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Arab National Security in the Anthropocene Era: Strategic Horizons and the Quest for a Single Security Space (2025–2035)

Hamdy A. Hassan[1*]

[1]College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zayed University, Dubai, UAE ✉ hamdy.hassan@zu.ac.ae, hhamdy21@yahoo.com

Abstract
This study examines evolving dynamics of Arab national security and forecasts developments over the next decade. It identifies key determinants, including political stability, economic resilience, military capability, and social cohesion, while accounting for geopolitical shifts, technological change, climate pressures, and global power realignments. Employing a qualitative survey design, the research draws on semi-structured interviews with 112 regional security and policy experts and applies thematic analysis. Findings indicate that limited regional cooperation and weak economic performance undermine Arab national security. Looking toward 2035, the study anticipates foreign intervention, internal instability, and significant changes in alliances and technological utilization. The research underscores the necessity of enhanced regional cooperation. It proposes strategic measures, including strengthened partnerships, increased investment in emerging technologies, and expanded intelligence sharing to improve collective security resilience across Arab states.

Keywords
Arab National Security; Regional Cooperation; Geopolitical Change; Technological Advancement; Intelligence Sharing; International Affairs

INTRODUCTION

A key issue in current Arab strategic discourse centers on the achievement of Arab national security within a volatile international environment characterized by ongoing conflicts such as the war in Ukraine, the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, and persistent instability in the Global South. Despite the historical significance of the 1950 Joint Defense and Economic Cooperation Treaty and its associated institutions, efforts to advance collective security, such as the 2015 proposal for a joint Arab rapid intervention force, have not materialized, partly due to structural limitations and the absence of consensus among member states (Al-'Ajmi, 2015; Ahmad, 2022). This contrasts with the robust collective defense mechanisms exemplified by Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, which is underpinned by advanced, integrated military capabilities that the Arab world currently lacks (Deni, 2017).

Amid shifting global dynamics, including the transition from globalism to regionalism and the absence of a new international order that guarantees collective Arab security, it is imperative to consider interim measures to build an effective Arab security architecture (Korany et al., 1993). Security threats posed by neighboring non-Arab states, including Iran, Turkey, Israel, and Ethiopia, underscore the urgency of establishing a comprehensive and sustainable security system. This necessitates the formation of a new Arab strategic alliance, modeled

structurally and operationally on NATO, yet independent of the Arab League and tailored to regional realities.

Thus, this study comprehensively analyzes how the dynamics of Arab national and regional security may evolve over the period 2025–2035. It systematically examines the foundational pillars of security, political stability, economic resilience, military capability, and social cohesion. It assesses how transformative factors such as geopolitical shifts, technological innovation, and climate change are likely to reshape the regional security landscape. It further explores the implications of these transformations for regional alliances, state resilience, economic integration, and the influence of external actors.

The study then offers strategic recommendations for Arab policymakers, emphasizing the need for innovative and adaptable security strategies, enhanced regional cooperation, investment in technological and military capabilities, and economic diversification and sustainable development. It also advocates proactive international diplomacy to safeguard regional interests in an increasingly multipolar world.

Ultimately, this study aims to provide a forward-looking assessment of Arab security, offering critical insights and strategic guidance to inform policy and strengthen collective stability amid emerging global and regional challenges.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of Arab national security has been the subject of extensive theoretical and empirical inquiry, reflecting its complexity and evolving nature in response to regional and global developments. Rabie (2022) provides a strong theoretical foundation for the concept, emphasizing the need to clearly define Arab national security as a prerequisite for coherent collective action and arguing that a robust understanding of the concept must precede any attempt to formulate effective policies or frameworks for regional security.

Building on this foundation, Abdelnabi (2023) highlights the multidimensional nature of Arab national security, stressing the importance of linking security to the interconnected interests of the states involved. He contends that adequate national security requires clear criteria for sovereignty, identification of present and future threats, and the transformation of national assets into collective capabilities. He also underscores the need to integrate political, economic, social, military, cultural, and scientific mechanisms to address security affairs and establish Arab mechanisms to achieve these objectives.

Korany et al. (1993) expand this discourse by situating Arab national security within the broader context of regional and international politics. While military factors have historically dominated the Middle Eastern security landscape, particularly in light of the Gulf Wars and the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict, the authors argue that non-military dimensions, such as societal and economic factors, have become increasingly salient, requiring a more nuanced understanding of security that transcends traditional state-centric and military paradigms. Recent scholarship has focused on the fragmentation and ineffectiveness of existing Arab national security frameworks. Al-Sawani (2025) notes that despite shared threats, Arab states have struggled to formulate a unified security strategy, a challenge exacerbated by escalating foreign interventions and internal divisions. His analysis, grounded in Regional Security Complex Theory (Buzan and Wæver, 2003), posits that Arab national security is inherently synthetic,

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encompassing military, economic, and social dimensions that overlap with the national security concerns of individual states. Al-Sawani (2025) also highlights the inadequacy of traditional state- and military-centric approaches, advocating a comprehensive, multidimensional strategy that integrates economic, environmental, and societal considerations. He identifies the Arab Spring as a pivotal turning point, underscoring the importance of collective action and integrating human security and constructivist perspectives to understand contemporary security challenges.

Kabalan (2023) emphasizes the institutionalization of Arab national security, particularly through the 1950 Joint Defense and Economic Cooperation Treaty under the auspices of the Arab League. He argues that the collective nature of Arab security necessitates supranational frameworks, viewing the region not as a collection of nation-states, but as components of a larger community with shared destinies. However, he and others (Hinnebusch, 2015; Fawcett, 2024) note the persistent challenges facing regional security arrangements, including the inability of institutions such as the Arab Maghreb Union and the Gulf Cooperation Council to address transnational threats and security deficits effectively.

Nafaa (2015) critically assesses the historical trajectory of Arab national security by identifying past mistakes, current challenges, and prospects. He argues that the failure to learn from historical errors and the inability to adapt to contemporary realities have undermined the effectiveness of Arab security strategies, and he calls for reassessing priorities and adopting forward-looking, flexible approaches to address emerging threats.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

Given the specialized focus of this study on the complex and multifaceted dimensions of Arab national security, a purposive sampling strategy was employed to ensure the relevance and appropriateness of participants, thereby strengthening the reliability and validity of the data (Abu Rumman, 2019). Data were collected through an elite survey targeting opinion leaders and subject-matter experts in the field. Clearly defined selection criteria guided both the identification of participants and the distribution of the survey instrument.

The survey was not disseminated through public channels or social media platforms. Instead, access was restricted to individuals who received the electronic survey link directly from the research team. To ensure data integrity, technical safeguards were implemented to prevent multiple responses from a single participant. The survey was originally administered in Arabic. An English translation of the questionnaire is provided in Appendix A, while the original version is presented in Appendix B.

Furthermore, participants were invited to nominate additional experts and opinion leaders, thereby enhancing sample diversity through the snowball sampling technique (Parker et al., 2019). Data collection was facilitated using the SurveyMonkey platform's advanced functionalities for professional data collection and analysis. The final sample comprised 112 participants, providing a robust basis for statistical inference within the constraints of sample size and composition. The data collection period spanned from August 20 to September 6, 2024. All participants were informed of the study's objectives and provided written informed consent, with a clear understanding that their involvement was entirely voluntary and that all data would be anonymized and kept confidential in compliance with ethical standards. Although primary

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data collection concluded in September 2024, the literature review was updated during the post-survey stage to include scholarly developments published through 2025, ensuring that the study's theoretical and contextual framing remains current while preserving the integrity and timeline of the empirical data collection process.

In the context of the Anthropocene, the existing literature on Arab national security has not yet comprehensively addressed the evolving dynamics of national and regional security in the Arab world, particularly as the region looks toward the next decade. This study seeks to fill this gap by employing survey methodology to investigate three principal research questions. First, it analyzes the fundamental components, such as political stability, economic resilience, military capacity, and social cohesion, that currently characterize Arab national and regional security and considers how these elements may be redefined in light of emerging trends. Second, it examines the potential impact of transformative factors on security frameworks, regional alliances, and the balance of power, including shifting geopolitical dynamics, rapid technological advancements, climate change, and the restructuring of global power. Third, it evaluates the strategic responses and policy recommendations Arab policymakers require to enhance collective security, adapt to emerging threats, and promote sustainable stability and development in an increasingly uncertain global environment.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: ARAB NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE ANTHROPOCENE ERA[1]

Arab national security remains an inherently complex and multifaceted concept, serving as an overarching framework designed to safeguard the vital interests of the Arab nation, including its states, societies, and citizens, against a spectrum of internal and external threats, both regional and global (Al-Jumaily, 2021). Despite its prevalence in Arab academic literature and among policymakers, the term is frequently invoked as a rhetorical construct rather than as a foundation for concrete policy implementation. To translate this concept into effective policy, two primary conditions are essential: the establishment of a unified vision among Arab states concerning the sources of national security threats, and the activation of a collective mechanism for policymaking and decision-making capable of addressing these threats. Although Arab national security is often closely tied to the security of individual states, this relationship is frequently ambiguous and underarticulated, hindering the development of a clear, actionable approach to regional security (Hewedy, 1989).

Drawing on Rabie's (2022) perspective, Arab national security can be conceptualized as a set of operational principles adopted by Arab states in both domestic and international contexts to provide preventive self-protection and ensure stability and security. Consequently, it encompasses a wide range of domains, including political, social, economic, military, informational, environmental, media, scientific, and technological dimensions, all aimed at

[1]Since Crutzen and Stoermer (2000) first coined the concept of the Anthropocene, humanity has been widely recognized as a decisive force responsible for fundamentally altering natural ecosystems. This recognition is particularly evident in the current global climate change scenario, driven primarily by human activities such as excessive greenhouse gas emissions. However, some scholars argue that the Anthropocene represents more than merely a new geological epoch; rather, it signifies a fundamental transformation in the human security experience amid catastrophic changes in global systems.

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protecting the Arab nation from potential threats. In the context of accelerating global transformations characterized by geopolitical volatility, environmental degradation, and escalating humanitarian crises, traditional models of Arab national security are increasingly becoming inadequate. The interconnectedness of various factors within and beyond the Arab region necessitates a comprehensive reassessment of security paradigms in the twenty-first century.

The Crisis of Traditional Arab Security Models

The Arab region faces persistent traditional security threats, including ongoing conflicts, the risk of regional wars, and significant increases in military expenditure. Numerous Arab states have prioritized substantial investments in military capabilities to bolster national security. In 2024, military expenditure in the Middle East reached an estimated $243 billion, up 15% from 2023. Saudi Arabia remained the largest spender in the region at $80.3 billion, ranking seventh worldwide (see Table 1).

Table 1: Selected Arab and Middle Eastern Countries with the Highest Military Expenditure in 2024 (Source: Liang et al., 2025, 2)

Country	Global Rank	Billion USD	% of GDP*
Saudi Arabia	8	80.3	7.3
Israel	12	46.5	8.8
Algeria	20	21.8	8.0
Iran	34	7.9	2.0
Kuwait	35	7.8	4.8
Iraq	39	6.2	2.4

**Note: Spending figures and GDP are expressed in US dollars at current prices and exchange rates. Percentage changes are calculated in real terms, based on constant 2023 US dollars.*

Israel recorded the most significant escalation, with military spending increasing by 65% to $46.5 billion, marking the largest annual rise since the Six-Day War of 1967. This increase raised Israel's military burden from 5.4% to 8.8% of GDP, the second-highest globally after Ukraine. The escalation resulted from the combined effects of two simultaneous conflict fronts: ongoing military operations in Gaza following the Al-Aqsa Flood Operation on October 7, 2023, and intensified hostilities with Hezbollah in October 2024 (Liang et al., 2025, 11). Despite these significant investments, the region remains beset by persistent conflicts in Syria, Yemen, Libya, Sudan, and Somalia. These dynamics undermine regional stability and exacerbate broader geopolitical tensions involving major global powers.

In addition, the growing influence of external powers is increasingly polarizing the Arab region, creating a complex and frequently volatile security environment. Notably, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990 marked a significant turning point in the evolution of Arab national security, precipitating the fragmentation of the Arab regional order due to foreign intervention. This was followed by the initiation of a partial and tentative peace process in the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1991. Persistent terrorism, sectarian violence, and interstate rivalry further complicate

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the region's security landscape, underscoring the limitations of traditional security paradigms that prioritize military power and state sovereignty.[2]

The Emergence of Non-Traditional Security Challenges in the Arab World

Beyond conventional threats, the Arab region faces a spectrum of non-traditional security challenges, including food and water insecurity, poverty, public health crises, climate change, and terrorism. The region's vulnerability to these issues has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which exposed the fragility of public health systems and deepened economic disparities within and between Arab states. Environmental challenges are particularly acute, with the Arab region among the most water-scarce in the world. Climate change is expected to intensify these vulnerabilities, increasing the frequency and severity of droughts, reducing agricultural productivity, and driving population displacement. These environmental pressures are further exacerbated by rapid urbanization, inadequate infrastructure, and governance deficits, all of which contribute to heightened social and political instability. The prospect of future conflicts over water resources is increasingly plausible, particularly in the context of emerging hydro-political rivalries with neighboring non-Arab states such as Turkey and Ethiopia. Currently, 16 of the 22 Arab countries fall below the absolute water poverty line, with severe water scarcity affecting Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, and Sudan (Hassan, 2025; Al-Hilali, 2019; Nasr and Neef, 2016).

Environmental Security and the Arab Anthropocene

The environmental crisis is a core element of the security challenges that characterize the Anthropocene era in the Arab region. The concept of "planetary boundaries," as articulated by the Stockholm Resilience Centre, is applicable in the Arab context for understanding the risks posed by environmental degradation (Richardson et al., 2023). The region's environmental limits are increasingly constrained by unsustainable water use, desertification, and the impacts of climate change. Consequently, Arab national security must be reconceptualized to integrate environmental security as a foundational component, recognizing the interdependence of natural resources, human well-being, and regional stability. Arab states must adopt proactive strategies to address environmental threats and ensure long-term security and sustainability.

The Concept of a Single Security Space in the Arab Region

The "Single Security Space" framework (see Figure 1) offers a comprehensive approach to addressing the interconnected security challenges confronting the Arab region. It emphasizes the integration of national, human, and environmental security within a collective Arab context, acknowledging the deep interconnections between state security, individual liberty, and environmental sustainability (Hassan, 2024).

[2]The outbreak of the Iran–U.S. and Israel conflict in late February 2026 generated significant regional instability, including widespread missile and drone exchanges across the Gulf, Lebanon, and surrounding areas. This escalation has substantially increased humanitarian and economic costs while further exposing the limitations of state-centric, militarized security doctrines.

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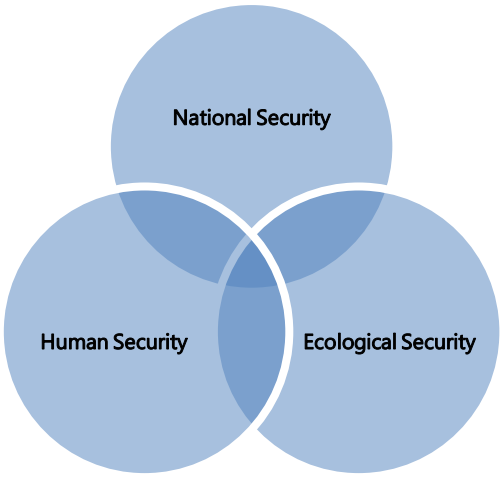


Figure 1: The Single Security Space (Source: Author's illustration)

Within this unified security space, diverse, context-specific challenges intersect, necessitating collaborative efforts across societal sectors and governance levels. This perspective underscores that security strategies premised on systematically restricting freedoms may generate only temporary stability; over the long term, they erode societal adaptability and resilience, weaken institutional legitimacy, and increase the vulnerability of political structures to internal crises and external pressures.

Five guiding principles (Smith, 2021) are proposed, which together constitute structural conditions for a regional security order grounded in liberty rather than secured at its expense:

1. Cooperation for Survival and Prosperity: Arab states must recognize that unilateral approaches are insufficient to address shared security threats and therefore require collective action. Regional cooperation through partnerships that respect both state sovereignty and individual rights is essential for addressing transnational challenges, particularly through mechanisms such as the Arab League.
2. Immediate Action with Strategic Foresight: Prompt responses to urgent security challenges must be complemented by long-term strategic planning, including investments in sustainable development, climate adaptation, and conflict prevention.
3. Adaptive Decision-Making: The region must develop flexible policy frameworks capable of anticipating and responding to complex and evolving risks, including unforeseen environmental events and other shocks, thereby preventing the normalization of "emergency" governance as a permanent justification for restrictions on liberty.
4. Justice and Legitimacy: Security policies must be equitable to maintain legitimacy and address competing interests, ensuring that security benefits are distributed fairly across all segments of society.
5. Inclusivity in Governance: Effective security governance requires inclusive decision-making processes that engage all stakeholders, including marginalized groups, in the formulation and implementation of security policy, on the premise that political freedom and broad-based participation are prerequisites for mutual trust and collective capacity to absorb shocks.

Interconnected Dimensions of Arab National Security

The concept of a Single Security Space provides an integrated analytical lens through which the main dimensions of security in the Arab region can be understood. These interconnected dimensions include:

- The Single Security Space framework facilitates a nuanced analysis of contemporary security threats in the Arab region by emphasizing the interrelatedness of national, human, and environmental security.
- National Security: Traditionally focused on safeguarding state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national interests from internal and external threats, including military defense, intelligence, and law enforcement.
- Human Security: Focused on individual well-being, addressing economic instability, food and water insecurity, health crises, and human rights violations. It emphasizes empowering individuals and communities to build resilience in the face of governance challenges.
- Environmental Security: Emphasizes the importance of a healthy environment and sustainable ecosystems for the welfare of current and future generations. It addresses threats such as water scarcity, desertification, and climate change, highlighting the critical nexus between environmental health and regional stability.

This framework also examines the dynamic interactions among these dimensions, whose boundaries are often fluid and overlapping. For example:

- National and Human Security Interactions explore how traditional security policies in the region impact individual rights, freedoms, and quality of life, emphasizing the need for a more comprehensive, human-centered approach to security that prioritizes societal well-being.
- Human and Environmental Security Interactions examines the interconnections between human well-being and environmental health in the region, recognizing that environmental degradation can exacerbate social inequalities, cause displacement, and increase vulnerability to natural disasters.
- Environmental and National Security Interactions examines how environmental factors (e.g., water scarcity and climate change) pose significant challenges to national security in the Arab world, highlighting the need for proactive measures to address these threats and promote sustainable development.

Security policy, therefore, intersects with various other policy areas. For example, in conflict-affected regions, addressing health- and water-related challenges alongside violence and instability is imperative. This interconnectedness highlights the importance of cooperation and multidisciplinary approaches to confront complex security challenges effectively.

From the perspective of a Single Security Space, Arab national security primarily revolves around protecting Arab states from internal and external threats that could lead to foreign control, either through external pressure or internal instability. Security is essential for promoting peace, stability, and social well-being and rests on four fundamental pillars: geopolitical, which highlights the strategic importance of a state's location and its influence on

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neighboring regions and trade routes; geographical, which focuses on natural resources such as water, minerals, and energy that are vital to food security, given the region's oil wealth and global significance; geostrategic, which involves strengthening a state's defense capabilities based on its size, population, and resources; and historical and cultural, which considers the historical events and cultural heritage that shape a state's identity and influence (Rabie, 2022; Nafaa, 2015).

In any case, adopting a human-centered security approach that recognizes freedom as an essential element of security enhances state legitimacy, strengthens social cohesion, and provides a more solid foundation for building a collective Arab capacity to adapt to long-term geopolitical and environmental transformations.

FINDINGS

Dimensions of Arab National Security

The survey results revealed a predominantly negative assessment of the current state of national security in the Arab world, with an overwhelming majority of respondents perceiving the situation as weak. Specifically, only 0.9% of respondents rated Arab national security as "very strong," while 53.6% considered it "weak" and 26.8% "very weak." The main reasons cited for these assessments included persistent security and political challenges such as internal instability, unresolved regional conflicts, and the growing influence of external actors. Respondents highlighted the detrimental effects of foreign interventions, economic and social deterioration, and the lack of effective joint Arab action and strategic vision. Additional factors included disparities in security levels among Arab states, weak national institutions, and the inability to counter new media and communication threats. Those rating security as "very weak" emphasized the fragmentation of Arab societies, lack of coordination, foreign military presence, conflicting national interests, loss of sovereignty, and the failure of political systems to achieve legitimacy and justice. Overall, the findings reveal a profound sense of instability and vulnerability, underscoring the urgent need for comprehensive reforms and enhanced regional cooperation to address the multifaceted security challenges facing the Arab world.

The Transformation of Arab National Security, 2025–2035

Between 2025 and 2035, Arab national security is expected to undergo a significant transformation due to a combination of internal and external factors identified in expert surveys, including international alliances, technological advancements (notably artificial intelligence and cybersecurity), waves of displacement, and climate change in particular. Additional concerns include regional and international conflicts, economic instability, political and social fragmentation, increased militarization, and shifts in international political discourse. The absence of a cohesive Arab security system, evolving terrorist threats, and the fragmentation of collective security further complicate the landscape. Increasing cyberterrorism, the involvement of non-state actors, and the potential for new or shifting alliances driven by the changing roles of global powers such as the United States, China, and Russia will require Arab states to adapt their security strategies (Idah and Hamad, 2018). Climate change will intensify resource

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competition, potentially creating new conflicts and further straining national infrastructures. These complex challenges underscore the urgent need for enhanced regional cooperation, the establishment of specialized security bodies, and the development of unified adaptive strategies to safeguard Arab national and regional security in the coming decade.

Major Transformations

According to the survey, 83% of respondents identified shifts in regional and international alliances as the most significant expected transformation in Arab national security between 2025 and 2035, reflecting the likelihood of major realignments in relations both within the Arab world and with global powers. In addition, 67% highlighted the impact of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence and cybersecurity, 59.8% pointed to climate and geopolitical changes, and 40.2% anticipated evolving terrorist threats as key factors shaping the region's security landscape.

Internal Threats

According to the survey, 72.3% of respondents expected a significant increase in security threats within Arab countries by 2035, reflecting a strong consensus on the likelihood of escalating instability and emerging challenges. Only 0.9% believed that security threats would decrease, indicating low optimism regarding regional stability. This highlights the need for proactive measures to address and mitigate future security risks.

Main Challenges

The survey results indicate that the main challenges Arab countries will face in maintaining national security over the next decade are diverse and deeply interconnected, including constraints on civil liberties. However, foreign interventions ranked first, cited by 83% of respondents as the most significant threat due to their destabilizing impact on regional politics and economies. Internal political unrest followed closely at 75.9%, reflecting deep concerns about regime legitimacy and weak institutions that emerge when civil freedoms are systematically curtailed, thereby eroding public trust and adaptive capacity. Waves of displacement and asylum were identified by 33.9% of respondents as significant challenges, given their potential to strain host country resources and social cohesion. Terrorism remained a persistent concern for 25% of respondents, while 17.9% pointed to changes in the energy market as a risk, particularly for economies heavily dependent on oil and gas revenues. Other issues, such as the Palestinian cause, weakened national identity, regime illegitimacy, population growth, food security, water scarcity, and climate change, were mentioned by 7.1% of respondents.

These findings underscore the complex and interconnected nature of security challenges in the Arab world, exacerbated by deficits in civil liberties, and highlight the urgent need for coordinated regional responses that prioritize freedoms in order to ensure long-term stability.

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Impact of Internal Political Changes

According to the survey, 71.4% of respondents believed that internal political changes in Arab countries have a significant impact on national and regional security, highlighting widespread concern over the destabilizing effects of political unrest, government transitions, and internal conflicts. In contrast, 23.2% considered this impact weak, while only 1.8% believed there was no effect, indicating a minority view that states can maintain stability regardless of internal political shifts.

The Role of Regional and International Alliances

According to the survey, 78.6% of respondents believed that regional and international alliances play a significant role in shaping Arab national security, reflecting the importance of cooperation in addressing shared challenges. In contrast, only 2.7% believed that these alliances play no role, indicating that only a minority has little trust in the effectiveness of such partnerships.

Regional Alliances

The survey showed respondents were generally optimistic regarding the effectiveness of regional alliances, such as the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab League, in maintaining Arab national security by 2035, with 46.9% rating these alliances as highly effective. However, 16.1% of respondents expressed limited optimism, believing these alliances will have a weak role, while 2.7% thought they would have no impact on national security.

Effectiveness of Regional Alliances

The survey results reveal a diversity of expert opinions on the most important future security partners for Arab states, with respondents selecting their preferred partners from a preselected list rather than providing open-ended responses. China emerged as the leading potential partner, selected by 65.2% of respondents, reflecting its growing economic and political influence in the region and a desire among Arab states to diversify beyond traditional alliances. While the United States remains a significant partner (63.4%), underscoring its enduring military and historical presence, Russia closely follows at 61.6%, highlighting its increasing regional engagement. Turkey (34.8%) and the European Union (32.1%) were also considered important, although their roles were perceived as limited. India was selected by 28.6% of respondents owing to expanding economic ties, but its security influence was still considered modest. Iran ranked the lowest at 17.0%, reflecting ongoing political tensions and security concerns. An additional 8% mentioned other potential partners, including neighboring African states and the possibility of enhanced intra-Arab cooperation.

These findings suggest that the international system is shifting toward multipolarity, where economic and political power centers compete, and countries are becoming less dependent on a single dominant power, thereby giving Arab states greater flexibility in forming diverse partnerships.

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Impacts and Prospects

Key issues in Arab National Security

Most respondents (64.3%) believed that recent shifts in Arab national and internal security will exacerbate rather than resolve the region's key issues, such as the Palestinian cause, regional stability, and political unity. Only 4.5% of respondents expected these security transformations to help address core challenges, 14.3% foresaw little impact, and 10.7% remained uncertain. This widespread pessimism suggests that, despite ongoing changes in security dynamics, the Arab world is unlikely to witness significant progress on its most pressing issues in the coming decade. Furthermore, respondents anticipated that these security shifts would have a limited positive effect on joint counter-terrorism strategies, primarily due to the lack of cohesive regional policies, differing national priorities, and persistent obstacles to effective multilateral cooperation.

Countering Terrorism

The survey results revealed varying opinions on how the anticipated transformations are expected to impact joint counter-terrorism strategies in the Arab world. While 35.7% believed that these strategies would be significantly affected, indicating expectations of major changes in counter-terrorism approaches, a majority (55.4%) anticipated only a limited impact. Only 1.8% believed that strategies would not be affected at all. Overall, the findings suggest that most respondents foresaw some degree of change, although the prevailing view was that the impact would be modest rather than transformative.

Relations with Global Powers

The survey results revealed considerable variation in expert opinions regarding the impact of regional transformations on the Arab world's relationships with global powers. While 25.9% believed that these changes would strengthen relations, potentially opening new avenues for cooperation or reinforcing existing ties, 29.5% anticipated increased tensions and conflicts. Meanwhile, 21.4% expected little to no impact on current relationships, suggesting some stability in the status quo, and 15.2% remained uncertain, reflecting the complexity and unpredictability of future developments.

Relations with Rising Powers

Expectations regarding the role of emerging economic powers such as China and India in shaping the future of Arab national security were mixed. While 36.6% of respondents believed these countries would have a significant impact, mainly through economic expansion, technology transfer, and infrastructure development, over half (52.7%) expected their influence to remain limited, primarily confined to the economic and developmental spheres rather than broader security transformations. Only 4.5% of respondents thought that China and India would play no role, reflecting a minority view that downplayed the relevance of new economic actors in

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the region's security landscape. Overall, the findings suggest that, while the presence of China and India is expected to grow, their impact will likely remain moderate, focusing primarily on economic rather than comprehensive security issues.

Policy Directions and the Future

The key challenge for Arab national security in the face of future transformations is identifying effective national and regional policies to address them. Arab states should prioritize comprehensive defense policies, modernize their military and technological capabilities, and invest in cyber defense and innovation to address both conventional and emerging threats. Regionally, enhancing intelligence and security cooperation and fostering economic collaboration through increased trade and joint investments are essential. Such integrated efforts will strengthen the region's ability to confront evolving security and economic challenges.

New Directions for National Policies

Strengthening regional cooperation was identified as the top national policy priority for addressing future security transformations by 70.5% of respondents, followed by 66.1% who emphasized the importance of enhancing technological infrastructure. In addition, 59.8% highlighted the need to develop national defense policies, underscoring the importance of improving military capabilities and defense strategies in the Arab region.

New Regionalism

At the regional level, collective Arab security remains crucial, particularly given renewed interest in an "Arab NATO" and the revival of the Arab Joint Defense Agreement. Among respondents, 76.8% identified the development of economic capacity as the most important strategy for enhancing Arab national security, followed by 51.8% who prioritized improved intelligence cooperation. In contrast, only 49.1% viewed strengthening military alliances as essential, indicating somewhat less confidence in military partnerships alone. Other strategies, such as regional integration, political reforms, and addressing external threats, were highlighted by 8% of respondents, emphasizing the need for practical implementation, deeper cooperation, and a more influential regional role on the international stage.

Intelligence Cooperation

There was strong consensus on the need to improve intelligence cooperation among Arab countries, with 71.4% identifying the sharing of practical information as the most critical factor in addressing common threats. Additionally, 57.1% emphasized the importance of establishing a joint database to unify and enhance information analysis, while 34.8% highlighted the value of increasing joint training exercises to improve coordination and cooperation. Other suggestions, mentioned by 6.3% of respondents, included fostering broader Arab integration, establishing a unified forum for security coordination, and implementing policies to limit foreign interference and enhance regional solidarity.

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Economic Policies

Improving national investments is viewed as the most important economic policy for Arab countries to address the impact of security transformations, supported by 70.5% of respondents. Diversifying income sources also ranked highly (69.6%), reflecting the need to reduce reliance on traditional sectors and foster new growth areas. The importance of enhancing intra-Arab trade was emphasized by 66.1%. In comparison, 6.3% of respondents suggested other measures, such as promoting regional cooperation, establishing a customs union, combating corruption, and adopting comprehensive economic reforms.

Public Awareness

Most respondents (73.2%) believed that incorporating national security concepts into specialized educational curricula is the most effective way to raise public awareness of national security in the Arab world. This was followed by support for media awareness campaigns (63.4%) and, to a lesser extent, seminars and workshops (45.5%). Only 6.3% suggested alternative methods such as direct communication from leaders, community engagement, and scientific research initiatives. Respondents strongly favored education and the media as the primary tools for enhancing public understanding and engagement in national security efforts.

Role of Regional Organizations

Respondents were generally skeptical about the effectiveness of regional organizations such as the Arab League in shaping future Arab national security strategies. Only 1.8% viewed them as having a leading and effective role, 58.9% considered their role weak, and 25.9% believed they had no role. These findings underscore the pressing need to reform and strengthen regional institutions by providing unified and practical frameworks for addressing external interventions and shared security challenges. Actively engaging all societal groups, especially youth, in political, cultural, and technological initiatives is also crucial for enhancing regional stability and resilience.

Role of Arab Youth

The survey results indicate a positive outlook on the role of youth in enhancing Arab national security between 2025 and 2035, with 43.0% of respondents seeing youth as playing a pivotal role and 20.9% considering their role important within a broader context. In contrast, 10.4% believed their impact would be limited, and only 3.9% thought they would have no role at all. These findings highlight youth's recognized potential as agents of human security, provided that governance frameworks protect their civil liberties, enable political participation, and address institutional weaknesses, while also underscoring the risks when freedoms are curtailed, limiting their ability to mitigate unrest and build societal resilience. To prevent the worst-case scenario described in this research, policymakers must coordinate efforts to address common threats by strengthening security and political integration among Arab states. To ensure the safety of the entire region, rather than focusing solely on individual national security, it is

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necessary to strengthen Arab institutions (such as the Arab League), transcend narrow national interests, and identify sources of threats (military, economic, cyber, and environmental). From this perspective, Arab states must collaborate to develop new policy directions and ensure their effective practical implementation.

Future Scenarios

The results highlighted significant concerns regarding the Arab world's preparedness for future security transformations. Only 0.9% of respondents believed that the region was fully prepared, 31.3% thought it was somewhat prepared, and 41.1% considered it unprepared. Countries such as the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar demonstrate relatively high levels of readiness owing to their substantial financial resources and advanced infrastructure. However, regional cooperation remains limited and is hindered by political conflicts. The disparity in preparedness reflects varying levels of stability and development across Arab states, with internal crises, a lack of a unified security strategy, weak leadership, and external dependencies undermining the region's ability to effectively address emerging security challenges. This fragmentation, along with persistent political strife and inadequate human rights protections and infrastructure, exacerbates the Arab world's vulnerability to future security shifts.

DISCUSSION

Evolving dynamics will shape the future of the Arab security system, each with significant implications for regional stability and strategic orientation. First, the rise and decline of key Arab actors is expected to play a central role. Over the coming decade, the Gulf States, particularly Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Qatar, are expected to consolidate their positions as pivotal regional security actors, having increasingly shifted from reliance on traditional Western security guarantees to more proactive and independent strategies, including direct and indirect intervention in regional conflicts and substantial investments in indigenous military capabilities. In contrast, former regional powers such as Iraq and Syria have experienced a prolonged decline in influence owing to internal instability and the consequences of international interventions. Although reconstruction efforts offer some potential for recovery, their ability to shape broader regional security dynamics is likely to remain limited. Despite post-2011 challenges, Egypt has gradually regained its regional role, particularly in Libya, the Eastern Mediterranean, and the Red Sea. However, the general pessimism that permeates the Arab world is evidenced by the humanitarian disaster that has persisted in Gaza since October 2023. Furthermore, an Israeli military victory will not end the turmoil. It will take decades before the effects of the carnage and devastation can be resolved, and for the pain and anger engendered by this conflict to dissipate (Valbjørn, Bank, and Darwich, 2024).

Second, the emergence of new regional security and economic arrangements is notable. Multilateral initiatives such as the Eastern Mediterranean Gas Forum and the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Council (spearheaded by Egypt and Saudi Arabia) exemplify a trend toward the collaborative management of regional disputes, maritime security, and economic interests. These frameworks are expected to enhance regional cooperation, protect vital maritime routes, and reduce foreign influence and illicit activities. Economic integration projects, such as the New

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Mashreq initiative led by Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq, further underscore the growing importance of economic cooperation as a stabilizing force and a means of gradually diminishing external dependency.

Third, the growing influence of non-Arab regional powers such as Turkey, Iran, Israel, and Ethiopia remains a persistent challenge. Turkey has expanded its presence in Libya and Somalia using a combination of security, economic, and cultural tools. Iran continues to project power through a network of regional proxies, while Israel, bolstered by Western support, pursues territorial expansion and a unilateral peace agenda, as evidenced by recent developments in Gaza. Ethiopia's assertive water policies threaten Egyptian and Sudanese interests, and its involvement in Somalia undermines that country's sovereignty. In response, Arab actors are likely to seek a balance through expanded diplomatic engagement and security partnerships.

Another trend is the tentative de-escalation of regional conflicts. The potential expansion of the Abraham Accords with Israel signals a willingness to engage in dialogue that, if sustained, could shift regional priorities from military confrontation to diplomatic engagement. This potential for détente is mirrored in the ongoing political dialogue between Syria and Libya. This scenario is reinforced by the exhaustion of parties involved in protracted conflicts, as seen in the defeat of ISIS and support for peace processes such as the Berlin and Astana talks.

Finally, the region is facing increasingly complex security challenges. North African states, particularly Algeria, Morocco, and Egypt, are poised to play a greater role in managing security across the Sahel and West Africa, responding to terrorist-driven instability, organized crime, and climate-induced displacement. By 2035, Arab regional security will be further complicated by non-traditional threats such as cyberwarfare, water scarcity, food insecurity, and transnational crime. In response, Arab states are expected to adapt their security strategies by investing in advanced technologies, establishing specialized military units, and strengthening international cooperation.

In summary, the future of Arab security depends on the ability of regional actors to navigate shifting power dynamics, build effective multilateral frameworks, and address both traditional and emerging security threats through adaptive, collaborative, and innovative strategies.

Several limitations of this study need to be acknowledged. The reliance on a selected group of experts, supplemented by snowball sampling, may have resulted in selection bias and led to the overrepresentation of opinions from certain parts of the Arab world. Predictive uncertainties related to geopolitical trends add further limitations, as similar backgrounds among participants may lead to a standardized convergence in their responses. Future research could mitigate these limitations by incorporating multiple research methodologies and ensuring more diverse regional and professional perspectives.

CONCLUSION

In the Anthropocene era, a nuanced understanding of Arab national security policy is imperative to address the region's complex and multifaceted challenges. By operationalizing concepts such as human security and acknowledging their interdependence with other policy domains, Arab policymakers can formulate more comprehensive and actionable strategies to advance peace, stability, and prosperity in an increasingly interconnected world. Regional

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cooperation, integration, and multidisciplinary approaches are crucial for managing the complex interplay between security and other sectors, thereby fostering a more resilient and sustainable future for the Arab region. Despite numerous initiatives since World War II, the Arab world has yet to establish a robust collective security architecture, mainly due to persistent mistrust among states, concerns over sovereignty, and the complexity of internal and external conflicts. Consequently, the construction of a new Arab security order must holistically address regional and national security imperatives without undermining state sovereignty.

Moreover, the absence of a central authority or coherent leadership, coupled with limited interoperability among military forces, continues to impede the development of an effective and unified security framework. The transition from individual to collective security within a shared security space is essential. However, this requires overcoming substantial obstacles, such as cultivating trust and articulating a shared strategic vision among Arab states.

Looking ahead, three potential scenarios may characterize the Arab region's security landscape over the next decade.

Fragmented Resilience or a Divided Security System (Islands in a Stormy Sea): In the most probable scenario, the Arab world resembles a collection of islands isolated under turbulent conditions. States with advanced capabilities, such as the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar, continue to enhance their national security infrastructure and technological capacities, enabling them to address threats independently. However, the remainder of the region remains fragmented, with limited regional coordination and persistent disparities due to internal instability, divergent interests, and a lack of trust. While pockets of resilience may emerge, overall regional security remains inconsistent and vulnerable to internal unrest and external threats.

Emergence of a Unified Arab Security Framework (The Rise of the Phoenix): In a more optimistic scenario, Arab states collectively recognize the necessity of regional cooperation in response to escalating internal and external challenges such as cyberterrorism and climate-induced resource conflicts. Under the leadership of key states such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and through institutions such as the Arab League, the region gradually develops a coordinated and robust security doctrine. Enhanced intelligence sharing, defense cooperation, and strategic planning strengthen resilience to conventional and unconventional threats. The realization of this scenario depends on the salience of shared threats, the willingness of influential Arab actors to pursue collective security, and the development of effective joint institutions.

Weakness and External Dependence (The Chained Falcon): In this scenario, the Arab world is likened to a falcon, symbolizing latent strength and potential, yet constrained by dependence on external powers, particularly Western states. This ongoing reliance, coupled with internal political fragmentation, inhibits the development of an autonomous and coherent security strategy. External actors continue to shape Arab security policies in line with their interests, thereby perpetuating regional vulnerability to manipulation, internal conflict, and emerging threats such as terrorism and resource scarcity.

Strengthening Arab national and regional security within a unified security space requires a set of clear strategic priorities. First, it is essential to define an Arab collective security system based on shared principles, mutual defense commitments, and coordinated responses to threats, with trust-building among states as a foundational element. Enhanced cooperation and integration, revitalizing the Arab League, improving intelligence sharing, and fostering economic and military collaboration are crucial for establishing a unified and effective regional security

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architecture. Investments in education, scientific research, and technological innovation, particularly in emerging fields such as digital security and artificial intelligence, will underpin long-term resilience. Political stability, achieved through meaningful reforms and inclusive governance, is integral to achieving sustainable security, as is the development of robust collective defense capabilities and regional military alliances.

Furthermore, economic policies focused on diversification, sustainable development, and regional cooperation must reinforce resilience. Comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies, balanced foreign relations, and strong cybersecurity capacity are also vital. Promoting good governance, social justice, and environmental sustainability will address the root causes of instability, while fostering a shared Arab identity and cultural unity, which enhances trust and cooperation. Ultimately, by prioritizing internal reforms, regional collaboration, and technological advancement, Arab states can build resilient and cohesive security frameworks capable of mitigating future challenges.

CONTRIBUTOR

The author contributed solely to the intellectual discourse that forms the foundation of this article, as well as its writing and editing, and assumes full responsibility for its content and interpretation.

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APPENDIX A – QUESTIONNAIRE (English version)

Future Shifts in Arab National and Collective Security (2025–2035)

Introduction:

We invite you to participate in this research survey, which aims to gather expert views on potential shifts in national and Arab regional security during 2025–2035 and their implications for the future of the Arab world. Data collected through this survey will be used solely for scientific research purposes. Results may be presented in aggregate or analytical form within an academic study intended for publication, without disclosing participants' identities or any information that could lead to their identification.

Participation in this study is entirely voluntary. You may decline to answer any question and may withdraw at any stage before submitting the survey, without any negative consequences. Participation entails no risks beyond those typically associated with responding to professional or academic research surveys.

By completing and submitting this survey, you acknowledge that you have been informed of the study's purpose and nature, understand your rights as a participant, and voluntarily consent to the use of your responses for scientific research purposes as outlined above.

Section One: Potential Shifts in Arab National and Collective Security

1. What major shifts do you anticipate in Arab collective security between 2025 and 2035? (Select all that apply)
   - Changes in terrorist threats
   - Impacts of advanced technology
   - Shifts in regional and international alliances
   - Climate and geopolitical changes
   - Other: _____

2. What global factors do you believe will influence Arab collective security during this period? (Select all that apply)
   - Technology (e.g., artificial intelligence, cybersecurity)
   - International alliances
   - Climate change
   - Other: _____

3. How do you expect the dynamics of national security threats (within Arab states) to change during this period?
   - Will increase significantly
   - Will remain the same
   - Will decrease significantly
   - Not sure

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4. What are the greatest challenges Arab states will face in maintaining their national security over the coming decade?
(Select all that apply)
- Terrorism
- Foreign interventions
- Internal political unrest
- Other: _____

5. To what extent do internal political changes in Arab states affect their national and collective security? Very significant impact
- Moderate impact
- Weak impact
- No impact

6. What role do regional and international alliances play in shaping the future of Arab national security?
- A very significant role
- Moderate role
- Weak role
- No role

Section Two: Implications of shifts in national and pan-Arab security for the future of the Arab world and its central, shared issues

7. How do you think shifts in Arab national security will affect the central issues facing the Arab world?
- They will exacerbate these issues
- They will contribute to resolving these issues
- They will not have a significant impact
- Not sure

8. To what extent will joint counter-terrorism strategies in the Arab world be affected by the anticipated shifts?
- Very significant impact
- Moderate impact
- Weak impact
- No impact

9. How will these shifts affect the Arab world's relations with other global powers?
- Strengthening relations
- Straining relations
- No significant change
- Not sure

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10. What is the role of emerging economic powers (such as China and India) in shaping the future of Arab national security?
- A very significant role
- Moderate role
- Weak role
- No role

Section Three: Policies and strategies must be developed at both national and pan-Arab levels to address these shifts and their consequences.

11. What national policies should be adopted to address future security shifts?
(Select all that apply)
- Developing national defense policies
- Strengthening technological infrastructure
- Enhancing regional cooperation
- Other: _____

12. What regional strategies do you believe are necessary to strengthen Arab national security?
- Strengthening military alliances
- Developing intelligence cooperation
- Building economic capabilities
- Other: _____

13. How can Arab states improve intelligence cooperation to confront shared threats?
- Establishing a joint database
- Increasing joint exercises
- Enhancing information sharing
- Other: _____

14. What policies should be developed to address the economic impacts of security shifts?
(Select all that apply)
- Improving national investments
- Boosting intra-Arab trade
- Diversifying income sources
- Other: _____

15. How can public awareness regarding the importance of national security in facing future challenges be enhanced?
- Media awareness campaigns
- Specialized educational curricula
- Seminars and workshops
- Other: _____

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16. What is the role of regional organizations (such as the Arab League) in formulating future strategies for Arab national security?
- A leading and effective role
- A moderate role
- A weak role
- No role

Section Four: General Questions

17. What is your current assessment of the level of national and pan-Arab security in the Arab world?
- Very strong
- Moderate
- Weak
- Very weak
- Why?

_____

18. What are your suggestions for strengthening Arab national and pan-Arab security in the future?

_____

19. Do you believe the Arab world is prepared to deal with anticipated security shifts?
- Yes, fully prepared
- Somewhat prepared
- Not prepared
- Not sure
- Why?

_____

Thank you for your time and effort in participating in this survey. The responses provided will support the development of effective policies and strategies to address future security shifts in the Arab world.

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APPENDIX B – QUESTIONNAIRE (Original language)

Future Shifts in Arab National and Collective Security (2025–2035)

المقدمة :

ندعوكم للمشاركة في هذا الاستبيان البحثي الذي يهدف إلى جمع آراء الخبراء والمتخصصين حول التحولات المحتملة في الأمن القومي والأمن الوطني العربي خلال الفترة 2025–2035، وانعكاساتها على مستقبل العالم العربي. وتُستخدم البيانات التي يتم جمعها من خلال هذا الاستبيان لأغراض البحث العلمي فقط، وقد تُعرض النتائج في صورة إجمالية أو تحليلية ضمن دراسة أكاديمية معدة للنشر، دون الكشف عن هوية المشاركين أو أي معلومات يمكن أن تؤدي إلى التعرف عليهم.

إن مشاركتكم في هذه الدراسة طوعية بالكامل. ويحق لكم الامتناع عن الإجابة عن أي سؤال لا ترغبون في الإجابة عنه، كما يحق لكم الانسحاب من المشاركة في أي مرحلة قبل إرسال الاستبيان، دون أي تبعات أو آثار سلبية. ولا تترتب على المشاركة أي مخاطر متوقعة تتجاوز تلك المرتبطة عادة بالإجابة عن استبيانات بحثية ذات طابع مهني أو أكاديمي.

من خلال استكمال هذا الاستبيان وإرساله، فإنكم تقرون بأنكم اطلعتم على هدف الدراسة وطبيعتها، وفهمتم حقوقكم كمشاركين، وتوافقون طوعيا على استخدام إجاباتكم لأغراض البحث العلمي وفقا لما ورد أعلاه.

القسم الأول: التحولات المحتملة في الأمن القومي والأمن الوطني العربي

1 . ما هي التحولات الرئيسية التي تتوقع حدوثها في الأمن القومي العربي خلال الفترة من 2025 إلى 2035؟
(اختر جميع ما ينطبق)
- تغير في التهديدات الإرهابية
- تأثيرات التكنولوجيا المتقدمة
- تحولات في التحالفات الإقليمية والدولية
- تغيرات مناخية وجغرافية سياسية
- أخرى_____

2 ما هي العوامل العالمية التي تعتقد أنها ستؤثر على الأمن القومي العربي خلال هذه الفترة؟
(اختر جميع ما ينطبق)
- التكنولوجيا (مثل الذكاء الاصطناعي والأمن السيبراني)
- التحالفات الدولية
- التغيرات المناخية
- أخرى_____

3 . كيف تتوقع أن تتغير ديناميكيات التهديدات الأمنية الوطنية (داخل الدول العربية) خلال هذه الفترة؟
- -ستزداد بشكل ملحوظ
- ستبقى كما هي
- ستقل بشكل ملحوظ
- غير متأكد

4 . ما هي أكبر التحديات التي ستواجهها الدول العربية في الحفاظ على أمنها القومي خلال العقد القادم؟
(اختر جميع ما ينطبق)
- الإرهاب
- التدخلات الأجنبية
- الاضطرابات السياسية الداخلية
- أخرى_____ :

5 . إلى أي مدى تؤثر التغيرات السياسية الداخلية في الدول العربية على أمنها الوطني والقومي؟
- تأثير كبير جداً
- تأثير متوسط
- تأثير ضعيف
- لا يوجد تأثير

6 . ما الدور الذي تلعبه التحالفات الإقليمية والدولية في تشكيل مستقبل الأمن القومي العربي؟
- دور كبير جداً
- دور متوسط
- دور ضعيف
- لا يوجد دور

القسم الثاني: انعكاسات التحولات في الأمن القومي والوطني على مستقبل العالم العربي وقضاياه المركزية والمشتركة

7 . كيف تعتقد أن التحولات في الأمن القومي العربي ستؤثر على القضايا المركزية للعالم العربي؟
- ستؤدي إلى تفاقم هذه القضايا
- ستساهم في حل هذه القضايا
- لن يكون لها تأثير كبير
- غير متأكد

8 . إلى أي مدى ستتأثر الاستراتيجيات المشتركة لمكافحة الإرهاب في العالم العربي نتيجة التحولات المتوقعة؟
- تأثير كبير جداً
- تأثير متوسط
- تأثير ضعيف
- لا يوجد تأثير

9 . كيف ستؤثر هذه التحولات على علاقات العالم العربي مع القوى العالمية الأخرى؟
- تعزيز العلاقات
- توتر العلاقات
- لا تغيير كبير
- غير متأكد

10 ما هو دور القوى الاقتصادية الجديدة (مثل الصين والهند) في تشكيل مستقبل الأمن القومي العربي؟
- دور كبير جداً
- دور متوسط
- دور ضعيف
- لا يوجد دور

القسم الثالث: السياسات والاستراتيجيات اللازمة قومياً ووطنياً للتعامل مع هذه التحولات وتداعياتها

11 . ما هي السياسات الوطنية التي يجب تبنيها للتعامل مع التحولات الأمنية المستقبلية؟
(اختر جميع ما ينطبق)
- تطوير سياسات الدفاع الوطني
- تعزيز البنية التحتية التكنولوجية
- تعزيز التعاون الإقليمي
- أخرى_____ :

12 . ما هي الاستراتيجيات الإقليمية التي تعتقد أنها ضرورية لتعزيز الأمن القومي العربي؟
- تعزيز التحالفات العسكرية
- تطوير التعاون الاستخباراتي
- تنمية القدرات الاقتصادية
- أخرى_____ :

13. كيف يمكن للدول العربية تحسين التعاون الاستخباراتي لمواجهة التهديدات المشتركة؟
- إنشاء قاعدة بيانات مشتركة
- *زيادة التدريبات المشتركة
- تعزيز تبادل المعلومات
- أخرى_____ :

14 . ما هي السياسات التي يجب تطويرها للتعامل مع التأثيرات الاقتصادية للتحولات الأمنية؟
(اختر جميع ما ينطبق)
- تحسين الاستثمارات الوطنية
- تعزيز التجارة البينية العربية
- تنويع مصادر الدخل
- أخرى_____ :

15 .كيف يمكن تعزيز الوعي الشعبي بأهمية الأمن القومي في مواجهة التحديات المستقبلية؟
- حملات توعية إعلامية
- مناهج تعليمية متخصصة
- ندوات وورش عمل
- أخرى_____ :

16 ما هو دور المنظمات الإقليمية (مثل الجامعة العربية) في وضع استراتيجيات مستقبلية للأمن القومي العربي؟
- دور قيادي وفعال
- دور متوسط
- دور ضعيف
- لا يوجد دور

القسم الرابع: أسئلة عامة

17 . ما هو تقييمك الحالي لمستوى الأمن القومي والوطني في العالم العربي؟
- قوي جدًّ
- متوسط
- ضعيف
- ضعيف جدًّ
- لماذا؟:

_____

18 . ما هي اقتراحاتك لتعزيز الأمن القومي والوطني العربي في المستقبل؟

_____

19 . هل تعتقد أن العالم العربي مستعد للتعامل مع التحولات الأمنية المتوقعة؟

- نعم، مستعد تمامًا
- مستعد إلى حد ما
- غير مستعد
- غير متأكد
- -لماذا؟

_____

نشكر لك وقتك وجهودك في المشاركة في هذا الاستبيان. سوف تساعدنا إجاباتك في تطوير سياسات واستراتيجيات فعالة للتعامل مع التحولات الأمنية المستقبلية في العالم العربي.

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