

International Security in the Modern World

Society faces many significant challenges in terms of international security. If we think about some of the pivotal global issues of recent times (such as terrorism or energy security) it is immediately apparent how inter-linked and interdependent countries are in the modern world.

The International Security in the Modern World program is designed to give students an understanding of some of the fundamental international security issues and their implications for Europe and the world. The course has three core areas which create three unique modules – the first one being energy security, especially in the context of Euroasia; the second area of interests are the conflicts over religion and nationalism, and given its global impact a special attention will be paid to the Middle East; the third module deals with the organized crime, corruption and state failures which brought into European reality especially the fall of the Iron Curtain.

This intensive and dynamic program will involve academic classes, active group work, guest presentations and visits.

In addition to in-class lectures and discussions, film and cultural nights are integral to the program along with field trips aimed at looking at these issues on-the-ground. The venue of the program – Central and Eastern Europe – has been over the course of recent history one of the world's key regions in relation to security and has therefore number of interesting sites to offer. This region was one of the most unstable throughout the 20th Century and has seen some of the most testing conflicts of history: the World Wars began there, the Cold War was played out across its States and modern conflicts in the Western Balkans and Caucasus have taken place on its doorstep. Taught in the Czech Republic, the program is ideally located for students to be able to gain a regional perspective on both the historical and modern aspects of international security.

The participants of this course will:

- Come to understand the implications these threats have for European and other countries
- Critically analyse the international organisations (such as the UN and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe) that deal with these issues, and
- Consider how Europe and the world has responded to these issues so far and the international responses that might be required in future for these and future global threats

Course Dates: 1 July – 21 July 2012

Credit Value: 8 ECTS – Students will receive an official Transcript of Records provided they submit on time a written work after the Summer School.

Instructors

Vera Stojarova, Dept. of Political Science, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University
Zdenek Kriz, Dept. of International Relations and European Studies, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University

Module 1: Introduction to the conceptualization of security

Instructor: Věra Stojarová

Day 1

- Strategic Studies and International Relations. Security for whom? Arnold Wolfers. David Baldwin.
- Conceptualisation of security after the WWII. Realism. Neorealism. Kenneth Waltz, Hans J. Morgenthau. John Herz.
- Liberal alternatives. Theory of complex mutual interdependency.
- Copenhagen school

Day 2

- Conflict Management – Council of Europe UN simulation
- Case study Balkan

Module 2: Security Architecture, NATO, EU, OSCE and other security structures in Europe

Instructor: Zdeněk Kříž

Module 3: Energy security in Europe and the Eurasian area

Instructor: Petra Kuchynkova

The module will focus primarily on the concept of energy security in the European and Euroasian context. The main emphasis will be put on EU and Russian energy policy and the related problems.

First, the module will aim to introduce the concept of energy security from the perspective of the main paradigms of the theory of international relations: liberal perspective (the main emphasis is on the economic aspects of energy security both for the producers and the consumers) and realistic perspective (this perspective puts more emphasis on the strategic and geopolitical aspects of energy policy, role of the energy policy as an instrument for the foreign policy etc.). Also the environmental aspects of energy policy and energy security will be mentioned.

Second, the concept and the topic of energy security will be presented in more details in particular geopolitical contexts (especially EU, Russia, South Caucasus, Central Asia and the Caspian region, China and the South-East Asia).

Structure of the module:

- **Energy security** – What does it mean at the beginning of the 21st century? Liberal perspective, strategic perspective, environmental dimension.
Gal Luft, Anne Korin: Energy Security Challenges for the 21st Century, pp 334-349
Daniel Yergin: Ensuring Energy Security, Foreign Affairs, Mar/Apr 2006.
- **EU energy policy** – Does any “EU energy policy” exist or not? Why? Internal dimension – Legislation (EU internal energy market, climate-energy package; energy efficiency). External dimension – EU dependency on external energy resources (pipelines – oil and gas infrastructure, policy of diversification – EU and its main oil and gas suppliers). Nuclear energy – perspective for the future or an impasse?

Arianna Checchi, Arno Behrens, Christian Egenhofer: Long-Term Energy Security Risks fro Europe: A Sector-Specific Approach, Centre for European Policy Studies, No. 309/January 2009.

- **Russian energy policy** – Main actors of Russian energy policy and special features of the energy business in Russia (with the emphasis on oil and gas sector). The role of energy policy in Russian external policy: Europe as the main customer; China as a future customer? The interests of Russian energy business in the other parts of the world (South-East Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East)

Stanislav, L. Tkachenko: Actors in Russia's Energy Policy towards the EU, in: Pami Aalto (ed): The EU-Russian Energy Dialogue, Ashgate, Surrey, pp: 163 – 192.

Stacy Closson: Russia's key customer: Europe, in: Perovic, Orttung, Wenger: Russian Energy Power and Foreign Relations, Implications for conflict and cooperation, London: Routledge, pp.: 89 – 104.

Nina Poussenkova: Russia's future customers: Asia and beyond, in: Perovic, Orttung, Wenger: Russian Energy Power and Foreign Relations, Implications for conflict and cooperation, London: Routledge, pp.: 132 – 153.

- **Caspian region, Central Asia and the South Caucasus** as the main clashing points for the interests of energy resources consumers and producers in the Eurasian area (Russia, China, EU, USA)

Julia Nanay: Russia's role in the Eurasian enrgy market. Seeking control in the face of growing challenges, in: Perovic, Orttung, Wenger: Russian Energy Power and Foreign Relations, Implications for conflict and cooperation, London: Routledge, pp.: 109 – 129.

Kalyuzhnova, Yelena. 2008: „Economics of the Caspian Oil and Gas Wealth. Companies, Governments, Policies.“ New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp.: 7-43.

Module 4: “Middle Eastern Threat” to the European security

Instructor: Marek Cejka

Structure of the module:

1. Introduction – Middle East , Western World/Europe and radicalism – Basic terms, the Middle Eastern conflicts, Jews-Christians-Muslims in History

Compulsory sources:

- rabbi Rosen: [Jewish-Muslim Relations](#) (printable)
- [Christianity in the Middle East](#) (printable)
- [Halakhah – Jewish law](#) (printable)
- [Sharia – Islamic Law](#) (printable)

2. European influence, Arab Nationalism and Islamism in the Middle East – Impact of Western Influence and Western ideologies in the Middle East. Varieties of Arab nationalism, typology of Islamism.

Compulsory sources:

- M. Kramer: [Arab Nationalism](#) (printable)
- M. Kramer: [Fundamentalist Islam](#) (printable)

Recommended sources:

- [Ottomans in W.W. 1](#)
- [Lawrence of Arabia](#)
- [Alois Musil](#)
- B. Lewis: [Islamic republic](#)
- BBC: [Islam in Europe](#)

3. Israeli-Palestinian Conflict – European origins of Zionism, origins of conflict, clash between Zionism and Palestinian Arab nationalism and the development since 1948

Compulsory sources:

- BBC: [History of the Conflict](#)
- [UNRWA an Palestinian Refugees](#)
- [B'Tselem: Attacks on Israeli Civilians by Palestinians](#)
- Wall Street Journal: [How Israel Helped to Spawn Hamas](#) (printable)

Recommended sources:

- [Interview with rabbi from Jewish settlement](#)

4. Contemporary political radicalism and terrorism – Development since WW2. Global terror networks and Western World

Compulsory sources:

- Guardian: [Arab spring: an interactive timeline of Middle East protest](#)
- Analysis: [The Changing Security Situation in Maghreb](#)
- BBC: [Egypt's Revolution](#)
- BBC: [Bin Laden Killed](#)
- PEW: [Bin Laden Largely Discredited Among Public in Recent Years](#) (printable)

Recommended sources:

- BBC: [Al-Qaeda](#)
- BBC: [In Depth – The Struggle for Iraq](#)

Module 5: Towards the new forms of organized crime in 21st century

Instructor: Petr Kupka

This module concentrates on security threats linked with the fall of the Soviet Empire. Birth of new independent states brought forward number of political, socio-economical and international problems, many of them jeopardizing international security. Most of the new states were born as inherent weak states bound to fail (Tajikistan, Georgia). Weakness of the state powers, lost or lack the control over security, led in several of these states to explosion of the armed conflicts. A few reasons and causes can be identified, such as boundaries of new independent states not respecting natural (indigenous) demographic borders accelerated ethnic or religion conflicts. This was sometime a result of this conflicts state failure, in other cases it was conversely – incidentally interdependence between conflict and state failure and mutual nexus is a big question in security research. Some new states were saved of armed conflicts, but every post-communist state has seen a huge growth of organized crime. States in conflict made heaven for “hard organized crime” like drug and arms trafficking or cruel extortions gangs, because the post-communist societies were largely tolerant to the violence. Some states, such as the Russian Federation, but also the Czech Republic or Hungary, produced economically oriented organized crime. Scale armed conflict – state failures and organized crime in all of their forms create serious threats for the international security and it is the aim of this module to shed light on these issues especially in the Post-Soviet (or Post-Communist) area.

Structure of the module:

- **Organized crime – definitions, concepts, theories and types**

von Lampe, K. (2006): *The Interdisciplinary Dimensions of the Study of Organized Crime*, Trends in Organized Crime 9(3), 2006, p. 77-95.

von Lampe, K. (2003): *Criminally exploitable ties: A network approach to organised crime*, in Viano, E. C. – Magallanes, J. – Bridel, L. (2003): *Transnational organised crime: Myth, Power and Profit*, Durham: Carolina Academic Press, p. 9-22.

Galeotti, M. (2006): *The Criminalisation of Russian State Security*, Global Crime, 7 (3-4), p. 149 – 175.

Galeotti, M. (2004): *The Russian ‘Mafiya’: Consolidation and Globalisation*, Global Crime, 6 (1), February 2004, p. 54–69.

- **Organised crime in the Balkans – spill-over effect of regional security threats**

Sörensen, J. S. (2006): *The Shadow Economy, War and State Building: Social Transformation and Re-stratification in an Illiberal Economy (Serbia and Kosovo)*, Journal of Contemporary European Studies, 14 (3), 2006, p. 317–351

- **Organized Crime in East Central Europe – case study**

Hignett, K. (2004): *Organised Crime in East Central Europe: The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland*, Global Crime, 6 (1), 2004, p. 70-83

Bogusz, B. – King, M. (2006): *Controlling drug trafficking in Central Europe: The impact of EU policies in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Lithuania*, in Edwards, A. – Gill, P. (2006): *Transnational organized crime*, London: Routledge

Module 6: Political Violence and Terrorism in Europe

Instructor: Miroslav Mares

1. Definition and typology of political violence and terrorism

Backes, U. (2007): Meaning and Forms of Political Extremism, *Central European Political Science Review*, Vol. IX, No. 4, pp. 242-262 <http://www.cepsr.com/clanek.php?ID=316>
Strmiska, M. (2000): Political Radicalism, Subversion and Terrorist Violence in Democratic Systems. *Central European Political Science Review*, Vol. II, No. 3
<http://www.cepsr.com/clanek.php?ID=118>

2. Islamist violence and terrorism in Europe

Bötticher, Astrid (2008): Islamophobia? The German Discussion about Islamophobia. *Central European Political Science Review*, Vol. XI, No. 2-3,
<http://www.cepsr.com/clanek.php?ID=372>
Van Buuren, Martin (2005): Threat of Islamic Terrorism in the Netherlands. *Rexter*, Vol. III, No. 4, pp. <http://www.rexter.cz/threat-of-islamic-terrorism-in-the-netherlands/2005/11/01/>

3. Other forms of political violence and terrorism in Europe

Strmiska, M. (2001): Identitary Polarisation, Violence and Terror: A Study on Ethnic Terrorism. *Středoevropské politické studie*, Vol. III, Nr. 3,
<http://www.cepsr.com/clanek.php?ID=69>
Mareš, M. (2007): Extreme Left Terrorism in Contemporary Europe: from “Communist Combatant Parties” to Militant Campaigns? *Central European Political Science Review*, Vol. XI, No. 4, pp. 294-314 <http://www.cepsr.com/dwnld/maresx20040404.pdf>

4. Countering political violence and terrorism in Europe

Keohane, D. (2005): *The EU and counter-terrorism*. London: Centre for European Reform.
http://www.cer.org.uk/pdf/wp629_terrorism_counter_keohane.pdf
Mudde, C. (2003): Liberal Democracies and the Extremist Challenges of the Early 21st Century. *Extremismus.com*. <http://www.extremismus.com/texte/demo2.htm>