

**Asociación de Colegios de Defensa
Iberoamericanos (ACDIA)**

idn Instituto
da Defesa Nacional - PORTUGAL

XI Seminario ACDIA | 21 de marzo de 2023

**Concepto de frontera en um contexto multidominio:
tierra, mar, aire, espácia e cybernético**

Luis Tomé

ltome@autonoma.pt

Índice

- Reflexiones básicas sobre "frontera"
- Transformaciones en la seguridad internacional con implicaciones en la frontera y la soberanía estatal
- Caracterización del sistema de seguridad internacional
- Principales transformaciones de la geopolítica mundial
- ¿Qué noción de frontera y qué fronteras en el nuevo orden?

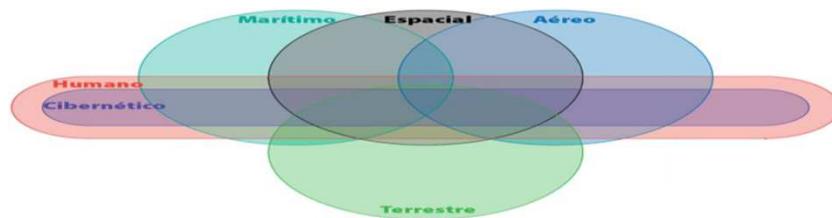
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Frontera

- Línea real o artificial que separa zonas geográficas
- Las fronteras definen el control del poder político + el espacio de soberanía + delimitan la seguridad interior vs a la internacional; y los movimientos internacionales y transnacionales
- Fronteras más abiertas (p. ej., UE y Schengen) o totalmente cerradas y militarizadas (p. ej., Península de Corea)
- Fronteras geográficas vs fronteras culturales (lengua, religión, etnia, diásporas)
- Fronteras nacionales vs fronteras de seguridad y defensa, economía, cultura



- Frontera (y combate) Multidominio

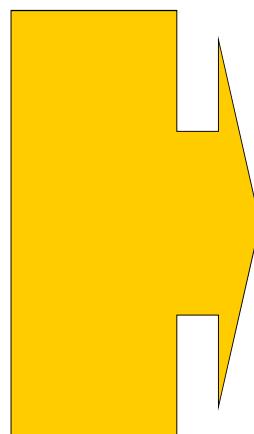


- Las fronteras son dinámicas y para muchos su ampliación es sinónimo de mayor poder
- La "securitización de las fronteras", vigilancia y control de los flujos de personas, bienes, servicios, capitales... >>> importancia de la territorialidad, la autoridad y la seguridad
- Fronteras y zonas de soberanía en disputa
- Debates sobre la violabilidad de las fronteras y la soberanía
- **Bienes comunes mundiales/global commons**
- As distintas fronteiras no espaço e ciberespaço?



Transformaciones en la seguridad internacional

- Nuevos actores
- Nuevas referencias
- Nueva tipología de conflictos
- Nuevos riesgos y amenazas
- Nuevos instrumentos
- Nuevos enfoques
- Multilateralismo



DILUCIÓN DE LOS CONCEPTOS TRADICIONALES DE FRONTERA Y SOBERANÍA

Erosión de la dicotomía entre las dimensiones interna y externa de la seguridad

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«... Somos un estado soberano, así que todo lo que dijo este individuo no le concierne...Hacemos lo que queremos con nuestros socialistas, nuestros pacifistas, nuestros judíos y no tenemos que someternos al control ni de la humanidad ni del SDN» (Joseph Goebbels, SDN, [1933](#))

Erosión de la soberanía del Estado

«(...) ninguna potencia estatal puede volver a dejar de respetar los derechos de sus ciudadanos y de sus minorías porque la comunidad internacional reaccionaría (...) la soberanía del individuo estaría en juego frente a la soberanía del Estado»!

(Kofi Annan, AG-ONU, [Set. 1999](#))

Derecho a la intervención humanitaria (Kosovo, 1999)

Corte Penal Internacional-CPI / Tribunal Penal Internacional-TPI (2002)

Responsabilidad de proteger (AG de la ONU, septiembre de 2005)

Derecho de injerencia antiterrorista (invasión de Afganistán, 2002; muerte de Bin Laden, 2011; coalición estadounidense en Siria, 2014-20 + incursión armada de Turquía en Siria, 2015-20)

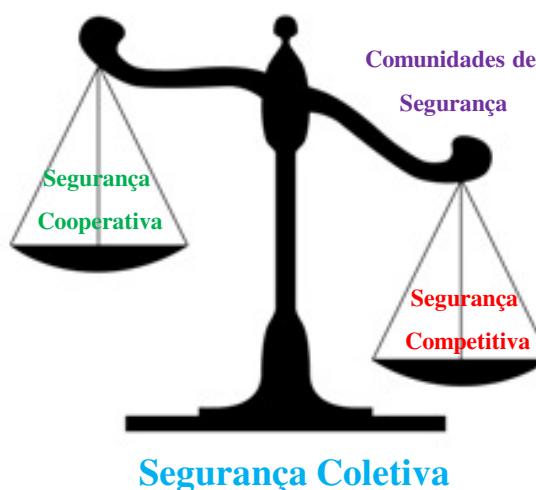
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Sistemas de Seguridad Internacional

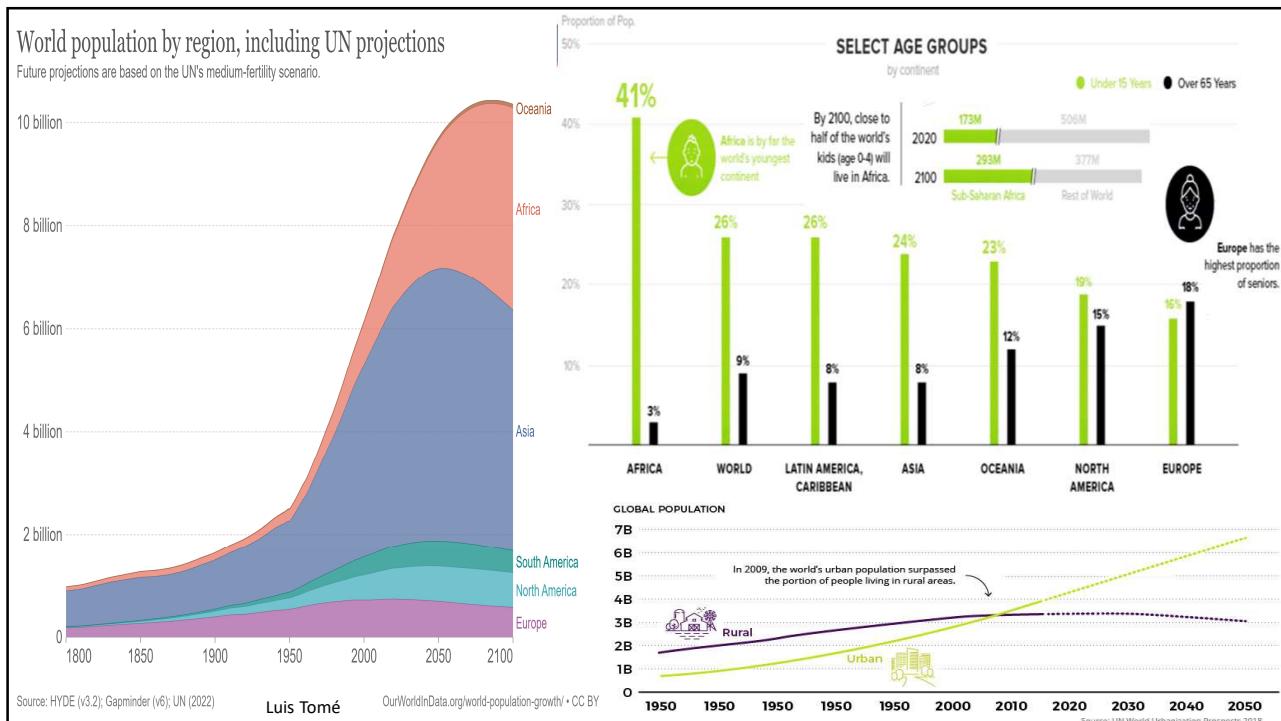
- Seguridad Competitiva
- Seguridad Colectiva
- Seguridad Cooperativa
- Comunidad de Seguridad

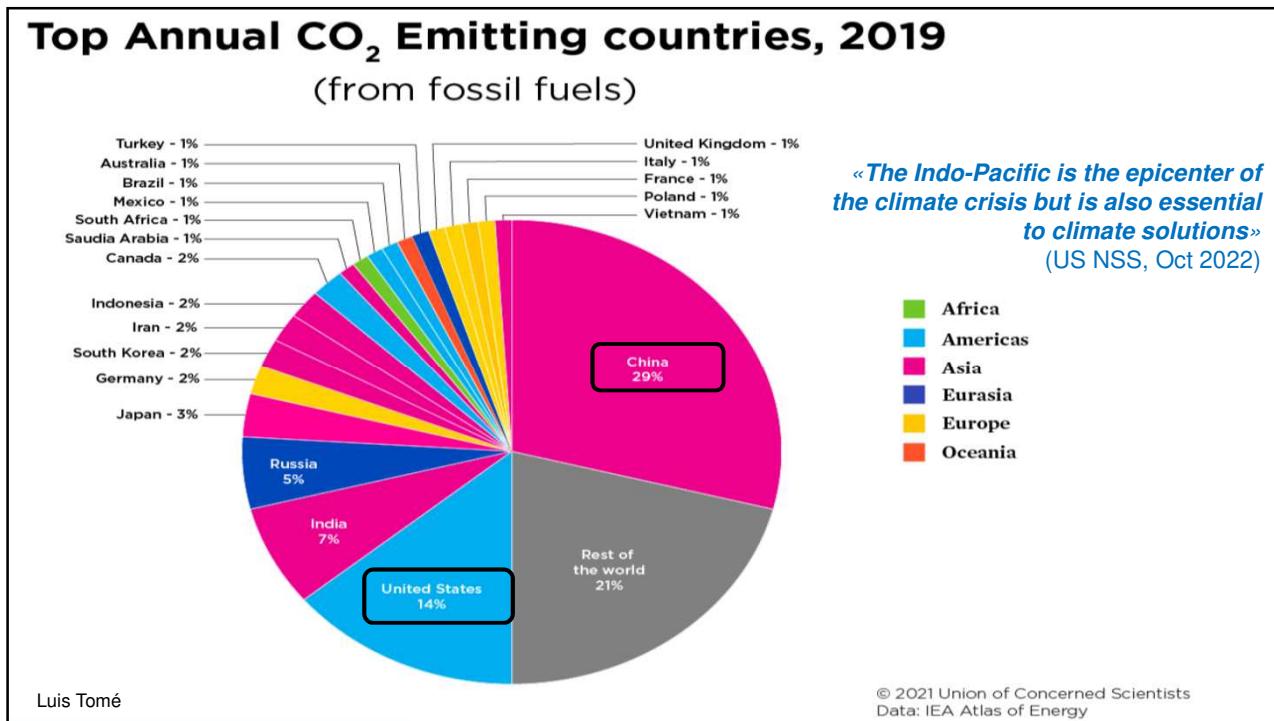
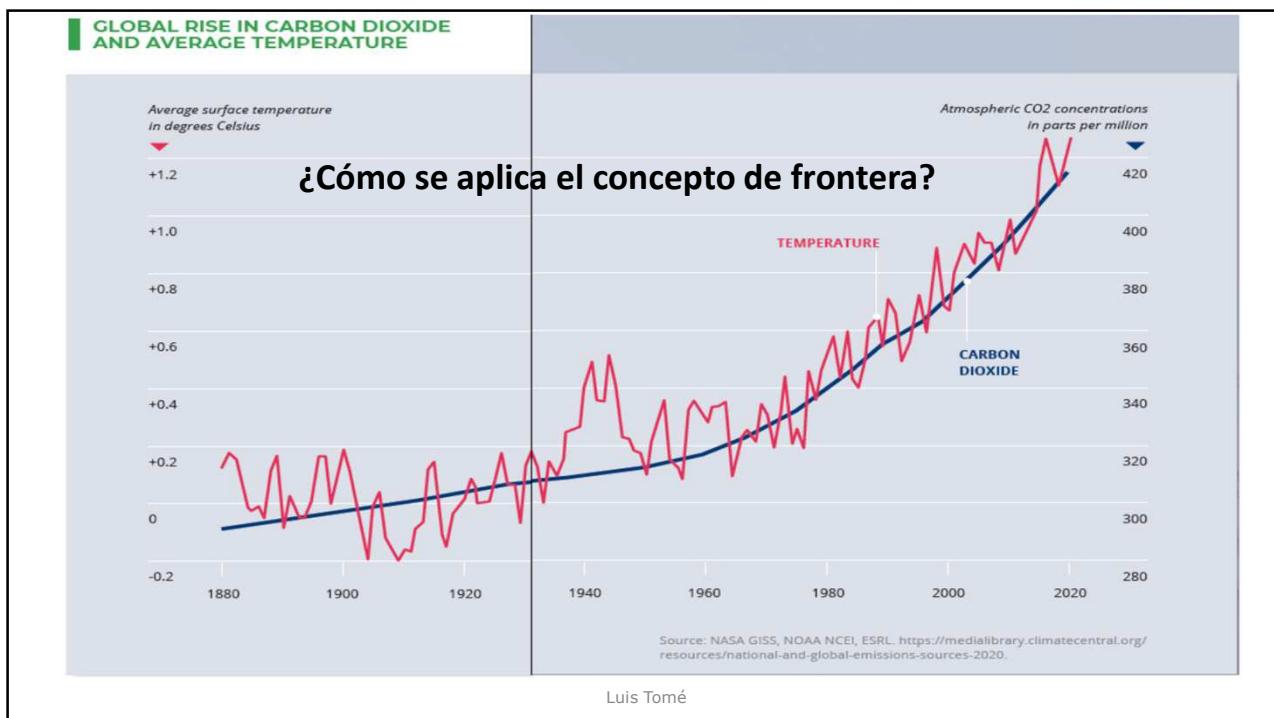
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COMPLEJO DE SEGURIDAD INTERNACIONAL



Segurança Coletiva





Internal displacements breakdown by conflict and disasters in 2021



Conflict and violence Disasters

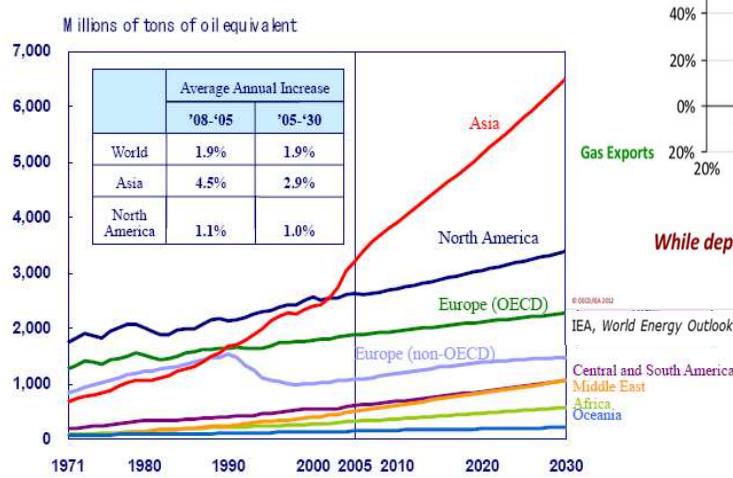
Presión migratoria en las fronteras terrestres + marítimas y aéreas...



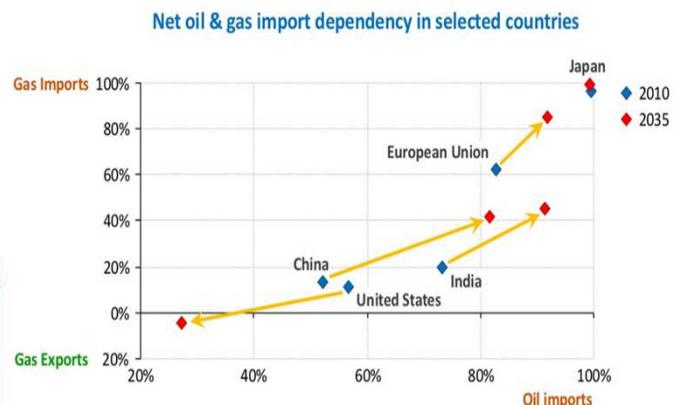
Interdependencias que generan dependencias...

Net oil & gas import dependency in selected countries

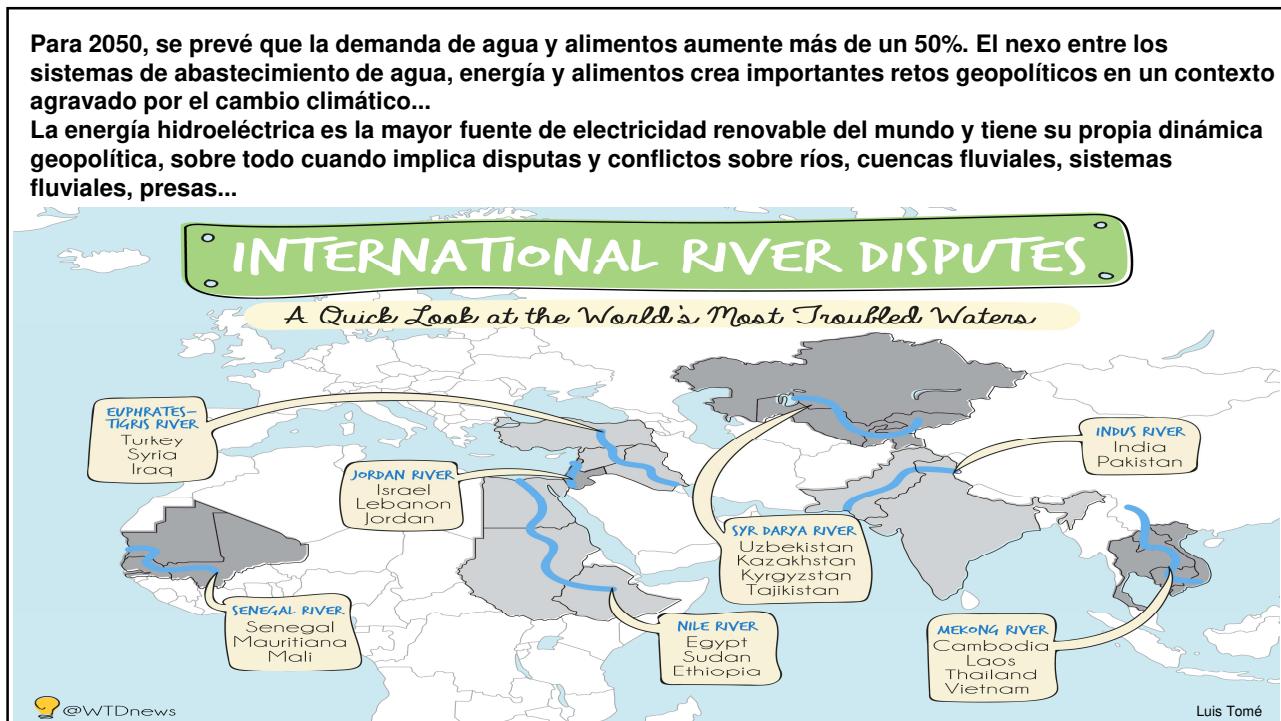
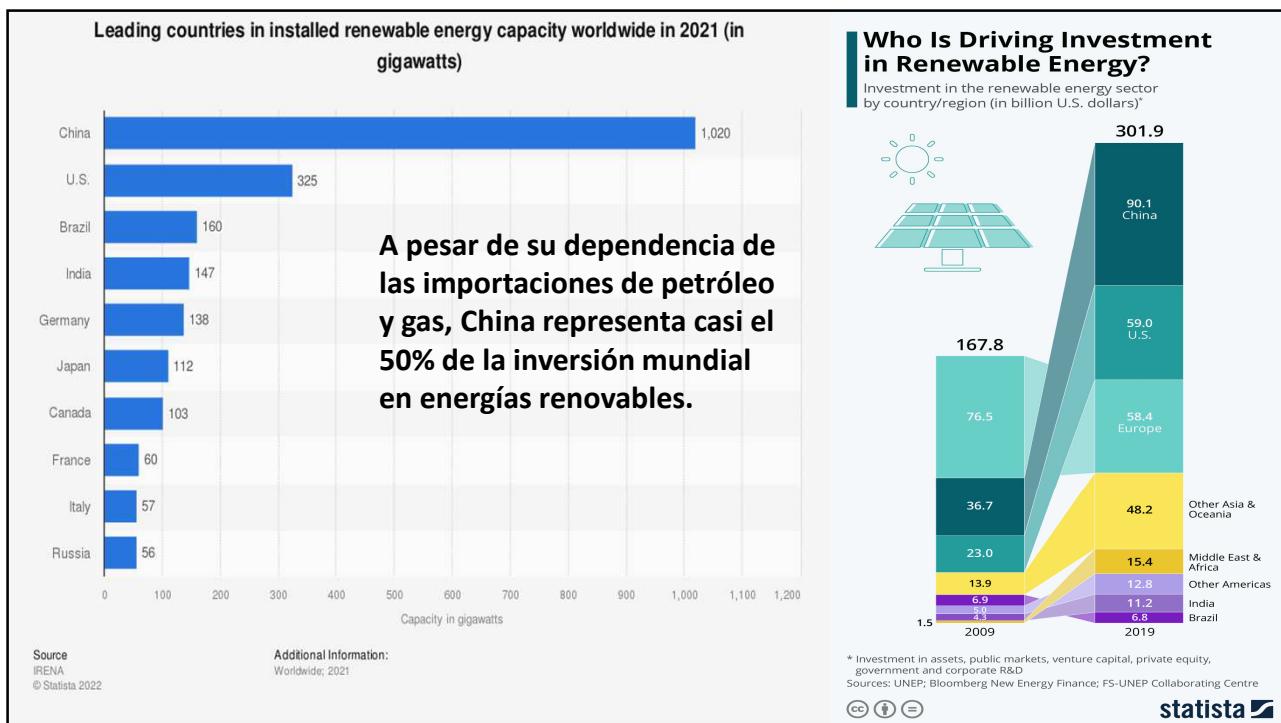
Figure 2-1 Global primary energy demand (by region)

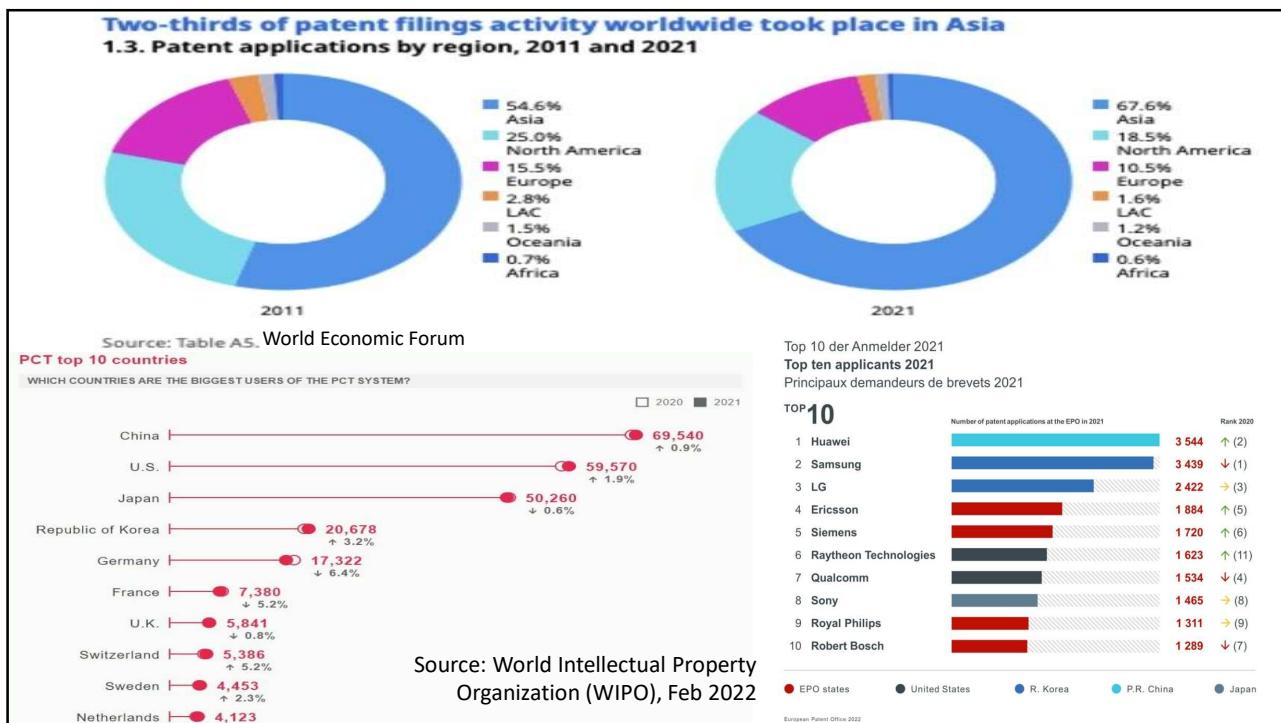


While dependence on imported oil & gas rises in many countries,
the United States swims against the tide



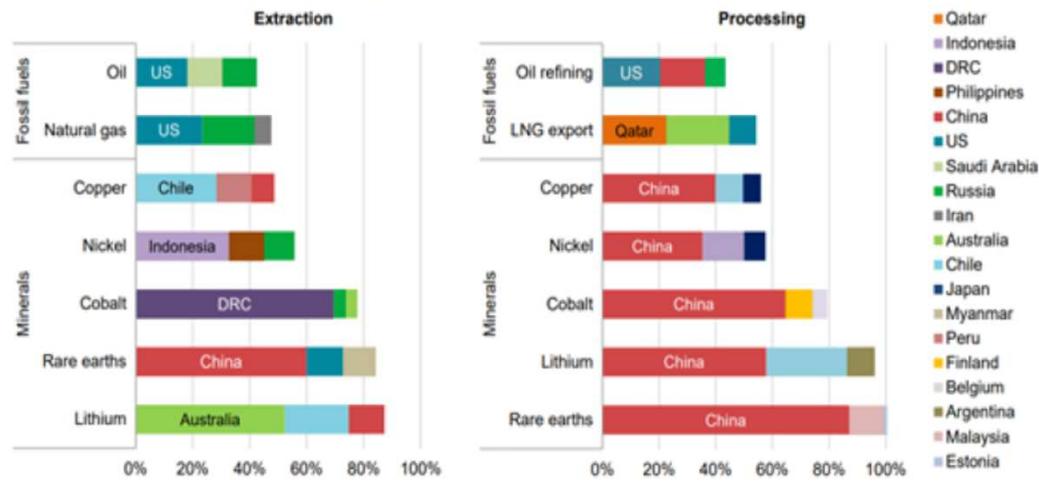
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Concentration production of raw materials vs fossil fuels

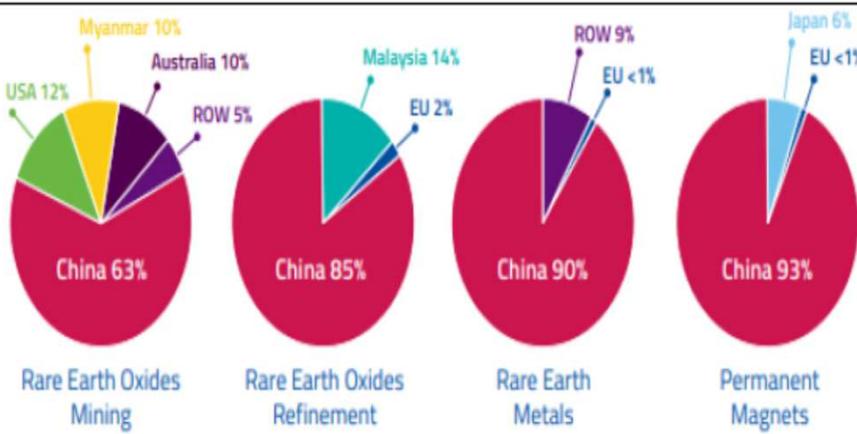
Share of top three producing countries in production of selected minerals and fossil fuels, 2019



Source: European Commission, EU strategic dependencies and capacities: second stage of in-depth reviews, 22.2.2022

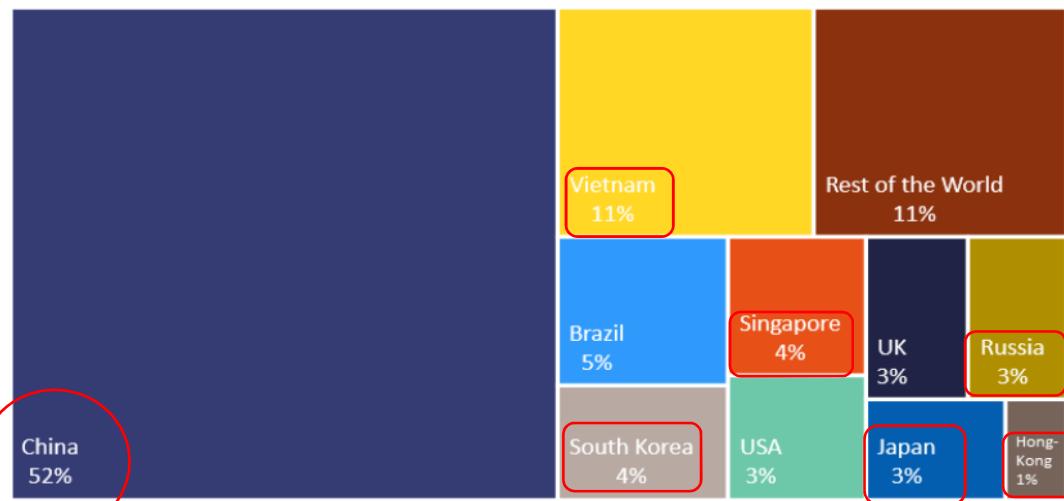
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Chinese dominance over the rare earth permanent magnets value chain



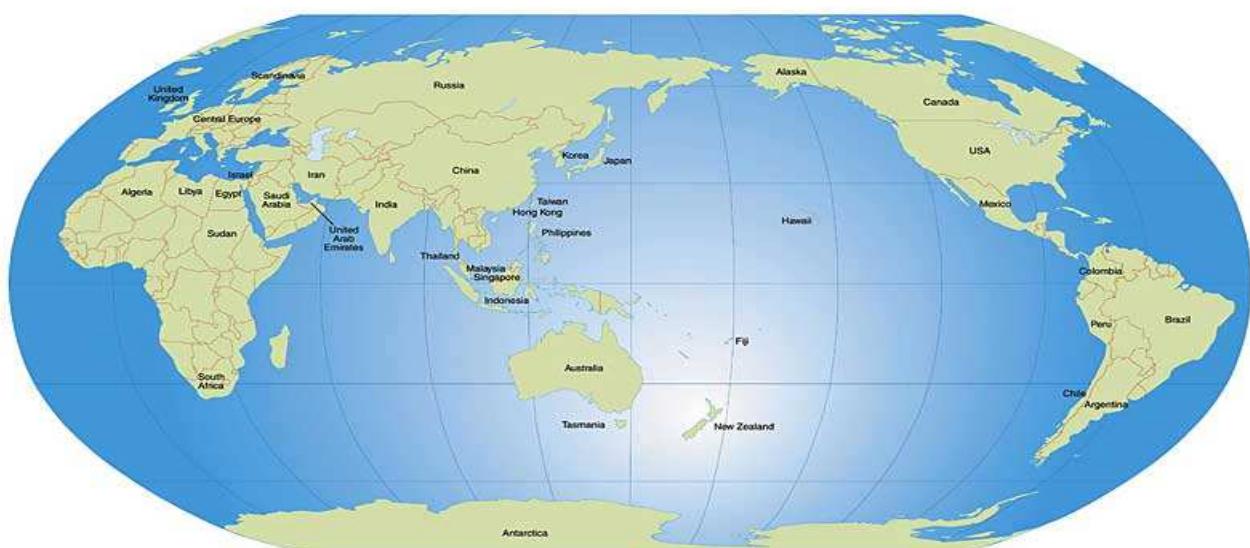
Source: European Commission, EU strategic dependencies and capacities: second stage of in-depth reviews, 22.2.2022

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Graph 8: Share of EU imports value of dependent products

Source: European Commission, ***Strategic dependencies and capacities***. Accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. *Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery*. Brussels, 5.5.2021

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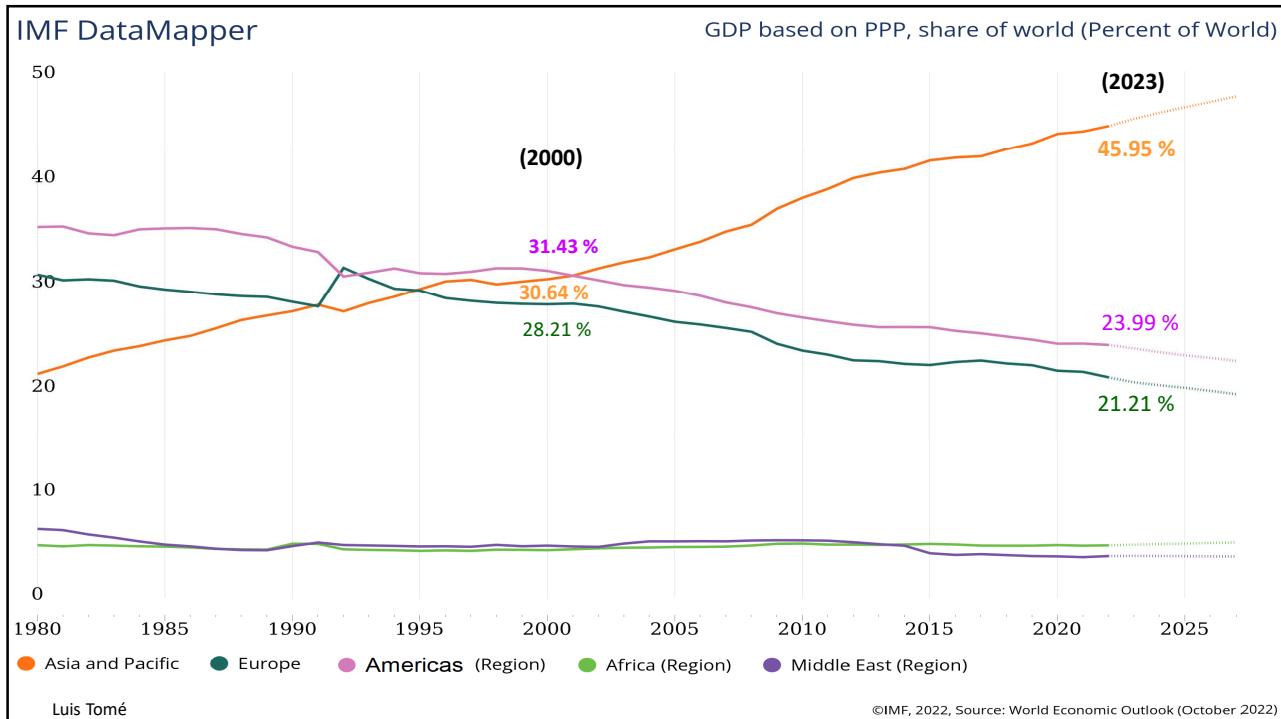
Centralidad de Asia-Pacífico en la geopolítica mundial

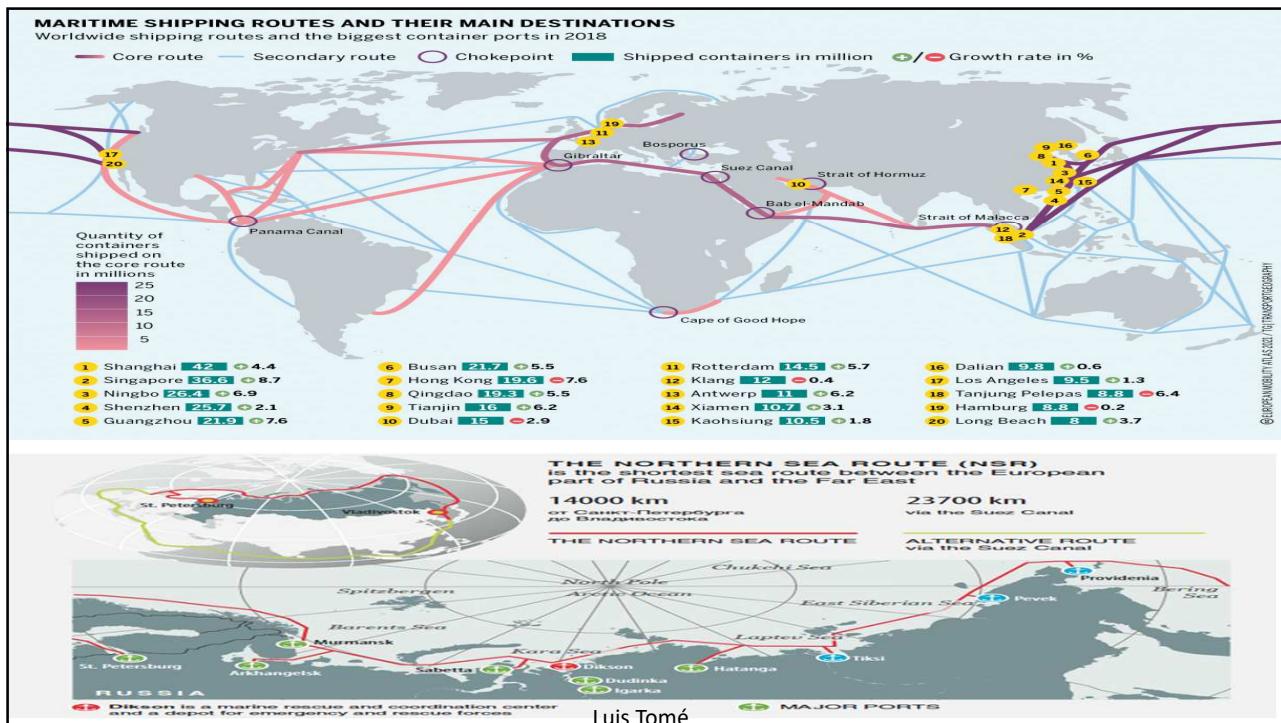
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Estrutura de Poder Uni - Bi - Multi - polar



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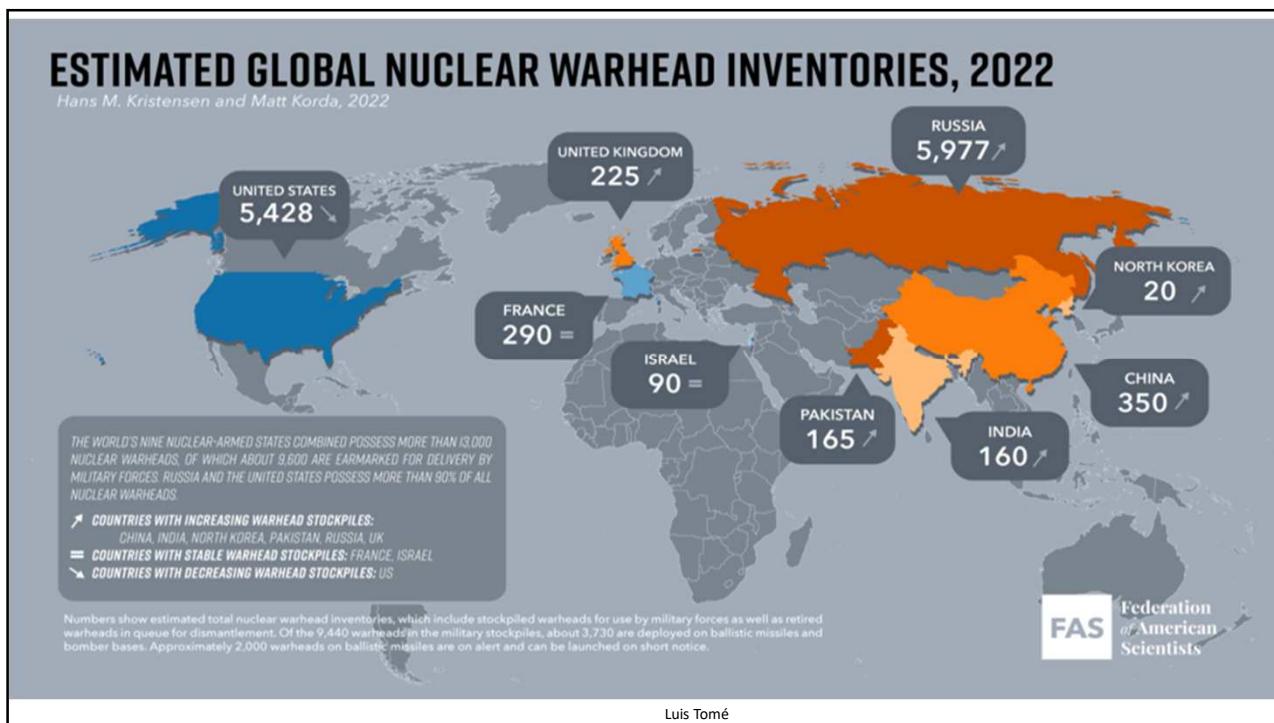
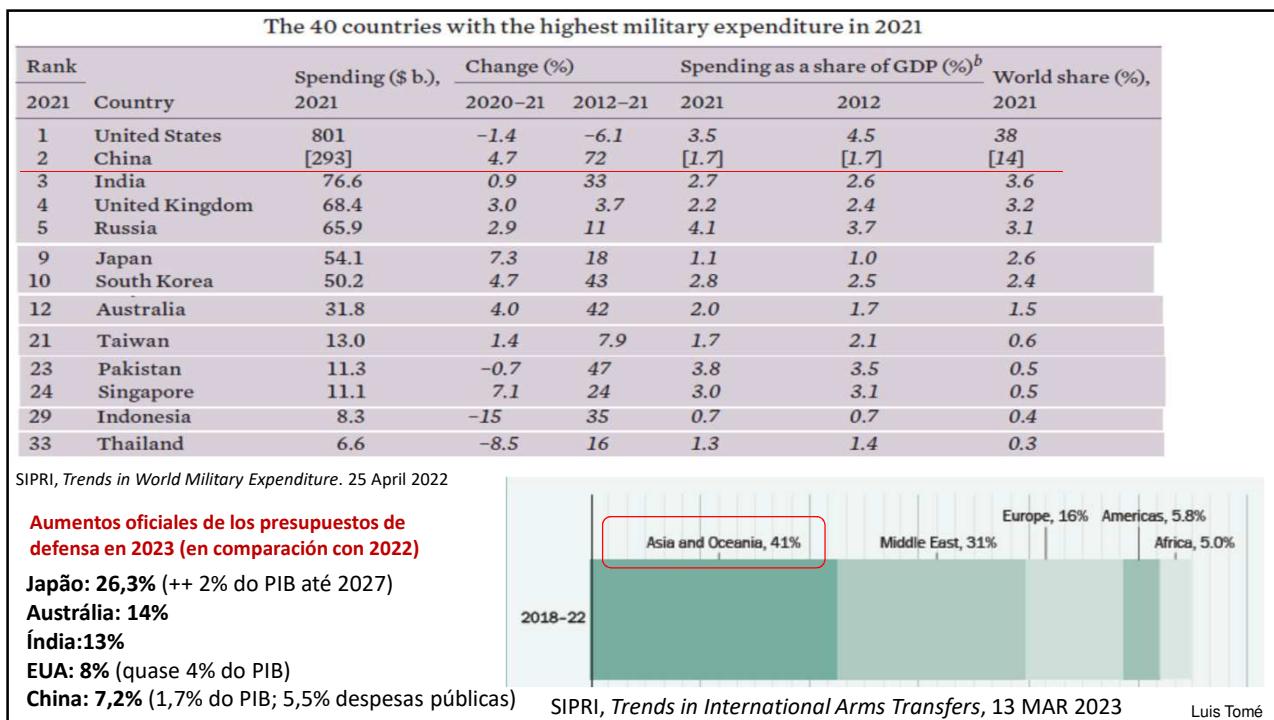


Military expenditure by region in constant US dollars © SIPRI 2022

in US\$ b., at constant 2021 prices and exchange rates

Region	1988	1998	2008	2018	2021
World total	1521,3	1064,2	1654,0	1859,0	2006,6
Africa	15,2	13,4	30,4	34,7	36,9
North Africa	3,1	4,9	8,8	16,4	18,0
Sub-Saharan Africa	12,1	8,6	21,7	18,4	18,8
Americas	726,3	505,3	849,4	778,8	845,8
Central A. & the Caribbean	3,9	4,0	5,0	7,6	10,0
North America	695,2	474,9	807,9	726,0	791,8
South America	27,2	26,3	36,5	45,2	44,1
Asia and Oceania	137,9	182,1	300,0	494,9	553,1
Central Asia	0,0	0,3	1,1	1,6	1,7
East Asia	83,8	112,3	190,9	336,8	385,7
Oceania	14,1	15,4	21,3	28,0	31,6
South Asia	25,6	33,1	56,1	87,8	90,8
South-East Asia	14,5	21,0	30,5	40,7	43,2
Europe	571,6	273,8	333,9	345,9	392,6
Central Europe	32,4	18,1	21,4	28,0	34,4
Eastern Europe	260,0	16,2	49,7	65,7	73,2
Western Europe	279,2	239,6	262,8	252,2	285,1
Middle East	70,4	89,6	140,3	204,7	178,2

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10 Conflicts to Watch in 2023

1. Ukraine
2. Armenia and Azerbaijan
3. Iran
4. Yemen
5. Ethiopia
6. DRCongo and the Great Lakes
7. The Sahel
8. Haiti
9. Pakistan
10. Taiwan

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP:
<https://www.crisisgroup.org/global/10-conflicts-watch-2023>



WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM:

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/12/the-20-humanitarian-crises-the-world-cannot-ignore-in-2023-and-what-to-do-about-them/>

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Selected Chinese Territorial Claims



The map illustrates the South China Sea region with various countries' territories shaded in orange. Red lines represent China's 'nine-dash line' claims. Blue dashed lines indicate exclusive economic zones based on UNCLOS. Specific features labeled include the Paracel Islands, Spratly Islands, Scarborough Shoal, and the South China Sea itself. A legend on the left provides key information:

- Chinese claim line, the so-called 'nine-dash line'
- Disputed islands
- Exclusive economic zones based on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

«China's claims to historic rights, or other sovereign rights or jurisdiction, with respect to the maritime areas of the South China Sea encompassed by the relevant part of the 'nine-dash line' are contrary to the Convention [UNCLOS] and without lawful effect»

(PCA, 2016: 473, X.B.2)

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creating "a Sino-centric world"

BELT & ROAD INITIATIVE (2013)

The map shows the global reach of the BRI, with the Silk Road Economic Belt (red) connecting Europe to Asia and the Maritime Silk Road (blue) connecting Asia to Africa and Southeast Asia. Key cities like Rotterdam, Duisburg, Istanbul, Athens, Tehran, Samarkand, Bishkek, Almaty, Huayguosi, Urumqi, Lanzhou, Fuzhou, Xian, Zhengzhou, Changsha, Haikou, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Hanoi, and Colombo are marked.

Novo Banco de Desenvolvimento

++Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
++Silk Road Fund
++Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation

Global Energy Interconnection (2016)
Global Development Initiative (2021)
Global Security Initiative (April 2022)
Global Civilization Initiative (March 2023)

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (2001)

A globe highlighting the member states of the SCO, which include Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India, Pakistan, and China.

• Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)
• China-Arab States Cooperation Forum
• Forum China - Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
• Boao Forum for Asia
• Conference on Dialogue of Asian Civilizations
• Macao Forum
• China + 16 CEE (Central and Eastern Europe) and Greece

RCEP

The flags of the RCEP member states are displayed around a central logo, including Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Republic of Korea.

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

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«After the collapse of the USSR, Russia, which was known as the Soviet Union or Soviet Russia abroad, lost 23.8 percent of its national territory, 48.5 percent of its population, 41 of the GDP, 39.4 percent of its industrial potential (nearly half of our potential, I would underscore), as well as 44.6 percent of its military capability due to the division of the Soviet Armed Forces among the former Soviet republics»

(President V. Putin, 2018)

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«Ukrainians and Russians are one people...»

I am becoming more and more convinced of this: Kyiv simply does not need Donbas...»

I am confident that true sovereignty of Ukraine is possible only in partnership with Russia.»

Putin's article "On the Historical Unity of Russians and Ukrainians", July 2021 published on the Kremlin's website in Russian, English and Ukrainian



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32 países forneceram armas e equipamentos militares à Ucrânia

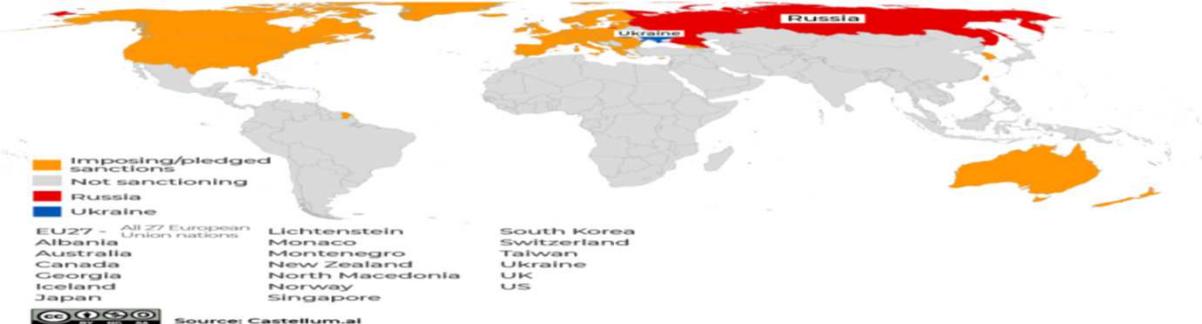
40 países comprometeram-se com assistência militar, financeira e humanitária à Ucrânia

46 países impuseram sanções à Rússia ou adotaram sanções impostas pelos EUA, G7 e UE

RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR

Which countries have sanctioned Russia?

At least 46 countries or territories have imposed sanctions on Russia, or pledged to adopt a combination of US and EU sanctions.



VER MAIS EM:

UK Parliament-House of Commons Library, *Military assistance to Ukraine since the Russian invasion*, 15 FEB 2023.

[url:https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9477/](https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9477/) ;

Kiel Institute, *Ukraine Support Tracker Data*: <https://www.ifw-kiel.de/publications/data-sets/ukraine-support-tracker-data-17410/>

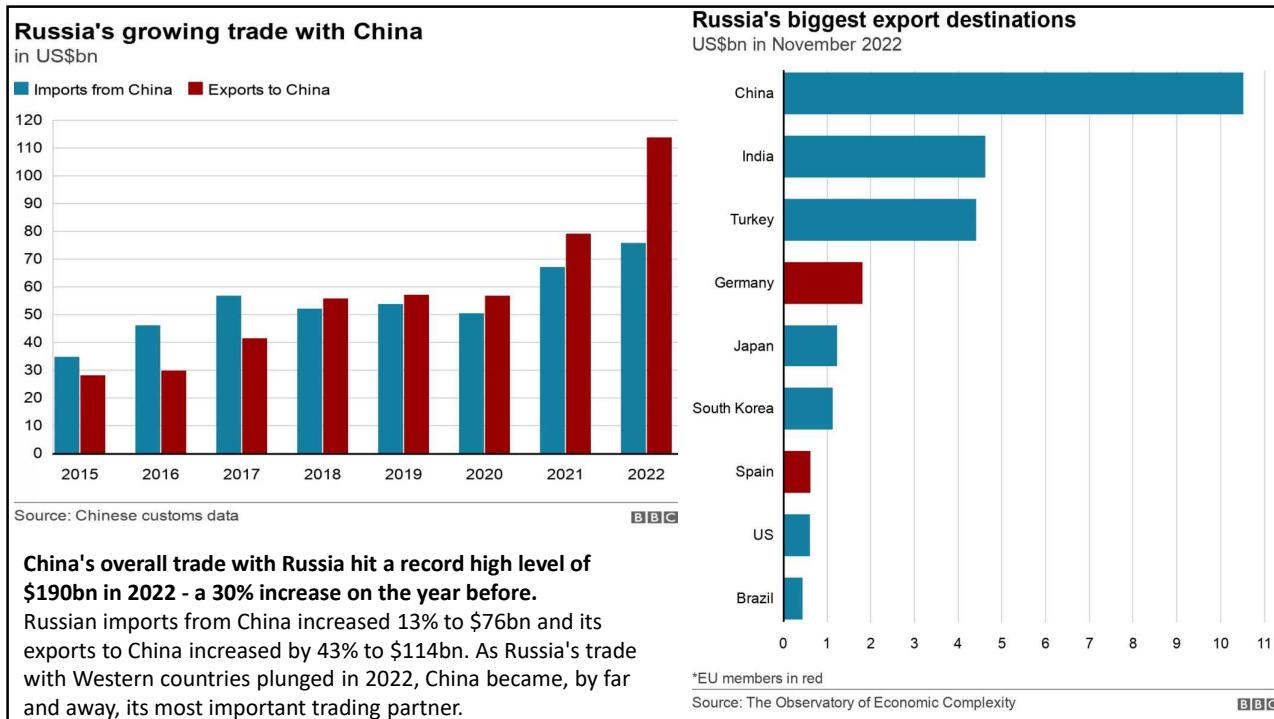
Castellum.Ai, url: <https://www.castellum.ai/russia-sanctions-dashboard>

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23 FEB 2023 UNGA's resolution

Voting Started	2/23/2023	3:38:56 PM
Item 5 - draft resolution A/ES-11/L.7		
Principles of the Charter of the United Nations underlying a comprehensive, just and		
AFGHANISTAN	CAMEROON	FINLAND
ALBANIA	CANADA	FRANCE
X ALGERIA	X CENTRAL AF...	X GABON
ANDORRA	CHAD	GAMBIA
X ANGOLA	CHILE	GEORGIA
ANTIGUA-BA...	CHINA	GERMANY
ARGENTINA	COLOMBIA	GHANA
X ARMENIA	COMOROS	GREECE
AUSTRALIA	CONGO	GRENADA
AUSTRIA	COSTA RICA	GUATEMALA
X AZERBAIJAN	COTE D'IVOIRE	X GUINEA
BAHAMAS	CROATIA	GUINEA-BISS...
BAHRAIN	CUBA	GUYANA
X BANGLADESH	CYPRUS	HAITI
BARBADOS	CZECHEIA	HONDURAS
BELARUS	DEM PR OF K...	HUNGARY
BELGIUM	DEM REP OF ...	ICELAND
BELIZE	DENMARK	X INDIA
BENIN	DJIBOUTI	INDONESIA
BHUTAN	DOMINICA	X IRAN (ISLAMI...)
X BOLIVIA	DOMINICAN ...	IRAQ
BOSNIA-HER...	EGYPT	IRELAND
BOTSWANA	X EL SALVADOR	ITALY
BRAZIL	EQUATORIAL...	JAMAICA
BRUNEI DAR...	ERITREA	JAPAN
BULGARIA	BURKINA FASO	JORDAN
BURUNDI	CABO VERDE	X KAZAKHSTAN
CABO VERDE	X ETHIOPIA	KENYA
CAMBODIA	Fiji	KIRIBATI
IN FAVOUR: 141		AGAINST: 7
X ABSTENTION: 32		

Cinco resoluciones de la AGNU sobre Ucrania y Rusia 2022-23: cerca de un centenar de países votaron a favor de todas, entre ellos Afganistán o Myanmar; 47 países votaron a favor o se abstuvieron en al menos una de las resoluciones, entre ellos Angola, Brasil, Cabo Verde o México y Bahréin, Brunei, Yemen o Sudán del Sur; 19 votaron en contra o se abstuvieron en al menos una de las resoluciones; y 16 países se abstuvieron en las cinco resoluciones, entre ellos Sudáfrica, India, Mozambique, Mongolia y Pakistán.

**Table 2.** The 40 largest importers of major arms and their main suppliers, 2018–22

Percentages below 10 are rounded to 1 decimal place; percentages over 10 are rounded to whole numbers.

Rank	Importer	Share of global arms imports (%)			Per cent change from 2013–17 to 2018–22 ^a	Main suppliers and their share of importer's total imports (%), 2018–22				
		2018–22	2013–17	2018–22 ^a		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
1	India	11	12	-11	Russia	45	France	29	USA	11
2	Saudi Arabia	9.6	10	-8.7	USA	78	France	6.4	Spain	4.9
3	Qatar	6.4	1.5	311	USA	42	France	29	Italy	14
4	Australia	4.7	3.6	23	USA	73	Spain	19	Switzerland	3.0
5	China	4.6	4.2	4.1	Russia	83	France	8.1	Ukraine	5.6
6	Egypt	4.5	4.5	-5.3	Russia	34	Italy	19	France	19
7	South Korea	3.7	2.2	61	USA	71	Germany	19	France	7.9
8	Pakistan	3.7	3.0	14	China	77	Sweden	5.1	Russia	3.6
9	Japan	3.5	1.2	171	USA	97	UK	1.9	Sweden	0.3
10	United States	2.7	2.0	31	UK	24	Netherlands	13	France	11
19	Türkiye	1.3	2.4	-49	Italy	35	Spain	20	Russia	19
20	Singapore	1.3	1.4	-14	France	52	USA	26	UK	7.6
21	Thailand	1.0	0.9	-1.1	South Korea	33	China	14	USA	10
22	Brazil	0.9	0.6	48	France	39	UK	14	Sweden	13
23	Philippines	0.9	0.5	64	South Korea	42	Israel	22	USA	15
24	Indonesia	0.9	2.7	-69	South Korea	32	USA	26	France	12
25	Bangladesh	0.9	1.6	-48	China	74	UK	5.8	Türkiye	4.5
26	Poland	0.9	0.5	64	USA	56	South Korea	17	Germany	6.5
27	Viet Nam	0.8	2.8	-72	Russia	55	Israel	16	Belarus	10
28	Italy	0.8	1.3	-41	USA	92	Israel	4.4	France	2.0
29	Morocco	0.8	1.1	-30	USA	76	France	15	China	6.8
30	Myanmar	0.8	0.8	-3.0	Russia	42	China	29	India	14

SIPRI, Trends in International Arms Transfers, 13 MAR 2023

**CHINA'S POSITION ON
THE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF
OF THE UKRAINE CRISIS**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

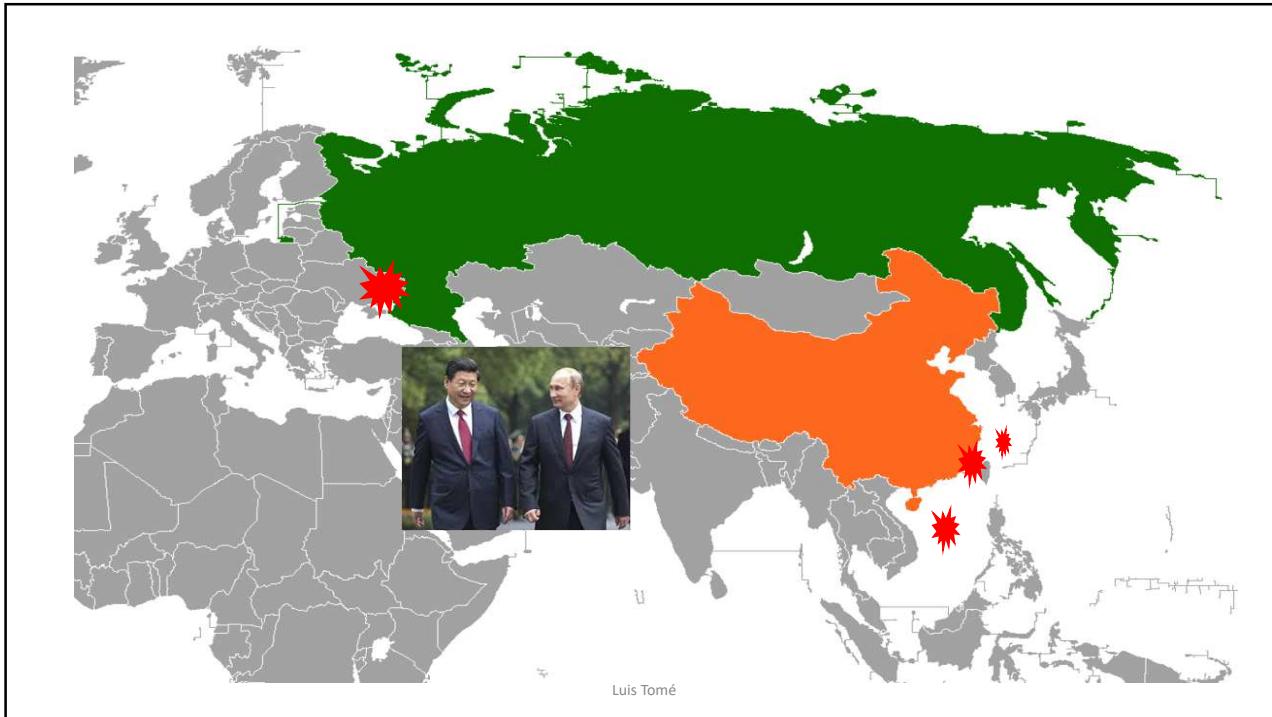
- 1** Respecting the sovereignty of all countries
- 2** Abandoning the Cold War mentality
- 3** Ceasing hostilities
- 4** Resuming peace talks
- 5** Resolving the humanitarian crisis
- 6** Protecting civilians and prisoners of war
- 7** Keeping nuclear power plants safe
- 8** Reducing strategic risks
- 9** Facilitating grain exports
- 10** Stopping unilateral sanctions
- 11** Keeping industrial and supply chains stable
- 12** Promoting post-conflict reconstruction

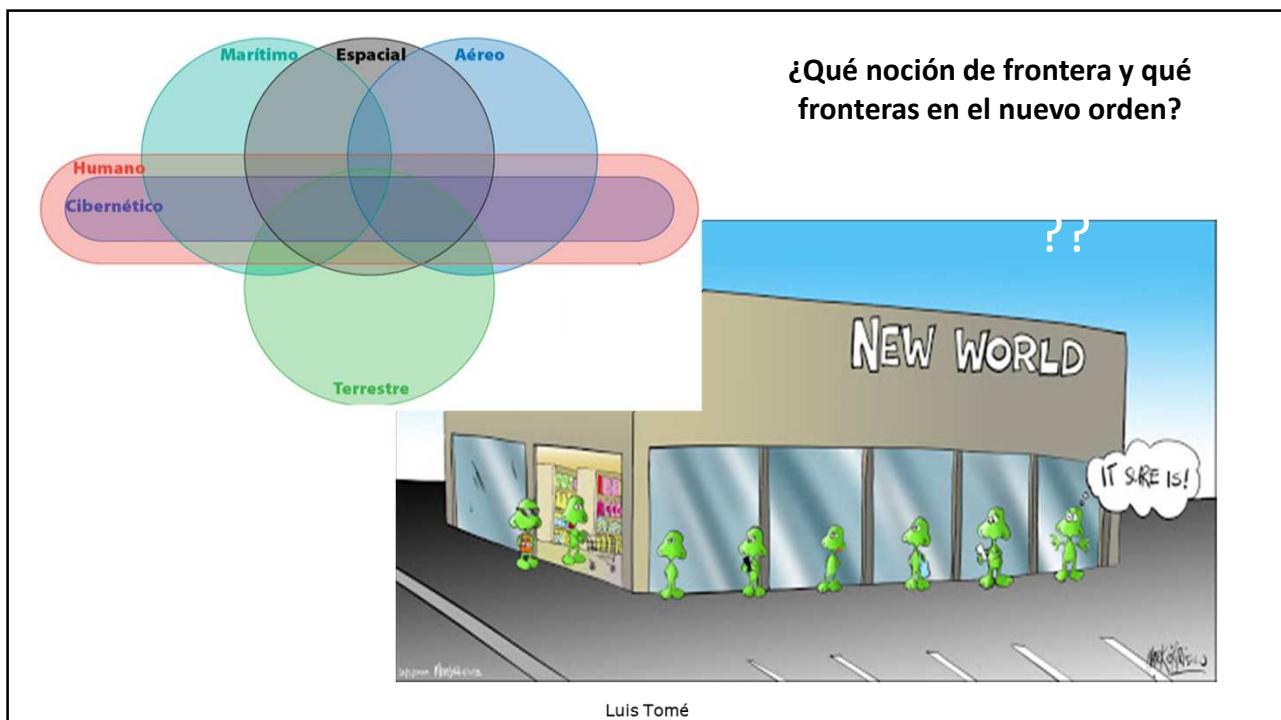
GLOBAL TIMES

respect for sovereignty (for Ukraine)
and
the protection of national security interests
(for Russia)...
while opposing Cold War mentality and the
use of unilateral sanctions (by the US).



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ltome@autonoma.pt