

Thoughts on "New War"

We have experienced significant changes in the characteristics of warfare and conflicts throughout the world over the past decade. These changes are the result of regimes changes, cultural changes, the rise of extremist and ideological forces, coalitions driven by interests rather than ideologies, the continued technological revolution (accessibility of information, speed of response, accuracy, increasing lethality, making the systems easier to operate and more). The characteristics of military conflicts and the "new war" era bring with them several significant changes:

- Inter-country war and countries fighting terror and guerrilla organizations.
- Asymmetrical combat (objectives, duration of combat, values and more).
- From global wars and conflicts to local conflicts with global influences.
- From short conflicts to long conflicts (attrition).
- Conflict without a decisive result (no clear winner).
- The civilian hinterland has become the front.

At the "new war", radical states and terrorist and guerrilla organizations (Iran, Hezbollah, the Houthis, ISIS, etc.) have realized that the world powers and countries facing them could not be tackled, and therefore chose unique methods of fighting and which they developed, including:

- Ballistic missiles threats (Rockets and Long-Range Missiles).
- Precise Ballistic missiles threats (below 10 Meters of impact ability).
- Drones.
- UAVs.
- Cruise Missiles.

The new fighting features require the world's powers and all the states to organize differently, to provide optimal protection for the population and strategic state infrastructure (for example, the attack on Aramco facilities in Saudi Arabia), to develop the ability to detect (and alert) any threat, at any specific time, that threatens to infiltrate and jeopardize the country's assets and citizens. Defense capabilities have more important roles in the new fighting era than in the past:

- To minimize the harm to civilians and strategic infrastructure.
- To maintain governmental and civilian functional continuity (damage to oil facilities or international airport could critically harm the country).
- Allow leaders to make judicious decisions on the response, rather than a forced decision as a result of harm to people or infrastructure .

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