Let Us Be the Catalyst for Peace

A word of welcome from Ambassador Wolfgang Ischinger

Security Challenges in the Obama Era | By John Chipman

No Russian Roulette, Please

Security Challenges in the Obama Era

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Chipman on challenges

America and Europe must cooperate more effectively and think more strategically, argue the Director-General of the IISS.

Brezinski on Obama

Caron’s National Security Advisor delivers the main address for the new presidency, to unify, to engage, and to push.

Weisser on NATO

The former German defense planner calls for a reappraisal of the strategic concept and the political purpose of the alliance.

Trenin on Russia

Moscow hopes for a new transatlantic security architecture that will build around three poles: America, Europe and Russia.

Jung on the Bundeswehr

German defense minister reports that 7,200 Bundeswehr troops were in ten international missions.

February 2009

Munich, Germany

S U P P L E M E N T o F T h e A T L a N T i c T i m e s F o r T h e 4 5 t h M U N I C H S E C U R I T Y C O N F E R E N C E

SUPPLEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC TIMES FOR THE 45TH MUNICH SECURITY CONFERENCE
The international chal-

senge is obvious: if the new US president is to avoid being overwhelmed by the complexities of the fact that it is occurring in the context of two simulta-
neous developments: one is the transition from a unipolar to a

bipolar world, the other is the emergence of a "multipolar" world

in which the United States, the European Union, and China are

likely to be the three major players. This is particularly true of the

atmosphere of mistrust and animosity that pervades the relationship

between the United States and China, and that is a major obstacle to

resolving anything. Actually, the only real way to replace ideology and authori-

tarian nationalism is to accept the reality of multipolarity, and perhaps Iraq. Pragmatism

including on Iran, Afghanistan especially after the last eight

years, the evidence of European economic governance etc). The European Union

(even in the case of complex institutional arrangements) is no

longer able to manage alone, and there will be an ever-increasing need for a

transatlantic partnership, growing insecurity, Russian unpredictable challenge, and the EU cosmopolitanism as a security actor.

Transatlantic partnership

Many positive trends are expected on the transatlantic scene. The end of the Bush era can

mean that new opportunities for positive mutual European and American partnerships may begin, including on Iran, Afghanistan and perhaps Russia. Engagement will reinvigorate some sort of Atlantic cooperation, which is currently due to the presence of a "transatlantic vacuum" in European foreign policy, as well as in NATO, in particular. However, the new cooperation between the EU and Russia will not mean that the EU can pretend to solve it alone. The EU is already discuss-

ing with the EU in this area will be an America

which is viewed by the Afghans as a

hostile military intrusion.

The EU strategy

In the post-Soviet era, the EU has remarkably expanded its strategic and military role. The European Security and Defense Policy has been its most significant gains. The EU has also been involved in numerous reconciliation processes (in the Balkans, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the Middle East), and it has contributed to the promotion of human rights and development aid and has become an important partner in the nuclear non-proliferation challenges. As a result, the EU remains an important player in the global settlement of conflicts. In the context of a multipolar world, the EU's security role is more important than ever, especially with regard to the larger stra-

gategic issues as well as more specific challenges. Among them, the new security architecture must be hammered out between the U.S., the EU and Russia.

The EU's security role

The EU's security role is also important because it is in the interest of the new European Union to strengthen its position in the world. The EU's role in the world is not only important for the economic and financial stability of the EU, but also for the global role of the EU in global governance. For this reason, the EU's security role is increasingly important, especially in the context of the emerging multipolar world, in which the EU faces a number of challenges. These include the need to promote peace and stability in the Middle East, to contribute to the European Union's role in the Balkans, and to contribute to the promotion of human rights and development.

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Security in Europe, as in the warker world, has become increasingly complex, with a growing number of transnational challenges. The fall of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War have contributed to a proliferation of national and transnational threats.

Europe's Strategic Equation

A new security architecture must be hammered out between the U.S., the EU and Russia | By Nicoletta Gnesotto

“A new security architecture must be hammered out between the U.S., the EU and Russia”

February 2009

The Security Times

Four Little Words

President Obama must unify, enlarge, engage and pacify | By Zhbigniew Brzezinski

Without discussing why Russia

should not be confused with both

the Americans and Europeans, who

are committed to the prin-

ciples of interdependence and
collaboration, of good neighbor-
ship, of cooperative efforts and of

building a more stable, prosperity

as a whole.

Then there is the issue of Russian

nuclear weapons, which are a major

European security concern. The

issue of European boundaries

is a sensitive and important one,

especially regarding Turkey. But

the number of NATO members in

the EU, the number of US, NATO

and the others know it.

Some formula for

multilateralism.

in the future enlargement,

uncertainty on its future enlargement,

institutional deadlock, uncertainty

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The Kremlin felt stone-walled during the Bush era. With the inauguration of Barack Obama, Moscow hopes to engage a new transatlantic security architecture built around three poles: America, Europe, and Russia.

In that quest for power and influence, as always, Russia rivalled and competed with all around it in its top Adriatica. In 2007, U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, President George W. Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney went to Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan to launch the U.S.-led war against Iran. Moscow, however, saw this as a dangerous move as it could lead to a direct military confrontation with Russia. Moscow also viewed this as a move away from the West, which it has long feared could lead to a direct military confrontation with Russia. Moscow also viewed this as a move away from the West, which it has long feared could lead to a direct military confrontation with Russia.

The Kremlin’s strategy has been to strengthen its military capabilities and to increase its influence in the region. In 2008, Georgia invaded Abkhazia, and the Russian military forces moved in to protect the Russian peacekeepers. This was followed by a similar move in South Ossetia, which led to the establishment of a Russian-led peacekeeping mission.

The Kremlin’s goal is to strengthen its influence in the region and to protect its interests. It has been increasingly clear that Russia is not willing to accept a Western-dominated security architecture in the region. The Kremlin has been active in a number of international fora, including the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, to promote its interests.

In conclusion, the Kremlin aims to maintain its influence in the region and to protect its interests. It will continue to use its military capabilities to achieve its goals, and it will not hesitate to use force if necessary. The future of the region will depend on the willingness of the international community to work together to achieve a stable and secure future for the region.
The Bundeswehr: A Peacekeeping Force

Seven thousand German soldiers serve in ten international missions | By Franz Josef Jung, Minister of Defense

February 2009

The Bundeswehr is presently taking part in ten international missions. At the moment some 7,000 soldiers are serving in Afghanistan, in the Balkans, in Africa, in the Mediterranean, in the Gulf of Aden and in Georgia. They help wherever there is an urgent need. They protect German citizens and the population in the areas of operations, they act as mediators between conflicting parties, and they fight, if necessary, for peace and security. These operations determine the daily routines of our forces. Over 250,000 military personnel have meanwhile served on operations abroad. Our international operations show that Germany takes its increased responsibility for peace and security in the world seriously.

In the Balkans, we have made considerable progress over the past few years. Operation ALTHEA in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the KFOR mission in the Republic of Kosovo are examples of successful and meaningful stabilization operations. The Bundeswehr has played a significant role in them. Progress in the region will permit us to reduce our military presence in battle-related areas of operations in the foreseeable future. This is an important prerequisite for demonstrating that we are making allowances in military terms, too, for the fact that the situation in the area of operations is more stable.

The NATO mission of the ISAF in Afghanistan is the biggest of all. The wide-ranging activities in the Republic of Afghanistan, which has become a test case for all, demonstrate that we are able to tackle with peaceful military means or civilian commitment alone the key threats that have been rising to a level of concern. The greater danger in the north and east, and the other regions also face serious challenges. There are just a few.sorrows who are fighting against the Afghan and our soldiers, but they are using the means available to them to do so. They are bombing against the future of Afghans with no consideration for the civilian population, for women and children. They are well aware that they cannot achieve a military victory, so they are using the means of insurgents and Gokohum people, destroying their homes and driving them from their homes for the future.

Our soldiers are facing these dangers with courage and resilience, for which they deserve our utmost respect and our gratitude. A lot is demanded of them.

Our joint commitment in Afghanistan, with both military and civilian forces for whom we have worn the mantle of coalition, is essential to the future of the region as a whole. Afghanistan is the key to the stability of the region. We have made a crucial contribution to this.

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