

The Non-Traditional Security and Threats to Non-Traditional Security in Vietnam

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ABSTRACT: Threats to non-traditional security are diverse, manifesting in many areas of socio-economic life; the origins of these threats are complex, with both natural and man-made factors; can spread quickly, wide-ranging, transnational influence. Vietnam is one of the countries in the world most affected by non-traditional security issues. Over the years, the Party and State of Vietnam have had guidelines, orientations, and solutions to challenges from non-traditional security.

KEYWORDS: Security, Traditional; Non-Traditional; Threats; Vietnam.

I. INTRODUCTION

Up to now, although there have been many research works and many concepts of non-traditional security have been proposed, they all have one thing in common: Non-traditional security is not military security, but security. Integrated security, which can be indirectly caused by humans, adversely affects all areas of social life and seriously threatens human survival in a country, region, or worldwide.

For Vietnam, the existing non-traditional security challenges are becoming more and more obvious and directly affecting all fields, including national defense and security. Also from that fact, the awareness and identification of this issue by the entire Party, people, and the army have been increasingly expressed more fully and deeply.

Before the IX Congress, the Communist Party of Vietnam, although not officially using the concept of non-traditional security in the document, has shown signs of it. At the IXth and Xth National Congress, the Communist Party of Vietnam continued to supplement and develop the awareness of non-traditional security more clearly, that is: "Many pressing global issues require countries and organizations to coordinate settlement; the gap between rich and poor groups is

widening; population growth along with migration flows;... natural environment is destroyed; The climate is getting worse and worse...".

Then, at the 12th National Congress, for the first time, the Communist Party of Vietnam placed non-traditional security alongside traditional security and pointed out some global issues, such as: "...financial security, security Energy, water security, food security, climate change, natural disasters, epidemics have many complicated developments. At the same time, attention should be paid to the issue of "cybersecurity and new forms of warfare" which implies the ability to transform some non-traditional security issues into traditional security.

In particular, at the XIII Congress, the Communist Party of Vietnam demonstrated a new, profound, and comprehensive thinking and awareness of non-traditional security for national defense and security in the cause of construction and maintenance. defend the Fatherland. In particular, emphasizing "human security, economic security, cyber security, building an orderly and disciplined society", in line with the current context and considering maintaining national security as both a goal and a goal. goals and solutions for sustainable development of the country, while expressing the guiding ideology of development to maintain security, security for development, and security in development. These are very important issues, to unify awareness and create a basis and premise for all levels, sectors, forces, and localities to implement solutions to be implemented in practice.

There are many different views on non-traditional security, the most general ones can be understood: Non-traditional security is the stability and sustainable development of basic and important national interests of non-military nature. the close relationship and interaction with security and development of the region and the world.

II. SOME KEY FEATURES OF NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY

Regarding the subject: Traditional security can be identified, but non-traditional security has definite problems but unidentifiable problems. Traditional security is a conflict between state militaries, while threats to non-traditional security are often carried out by natural agents or by non-state organizations, groups, or individuals.

Regarding the subject of the threat of infringement: For traditional security, is the sovereignty of the nation's territory and nation, and non-traditional security is the existence and sustainable development of people, society, and the environment. life... Threats to non-traditional security directly threatens individuals or communities, the nation, and the nation; while traditional security directly threatens national territorial sovereignty and national security.

In terms of space and scope of the threat of intrusion: Traditional security mainly takes place between two countries, a coalition of countries, and non-traditional security can originate from within one or more countries. can then spread to affect the whole region and even the whole world.

The relationship between traditional security and non-traditional security is identified as two sides of the security concept, but they are interrelated, and under certain conditions are capable of transforming each other.

First, many non-traditional security problems are a direct consequence of traditional security problems. (Like the issue of refugees due to war).

Second, some traditional security problems can develop into non-traditional security problems. (For example, the formation of terrorism is closely related to traditional security issues such as the psychological struggle caused by hegemony, conflict, and by issues of territory and sovereignty, and historical problems caused by ethnic and religious conflicts).

Third, some non-traditional security issues can also cause contradictions and conflicts in traditional security. If terrorist organizations seek high-tech means such as nuclear and biochemical, it will be associated with an increase in weapons of mass destruction. The interaction between traditional security threats and non-traditional security threats seems isolated, but when it comes to causes and formations, they are interrelated, and because of this have the other and vice versa.

Thus, traditional security threats refer to the risk of war of aggression or armed conflict over borders and territorial waters; the risk of a military coup aimed at overthrowing a government or

changing the political regime of each country. These threats are often unique and easily identifiable. While non-traditional security threats are often widespread, even global, and not always easily identifiable. So non-traditional security has five outstanding characteristics, which are:

Firstly, non-traditional security covers many different areas related to national security and is difficult to deal with or solve unilaterally by military means.

Second, non-traditional security issues can be divided into two groups non-military violence and non-violent violence, in which non-military violence includes terrorism and organized crime...; The group of non-violent activities includes economic, cultural, environmental, and epidemic activities.

Third, non-traditional security and traditional security are two sides of the comprehensive security concept.

Fourth, non-traditional security issues are transnational and even trans-regional.

Fifth, non-traditional security issues affect and destroy national security more gradually and longer term than traditional security issues.

III. NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES FOR VIETNAM

The issue of non-traditional security was recognized by the Vietnamese Communist Party very early and expressed in Resolution No. 08/NQ-TW, dated December 17, 1998, of the VIII Politburo, warning and pointing out. challenging factors for national security, including non-traditional security issues. Then, the issue of non-traditional security continued to be mentioned, clearly stated in the documents of the 11th and 12th Party Congresses.

In particular, the XIII Party Congress in 2021 has continued to affirm the awareness and consistent views on the content and challenges of non-traditional security for the current cause of national construction and defense. The Congress emphasized: "Global issues such as protection of peace, human security, natural disasters, epidemics, social security, and non-traditional security, especially cyber security, climate change, sea level rise, environmental pollution ... continue to develop complicatedly", "Non-traditional security issues are increasingly diverse, complex, with strong impacts", from that, set out the tasks. "ready to respond effectively to traditional and non-traditional security challenges"...; ensure economic security, information, and communication security, network security and social security. Timely fight and effectively suppress all kinds of crimes,

especially organized and transnational crimes, and crimes using high technology.

Actively coordinate with other countries to protect national interests; handle non-traditional security issues, and create a perimeter to protect the Fatherland early and from afar. "Continue to perfect policies and laws on national defense and security in line with international integration and requirements for national protection in the new situation." Vietnam is a developing country, with a unique geographical position, located in the tropical equatorial climate range, so it is heavily affected by non-traditional security in all fields.

- For the economic field: Bad effects from the dangers of non-traditional security make Vietnam's economy degraded and underdeveloped, causing dangerous and unpredictable consequences. In particular, climate change causes the temperature to rise, sea level rise, etc., which is the cause and "culprit" of storms, big floods, destruction of crops, and traffic and social works. , production facilities, polluting the environment, diseases, etc., we have to spend a lot of money to overcome. When an outbreak of disease, such as the recent Covid-19 pandemic, negatively impacted many aspects of Vietnam's socio-economic life, especially production and business activities, and faced many difficulties and challenges. awake.

- For the political-social field: The impact of non-traditional security limits the effectiveness and efficiency of the Party's leadership, the management and administration of the State, and authorities at all levels, especially in the implementation of guidelines and decisions on development. socio-economic development, causing people's psychological confusion, skepticism, and lack of confidence in the socialist regime of Vietnam. In the current trend of opening up and deepening international integration, it is a condition for different flows of foreign ideas and cultures to be imported into Vietnam. Therefore, Vietnam has suffered a lot from the harmful and unhealthy culture, morality, and lifestyle imported from abroad; even distorting the standards of ideology, moral quality, and lifestyle of young people and deforming the traditional cultural identity of the Vietnamese people for thousands of years.

- For the field of defense - security: The impacts from the threats of non-traditional security have greatly affected resources for strengthening defense and security, directly building forces, the entire people's posture, defense works, and other aspects of security. ensure the activities of the armed forces performing national defense and military tasks, defending the Fatherland in

peacetime, and combat operations when the country has wars or conflicts. On the other hand, in the context of the outbreak of information and communication technology, a new type of crime is emerging that is very dangerous, directly threatening national defense and security, that is cybercrime. , High-tech crime. In particular, some developed countries also use "cyber intelligence" forces, in addition to infiltrating and stealing information, they can also conduct cyber and electronic warfare when necessary.

IV. CONTENTS OF NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY IN VIETNAM

4.1. Climate Change

Climate change can be understood as a negative change in the state of the climate compared to the average, due to natural processes or human impacts.

In terms of climate change, the most obvious manifestation is the increasing number of strong storms and the unusual trajectory of storms; The drought tends to expand, with many hot spells, severe cold, and long-lasting cold. Vietnam is assessed as one of the five key countries affected by climate change; in which, the Mekong River Delta is one of the four areas most severely affected by drought and salinity intrusion

In 2021, Vietnam had 9 storms, 3 tropical depressions in the East Sea, 139 light earthquakes, 326 hail, thunderstorms, and lightning; 174 heavy drops of rain, local floods, of which 9 floods, flash floods, 163 riverbank landslides, 11 heat waves, and 19 non-cold waves, northeast monsoon.

As of November 10, 2021, natural disasters have left 108 people dead, missing, and 95 injured; 306 houses completely collapsed, 8,953 houses were damaged and their roofs removed; 374,672 cattle and poultry were killed or swept away; 176,590 hectares of rice, vegetables and 14,146 hectares of crops were damaged; 298 km of dikes, embankments, canals and canals damaged or eroded; 511km of roads eroded... The estimated value of the damage is more than VND 5,244 billion.

The impact of climate change is becoming the cause of climate security challenges, and potential threats to the stability and development of the country, creating migration waves.

According to climate change scenarios for Vietnam, it is expected that by the end of the 21st century, 40% of the area of the Mekong River Delta (one of the three most vulnerable deltas to sea level rise along with the Mekong Delta). the Nile, Egypt, and the Ganges Delta of Bangladesh), 11% of the Red River Delta, and 35 areas of other

localities in the coastal area were flooded with salt water, especially Ho Chi Minh City. over 20% of the city area. At that time, 10-12% of Vietnam's population was affected with an economic loss of about 10% of GDP.

4.2. Financial and monetary security

It can be understood that financial-monetary security is the guarantee of safety for the financial-monetary system, contributing to socioeconomic development and stabilizing national and international security.

In 2020, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world economy and Vietnam will face many macro uncertainties, threatening financial security. There are many risks in the financial system. Maintaining financial stability and soundness during the operation of the market and the operation of financial institutions is an extremely important and vital requirement for each country. Vietnam, on that basis, minimizes and limits risks in the market and financial system.

Experts at that time pointed out some risks and made many recommendations for Vietnam to ensure financial and monetary security, as with the trend of high debt due to low-interest rates in the past time. plus the global economic recession due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which forced governments to inject money to support the economy, leading to global financial risks (especially debt bubbles and asset bubbles).). The expert also pointed out 7 typical signs of financial instability such as national debt (including public and private debt) and rapidly increasing budget deficit, the risk of reversal or reduction of external capital flows. especially short-term financial speculative capital flows); Stock market and real estate market fell sharply...

Given the size of Vietnam's financial market, including 3 areas: banking, securities, and insurance, equivalent to 366.3% of GDP, the impact of global financial risks and risks on Vietnam are not small while the risks are not mutually exclusive but can affect many areas and are contagious. However, the ability to cope with and minimize negative impacts from the risk of financial instability is confirmed by the macroeconomic background, the financial market has been quite solid and stable over the past 5 years.

4.3. Energy security

Energy security is understood as the assurance of regular and stable energy supply, safe and sustainable energy management and use,

meeting human life, national stability, and development.

Energy security is an alarming issue. Accordingly, on average, the demand for energy in Vietnam doubles every year, while the capacity to meet it is only about 60%. Therefore, the import of energy is unavoidable, leading to dependence on some countries.

Vietnam's energy system is based on three main pillars: oil and gas, coal, and electricity. However, the scale and efficiency of the energy industry are still low, and energy security is not guaranteed.

The reserves of oil and gas in the East Sea due to various reasons, both subjective and objective, will be increasingly difficult to exploit. Coal reserves are gradually being exhausted, by 2020, the mining capacity will only meet 60% of domestic demand and by 2035 it will be 34%. Other energy sources such as wave energy, wind energy, and solar energy... have not been widely used. Plans to build a nuclear power plant have been halted.

4.4. Environmental security

Environmental security is the safety of a healthy environmental system state, which meets people's living and production conditions, and ensures the development of the nation.

With the open-door policy and international integration, Vietnam has attracted many investment projects from abroad. However, for a long time, we have not paid due attention to environmental security, leaving behind too many complicated environmental consequences.

Illegal exploitation of mineral resources, illegal hunting, trading, and transportation of wild and rare animals and plants, and destruction of forests takes place in many localities. Over the past 30 years, 40 new diseases have emerged from environmental pollution, many dangerous diseases such as H5N1, and SARS...

In industrial production, environmental pollution is serious with about 60% of daily wastewater from industrial zones and clusters being discharged directly to the source without treatment, such as an environmental incident in 4 provinces. Central region (Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue) due to waste discharge from Formosa Ha Tinh company has affected the marine ecosystem.

The illegal import of industrial waste, hazardous waste, and untreated scrap into Vietnam is complicated. From 2003 to now, Vietnamese functional forces have discovered nearly 3,000 containers containing tens of thousands of tons of

waste lead batteries and industrial wastes of all kinds illegally imported into ports.

4.5. Information security

Information security is the safety, stability, and development of all types of information against access, use, disclosure, interruption, modification, and destruction to ensure its integrity, confidentiality, timely, availability, and accuracy.

Information security has been a prominent issue today when high-tech crimes are increasing, complicated developments, using cyberspace to propagate and oppose the Party, State, and the great national unity bloc; sabotage attacks, disrupting information technology infrastructure, as well as activities of agencies, organizations, enterprises, individuals, etc. In addition, there are some other manifestations, such as transnational crime, human trafficking, drug trafficking, etc., the most complicated is drug crime in border areas.

The situation of leaking state secret information is becoming more and more serious. The situation of spreading fake news on social networking sites is complicated. Enemy forces and reactionary subjects have increased propaganda activities, distorting and defaming the people's administration, spreading news and fabricating to confuse public opinion, inciting demonstrations and riots; stepping up attacks on databases of agencies, organizations, and economic groups to collect information and data... The people's awareness of information protection is still low, easily deceived, and believe in false information.

4.6. Water Security

Water resource security is the sustainable supply, management, and use of water resources, serving the human life and development of each country as well as of all countries in the world.

Regarding water security, Vietnam is in the group of countries with water shortage, with a sharp decline in groundwater resources, water pollution, and the death of many rivers due to the impact of industrialization and indiscriminate discharge of many factories.

Vietnam has more than 2,360 rivers with a length of 10 km or more, and 108 living basins, including 16 river basins with a catchment area larger than 2,500 km. The average total volume of surface water is about 830 billion/year (underground water is about 63 billion/year) and is concentrated mainly in a few large river basins. However, about 63% of the total river flow in Vietnam comes from neighboring countries, with the Mekong River region alone, this proportion is

90% and the Red River basin is more than 50%. Thereby, creating a disadvantage in proactively responding to and dealing with threats to water security.

Vietnam is currently in the group of countries with water shortage (the amount of surface water per capita is currently 3,850 m³/person/year, lower than the threshold of 5,000 m³/person/year set by the International Water Resources Association). Along with that, the water demand tends to increase. In 1990, the demand for water for civil and industrial use was about 50 billion, in 2000 it was 65 billion, in 2010 it was 72 billion. Expected 2020 is 80 billion and by 2030 is about 87-90 m. However, according to forecasts, Vietnam's water resources will decrease in both quantity and quality. By 2025, it will decrease by 40 billion, the total amount of water in the dry season will decrease by about 13 billion, and 37% of the annual water volume is generated outside the territory. will become complicated when disputes over water resources take place.

4.7. Ethnic issues

Vietnam is the common home of 54 ethnic groups with different historical origins: there are ethnic groups with local origin (indigenous peoples) such as Tay, Muong, Tho... Ethnic groups originating from other places such as Thai, Dao, Nung... Vietnamese ethnic groups live in peace, unite, and help each other in the development process.

The national issue has always been exploited by hostile forces and reactionary objects to carry out anti-revolutionary activities. At present, hostile forces and reactionary objects have increased propaganda activities of narrow nationalist ideas, separatism, and autonomy; inciting rioting activities, disrupting security... breaking the great national unity block. In particular, in the Central Highlands, there were two riots in 2001 and 2004.

4.8. Religious issues

Religion is a kind of social consciousness born and developed for thousands of years and proven by human history to be a complex, sensitive, and potentially dangerous issue. According to Engels: "All religions are but an illusory reflection in the minds of men of the external forces that govern their daily lives, only a reflection in which the forces of on earth took the form of super earthly forces...".

Enemy forces and reactionary objects often take advantage of religious issues to oppose the Vietnamese revolution, such as propagandizing,

distorting, and slandering that Vietnam "does not have religious freedom, suppresses religion, and human rights violations", illegally developing religion, inciting demonstrations, disrupting security, rioting, making claims... to separate religion from state management activities, turning religion into a force to counterbalance the Party and the State. Along with that, the subjects promoted the internationalization of religious issues, creating an excuse for foreign interference in internal affairs.

4.9. Terrorism

Contemporary terrorism is a problem of non-traditional security, a threat to the security of nations around the world. Terrorism is a negative ideology, taking violent methods as the main method in demanding claims and satisfying demands.

With the conspiracy to overthrow the leadership of the Party, the social management of the State, and hostile forces increased activities to incite terrorist activities, creating instability in social life. Vietnamese reactionary subjects increased anti-sabotage activities. Currently, abroad, there are over 300 reactionary organizations of Vietnamese exiles, of which 30 are capable, 12 have infiltrated subjects who have returned to the country to oppose, and 06 have had activities in the past. sabotage and terrorize Vietnam.

V. SOME BASIC SOLUTIONS TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO THREATS TO NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY IN VIETNAM

Firstly, Raise awareness of both the political system and the entire population about threats to non-traditional security.

Second, strengthen the national potential, build a solid socio-economic foundation, and focus on resolving conflicts and social conflicts.

Third, Strengthen research, situation assessment, and timely forecast of threats to non-traditional security.

Fourth, Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state management in responding to threats to non-traditional security.

Fifth, Promote social resources and strengthen international cooperation in responding to threats to non-traditional security.

VI. CONCLUSION

The issue of non-traditional security is a very important content of the task of protecting the socialist Fatherland of the Vietnamese people in the

new period. Dealing with threats to non-traditional security is both a requirement and a task of the cause of national defense and security, protecting the Fatherland, and an important condition for firmly safeguarding independence and sovereignty. , unification, territorial integrity, regime protection, peacekeeping, political stability and national security, social order, and safety. Performing this task requires the consensus and efforts of the whole society, the great determination of our Party, State, and People, with appropriate and effective solutions and measures.

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