

# Global Non-Traditional Security Observation



Center For  
International Security  
**SAINT-PIERRE**  
圣皮耶国际安全中心



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# Editor's Note

*During early eras, security threats were mainly traditional, but in the contemporary world, non-traditional security threats gained tremendous importance. There are many countries which are facing NTS threats in various aspects. NTS threats are diverse and interconnected which cannot be tackled by any single strategy, country, government or organization. It definitely needs a collective mechanism. This issue highlights the most trending NTS nontraditional security issues.*

*In the academic field, a recent study published in Nature found that 218 of the 375 infectious diseases that have impacted humanity have been exacerbated by climate hazards intensified by greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the study highlighted that there are over 1,000 pathways in which climatic hazards can lead to disease outbreaks, which powerfully demonstrates the inextricable relationship between climate change and health security.*

*The other academic study published in 'Sustainability: Science, Practice and Policy' which argues that sustainability studies should not be separated from nontraditional issues. It concludes by noting that the lack of integrated linkages between NTS and sustainability creates obstacles for sustainable development, and nontraditional sources of insecurity pose a serious threat to the development prospects of any country.*

*Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has also shown concerns on NTS issues. During the recent meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO, President Xi Jinping said SCO should continue to carry out joint anti-terrorism exercises, crack down hard on terrorism, separatism and extremism, drug trafficking as well as cyber and transnational organized crimes; and we should effectively meet the challenges in data security, biosecurity, outer space security and other non-traditional security domains.*

*Climate change is affecting every country on every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives. Pakistan is also encountering one of the major catastrophic occurrences in the present day history. The colossal floods, along with the glacier melt, have prompted 33% of the nation to submerge underwater, with more than a million individuals being displaced along with a loss of above 43 billion.*

*I hope you will remain in touch with Chinese Views on Non-Traditional Security. As promised, we keep you engaged through the latest updates and dynamics of non-traditional security.*

Oct.15th, 2022



# Think-tank Tracking

**African Governments and their international partners need to boost Africa's resilience to the food insecurity caused by the Ukraine war**

## **Resource security: Food Security**

*By Craig Moffat, Political Advisor for the Pretoria Regional Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Head of Programme at Good Governance Africa.*

The ongoing Russian-Ukraine war has already impacted on the next harvest, leading to a ripple effect on global food security, most likely for several years. Countries like most in African that rely heavily on food imports should brace themselves for a challenging prospect. Short term speaking, African governments should remove the impediment to access to markets, provide farmers with necessary planting tools to ensure production, stabilize price fluctuations at market and keep on protecting the unique biodiversity in Africa. In the long term, food security in African should be addressed with joint effort. Continental associations like RECs should seek to boost cross-border trade for agriculture and food, strengthen supply chain and broaden the market. Climate resilience should also be taken into serious consideration as climate change is a major threat to the future of Africa. Climate-resilient technologies are in desperate need and therefore must be developed to address the issue. Modified crop varieties, promotion of local substitute crop, and multidimensional inclusion are also crucial to safeguard African food security in the long run. This article identifies the challenging future of African food security, warning that preparations should be in place. Suggestions from three dimensions are made: short-termed, long-termed, and African partner-oriented.

*Source:*

*African Governments and their international partners need to boost Africa's resilience to the food insecurity caused by the Ukraine war | ACCORD ([accord.org](http://accord.org))*

# Reform of the electricity market will not solve the EU's energy crisis

## Resource security: Energy Security

*By Christian Egenhofer and Edoardo Righetti*

*Christian Egenhofer: Associate Senior Research Fellow within the CEPS Energy, Resources and Climate Change Unit, Visiting Professor at the Paris School of International Affairs (PSIA) at SciencesPo in Paris and the College of Europe, Natolin/Poland.*

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The European Commission recently has been advocating that the design of the EU's electricity market needs urgent reform to cope with the energy crisis. The functioning of the EU's electricity market is similar to other electricity markets around the world. It is the marginal producers who set the price. The renewable resources are the first to be used. If demand increases, coal and gas will come into use, in such an occasion costs depend particularly on global pricing. Under normal circumstances, gas usually covers the peaks, but now that gas prices have soared many fold, electricity wholesale prices have also exploded through the "contagion effect". Radical proposals about putting a cap on gas prices have been brought up and discussed within the member states, but there are many foreseeable concerns like negotiating an accordant price cap, compensation for generators and governmental intervention in the market. This article rebuttals the recent proposal brought up by the European Commission that the government should intervene in the energy market. The authors summarize the future concerns of government limiting the market prices and suggests that market reformation is not the primary concern now, instead the focus should be on gas prices.

*Source:*

*Attacks on Ukraine nuclear plant – what's at stake? | chathamhouse(chathamhouse.org)*

# It's time to refocus on what Biden can do on North Korean human rights.

## Cultural Security: Human Rights

*By Andrew Yeo and Roberta Cohen.*

*Andrew Yeo: Professor of politics at The Catholic University of America, senior fellow and the SK-Korea Foundation Chair in Korea Studies at Brookings Institution's Center for East Asia Policy Studies.*

*Roberta Cohen: Nonresident senior fellow in the Foreign Policy program at Brookings, specialist in human rights, humanitarian, and refugee issues, and a leading expert on internally displaced persons and on human rights conditions in North Korea.*

With the impact of a confluence of COVID-19 pandemic and Russia-Ukraine war, human rights issue in North Korea has gradually lost its momentum. However, new appointments related to North Korean human rights in the UN and the South Korean government and the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the U.N. Commission of Inquiry on North Korean Human Rights could be the window for the Biden administration to step in on the matter again. Several other events may also contribute to America's intervention. Conservative party in South Korea's coming to power may raise attention to the issue again as the Yoon government has advocated a foreign policy that holds values like freedom and human rights. With the newly appointed United Nations special rapporteur on North Korean human rights and also the urgency to appoint America's own special envoy, this paper suggests that it's possible for the Biden administration to re-intervene in the North Korean human rights issue. It lists 5 possible ways to address the issue, including choice of the envoy, consistency of its intervention, the overall comprehensiveness of the policy, forming the union of stakeholders and empowering people in North Korea.

*Source:*

*It's time to refocus on what Biden can do on North Korean human rights | Brookings (brookings.edu)*



# Why refugee resettlement is a crucial part of US migration strategy?

## Social Security: Immigration Issue

*By Reva Dhingra, Brookings post-doctoral research fellow. Her research focuses on the politics of forced migration and humanitarian responses in the Middle East and other developing states.*

Refugee resettlement issue has again raised public attention as days ago two planes filled with migrants and asylum-seekers from Venezuela landed in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts (politically democratic-controlled area) instead of Boston where they were promised to be taken. Refugee resettlement work has been gradually seen as part of political stunts and the problem has been given less attention by America officials because the United States resettled only 11,411 refugees last year — the lowest number since the program began in 1980. There are three major reasons why the Biden administration should expand refugee resettlement on the other hand. First, accepting more refugees would mean acknowledging their political and social plight, admitting that they have no safe pathways without resettlement. Second, it would prevent anti-democratic regimes from threatening political or economic concessions like the actions of Belarus and Turkey toward Europe. Finally, resettlement demonstrates credibility to refugee and migrant-hosting allies that the U.S. is committed to sharing the responsibility of accepting refugees, especially along with foreign aid. This article points out the current situation that the U.S. refugee resettlement work, to which the author argues that increasing refugees resettlement would be a both necessary and clever move for America.

Source:

*Why refugee resettlement is a crucial part of US migration strategy? | Brookings (brookings.edu)*

## In Brazil, "Techno-Authoritarianism" Rears Its Head

### Technology security: Cyber Security

*By Marie Lamensch, Project coordinator at the Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies at Concordia University..*

Having released the Marco Civil Law of the Internet in 2014, Brazil was once regarded as a pioneer of digital human rights and cyber freedom until technological authoritarianism starts to push back. Brazil's current president Bolsonaro has long been known for manipulating cyberspace speeches and public information through social media and databases ever since 2018. He has attempted to create a parallel intelligence information system that would disassemble public security and intelligence operations in Brazil now. The same strategy has been noticed again in his recent electoral competition with Lula da Silva. Misinformation, hate speeches, and biased claims against Lula have been circulating around the internet, constructing a twisted image of a failed vote-counting system. This paper mainly introduces the conflict over the newly coined term "techno-authoritarianism" between Bolsonaro's attempts to manipulate the internet and counter-measures fighting for digital rights in Brazil, in order to identify a potential threat for the future of Brazil.

*Source:*

*In Brazil, "Techno-Authoritarianism" Rears Its Head | CIGI ([cigionline.org](http://cigionline.org))*

## The Time for a Global Digital Conclave Is Now

### Technology security: Cyber Security

*By Michael Den Tandt, Managing Editor of [www.CIGIonline.org](http://www.CIGIonline.org), from 2017-18 he was Canada-US Communications Advisor to the Prime Minister of Canada. From 2019-21 he was Senior Communications Advisor to the Deputy Prime Minister of Canada.*

*A shared narrative is the embodiment of a nation's core values, however, such narrative in almost every society is subject to deconstruction on account of the unsupervised development of digital technologies. The emergence of new technologies like 5G and "metaverse" is rapidly reshaping our perception of the world, which can be an enormous threat to our self-conception for AI-generated "personalities" are exactly the same as*

real humans, and “fact” is much less of an orthodoxy for everyone’s fact is theirs alone. Democracy could also be damaged if such new technologies fall into the wrong hands, for example political dictators. Another worrying phenomenon is the wild spread of disinformation on the Internet that serves political ends, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. What calls for immediate attention is the fact that a justified and unified cyber governance system has not yet been set up. This paper discusses the necessity of an “International Digital Stability Board”, and meanwhile examines how digital technology can exacerbate the spreading of disinformation and political propaganda. The author warns of some grim consequences if relevant discussions are still not initiated at this moment.

Source:

*The Time for a Global Digital Conclave Is Now | CIGI (cigionline.org)*

## Privacy—Heading for Schrems III?

### Information Security: Data Privacy

*By William Alan Reinsch, Senior Adviser and Scholl Chair in International Business.*

As the Biden administration issued an executive order to establish new procedures that comply with the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), conflicts about data privacy rise again. Currently, European Union’s GDPR sets up criteria other countries must meet in order to permit cross-border data flows. America failed to obtain such permission with two of its re-appeals rejected by the European Court of Justice. The third try appears in the newly released order which is called EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework (DPF). It intends to clarify that the U.S. information gathering activities are “necessary and proportionate” and there is an objective and independent channel—a Data Protection Review Court (DPRC) set up in the Department of Justice where individuals can seek compensation if their data has been improperly collected or used. The article points out that since it’s the European Court of Justice who has the final say, it’s hard to say how the court will decide on this, but the fact that the court is inside the Justice Department means it is not really independent. In the end, the article argues that data privacy has lost its significance in the modern world with our pursue of convenience, and any attempt to save it would be futile.

Source:

*Privacy—Heading for Schrems III? | CSIS (csis.org)*

# Gender Equity to Improve Immunization Services

## Cultural Security: Feminist Issue

*By Katherine E. Bliss and Jesse Bump .*

*Katherine E. Bliss: Senior Fellow and Director, Immunizations and Health Systems Resilience, Global Health Policy Center*

*Alicia Carbaugh: Independent Consultant, Global Health Policy Center*

Women occupy two-thirds of the health workforce worldwide—and a high percentage of the unpaid health workforce as well. Gender inequalities, including those related to training, compensation, and professional advancement, reduce opportunities for female health workers to perform their duties and develop professionally, with collateral damage to quality of care and health outcomes. An important example is that the health sector worldwide finds it beneficial to get female health workers engaged in the delivery of vaccines, however, they frequently face discrimination and security challenges that prevent them from travelling to insecure settings, which exacerbates lack of qualified staff in the health workforce more generally. This article acknowledges the fact that women in health workforce around the world are not treated equally as to salary and working condition. It is argued that vaccination and public health is of crucial importance of every society where women act as an indispensable role. Six challenges these women face are listed in respect to low social recognition, inadequate working conditions, and gender pay gaps. To these issues, the article suggests broadening data collection, combining different agencies, forming and institutionalizing long-term solutions, addressing the funding stream issue and incorporate all stakeholders into the fight.

*Source:*

*Gender Equity to Improve Immunization Services | CSIS([csis.org](https://www.csis.org))*

# ASAT weapons: A real threat to the future of Space

## Regional security: Space Security

*By Rajeswari Pillai Rajagopalan, Director of the Centre for Security, Strategy and Technology (CSST) at the Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi.*

India became the fourth country in the world to possess anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons in 2019. It has since then raised another round of debate of ASATs, stirring up questions of why countries insist on this path despite of great uncertainty and security concerns and how to end space weaponisation. In response to this concern, America has put a unilateral pause on its destructive ASAT tests while India believes that showing its ASAT capacity is critical in deterring powerful states. Controversy is thus evoked, many believe that development and demonstration of such capabilities can only endanger the region, leaving every party worse off, however, intimidation from other capable countries is also alarming. A classic security dilemma appears. As long as certain countries believe they have a legitimate security interest in obtaining an ASAT capability, others will feel the threat and find ways to justify it as well. International competition involve more countries than ever and all major space powers are depending more on space, the temptations for targeting each other's space assets are much higher. This article identifies the issue, indicates that since ASAT weapons are not deployed yet, multilateral arms control discussions are still possible, and it warns of the consequences alternatively.

*Source:*

*ASAT weapons: A real threat to the future of Space | ORF([orfonline.org](http://orfonline.org))*



# Feminist foreign policy needs an upgrade

## Cultural Security: Feminist Issue

*By Eirliani Abdul Rahman and Jesse Bump .*

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Sweden launched the concept of “Feminist Foreign Policy”(FFP) in 2014, striving to improve foreign policy by focusing on women’s perspective, challenges and the reality for them. It is dedicated to address gendered problems and responses. However, this promising approach still remain controversial. The internal and fundamental structure still needs improving, for example a consensus definition of FFP is still not formed. This article discusses the present and future of FFP, and suggests an upgraded version which would give “fair” a brand new interpretation and enhance the coherence of domestic-foreign policy. The author finds four primary flaws existing in the current FFP system. Polarization of the term “feminism” as its development starts to leave the impression of demeaning men, contradicting the original expectation of feminism movement. FFP also has not included intersectionality into consideration. FFP failed to align domestic policies with foreign ones in the feminist way. A false binary between militaristic and feminist is forged, which needs addressing. Five basic principles for a FFP 2.0 are mentioned also, promoting inclusiveness, agent engagement and overall fairness of the original version.

*Source:*

*Feminist foreign policy needs an upgrade | Chatham House ([chathamhouse.org](https://www.chathamhouse.org))*

# Frontier Research(CSSCI)

## Geographical Intervention and Institutional Embedding: the US Diplomatic Strategy for Water Security in the Asia-Pacific Region

*YU Hongyuan and LI Kunhai*

Based on geographical interest demands (offensive/defensive) and water governance level for cross-border river basins (instrumental/institutional), Water Security Diplomacy can be defined as game behavior of states and relevant actors regarding the issue of cross-border water resources security. It basically includes four different types of action: conflict-preventative, hegemony-oriented, interaction-disinterested and post-modern governance. The US diplomatic strategy for water security, being hegemony-oriented, aims at consolidating its global hegemony through governance of water around the globe. It is mainly manifested in two aspects, safeguarding its strategic interests through geographical intervention as a super power as well as maintaining the legitimacy and effectiveness of its water diplomacy through institutional embeddedness and reconstruction of the regional water governance system. The United States develops its foreign policy and strategy of water security through four diplomatic avenues, including alliance and agenda connection, coordination with major powers of water diplomacy, embedding of agenda in international organizations, and gridding partnership. Both domestic and international considerations of the US has played an important role in its promotion of water diplomacy. By virtue of water security diplomacy, the United States is able to expand its geographical interests in the Asia-Pacific region, implement the principles and norms of water governance advocated by American values, embed the water security governance system with the US at its core, and curb the voice of major regional powers, especially China, in water discourse. The ultimate goal of the US is to achieve a balanced strategic advantage in the regional security issues of water, energy and food.

*Source:*

于宏源 李坤海. 地缘性介入与制度性嵌构: 美国亚太区域水安全外交战略  
2020,38(05):58-80+158.DOI:10.14093/j.cnki.cn10-1132/d.2020.05.003

Editor: Xu Wen

# Global Data Security Governance and Action Strategies for China's Participation in the Era of Digital Economy

QUE Tianshu and WANG Ziyue

Severe data security risks are now interwoven with the complicated international situation, as a result of which countries battle for an upper hand in laying down rules as regards data security governance, giving rise to the problem of how to address global data security issues. Although international actors have realized the importance of data security governance, a unified governance framework for global data security has not been fully constructed. The current global data security governance consists merely of trade rules and other unilateral or multilateral frameworks. Hence, challenging governance problems continuously emerge at the individual, societal, economic and national security levels, which inevitably leads to different interests claims from different governance subjects as well as fragmentation of rule systems, insufficient effectiveness of mechanisms and weak governance. In the meantime, data hegemony enjoyed by a few individual countries has made it more difficult for international actors to reach a consensus on this matter. Therefore, it is absolutely imperative that global data security governance should be further underlined and strengthened by the international community. In response, China has attached greater importance to issues related to data security. However, due to its late start in the field of data governance, China still faces a series of challenges such as imperfect legislation, limited technological innovation capabilities, insufficient international cooperation and weak governance. Therefore, China needs to comprehensively and systematically analyze the major risk factors affecting data security, accurately grasp the development trend of global data security and further optimize its strategy choice in global data security governance.

Source:

阙天舒 & 王子玥 .(2022). 数字经济时代的全球数据安全治理与中国策略 . 国际安全研究 (01),130-154+158. doi:10.14093/j.cnki.cn10-1132/d.2022.01.006.

Editor: He Xiangning

# Scholars Interview Series

Séamus Grimes:

Participation of China and the US in the Global Semiconductor Value Chain



*Seamus Grimes, the internationally renowned expert in economic geography, Emeritus Professor at Whitaker Institute, National University of Ireland, has focused his research in recent years on foreign investment in Ireland and China, with an interest in topics related to economic geography, globalization, and innovation policy.*

*As one of the most deeply globalized industries, the global value chain and supply chain layout of the semiconductor industry is characterized by imbalance and asymmetry. As the largest market for semiconductor products, China has taken an important position in semiconductor production, but high value-added activities involving key inputs in the industry chain are still dominated by the United States, showing an unbalanced but interdependent development pattern between the two countries in the semiconductor industry. In recent years, geopolitical tensions and technological games between the US and China have also created uncertainty about the future of the global semiconductor industry.*

*Saint-Pierre Center for International Security (SPCIS) had an exclusive interview with Professor Seamus Grimes to discuss the semiconductor industry participation from the US and China.*

The last ten years witnessed the US' return to a reliance on industrial policy, which ironically is more in keeping with the approach taken in China. Already Morris Chang of TSMC fame has pointed out the limitations of trying to attract companies like TSMC to establish fabs in the US because of a lack of comparative advantage in terms of costs and skills. It will take some years to get such fabs up and running and even then they are likely to contribute only a small part of the overall demand for leading-edge chips. The Act will have some effect in encouraging companies like Intel and Micron, which have been hedging their bets on China to invest more in the US and reduce the dependence of the US on supply chains based in mainland China and also in Taiwan. What is likely, however, to make China's own efforts to develop greater self-reliance in semiconductors more challenging are the sanctions which have been imposed on Huawei and SMIC which prevents them from accessing critical suppliers for developing leading-edge chips. Also considering the growing geopolitical tensions over Taiwan, it is likely that this will lead to a greater bifurcation of the semiconductor value chain. In the short-term, most companies will continue to seek to benefit from the existing global value chain despite its heavy reliance on China for its market and on TSMC for its superior foundry services. Unless there is a sudden escalation in geopolitical tensions, companies will try to continue for some years exploiting what is a highly optimised value chain, and will gradually begin to reconfigure supply chains to ensure alternative options. The CHIPS and Science Act will encourage this reconfiguration, but the benefits of the existing configuration will take some years to replace. Also the cost of reconfiguring the existing val-

ue chains will be huge.

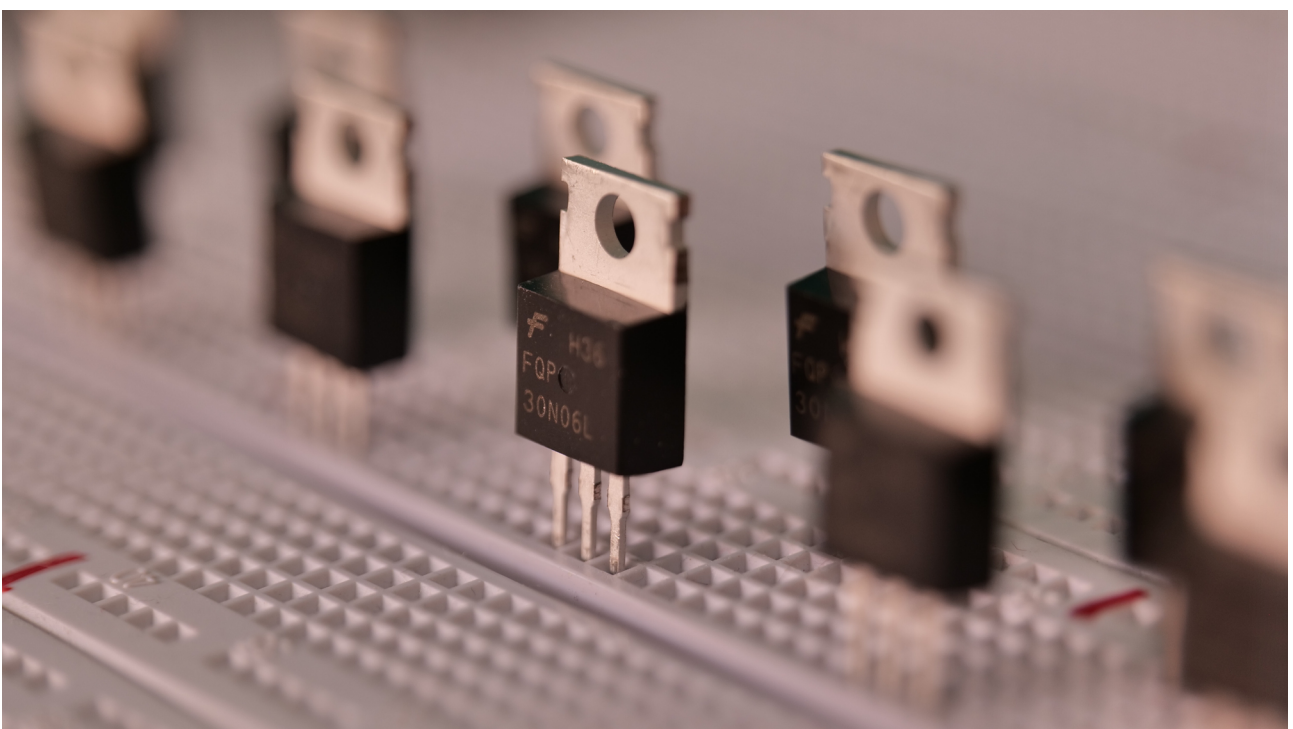
Today, the world's major high-tech companies and key suppliers are heavily embedded in the current global value chain. All of these companies have operations in China and work closely with leading Chinese electronics companies like Huawei, Lenovo, Xiaomi, Oppo and OEMs like Foxconn and Pegatron. Apple continues to be very heavily reliant on their operations in China, but work much more closely with Taiwanese companies like Foxconn and Pegatron and the input from Chinese companies, while growing, continues to be modest. The close connection between these global lead companies and their critical suppliers will continue. While their preference would be to have alternative locations such as Vietnam involved in their overall value chains, the attractions of China in terms of scale, labour force skills and overall productivity are difficult to replicate elsewhere. Radical changes to strategies will only take place if geopolitical risks rise significantly. Policymakers are keenly aware of China's interdependent and unbalanced relationship with other countries, like the United States, in technology value chains, like semiconductors. They have also recognized that their future success will depend in part on their ability to advance in China's innovation market.

The semiconductor global value chain has been developed over time to suit the needs of global companies rather than their headquarter countries. However, countries still see a key position in the value chain as a geopolitical weapon. It is clear already how the US is weaponising these choke points to constrain China's ability to progress its semiconductor sector. The US is also putting considerable pressure on South Korea, Japan and even



European countries like the Netherlands not to supply Chinese companies with critical components for developing greater self-reliance. The US is already seeking to develop an alliance among its allies to redevelop the semiconductor value chain without Chinese inputs. What these countries have to put in the balance is the real possibility of losing China's market, which would be a major problem in many cases. In the absence of a serious escalation of geopolitical tensions, companies are likely to find ways around restrictions being imposed on their business strategies. Most companies share the view that the current global value chain is the most optimised in terms of productivity and innovation and are very reluctant to be pressured into making radical changes for political reasons. They also appreciate that the current GVC allows leading US companies to have significant funding to maintain their dominant position in the upper segments of the semiconductor value chain.

Translator: Long Yixun



# Lex Oostendorp:

## Human Security — Constructing a Framework for Human-Centered Security Thoughts

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*Lex Oostendorp is currently the Chairman of the Board in the Human Security Collective (HSC) and the Advisor and Board Member of MKB Leidschendam-Voorburg. He used to study at the Royal Military Academy (Breda) and served in the Royal Netherlands Army. Lex Oostendorp's research interests focus on human security, including the definition of human security and its role in security policies and programs.*

*As a new paradigm for understanding the vulnerability of global society, human security is opposed to the traditional concept of national security, and the object of achieving security should be people. Saint-Pierre Center for International Security (SPCIS) had an exclusive interview with Lex Oostendorp.*

For HSC, human security is the practice whereby policymakers and practitioners working on issues of development, on humanitarian aid, human rights, peace building and security involve citizens in their communities and societies. They believe that the idea of Human Security with its focus on people, relationships and human rights provides an organizing frame for action. Central to their work is people and the way they experience and perceive insecurity, threats, vulnerabilities, and risks to their daily lives. The involvement of people and communities for the development of policy and programs that aim to contribute to security and safety is thus crucial. Traditional security paradigms put the onus of providing security and safety to citizens on the state and the government. This approach thus complements traditional security paradigms.

Based on the elements of trust-creation, local ownership, empowerment and collective action, they facilitate conversation between civil society, policymakers, and other actors to promote alternative/complementary approaches to current security practice. Civil society at local level that engages on security and human security issues need to sustain such dialogue to help ensure that people and communities are actively involved in policy and programs for security and safety. Civil society organizations are better placed to take on this role if they are supported by (international) networks and by government and/or state actors, and possibly private stakeholders that are responsible for security and safety related issues. These issues can cover food, health, social, economic, and physical security. HSC was founded to address security issues stemming from the impact of violent extremism and the (international and

national) policies and actions to mitigate such extremism. We have developed three program areas or pillars: 1. Inclusive and youth leadership to address the root causes of (violent) extremism and polarisation, 2. Designing and implementing development programs in conflict zones that integrate a conflict transformation lens, and 3. Mitigating the impact of counter terrorism financing measures on civil society and civic space stemming from the FATF and the EU Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism rules, as well as UN sanctions, in order to prevent suppression of civil society organizations and their derisking by financial institutions.

The growing dominance of terrorism on the global security landscape has obtained a certain impact on the mainstreaming of human security principles. Through our engagement with UN Counter Terrorism (CT), EU CT, OSCE entities, and the Financial Action Task Force, we have experienced that human rights and human security have become notions that are being addressed in these multilateral bodies/ organizations for the way they are impacted by counter terrorism (financing) measures. These organizations currently address the undue harms to the rights and security of citizens, caused by the interpretation of CT rules and measures by state entities. However, the securitisation of development and humanitarian aid stemming from the dominance of global security and global counter terrorism measures since 9/11 has caused and continues to cause harm to the work of frontline humanitarian and development workers and the communities they serve. To change this, (local) civil society active on human rights and human security needs to be able to engage with policymakers

in the security realm to ensure that citizens' voices are known, heard and respected. The mainstreaming of human security principles of which human rights is an intrinsic part still has a long way to go in the post 9/11 period, but due to the agency of civil society and their (government) supporters we can see that some strides have been made.

However, someone argues that human security is too nebulous and all-encompassing to be a meaningful paradigm for organising security policy. Lex Oostendorp believes that there may be some truth to it as human security as a notion or a paradigm encompasses topics that vary from food, water, energy, to health, social protection, work/employment, and physical security. Additionally, it can be applied to interventions in humanitarian crises caused by (violent) conflict, violent extremism, or natural disasters or both, and to interventions in less insecure or unsafe contexts. However, with regard to human security as an approach, it could say this is far from nebulous as the principle of involving people in their communities and societies in policies and programs that aim to achieve safety and security through development, humanitarian access and peace-building is applicable to any type of issue-based intervention, whether in conflict areas or areas which are more peaceful. Involving people requires an approach that is inclusive, whereby those that are often overlooked when it comes to voicing their knowledge, needs, expectations and aspirations, become active participants in addressing issues that are affecting their daily security and safety.

Translator; Zhou Lingzhan



# Researcher Column

## Imran Ali Sandano: Human Security and Nontraditional Security

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*Dr. Imran Ali Sandano is a professor at the School of International Relations, University of Sindh, Pakistan. His main research interests include international security, peace and contradiction studies, and human security. He is the author of Common Security: Non-traditional Security in Chinese Perspective and Sufism for a Peaceful Pakistan.*

*Globalization has sparked a new debate on national security, human security, and non-traditional security. Human security breaks the limited paradigm of state-centered security studies under traditional security theory and gives more value to the concept of non-traditional security. Regarding the distinction between human security and non-traditional security, the authors argue that human security represents the Western model of international security, while China and some other East and Southeast Asian countries are emphasizing non-traditional security based on the emerging issue of non-traditional security that represents a non-Western model of international security.*



Globalization to a certain extent has laid down the cover of idealism; therefore, the scope of security has been broadened, so traditional security scholarship has become more diverse as it was in the past.

The issues like environmental degradation, pandemic diseases, illegal drugs' trafficking, financial crises, natural disasters, irregular immigration, energy crises, human security problem, cybercrime, maritime piracy, terrorism, extremism and ethnic conflicts have grabbed the attention of policy makers and scholars of security studies.

This change has also opened a new debate on national security, human security, and nontraditional security. Some analysts believe that human security and nontraditional security are the parts of national security. Others believe that national security protects a state's boundaries, sovereignty, people, institutions and values. While human security is people or human centered.

A part from national security and human security, there is also wrangle between human security and nontraditional security.

The contribution of the human security is to secure, develop and merge the international security research agenda, which is expanded and includes poverty, underdevelopment, hunger and other threats to humanity as a whole.

Concept of human security described in the Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1993 set forth a comprehensive report in 1994 on Human Development.

This concept was later developed by some countries, especial attention was given to it in Canada, Norway, Japan and some other countries. The human security concept includes the whole of mankind and the human individual.

This shift has greatly expanded the types and threats of applicable security areas like, food, health, environment, population growth, the gap between economic opportunity, immigration, drug trafficking, and terrorism, eradicated through collective global efforts.

Human security broke the limited pattern of national centric security studies under traditional security doctrine and gave more worth to non-traditional security concept. Human security research is directed to the people (individuals) to determine the security of the referent object, beyond the plight of the state when its citizens may become insecure.

The traditional security establishes the referent object of security research marked the history of the transformation and regime, in order to safeguard national sovereignty and security as the core of the basic traditional security boundaries.

Human security is considered a controversial concept in the sphere of international security studies. It mainly focuses on human and national security and deals with the relationship between human security and development. It has proposed a number of different diametrical views on different regional and global platforms, from a positive perspective.

It cannot be denied that many scholars do not see any unique role of human security into

national security maintenance; and do not even see the possibility and feasibility of complementarily between human security and national security. They believe that human security studies only pay attention to individuals' security, while ignoring everything that takes it out from the sphere of international security studies.

Nontraditional security (NTS) issues have opened new fronts to tackle; it is increasingly occupying the resources and time of national and international security experts. NTS challenges are irregular, and difficult to tackle. NTS issues are diverse and interconnected which cannot be tackled by any single strategy, country, government or organization.

Nontraditional security studies build up a referent object, different from traditional security, such as gender, individual, human, and non-Western countries on varying research degrees. The national centric security studies conducted critical doctrine, in addition to human security, and individual security concerns, more attention was paid to development issues including poverty, hunger issues where low politics was involved. The postcolonial Western-centric discourse reflects the security profound and criticism.

In order to apply the security theory into such case studies where the contribution of the security concept is focused on a lot of NTS issues which are originally part of the low political sphere into the existing security frameworks, or the possible ways of NTS issues through new security issues, hence bringing the national security, social security, human security and global security integration in a framework of

same thinking.

It is hard to escape the conclusion that the global transition of the security environment has changed the nature of conflicts and threats. This change has brought new understandings of international security. The debate on human security and nontraditional security is also a part of this momentum.

I believe that there is little difference between human security and nontraditional security. The concept of human security is United Nations base, which covers a limited section of human security problems, which represents Western patterns of international security. While China and some other East and Southeast Asian countries are emphasizing on nontraditional security on the bases on new emerging NTS issues which represent non-western patterns of international security, and include a wide range of NTS issues.

Editor: Li Yongshi

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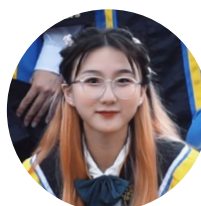
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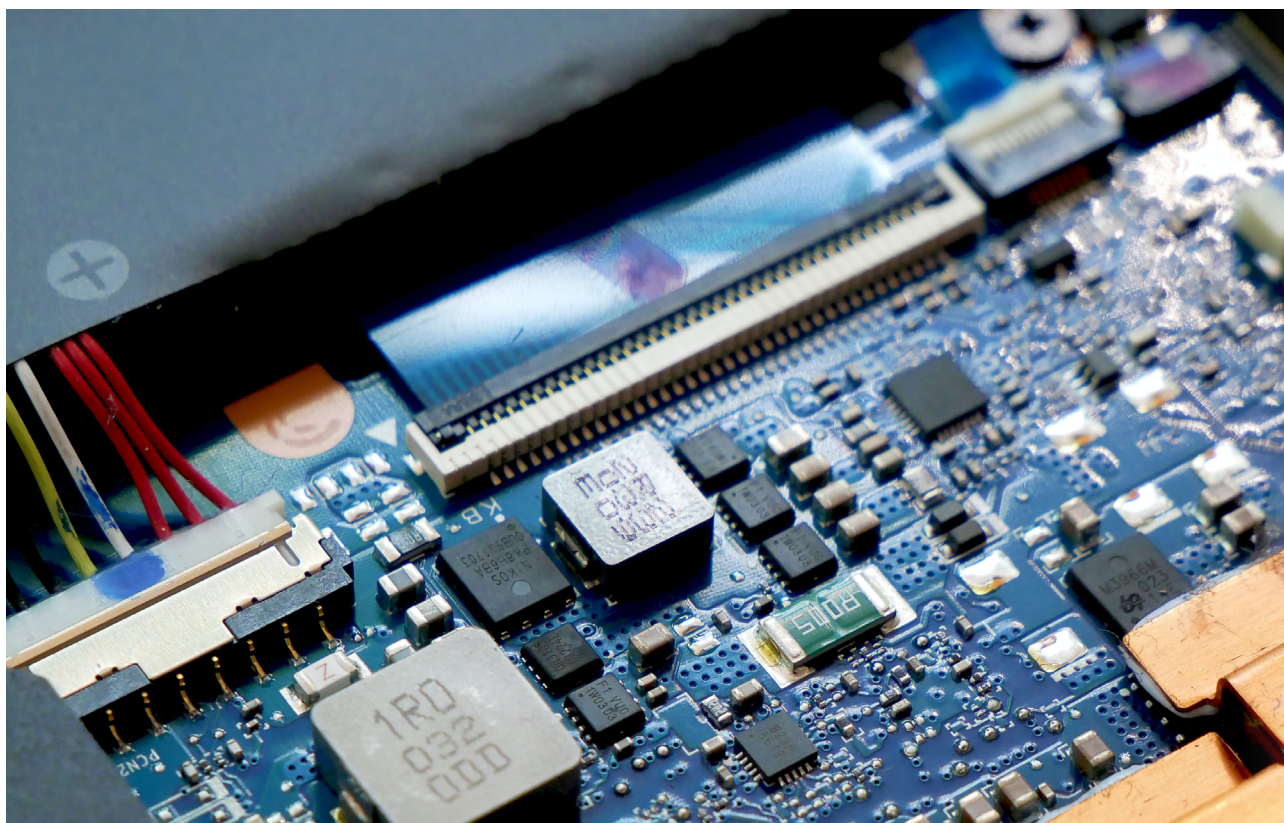
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## ***Global Non-Traditional Security Observation***

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