TEACHING SCRIPT
SUBJECT

Security management in a global context - lecture

Script was developed as a part of the project «Management in time of crisis»

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Spis treści

Introduction

Globalization is a phenomenon that affects every aspect of modern life. Neoliberal ideas lead to the multifunctional interdependence of geopolitics, political economy, international relations, and raise security and defense issues. In a globalized world, many issues can be raised:

- What does feeling secure mean?
- Why is it important for us to feel safe?
- What threatens our security?
- Where are the roots of contemporary conflicts?
- Who are the stakeholders in international relations?
- What are the dominant forms of contemporary conflicts?
- Do the forms of collective security meet the principles of objectivity?
- What and what are the new challenges for the modern science of security?

Through a multidisciplinary approach, based on academic literature as well as scientific articles, but also following press reports, reports and visions of experts, the lecture aims to contribute to a rational explanation of the approach to security science in today's global environment.

Objectives of the course:

- Introduction to global security management
- Comprehensive understanding of key security management skills (including risk management, situational analysis, assessment, plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation, continuity and contingency planning, and leadership)
- Personal and other reflections on safety in crisis situations and dealing with such situations
- Mastering knowledge about the contemporary environment and international security strategies in the global and regional dimension, as well as the ability to present it and defend one's own assessments and theses in public problem discussions
- Consolidation of knowledge in the field of security management

Lecture topics:

- Definition of security management
- Sustainable development policies, Goal 16: Peace and justice
- Security risk assessments
- International organized crime, terrorism, armed conflicts.
- Illegal trade
- Turmoil in the global economy. Populism, radicalization, extremist social movements
- Health as a global security problem
- Climate change and its consequences for the international order.
- Migration of people and internal security/Integrated border management
- Smart Cities/Positive citizens' perception of safety in public space

Key terms and definitions:

Security

- Security - the theory and practice of ensuring the ability of a given entity to survive (existence) and pursue its own interests in a dangerous environment, in particular by taking advantage of opportunities (favorable circumstances), taking up challenges, reducing risks and counteracting (preventing and opposing) all kinds of threats to the entity and his interests. Modern security is integrated (comprehensive, multidimensional).
- • Security in the static sense as a state of no threats to the subject, a state of calmness, certainty (objective and subjective state: conscious and unconscious)
- • Security in the dynamic sense (action of the subject for security) as a process of achieving and maintaining a state of no threats and freedom of action.[1]

International security

a notion from the theory of international relations characterizing the security of the entire community of states and the international system in which these states exist. The term is also used to describe the external aspects of national security. International security, apart from the sum of the security of individual states, also consists of international conditions, norms and mechanisms. Its scope also includes the goals and values common to the entire international system, i.e. stability, peace, balance and cooperation.[2]

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[1] Strategiczny Przegląd Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego Główne Wnioski I Rekomendacje Dla Polski, Biuro Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego, Warszawa 2012

[2] Ryszard Zięba: Bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe po zimnej wojnie. Wyd. 1. Warszawa: Wydawnictwa Akademickie i Profesjonalne, 2008, s. 17-18

Security as a subjective need

Security is a subjective need. This means that it may concern a wide range of entities: from individuals to states, nations, to interstate and international organizations. Security is one of the basic existential needs related to the existence of a given entity. It covers the satisfaction of such needs as: persistence, survival, independence, peace and certainty of functioning and development.

According to the type of entity, the following types of security are distinguished:

• individual (personal, personal)

• group (ancestral, tribal, professional, corporate, etc.)

• national state (local, territorial)

• international (regional, global)

Object safety dimensions:

> • political security (a protected good is the political order, e.g. democratic, which must be protected against attacks by radical groups and populists),
>
> • military security,
>
> • economic security (economic interest),
>
> • cultural security (national culture),
>
> • humanitarian security (existence of ethnic groups, communities at risk of famine, etc.),
>
> • ecological safety (natural environment),
>
> • ideological security (freedom of religion, conscience, freedom of speech).

Security systems

Resources (forces and means) allocated for the implementation of interests/missions in the field of security, organized and prepared appropriately to the nature of the tasks and the conditions of their performance

Threats

Direct or indirect destructive impact on the subject.

• potential and real;

• subjective and objective;

• external and internal;

• military and non-military (political, economic, social, informational, ecological, etc.)

Crisis

A particular (extraordinary and unfavorable), deviating from the normal state of the subject. Crises as states of disturbance can be caused by both internal factors (e.g. own incompetence) and external factors (e.g. conflict with another entity). They can also be the result of random (accidental) events, e.g. natural disasters, catastrophes, etc.

Conflict

A particular (confrontational) type of relationship between the subject and the environment, with another subject

War as a conflict:

Organized armed violence of political units against each other

Sources of wars

- Personal (Aggressive nature of leaders, errors of judgment, inability to communicate)
- State/Social (Undemocratic state, domestic politics, rivalry between groups and social classes)
- International (State rivalry, anarchy, no world or regional arbiter, power play).[3]

Maslow's pyramid/hierarchy of needs

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often depicted in the shape of a pyramid. At the lower levels are the greatest and most basic needs. From physiological needs (basic level) through the need for security (level two), the need for love and belonging (level three), the level of respect and appreciation (level four) to the need for self-actualization.

Once physiological needs are satisfied, the safety of the person takes precedence and guides behavior. People can experience post-traumatic stress in the event of physical insecurity, such as natural disasters, wars, domestic or childhood violence. In the absence of economic security - due to the economic crisis and lack of work opportunities - people's security needs manifest themselves in a variety of ways, such as: preference for job security, grievance procedures to protect people from authority, savings accounts, insurance policies, appropriate accommodations disabilities, etc. Children are more likely to have this level as they tend to have a greater need to feel safe.

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[3] Koziej S.: Między piekłem a rajem. Szare bezpieczeństwo na progu XXI wieku, Wyd. Adam Marszałek, Toruń 2006

Protection and security needs include:

- personal security;
- economic security;
- health and well-being;
- protection against accidents/diseases and their negative effects.[4]

Lecture 1:

Lecture schedule:

- Definitions and concepts related to security

- A brief history of international organizations' security documents:

- In June 1992, at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, over 178 countries adopted Agenda 21, a comprehensive action plan to build a global partnership for sustainable development to improve people's lives and protect the environment.
- UNDP Human Security Proposal (1994)
- Member States unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration at the Millennium Summit in September 2000 at UN Headquarters in New York. The summit led to the development of eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce extreme poverty by 2015.
- The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and Implementation Plan, adopted at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa, reaffirmed the global community's commitment to poverty eradication and environmental protection, and built on Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration by including more emphasis on multilateral partnerships.
- At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012, Member States adopted the outcome document "The Future We Want", in which they agreed, inter alia, to start the process of developing a set of Sustainable Development Goals in based on the Millennium Development Goals and the establishment of the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The Rio +20 declaration also contained other measures to implement sustainable development, including mandates for future work programs on financing for development, Small Island Developing States and more.
- In 2013, the General Assembly established a 30-member Open Working Group to develop proposals on the Sustainable Development Goals.

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[4] Hindle T.: Guide to Management Ideas. London: Profile Books, 2003,

- In January 2015, the General Assembly launched the process of negotiating the post-2015 development agenda. The process culminated in the subsequent adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, based on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, at the UN Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2015 .
- 2015 was a landmark year for multilateralism and international policy making, with several important agreements concluded:
  - o Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (March 2015)
  - o Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Finance for Development (July 2015)
  - o Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, was adopted at the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development in New York in September 2015.
  - o Paris Agreement on Climate Change (December 2015**)**
- Currently, the annual High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development serves as the central UN platform for monitoring and reviewing the Sustainable Development Goals.

- Presentation of the 16th Sustainable Development Goal

- Introduction to security threats, including examples of historical data on:

- countries currently involved in armed conflicts,
- terrorism incidents in 2022,
- list of the largest disasters by number of victims in the 21st century
- the most important hijackings in the 21st century
- list of military aircraft accidents in 2022-2023 (until May 2023)
- list of railway accidents in 2023 (until May 2023)
- list of land traffic disasters (May/June 2023) by number of victims
- list of sea traffic cadastres (since 2019)
- list of natural disasters by number of victims in the 21st century
- list of selected mining disasters (since 2014)
- list of the largest fires (2016-2020)
- data on the mortality rate of COVID-19 patients
- national crime level rankings (for 2023).
- corruption as a cause of conflicts and social injustice (including data: National corruption rankings (for 2022)
- national homicide rankings in dynamic terms from 2006 to 2018

and

- Global terrorism - definition and examples
- Organized crime - definition and examples

- Cybersecurity - definition and examples
- factors of unrest and social unrest
- Populism, disinformation and extremism
- Threats related to infrastructure and energy
- Seismic hazards
- Overview of major nuclear disasters from 1979 to 2011.

The lecture was supplemented with audiovisual documents (expert discussions, media coverage):
- 10 DEADLIEST Natural Disasters of All Time https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gazRCK0Oeno
- 10 Most DANGEROUS Natural Disasters! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zMm0yU8Z37M
- 15 Most Dangerous Natural Phenomena In The World https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eWk3ZSTV5xM
- 5 Natural Disasters Waiting To Happen https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F70g5baTrak
- 10 Cataclysms That Could End Humanity https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i0-Zotus3n4
- Top 5 Real Aviation Disasters Caught on Video – TomoNews https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dMNHgF7NweM
- Biggest Container Ship Accidents in 21st Century https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PQxXDQ9LdbQ
- 10 Infamous Real-Life Train Disasters https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kFRmzqlGJJU
- 15 Biggest Ship Collisions and Mistakes Caught On Camera https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-KodH0T7PFg
- The Dangers of Nuclear Weapons https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k8WOYUiawkg
- A Time-Lapse Map of Every Nuclear Explosion Since 1945 - by Isao Hashimoto https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LLCF7vPanrY
- Nuclear Explosion Power Comparison https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JFiBXFFzT5c
- What If Earth Lost Power for 7 Days? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2FyjYsgvFM4
- How Long Would Society Last During a Total Grid Collapse? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_OpC4fH3mEk

Lecture 2:

Lecture schedule:

- security risk management, including:

- 4 steps of risk assessment
- ISO 27001
- Risk Matrix - risk acceptability and remedial actions, risk management plans
  - Global Conflict Risk Index
  - Historical conflict data from 1990-2021
  - Conflict prevention
  - Consequences of the war in Ukraine
  - Risk assessment for climate change
  - Evolution of greenhouse gas emissions since 1990
  - Impact of climate change on the global economy
  - Risk assessment for cybersecurity
  - Impact of cyberattacks on the global economy
  - Risk assessment in the case of health security
  - List of diseases by death toll
  - Annual number of victims by disease mortality

The lecture was supplemented with audiovisual documents (expert discussions, media coverage):

- How the China-Taiwan conflict could be devastating for the global economy | Business Beyond Adres https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jVsBKkcCGDs
- Understanding the War in Ukraine (13) - The Economy with George Papaconstantinou https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VrqSjmHtmnM
- The Global Economic Impact of Climate Change https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GHACDpba6Nk
- Coronavirus: impact on Global Economy - BBC News https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9nrZwjcjS1A
- Disease, Society, and the Economy https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GIQQHCdDtJY
- The Impact of Infectious Diseases on the Economy -- Sarah Shewayish, MD https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N4-agUGqf0I
- The real cost of data breaches and cyberattacks https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uuDTCMVju88

- Experts in AI warn the new technology poses a threat to humanity
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n1MNhVaBoN4
- Artificial intelligence: Experts warn of AI extinction threat to humans
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LCOK9nO_Dys
- AI and the future of humanity | Yuval Noah Harari at the Frontiers Forum
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LWiM-LuRe6w

Lecture 3:

Lecture schedule:
- Turmoil in the world economy. Populism, radicalism, extremist social movements
- Populism - definitions and examples
- Radicalism and extremism - definitions and examples
- Radicalism and terrorism - definitions, differences, similarities
- Countering radicalism movements
- Terrorist content on the Internet - examples
- Protection of fundamental rights
- European networks against violence and acts of extremism
- Internal security and migration - European border management
- Data on the number of migrants in the European Union
- World data on the number of refugees
- Human trafficking
- Smart Cities - Positive perception of security by citizens in public space
- summary of the lecture series.

The lecture was supplemented with audiovisual documents (expert discussions, media coverage):

Populism, radicalism, extremism:
- Populism: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YkM2vSHoKYc
- The rise of modern populism: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uMNwUh0X5eI
- Radicalization, recruitment and domestic terrorismL An expert's perspective:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1AZNjMrFnPk

- Terrorism: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4Ph536eGzbA
- Explainer: What causes extremism: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uX-AOi8kp2U
- Inside the mind of a former radical jihadist https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zwpiI18TBdE

Illegal migrations:

- 15 Minutes Series | Illegal Immigration | Internal Security | UPSC | Current Affairs | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvAmsPm2Cr8
- Migration in Europe and Human Security: A Challenge to Solidarity https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_mw4cWfF3eo
- Homeland Security head responds to challenges of illegal immigration at border https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FR_qGutOb7k
- Crisis at the Border | Faith Nation May 10, 2023 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ujws0zWh2RQ

Smart cities:

- Internet of things = New York https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dmye6_43XAQ
- Smart London - Imagining the Future City: London 2062 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VPwEBTBcLU
- Moving to a Smart City: The Future is HERE! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kBd8MwUO-L0

Evaluation/Passing the lecture

For each of the lectures on the puw.wspa.pl platform, students were provided with a test (3 in total), with a total of 100 points.

According to the records of the subject card, the lecture was considered passed after obtaining min. 61 points in total from 3 tests, where:

    - for a satisfactory grade in the range of 61-75 points

    - for a good grade in the range of 76-90 points

    - for a very good grade - a score range of 91 points and more.

Test questions:

True-False questions (1 point per correct answer):

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership.

Agenda 21 was claimed in 2002 in Paris

The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Australia in 2022

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, Member States adopted the outcome document "The Future We Want" in which they decided, inter alia, to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs to build upon the MDGs and to establish the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

Paris Agreement on Climate Change was claimed at January 1990.

Peace, Justice and strong institution it's firs Global Development Goal of United Nations

Risks can be classified according to their estimated likelihood (probability) and potential severity of harm (impact)

The Global Conflict Risk Index (GCRI) expresses the statistical risk of violent conflict in a given country in the coming 1-4 years and is exclusively based on quantitative indicators from open sources. The GCRI covers 22 variables in 6 dimensions (social, economic, security, political,

geographical/environmental, demographic) reflecting structural conditions correlated to the occurrence of violent conflict.

As of November 2022, there are over 18 million refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe

In the Middle East, the war in Ukraine has sent prices of wheat and fuel spiralling

Data from the Copernicus Climate Change Service shows that 2022 was the coldest summer and second coldest year on record.

Global cybercrime damage cost in 2021 was estimated for 190 000 $ every second.

One choice questions (1 point per correct answer):

abbreviation ALARP means:
   a. as far as possible
   b. a level that is as low as is reasonably practicable
   c. as soon as possible

One choice questions (2 points per correct answer):

Ketherina was the most famous:
   a. Hurricane struck New Orleans on Aug. 29, 2005
   b. A 7.5 magnitude earthquake struck the Indonesian island of Sulawesi on Sept. 28, 2018, resulting in a 1.5 metre (4.9 ft)-high tsunami and killing more than 4,300 people
   c. nuclear factory, which was blowed in 1957
   d. plane which was hijacked in 2010
   e. a volcano in Haiti that erupted on January 13, 2010

In 2020 alone, COVID-19 was the cause of death ....
   a. more than 30 milion people
   b. 1,2 milion people
   c. 1 813 188 people
   d. more than 3 milion people

Multiple choice questions (5 points per correct answer):

Within the Global Development Goal of Peace, Justice and Strong Insttutions, we can find few subgoals, they are:
   a. Combat organized crime
   b. protect children from abuse
   c. reduce violence everywhere
   d. strenghten the participation in global governance
   e. substantially reduce corruption and bribery

Matching Answer Questions (4 points per correct answer)

Adjust steps of successful risk assessment in correct order

1	Assesment
2	Mitigation
3	Identification
4	Prevention

There are several options to treat each identified risk

Take actions that negate the chance of the risk happening. For example, cease working with high-risk vendors. This strategy involves a conscious decision on the part of the organisation to avoid completely a particular risk by discontinuing the operation producing the risk	Avoid the risk
Share the risk with a third party, such as through buying an insurance policy	Transfer the risk
Accept the risk if it falls within established risk acceptance criteria or if the cost of mitigating it would be higher than the potential for damage	Modify the risk
Apply security controls to reduce the probability of occurrence and the potential for damage. For example, implement a firewall or endpoint detection and response solution.	Retain the risk

The first two tests were aimed at consolidating the information from the lecture, so the students were given the opportunity to take the test three times.

For tests 1 and 2, they could get a maximum of 75 points

The last, third, summary test consisted of selected questions from tests 1 and 2. The final test was aimed at checking students' knowledge, hence it was possible to take the test once (without the possibility of improvement).

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n) Kissinger H., Porządek światowy, Wyd. Czarne, Wrocław 2017

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Cataclysms/natural disasters:
- 10 DEADLIEST Natural Disasters of All Time https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gazRCK0Oeno
- 10 Most DANGEROUS Natural Disasters! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zMm0yU8Z37M
- 15 Most Dangerous Natural Phenomena In The World https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eWk3ZSTV5xM
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- 10 Cataclysms That Could End Humanity https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i0-Zotus3n4

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- Biggest Container Ship Accidents in 21st Century https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PQxXDQ9LdbQ
- 10 Infamous Real-Life Train Disasters https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kFRmzqlGJJU
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- The Dangers of Nuclear Weapons https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k8WOYUiawkg
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- What If Earth Lost Power for 7 Days? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2FyjYsgvFM4
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- 15 Minutes Series | Illegal Immigration | Internal Security | UPSC | Current Affairs |
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvAmsPm2Cr8
- Migration in Europe and Human Security: A Challenge to Solidarity
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