/October 2024): 122-135.

RECOMMENDED:

Baldwin, David A. "Review: Security Studies and the End of the Cold War", *World Politics*, October 1995, Vol. 48, No. 1 (Oct 1995), pp. 117-141

Baldwin, David A., "The Concept of Security," *Review of International Studies*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (1997), pp. 5-26.

Balzacq, Thierry, Léonard, Sarah and Ruzicka, Jan, "Securitization revisited: theory and cases", *International Relations* , Vol. 30, No. 4, (2016), pp. 494-531.

Betts, Richard K., "Should Strategic Studies Survive?", *World Politics*, Vol. 50, No. 1, (1997), pp. 7-33.

Booth, Ken and Wheeler, Nicholas, "Uncertainty," in *Security Studies: An Introduction,* ed. Paul D. Williams (London: Routledge, 2008), pp. 133–141.

Brauch, Hans Günther, "Concepts of Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities, and Risks," in H. G. Brauch et al. (eds.), *Coping with Global Environmental Change, Disasters and Security*, (Heidleberg: Springer Verlag, 2011): 61-106.

Buzan, Barry: "Rethinking Security after the Cold War", *Cooperation and Conflict,* March 1997, Vol. 32, No. 1 (March 1997), pp. 5-28.

Mathews, Jessica Tuchman, "Redefining Security", *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 68, No. 2 (Spring 1989), pp. 162-177.

McDonald, Matt, "Securitization and the Construction of Security", *European Journal of International Relations*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (2008), pp. 563-587.

Neocleous, Mark, "Against Security," *Radical Philosophy*, Issue 100, (March/April 2000), pp. 7-15.

Rothschild, Emma. 1995. What is Security? *Daedalus*, Vol. 124, No. 3, (Summer 1995), pp. 53-98.

Ullman, Richard H., "Redefining Security," *International Security*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Summer, 1983): 129-153

Walt, Stephen, "The Renaissance of Security Studies," *International Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 35, No. 2 (1991), pp. 211-239.

LESSON 2: IIRR PARADIGMS & SECURITY

The International System (IS) is the scenario where security actors interact and the place where threats and risks to their security materialize. The rational foundations, organization, and dynamics of the system influence the way how its members -nation-states by default- relate to one another and how they define their security and deal with the security challenges they must confront.

It seems reasonable, therefore, to open a course on International Security Studies with the analysis of the most important IIRR paradigms. Paradigms are basically widely held views about the nature of the International System and how states behave within it. The three dominant paradigms are those of realism, liberalism, and constructivism.

Each paradigm starts with a unique set of assumptions about state behavior. Realists view the international arena as a competitive 'self-help' system, in which states pursue their own interests at the expense of others. Whereas realists tend to focus on interests and conflict, liberals contend there also are opportunities in the international system for cooperation among states. Finally, constructivists argue that international relations are not inevitably subject to human nature or the vagaries of the international order. Instead, just as domestic agents and social structures help shape culture, identity, and interests, the norms of international relations are socially constructed over time.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Learn the main paradigms of International Relations and their rational foundations.

- Understand the meaning and implications for International Security of the approaches under consideration.

- Be able to reach self-elaborated conclusions about the validity and actual applicability of the approaches offered in the lesson.

LESSON TOPICS

Universidad de Navarra

1. - The Security Dilemma
2. - Offense-Defense balance
3. - Democratic Peace Theory
4. - Uncertainty
5. - Great Power Rivalry

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Betts, Richard K., *Conflict After the Cold War*, New York, NY: Routledge, 2017). Thucydides, "The Melian Dialogue", pp. 70-75 and Kant, Immanuel, "Perpetual Peace", pp. 138-144.

RECOMMENDED:

Copeland, Dale C. "The Constructivist Challenge to Structural Realism: A Review Essay Social Theory of International Politics, by Alexander Wendt Review," *International Security*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Autumn, 2000), pp. 187-212.

Friedberg, Aaron, "The Future of U.S.-China Relations: Is Conflict Inevitable?", *International Security,* Vol. 30, No. 2 (Fall 2005), pp. 7-45.

Glaser, Charles L., and Kaufmann, Chaim, "What is the Offense-Defense Balance and Can We Measure It?", *International Security*, Vol. 22, No. 4 (Spring 1998): 44-82.

Ikenberry,John, "The Rise of China and the Future of the West," *Foreign Affairs*, (January /February 2008), pp. 23-37.

Jervis, Robert, "Cooperation under the Security Dilemma," *World Politics*, Vol. 30, No. 2 (Jan. 1978): 1676-214.

Joffe, Josef "The Default Power: The False Prophecy of America's Decline" *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 2009, Vol. 88, No. 5 (September/October 2009), pp. 21-35.

Kant, Immanuel, *On Perpetual Peace*, Arlington, VA: Richer Resources Publications, 2012.

Kissinger, Henry, *World Order*, New York, NY: Penguin Books, 2015. pp. 1-10, 361-374.

Lachmann, Richard, "The roots of American decline", https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1536504211399050

Legro, Jeffrey W., "What China Will Want: The Future Intention of a Rising Power", *Perspectives on Politics,* Vol. 5, No. 3 (September 2007), pp. 515-534.

Lynn-Jones, Sean M., "Offense-Defense Theory and its Critics," *Security Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Summer 1995): 660-691.

Mearsheimer, John J., *The Great Delusion. Liberal Dreams and International Realities*, pp. 1-13.

Milner, Helen "The Assumption of Anarchy in International Relations Theory: A Critique," *Review of International Studies*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (1991), pp. 67-85

Moravcsik, Andrew, "Taking Preferences Seriously: A Liberal Theory of International Politics," *International Organization*, Vol. 51, No. 4 (Autumn, 1997), pp. 513-553.

Morgenthau, Hans J., *Politics Among Nations. The Struggle for Power and Peace*, (Boston, MA: McGraw Hill, 1985), pp. 3-18.

Oneal, John and Russett, Bruce, "The Kantian Peace: The Pacific Benefits of Democracy, Interdependence, and International Organizations, 1885-1992," *World Politics*, Vol. 52, No. 1 (1999), pp. 1-37

Pich, Charadine, "Liberalism and its critiques".

Ray, Aswini K. "International Relations: A critique of the Realist Theory," *India International Centre Quarterly*, Vol. 30, No. 2 (Monsoon 2003), pp. 110-128

Snyder, Jack, "One World, Rival Theories," *Foreign Policy*, No. 145, (November December 2004), pp. 53-62.

Tang, Shiping, "The Security Dilemma: A Conceptual Analysis," *Security Studies*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (2009): 587-623.

Walt, Stephen M., "International Relations: One World, Many Theories," *Foreign Policy*, No. 110, (Spring, 1998), pp. 29-46.

"Decline and Fall", *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 2021 (5 articles)

LESSON 3: INTERNATIONAL SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

A new world order was born from the ashes of World War II. This order, sponsored by the United States, the country which emerged from the conflict as the most important and influential power, was based on the principles of political liberalism. Short of constituting a global government to regulate relations among states, the new order was based on a web of international institutions empowered to set rules by which all members of the International Community must abide.

Prominent among those institutions, and key in the preservation of international peace and security is the Organization of the United Nations. Born in 1945 with the main purpose, stated in its Charter, of maintaining international peace and security, it has a mixed record of successes and failures, but it has proved to be an indispensable forum where nations may bring their grievances and solve them peacefully.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Learn how the United Nations are organized and work, with the emphasis placed on the General Assembly and the Security Council.

- Get familiarized with the main points in the UN Charter and learn the contents and meaning of its Articles VI and VII.

- Understand the role of the United Nations today, identify arguments in favor and against reform of its institutions.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - What are International Institutions?
2. - Types of International Institutions and Organizations
3. - Security Institutions
4. - The United Nations as a Security Institution
5. - Regional Institutions: African Union (AU), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe , (OSCE); ASEAN

READINGS

REQUIRED:

"A UN vote on Palestine underlines America's weakening clout", *The Economist*, September 18th 2024.

RECOMMENDED:

Blanchfield, Luisa "United Nations Reform: U.S. Policy and International Perspectives," *Congressional Research Service*, July 7, 2011.

Cooper, Ilan and Patterson, Eric, "UN Authority and the Morality of Force," *Survival*, Vol. 53, No. 6 (2011), pp. 141-158.

Duffield, John S., "What are international institutions?", *International Studies Review*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Spring, 2007), pp. 1-22.

Duffield, John S., "International Security Institutions: Rules, Tools, Schools, or Fools?" *Political Science Faculty Publications,* Georgia State University, 2006.

Global Governance Forum, *A Second United Nations Charter. Modernizing the UN for a New Generation*, GGF, 2024/2025.

Hoslia, Madeleine O., and Dörflerb, Thomas, "Why is change so slow? Assessing prospects for United Nations Security Council reform," *Journal of Economic Policy Reform*, Vol. 22, No. 1, (2019), pp. 35-50.

Kennedy, Paul, and Russett, Bruce, "Reforming the United Nations", *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 1995

https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/1995-09-01/reforming-united-nations

Keohane, Robert O., "International Institutions: Two Approaches", *International Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 32, No. 4 (December, 1988), pp. 379-396.

https://www.un.org/en/un75 (VIDEO)

Nossel, Suzanne, "The World Still Needs the UN: Building Global Governance From Scratch Is a Fool's Errand", *Foreign Affairs*, March 18, 2021,

https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/world/2021-03-18/world-still-needs-un

Raustiala, Kal, and Jerónimo, Viva Iemanjá, "Why the UN Still Matters," *Foreign Affairs*, June 2023.

United Nations, *Pact for the Future, Global Digital Compact, and Declarations on Future Generations*, UN Summit of the Future Outcome Documents, September 2024. https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/sotf-pact_for_the_future_adopted.pdf

Zinck Winther, Bjarke, "A Review of the Academic Debate about United Nations Security Council Reform," *The Chinese Journal of Global Governance*, No. 6 (2020), pp. 71-101.

LESSON 4: SECURITY COOPERATION. ALLIANCES AND COALITIONS

When states define their security strategies, they often realize that their objectives are broad and cannot be met with the means available to the state. There are three basic ways how states may face this imbalance; either they increase the defense budget to the detriment of expenditure in other equally necessary areas, or at the cost of increasing the national debt; or they leave areas uncovered, assuming certain security risks; or they try to make up for the imbalance by other means.

Forging alliances or coalitions is a way to compensate the security deficit, and to match ends and means. Alliances make a state stronger and reach beyond whatever it could do were it on its own. Sharing a security goal with other actors may also positively contribute to its legitimacy.

Alliances and coalitions do not come, however, without strings attached. In fact, they may sacrifice some of a state's strategic ends on the altar of the common good, and constraint that state's freedom of action. Participation in them must be, therefore, carefully pondered, bearing in mind the famous Churchill's dictum that: *"There is only one thing worse than fighting with allies, and that is fighting without them."*

NATO is, so far, the most successful and long alliance in world's History. It was founded in 1949 and became the cornerstone of Western security during the Cold War. From the original twelve signatories that signed the Treaty of Washington in 1949, NATO has expanded to today's thirty members and has been active in different scenarios in Europe and out of the continent, contributing to long years of peace and stability in Europe.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Get acquainted with the concepts of alliance and coalition and understand the differences between them.

- Understand the advantages and disadvantages of forging alliances and coalitions.

- Get familiarized with NATO organization, role, and missions.

- Assess the value of NATO in the current world order.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Alliances and Coalitions: differences
2. - Advantages/Disadvantages
3. - NATO: Organization
4. - NATO Issues
5. - NATO in action: NATO Operations
6. - NATO Strategic Concept
7. - Madrid Summit Results
8. - CSTO

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Clark, Wesley, *Waging Modern War*, New York, NY, Public Affairs, 2002), pp. 221-241.

RECOMMENDED:

Andrews Sayle, Timothy, *A History of NATO and the Postwar Global Order*, London: Cornell University Press, 2019.

Biscop, Sven "From Lisbon to Lisbon: Squaring the Circle of EU and NATO Future Roles," *EGMONT. Royal Institute for International Relations,* No. 16, January 2011.

Goldgeier, James M., *The future of NATO*, New York, NY: Council on Foreign Relations, 2010.

Haas, Richard, "The Trouble With Allies. America Needs a Playbook for Difficult Friends," *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 103, N. 5 (September/October 2024): 89-105.

Jervis, Robert, "Security Regimes", *International Organization*, Vol. 36, No 2, (Spring 1982), pp. 357-378.

Jervis, Robert, "From Balance to Concert: A Study of International Security Cooperation", World Politics, Vol. 38, No. 1, (October 1995), pp. 58-79.

Kupchan, Charles A. and Kupchan, Clifford A., "Concerts, Collective Security, and the Future", *International Security*, Vol. 16, No. 11 (Summer 1991), pp. 114-161.

Lute, Douglas and Burns, Nicholas, *NATO at Seventy. An Alliance in Crisis*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard Kennedy School, 2019.

McInnis, Kathleen J. "Lessons in Coalition Warfare: Past, Present and Implications for the Future", *International Politics Reviews*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (2013), pp. 78-90.

McInnis, Kathleen J., "The Competitive Advantages and Risks of Alliances", Oct 13, 2019.

https://www.heritage.org/military-strength-essays/2020-essays/the-competitive-advantages-and-risks-alliances

Mansoor, Peter R, and Murray, Williamson, Grand Strategy and Military Alliances, Chapter 1: Introduction: Grand Strategy and Alliances," (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016), pp. 1-16; Ch. 1, Introduction: Grand Strategy and Alliances; Ch. 6 The Grand Alliance in WW II; Ch. 12 The Axis

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), "The North Atlantic Treaty (1949)," NATO Webpage,

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_89597.htm.

Pannier, Alice "Understanding the workings of interstate cooperation in defence: an exploration into Franco-British cooperation after the signing of the Lancaster House Treaty", *European Security*, Vol. 22, No. 4 (2013), pp. 540-558.

Parker, General Sir Nick, "In Bed with an Elephant," *Military Review*, (July-August 2011), pp. 83-92.

Rynning, Sten "Coalitions, Institutions and Big Tents: The New Strategic Reality of Armed Intervention", *International Affairs*, Vol. 89, No. 1 (2013), pp. 53-68.

Sarotte, May Elise, "A Broken Promise? What the West Really ToldMoscow About NATO Expansion", *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 93, No. 5 (September/October 2014): 90-97.

Schmitt, Olivier, *Allies that Count. Junior Partners in Coalition Warfare*, Washington, DC, Georgetown University Press, 2018. Introduction, pp. 1-42.

Warren, Patrick T., *Alliance History and the Future NATO: What the Last 500 Years of Alliance Behavior Tells Us about NATO's Path Forward*, 21st Century Defense Initiative Policy Paper, Foreign Policy at Brookings, June 30, 2010. Chapters 1-4.

Webber, Mark, *NATO 101: A Guide to the Alliance's Purpose, Structure, and History* University of Birmingham, 2019.

LESSON 5: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION AND PEACE OPERATIONS

One of the ways how the International Community prevents armed conflict and maintains peace is through the so-called International Peace Operations (PO). In POs, international military forces deploy under UN flag to prevent escalation of a conflict into an armed confrontation, to buttress peace when the parties to an armed conflict have agreed to put an end to hostilities, or even to force peace on belligerents.

Peace Operations enjoy a legitimacy granted by the United Nations Chapter. A UN security Council-drafted mandate is the basis upon which multinational forces operate in POs, and the document that sets the limits to what those forces are allowed to do while deployed.

The first POs were executed soon after the creation of the United Nations in 1945. Since then, they have been a major contributor to world peace. Their record, however, is mixed, as has been the performance of the soldiers deployed and operating under UN flag; the so-called "blue helmets." This has led the United Nations on two occasions to review the effectiveness of POs and to a closer scrutiny of those participating in them.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Identify the legal foundation of Peace Operations

- Get familiarized with the different kinds of Peace Operations and understand the differences among them

- Understand the possibilities and limitations of Peace Operations

- Know the changes introduced in POs along the years to improve their effectiveness.

Universidad de Navarra

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Humanitarian Intervention
2. - Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
3. - Types of Peace Operations
4. - Historical review
5. - Principles of UN Operations
6. - Legal foundations of UN POs
7. - The concept of Pos today (multi-dimensional)
8. - Current UN deployments
9. - Case Study UN PO in Congo
10. - Problems with PO: High Level Panel (HIPPO); Brahimi Report

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Travers, Eileen, "Explainer: The journey of a UN Security Council resolution", *UN News*, 4 October 2024. https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/10/1154676?_gl=1*idxqgu*_ga*MTA5MTg4NTgyNy4xNzMzNzY0NjA2*_ga_TK9BQL5X7Z*MTczNDAwNTQ2NC ..

RECOMMENDED:

Betts, Richard K., "The Delusion of Impartial Intervention", *Foreign Affairs*, (November /December 1994), pp. 20-33.

Coning, Cedric de, "UN Peace Operations and Changes in the Global Order: Evolution, Adaptation, and Resilience," Chapter 15, in Coning, Cedric de, and Peter, Mateja, eds., *United Nations Peace Operations in a Changing Global Order*, Cham, Switzerland: Palgrave MacMillan, 2019.

Edelstein, David M., "Occupational Hazards: Why Military Occupations Succeed or. Fail", *International Security*, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Summer, 2004), pp. 4991.

Edelstein, David M. "Foreign Militaries, Sustainable Institutions, and Postwar Statebuilding", in Roland Paris and Timothy D. Sisk (eds.), *The Dilemmas of State-Building: Confronting the Contradictions of Postwar Peace Operations*, Abingdon, Routledge, 2009, pp. 81-103.

Finnemore, Martha, *The Purpose of Intervention. Changing Norms about the Use of Force*, Ithaca, Cornell UP, 2004. Chapter 3.

Gill, Terry, Fleck, Dieter, Boothby, William H., and Vanheusden, Alfons, eds., *Leuven Manual on the International Law Applicable to Peace Operations*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017.

Karlsrud, John, "The UN at War: Examining the Consequences of Peace-Enforcement Mandates for the UN Peacekeeping Operations in the CAR, the DRC and Mali", *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 36, No. 1 (2015), pp. 40-54.

Kaufmann, Chaim, "Possible and Impossible Solutions to Ethnic Civil Wars", *International Security*, Vol. 20, No. 4 (Spring, 1996), pp. 136-175.

Kolb, Robert, "Note on Humanitarian Intervention", *International Review of the Red Cross,* Vol. 85, No. 849 (March 2003): 119-134.

Lacroix, Jean-Pierre, "Peacekeepers need Peacemakers. What the UN and Its Members Owe the Blue

Helmets", *Foreign Affairs*, September 2024, https://www.foreignaffairs.com/world/united-nations-peacekeeping-missions

Lischer, Sarah Kenyon, "Collateral Damage: Humanitarian Assistance as a Cause of Conflict", *International Security,* Vol. 28, No. 1 (Summer 2003), pp. 79-109.

Pugh, Michael, "Peace Operations", in Paul D. Williams and Matt McDonald, eds., *Security Studies. An Introduction. Third Edition*, (New York, NY: Routledge, 2018), 317-333.

Regan, Patrick M., "Third-Party Interventions and the Duration of Intrastate Conflicts", *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Vol. 46, No. 1 (February 2002), pp. 55-73.

Richmond, Oliver P., "UN Peace Operations and the Dilemmas of the Peacebuilding Consensus", *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (2004), pp. 83-101.

United Nations, *Report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations on Uniting our Strengths for Peace: Politics, Partnership and People*, December 17, 2015.

United Nations Department of Peace Keeping Operations, *United Nations Peace Keeping Operations. Principles and Guidelines*, Chapters 1, 2, and 3. New York, NY: 2008.

Walter, Barbara F., Howard, Lise Morjé, and Page Fortna, V., "The Astonishing Success of Peacekeeping

The UN Program Deserves More Support—and Less Scorn—From America", *Foreign Affairs,* November 29, 2021, https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/world/2021-11-29/astonishing-success-peacekeeping

LESSON 6: COERCION; DETERRENCE; COMPELLENCE

Coercion is a strategy of frequent use in the field of international security. It is based on the threat of use of force to shape the behavior of an actor, forcing him to refrain from acting in a way we do not want, or to behave in a way that favors us.

Much of the interaction between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War was based on the deterrence provided by the enormous destructive power of atomic energy. For this reason, coercion has often appeared associated to the employment of nuclear forces. Actually, coercion can be and is used in non-nuclear environments.

Coercion is a complicated strategy which ultimately hinges on the coerced state's decision to comply or not with whatever is requested from him. Neither its application nor its outcome is straightforward. However, knowing its basic principles, possibilities, and limitations are a *sine qua non* condition for coercion to have a chance to succeed. This chapter equips the student with these basic concepts.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Understand the meaning of the concepts of Coercion, Deterrence, and Compellence and the differences among them.

- Identify the conditions for effective coercion and familiarize the student with the different methods of coercion.

- Understand the difficulties inherent to the effective, successful application of coercion.

Universidad de Navarra

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Coercion
2. - Deterrence,
3. - Compellence
4. - Coercive Diplomacy

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Glaser, Bonnie S., Chen Weiss, Jessica, and Christensen, Thomas J., "Taiwan and the True Sources of Deterrence," *Foreign Affairs*, November 30, 2023.

RECOMMENDED:

Davis Biddle, Tami, "Coercion Theory: A Basic Introduction for Practitioners," *Texas National Security Review,* Vol. 3, Issue 2 (Spring 2020).

Freedmand, Lawrence, "The Russo-Ukrainian War and the Durability of Deterrence", *Survival*, Vol. 65, No. 6 (December 2023–January 2024): 7-36. https://www.iiss.org/globalassets/media-library---content--migration/files/publications---free-files/survival/2023/12/65-6-freedman.pdf

Jakobsen, Peter Vigo, "Coercive Diplomacy: Countering War-threatening Crises and Armed conflict," in Collins, Alan, *Contemporary Security Studies.* Fifth Edition, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2019), pp. 285-299.

Jakobsen, Peter Vigo, "Pushing the Limits of Military Coercion Theory", *International Studies Perspectives*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (May 2011), pp. 153-70.

Jervis, Robert, "Deterrence and Perception," *International Security*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (Winter, 1982-1983), pp. 3-30.

Pfaff, C. Anthony, *Coercing Fluently. The Grammar of Coercion in the 21st Century*, Carlisle, PA: Strategic Studies Institute, 2022.

https://press.armywarcollege.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1948&context=monographs

Schelling, Thomas C., *Arms and Influence*, (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1966), pp. 1-34; 35-91.

Stone, John, "Conventional Deterrence and the Challenge of Credibility", *Contemporary Security Policy*, Vol. 33, No.1 (2012), pp. 108-123.

Williams, Paul D. and McDonald, Matt, *Security Studies. An Introduction*, New York, NY: Routledge, 2013), pp. 191-205.

"The U.S. Faces Hard Choices on Strategic Ambiguity in Europe and Asia"

https://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/30178/the-u-s-faces-hard-choices-on-strategic-ambiguity

CHINA & TAIWAN:

McKinney, Jared M., and Harris, Peter, "Broken Nest: Deterring China from Invading Taiwan," *Parameters*, Vol. 51, No. 4 (Winter 2021): 23-36.

RAND: "Deterrence in the Context of the Sino-U.S. Relations" Chapter 4

Robert S. Ros, "Deterrence, Escalation Dominance, and U.S.-China Relations," *International Security*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (Fall, 2002), pp. 48-85.

RAND: Austin Long, *Deterrence. From Cold War to Long War*.

Patty-Jane Geller, "A Big Achievement for U. S. Deterrence Posture Against Russia," *The Heritage Foundation*.

Sisson, Melanie W., "Taiwan and the Dangerous Illogic of Deterrence by Denial," *Foreign Policy at Brookings* (May 2022), https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/FP_20220505_taiwan_strategy_sisson.pdf

Thomas Frear, Lukasz Kulesa and Denitsa Raynova, "Russia and NATO: How to overcome deterrence instability?", European Leadership Network (2018)

RUSSIA:

BROOKINGS "Understanding and deterring Russia: U.S. policies and strategies"

Fiona Hill, "Understanding and deterring Russia: U.S. policies and strategies", *Brookings Institution* https://www.brookings.edu/testimonies/understanding-and-deterring-russia-u-s-policies-and-strategies/

Daniel Fried, John E. Herbst, Alexander Vershbow, "How to deter Russia Now", *Atlantic Council*, November 23, 2021, https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/ukrainealert/how-to-deter-russia-now/

Jim Townsend, "What It Will Take to Deter Russia: The Lessons of the U.S. Failure in Ukraine in 2014", *Foreign Affairs, January 7, 2022,* https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/russia-fsu/2022-01-07/what-it-will-take-deter-russia

Keir Giles, "What deters Russia", Chatham House, September 2021, https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/21-09-23-what-deters-russia-giles.pdf

Andrew F. Krepinevich Jr., "How to Deter China. The Case for Archipelagic Defense", Foreing Affairs, March/April 2015,

https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/china/2015-02-16/how-deter-china

LESSONS 7: ARMS CONTROL. NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Universidad de Navarra

Policies of arms control and disarmament are rooted on the idea that increases in the stocks of weapons -be they conventional or nuclear- states amass are conducive to instability and to a decrease in their levels of individual and collective security.

Disarmament aims at the total elimination of weapons or, at least, of entire categories of weapons deemed as especially destructive or heinous. One of the ideas behind disarmament is that which puts the blame for violent conflict in the mere existence of weapons. The corollary, thus, is that the elimination of weapons will mean the end of armed conflict. Arms control seeks to keep the level of weapons, or categories thereof, under certain thresholds to avoid the possibility of armed conflict or to limit the damage those conflict may inflict.

Because the destructive power of these weapons, the issue of nuclear arms control and non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) is of particular importance to international security. A nuclear arms control regime supported by a verification system was instrumental in preventing a nuclear confrontation from happening. Today, the collapse of that regime, together with the increase in the number of nations willing to acquire a nuclear arsenal translates in a worrying insecurity framework.

Proliferation is an activity related to arms control. The term refers to the efforts conducted to avoid the spread of a certain category of weapons (typically Weapons of Mass Destruction, WMDs) beyond the countries already in possession of them, or the increase in numbers within the states that have them.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Understand the concepts of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, and the differences among them.

- Get familiarized with the most important international arms control and disarmament Treaties.

- Get familiarized with Non-Proliferation and the existing non-proliferation regime.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Types of weapons: conventional and WMD
2. - Arms Control; Disarmament; Non-Proliferation
3. - Types of disarmament
4. - Verification
5. - Nuclear Non-Proliferation:
   - Historical review
   - NPT (touch on last Review Conference)
   - New-START
   - JCPOA
   - Dirty bombs
6. - Chemical Weapons Convention
7. - Biological Weapons Convention
8. - Conventional Armaments:
   - Traffic
9. - CFE Treaty

READINGS

REQUIRED:

"America and its allies are entering a period of nuclear uncertainty", *The Economist*, April 4th, 2024

RECOMMENDED:

Blacker, C.D., "Arms Control," in Smelser, Neil J, and Baltes, Paul B. eds., *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*, (Pergamon, 2001), pp. 748-751.

Debs, Alexandre and Monteiro, Nuño P., "The Strategic Logic of Nuclear Proliferation," *International Security*, Vol. 39, No. 2 (2014), pp. 7-51

Gärtner, Heinz, *Deterrence, Disarmament, and Arms Control*, Working Paper 68, Vienna: Austrian Institute for International Affairs, 2013.

Jervis, Robert, "Arms Control, Stability, and Causes of War," *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 108, No. 2, (Summer 1993), pp. 239-253.

Lee, Manseok and Nacht, Michael, "Challenges to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty," *Strategic Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 14, No. 3, (Fall 2020), pp. 95-120.

McCormack, Tim, "Chemical Weapons and Other Atrocities: Contrasting Responses to the Syrian Crisis", *International Law Studies*, Vol. 92 (2016), pp. 512-544.

McNamara "The military role of nuclear weapons: perceptions and misperceptions", *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 62 (Fall 1983), pp. 59-80.

Munich Security Report 2021, "Between States of Matter. Competition and Cooperation", Munich, 2021. Chapter 4, Arms Control. Staring Down the Barrel, pp. 85-97.

"Russia's Invasion of Ukraine has Eroded the Nuclear Taboo" *The Economist*; June 4th, 2022.

Sagan, Scott, "Why do States Build Nuclear Weapons? Three Models in Search of a Bomb", *International Security*, Vol. 21, No.3, (Winter 1996-1997), pp. 54-86.

Sagan, Scott D. and Valentino, Benjamin A. "Revisiting Hiroshima in Iran: What Americans Really Think about Using Nuclear Weapons and Killing Noncombatants", *International Security*, Vol. 42, No. 1 (2017), pp. 41-79.

Sanders-Zarke, Alicia, "The Birth of a Ban: A Comparative Analysis of WMD Prohibition Treaties", *Project on Nuclear Issues*, February 2018, pp. 170-183.

USG, "Basic Nuclear Physics and Weapons Effects", Nuclear Matters Handbook 2016, pp. 169-204, to get a basic understanding of the physics behind nuclear weapons.

Woolf, Amy F., "The New START Treaty: Central Limits and Key Provisions," Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service, 2020.

"Disarmament and arms control", in Chapter 7, Diplomacy and Foreign Policy;

"Thinking the unthinkable" *The Economist*; June 4th, 2022.

http://dcac.du.ac.in/documents/E-Resource/2020/Metrial/407NiyatiSharma2.pdf

IRAN:

Bard, Mitchell, "Military Options Against Iran", https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/military-options-against-iran

"The Iran Nuclear Deal at Five: A Revival?" *International Crisis Group*, Middle East Report N° 220, 15 January 2021

Vaez, Ali and Nasr, Vali, "How to Save the Iran Nuclear Deal. Both Sides Must Revise Their Red Lines -or Risk War", *Foreign Affairs*, September 2021.

NORTH KOREA:

Bennett, Bruce W, et. al., *Countering the Risks of North Korean Nuclear Weapons*, Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2021.

Mansourov, Alexandre Y., "The Origins, Evolution, and Current Politics of the North Korean Nuclear Program", *The Nonproliferation Review/Spring-Summer 1995* , pp. 25-38.

Miller, Nicholas L. and Narang, Vipin, "North Korea Defied the Nuclear Odds: What can We Learn from its Successful Nuclearization?", *Texas National Security Review*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (2018), pp. 59-74.

Nikitin, Mary Beth D., "North Korea's Nuclear Weapons and Missile Programs", *CRS*, April 14, 2021.

Terry, Sue Mi, "North Korea's Nuclear Family. How the Kims Got the Bomb and Why They Won't Give it Up", *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 100, No. 5 (September/October 2021), pp. 115-127).

LESSON 8: WAR TODAY. THE FUTURE OF WAR

Universidad
de Navarra

Despite the diversification the concept of security has experienced along the past decades, its military component continues to be paramount because protection from military aggression from others and the of military power to forward a state's foreign policy objectives continues to be the element upon which security of other dimensions.

War is neither a social aberration nor a mass psychological disorder. For all the talk about today's decrease in the use of war, war continues to be a rational instrument of in the hands of policymakers to achieve political objectives. Hence its inclusion in a program on International Security.

This Lesson looks into the character of war today, its character, the different forms it acquires today, the impact of technological development in it, and its likely future

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Understand the difference between the nature and the character of war and how the latter changes while the former remains unchanged.

- Get acquainted with new ways of warfare, particularly with the concepts of Gray Zone and Hybrid Warfare.

- Familiarize with the role technology plays in the evolution of war.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Nature of war
2. - Evolution of war (generations)
3. How is it fought
4. - New Paradigms
    - Kaldor's New Wars
    - Rupert Smith's War Amongst the People
    - Hybrid War
    - Operations in the Gray Zone
    - Unrestricted Warfare
5. - Multidomain operations

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Milley, Mark A., and Schmidt, E., "America Isn't Ready for the Wars of the Future. And They're Already Here", *Foreign Affairs,* Vol. 103, No. 5 (September/October 2024): 26-37.

RECOMMENDED:

Biddle, Stephen, "Ukraine and the future of offensive maneuver", *War on the Rocks*, November 22th, 2022.

Cohen, Eliot, "Technology and Warfare," in Baylis, John, Wirtz, James J., and Gray, Colin S., *Strategy in the Contemporary World*, Third Edition, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010), pp.141-160.

Gilli, Andrea & Gilli, Mauro, "The Diffusion of Drone Warfare? Industrial, Organizational and Infrastructural Constraints", *Security Studies*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (2016), pp. 50-84.

Gray, Colin S., "War. Continuity in Change, and Change in Continuity," *Parameters*, Vol. 40, No. 2 (2010), pp. 5-13.

Hoffman, Frank G., "Examining Forms of Conflict: Gray Zone and Hybrid Challenges," *PRISM*, Vol. 7, No. 4, (2018), pp. 30-47.

Kaldor, Mary, "In Defense of New Wars," *Stability: International Journal on Security and Development*, Vol. 2, No. 1, (2013), pp. 1-16.

Perkins, David G., "Multi-Domain Battle. Driving Change to Win in the Future", *Military Review*, Vol. 97, No. 4 (July-August, 2017): 6-12. https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Portals/7/military-review/Archives/English/MilitaryReview_20170831_PERKINS_Multi-domain_Battle.pdf

Williams, Paul D., "War," in Paul D. Williams and Matt McDonald, eds., Security Studies. An Introduction. Third Edition, (New York, NY: Routledge, 2018), 175-190.

ETHIOPIA:

"Ethiopia's Tigray War: A Deadly, Dangerous Stalemate", *International Crisis Group*, Crisis Group Africa Briefing N°171, Nairobi/Brussels, 2 April 2021.

CFR Webinar, "The Conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray Region" Wednesday, July 21, 2021, https://www.cfr.org/event/conflict-ethiopias-tigray-region

Ploch Blanchard, Lauren, "The Unfolding Conflict in Ethiopia", *Congress Research Service* December 1, 2020. https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1342601/download

NAGORNO-KARABAKH:

de Waal, Thomas, "The Nagorny Karabakh conflict. Origins, dynamics and misperceptions", *Accord 17*, pp. 12-17. https://rc-services-assets.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/Accord17_4TheNagornyKarabakhconflict_2005_ENG_0.pdf

Ho Ben, "The Second Nagorno-Karabakh War", *Journal of Indo-Pacific Affairs*, (Fall 2021), pp. 24-39.

Iskandaryan, Alexander, "The second Karabakh war, or the first post-post-soviet war", Vienna: Caucasus Institute, 2020.

Welt, Cory and Bowen, Andrew S., "Azerbaijan and Armenia: The Nagorno- Karabakh Conflict", *Congress Research service*, January 7, 2021, https://sgp.fas.org/crs/row/R46651.pdf

UKRAINE:

"Land warfare in Ukraine Modern Battlefield of Europe", *FINABEL*, Food for Thought 05-2019.

Masters, Jonathan, Backgrounder: "Ukraine: Conflict at the Crossroads of Europe and Russia", *CFR,* updated February 5, 2020, https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/ukraine-conflict-crossroads-europe-and-russia

Welt, Cory, "Ukraine: Background, Conflict with Russia, and U.S. Policy", *Congress Research Service*, October 2021. https://sgp.fas.org/crs/row/R45008.pdf

LESSONS 9 & 10: TERRORISM AND ORGANIZED CRIME

Terrorism is both a tactic and a strategy already used by groups as far away from us in time as the Zealots fighting in Palestine against the Roman Empire. Although modern forms of terrorism have scourged Europe and Palestine since the 1960s, they have come in the international limelight only as a consequence of the devastating terrorist attacks of 9/11 and of their sequels of London, Madrid, or Paris.

Since the late 1990s, a new breed of terrorists is twisting the tenets of Islam to justify the use of violence, claiming to represent the whole Islam. This travesty, rejected by scores of believers in Muslim nations, has been confronted by the community of democratic nations with different tools, the military among them.

Religion-based terrorism, however, is proving extremely resilient and adaptable. Moreover, fanaticism and the promise of rewards of a supernatural order make ending it a very complicated endeavor.

To compound these difficulties, terrorist groups are colluding with transnational organized crime networks to smuggle activists, weapons, and equipment from safe havens into areas of employment, or to launder extortion money. The collusion is sometimes so close that it is difficult to differentiate the terrorist group from the criminal gang.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Understand terrorism as a strategy and as a procedure: its roots, motivations, objectives, and tactics.

- Know how states fight terrorism and how terrorism adapts to survive and resist.

- Appraise the impact transnational organized crime has on state's and global security and its connections to international terrorism.

LESSON TOPICS

Universidad de Navarra

1. - Terrorism:
   - What is terrorism
   - Waves/Types of terrorism
   - The profile of the terrorist
   - Trends in terrorism: Lone Wolves…
   - Security Measures against terrorism
   - Counterterrorism
2. - Criminal Groups
   - What is transnational organized crime?
   - Categories/Types of international crime
   - Transnational Crime and Terrorism
   - State Responses
   - UN Convention Against Organized Crime

READINGS

REQUIRED:

"Gangsters' Paradise", *The Economist*, November 30th, 2024.

Harari, Yuval Noah, *21 Lessons for the 21st Century*, Chapter 10, Terrorism, (New York, NY: Speigel & Grau, 2018), pp. 159-180.

RECOMMENDED:

Abrahms, Max, "Why Terrorism Does Not Work", *International Security*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Fall 2006), pp. 42-78.

Crenshaw, Martha, "The Causes of Terrorism", *Comparative Politics*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (Jul 1981), pp. 379-399.

Dudley, Steven, "The End of the Big Cartels. Why There Won't Be Another El Chapo", *Foreign Affairs*, February 27, 2019.

Hoffman, Bruce, *Inside Terrorism*, New York, NY: Columbia University Press, Chapter 1, Defining Terrorism, pp. 1-41.

Institute for Economics and Peace, "Global Terrorism Index, Sydney, March 2022.

Kydd, Andrew H. and Walter, Andrew H. "The Strategies of Terrorism", *International Security*, Vol. 31, No. 1 (2006), pp. 49-80.

Koehler, Daniel, "Right-Wing Extremism and Terrorism in Europe", *Prism*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (2016), pp. 85-104.

Kurth Cronin, Audrey, "How Al Qaida Ends: The Decline and Demise of Terrorist Groups", *International Security*, (Summer 2006), pp. 7-48.

Nesser, Petter and Stenersen, Anne, "The Modus Operandi of Jihadi Terrorists in Europe", *Perspectives on Terrorism*, Vol. 8, No. 6 (2014), pp. 2-24.

Paoli, Letizia, and Vander Beken, Tom, "Organized Crime. A Contested Concept," in Paoli, Letizia, ed., *The Oxford Handbook of Organized Crime*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014), pp. 13-31.

Richards, Anthony, "From terrorism to 'radicalization' to 'extremism': counterterrorism imperative or loss of focus?", *International Affairs*, Vol. 91, No. 2 (2015), pp. 371–380.

Schmid, Alex, "The Revised Academic Consensus Definition of Terrorism", *Perspectives on Terrorism*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (2012), pp. 158-159.

Treverton, Gregory F., et al., *Film Piracy, Organized Crime, and Terrorism*, Chapter 2, (Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2009), pp. 11-25.

Townsend, Charles, *Terrorism: A Very Short Introduction*, Chapter 3: Religious Terror, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002), pp. 96-113.

U.S. Army TRADOC, *A Military Guide to Terrorism in the Twenty-First Century*, Chapter 3, (Fort Leavenworth, KA: US Army Training and Doctrine Command, 2007).

LESSON 11: PRIVATIZATION OF WAR. STATE FAILURE

The idea of employing military personnel whose primary motivation is financial remuneration, rather than allegiance to the state is not a new phenomenon. Mercenaries have existed since times immemorial. For several reasons, the use of Private Military and Security Companies (PMSCs) to perform an ever-broader range of tasks in Zones of Operations has experience a dramatic increase in the two first decades of the 21st century.

Using PMSCs has some advantages. It also comes with some strings attached, though, the ethical problems associated with their employment being probably the most obvious one.

The second part of the lesson will discuss the phenomenon of state failure as a security threat, not just for the citizens of those states, but also for the international community. When a state fails in a region, the whole region feels the impact of failure in diverse ways.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Be introduced to the presence and use of PMSC and to their roles

- Understand the pros and cons (ethical issues among them) of using PMSCs.

- Get familiarized with failing and failed states, and with ungoverned spaces

- Understand the security impact of state failure

LESSON PLAN

1. - Private Military Security Companies (PMSCs):
   - What are PMSC
   - What do they provide?
   - Pros and cons of using PMSC
   - Are they mercenaries?
   - The ICRC Montreux Document
   - The cases of the Wagner Group and Blackwater
2. - State Failure:
   - Failing states, failed states, ungoverned spaces
   - Causes of state failure
   - Security impact of state failure
   - How to fix failed states
3. - The Fragile States Index

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Avant, Deborah, "Mercenaries," *Foreign Policy*, No. 143 (Jul-Aug. 2001): 20-28.

RECOMMENDED:

Axelrod, Alan, *Mercenaries: A Guide to Private Armies and Private Military Companies*, London: SAGE, 2014.

Just War Theory and the

Privatization of Military Force

James Pattison*

Cauia, Alexandru, "Private Military Companies and Their Ressemblance to Mercenary", *Studii Juridice Universitare*, Vol. 2015, No. 3-4 (201%9, pp. 25-36.

Henn, Thomas , "The Wagner Group and its Role in African International Relations," *Foreign Affairs Review*, https://www.foreignaffairsreview.com/home/the-wagner-group-amp-its-role-in-african-international-relations

Marten, Kimberly, "Russia's use of semi-state security forces: the case of the Wagner Group", *Post-Soviet Affairs*, Vol. 35, No. 3 (2019), pp. 181-204.

Miller, Paul D., "The Case for Nation Building. Why and How to Fix Failed States", *PRISM*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (2012) pp. 63-84

Pattison, James, "Just War Theory and the Privatization of Military Force", *Ethics and International Affairs,* Vol. 22, Issue 2 (Summer 2008), pp. 143-162.

Rabasa, Angel, "Ungoverned Territories", Santa Mónica, CA: RAND, February 2008.

Rizzotti, Michael, "Russian Mercenaries, State Responsibility, and Conflict in Syria: Examining the Wagner Group under International Law", *Columbia Journal of Transnational Law*, Vol. 37, No. 3 (2020), pp. 521-550.

Rosecrane, Richard, "The Rise of the Virtual State," *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 75, No. 4 (July/August 1996): 45-61.

Rottberg, Robert I., Chapter 3 "Failed States, Collapsed States Weak States: Causes and Indicators."

Shukankin, Sergey, "Russian Private Military Contractors in Sub-Saharan Africa. Strength, Limitations and Implications", Paris: IFRI, 2020.

Singer, P.W., "Corporate Warriors: The Rise of the Privatized Military Industry and its Ramifications for International Security", International Security, Vol. 26, No. 3 (Winter, 2001-2002), pp. 186-220.

Singer, P.W., "War, Profits, and the Vacuum of Law: Privatized Military Firms and International Law ", *Columbia Journal of Transnational Law*, pp. 521-550.

LESSON 12: CYBERSECURITY

The exponential rate of technological change, particularly in Information Technology (IT), is changing the practice of international relations and the pursuit of international security. It does so by presenting new challenges and opening the door to new opportunities.

The influence of technology on international security may have many different manifestations. It may, for example, multiply the reach, lethality, or survivability of conventional weapons, expanding the battlefields to limits so far unimagined. It may also increase the capacity of contenders to gather information on their respective activities, thus increasing their situational awareness. It may also shorten their decision-making cycles, even eliminate man from selected decision loops.

Technology has turned the space and the cyberspace into new domains relevant from the point of view of security. As the number of actors with the wherewithal to access this domain grows, outer space becomes more and more an arena for international competition. Issues like the weaponization of space, the increasing number of space debris orbiting at high speeds around planet Earth, the use of space by private companies, or the race to gain access to resources, even to colonize space, will surely have -it already does- an impact on international security and may spark conflict.

Cybersecurity has become a key issue in global security. Originally the primary domain of military and intelligence activities, the cyberspace is no longer the exclusive province of states. Non-state actors, like criminal gangs, terrorists, or *hacktivists*, have adapted cyber power for their own purposes, and may disrupt cyber networks vital for the development of life as we know it in the developed world.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Familiarize with the basic concepts of use in the field of cybersecurity
- Identify the main threats in the cyberspace
- Understand the main legal and ethical issues related to the use of the cyberspace for security purposes

LESSON PLAN

1. - Cybersecurity: Terminology and typology
2. - Actors
3. - Threats
4. - The issue of attribution
5. - International norms: Budapest and Tallinn

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Willett, Marcus, "The Cyber Dimension of the Russia-Ukraine War", *Survival*, Vol. 64, No. 5 (October-November 2022), pp. 7-36.

RECOMMENDED:

Bronk, Christopher, Collins, Gabriel, and Wallach, Dan, "Cyber and Information Warfare in Ukraine: What Do We Know Seven Months In?", Rice University Baker Institute for Public Policy, September 6, 2022.

https://www.bakerinstitute.org/research/cyber-and-information-warfare-ukraine-what-do-we-know-seven-months

Arquilla, John, and Ronfeldt, David, "Cyberwar is Coming!" in Arquilla, John, and Ronfeldt, David, eds., *In Athena's Camp. Preparing for Conflict in the Information Age*, Chapter 2, (Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 1997), pp. 23-60.

Fiott, Daniel, "A Revolution too Far? US Defence Innovation, Europe, and NATO's Military-Technological Gap", *Journal of Strategic Studies*, Vol. 40, No. 3 (2017), pp. 417-437.

Garcia, Denise, "Future Arms, Technologies and International Law: Preventive Security Governance", *European Journal of International Security*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (2016), pp. 94-111.

Gazula, Mohan B., "Cyber Warfare Conflict Analysis and Case Studies", Working Paper CISL# 2017-10, https://web.mit.edu/smadnick/www/wp/2017-10.pdf

Gray, Colin S., "Making Strategy Sense of Cyberpower: Why the Sky is not Falling", Carlisle, PA: Strategic Studies Institute, 2013.

Horowitz, Michael C., "Artificial Intelligence, International Competition and the Balance of Power", *Texas National Security Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (2018).

Kello, Lucas, "The Meaning of the Cyber Revolution. Perils to Theory and Statecraft", *International Security*, Vol. 38, No. 2 (2013), pp. 7-40.

Seemma, P. S., Nandhini, S., and Sowmiya, M., "Overview of Cyber Security," *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering*, Vol. 7. Issue 11, (November, 2018), pp. 125-128.

Singer, P.W., "Stuxnet and its hidden lessons on the ethics of cyberweapons", *Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law*, No. 47 (2015) pp. 79-86.

Smith, Andrew, "Technology and International Security," in Noonan, Norma, and Nadkarni, Vidya, eds., *Challenge and Change. Global Threats and the State in Twenty-First Century International Politics,* Chapter 7, (New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016), pp. 165-194.

Tabansky, Lior, "Basic Concepts in Cyber Warfare", *Military and Strategic Affairs,* Vol. 3, No. 1, (May 2011), pp. 75-92.

United Nations General Assembly, Resolution 54/40, "Role of Science and Technology in the Context of International Security and Disarmament," December 1, 1999.

LESSON 13: OUTER SPACE

The exponential rate of technological change, particularly in Information Technology (IT), is changing the practice of international relations and the pursuit of international security. It does so by presenting new challenges and opening the door to new opportunities.

The influence of technology on international security may have many different manifestations. It may, for example, multiply the reach, lethality, or survivability of conventional weapons, expanding the battlefields to limits so far unimagined. It may also increase the capacity of contenders to gather information on their respective activities, thus increasing their situational awareness. It may also shorten their decision-making cycles, even eliminate man from selected decision loops.

Technology has turned the space and the cyberspace into new domains relevant from the point of view of security. As the number of actors with the wherewithal to access this domain grows, outer space becomes more and more an arena for international competition. Issues like the weaponization of space, the increasing number of space debris orbiting at high speeds around planet Earth, the use of space by private companies, or the race to gain access to resources, even to colonize space, will surely have -it already does- an impact on international security and may spark conflict.

Cybersecurity has become a key issue in global security. Originally the primary domain of military and intelligence activities, the cyberspace is no longer the exclusive province of states. Non-state actors, like criminal gangs, terrorists, or *hacktivists*, have adapted cyber power for their own purposes, and may disrupt cyber networks vital for the development of life as we know it in the developed world.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Understand the interaction between technology and security.

- Be acquainted with the main aspects related to the use of outer space and the implications that use may have on international security.

- Understand the limitations international legislation puts on the use of outer space by members of the international community.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Outer Space and Security
2. - UN Outer Space Treaty
3. - The issue of space debris
4. - The weaponization of space

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Willett, Marcus, "The Cyber Dimension of the Russia-Ukraine War", *Survival*, Vol. 64, No. 5 (October-November 2022), pp. 7-36.

RECOMMENDED:

Bowen, Bleddyn E.: *War in Space: Strategy, Spacepower, Geopolitics*, Conclusions: Spacepower and International Relations, (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2020), pp. 271-281.

Kleinberg, Howard, "On War in Space", *Astropolitics*, Vol. 5, No. 1, (2007), pp. 1-27.

Rogers, James, "Drone Warfare: The Death of Precision", *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 12 May 2017.

Steer, Cassandra, "Global Commons, Cosmic Commons: Implications of Military and Security Uses of Outer Space," *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*, Vol. 18, No. 1, (Winter /Spring 2017), pp. 9-16.

United Nations General Assembly, *Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies*, December 19, 1966.

LESSON 14: HUMAN SECURITY

The term "Human Security" was coined in the mid-1990s in explicit opposition to the dominant realist approach to security, shifting the focus away from the state and onto the fears, needs, and priorities of ordinary people, under the assumption that the security of states did not necessarily coincide with the security and interests of people.

The concept tried, at its inception, to go beyond a narrow understanding of security that saw it from an exclusively military point of view and bound to states. Interacting in an anarchic international system. Human Security incorporates issues that go beyond the use of military power to protect the state. As the 1994 UNDP Report states: "Human Security is not a concern with weapons -it is a concern with human life and dignity."

Human Security approaches security from the point of view of its two components of "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want" and consists of a hodgepodge of concepts linked to direct human needs to include environmental security, humanitarian intervention and Responsibility to Protect, poverty, food and water security.

Although not strictly within the realm of Human Security, the lesson also considers the consequences climate change has and may have on the security of individuals at a global scale.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Get familiarized with the categories considered under the rubric Human Security.

- Understand the role and responsibility of states as main providers of Human Security.

- Understand the concept of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and assess its validity.

- Identify the interrelation between climate change and security.

LESSON TOPICS

Universidad de Navarra

1. - Concept of Human Security
2. - Historical background
3. - A critique to HS
4. - UNDP Human Development Report 1994
5. - The Commission of Human Security (CHS) Report 2001
6. - Millenium Development Goals (MDG)
7. - Main Threats to HS:
   - Climate Change
   - World Poverty
   - Food Security
8. - Migrations

READINGS

Universidad de Navarra

REQUIRED:

Kaldor, Mary, "Human Security", *Society and Economy,* Vol. 33, No. 3 (2011), pp. 441-448.

RECOMMENDED:

Hoogensen Gjørv, Gunhild, "Human Security," in Paul D. Williams and Matt McDonald, eds., *Security Studies. An Introduction*, (New York, NY: Routledge, 2018), 221-234.

Lippert, Tyler H., *NATO, Climate Change, and International Security. A Risk Governance Approach*, Chapter 2, Literature Review, (Cham, Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan, 2019), pp. 13-45.

United Nations Development Program, *Human Development Report 1994*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994.

United Nations Environment Program, *No More Hot Air…please! Emission Gap Report 2024*, Copenhagen, UNEP, 2024.

United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, "Human Security in Theory and Practice", 2021.

Vajpeyi, Dhirendra K., ed., *Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Human Security. A Comparative Analysis,* Chapter 1, Introduction, Conclusion, (New York, NY: Lexington Books, 2013), pp. 1-25; 337-340.

LESSON 15: ENERGY SECURITY

This lesson examines growing concerns over global energy security. With a particular focus on the politics of oil, it will assess the ways in which increasing energy insecurity amongst the world's major powers will impact upon international security more broadly, and will discuss different understandings of the likelihood of future "resource wars" and a new era of geopolitical rivalry.

Universidad de Navarra

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Understand the impact of issues associated with energy supply on international security.

- Get acquainted with how nations may weaponize energy supply.

- Understand the shifts in the international balance of power associated with energy transition.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - A definition of Energy Security
2. - Energy Sources
3. - Energy Security: the FOUR As
4. - Energy Security Strategies

READINGS

Universidad de Navarra

REQUIRED:

Yergin, Daniel, "Ensuring Energy Security", *Foreign Affairs*, (March/April 2006).

RECOMMENDED:

Cherp, Aleh and Jewell, Jessica, "The concept of energy security: beyond the four As", *Energy Policy, No.* 75 (2014), pp. 415–421.

Collins, Gabriel, "Russia's Use of the 'Energy Weapon' in Europe", *Baker Institute for Public Policy* (2017).

Elbassoussy, Ahmed, "European energy security dilemma: major challenges and confrontation strategies", *Emerald Insight*, 2019. https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/REPS-02-2019-0019/full/pdf?title=european-energy-security-dilemma-major-challenges-and-confrontation-strategies

Luft, Gal and Korin, Anne, eds. *Energy Security Challenges for the 21sr Century. A Reference Handbook*, Santa Bárbara, CA: Praeger, 2009.

Munich Security Report 2021, "Between States of Matter. Competition and Cooperation", Munich, 2021. Chapter 5, Energy and Climate. Power Shifts, pp. 99-111.

The Economist, *The energy transition*, Technology Quarterly, June 25th 2022.

LESSON 16: GENOCIDE, WAR CRIMES, ETHNIC VIOLENCE

This lesson covers the concepts of 'genocide' -the destruction of human groups, and the range of atrocities classified as 'crimes against humanity'.

The lesson also presents international efforts conducted to prevent or punish war crimes and genocide. The introduction of the "Responsibility to Protect" concept and the establishment of the International Criminal Court are among the most relevant measures.

Finally, a reference will be made to ethnic violence and its security dimensions.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Understand the concepts of 'genocide', 'war crimes', and 'crimes against humanity'

- Get acquainted with the efforts conducted to prevent and punish war crimes (R2P, ICC)

- Understand the nature, characteristics, and security dimensions of ethnic conflicts

LESSON TOPICS

1. - What is genocide?
2. - What are War Crimes? Typology
3. - Crimes against humanity
4. - Responsibility to Protect (R2P) concept
5. - International Response to War Crimes:
     - Nürnberg, Tokyo Trials
     - The International Criminal Court (ICC)
6. - Ethnic conflicts:
     - What is ethnic conflict? Examples
     - Theories of ethnic conflict
     - Causes of violent ethnic conflict
7. - International security dimensions of ethnic conflicts

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Straus, Scott, "Darfur and the Genocide Debate", *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 84, No. 1 (January /February 2005), pp. 123-133.

RECOMMENDED:

De Waal, Alex, "Darfur and the failure of the responsibility to protect", *International Affairs*, Vol. 83, No. 6 (2007), pp.1039-1054).

Kuperman, Alan, J. "Rethinking the Responsibility to Protect", *The Withehead Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations* ", Vol. 10. No. 1 (Winter/Spring 2009), pp. 33-43.

Landis, Dan, and Albert, Rosita D., *Handbook of Ethnic Conflict. International Perspectives*, London, Springer, 2012.

Martin, Aurora, "Responsibility to Protect (R2P) in Theory and Practice: Flaws and Challenges," *Cogito*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (2018), pp. 84-93.

Paris, Roland, "The 'Responsibility to Protect' and the Structural Problems of Preventive Humanitarian Intervention", *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 21, No. 5 (2014), pp. 569-603.

LESSON 17: INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence is an instrument of statecraft and an enabler of all the components of national power. Both the function and product of this activity play a role in the formulation and execution of national security policy and strategy.

Intelligence is the eyes and ears of the policymaker. It gathers information and interprets it to provide the policy- and decisionmakers with elements upon which to base their judgements on the situation and decide.

Although technology has lengthened the reach of intelligence and broadened its possibilities to limits up to now unimaginable, policymakers must be aware of its limitations and pitfalls if he wants to avoid them. For all intelligence may achieve in shedding light on the "other side of the hill," it cannot penetrate the minds of the opposing leaders. Moreover, it cannot escape the danger of it being politicized by the very same leaders to whom it serves.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Understand the role intelligence plays in security policy and strategy makings, its possibilities, limitations, and the cyclical nature of the intelligence process.

- Get acquainted with the different intelligence disciplines.

- Comprehend the risk of politicization of intelligence.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Intelligence and Information+
2. - Principles and characteristics of Intelligence
3. - Types of intelligence
4. - The Intelligence Cycle
5. - Intelligence and politics
6. - Intelligence services
7. - Issues with intelligence
8. - Covert Operations
9. - Deception

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Gookins, Amanda J., "The Role of Intelligence in Policy Making," *SAIS Review of International Affairs*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, (Winter-Spring 2008), pp. 65-73.

RECOMMENDED:

Headquarters Department of the Army, FM 2-0. Intelligence, Chapter 1 (Washington, DC: Headquarters Department of the Army, 2004), pp. 1-1, 1-39.

Jervis, Robert, "Why Intelligence and Policymakers Clash," *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 125, No. 2, (Summer 2010), pp. 185-204.

Joint Chiefs of Staff, *Joint Publication 2-0. Joint Intelligence*, Washington, DC: Joint Chiefs of Staff, 2013.

Petersen, Martin, "What We Should Demand from Intelligence", *National Security Studies Quarterly*, (Spring 1999).

LESSONS 18 & 19: SECURITY POLICY CRAFTING

One of the core functions of a nation-state is to provide for the security and safety of its citizens. Decision-makers must prioritize and manage security threats within the context of anew security paradigm that encompasses military and non-military threats. A well-designed formulation process is critical to meeting this objective.

A state's unique set of national interests and values will shade the contours of its national policy and strategy. While national security policy lays out broad priorities within the context of a national vision, the strategy describes how, including with what resources, it means to achieve them.

It is also worth remarking that the process is as least as important as the product. A well-designed process builds internal and external support for the policy or strategy themselves. In addition to delivering a baseline for shared principles across security sector institutions, the process provides a framework for cross-government coordination. Other challenges include problems achieving consensus, and difficulty prioritizing security challenges.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Understand the role National Interests play in the definition of a state's National Security Policy

- Get acquainted with the process followed to craft National Security and Strategy

- Familiarize with the contents of some of the existing National Security Strategies

LESSON TOPICS

1. - The Role of Security Policy
2. - How to craft policy/strategy
3. - Definition of interests and objectives
4. - Government organizations for policy crafting
5. - Decision-making

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Kissinger, Henry, *Leadership*, "NS decision-making in the Nixon White House", pp. 134-137.

NSC-68.

RECOMMENDED:

Kissinger, Henry, *Leadership*, "NS decision-making in the Nixon White House", pp. 134-137.

Knudsen, Bård B., "Developing a National Security Policy/Strategy: A Roadmap,"

Sicherheit und Frieden, Vol. 30, No. 3, (2012), pp. 135-140.

Posen, Barry and Ross, Andrew L., "Competing Visions for U.S. Grand Strategy", *International Security*, Vol. 21, No. 3 (Winter 1996/1997), pp. 5-43.

Presidencia del Gobierno, *Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional, 2017. Un Proyecto Compartido*, Madrid: Gobierno de España, 2021.

President of the United States, *National Security Strategy of the United States of America*, Washington, DC: The White House, 2022.

Sarkesian, Sam S. et al., "National Interests and National Security" and "The Policy Process," in *US National Security: Policymakers, Processes and Politics*, 5th ed., (Boulder, CO: Lynne Reiner Publishers, 2013), pp. 1-14; 199-209.

Schnaubelt, Christopher M., *How to Write a Strategy*, Rome: NATO Defence College, 2024.

Souers, Sidney W., "Policy Formulation for National Security," *The American Political Science Review*, Vol. 43, No. 3 (June 1949), pp. 534-543.

Stolberg, Alan G., "Crafting National Interests in the 21st Century," in Bartholomees, J. Boone, ed., *The U.S. Army War College Guide to National Security*, *Vol. II: National Security Policy and Strategy*, (Carlisle Barracks, PA: U.S. War College, Strategic Studies Institute, 2012), pp. 13-25.

Stolberg, Alan G., "Making National Security Policy in the 21st Century," in Bartholomees, J. Boone, ed., *The U.S. Army War College Guide to National Security*, (Carlisle Barracks, PA: USAWC, 2010), pp. 29-45.

The White House, "Memorandum on Renewing the National Security Council System", February 04, 2021,

https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/02/04/memorandum-renewing-the-national-security-council-system/

U.S. National Security Council, *United States Objectives and Programs for National Security*, Report NSC-68, April 14, 1950.

LESSON 20: STRATCOM

Today's communication capabilities greatly amplify the impact and speed of change in foreign and domestic public opinion and the subsequent influence of that change on the activities and the security of any state. A threat may use the information environment to advance his objectives and undermine one's ability to do the same.

To offset the negative impact of a threat's use of the informational domain, and to shape that domain, states may resort to Strategic Communication (STRATCOM). STRATCOM is a multidisciplinary activity states -or other actors in the international arena- use to coordinate and synchronize the many elements operating in the information environment in order preserve and enhance their credibility.

Strategic Communication is meant to create, strengthen or preserve conditions favorable for the advancement of the state's interests, policies, and objectives through the use of coordinated programs, plans, themes, messages, and products synchronized with the actions of all instruments of national power.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Understand the importance of prevailing in the information domain -win the battle of the narratives and the STRATCOM plays in the security of an actor.

- Identify the different components of STRATCOM and understand how they are coordinated and synchronized.

- Get familiarized with the principles of effective STRATCOM.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - What is STRATCOM
2. - Principles
3. - Components/tools of STRATCOM
4. - Narratives
5. - STRATCOM in International Security
6. - Public Diplomacy
7. - The issue of propaganda

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Cornish, Paul, Lindley-French, Julian and Yorke, Claire, *Strategic Communications and National Strategy*, London: Chatham House, 2011. Chapter 1, pp. 3-9.

RECOMMENDED:

Cronin, Audrey Kurth, "How Global Communications Are Changing the Character of War," *Seton Hall Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Winter/Spring 2013), pp. 25-40.

Guerrero-Castro, Cristian E., "Strategic Communication for Security & National Defense: Proposal for an Interdisciplinary Approach", *The Quarterly Journal*, Vol. 12, No.2 (Spring 2013), pp. 27-52.

Hallahan, Kirk , Holtzhausen, Derina , van Ruler, Betteke , Verčič, Dejan and Sriramesh, Krishnamurthy, "Defining Strategic Communication;" International Journal of Strategic Communication, Vol. 1, No. 1, (2007), pp. 3-35.

Halloran, Richard, "Strategic Communication,"

Parameters, Vol. 37, No. 3, (Autumn 2007), pp. 4-14.

Hansen, Pia and Gill, Monika, *Strategic Communications Hybrid Threat Toolkit. Applying the principles of NATO Strategic Communications to understand and counter grey zone threats*, Riga: NATO STRATCOM COE, 2021.

Josten, Richard J., "Strategic Communication: Key Enabler for Elements of National Power," *Iosphere*, (Summer 2006), pp. 16-20.

Murphy, Dennis M., "Strategic Communication: Wielding the Information Element of Power," in Bartholomees, J. Boone, ed., *US Army War College Guide to National Security Issues, Vol I: Theory of War and Strategy*, (Carlisle Barracks, PA: Strategic Studies Institute, 2012), pp. 159-172.

Stavridis, James S., "Strategic Communication and National Security," *Joint Forces Quarterly*, Issue 46, (3rd Quarter 2007), pp. 4-7.

Universidad de Navarra

LESSON 21: REGIONAL SECURITY (I)

This lesson will review some of the more pressing security issues affecting Europe. The palette of issues includes some as the assertiveness of countries like Turkey or Russia; migrations; energy; terrorism; climate change; proliferation; nationalisms; cybersecurity; Arctic Issues; demographics; etc.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Get acquainted with the most relevant security issues in Europe.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Geopolitical review of Europe
2. - The EU Project
3. - Russia
4. - Declining demography
5. - Illegal, uncontrolled immigration
6. - Terrorism and organized crime
7. - Internal conflicts: nationalisms and separatisms
8. - Energy Security
9. - Instability in the Sahel
10. - Territorial disputes
11. - Turkey
12. - Balkans

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Tcherneva, Vessela, "Quick off the bloc: Security challenges for the next European Commission", European Council on Foreign Relations, 17 september 2024. https://ecfr.eu/article/quick-off-the-bloc-security-challenges-for-the-next-european-commission/

RECOMMENDED:

Bartuška, Václav, Lang, Petr, and Nosko, Andrej, "The Geopolitics of Energy Security in Europe", Chapter 8, Valášek, Tomáš, ed., New Perspectives on Shared Security: NATO's Next 70 Years, Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, (2019), pp. 41-44.

Bieri, Matthias, "Separatism in the EU", CSS Analyses in Security Policy, No. 160, September 2014.

European Commission, "European Migrations. Dynamics, drivers, and the role of politics", Luxembourg: European Union, 2018.

European Union, "Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign And Sexcurity Policy", June 2016.

Hadjipavlou, María, "The Cyprus Conflict: Root Causes and Implications for Peacebuilding",

Journal of Peace Research

, Vol. 44, No. 3 (2007), pp. 349-365.

NATO Heads of State Summit Communiqué, Brussels 2021.

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_185000.htm

Popkostova, Yana, "Europe's Energy Crisis Conundrum",

European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS), January 2022.

Riedel, Sabine, "Independence Movements in the EU?", Forschungshorizonte Politik & Kultur, FPK, Vol. 3, No. 1 (2019 Mar 25).

LESSON 22: REGIONAL SECURITY (II)

This lesson will review some of the more pressing security issues affecting Africa. Beyond the traditional security threats, many of them related to the continent's colonial past, Africa is ridden by an array of Human Security issues like the effects of global warming, environmental issues, food security, or uncontrolled migrations.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Get acquainted with the most relevant security issues in Africa.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Geopolitical analysis of Africa
2. - The colonial past: civil war and border disputes
3. - State Failure
4. - Human Security (health, food…)
5. - Environmental issues
6. - Islamist terrorism
7. - Migrations
8. - The curse of natural resources
9. - Piracy
10. - China's inroads
11. - The African Union (AU)

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Quainoo, Janet, "A Deep Dive into Africa's Security Challenges: Threats and Solutions", *African Leadership*, 11 October 2023. https://www.africanleadershipmagazine.co.uk/a-deep-dive-into-africas-security-challenges-threats-and-solutions/

RECOMMENDED:

Aning, Kwesi, Africa: *Confronting Complex Threats. Coping With Crisis*, International Peace Academy, February 2017.

Chatham House: Terrorism in Africa

https://www.chathamhouse.org/2021/09/terrorism-africa

Collier, Paul, "Security Threats Facing Africa and its Capacity to Respond", *PRISM,* Vol. 5, No. 2 (2015), pp. 31-41.

Faleg, Giovanni and Mustasilta, Katariina, "Salafi-Jihadism in Africa", *Institute for Security Studies*, Brief 12 (June 2021), https://www.iss.europa.eu/sites/default/files/EUISSFiles/Brief_12_2021.pdf

Gu, Xuewu et al., *China's Engagement in Africa: Activities, Effects, and Trends*, Bonn: Center for Global Studies, 2022.

Institute for Economics and Peace, "Global Terrorism Index, Sydney, March 2022.

International Organization for Migration (IOM), *Africa Migration Report. Challenging the Narrative*, Addis Ababa: IOM, 2019.

Moti, Ukertor Gabriel, Africa's Natural Resource Wealth: A Paradox of Plenty and Poverty", *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 7 (July 25, 2019), pp. 484-504.

Natural Resource Governance Institute, *The Resource Curse. The Political and Economic Challenges of Natural Resources Wealth,* NRGI, March 2015.

Ondoa, Atangana, "Natural resources curse: A reality in Africa", *Resources Policy*, Vol. 63 (2019), p. 101406.

LESSON 23: REGIONAL SECURITY (III)

The United States casts its shadow over the entire American continent. While preserving the whole continent from big scale war, the everpresent influence of the US over the Americas has other security consequences like the thriving of illegal narcotics traffic attracted by the US drug markets, the flow of migrants from Central and South America looking for a new life northward, or the export of the street gangs violence model from cities like Los Angeles to countries like El Salvador.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

• Get acquainted with the most relevant security issues in the Americas.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Geopolitical analysis of the Americas
2. - Maras and Organized Crime
3. - Populism
4. - Border disputes
5. - Migrations
6. - China and the Americas

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Arana, Ana, "How the Street Gangs Took Central America", *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 2005.

RECOMMENDED:

Corsetti, Jeffrey D., "Marked for Death: The Maras of Central America and Those Who Flee Their Wrath," *Georgetown Immigration Law Journal*, Vol. 20, No. 3 (Spring 2006), pp. 407-436.

Diamint, Rut, "Security Challenges in Latin America", *Bulletin of Latin American Research*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (2004), pp. 43-62.

Domínguez, Jorge I., *Boundary Disputes in Latin America*, Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace, 2003.

Heinle, Kimberly, Rodríguez Ferreira, Octavio, and Shirk, David A., "Analysing Drug Violence in Mexico", Chapter 29, Dunn Cavelty, Myriam and Balzacq, Thierry, eds., *Routledge Handbook of Security Studies*, Second edition, London: Routledge, 2017.

Huebert, Rob, et al., *Climate Change and International Security: The Arctic as a Bellwether*, Arlington, VA: Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, 2012.

Hurrell, Andrew, "Security in Latin America", *International Affairs*, Vol. 3, No. 74 (1998), pp. 529-546.

Meyer, Peter J., "Central American Migration: Root Causes and U.S. Policy", *In Focus*, Washington, DC: Congress Research Service, 2021.

Piccone, Ted, "China and Latin America: A Pragmatic Embrace", Brookings Institution, July 2020.

Rosen, Jonathan D., Understanding Bukele's Gang Crack Down in El Salvador", *Small Wars Journal*, Tue, 11/01/2022.

Stuenkel, Oliver, "Trump Drove Latin America into China's Arms", *Foreign Affairs*, November 13, 2020.

Weyland, Kurt, "How Populism Corrodes Latin American Parties, *Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 32, No. 4 (October 2021), pp. 42-55.

"A weary superpower", *The Economist*, December 11-17th 2021, pp. 16-19.

LESSON 24: REGIONAL SECURITY (IV)

It is a commonplace to say that the center of gravity of international security has shifted toward Asia. China looms in the continent like the most important security concern as well as like the biggest pole of development.

China is not, though, the only security issue in Asia. WMD proliferation, civil war in Myanmar, state failure in Afghanistan, border disputes, or the effects of global warming on millions of human beings are among the most pressing ones.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Get acquainted with the most relevant security issues in Asia.

Universidad de Navarra

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Geopolitical analysis of Asia
2. - Environmental security
3. - China
4. - Nuclear Proliferation
5. - War in Myanmar
6. - Border Disputes
7. - Afghanistan

READINGS

REQUIRED:

Hutagalung, Simon, "Security Issues In Southeast Asia – Analysis", *Eurasia Review*, September 3rd, 2024. https://www.eurasiareview.com/03092024-security-issues-in-southeast-asia-analysis/

RECOMMENDED:

Asoori, Pranav, "A Look into the Conflict Between India and Pakistan over Kashmir", E-International Relations, October 7, 2020. https://www.e-ir.info/pdf/87971

Beckley, Michael, "The Emerging Military Balance in Asia: How China's Neighbors Can Check Chinese Naval Expansion, *International Security*", Vol. 42, No. 2 (2017), pp.78-119.

Bercovitch, Jacob, "Conflict, Peace, and Security in the Asia-Pacific Region", in Bercovitch, Jacob and DeRouen, Karl ,eds. *Unraveling Internal Conflicts in East Asia and the Pacific,* New York, NY: Lexington Books, 2010.

Biddle, Stephen and Oelrich, Ivan, "Future Warfare in the Western Pacific Chinese: Antiaccess /Area Denial, U.S. AirSea Battle, and Command of the Commons in East Asia" *International Security*, Vol. 41, No. 1 (2016), pp. 7–48.

Christensen, Thomas J., "Fostering Stability or Creating a Monster? The Rise of China and U. S. Policy toward East Asia," *International Security*, Vol. 31, No. 1 (2006), pp. 81-126.

Lind, Jennifer, "Life in China's Asia: What Regional Hegemony Would Look LikeL" *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 97, No. 2 (March/April 2018), pp. 71-82

Myint-U, Thant, "Myanmar's Coming Revolution. What Will Emerge from Collapse?", *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 100, No. 4 (July/August 2021), pp. 132-145.

Nixon, Richard, "Asia After Viet Nam", *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 46, No. 1 (October 1967), pp. 111-125.

Reilly, Benjamin, "Internal Conflict and Regional Security in Asia and the Pacific", *Pacifica Review*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (February 2002), pp. 7-21.

Urbansky, Sören, "Grenze im Fluss: China-Russland: Das Echo des Territorialdisputs", *Osteuropa*, Vol. 65. No. 5/6 (2015), pp. 125-136.

Wagner, Christian and Stanzel, Angela, "Redrawing the Maps in Kashmir. New Geopolitical Realities in the Conflict between China, India, and Pakistan", SWP Comment, No, 52, Berlin: *Sitftung Wissenchaft un Politik*, November 2020.

LESSON 25: REGIONAL SECURITY (V)

One of the effects of global warming is the partial opening up the Arctic Ocean to commercial navigation. The melting of the ice cap that covers the Arctic will also facilitate access to the natural resources under the seabed which, in turn, may foster international competition, even conflict, for their exploitation.

Antarctica is the last preserve of Humanity. Although the continent is protected by International Law, it is also under huge pressures to exploit its vast natural resources.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Get acquainted with the most relevant security issues in the Arctic and Antarctica.

LESSON TOPICS

1. - Geopolitical analysis of Arctic and Antarctica
2. - The Arctic Council
3. - Territorial Claims
4. - Antarctic issues
5. - The Antarctic Treaty

READINGS

REQUIRED:

"Diplomacy on ice", *The Economist*, November 2nd, 2024

https://www.economist.com/international/2024/10/31/intrigue-greed-and-hostility-burn-in-the-antarctic

RECOMMENDED:

Bergmann Rosamond, Annika, *Perspectives on Security in the Arctic Area*, Copenhagen: Danish Institute for International Studies, 2011.

Evangelista Medeiros, Sabrina, and Faria de Mattos, Leonardo, "Antarctica as a South Atlantic Maritime Security Issue", Chapter 5, Duarte, Érico and Correia de Barros, Manuel, eds., *Maritime Security Challenges in the South Atlantic*, Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, (2019), pp. 105-127.

Goodman, Sherri, Guy, Kate, and Maddox, Marisol, *Climate Change and Security in the Arctic*, Washington, DC.: The Council on Strategic Risks, 2021.

Huebert, Rob, *The Newly Emerging Arctic Security Environment*, Calgary: Canadian Defence & Foreign Affaris Institute, 2010.

Pic, Pauline & Lasserre, Frédéric, *What is 'Arctic' about 'Arctic security?*, Arctic Yearbook, 2019.

Sittlow, Brian L., "What's at Stake With Rising Competition in the Arctic?", *Council on Foreign Relations*, May 1, 2020.

https://www.cfr.org/in-brief/whats-stake-rising-competition-arctic

Trenin, Dmitri and Baev, Pavel K., *The Arctic. A View from Moscow*, Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2010.

ACTIVIDADES FORMATIVAS

Each lesson will comprise a two-hour in-class block. Some of them will be dedicated to the practical application of concepts, or to team or individual work on a task assigned by the faculty.

During the course, students are expected to:

- Be present. Students are expected to be physically present in the classes. Unannounced and unjustified absences may be interpreted as lack of commitment to the course. Coming to the classroom implies a disposition to fully participate in the class activities and to show a positive attitude towards the faculty and students alike. Justified absences will have to be approved by the Law School.
- Arrival: Students are expected to arrive on time. The faculty reserves the right to deny access to the classroom to late arrivals. If you come late, give the faculty an explanation before the end of the lesson
- Early release from class: If you need to leave earlier request authorization from the faculty before class starts
- Come prepared to the lesson: Carefully read and understand the assigned texts prior to the session. Complete the tasks assigned for the lesson. Be mindful that the Required Readings will be in many cases used to stimulate debates in the classroom, and that participation in these debates will be part of the final grade.
- Complete all the course requirements: Failing to complete any of the requirements will result in automatic failure in the subject. The requirements will be adjusted to the standards provided in this syllabus
- Follow through the media current events relevant to the subject. Your work and preparation does not end when you are done reading the mandatory texts. It is expected of you to follow national and international news through quality media of your choice, depending on your language skills
- Actively participate in the class discussions. Come prepared to raise questions they might have about the material and to express your opinions on the topics discussed in the session. Express them clearly, openly, politely and in a way always respectful to other's views
- Actively participate in the team activities
- Engage in a personal effort to increase their understanding of the topics under discussion through individual study; monitorization of current International Security issues; exercise of constructive critical thinking; and progressive familiarization with key literature
- Observe basic classroom etiquette rules and policy as dictated by UNAV (food, drinks, dress code, etc.). During the online sessions, avoid eat and drink, and present yourself properly.

These aspects will be pondered in the final assessment.

Class activities

Typically, classes will consist of a combination of lecturing by the faculty or a guest lecturer, student's presentations, discussion of a security-related event that happened the week before, and debate on the required reading or on another text.

In some cases, the lesson will involve the planning and execution of a team or individual exercise or activity.

Student briefings

Students may be asked to deliver a short presentation on a security-related topic, or on the conclusions reached by the team in the group activities. Briefings may be supported by a presentation.

Readings

Every lesson includes a selection of readings. There are two categories:

REQUIRED: They must be critically read and understood. They will be used for in-class debate.

RECOMMENDED: Students are encouraged to read them. They are there to complete information and to give you background.

Readings (except books) will be posted on ADI under the respective LESSON folder. Alternatively, an Internet link may be provided to access the reading.

Current Events

Whenever appropriate and convenient, lessons will usually begin with a short discussion of current events related to International Security. The intention here is to foster interest in security-related events and promote an informed in-class debate to enrich the group.

Teams

Some activities are to be performed by teams. Each student will be included in a team and will be required to actively cooperate in the team's activities.

Academic Integrity

Students must abide by the highest standards of academic integrity. Examples of academic fraud include, among other possibilities:

- Plagiarism: When you use one author's idea without giving him credit for it (through citations), you commit plagiarism. It is a serious academic offense and will not be tolerated. Plagiarized papers will automatically be graded "0"
- Cheating of any kind
- Submitting work of which the student is not the author

Electronic devices policy

Electronic devices are NOT authorized unless otherwise indicated by the faculty.

Smart phones must be SWITCHED OFF or put in PLANE MODE. They must be KEPT OFF the desks at all times.

Use of laptops may be authorized to complete class tasks. You may bring them, but they will have to be SWITCHEDF OFF unless authorized by the faculty.

EVALUACIÓN

Students will be subject to continuous assessment during the course. The final grade in the subject will result from the following:

CLASS PARTICIPATION (15%): Attendance of students to the weekly lessons is expected and will be reflected in the final grade. Participation will require in-class physical presence unless for students exceptionally authorized to participate online, and participation and engagement in all planned online activities . Both kinds of participation have the same value.

Students are also expected to come to the lesson having read the required reading and any other paper eventually given by the faculty, and ready to discuss it.

Beyond presence, physical or telematic, participation implies a proactive and positive attitude of the student toward the class; familiarity with the required readings; constructive, informed, respectful, contribution to the class discussions; or concentration on the tasks and avoidance of distractions with, for example, electronic devices.

The assessment of this concept will include other aspects like participation in team activities, presentation of team results to the class, short presentations directed by the faculty, or other contributions.

QUIZZES (20%): The quizzes are short-answer tests on topics -current events, required readings, class material- related to the program. They will be announced. Failure to complete one quiz because of an unjustified absence will result in a 0 (zero) in the specific quiz.

TWO-PAGERS (25%): "Two-pagers" are short, individual, handwritten, analyses of a security-related issue brought by the faculty, that students will have to complete in class when requested. They will be duly announced. Failure to complete one two-pager because of an unjustified absence will result in a 0 (zero) in the specific test. NO ELECTRONIC DEVICES WILL BE PERMITTED. Papers will be gauged against the following aspects:

1. The paper must show the student has reviewed and edited the written text to polish the style and make the text readable before submitting it.
2. Ideas must be logically arranged in the paper. Introduction, main body with argumentation, and conclusions must be easily recognizable.
4. Papers must be original. PLAGIARISM is a serious academic offence, will not be tolerated, and will count against the paper's grade

FINAL EXAM (40% and a minimum grade of 5 over 10): Students must successfully complete a final exam in a format to be determined.

Success in the subject REQUIRES:

1. - Complete at least one TWO-PAGER and one QUIZ
2. - A minimum grade of 4 over 10 in the final exam

FAILURE TO OBTAIN, AT LEAST, A GRADE OF 4, IN THE FINAL EXAM WILL RESULT IN FAILURE IN THE COURSE.

CRITERIA FOR JUNE EXAMS: To succeed in the course in JUNE, the following criteria must be met:

1. - Write an exam on the determined day
2. - Get a minimum grade of FIVE (5) in that exam
3. - Complete at least a TWO-PAGER and a QUIZ
4. - The faculty will factor overall performance of the student into the final grade in June

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL THE FACULTY TAKE ONLINE TESTS TO THE STUDENTS, NEITHER IN MAY NOR IN JUNE.

HORARIOS DE ATENCIÓN

By appointment, either in campus or online. Requests may be forwarded to the email ssanchezt@external.unav.es

BIBLIOGRAFÍA

ALLIANCES

WALT, STEPHEN M., *The Origins of Alliances*, Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1987.

ATLAS AND CARTOGRAHPY

DK, *Essential Atlas of the World*, 1997.

ANUARIO AKAL: *El Estado del Mundo*

CHINA:

BROOK, TIMOTHY: *Great State. China and the World*, London: Profile Books, 2019.

KISSINGER; HENRY: *On China*, London: Penguin Books, 2012.

MAGNUS, GEORGE: *Red Flags Why Xi's China is in Jeopardy*, New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2019.

ROLLAND, NADÈGE: *China's Eurasian Century?* Washington, D.C.: Nacional Bureau of Asian Research, 2017.

RUDOLPH, JENNIFER, and SZONYI, MICHAEL: *The China Questions. Critical Insights Into a Rising Power*, Cambridge, MS: Harvard University Press, 2019.

CLIMATE CHANGE

LIPPERT, TYLER H., *NATO, Climate Change, and International Security. A Risk Governance Approach*, Cham, Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan, 2019.

VAJPEYI, DHIRENDRA K. ed., *Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Human Security. A Comparative Analysis,* New York, NY: Lexington Books, 2013.

CONFLICT IN GENERAL

BOUTHOUL, GASTON: *Tratado de Polemología*, Madrid: Ediciones Ejército, 1984.

BROWN, SEYOM: *Causes and Prevention of War*, New York, NY: Palgrave, 1994.

FREUND, JULIEN: *Sociología del Conflicto*, Madrid: Ediciones Ejército, 1995.

HOBBES, THOMAS: *Leviathan*, London: Penguin, 1968.

HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL P.: *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*, New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 1996.

JONES, MARTIN and FABIAN A. C., eds., *Conflict*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2006.

NYE, JOSEPH S. JR, and WELCH, DAVID A.: *Understanding Global Conflict and Cooperation. AN Introduction to Theory and History*, Pearson, 2011.

RAHIM, M. AFZALUR, *Managing Conflicts in Organizations*, London: Quorum Books, 2001.

RAMSBOTHAN, OLIVER; WOODHOUSE, TOM, AND MIALL, HUGH: *Contemporary Conflict Resolution.* (Fourth Edition), Cambridge: Polity Press, 2016.

SCHELLING, THOMAS C.: *The Strategy of Conflict*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1960.

WRIGHT, QUINCY. "The Nature of Conflict," *The Western Political Quarterly*, Vol. 4, No. 2, (June 1951): 193-209.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION. NEGOTIATION

ALLISON, GRAHAM, AND ZELIKOV, PHILIP: *Essence of Decision. Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis*, New York, NY: Longman, 1999.

BERCOVITCH, JACOB, KREMENYUK, VICTOR, ZARTMAN, I. WILLIAM (eds.): *The SAGE Handbook of Conflict Resolution*, London: SAGE Publications, 2009.

FISHER, ROGER, AND URY, WILLIAM: *Getting to Yes. Negotiating Agreement Without Giving In*, New York, NY: Penguin Books, 1981.

GALTUNG, JOHAN: *Peace by Peaceful Means. Peace, Conflict, Development and Civilization*, London: SAGE Publications, 1996.

NATION, JOSEPH E. ed.: *The De-escalation of Nuclear Crises*, London: MacMillan, 1992.

TALEB, NASSIM NICHOLAS: *The Black Swan. The Impact of the Highly Improbable*, New York, NY: Random House, 2007.

ETHICS

FINLAY, CHRISTOPHER J.: *Is Just War Possible?*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2018.

JIMÉNEZ GARCÍA, FRANCISCO: *Conflictos Armados y Derecho Internacional Humanitario*, Madrid: Ommpress, 2021.

PONTIFICIUM CONSILIUM JUSTITIA ET PAX: *Compendio de la Doctrina Social de la Iglesia*, Madrid: Biblioteca de Autores Cristianos, 2005.

WALZER, MICHAEL: *Just and Unjust Wars*, New York, NY, Basic Books, 1977.

EUROPE

BERNEK, AGNES: *Geopolitics of Central and Eastern Europe in the 21st Century from the Buffer Zone to the Gateway Zone* Berlin: Studies in Politics, Security and Society, 2021.

PLAZA GUTIÉRREZ, JUAN IGNACIO, GARCÍA ÁLVAREZ, JACOBO, Y TORRES ALFOSEA, FRANCISCO J.:*Geopolítica de la Unión Europea*, Madrid: Síntesis, 2021.

GEOPOLITICS

BLIJ, HARM DE: *Why Geography Matters. More Than Ever*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012.

BRZEZINSKI, ZBIGNIEW: *The Grand Chessboard*, New York, NY: Basic Books, 1997.

COHEN, SAUL BERNARD: *Geopolitics of the World System*, Lanham, MD, Rowman & Littlefield, 2003.

KAPLAN, ROBERT D.: *The Revenge of Geography*, New York, NY: Random House, 2012.

KISSINGER, HENRY: *World Order*, New York, NY: Penguin, 2014.

MACKINDER, HALFORD J., *Democratic Ideals and Reality,* Singapore: Origami Books, 2018.

MARSHALL, TIM: *Prisoners of Geography*, London: Elliott and Thompson, 2015.

MEARSHEIMER, JOHN J.: *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics*, New York, NY: Norton, 2014.

MEARSHEIMER, JOHN J.: *The Great Delusion. Liberal Dreams and International Realities*, New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2018.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

FUKUYAMA, FRANCIS: "Why National. Identity Matters," *Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 29, No 4 (October 2018), pp. 5-15.

MANUALS

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th Edition*, Washington DC: American Psychological Association, 2010.

BAYLIS, JOHN, WIRTZ, JAMES J., and GRAY, COLIN S.: *Strategy in the Contemporary World*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

BETTS, RICHARD K.: *Conflict After the Cold War: Arguments on Causes of War and Peace*, New York, NY: Routledge, 2013.

COLLINS, ALAN, *Contemporary Security Studies, Fifth Edition*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2019.

CROFT STUART, JAMES LUCY, MORGAN PATRICK, Security Studies Today. Great Britain: Polity Press, 1999.

GHECIU, ALEXANDRA, and WOHLFORTH, WILLIAM C., eds., *The Oxford Handbook of International Security*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018.

GRAY, COLIN S.: *War, Peace and International Relations. A Introduction to Strategic History*, New York, NY: Routledge, 2007.

JORDÁN JAVIER, coord.: *Manual de Estudios Estratégicos y Seguridad Internacional*, Murcia: Plaza y Valdés, 2013.

WILLIAMS, PAUL D., AND MCDONALD, MATT, eds.: *Security Studies. An Introduction*, London: Routledge, 2018.

MIDDLE EAST:

BONINE, MICHAEL, AMANAT, ABBAS, AND GASPER, EZEKIEL, eds.: *Is There a Middle East? The Evolution of a Geopolitical Concept*, Standford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2012.

GELVIN, JAMES L.: *The Arab Uprisings*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012.

LUGAN, BERNARD: *Histoire de L'Afrique du Nord*, Monaco: Éditions du Rocher, 2016.

LYNCH, MARK: *The New Arab Wars. Uprisings and Anarchy in the Middle East*, New York, NY: Public Affairs, 2016.

MILITARY POWER:

BIDDLE, STEPHEN: *Military Power. Explaining Victory and Defeat in Modern Battle*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2004.

NATO

ANDREWS SAYLE, TIMOTHY, *A History of NATO and the Postwar Global Order*, London: Cornell University Press, 2019.

NON-MILITARY INSTRUMENTS OF POWER

HAAS, RICHARD N., ed.: *Economic Sanctions and American Diplomacy*, New York, NY: Council on Foreign Relations, 1998.

KISSINGER, HENRY: *Diplomacy*, New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 1994.

MULDER, NICHOLAS: *The Economic Weapon: The Rise of Sanctions as a Tool of Modern War*, New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2022

NAÍM, MOISÉS: *The End of Power*, New York, NY: Basic Books, 2013.

NYE JR., JOSEPH. S.: *Soft Power. The Means to Success in World Politics*, New York, NY: Public Affairs, 2004.

RUSSIA

GARRELS, ANNA: *Putin Country: A Journey into the Real Russia*, New York, NY: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 2015.

SECURITY

BURKE, ANTHONY and PARKER, RITA, eds., *Global Insecurity. Futures of Global Chaos and Governance*, London: Palgrave MacMillan, 2017.

BUZAN, BARRY, and HANSEN, LENE, *The Evolution of International Security Studies,* Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2009.

BUZAN, BARRY, *Security: A New Framework for Analysis*, Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 1997.

REICHART, JOHN F., and STURM, STEVEN R., eds., *American Defense Policy*, Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982.

SPACE

BOWEN, BLEDDYN E.: *War in Space: Strategy, Spacepower, Geopolitics*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2020.

DAWSON, LINDA: *War in Space. The Science and Technology Behind Our Next Theater of Conflict*, Chichester: Springer, 2018.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH, *Outer Space and Global Security*, Geneva: United Nations, 2003.

STRATEGY AND STRATEGIC THINKING

CLAUSEWITZ, CARL VON: *On War*, Edited and Translated by Michael Howard and Peter Paret, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1984.

FREEDMAN, LAWRENCE: *Strategy: A History*, New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2013.

GADDIS, JOHN LEWIS: *On Grand Strategy*, New York, NY: Penguin, 2018.

GRAY, COLIN S.: *Modern Strategy*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1999.

HEUSER, BEATRICE: *The Evolution of Strategy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010.

LIDDELL HART, BASIL HENRY, SIR: *Strategy*, New York, NY: Penguin, 1954.

PARET, PETER, ed.: *Makers of Modern Strategy. From Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1986.

PISCOP, SVEN: *Grand Strategy in 10 Words. A Guide to Great Power Politics in the 21st Century*, Bristol: Bristol University Pressm 2021.

STRASSLER, ROBERT B.: *The Landmark Thucydides. A Comprehensive Guide to the Peloponnesian War*, New York, NY, Free Press, 1996.

FREEMAN, LAWRENCE: *Strategy. A History*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.

SUN-TZU: *The Art of War*, ed. Translated by Samuel B. Griffith, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1963.

YUEN, DEREK M. C.: *Deciphering Sun-Tzu. How to Read 'The Art of War'*, London: C. Hurst & Co., 2014.

TECHNOLOGY

NOONAN, NORMA, and NADKARNI, VIDYA, eds., *Challenge and Change. Global Threats and the State in Twenty-First Century International Politics,* New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.

SINGER, P. W.: *Wired for War. The Robotics Revolution and Conflict in the 21st Century*, New York, NY: Penguin Books, 2009.

TERRORISM

HOFFMAN, BRUCE: *Inside Terrorism*, New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 2006.

RAPOPORT, DAVID C.: *Waves of global terrorism. From 1879 to the present*, New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 2022.

WAR AND THE MILITARY INSTRUMENT OF POWER

BLACK, JEREMY: *War and its Causes*, Londres: The Rowman & Littlefield, 2019.

BAINEY, GEOFFREY: *The Causes of War*, New York, NY: Free Press, 1988.

COURMONT, BARTHÉLÉMY: *La Guerra. Una Introducción*, Madrid: Alianza Editorial, 2007.

CRUZ PRADOS, ALFREDO: *La Razón de la Fuerza. Concepto y Justicia de la Guerra*, Madrid: Pearson Educación, 2004.

GAT, AZAR: *War in Human Civilization*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.

GAR, AZAR: *The Causes of War and The Spread of Peace*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017.

GILLESPIE, ALEXANDER. *The Causes of War (I, II)*, Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2019.

JONES, ARCHER: *The Art of War in the Western World*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987.

LEVY, JACK S. and THOMPSON, WILLIAM R.: *Causes of War*, Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2010.

LEVY, JACK S. and THOMPSON, WILLIAM R.: *The Arc of War*, Chicago, IL: Chicago University Press, 2011.

McFATE, SEAN: *The New Rules of War. Victory in the Age of Durable Disorder*, New York, NY: William Morrow, 2019.

PARET, PETER: "Military Power," *The Journal of Military History*, Vol. 53, no. 3 (July 1989): 239-256.

SCHELLING, THOMAS C.: *Arms and Influence*, New Haven, CT, 1966.

SMITH, GENERAL SIR RUPERT: *The Utility of Force*, New York, NY: Vintage Books, 2008.

TUCK, CHRISTOPHER: *Understanding Land Warfare*, Oxon: Routledge, 2014.

WALTER, BARBARA: *How Civil Wars Start*, New York, NY: Viking, 2022.

WALTZ, KENNETH: *Man, The State, and War. A Theoretical Analysis*, New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 1954.

WRIGHT, QUINCY: *A Study of War*, Chicago, IL: Chicago University Press, 1964.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS

THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER (1945):

http://www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY (1949): http://www.nato.int/cps/iw/natohq/official_texts_17120.htm

GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 (SPANISH):

https://www.icrc.org/spa/assets/files/publications/convenios-gva-esp-2012.pdf

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLES TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS (SPANISH):

https://www.icrc.org/spa/assets/files/publications/icrc-003-0321.pdf

WEBS OF INTEREST

https://warontherocks.com/

https://www.brookings.edu/

https://www.cfr.org/

https://www.crisisgroup.org/

http://www.ieee.es/

https://www.chathamhouse.org/?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIoonC66DI5AIVUEPTCh1GNgTYEAAYASAAEgKD_fD_BwE

https://www.cnas.org/

https://www.iiss.org/

https://www.sipri.org/

http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/portal/rielcano_es

https://www.csis.org/

https://www.rand.org/

https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/