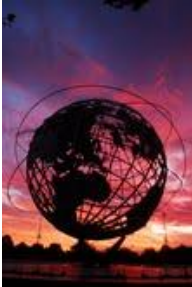


# National Security Policymaking

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## Course description

*"The art of war teaches us to rely not on the likelihood of the enemy's not coming, but on our own readiness to receive him; not on the chance of his not attacking, but rather on the fact that we have made our position unassailable."*

*Sun Tzu*

The course on *National Security Policymaking* is an elective course, taught to the Political Science and ERASMUS+ Program students at Sofia University, Bulgaria. The main objective of the course is to present the most important aspects national security and stimulate further research and discussions on the contemporary issues of security. Main principle in teaching the *"art" of national security policymaking* is to focus on the *"readiness"* and robustness of the actors to respond to uncertainties, insecurities, risks and threats; on the appropriate security strategies that would make the state *"position unassailable"* and lead to sustainable democratic development.

### *Course Rationale*

Why is national security so important in the contemporary world? What is the cost to be secure and how do the states protect their citizens, resources, territories? What tools do states use to meet the challenges of global risks? Solutions to these and other similar questions are explored within the framework of the elective course on National Security. It is both a theoretical and practical course, because in the seminars the students are encouraged to participate in group discussions, simulation games, case investigations and policy paper writing.

The course consists of two parts. The first part is an introduction into the national security theoretical framework and the main security paradigm in the international discourse. The lectures pay a special attention to the following issues: the relationship between the international relations / foreign politics and the national security, the role of defense policy, intelligence and secret services for the national security, as well as the common risks, threats and problems of national security in the 21<sup>st</sup> century such as terrorism, WMD, crime, etc. The first parts concludes with a presentation of the national security concepts and strategies of the leading global powers – USA, European Union, Great Britain, Russia and others. The lectures analyze how these concepts reflect the specific national interests of each state and how the national security goals try to meet the challenges of the global threats.

The second part of the course applies the theoretical framework to the Bulgarian security systems, within Euro-Atlantic collective security systems. The lectures analyze how Bulgarian security policy accommodates in order to meet the challenges of the current global threats and the interior security problems.

In this part there is an in depth analysis of the regional context of Bulgarian security. The course concludes with an overview of the perspectives of Bulgarian participation into the Euro-Atlantic structures.

*Lectures: 30 academic hours*

*Seminars: 30 academic hours*

### **Requirements / Assessment**

- ✓ **30% - Participation in discussions and class work /Presentation.** The students are expected to participate actively in seminar discussions after the lectures.
- ✓ **10 % -** Each student may deliver a 10-15 min. presentation and thus be given the chance to elaborate on a certain problem and express his/her own ideas.
- ✓ **60% - Final Research Paper.** Each student is expected to write a final research paper (written essay) on a certain security problem up to 8-12 standard pages. The paper should investigate an issue in the field of national security and especially on the Bulgarian national defense policy and the reform in the military sector. The students have to prove their understanding of the taught material and the theoretic concepts. The reference literature used in the essays

## **SYLLABUS**

### **I Part: General Aspects of National Security**

1. Defining the basic concepts of security.
2. Theoretical framework and aspects of security.
3. Realist, liberal and neo-liberal approaches to security.
4. Main analytical levels of security: international, regional, national
5. The essence of national security. Defining National Interests and Priorities
6. Methodology for the study of national security.
7. Security Threats and Responses in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century
8. Structure of the Security System. Actors, Powers, Norms.
9. Intelligence and Counter-intelligence Services
10. Foundations of Security Policy-Making Process.
11. General principles of security strategies. Ancient strategies.

### **II Part: Management of the National Security System.**

1. National Security Strategies. Planning, formulation and decision making.
2. The European Security Strategy.
3. The security policy of the European countries – UK, Germany
4. The National Security Strategy of USA.
5. The National Security Concept of the Russian Federation.
6. Security policies of Asian countries.
7. Framework of the Bulgarian national security. Military doctrine and national security strategy.
8. Governance of Bulgarian security sector: president, parliament, government, state agencies.
9. Bulgarian intelligence and investigation services.
10. Military aspects of Bulgarian security and defense policy.
11. Economic security of Bulgaria.
12. Information security of Bulgaria.

13. Human security and Ecologic Policy of Bulgaria.
14. Regional and International dimensions of Bulgarian security.
15. Conclusion and summary.

### **Seminars:**

1. Challenges and threats to national and international security in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
2. National interests, goals and priorities in the security policy
3. Intelligence and counter-intelligence. *Simulation game on investigation.*
4. The intelligence services of USA, Russia, China, Israel, UK, France.
5. Analysis European Security Strategy. Discussion.
6. Analysis of the security policy of the European countries. *Simulation on international negotiations.*
7. Analysis of the US National Security Strategy. *Simulation game on solving problems for the US national security.*
8. Analysis of the National Security Concept of the Russian Federation. *Simulation on Russian energy security.*
9. Analysis of the security policies of Asia-Pacific countries.
10. Geopolitical analysis of Bulgarian national security policy.
11. Defense policy and military capacities.
12. Preparation of proposals for the national security strategy.
13. Evaluation of the regional security environment.
14. Preparation for the final test.

### **Required readings**

1. Buzan, B. and Wæver. *Regions and Powers; the Structure of International Security*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2003.
2. Buzan, B. *People, States and Fear: An agenda for Analysis*, London: Lynne Rienner Publishers
3. Snow, Donald M. *National Security For a New Era: Globalization and Geopolitics*. New York: Pearson Longman, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 2007.
4. Donald M. Snow. 2003. *Cases in International Relations: Portraits of the Future* (New York: Longman).
5. Lawrence J. Korb. 2003. *A New National Security Strategy in an Age of Terrorists, Tyrants, and Weapons of Mass Destruction* (New York: Council on Foreign Relations).

### **Additional Readings**

1. Algiery, Franco, Janning J., Rumberg, D. (eds.). *Managing Security in Europe: The European Union and the Challenge of the Enlargement*. Bertelsmann Foundation Publishers, Gutersloth, 1996.
2. Brzezinski, Zbigniew. *The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and Its Geostrategic Imperatives*, Basic Books, 1997.
3. Crocker, Chester, Fen Osler Hampson and Pamela Aall (eds.), *Managing Global Chaos: Sources of and Responses to International Conflict*, Chaos, United States Institute for Peace Press, Washington D.C., 1996.
4. David Baldwin, "Security Studies and the End of the Cold War," *World Politics*, 48:1 (October 1995), 117-141.
5. Dwan, Renata and Andrew Cottey. *Framework for Security and Integration in Europe: Region-Building in South-Eastern Europe*. Report of a Workshop held in Sofia, November 8-9, 1997.
6. Gary King and Christopher Murray, "Rethinking Human Security," *Political Science Quarterly*, 116:4 (2001-02), 585.
7. Hassner, Pierre. *Change And Security in Europe. Part I: The Background*, Adelphi Papers, No54, Feb. 1968. // F. S. Larrabee (ed.), *The Volatile Powder Keg*, 1994.
8. Holsti, K.J. *The State, War, and the State of War*, 19-40.
9. Katzenstein, Peter. *The Culture of National Security*, 1996.
10. Klare, Michael T. and Chandrani, Yogesh, eds. *World Security: Challenges for a New Century*, Third Edition. St. Martin's, 1998.
11. Mary Kaldor, *New and Old Wars: Organised Violence in a Global Era* (Stanford, Cal: Standford University Press, 2001), pp. 13-30, 69-89.
12. Seventh International Workshop "Defence and Security Policy – Challenges of the New Millennium". 25-26.09.2003.
13. Stathis Kalyvas, "'New' and 'Old' Civil Wars: A Valid Distinction?" *World Politics*, 54 (October 2001),
14. Stephen Walt, "The Renaissance of Security Studies," *International Studies Quarterly*, 35 (1991), 211-239.

15. What Kind of Security? Lectures by *Philippe Delmas* et al. , UNESCO, 1998.

**Internet resources**

16. A Secure Europe in a Better World - The European Security Strategy. The Council of the European Union. Approved by the European Council held in Brussels on 12 December 2003 and drafted under the responsibilities of the EU High Representative JAVIER SOLANA. <<http://ue.eu.int>>
17. Bryden, Alan. Understanding Security Sector Reform and Reconstruction. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) <[http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/e-publications/SSR\\_yearbook2004/Chapter11\\_Bryden.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/e-publications/SSR_yearbook2004/Chapter11_Bryden.pdf)>
18. Diez Thomas and Pertti Joenniemi. Security and Political Identity in a Glocalised Era. Copenhagen Peace Research Institute. Paper for the workshop "Redefining Security", ECPR Joint Session of Workshops, Mannheim, Germany, 26-31 March, 1999. <<http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/events/jointsessions/paperarchive/mannheim/w18/Diez-Joenniemi.PDF>>
19. Nabers, Dirk. Transregional Security Cooperation after September 11, 2001 Institute of Asian Affairs, Hamburg. National Europe Centre Paper No. 18. <<http://www.anu.edu.au/NEC/nabers2.pdf>>
20. Nikolai Sokov, Russia's 2000 Military Doctrine, July 2004, <http://www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/over/doctrine.htm>
21. Nikolai Sokov, Russia's New National Security Concept: The Nuclear Angle, July 2004, <http://www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/over/concept.htm>
22. RAND Corporation <http://www.rand.org/publications/MG/MG100/>
23. Ruprecht Polenz, The EU Security Concept - Implications For NATO And The EU <http://natopa.ibicenter.net/default.asp?SHORTCUT=490>
24. Stevan Dedier. Intelligence and Security 2003-2053. National Security and the Future. Vol. 3, No3-4. November 2002. [http://www.nsf-journal.hr/issues/v3\\_n3-4/dedijer.htm](http://www.nsf-journal.hr/issues/v3_n3-4/dedijer.htm)
25. US national security strategy, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/wh/c7889.htm>
26. Yanakiev, Yantsislav. Views of the Bulgarian Public on Security, Defence and the Military. <[http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/e-publications/Pub\\_Image\\_Defence/Yanakiev.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/e-publications/Pub_Image_Defence/Yanakiev.pdf)>

**Periodicals**

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