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THE IMPACT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES ON WORLD SECURITY

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Abstract: *The future of the security sphere at the global level is, among other things, closely linked to new technologies. These are security dilemmas, which on the one hand cover the fields of differences between civilizations, and on the other hand the theoretical parts of numerous sciences.*

Global interdependence is a reality. The new environment is created both by the free flow of technologies or / and the gap between different cultures.

Resistance to globalization and the rapid spread of scientific and technological achievements are one of the reasons for endangering security at the global level. Today's security threats require transformation and adaptation to new security causes and risks. One of the focuses has always been in the new technologies of the West.

Low- and medium-intensity conflicts are not a thing of the past. They can also be created by the rapid spread of technology. Then, at its core, they will have a causal relationship between the world economy and poverty.

The first question is whether new technologies, which undoubtedly contribute to progress, also have consequences for global security? Another question arises; is it precisely the west that is forced to defend its traditional values as a way of survival, against the dissatisfaction of various groups and individuals? In this paper, we will analyze this on the example of fuel production, without the need for crude oil.

Keywords: *New technologies, low and medium intensity conflicts, global security.*

INTRODUCTION

Prestige in the world is directly related to the prosperity of a country or civilization. New technologies, almost without obstacles, penetrate into all the pores of differently developed civilizations, the result of which is their increasing connection.

The last decade of the twentieth century was marked by radical and various changes in the global security environment. During this decade, profound changes were conceived, which are already crucially determining the economic, social, political and security configuration of the world community. The first consequences of these changes began to arrive. Among other things, the list of security challenges, risks and threats has been changed and expanded. At the same time, their nature, content, appearance and range are changing. New carriers of threats to individual, regional and global security have also entered the scene (Zirojević, 2008:345-367).

In recent years, we have witnessed an increasing number of low-intensity conflicts on the borders of civilizations that Huntington assumed. The duration of Huntington's theory coincides with estimates of the duration of the world's oil resources, through the disappearance of which the world is facing a global crisis (Bakić, 2007:1).

History has shown that the "borders" between civilizations were marked by wars and conflicts, and today the influence of civilizations on each other is more intense, thanks to new technologies.

The dominant accumulated problems of oil-exporting countries are at their base economic, political, demographic and environmental in character; also they are often religious and civilizational in nature..

Middle Eastern countries recognize the positive effects of global civilization, so the expansion and imposition of new technologies can be interpreted as an activity focused on conservative foundations.

Energy anti-Americanism refers to the US needs for cheap crude oil and the role they played in the Middle East (Samardžić, 2000.:5-15).

The development of information and communication technology has contributed to the intensification of changes and the acceleration of the process of globalization of almost all aspects of international relations. In such an environment, cooperation

becomes an essential precondition for strengthening peace, stability and democratic development (Gaćinović 2007.:3-26).

The rapid spread of the world order and new technologies is creating a sense of pressure for some civilization groups. This speed encourages a feeling of less importance, which causes a feeling of injury and threat on a collective and personal level. Feelings of hurt and vulnerability are directly proportional to disregard for the reasons for the offense. It is an attack on the emphasized need for uniqueness. The feeling of injury has its reasons in the fact that powerful states take side of those who really or potentially endanger the injured, because they are not ready to stand up in order to protect civilizational legitimacy and the need to defend themselves.

The defense of the currents of civilization also includes an attack on those who want to turn them into second-class citizens. In that case certain civilizational groups feel threatened in the changed historical, geostrategic, geopolitical and socio-political circumstances, among visible and invisible enemies, afraid of increasing globalization, because it changes cultural characteristics together with the threat of their disappearance. Defense against the feeling of being threatened requires an increasing emphasis on one's own importance, as well as emphasis on their values (Petrović, 2010:23).

On the other hand, defense against endangerment is based on the means that characterize the latest scientific achievements.

There is pressure on the scene to change patterns of political, religious and economic behavior. It also represents the creation of awareness among different groups and individuals that individuals, without relying on the state, can inflict great and irreparable damage to organized societies and states with their ideological or religious convictions. The question is how much such thinking was influenced by the imposition of Western values, ie insisting on respect for human rights and the existence of individual awareness of their own autonomy and independence, and whether the West is forced to defend the state and its traditional values in order to survive before dissatisfied individuals and groups. (Popović 2004:11-29).

However, the modern world has a trend in the rise of some and the fall of other civilizations. The rise of some civilizations in a global environment creates an uncertain world. Less developed civilizations are marked by frustration, so they seek refuge in identity, since, if they do not act according to the model of mega-nations, they can be

exposed to various sanctions. The process of globalization produces a mega-nation, as the optimal option of identity. The reason for this is the space for progress and expansion of power and influence.

It often happens that there is a gap between changes in the environment and the inertia of civilizational characteristics. In this case, the collective part of the individual loses the function of mediator between the environment and himself. Then the “old patterns” are recognized as real, “ours” and “only ours”, as the only ones to be trusted. Collective civilizational answers to the influence of other civilizations can be found in the fact that civilization and its culture create the identity of society, as an answer to the question: “How does society understand itself and what is important to it?” (Kecmanović, Petrović, 2010: 22).

It is the beginning of resistance to the feeling of pressure or frustration, from which the instinctive part of the personality in which aggression lies is exposed. It is basically a fear of change and uncertainty. Individuals perceive this reaction as consistency, fidelity to “ourselves”, with respect for ancestors and “our” obligations to them. Where there is a satisfactory agreement between the demands of society and the psychological characteristics of its members, at the same time the functional demands of individuals and society are met. Historically, such an agreement has never happened. But a path to that agreement would certainly reduce the aggressive response in the form of security breaches (Kecmanović, 2004: 27-33.).

For these and similar causes, asymmetric conflicts are becoming a practice.

Today, many call these conflicts an oil war, such as Iraq, Libya, Syria and other Middle Eastern countries.

We are witnessing new revolutionary technologies. It remains to be seen how much and what impact they will have on world security.

In this paper, we will analyze this on the example of fuel production, without the need for crude oil.

3. THE IMPACT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Electric vehicles are no longer out of reach due to the efficiency and heavy weight of the batteries they use. However, hybrid vehicles almost did not live up to their expectations, except in terms of reducing emissions.

District heating systems, industry, and other economic sectors continue to use natural gas or oil.

The technology of converting water into fuel, with the help of electricity, which was launched by the German company Sunfire GmbH from Dresden, uses renewable sources of electricity, which with the help of water and CO₂ produce gasoline, diesel, kerosene, without any harmful substances such as sulfur.

If this proves to be an efficient, albeit expensive, fuel production system, the price of producing these fuels will fall quickly due to the massive need for them, and the benefits are diverse: from reducing pollution to ending dependence on other oil-rich countries. In this case, oil will remain only a resource needed for the production of plastic, asphalt, etc.

There are also alternative sources of oil in which new technologies will undoubtedly dominate. The world's coal reserves can be used for another 150 years, natural gas reserves will last longer than oil reserves, hydrogen cells can renew clean energy, and there are biofuels, which are popular today. All oil-dependent countries today are turning to renewable energy sources, and ultimately to the nuclear fuel that is evolving today.

The downside of new technologies does not apply to the people who will use it, but to those countries whose economy is based in whole or in part on the export of crude oil.

Let us just imagine that oil ceases to be a priority on the stock exchanges. The countries that are the largest exporters are mostly stable or at least present themselves that way. However, there are countries that are far from stable political systems, in which poverty still reigns, while the top of the country is more than well-situated, because their entire economy is based on the sale of crude oil.

According to data presented in 2010 by the company “BP”, one of the largest and leading energy companies in the world, it is considered that the stock of “black gold”

remains sufficient, for another 40 years if consumption continues at this pace (Svetski energetski savet 1998. 9-11).

Similar results were obtained by experts from the “Oil Deployment Analysis Center (ODAC)” in London, the same year. They pointed out that the exploitation of oil will reach its maximum in four years, and that after that a steep decline will begin, which will strongly affect the world economy and the way we live today.

Recent months have been marked by a drop in oil prices. It turned out that this decline was artificially caused, in order to put pressure on Russia and its economy, because the sanctions of the EU and the USA did not give the desired results. The results began to show only when the price of oil fell to a lower limit of about \$ 70 per barrel.

The IEA warned in 2014 that with the further fall of oil prices, the risk of social instability in the countries that produce that energy increases.

The International Energy Agency predicted that global oil demand in 2015 would grow at a slower pace than expected, despite falling oil prices.

In recent years, the gap between oil production and consumption has deepened a lot, and nothing better awaits us in the coming years. If consumption exceeds production by even one barrel, the price of oil could reach \$ 100 per barrel. After that, there would be a new, global recession.

Even a small reduction in oil, from ten to 15 percent, for example, could endanger the economy.

For example, during 1970, a decrease of only five percent caused prices to jump by more than 400 percent.

Jeremy Leget, a geologist and author of the book “Almost Gone: Oil, Gas, Warm Air and the Global Energy Crisis”, presented the so-called “peak oil” theory to a wider audience.

About two-thirds of the oil reserves are located in the Middle East, and the largest reserves are in Iraq, Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. As Middle Eastern countries mostly base their economies on crude oil exports, this could cause security problems in the future.

In case oil becomes a by-product and the need for it falls, unrest can be expected primarily in countries where the people are poor and the top is rich, because then the top starts to run out of money and buying social peace becomes a problem.

The next problem is drinking water and food. Large amounts of money from oil went for the import of drinking water, food and other products necessary for life, for the production of which the states, due to their geographical position, have no conditions or possibilities. At the same time, the other part of the earnings went / goes for the production and import of weapons.

Namely, these countries are very well situated and armed for now. From this we can conclude that in this case the first conflicts on the borders of these civilizations / states will be fought for food and water. Thus, low-intensity conflicts cannot be expected, due to the quantity and strength of weapons that these countries possess. The spread of the conflict from the Middle East, we can expect in the direction of Europe and Asia, as well as in some parts of Africa, where food could be produced en masse.

Poor education of staff of all kinds, little university-educated population, great influence of religion on the lives of people in these climates, the people who are becoming even poorer, all this opens the door to security risks.

Because, if that happens, people become easy prey for indoctrination with radical and extreme interpretations of religion and faith, which can easily lead to an increase in terrorism and later to regional conflicts.

States that support this technology must be aware of the consequences of its use. As much as it was necessary for the current civilization, it is a double-edged sword. Namely, the world's leading countries must take care of the countries whose economies will be damaged, when the mass nature of this technology becomes worrying, and the need for oil is reduced to a minimum.

Changed circumstances require practical solutions.

A high level of technical equipment is a prerequisite for the organization of security prevention at the global level. This level is possessed by Western civilization and needs to be engaged domestically and internationally.

Education in the field of geostrategic and geopolitical events should be constant. Demonstrating understanding and respect for the norms of civilization would contribute to the possibility of greater endurance of modernization, would annul the

height of aggressive responses and these responses would open new paths, beyond aggression. In these educational efforts, it would be necessary to set clear boundaries to what extent the technical equipment is positive.

The use of the media should be used mainly through television, as long as there is data on enormous illiteracy and illiteracy of the written media. In the use of the media, it would be necessary to continuously explain the advantages of modernization, which acts as a parallel path with the existing norms of civilization. In this use, it is imperative to determine the target groups of future generations, which over time could psychologically accept both parallel paths, without compromising the basicity of the belonging civilization.

Because, by forcibly imposing new technologies, we cause the danger of terrorism, but it is not possible to leave other civilizations intact.

The bearers of progress and tolerance are few in these civilizations. Therefore, there is a fact that due to the small number of bearers of progress, the help of others is needed.

It would be necessary to form groups that help change the climate of civilization and that would be in competition with those who exploit human fears and prejudices.

In any case, the West's response to possible, extreme resistance should satisfy two demands. First, it should be acceptable, consistent with the demands of democracy, be successful in minimizing or eradicating problems, and second, it should rely on peaceful means.

All of the above would affect the protection of the world's population and material achievements.

CONCLUSION

The last century and the first decade of this century have been marked by new technologies, which can affect global security by causing economic and political changes at the global level.

The projections speak in favor of the fact that in the future, Western countries will continue to be the bearers of global growth. Such trends represent significant progress, however, there are factors that will negatively affect this expansion.

On the other hand, the projection of future events in underdeveloped countries, oil exporters, speaks in favor of reducing oil resources, which could pose a threat to world security.

As the border between internal and external security is difficult to find, so one of the goals of globalization is to strive for the absence of threats.

The security situation in the Middle East is still the dominant global topic, which has gained importance since the outbreak of the global financial crisis.

In addition, there is control over oil sources, the most important energy resource, which are mostly located in the Middle East. Despite having the mentioned resource, most of these countries fail to achieve the expected economic and social development.

Long-term control of oil resources makes a profit that is disproportionately large compared to that which remains with the states, the nominal owners of oil resources. That is why the countries on whose territories the oil sources are located are under constant political, economic and, often, military pressure.

This creates additional resistance in their poor young population towards the achievements of Western countries, and a number of the most extremists are opting to join the networks of the new global terrorism.

Falling oil prices and new technologies for different energy sources can give the same results. Therefore, it is necessary to act preventively.

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