

NATIONAL RESILIENCE AND RESISTANCE AS FUNDAMENTAL PILLARS OF MODERN FUNCTIONAL MODEL OF COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO NATIONAL DEFENCE

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ABSTRACT

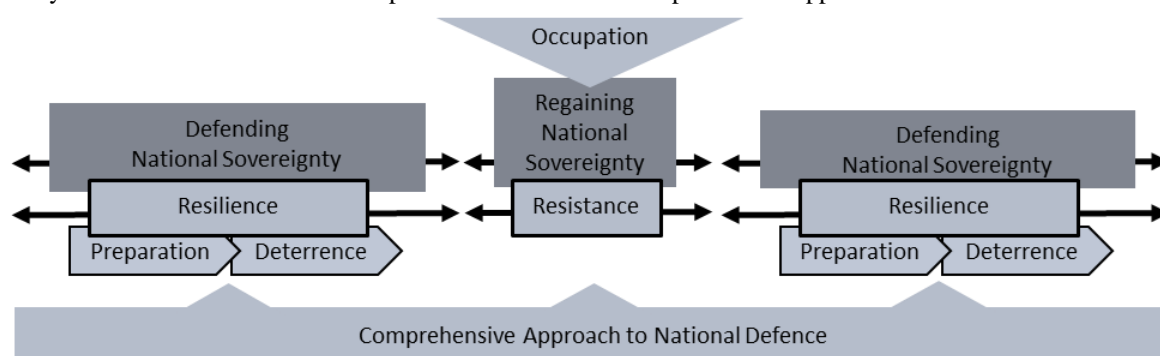
As national resilience and national resistance have emerged to national defense agenda, the both concepts have turned into a mechanism in the fields of national security and have become components of functional models of their comparative approaches to national defense (viewed as whole government and whole society approach to national defense). Considering unpredictable changes in the security environment and rapidly changing security treats, forming, developing and strengthening national resilience and national resilience systems can be an effective response to these threats / challenges of any origin and nature (including hybrid). Therefore, national resilience and national resistance systems have obtained practical importance for any states in order to maintain sustainable functioning of the state before, during, and after crisis and quickly recover to balance optimally under the determined conditions. The research objective of this article is to provide a conceptual understanding of national resilience and national resistance and to indicate their significance

in reaching / maintaining sustainability of their state sovereignty.

Keywords: National Resilience, National Resistance, National Security, National Defense, Total Defense

1. INTRODUCTION

Modern-day notions of national resilience and resistance have emerged to national defense agenda as systematic approaches to depend or regain national sovereignty (Pic.1). The both concepts have turned into a powerful principles and a discursive tool in the fields of national security, due to expanding range of new threats, specific context of growing uncertainty and security risks of their strategic environment. Therefore, understanding the fluid nature of national resilience and national resistance and an application of a systematic approach to forming national resilience and national resistance along with determining their principles, criteria and mechanisms have practical importance for any states especially small states in order to develop functional model of comprehensive approach to national defense.



Picture 1. Resilience and Resistance in Comprehensive National Defense (modified)

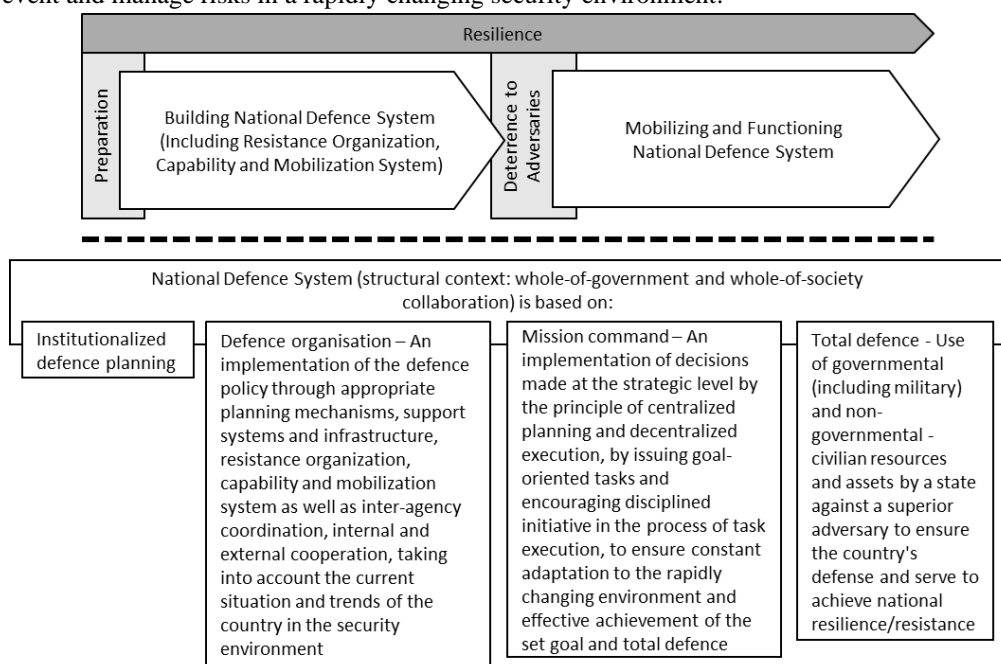
Concept of National Resilience

National resilience has come to play a significant discursive role in the field of national security. It is discussed as the answer to a world of rapid change, complexity and unexpected events.

Across the broad diapason of national security, the understanding of national resilience differs fundamentally in terms of its meaning and purpose. However, the concept of national resilience can be generally characterized as:

- As a policy concept focused on a highly diverse set of issues;
- A capacity of a system to constantly evolve and adapt to disturbance while maintaining its basic function and structure;
- National resilience is the fundamental foundation of national resistance;
- An ability of the state to withstand external military and non-military impacts, cope with the consequences of said impacts and be able to maintain/restore normal functioning;

- A society's (government and people) resilience which contributes to deterrence and supports national defense planning, to include resistance to regain national sovereignty, as well as the final post-resistance restoration of sovereignty. Generally, the survivability and durability of a society may also accurately describe this term. Essentially, resilience is the will of the people to maintain what they have; the will and ability to withstand external pressure and influences and/or recover from the effects of those pressures or influences;
- The resilience of a state implies not only its ability to deal with chronic stress and unexpected crises but also the ability to prevent and manage risks in a rapidly changing security environment.



Picture 2. Complex System of National Resilience

Summarizing the above, we can identify key issues of complex system (Pic.2), classify main characteristics (Tab.1) of national resilience and describe concept of it as follows:

- A comprehensive mechanism of interaction between public and local authorities, institutions, enterprises, NGOs, and people, as well as targeted actions, methods, factors and mechanisms that safeguard the security and continuous functioning of key spheres of the society and state before, during, and after crises, including through adaptation to threats and rapid changes in the security environment
- An ability of the state and society to effectively counter threats of any origin and nature, adapt to rapid changes in the security environment, function continuously, including during crises, and quickly recover after crises to the optimal equilibrium under the reasonable conditions.

Table 1. Key characteristics of the national resilience concept (modified)

Key issues of national resilience	Semantic content	System elements and links
Resilience of what and to what?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Object of resilience • Adversities (stimuli) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and society • Threats, crises, or impacts to which the object must be resilient
What for and Whom for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim and level of resilience • Parties interested in obtaining the relevant result 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapting to the changing and uncertain security environment while preserving national values and protecting national interests • Public and local authorities, civil society, scientific institutions, communities, business, and the population that become better protected
Who will do it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties able to ensure achievement of the relevant result 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public and local authorities, civil society, scientific institutions, communities, business, and the population that take the determined measures on strengthening security and resilience of the state and society

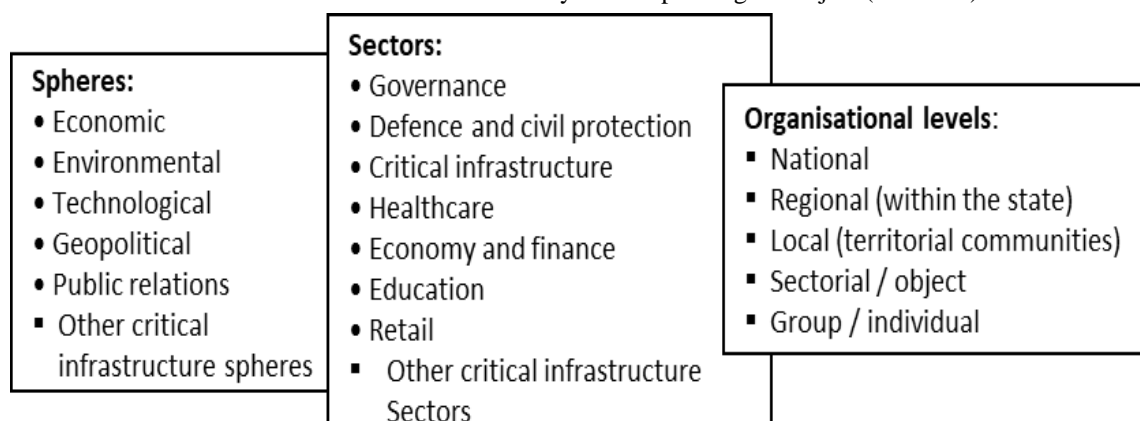
Despite of the different approaches to defining the national resilience criteria, we can separate the basic criteria of national resilience as well as key organizational and functioning principles (Tab.2).

Table 2. Basic criteria and principles of the National Resilience (modified)

Objects	Resilience criteria		Key organizational and functioning principles
	of the object's state	of the object's functioning	
State (system)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robustness • Redundancy • Adaptability • Absorption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparedness • Rapidity • Response • Recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensiveness • Inclusion (broad interaction) • Adaptability predictability • Reliability • Awareness • Readiness • Mobility • Redundancy • Continuity • Subsidiarity
Society (communities, social groups and etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity • Coherence and unity • Ties between different social groups • Involvement of the population in economic, political, and other activities within the state and community • Confidence in authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective community management • Citizens' awareness of the nature of threats, as well as the procedure in case of their occurrence • Readiness to respond • Controllability of the situation before, during, and after a crisis • Creating joint capabilities to counter a threat or crisis 	

The key objects of the national resilience system are the state and society which consist of various components, including subsystems. However, in general, any things (metals, structures, etc.), social and technical systems (political, economic, energy, informational, infrastructural, etc.), people, or organizations may become objects of resilience. As complex systems, they have resilience potential which can be enhanced. The main actors in the national resilience system are public and local authorities, enterprises, institutions, organizations, civil society structures, and citizens that initiate or participate in the national resilience providing processes. Under such circumstances, it is important to determine key areas, spheres, sectors /directions and organizational levels for providing national resilience in order to create an appropriate model.

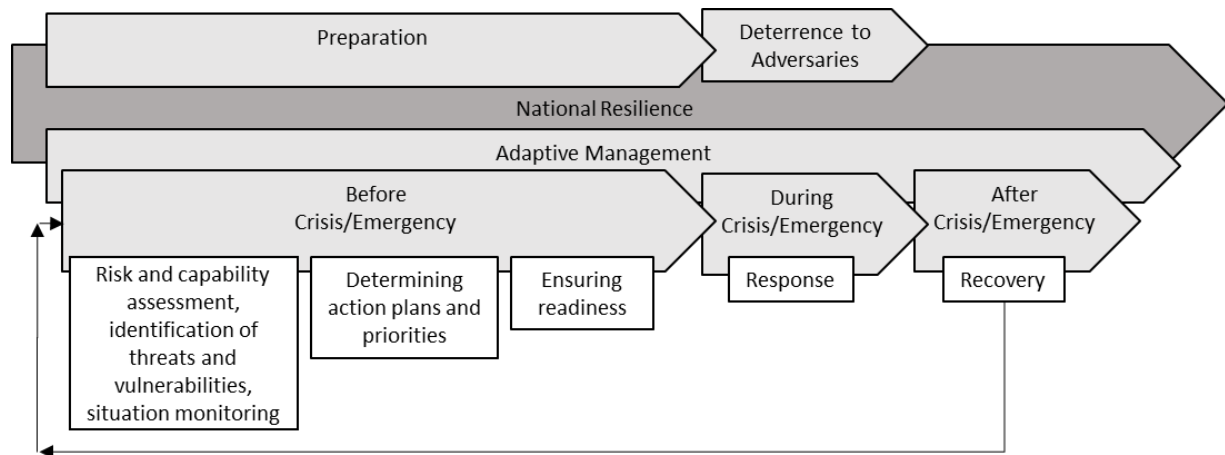
Table 3. The National Resilience System Depending on Object (modified)



While these efforts are primarily at the national level, the NATO heads of state committed to increasing resilience across the alliance by supporting individual members' efforts at the 2016 Warsaw Summit. They pledged to improve resilience by achieving the following seven baseline requirements: assured continuity of government and critical government services; resilient energy supplies; ability to deal effectively with uncontrolled movement of people; resilient food and water resources; ability to deal with mass casualties; resilient civil communications systems; 7) resilient civil transportation systems.

Analyzing numerous scientific publications and existing practices, following spheres, sectors /directions and organizational levels might be classified according to various indicators such as: sphere of social relations, organization level and sphere of activity (Tab.3).

Under modern conditions, an adaptive management (continuous risk management; emergency management and crisis communication; environmental and critical infrastructure protection; national security and anti-terrorism; informational transparency etc. is considered as relevant methodological approach to national resilience which allows to effectively counter threats of any origin and nature, adapts to changes in the security environment, and maintains continuous functioning of essential life spheres of the society and state before, during, and after a crisis in order to survive and develop (Pic.3)



Picture 3. National Resilience Adaptive Management (modified)

As conduct of national resistance rests firmly on national resiliency, a national resistance (especially resistance organizational structure) campaign needs to be planned and developed prior to the requirement to resist an occupier (national resistance against an occupier is triggered when a foreign power occupies sovereign national territory directly or by proxy), taking into consideration nature of an occupation - It refers to the case where the legitimate government is displaced abroad in the case of full occupation or the legitimate government is prevented from governing the occupied territory in the case of partial occupation.

The appropriate national resistance organizational structure will depend on specific attributes of the country in question. The political, physical, sociocultural, and other landscapes will determine the size, shape, activities, and scope of the resistance. It is critical that the government understand these attributes and how they affect the establishment, organization, and development of a resistance capability in regard to the strategic objective of regaining national sovereignty by removing the occupier. Hence, it is important to develop both active and passive resistance general components elements. They exist in a dynamic and evolving relationship, changing in response to internal and external drivers. The goals, objectives, and success of the resistance effort will determine the level of development of each and the relationships among them. During peacetime, the government must have the ability to form a narrative, themes, and messages and be able to effectively synchronize and communicate them. During occupation, the displaced or exiled government must also have an effective communication capability. It must synchronize this with appropriate resistance leaders and networks, allies and partners, its occupied population, and the international community, to deliver its narrative, themes, and messages. At the same time, it must also ensure that targeted audiences receive and understand the delivered communication.

National resistance organizations are typically composed of four traditional primary components:

- Underground - it is, traditionally, a cellular organization that conducts operations in urban areas that are under the control of the occupiers' security forces. It is composed of politico-military entities designed to conduct political and military actions. Associated methods of warfare: subversion and sabotage;
- Auxiliary - it refers to that portion of the population that provides active clandestine support to the guerrilla force or the underground. These are persons who may be asked to perform one activity, one time, or called upon several times to perform certain activities. Their participation is typically intermittent. The auxiliary is not a separate organization; specifically, it is a component to an urban underground or guerrilla network that it supports. Auxiliary members are part-time volunteers whose value is based on their normal and accepted positions in the community. The auxiliary is not a separate organization, but consists of different types of individuals providing specific functions as a component within an urban underground network or guerrilla force's network. Auxiliary functions are like the connective tissue of the human body. They act as the innumerable fibers connecting the resistance organization to state and societal entities and support the capabilities and activities of the underground and guerrilla components. Such persons may also provide early

warning of occupier activities based on their placement. Specific functions include. Associated methods of warfare: non-violent clandestine resistance;

- Guerrilla forces - guerrilla warfare is distinguishable from the conventional warfare of regular forces. Persons conducting this form of warfare are traditionally termed “guerrillas.” Guerrillas are basically irregular soldiers who, in our context, comprise the armed or military component of an organized resistance. They can be small units of stay-behind military forces or selected and trained members of the civilian population, or a combination of both. They typically have significant disadvantages in terms of equipment and capability, and sometimes also in training if they are civilians with no military experience, as compared to the regular and specialized forces of the occupier. Guerrilla warfare techniques traditionally include raids, ambushes, sabotage, and harassment techniques to interdict enemy movements, subvert morale, and degrade material strength. If popular support to the resistance grows, then the guerrilla component can grow and even better sustain itself while also conducting more aggressive activities against the enemy. Associated methods of warfare: ambushes and raids;
- Public components / Overt Political Arm - the public component is an overt political expression of resistance within the occupied territory, if tolerated and allowed to exist by the occupier or its installed government. It is not a shadow government or government-in-exile. This component of resistance can be an opposition political party, allowing the resistance to simultaneously engage in both nonviolent and violent opposition. Public resistance components may negotiate directly with the installed government or occupying power. They can also make overt appeals for support from domestic and international sympathizers while also organizing such support. In a resistance with no exiled, displaced, or shadow government, they may be the leadership of the resistance. In a well-prepared resistance, they are overt entities wielded by the leadership of a shadow, displaced, or exiled government. The scale of this component may be a large organization or a single spokesperson.

While some degree of centralized strategic direction and planning is essential for resistance organizations, the form of that leadership ranges from simple to complex, from centralized to decentralized. Through the increasing use of social media and information technology, resistance organizations can operate in a flatter, more decentralized fashion. Using the internet, if available under occupation and while considering security requirements, members can link virtually with fellow members inside and outside of the country.

Concept of National Resistance

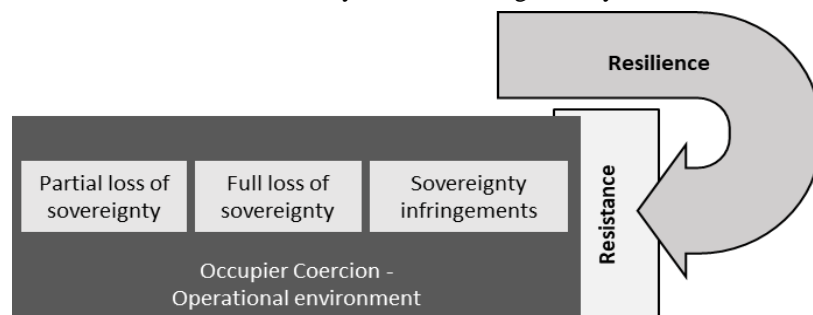
Modern conceptual essence of national resistance combines following contexts:

- National resistance is a nation’s organized, whole-of-society effort, encompassing the full range of activities from non-violent to violent, led by a legally established government (potentially exiled/displaced or shadow) to reestablish independence and autonomy within its sovereign territory that has been wholly or partially occupied by a foreign power; However, the boundaries separating pre-crisis resilience building and crisis resistance activities can be ambiguous if the adversary engages in asymmetric warfare methods. Therefore, activities conducted during resilience and resistance can overlap;
- National resistance is a natural response of a sovereign government and its people when faced with a threat to their sovereignty and independence. Government proactive preparation and planning across its organizations and the whole-of-society is vital to ensure appropriate mechanisms are in place to conduct organized resistance against an occupier;
- Resistance is a form of warfare;
- Conduct of national resistance rests firmly on national resiliency. A resistance campaign needs to be planned prior to the requirement to resist an occupier. Strong foundation of resilience is necessary to engage in a successful resistance against an aggressor.

In creating a sustainable national resistance system, a functional domestic preparation model plays a crucial role, which should include pre-crisis resilience building and crisis resistance activities components as: centralization and decentralization in governance/management (including in planning and execution); resistance organization structure (including ethical organizational behavior and identification of key personnel and resistance components ratio; resistance physical infrastructure and required resistance networks; validate/exercise the infrastructure and plans) and passive resistance (the population that are not members of the resistance organization has opportunities even outside of organized events to passively resist). The methods and intensity of resistance are determined by the degree of coerciveness of the occupier or its proxy government being resisted.

The national resistance against an occupier is triggered when a foreign power occupies sovereign national territory directly or by proxy. It functions in operating environment such as (Pic.4):

- Partial loss of national sovereignty - a hostile force places a portion of the targeted state's territory under its authority. Partial occupation applies only to the territory where hostile authority has been established. The legitimate national government maintains control over only a portion of its previous territory;
- Full loss of national sovereignty - the entire targeted country is under the authority and effective control of a foreign occupier, likely ruling through proxies supported by the presence of an armed force, and is no longer administered by the country's legitimate national government. Under this condition, a government-in-exile may direct resistance operations from outside the occupied territory;
- Sovereignty infringements - adversary subversion of national power through coercive irregular warfare, targeting one or more vulnerable means of national power, will result in a reduced effectiveness of the legitimate sovereign government's ability to govern. This subversion may be localized within the targeted state or occur throughout the entire state. This results in eventual de facto loss of territory and/or sovereign ability to act.



Picture 4. Environment of National Resistance Functioning

Therefore, legal aspects of occupation (what does it mean? when does it start and come to an end?) acquires special importance. However, it should also be taken into account that formally declared wars are no longer the norm, and armed conflicts often lack obviously delimited battlefields. Resistance operations can fall into this category and present unique circumstances that can make the application of existing law difficult.

Article 42 of the 1907 Hague Regulations (HR) states that a "territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army. The occupation extends only to the territory where such authority has been established and can be exercised". The notion of occupation has been expanded by Article 2 common to the 1949 Geneva Conventions specifically in order to include occupation that encountered no armed resistance.

International law makes no distinction between a lawful and unlawful occupant in dealing with the respective duties of occupant and population in occupied territory (US Tribunal of Nuremberg, Von List case, Law Reports of Trial of War Criminals, Vol. VIII, 1949, p. 59) - It is notable, there is no difference whether an occupation has received Security Council approval, what its aim is, or indeed whether it is called an "invasion", "liberation", "administration" or "occupation".

Contemporary international humanitarian law has clarified and added to the rights and duties of occupying forces, the rights of the populations of occupied territory, and the rules for administering such territory.

The effective control of hostile foreign armed forces, even whether the occupation meets no armed resistance and there is no fighting, plays a decisive role in application whether state territory might be considered as occupied or not.

The question of "effective control" calls up at least two different interpretations. It could be taken to mean that a situation of occupation exists whenever a party to a conflict exercises some level of authority or control within foreign territory. So, for example, advancing troops could be considered bound by the law of occupation already during the invasion phase of hostilities. This is the approach suggested in the ICRC's Commentary to the Fourth Geneva Convention (1958). An alternative and more restrictive approach would be to say that a situation of occupation exists only once a party to a conflict is in a position to exercise sufficient authority over enemy territory to enable it to discharge all of the duties imposed by the law of occupation. This approach is adopted by a number of military manuals. The normal way for an occupation to end is for the occupying power to withdraw from the occupied territory or be driven out of it. However, the continued presence of foreign troops does not necessarily mean that occupation continues - a transfer of authority to a local government re-establishing the full and free exercise of sovereignty will normally end the state of occupation, whether the government agrees to the continued presence of foreign troops on its territory. However, the law of occupation may become applicable again whether the situation on the ground changes, that is to say, whether the territory again becomes "actually placed under the authority of the hostile army" (HR, art. 42) - in other words, under the control of foreign troops without the consent of the local authorities.

The effective-control test consists of three cumulative conditions: – the armed forces of a state are physically present in a foreign territory without the consent of the effective local government in place at the time of the invasion; – the effective local government in place at the time of the invasion has been or can be rendered substantially or completely incapable of exerting its powers by virtue of the foreign forces' unconsented-to presence; – the foreign forces are in a position to exercise authority over the territory concerned (or parts thereof) in lieu of the local government.

2. CONCLUSION

National resilience and national resistance have come to play a significant role in national security as the both concepts have become fundamental pillars of modern functional model of comprehensive approach to national defense. Therefore, the systems have obtained practical importance for any states in order to maintain sustainable functioning of the state before, during, and after crisis and quickly recover to balance optimally under the determined conditions.

Considering the security needs, capabilities and capacities of individual states, it is almost impossible to elaborate a universal model of national resilience and national resistance. Nevertheless, in the article we focused on the main features of each concept which are based and derived from the following principle - the both concepts are natural responses of a sovereign government and/or its residents when faced with a threat to their sovereignty and independence.

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