

UDC: 551.58:341
DOI: 10.5937/PDSC24283P

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THE REASONABLE LIMITS OF MILITARISING CLIMATE CHANGE AS A NEW PROBLEM FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW

Abstract:

The reality of climate change and security has become a central theme in contemporary international policy and academic discussions, recognising climate change not just as a serious environmental and economic issue, but also as a significant security threat. This study examines the distinctions between immediate climate-induced emergencies and potential future events, highlighting the need for objective and explicit clarifications to avoid preventive measures that could compromise fundamental rights. It traces the historical gap between concern and action on climate change and investigates the emerging militarisation of responses to climate change, with a focus on lessons learned. By analysing international policies, strategies, and legal regulations, the article underscores the importance of distinguishing between necessary urgent actions and current emergencies, and proposes some solutions based on the precise definition of certain terms.

Keywords: *Militarisation of climate change, European security, International law, EU defence policy, Human rights.*

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Jel codes: K32, K33, Q54.

1. Introduction

The cohesion between climate change and security has become a critical focal point of contemporary policy and academic discourse, especially for international law. Climate change is increasingly recognised not just as an environmental or economic challenge, but as a significant security threat. The question is what is the difference between the emergency or disaster that has already occurred and the proximity of such events that may or may not happen? The relevance of this question requires an honest answer, without exacerbations that would lead to the preventive urgency of measures that make some fundamental rights vulnerable, as we shall see below, which must be clarified objectively and explicitly. The existence of a gap between people's concern about climate change and their climate actions started a long time ago, and in order to bridge this gap, various scholars have suggested emphasising the urgency of climate change over more distant consequences². This was ground zero on the road to the militarisation we are discussing today. The demarcation needs to be made at the level of relevant policies, strategies and legal regulations especially between urgent action needed to combat³ and a current emergency. By analysing both the risks and benefits, we aim to provide a nuanced understanding of how climate change is transforming security politics and the role of international law in regulating these transformations.

There is a felt need to balance reality *versus* awareness. On the one hand, environmentalists appeal to 'negative framing', on the other hand, we have the two possibilities: opposing the ugly side of humanity such as slavery, violence, pollution, and softening harsh realities⁴, both radical. We notice that the balance between the effectiveness of measures and reality⁵. However, there is still time to pay proper attention to each specific regulation on these issues to prevent abuses.

² Fesenfeld, Lukas Paul and Rinscheid, Adrian (2021). 'Emphasising the urgency of climate change is insufficient to increase policy support.' In *One Earth* 4, pp. 411–424, March 19, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2021.02.010>. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2021.02.010>.

³ Here we have more literature. Visit Natascha van Bommel, Johanna I. Höffken (2023). 'The urgency of climate action and the aim for justice in energy transitions – dynamics and complexity.' *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions*. Volume 48, 100,763 online, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eist.2023.100763>; and Gills, Barry, and Jamie Morgan (2019). 'Global Climate Emergency: After COP24, Climate Science, Urgency, and the Threat to Humanity.' *Globalisation* 17 (6): 885–902. doi:10.1080/14747731.2019.1669915.

⁴ Spash, Clive (2018) Facing the truth or living a lie: Conformity, radicalism and activism. *Environmental Values*, 27, pp. 215–222. doi: 10.3197/096327118 × 1521730939300804

⁵ For a comprehensive view see Raworth, Kate (2017). 'Doughnut economics: Seven ways to think like a 21st-century economist.' Chelsea Green Publishing.

From a philosophical perspective, the militarisation of climate change raises questions about the ethical implications of using military power to address environmental problems. The concept of ‘security’ itself is being redefined in this context, moving from traditional notions of state protection against armed threats to broader considerations of human and ecological security, issues that pose a number of challenges to the philosophical foundations of international relations and require a reassessment of the role of the military in modern society.

2. Climate Change as a Security Threat

Climate change has been identified as a ‘threat multiplier’ by various security analysts and policy-makers⁶. The European Union (EU) has recognised this in its security and defence policies, notably through the Strategic Compass adopted in 2022. The Compass emphasises the need for dedicated strategies to prepare military forces for (impact-we infer though not expressly specified, this is one of the proposals *de lege ferenda*) climate change, while encouraging the adoption of sustainable practices and green technologies in military operations.

This radicalism in *hard law* or *soft law* regulation brings with it a discomfort for human rights and beyond. It is not easy to achieve or rather to restore this balance. Its prerequisite is that decision-makers do not allow themselves to be overwhelmed by these climate crises on top of the other crises, but do not fall prey to the pursuit of military regimes instead of social and political reforms. ‘Stronger laws and regulations, and ensuring their effective implementation, would be required to fulfil the social contract and facilitate transformation in increasingly volatile times (due to economic, environmental and social pressure points) without descending into authoritative, military or chaotic political systems.’⁷ In addition, another question mark urges us to investigate whether stronger law means hard law or not?

These threats are not new, but have been observed since the 2000s, with some experts calling climate change the ‘mother of all security problems’⁸. Although the literature abounds in presenting the different ways in which security is connected to climate change, there have been voices saying that this link, although robust, is

⁶ See National Security and the Threat of Climate Change, an article drafted by Sean Peoples for Wilson Center available here: <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/national-security-and-the-threat-climate-change>, accessed 11.07.2024.

⁷ Carter, Claudia E. (2024). ‘Reconnecting with the social-political and ecological-economic reality.’ *Environmental Values*, 33(2), pp. 103–121. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09632719241231418>.

⁸ Oli Brown, Anne Hammill, and Robert McLeman (2007). ‘Climate Change as the ‘New’ Security Threat: Implications for Africa.’ *International Affairs* (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-) 83, no. 6, pp. 1141–1154. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4541915>. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4541915>.

imperfect⁹. One of the imperfections is precisely this problem that their legal treatment does not suffer some undesirable mutations by directing it towards military regimes, and this is where work needs to be done at this point.

2.1 Recognising Climate Change in Security Policies

Integrating climate change into security policies is not a new phenomenon, but it has gained momentum in recent years. The EU Strategic Compass is a fruit of this shift, illustrating how climate considerations are now central to defence planning and strategy. What is of interest for our study is the connection with military action. The paper equates military responses to climate change (which can encompass all vulnerabilities), environmental degradation and natural disasters, and at a declarative level shows that they will also impact our security context in the coming decades and are proven drivers of instability and conflict around the world – from the Sahel to the Amazon to the Arctic. The document's pages indicate that national strategies need to be adapted¹⁰.

As a case study, the EU Strategic Compass serves as a key document guiding Member States in integrating climate considerations into their national security strategies. For example, Germany has developed a plan to reduce the carbon footprint of its military operations by transitioning to renewable energy sources and deploying energy-efficient technologies. Similarly, France has initiated programs to increase the resilience of its military infrastructure to climate impacts by ensuring that critical bases and facilities can withstand extreme weather events.

With reference to page 29 of the cited document which states that 'By the end of 2023, in order to fully implement the Roadmap on Climate Change and Defence, Member States will develop national strategies to prepare their armed forces for climate change', we consider it necessary to take into account the following arguments.

The question remains open at the international and regional level as to how to detail (and define) as precisely as possible the impacts of climate change that are considered to fall within the remit of military action, especially since not all security

⁹ Matthew, Richard A. (2011). 'Is Climate Change a National Security Issue?' *Issues in Science and Technology*, vol. 27, no. 3, pp. 49–60. *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43315488>. Accessed July 11, 2024.

¹⁰ See Council of the European Union Brussels, 21 March 2022 (OR. en), Outcome of the proceedings of the General Secretariat of the Council, which in annexe, makes available to delegations the Strategic Roadmap for Security and Defence – For a European Union that protects its citizens, values and interests and contributes to international peace and security, as endorsed by the Council at its meeting on 21 March 2022, p. 12, document available here: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7371-2022-INIT/ro/pdf>, accessed on 11.07.2024.

strategies are military, but there are differences. For the layman with no experience in interpreting texts of this kind, it is understood that all security strategies are similar to military strategies, although this is a general concept. It means a whole consisting of defence, law enforcement, environmental protection and economic development.

But let us not forget that the right to individual self-defence is a central component of national security strategies that include (or should include) as a common body the following: military defence measures, international alliances, strategic partnerships and crisis response policies. We cannot choose just one of these, but all of them must be treated legally with due attention, without confusion and in a differentiated way.

The traditional concept of security, which focuses on protecting a state's sovereignty and territorial integrity, is becoming increasingly inadequate in the face of climate change. Against this backdrop, a redefinition of security is needed that encompasses (without the danger of interpretation) human security and environmental sustainability. Today's real, factual vision emphasises the protection of human lives and well-being and the preservation of the environment as essential components of national and global security, and supports the protection of human rights.

3. Militarisation of Climate Change

3.1 Definition and Scope

The militarisation of climate change refers to the growing involvement of military forces and strategies in tackling climate change. 2020 was a year in which debates on these trends began to be openly presented¹¹. Ever since then there has been talk that more should be done to redefine the roles of military organisations in vulnerable areas with regard to reducing and addressing climate change insecurity. The need to assess risks on the ground, to engage with some military actors who seek to abuse climate change for unwarranted military intervention or who are engaged in unsustainable business was emphasised. EU and UN military missions have been singled out for these roles in an attempt to create a safe operating space by protecting local actors, development donors and investors in climate change adaptation and mitigation. The conclusions of the paper even pointed out that 'Rather than being concerned that militarisation, securitisation or hard security approaches become dominant, climate change experts should become more explicit about where climate-

¹¹ See Louise van Schaik, Tobias von Lossow, Maha Yassin & Anouk Schrijver (2020). 'Fears for militarisation Clingendael Alert of climate change Should we be concerned?' Ed. Clingendael Institute & Planetary Security Initiative, paper available here: https://www.clingendael.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/Alert_Militarisation_climate_change_October_2020.pdf, accessed 12.07.2024.

related insecurity has been misused to address these specific cases and should build on lessons learned for future situations'.¹² Since then and to date, the issues flagged as causing vulnerabilities have not been addressed. We refer in particular to their normative legal and codification resolution.

It is true that these debates started much earlier, but from a simple review of the relevant literature it is easy to see how papers on the hard security importance of climate change overshadow those on the danger of militarising the problem, with the latter being more timid both numerically and persuasively. In 2011 one paper stated: 'Climate change has been identified as a top military concern. We should be worried.'

¹³

At the same time, we note that most scholarly work recognises that bringing climate change into national security has been done in order to bring more attention to environmental issues. It should be emphasised that there is no connection between the imperative to increase military spending and the rationale presented in this place, as militaries have real resource needs especially to achieve the increasingly circulated level of 'green armies'. What needs to be worked out is a robust set of regulations that does not either vulnerabilize human rights, nor humanity or nature in protecting the values towards which they tend. 'What happens to an anti-war policy when the sphere of military action seeps into the "gray areas" of everyday life, contaminating at best our "quality of life" at the most elementary level?'¹⁴ The idea of balance that I spoke of at the beginning of this study has at its core our attitude which must be neither pro-military nor anti-military. Because, as Emily Gilbert concluded, 'As the militarisation of climate change unfolds, it is this interpenetration that needs to be disrupted, both with respect to martial approaches to the environment, and with respect to the troubling attempts to use the mobilisation of climate change to re-moralise war and the military.'¹⁵ Again, the emphasis is on the fact that we have reached a point at which robust international, regional and national regulations are urgently needed to this end.

Ideally, it should be made as unequivocal as possible, in all reference instruments, that the deployment of military assets should take place exclusively in

¹² Ibid, pp. 4–5.

¹³ Gilbert, Emily (2015). 'The Militarisation of Climate Change'. *ACME*: An International Journal for Critical Geographies, 11(1), 1–14. Retrieved from <https://acme-journal.org/index.php/acme/article/view/915>

¹⁴ Cooper, Melinda (2006). 'Pre-empting emergence: the biological turn in the war on terror.' *Theory, Culture and Society* 23(4): 113–135 (p. 129), <https://doi.org/10.1177/0263276406065121>.

¹⁵ Gilbert, Emily (2015) 'The Militarisation of Climate Change'. *ACME: An International Journal for Critical Geographies*, vol. 11, no. 1 Mar. 2015, p. 14, <https://acme-journal.org/index.php/acme/article/view/915>

response to disasters and humanitarian relief following climate-induced natural disasters.

In the subsidiary, it remains to regulate in a balanced way the treatment of climate change as a threat to national security, leading to military planning and preparedness for the associated risks. One aspect that may be distorted or used arbitrarily by some political regimes remains the control of natural resources through military involvement in securing and managing natural resources that are becoming increasingly scarce due to climate change.

3.2 Benefits

In a perfect world in which everything runs smoothly and with respect for human rights, if the necessary and harmonised legal delineations at national, regional and international levels were in place, then and only then could we consider that military forces are often best equipped to respond quickly and effectively to large-scale disasters. Their involvement can significantly enhance national and regional capacities to manage climate emergencies. Through the deployment of military forces, countries can stabilise regions affected by climate change, preventing conflict and promoting recovery. Last but not least, military investment in sustainable practices can spur innovation in green technologies to the benefit of society as a whole.

A notable example of military involvement in climate emergencies is the response to the 2010 Haiti earthquake¹⁶. The United States deployed thousands of troops to assist with disaster relief, providing essential support in terms of logistics, medical aid and infrastructural repairs. The operation demonstrated the military's ability to respond quickly and effectively to large-scale humanitarian crises.

However, the use of military force in responding to climate change raises significant ethical questions. What is the moral justification for deploying armed forces in humanitarian roles and the potential for such actions to lead to the militarisation of civilian spaces? We have also seen concerns that military intervention may prioritise security interests over humanitarian needs, compromising ethical principles of impartiality and neutrality in disaster response.

¹⁶ See details in Pallardy, Richard. '2010 Haiti earthquake.' Encyclopedia Britannica, 18 Jun. 2024, <https://www.britannica.com/event/2010-Haiti-earthquake>. <https://www.britannica.com/event/2010-Haiti-earthquake>. Accessed July 12, 2024.

3.3 Risks

We cannot fail to consider that excessive militarisation may lead to increased international tensions, as countries may perceive climate-related military actions as aggressive or expansionist. Whose security are we really talking about?¹⁷ . The question is not new¹⁸. ‘Hard’ security approaches can lead to policies that restrict human rights, such as the use of military force to control migration or secure resources¹⁹. Increased military involvement requires strict democratic oversight to prevent abuses of power and to provide sufficient safeguards against transparent decision-making processes. But how many countries can we say that have a perfect democracy?

For example, in response to climate change-induced migration, some European countries have deployed military forces to secure borders and manage refugee flows. This has sparked criticism from human rights organisations, which argue that militarised border control violates the rights of migrants and asylum seekers. The situation at the Greece-Turkey border, where military forces have been used to prevent the entry of refugees, highlights the ethical and legal difficulties of balancing security and humanitarian obligations.

As an example of the ramifications of these problems, migration control has revealed some less than legal actions by the main actors. Advances in surveillance technologies have made it possible for destination states to track protection seekers approaching their borders and to prevent their arrival by boarding and turning them back. They are joined by private entities that enable states to locate applicants for protection by selling them the geolocation data of applicants for protection. These modes of action give rise to the problem of international liability, which is affected

¹⁷ Daniela Philipson García (2023). ‘Feminist Interventions: Resisting the Militarisation of the Climate Crisis. A Focus on the US and the EU.’ Editors Mara Dolan and Alexandria Gordon, and Sheena Anderson and Michelle Benzing from The Center for Feminist Foreign Policy (CFFP), p. 5, report available here:

https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/WEDO_CFFP_MilitarismClimateBrief_June2023.pdf, accessed 12.07.2024. The report states: ‘These approaches, which seek to securitise and militarise the climate crisis, are a cause of great concern. Not only do they deepen injustices, but they also view those who are most affected by the climate crisis as a ‘threat’, othering them and promoting an ‘us versus them’ narrative (Transnational Institute, 2021a). Militaries also contribute to the climate crisis and environmental destruction as some of the largest consumers of fossil fuels and emitters of greenhouse gas emissions (WILPF, 2021). According to Scientists for Global Responsibility and the Conflict and Environment Observatory (2022), the total global military carbon footprint is approximately 5.5% of global emissions.’

¹⁸ Nagel, Joane (2015). ‘Gender, Conflict, and the Militarisation of Climate Change Policy.’ *Peace Review* 27 (2), pp. 202–208. doi:10.1080/10402659.2015.1037629.

¹⁹ Military control can lead to unequal distribution of resources, favouring some groups over others.

by certain difficulties due to the international obligations of private entities and the lack of effective current regulations.

The issues of transparency and accountability have come to the forefront, as abuse of power must be normatively prevented and transparent decision-making processes encouraged.

The tension between security and human rights is a central theme in the militarisation of climate change. The arguments centre around the idea that security measures must not come at the expense of fundamental human rights. The challenge is to develop policies that protect national security while respecting the dignity and rights of affected individuals.

The securitisation of forced migration automatically leads to military control of such migration, and further can lead to human rights violations through restrictive measures and the use of force that can violate the rights of migrants and asylum seekers. At the same time, humanitarian crises are created at militarised borders and refugee camps, aggravating the suffering of displaced populations.

Europe has experienced an increase in climate-induced migration, particularly from regions in Africa and the Middle East. The EU's Frontex agency has been involved in managing this migration, often with military support. Militarisation of migration control has led to several incidents of human rights violations, drawing criticism from international organisations and civil society groups. Claims that migration is being framed as a 'hybrid threat' by NATO and the EU only serve to expand the spaces for the containment of human mobility at the expense of the protection and rights of migrants. They are called 'threat discourses' with the aim of simultaneously legitimising military operations and even removing responsibility for human rights violations of migrants and refugees. The most balanced recommendations in the literature are for reversing the current trends of dehumanising migrants and breaking the law in the name of security²⁰.

Some authors have noted in their work that democratic states are not immune to military applications when deemed necessary, which can lead to the (over)use of military power towards migrants and the continued securitisation of migration issues. 'Bearing in mind that the 21st century is and will remain the century of migration (people on the move not only for classic reasons but also because of new challenges such as climate issues), this militarisation leads to more conflict rather than inclusiveness. The nuances of the militarisation of borders will intensify as technical possibilities develop and geopolitical circumstances change, but the trend itself is not

²⁰ See the situation of migrants in the Mediterranean in Müge Kinacioglu (2023) 'Militarised governance of migration in the Mediterranean'. *International Affairs*, Volume 99, Issue 6 November 2023, pp. 2423–2441, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ia/iad232>.

geared towards solving problems in the migration environment, but rather towards generating problems in the international security environment'²¹.

Securitisation of migration brings to the fore ethical principles of justice and fairness. Migration policies should be founded on principles of fairness and respect for human rights, rather than being driven solely by security concerns. The ethical imperative is to develop migration policies that are humane and fair, addressing the root causes of displacement and providing adequate protection to those affected.

Turning our attention to lessons learned, we cannot fail to notice that the Middle East is a region where climate change has significantly exacerbated the water crisis. Countries such as Israel, Jordan and Syria have taken military action to secure water resources, leading to regional tensions. The construction of dams and diversion of water sources have also created conflicts with neighbouring countries, illustrating the complex interplay between military power and resource management.

The need for an equitable distribution of resources is emphasised, arguing that military control should not privilege certain groups at the expense of others. The principle of common but legally demarcated responsibilities suggests that resource management should take into account the needs and rights of all affected populations, without borders, promoting cooperation and shared benefits.

4. International Law and Regulation

4.1 Compliance with International Standards

The only valid scenario is one in which the militarisation of climate change must be in accordance with the principles of international law, including human rights, humanitarian law and environmental law. But this assumes that the ideal scenario is universal international conventions, which is difficult to achieve. As there is no authority in international law, treaties are only valid between the signatory parties. Of course, international legal custom has its importance, but it is still conditioned by the characteristics brought together for such custom to exist.

Military action must be proportionate to the threat and necessary to achieve legitimate objectives and efforts must be made to protect civilian populations and ensure that their rights are not violated.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) would ideally be underpinned by national security strategies and broader international goals for sustainable development and climate action.

²¹ See their findings Zorko, Marta, Mikac, Robert & Yoder, Rory (2023). 'Militarisation of borders: migration flows and the Schengen regime.' *Border Studies*, 24, e127.
<https://doi.org/10.21670/ref.2316127> <https://doi.org/10.21670/ref.2316127>

International legal frameworks, such as the Paris Agreement and the Geneva Conventions, provide some guidelines for the use of military force in the context of climate change. It emphasises the importance of protecting human rights and promoting sustainable development, even in the face of security threats. The challenge is to provide sufficient guarantees that military action is carried out in accordance with these principles, avoiding excesses and abuses²².

A specific example found in the literature is the militarisation of conservation (sometimes known as ‘ecological militarisation’) which is an issue of growing international concern. Starting with rhino horn (whose value has surpassed that of gold or cocaine), the issue has been analysed using ‘just war’ principles to explore whether the ‘war’ against poaching meets the criteria expected of an armed conflict. The authors suggested that it passes neither ethical nor pragmatic scrutiny²³.

The application of just war theory to the militarisation of climate change provides a philosophical lens through which to evaluate military actions because it posits that military force is justified only when it meets certain criteria, such as just cause, proportionality, and last resort. Applying these criteria to military actions related to climate change helps to ensure that they are ethically justified and aligned with international law.

²² See more in Lorah Steichen and Lindsay Koshgarian (2020). ‘No Warming, No War How Militarism Fuels the Climate Crisis – and Vice Versa.’ Ed. National Priorities Project at the Institute for Policy Studies, available here: <https://ips-dc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/No-Warming-No-War-Climate-Militarism-Primer.pdf>, accessed 12.07.2024.

²³ Amy Dickmana, Paul J. Johnsonb, Peter Coalsc, Lauren A. Harringtond, Peter Tyrrelle, Keith Somervilleg, Alayne Cotterillh and David Whetham (2020). ‘Wars over Wildlife: Green Militarisation and Just War Theory.’ *Conservation and Society* 18(3), pp. 293–297. DOI: 10.4103/cs.cs_19_34.

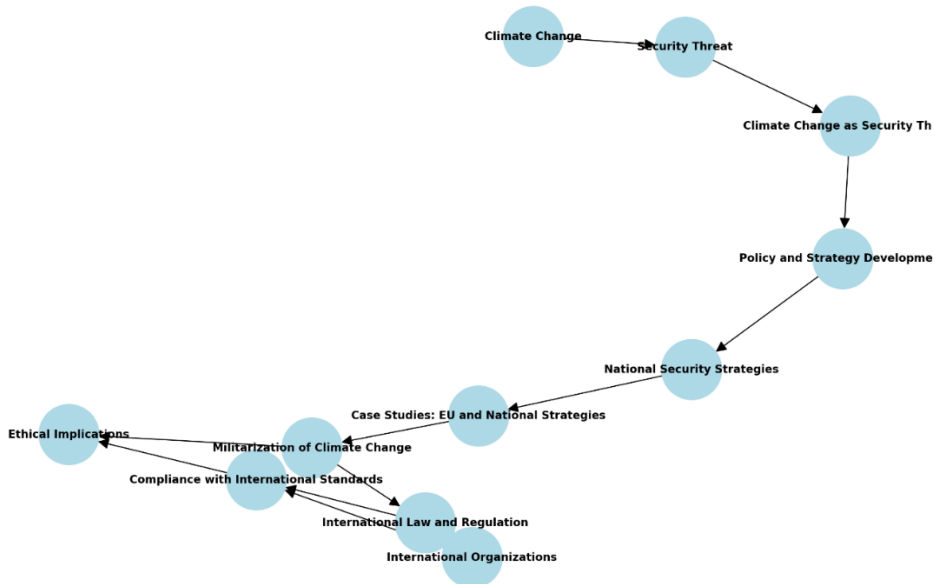


Figure 1. **The Fork on the Road**
(Source: Author's own research)

5.2 Role of international organisations

International organisations, such as the United Nations (UN) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), play a significant role in monitoring and regulating the militarisation of climate change. Through their well-regulated actions at the level of international law, they can be instrumental in fostering international cooperation and dialog to find the best solutions to climate change security issues in a collaborative manner. The development and application of standards and guidelines are welcome in that military action have the chance to be oriented towards compliance with international law.

All this requires monitoring military activities and holding states accountable for any violations of international norms.

The UN has established various mechanisms to address the security implications of climate change, such as the UN Climate Security Mechanism. This initiative aims to integrate climate considerations into peacekeeping and conflict prevention efforts, promoting the adaptation of security to new realities, even if this has always had some arrhythmias between societal and regulatory dynamics. The role of the UN in facilitating international cooperation and standard setting is visible when

it is possible to achieve an adequate level of regulation so that military actions are carried out legally and ethically.

The concept of global justice is central to the role of international organisations in regulating the militarisation of climate change. To be realised, global justice requires the equitable treatment of all nations and peoples, promoting fairness and solidarity, a framework in which international organisations have a say in upholding these principles so that the actions of individual states are aligned with broader ethical and legal standards.

Finally, the differences between strategies can be understood through the prism of international relations theory. Realist theories emphasise the importance of national security and power (the US approach), while liberal theories emphasise the role of international cooperation and ethical principles, aligning more with the EU perspective.

7. Conclusions and recommendations

The militarisation of climate change poses both risks and benefits for European security and international law. To maximise the benefits and mitigate the risks, several recommendations are proposed, such as promoting global collaboration to develop common and coordinated policies to address climate change-related security threats; strengthening mechanisms to ensure that climate change-related military action complies with international legal norms and protects human rights; implementing strong democratic checks to prevent abuse of power and transparent decision-making processes; and developing strategies to balance security measures with humanitarian obligations so that the rights and needs of affected populations are prioritised.

The recommendations emphasise the importance of ethical governance in the militarisation of climate change, with a bias towards hard law regulation. Governance structures should be designed to ensure accountability, transparency and justice, promoting policies that are both effective and ethical, which is impossible without a commitment to democratic principles and human rights, so that military actions can be carried out in a way that respects the dignity and rights of all individuals.

Only through appropriate legal regulation can international actors effectively manage the security implications of climate change while respecting the principles of international law and protecting human rights.

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RAZUMNE GRANICE MILITARIZACIJE KLIMATSKIH PROMENA KAO NOVI PROBLEM ZA MEĐUNARODNO PRAVO

Sažetak:

Realnost klimatskih promena i bezbednost postali su centralna tema u savremenoj međunarodnoj politici i akademskim diskusijama, prepoznajući klimatske promene ne samo kao ozbiljan ekološki i ekonomski problem, već i kao značajnu bezbednosnu pretnju. Ovaj rad ispituje razlike između neposrednih vanrednih situacija izazvanih klimatskim promenama i potencijalnih budućih događaja, naglašavajući potrebu za objektivnim i eksplicitnim razjašnjenjima kako bi se izbegle preventivne mere koje bi mogle ugroziti osnovna prava. Studija prati istorijski jaz između zabrinutosti i akcije u pogledu klimatskih promena i istražuje sve veću militarizaciju odgovora na klimatske promene, fokusirajući se na izvučene pouke. Analizirajući međunarodne politike, strategije i pravne regulative, članak naglašava važnost razlikovanja neophodnih hitnih akcija od aktuelnih vanrednih situacija, i predlaže neka rešenja zasnovana na preciznom definisanju određenih termina.

Ključne reči: Militarizacija klimatskih promena, evropska bezbednost, međunarodno pravo, odbrambena politika EU, ljudska prava.

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