

**The Changing International Security Landscape
Summary workshop, Aug. 27th 2015
European Council on Foreign Relations**

What are the drivers of the future security landscape of 2030? What drivers are particular to Europe or of particular impact for Europea?

Group 1 : Erik Berglöf, Ian Bond, Susi Dennison, Jonathan Eyal, Terry Heyman, Daniel Levy

In group 1, participants agreed that the future Europe's relationships with Russia and the Middle East will play an important role in shaping future security landscapes. Whether or not Russia and Europe repair their relationship will have great influence on European security and defence arrangements. Similarly, the aftermath of today's turmoil in the Middle East will impact Europe in multiple ways – for example, the migration influx to Europe from the Middle East could continue and contribute to domestic unrest. Related are the questions of integration versus multiculturalism, and the risks of terrorist activities occurring on European soil. Participants also discussed the issue of oil and oil prices, and what influence prices might have over the stability of oil producing states. A separate concern was whether new technologies could eventually replace oil in the future.

A larger discussion centred on public disengagement with the political system as a security risk. With populist movements and separatist movements gaining ground across Europe, can the nation state reinvent authority? If the nation-state is weakened, how will governments deliver security in the future?

Also discussed were factors of domestic unrest, including unemployed youth. The main disagreement in the group was on how important Russia is for Europe. It was argued that for Southern Europe, the main drivers of future security landscapes are the Middle East and migration, rather than the European relationship with Russia.

Related to domestic unrest was the question of unemployed youth, both at home in Europe and abroad. On the one hand, the austerity argument of 2008-2015 in Europe will have lasting impact on the economic engagement of youth in the future. On the other hand, unemployed youth arriving in Europe from other abroad will pose important challenges to social cohesion.

Group 2: Julien Barnes-Dacy, Anthony Dworkin, Mark Leonard, Nicola Reindorp, Nick Witney
What are the drivers of the future security landscape for Europe?

Group 2 expected a general decline of the system of global governance and international law, and Europe's role therein, noting that Europeans would likely invest less in managing security crises across the globe. Instead, their disengagement from global affairs would lead Europe to rely on other actors, such as the African Union, for action in conflicts or security crises abroad. An example proposed was R2P, which was deemed unlikely to provoke military action in future.

Religion and identity politics, inequality between and amongst states were identified as important drivers of the future security landscape.

The group also debated the potential decline of Western governments and the Westphalian nation state. The rise of popular movements via ICT was discussed as a disruptive force for traditional political systems based on representative power and periodic elections. Bottom-up citizen engagement was deemed to be a potential eroding force for modern government systems, which lacking strong mandates, would in turn have greater difficulties delivering on public goods and security for their citizens.

The rise of non-state actors was considered an additional factor of decline in the Westphalian. At the same time, multilateral institutions have lost relevance as different countries have taken to using their functions à la carte.

The impact of the environment on international and European security was also highlighted. While increasing extreme weather events have captured the attention of European publics, other effects of climate change are likely to drive increasing migration flows to Europe. Population growth globally will also put pressure on security arrangements.

In the final discussion, the concept of national sovereignty was discussed. It seems like after years of interfering with sovereignty in other countries, in a more uncertain world the Western powers are trying to go back to a Westphalian system of states.

(For a full breakdown of the drivers identified in the workshop, see pages 3&4).

| Category | Driver |
|---------------|--|
| Political | Re-establishing the legitimacy or authority of the nation-state |
| Political | Russia's reintegration into Europe |
| Political | Internal unrest waxing or waning -- independence movements? |
| Political | Separatist movements leaving national political systems in paralysis; decision-making becomes more local |
| Political | What kind of Middle East emerges from the turmoil and how Europe relates to it |
| Social | Integration vs. Multiculturalism: how to define the citizen's duties to the State |
| Political | Defence expenditure may not increase -- though peace dividend has gone |
| Economic | Oil: will demand be constant? What will this do to oil rich states and their military capacity? |
| Social | Unemployed youth -- will they cause more tension in society? |
| Economic | Expectations of businesses to participate in government measures such as sanctions, links to privacy |
| Legal | Continued erosion of UN authority |
| Legal | Terrorism within EU borders |
| Technology | Technological advances affecting employment requirements -- not enough low-skilled jobs for the population |
| Technology | Autonomous technology |
| Technology | New technologies for energy extraction -- will there be a need for oil? |
| Environmental | Increasing resource scarcity -- pressure on food and water |
| Environmental | Increase in natural catastrophes -- impact on migration |
| Political | Terror attacks |
| Political | Transformation into security states |
| Political | Bottom-up politics challenging the established political democracies |
| Political | Populism |
| Political | Revolt against the elites |
| Political | Growing capacity of non-state groups |
| Social | Identity politics |
| Social | Religion |
| Social | Religions and sectarian mobilisation |
| Political | Decline of stable, organized political forces |
| Political | Fragmentation of the state - - decline in its effectiveness |
| Political | rise of regional organizations |
| Political | Rise of regional organizations |
| Political | Death of democracy? Governments not empowered to make big decision |
| Social | Equality dethrones growth |
| Social | Growth of cities |
| Social | Youth -- how to deal with the expectations of youth as they become the new middle class? |
| Social | Political demography of emerging economies |
| Social | Africa's population explosion |
| Social | Public perceptions |
| Social | Civil society campaigning -- growing on and off-line movements |
| Technology | Vulnerability of cyber systems |
| Technology | Homogenization of communities through ICT |
| Technology | Empowerment of minorities in political life through ICT platforms |
| Technology | ICT leading to individualism and breakdown of familiar aspects of communities |

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|---------------|---|
| Technology | Renewable efficiency storage e-mobility |
| Technology | Eternal life (for the very rich) |
| Technology | Nuclear fusion |
| Technology | More energy efficiency, destabilizing some countries |
| Technology | Cyber war |
| Economic | Economic standards of emerging middle class |
| Economic | Lost Generations in Europe and MENA |
| Economic | Rise of sanctions |
| Economic | Low oil prices |
| Economic | Collapse of the european welfare state |
| Economic | Inequality |
| Economic | Rising inequality |
| Economic | Growing inequality |
| Environmental | 2 degree warmer world -- destruction of old markets and creation of new ones |
| Environmental | Climate disruption and resource-shortages leading to conflicts |
| Environmental | Extreme weather events -- driving changing views on the environment |
| Environmental | Extreme weather events |
| Environmental | water scarcity leading to more people under pressure, some places wiped off the map |
| Legal | 24/7 citizen law-making |
| Legal | Hollowing out of the international system |
| Legal | 2030 energy and climate targets |
| Legal | New rules for transnational conflicts |
| Legal | trade agreements |