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DIGITAL EDUCATION TOOLS  
FOR SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

ERASMUS+ cooperation  
partnership

Digital education tools for  
**SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT**

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# RAIMUNDAS KALESNYKAS

Project Expert

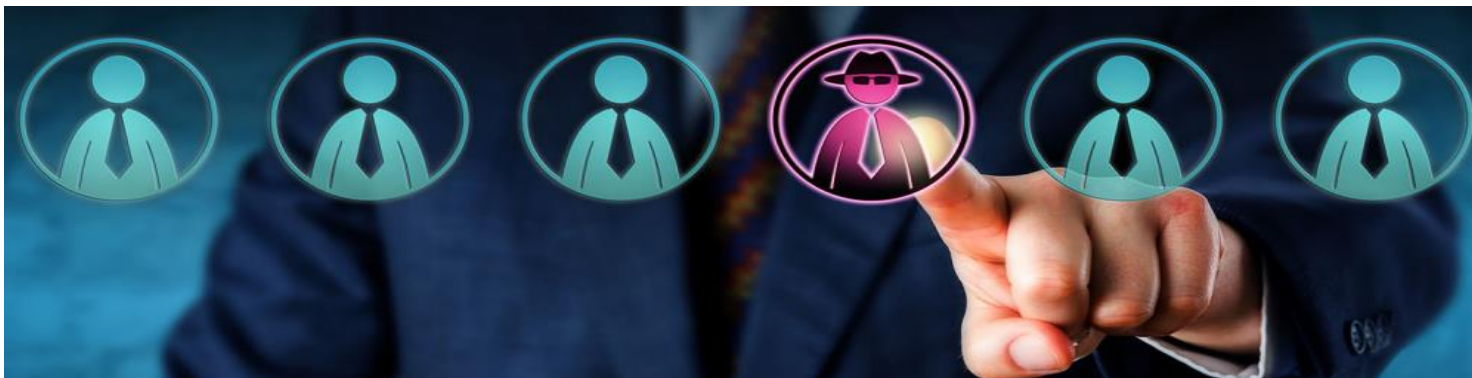
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## HYBRID THREATS IN THE PROCESS OF SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

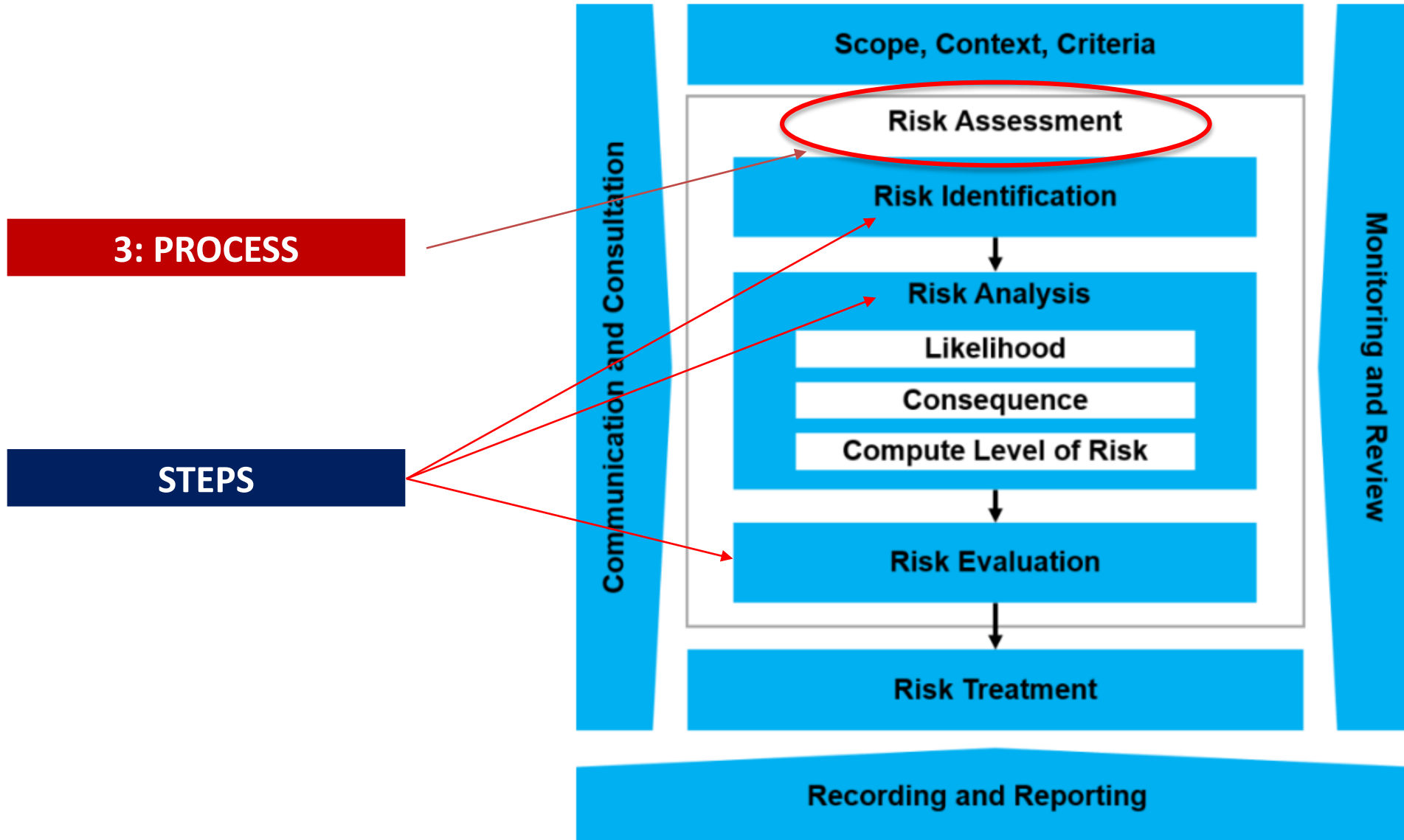
# Learning Objectives

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- Provide knowledge about hybrid threats as a source of risk in security management process
- Understand how to identify and analyze the risk posed to organizations by hybrid attacks
- Be able to use risk assessment techniques according to the presented case study in the border security management



# Starting point to assess *Hybrid Threats* as security risk (ISO 31000)



# THREATS AS A SOURCE OF RISK

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## EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY ON OBJECTIVES

...is a deviation from the expected — positive, negative, or both, and *can address....threats*

...can have *different aspects* (financial, safety, and environmental goals) and can apply at *different levels* (strategic, organization-wide, process)

*Risk is usually expressed in terms of **risk sources, potential events, their consequences, or a combination of these, and associated likelihood of occurrence, i.e. chance of something happening***

# IDENTIFY THREATS: risk comes from many different sources

Existing and possible THREATS that the organization might face

Human
Operational
Reputational
Procedural
Project
Financial
Technical
Natural
Political
Military



## Sources / causes of risk

Internal environment  
largely within sphere of influence

Organizational interfaces  
partly within sphere of influence

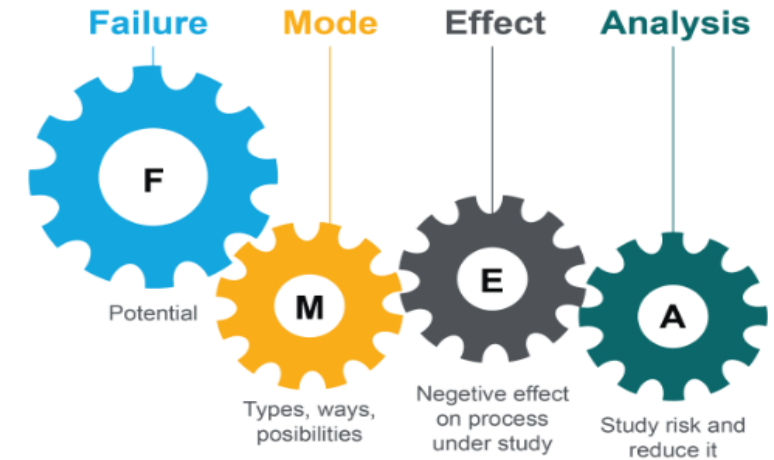
External environment  
largely outside sphere of influence

# TOOLS: to uncover exiting and explore possible future threats

## SWOT ANALYSIS



## FMEA



## Scenario Analysis Process

1. Defining the problem
2. Gathering data
3. Separate certainties from uncertainties
4. Develop scenarios
5. Use the scenarios in your planning

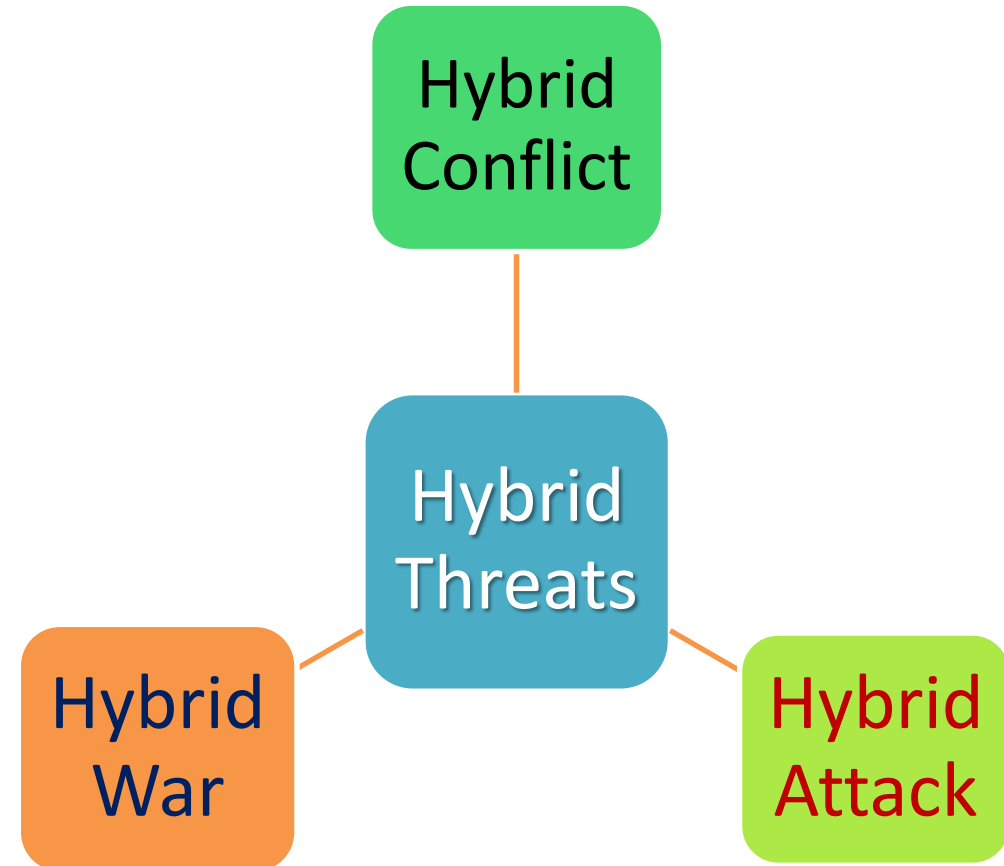
## PMESII-PT

means  
Political, Military, Economic,  
Social, Infrastructure,  
Information, Physical  
Environment, and Time

# HYBRID THREATS *phenomena today*

## Definition

Mixture of military and non-military, coercive and subversive activity, including disinformation, cyber attacks, terrorism and organized crime, economic pressure, deployment of irregular armed groups or regular forces using conventional and unconventional methods (i.e. diplomatic, military, economic, social, technological)

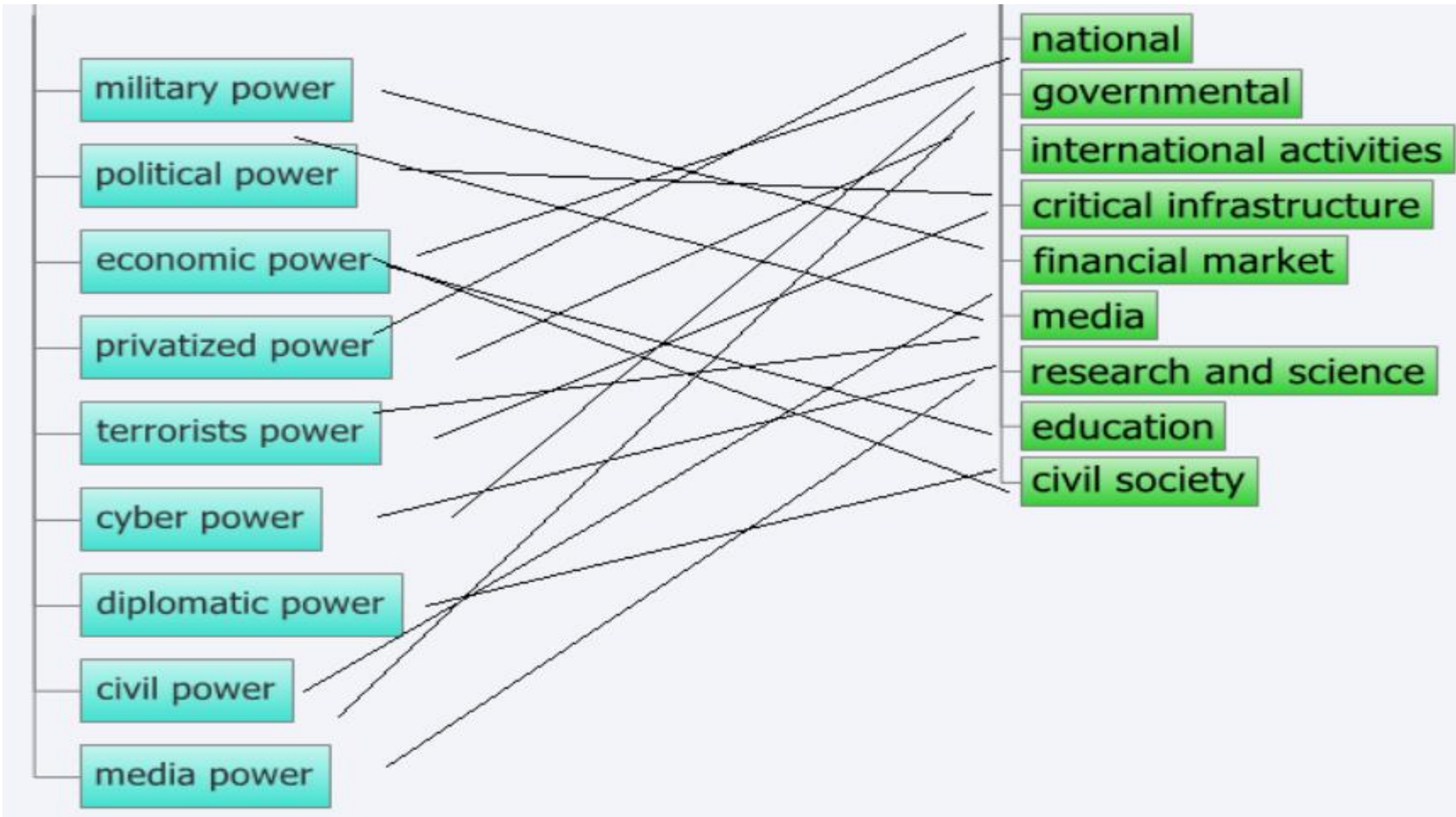




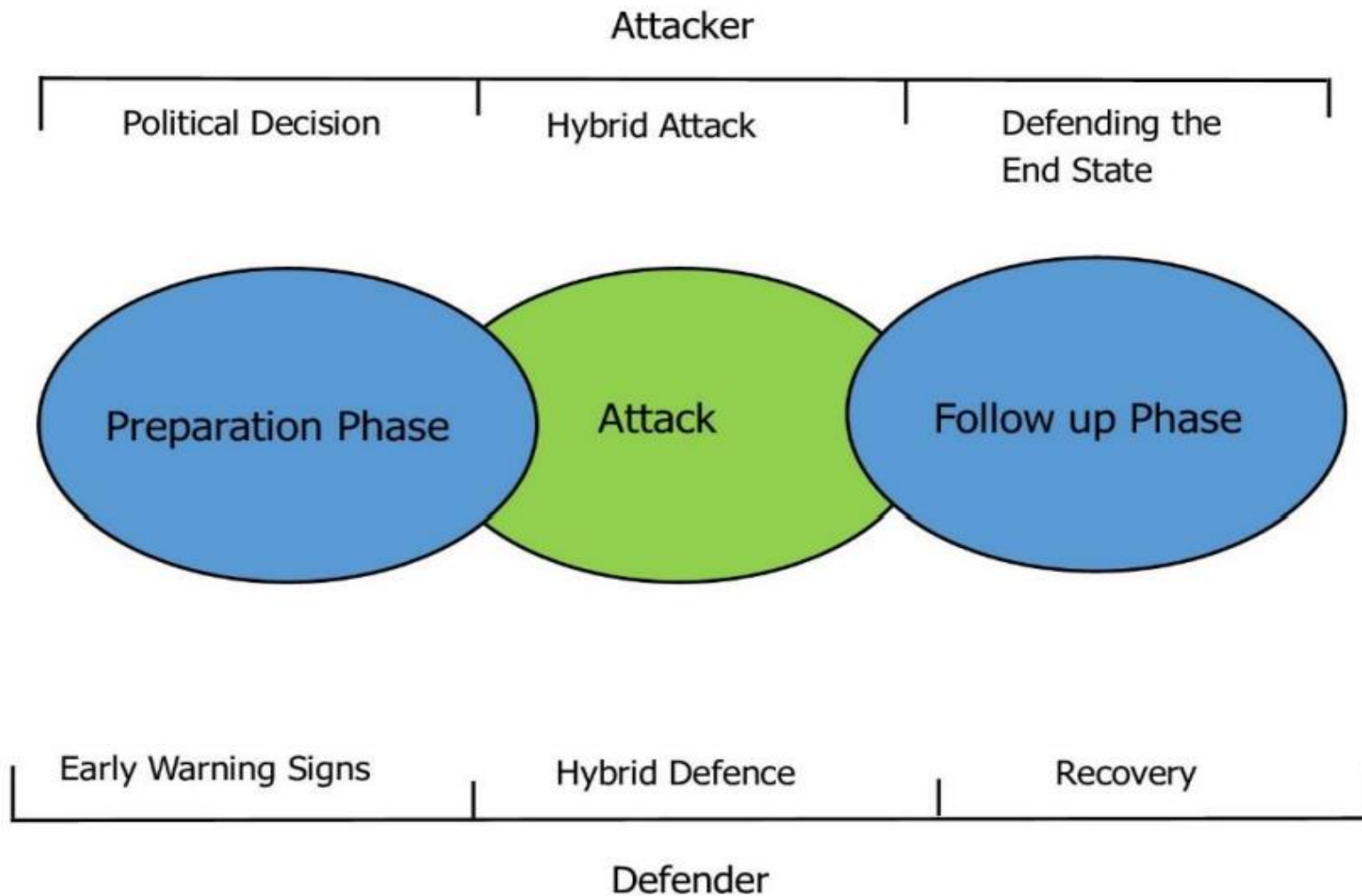
# HYBRID ATTACK: source for security risk assessment

## Hybrid Attack

## Security



# HYBRID ATTACK: security risk analysis



## Forms of Hybrid Attack

Terrorism

Cyber Attack

Organized Crime

Space

Instrumentalised migration

Disinformation

Nuclear

Economic pressure

Covert ("green-men")

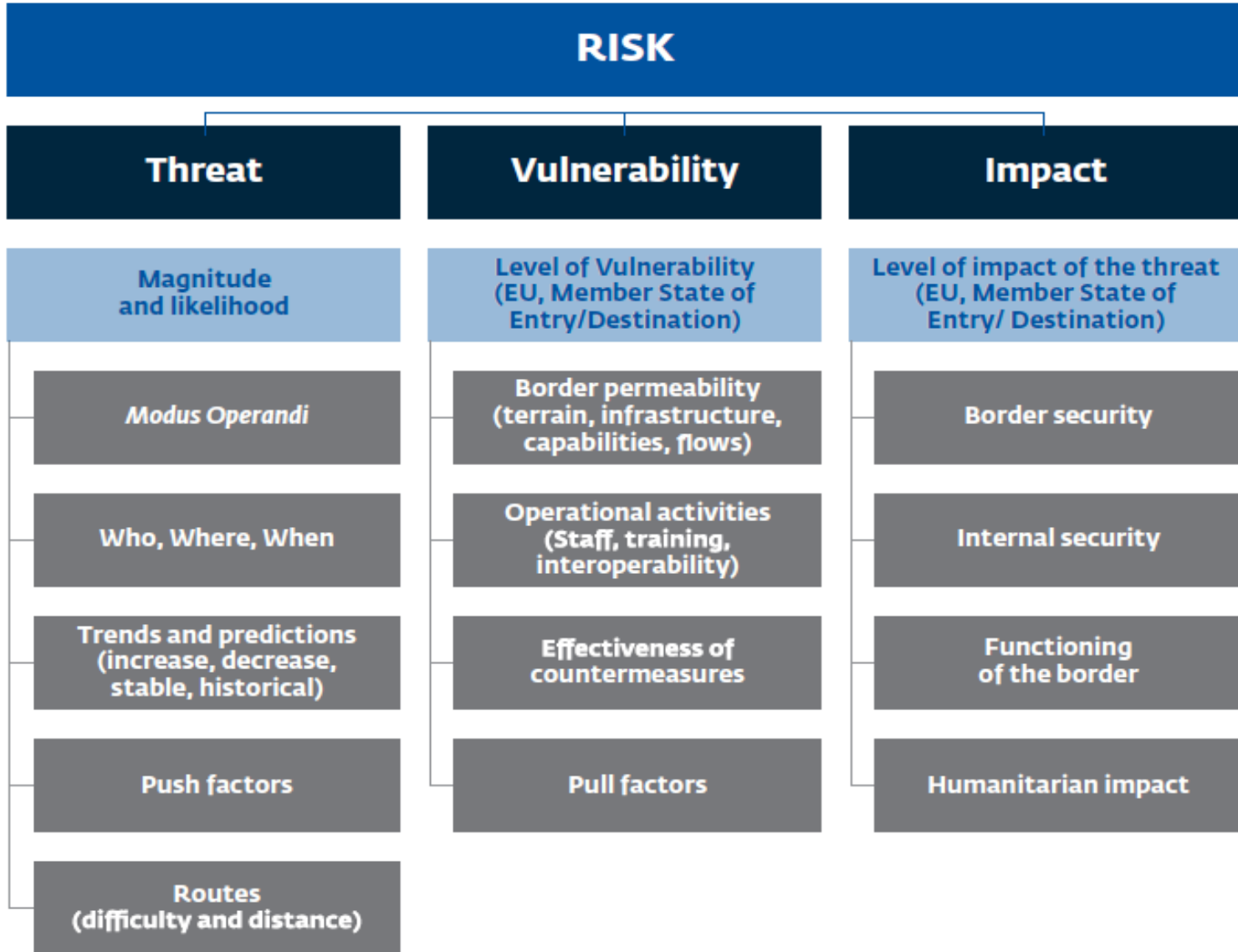
# CASE: The instrumentalization of migration – risk to EU security

New form of hybrid attack to the EU launched by the Belarusian regime, instrumentalising desperate migrants (Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan) and targeting LT, PL, LV and EU Security



European Commission recognises migrant crisis on the border of LT, LV and PL as a „***HYBRID ATTACK***“ (Sep. 2021)

# CASE: Border Security Risk Management – Identify Risk



## RISK

the *likelihood of a threat* occurring at the external borders, given the measures in place at the national borders and within the EU, which will affect the EU internal security and national security of Member States

# CASE: Border Security Risk Management – *Analyze Risk*

## RISK ANALYSIS:

- process to comprehend the nature of risk and to determine the level of risk
- systematic examination of *security risk components* to inform decision-making

### COMPONENTS

<b>THREAT</b>	force or pressure that may affect the security management of the external borders, and assessed in terms of likelihood
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• capacity of a system (level and efficiency) of response (mitigate) to the threat</li><li>• factors at the external borders or in the EU/Member States that might increase or decrease the likelihood of threats</li></ul>
<b>IMPACT</b>	effects of threats on the EU's internal security or the functioning of security of the external borders, as well as the bearing on the efficient security management of border crossing

# CASE: Border Security Risk Management – *Categorize and Evaluate Risk*

## RISK CATEGORIES

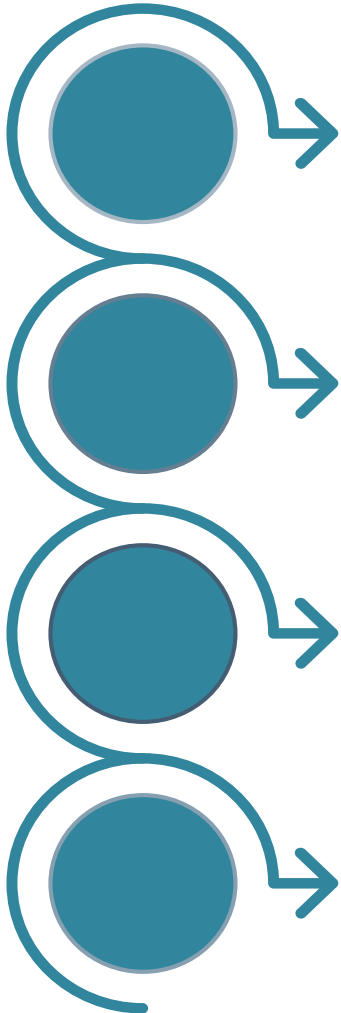
Irregular Migration	Secondary Movements & Returns	Cross-Border Crime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clandestine entry</li> <li>• document fraud</li> <li>• information manipulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unauthorized secondary movements</li> <li>• submitting a second asylum application</li> <li>• travel restrictions &amp; limited capacities for forced returns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• smuggling of illicit drugs</li> <li>• firearms smuggling</li> <li>• detection of stolen vehicles and vehicle parts,</li> <li>• tobacco smuggling</li> <li>• trafficking in human beings</li> </ul>

Common  
Integrated  
Risk  
Analysis  
Model

**FRONTEx**  
EUROPEAN BORDER AND  
COAST GUARD AGENCY

**isecureu**  
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# CASE: Border Security Risk Management – *Response and Control Risk*



**Stronger EU external border protection – common standard to all EU MS**  
*Schengen Borders Code*

**Regulatory mechanism of the instrumentalization of irregular migration and other threats of hybrid nature**  
*New EU Migration and Asylum Pact*

**Stopping the abuse of Common European Asylum System (CEAS)**  
*Addressing situations of crisis, surge in migration flows, force majeure*

**Financial Support for border protection, reception, relocation and deportation**  
*Physical barrier, video surveillance system*



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**THANK YOU!**

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# **This video is created in frame of ERASMUS+ Cooperation partnership project «Digital education tools for security risk management»**

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