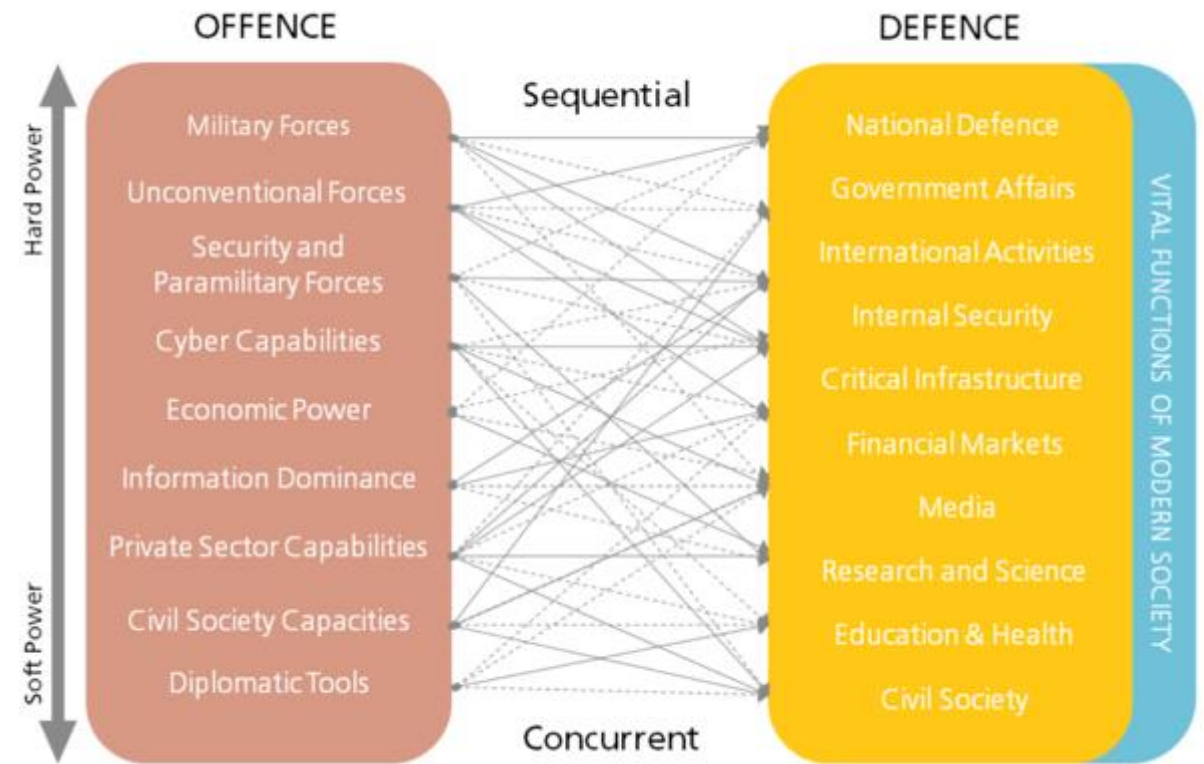


The day after the hybrid war – What happens after the successful use of hybrid warfare tools?

October 21, 2019





Source: Cederberg & Eronen: How Can Societies Be Defended Against Hybrid Threats?

[https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/defenddemocracy/uploads/documents/GCSP_Strategic_Security_Analysis - How can Societies be Defended against Hybrid Threats.pdf](https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/defenddemocracy/uploads/documents/GCSP_Strategic_Security_Analysis_-_How_can_Societies_be_Defended_against_Hybrid_Threats.pdf)



Hybrid CoE

Working Paper 1/2017

Regional Cooperation to Support National Hybrid Defence Efforts

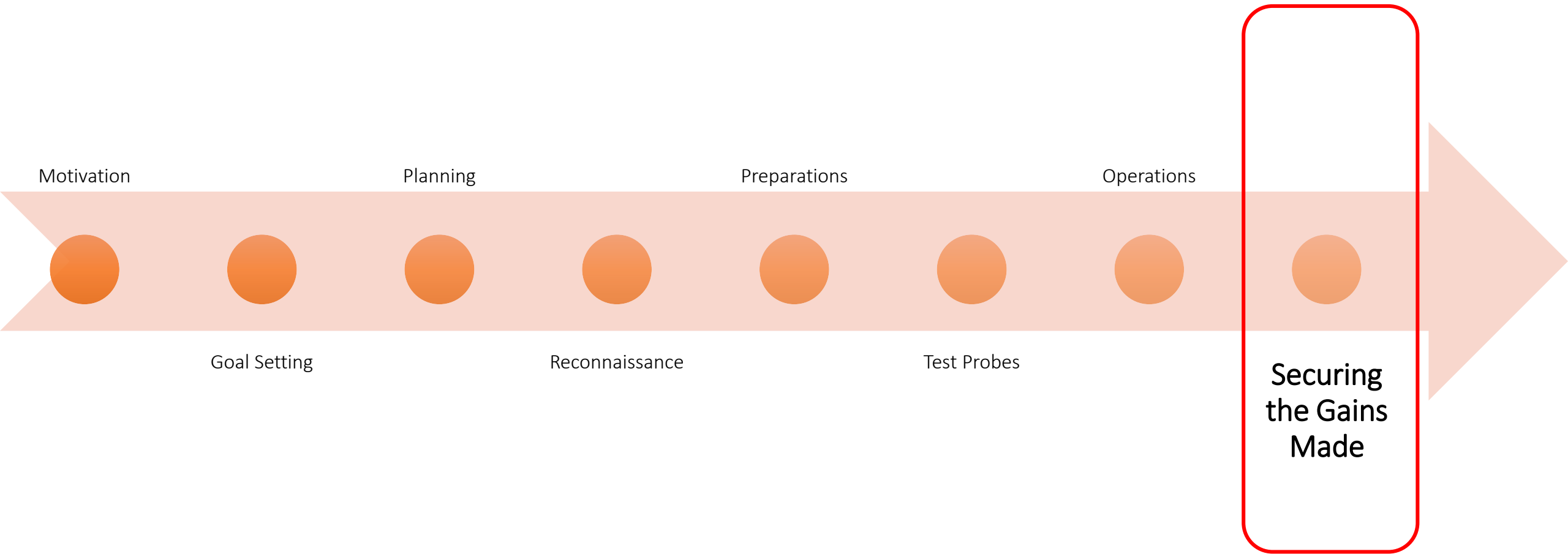
AAPO CEDERBERG
PASI ERONEN
JUHA MUSTONEN

Summary

Hybrid threats are at their very core interlinked, operating domain-spanning activities that the threat actors, nation states or non-state actors, conduct in order to advance their agenda and attain their goals.

Technological advancements and diffusion combined with wide digitalisation of Western societies, critical infrastructure included, means that a wider range of threat actors can have both a wider geographic reach and a larger set of potential targets within their reach.





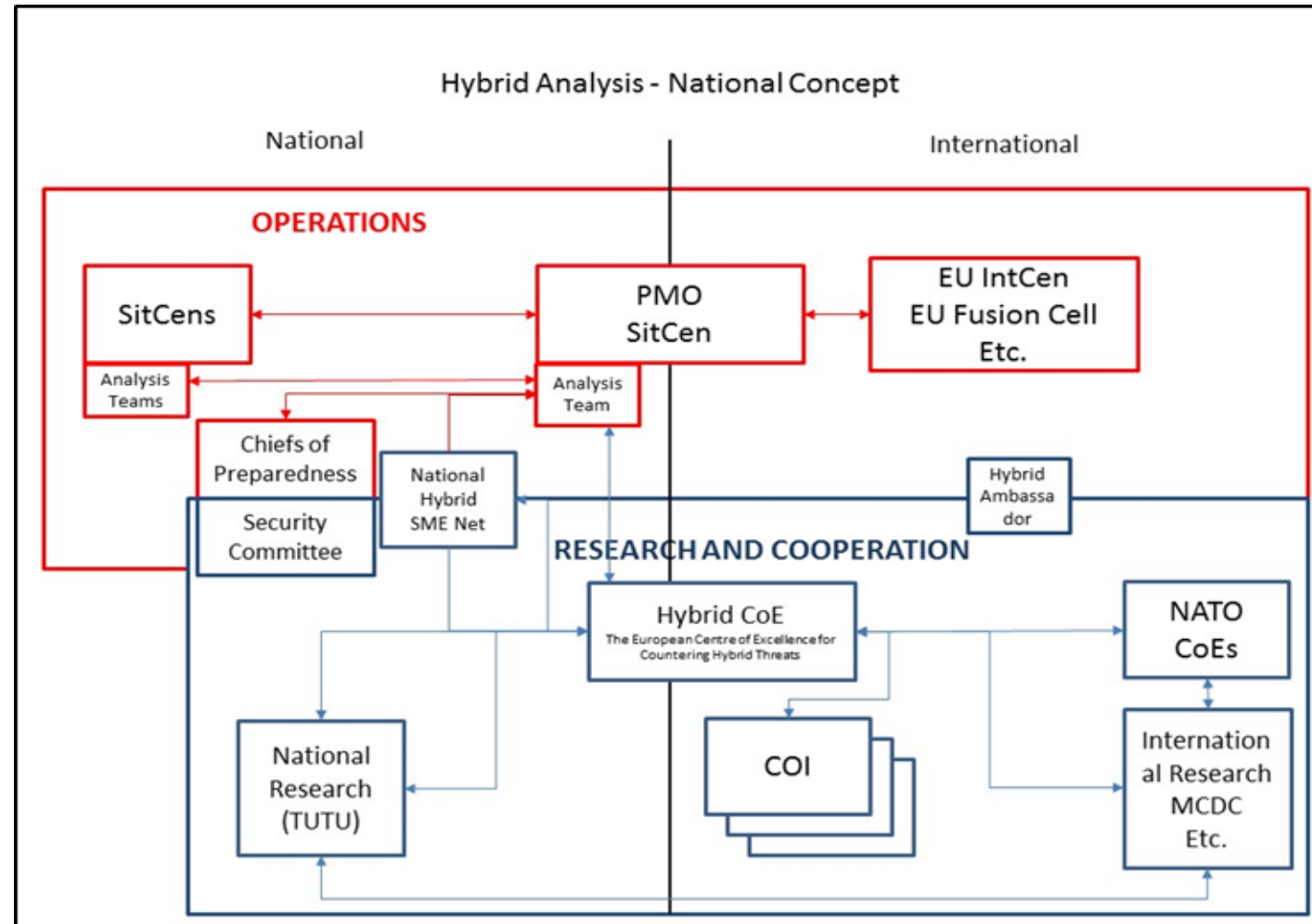
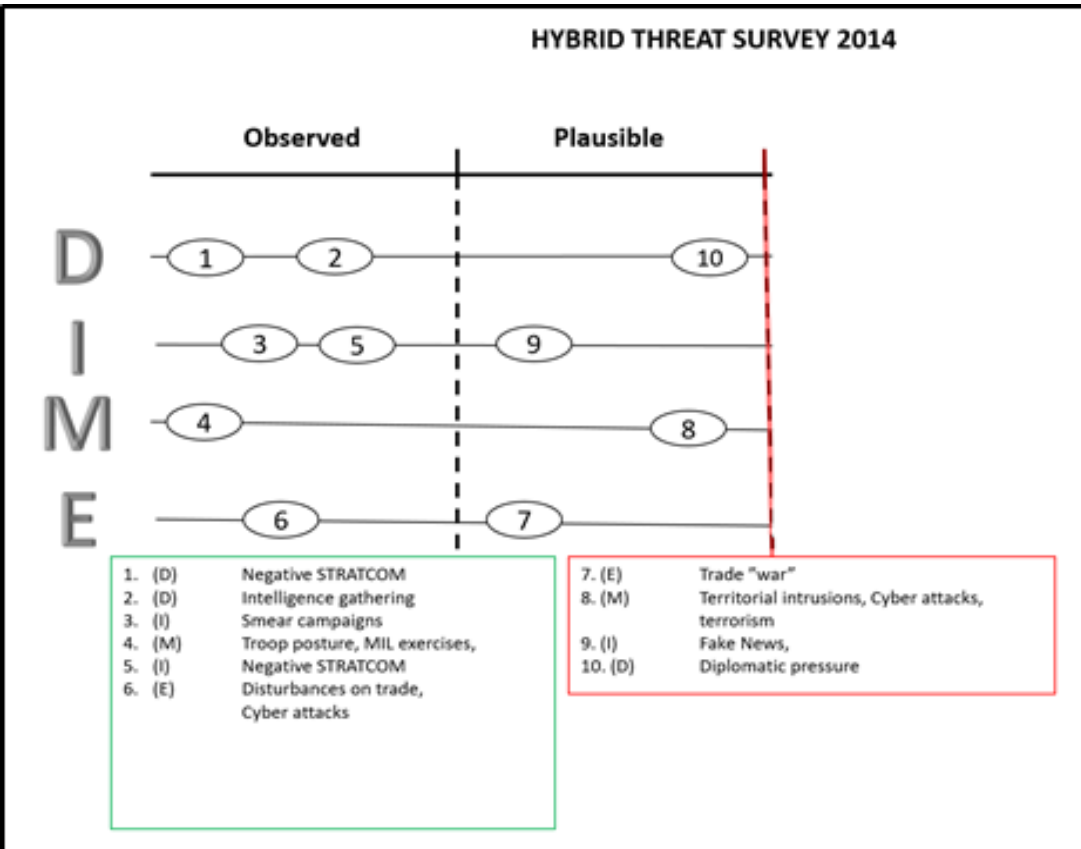
Eastern Ukraine provides a template for day after scenarios after a successful hybrid campaign.

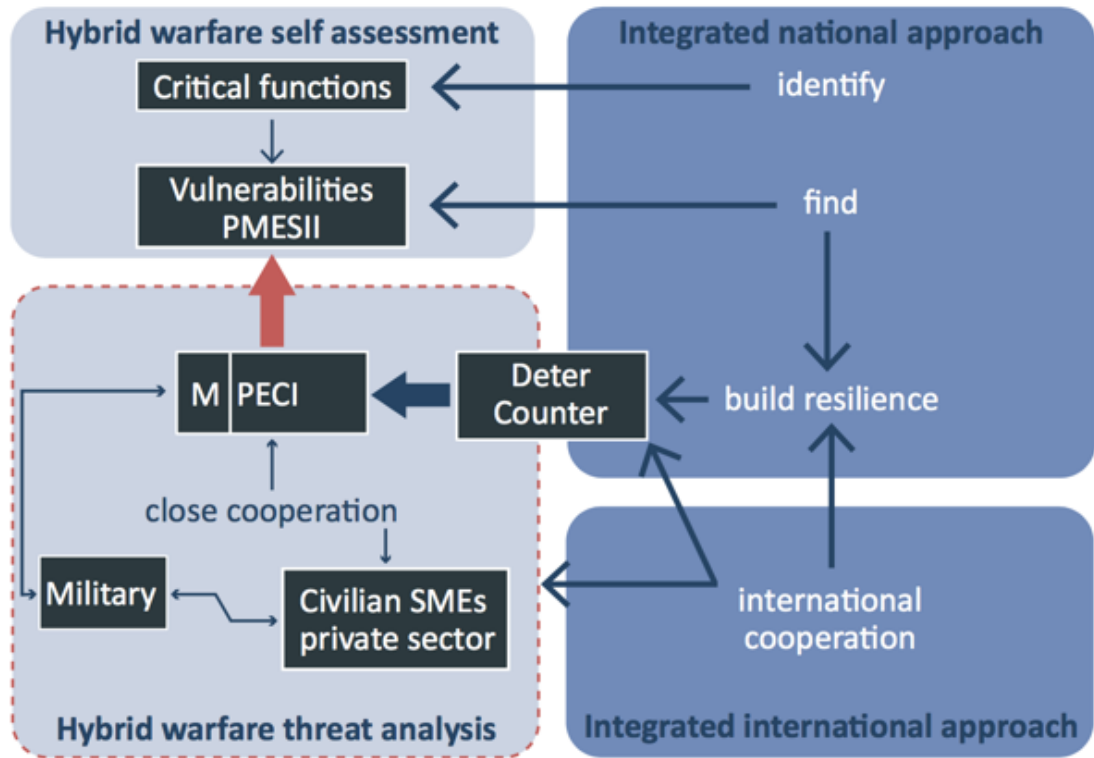
- The building-up of pseudo-states in the parts of the Donbas outside Ukrainian government control continues, which continues to draw Ukrainian government attention, efforts and resources.
- The continuation of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine is having an impact on Ukraine's economy in general, and parts of Ukraine near the Donbas conflict zone in particular.
- In non-government controlled areas, in so called LPR and DPR, local strong men continue to talk about further integration with Russia.
- While the local economy as a whole struggles, according the news reports coal is being exported out of the conflict area, including to European markets. The coal commerce is reportedly worth hundreds of millions of euros.

- In the parts of the Donbas currently outside Ukrainian government control, a large number of tools are being utilized in order to cement Russian influence and undermine Ukraine's sovereignty.
- It also demonstrates the direction, aims and effects of Russian influence when it is entirely unchecked, because it is being implemented in areas where it encounters no obstacles or resistance.
- Overall, the territories of eastern Ukraine demonstrate the worst features of Russian governance in miniature: isolationism, control of information flows, saturation of flows with propaganda, corrupt and illegal energy exports, retrograde economic policies, and projection of damaging effects on the economies of neighbouring regions.

What are some of the key actions that can be taken to counter hybrid threats?

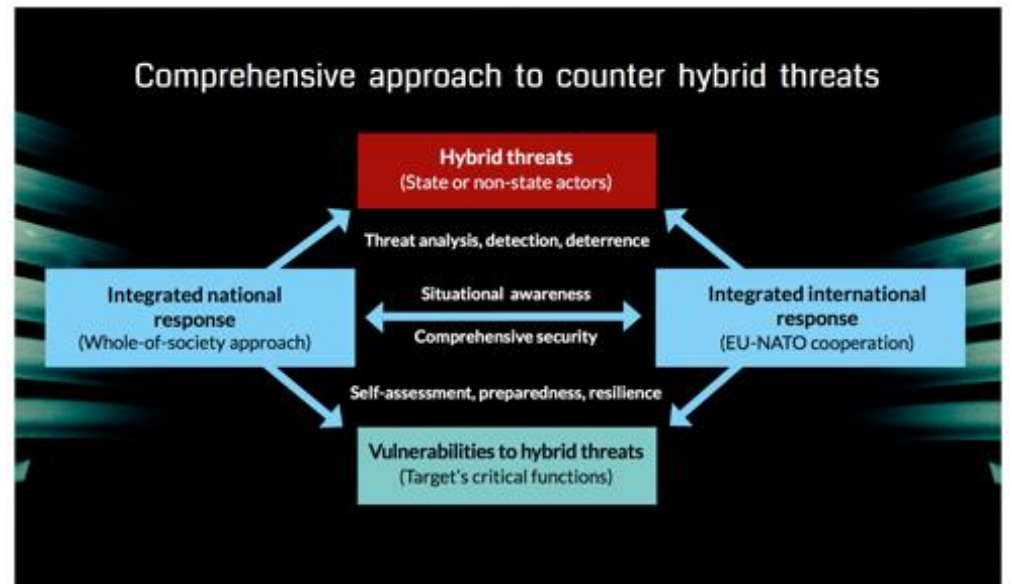
Understanding vulnerabilities and threat scenarios allows creation of solid cross-societal and cross-governmental development plans and implementations.





M – military
 PEI – political, economic, civil, international
 PMESII – political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure
 SME – subject matter expert

Source: MCDC CHW Project: Understanding Hybrid Warfare



Source: Hybrid CoE



Countering hybrid threats and influencing demands a systemic view on the adversary, and an ability to apply wide-array of tools against the adversary's system

While increased defense investment and resilience build-up are utmost important together with wide international co-operation, there are also more proactive measures available for countering hybrid threats and influencing, should there be political appetite available to support their application.

