Security Challenges in a Globalised World

National Security Challenges

- Military
- Environment
- Resource
- Societal
- Economic Security
- Health Security
- Cyber Security

Traditional vs Non-Traditional Security Concerns

Aspect	Traditional Security Concerns	Non-Traditional Security Concerns
Nature of Threat	Country-centric, threats to state's sovereignty	Trasnational, affecting country's security
Scope and Impact	Immediate, visible, direct implications for country	Wide-ranging effects, Long-term effects on country
Approach to Addressing	Military, Diplomatic measures	Multi-faceted, international cooperation
Key Influencing Factors	Historical dynamics of the country	Interconnected systems brought about by globalisation

Aspect	Traditional Security Concerns	Non-Traditional Security Concerns
Examples	Military security	Environmental security, economic security, resource security, etc

4 Conceptual Understandings of Security Challenges

- **Tensions:** Conflicting needs and interests between country and individual
- **Tradeoffs:** Countries increase level of security-privacy/rights
- **Vulnerability:** To reduce vulnerability through enhanced security
- **Complexity:** Threats are transnational in nature

Transnational Terrorism

- Refers to the acts of violence which are **global** in terms of **aims, organisation** and **impact.**
- Involves **the use of violence to harm or generate fear** amongst victims (often civilians)
- The **use of violence** against people to achieve a political goal is **never legitimate** as the **respect for differences** in opinion/views is a core component of a healthy, thriving community.

Impacts of Transnational Terrorism - 9/11

On Country

- **Exposed national security vulnerabilities:** Terrorists can easily access information through the Internet and use it for recruitment, fund-raising, propaganda spread
- **Cost of War and Reconstruction of Nation:** Human costs and casualties of wars and conflicts
- **Social/Racial Divide:** Example: American society
- **Shakened Diplomatic Relations** with other countries

On Company

- **Economic Downturn:** Stock markets immediately nose-dived
- Almost every sector of the **economy was damaged -** airline and insurance were hit the hardest.

On Individuals

- **Loss of Innocent Lives**
- **Violation of human rights** due to increased security measures
- **Unemployment**
- **Rise of discrimination and stereotypes** against certain groups

Transnational Terrorism

- **Terrorism** is a **complex security challenge** because the threats can come from **within and beyond a country's borders.**
- **Violent extremism** is often driven by **feelings of isolation and exclusion** and by **fear and ignorance**
- Terrorists could appear to be **ordinary people** (e.g. self-radicalised individuals)

Growing Threat of Self-Radicalisation

- Terrorists grouops and radical ideologies are spreading their propaganda through social media and the Internet in order to attract recruits and supporters to their violent causes
- Self-radicalised individuals or lone wolves refer to individuals who are not members of any organised terrorist group, but have been **inspired and radicalised by extremised propaganda**, usually through what they have read on social media and the Internet.

Threats from External Forces

Transnational Terrorism

- Refers to acts of violence which are global in terms of aims, organisation and impact.

Target: Singapore

Why target Singapore?

- Singapore is a globalised city, with many foreign businesses, which are the targets for terrorists.
- Singapore is also friendly to the West

Modus Operandi

- Uses racial and religious to create fear and suspicion among Singaporeans
  - Can potentially lead to anger, hatred and conflict.
  - No unity among the people.

Tackling Transnational Terrorism

Preventive Measures: Monitoring, detection and deterrence

Deterrence against threats

- Effective border controls
  - Biometrics and surveillance to prevent movement of foreign terrorists/destructive materials
- Collaboration between countries
  - UN Security Council Resolution 1373
  - ASEAN Counter-Terrorism Workshop
  - Interpol's Fusion Task Force (FTF)
- Within Singapore
  - Total Defence
  - Vigilance by individuals (prevent self-radicalisation)

Protective Measures: Strengthening Defence/Security, Reducing Vulnerability

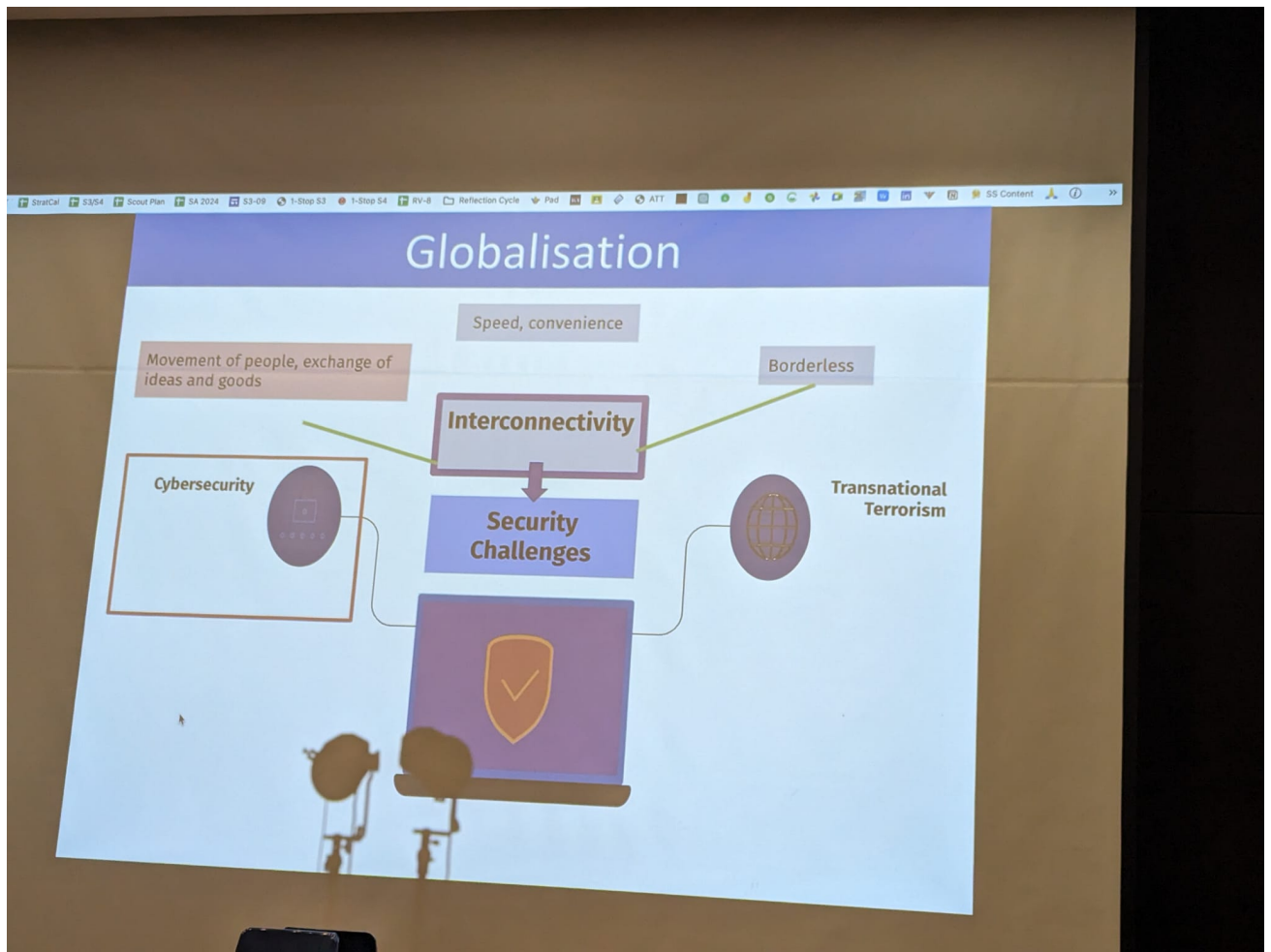### Internal Security against Threats

- Surveillance
  - E.g. Singapore Armed Forces (SAF)
  - e.g. Individual spotting suspicious articles on MRT
- Legal - detention of suspected terrorists indefinitely without trial
  - e.g. Internal Security Act (ISA)

Responsive Measures: Readiness and Speed in Response and Recovery

Being Prepared

- Test contingency plans for acts of terrorism
  - Frequent exercises held by Singapore Police Force and the Singapore Civil Defence Force.
- Enhance civilian resilience to stand united as a community and recover quickly from an incident
  - Build community trust through social harmony advocacy groups
- Collaborates with other countries to improve capabilities in responding to transnational terrorist threats
  - e.g. International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

Globalisation

Understanding Cyber Security Challenges

There are more Cyber Security Challenges today because of...

- Advancement in technology → growth of online networks
- Increase in exchange of critical and confidential data
- Ease of access to information

Areas to Focus On

Reasons

- For the cybersecurity measures

Results

- The impact of cybersecurity challenges
    - **Roles**
        - Individual
        - Company
        - Country

Vulnerabilities

The elusive nature of cyber attacks and inability to cope with challenges posed by cyber attacks.

- Greater reliance on digital information systems and connectivity
- Actors who are less familiar with digital technology becomes vulnerable

Critical information infrastructure and confidential information are at stake

- Political impact
- Economic impact
- Social impact

Country

- National security
- National reputation
- Political stability
- Diplomatic ties

Company

- Confidence and trust of stakeholders (reputation)
- Revenue
- Confidential business data/trade secrets

Individual

- Confidential information
- reputation/relationship
- monetary loss

Vigilance, resilience, and enhanced security

It is a shared responsibility and everyone has a role to play

- Country
- Company
- Individual