

# Small States Security and Defence

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# Small States

## Security and Defence – Country Overview

- **Historical background:** All the citizens can be called to defend the Republic. The citizens have had to be soldiers and collective defenders as they did not have a secular or religious lord. All able male inhabitants were registered and constituted a Militia. The Militia has both personal weapons and those supplied by the armory, which increases regularly thanks to a law that required the Heads of States (Captains Regent) to acquire weapons every six months. The Militia is organized in groups of twenty people (Cerne) who are gathered in larger units (Cernone). It was an excellent organization, allowing the soldiers-citizens to do their job as well as defend the State. The Militia Company is today formed by volunteer citizens who serve for official ceremonies, and in support of professional bodies. The Council Guard is the honor guard of the Captains Regent and of the Parliament. The professional bodies are the Gendarmerie, the Civil Police, and the Rock Guard.
  - **Major involvement in wars:** 1252 (factions in Romagna Region), 1441 (Malatesta of Rimini vs Duchy of Urbino), 1458-1463 (Malatesta of Rimini), First World War, Second World War, Cold War
  - **Occupation:** 1503 (Cesare Borgia, few months), 1543 (Fabiano da Monte, failed), 1739-1740 (Cardinal Alberoni), 1849 (Garibaldi vs Austrians, negotiated).
  - **Loss and gain of sovereignty:** Always escaped annexation by all its neighbours and external powers (301-2019)

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- **Geographical location:** Buffer State between Duchy of Urbino and Malatesta Dominions, then Surrounded by Papal States (1291-1631); Surrounded by Papal States (1631-1870); surrounded by Italy (1870-2019); surrounded by European Union (1993-2019).
- **Main challenges – Especially related to the size of the country:**
  - Conclude an Association Agreement with the European Union
  - Maintain friendly relations with Italy.
  - Intelligence infiltration by major non-western powers.
  - Maintain the diplomatic balance in international relations.
  - Organized crime infiltrations.
  - Financial threats; maintain social security/welfare top level.
  - Transnational networks with illegal interests.

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### **Government and administration**

- Secretary of State for Political Affairs; Secretary of State for Domestic Affairs; High Command of the Militia; Gendarmerie; Civil Police; Rock Guard; Intelligence and Anti-Terrorism Unit; Congress of State; Captain Regents; Anti-Drugs Unit.

### **What emergency plans are in place?**

- All the citizens can be called to defend the Republic.
- Anti-terrorism plan (2016).
- Various emergency plans for internal security.

# Small States National Defence

- **National armed forces:** All the citizens can be called to defend the Republic; The professional bodies are the Gendarmerie, the Civil Police, and the Rock Guard.
- **Agreements:** Treaty of Friendship-Italy (1939); active neutrality.
- **Where does your country seek shelter in security and defence matters?** Diplomacy; neutrality; bilateral relations based on contingencies (after XVI century: the Pope and France; during Italian unification: USA; after 1870 century: Italy).

# Small States National Defence

- Provide examples of costs and benefits that your country gets from EU cooperation in security and defence. What is the national debate?
  - Tension between the negotiation for an Association Agreement with the European Union and San Marino specific relations with non-western major powers: privileged relations with the Popular Republic of China (e.g. visa free); unilateral no-sanctions policy against Russia.
  - San Marino neutrality produces heterogeneity in the European system of states:
  - Schengen-EU common external policy protect national borders by default
    - The national debate excludes any sharing of sovereignty in terms of EU cooperation and defence.

# Small States Role in Peacekeeping

- **Provide examples of your country's work in peacekeeping**

- United Nations Peacekeeping funds contributor.
- Mediator in multilateral institutional contexts (OSCE - Helsinki 1975; Council of Europe - Strasbourg 2006).
- Strong support of NGO's and Red Cross
- Supporting United Nations Security Council reform ('Uniting for Consensus')
- Supporting intercultural and interreligious dialogue

- **Other international engagements?**

- The International Criminal Court and major international law-supporting institutions
- Council of Europe – European Court of Human Rights
- United Nations
- OSCE
- Informal engagement in mediation and good offices.

# Conclusion: Main future security challenges

- Looking forward, what are the main future challenges for your country in security and defence matters?
  1. Friendly relations with Italy and EU.
  2. Intelligence penetration by major non-western powers.
  3. Maintain the diplomatic balance.
  3. Organized crime infiltrations.
  4. Financial threats; maintain social security top level.
  5. Transnational networks with illegal interests.