

Секция «Мировая политика»

Perspective ideology of actions for international security provision

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Contemporary challenges to international security demand new strategic approaches and ideology of actions in order to provide security more effectively. Complexity of modern threats in international environment predetermines their unpredictable character, and thus, strategies based on qualitative estimations of threats seem to be less applicable nowadays.

It seems convenient in context of this report to distinguish existing generalised approaches to countering diverse challenges to international security according to criteria of correlation between systems (i.e. threatened formations on the World Arena), threatening actors/factors, and defending actors (i.e. subjects protecting systems against threats):

1. **Resistance** strategies: those which suppose defending actor to withstand exact manifestations of threatening factor and therefore to suppress its activity (see Fig. 1). Such approach finds its representation in various examples on diverse security provision levels: peace enforcement, particularly described by VII Chapter of UN Charter [4]; actions that suppress prominent aggressor; War Model of counter-terrorism [3, p. 5] and others.

2. **Compensative and preventive** strategies: those which tend to compensate destructive effects of threatening factor's activity impact or to reduce it (see Fig. 3). This group may be expressed by numerous examples including UN Peacekeeping; balancing against hegemon - a potential aggressor in realist framework [2, pp.21-22]; Criminal Justice Model of counter-terrorism [3, p.5] etc.

In addition, both resistance and compensative approaches are usually used in complex, and can often be discrete stages of general security provision plans.

Nevertheless, both resistance and compensative groups seem to have prominent weakness: they demand clearly determined qualitative pattern of threatening actor's behaviour, which may often be unpredictable.

Taking into account all points noticed above, it seems necessary to suggest an additional ideology of actions that might serve as a basis for developing extra approaches to coping with insecurities in international environment. Thus, subjectless counter-action may be based on destructive effect of threat's manifestations including their quantitative indicators, and on self-regulative features of affected system (see Fig. 3). In other words, each system after being destroyed or disrupted releases some amount of matter, energy and information (e.g. a state during civil conflict leaves changed resources distribution among parties of the conflict, incidents of this conflict define momenta of bilateral actions etc.). While resistance, compensative, and preventive strategies aim to restore proper functioning of the system by trying to transform it back into previous condition, new ideology would imply use of existing situation. It may be expressed by the following points:

- Quantitative estimating of maximum system's reaction on possible harm caused by threatening factor, not defining qualitative characteristics of this harm per se.

- Considering old system's collapse as necessary and sufficient prerequisite of new system creation.
- Defining the ways in which remnants of destroyed system might compose a new structure.

Clearly, such ideology demands further development. Moreover, strategies based on it would not be universal: likewise resistance and compensative approaches, they could only be applied as parts of complex plans. Nevertheless, such ideology is likely to find suitable application in geostrategy, economic security, humanitarian sphere, counter-terrorism etc.

### Литература

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### Иллюстрации

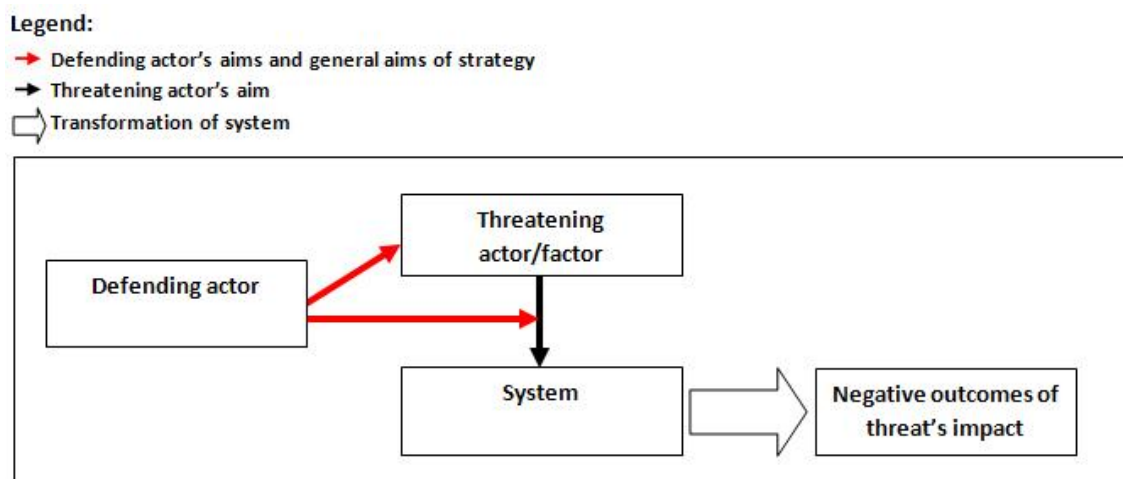


Рис. 1: Resistance strategies. Note: all schemes are based on modified Defleur's model [1, pp.228-230].

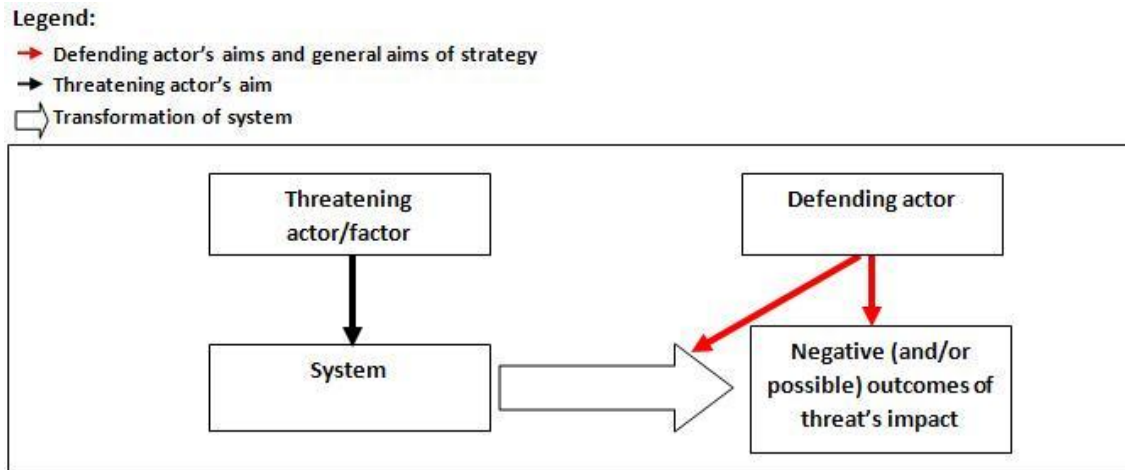


Рис. 2: Compensative/preventive strategies.

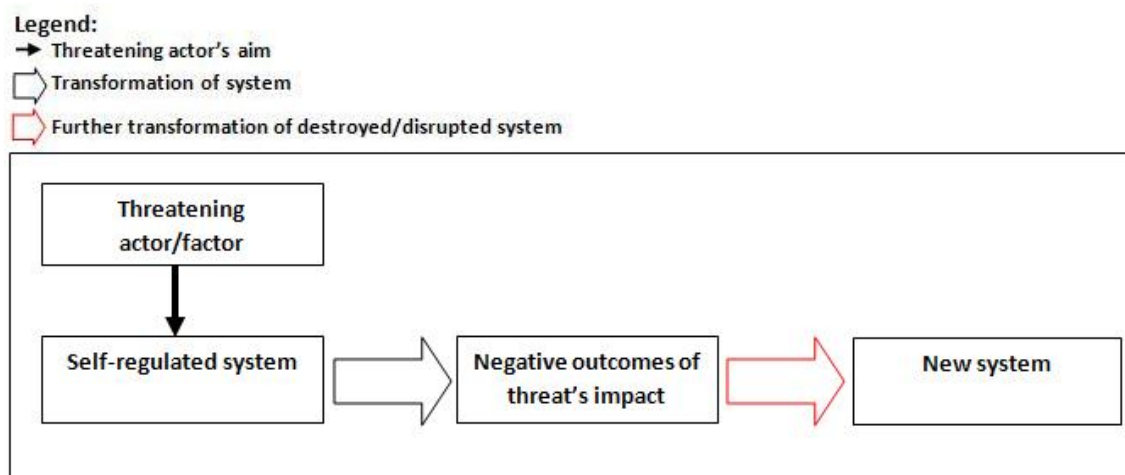


Рис. 3: Perspective ideology of actions.