Crisis, conflict, dialogue

German foreign policy in a tumultuous world: punching our weight

By Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier

...or do some stupid stuff...

The Security Times

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In this issue

Powerless guardians

The crisis most preoccupying the world today is one that some describe as “reversing” the European Union. Instead of generating opportunities, promote engagement and strengthening the rule of law, we must create the conditions for a future that reflects the security of the world.

Doing the possible

In today’s wobbly state of the world, do things can be taken: We must create the conditions for a future that reflects the security of the world.

Dangerous drift

The global system has vacillated to such a degree since the end of the Cold War, that we face a new, more uncertain, and complex world order. The old rules have been abandoned, and new ones have not yet been established.

Upping the ante

If we are to stop the drift, we must act now. But this is no matter of form. It is a matter of substance, like a crack geologist in geopolitical terms for post-Cold War Germany. Volker Perthes assesses Germany’s “new” foreign policy.

Power struggle

Syria is sinking

The international community has been unable to act to end the violence in Syria. The suspension of “proximity talks” is no substitute for the kind of international political will needed to meet those challenges.

Age of ambition

China’s recent moves have dramatically changed the security environment in Asia. Japan’s former Foreign Minister for Defense, and now a professor in China’s think tanks, states that Beijing is making great difficulties if it extends its operations from the East China Sea into the Pacific.

Unwelcome guests

Are some of Europe’s new refugees terrorists? This is the question that has been asked about migrants in Europe. What are the numbers of migrants who have come to Europe? How many of them are refugees? What are the risks? How can we acclimate them into society? Are migrants a threat or an opportunity? How can we ensure their security?

On the rise

Anti-migrant, anti-refugee, artery hatred with more political will are needed to meet these challenges. That is what we have been doing in Europe. Focusing on national solutions at risk.

Prevent, not prosecute

Young people who feel disenfranchised and betrayed by society are more likely to join ISIS. But steps can be taken: We must not only confront the threat, but also create the conditions for a future that reflects the security of the world.

Don’t do stupid stuff...

The state of the world: forty-four pages of analysis and assessment

Germany’s goals for its OSCE Chairmanship: renew dialogue, rebuild trust and restore security.

Foreign policy in a tumultuous world: punching our weight

...or do some stupid stuff...

Germany’s goals for its OSCE Chairmanship: renew dialogue, rebuild trust and restore security.

“Germany's primary goal is to ensure that all of these endeavors are in line with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.”
The dawn of a more unstable era

The world in 2016: Boundless crises, reckless spoilers, helpless guardians – and a few bright spots | By Wolfgang Ischinger

The world after the Cold War was a more stable, more predictable period. But in recent years, the world has become more complicated international relations, and much harder to navigate. The end of the Cold War and the unification of Germany were just two diplomatic landmarks in a period of growing risks, materialized by the September 11 attacks on the United States. Since then, the world has seen a series of major crises, including the war in Afghanistan, the war in Iraq, the conflict in Syria, the war in Ukraine, and the conflict in Libya. These crises have had a profound impact on the world, both in terms of their impact on the local population and on the global economy. The world is now facing a new era of instability, with many countries and organizations struggling to find their place in the new world order.

In today’s world, the balance of power is shifting, with new players emerging on the global stage. The United States, once the dominant superpower, is now facing increasing challenges from China, Russia, and others. The European Union, a key player in the international system, has struggled to maintain its influence in the face of growing internal divisions. The United Nations, once seen as a force for peace and stability, has been unable to prevent some of the most recent conflicts, including the conflict in Syria.

The world is now a much more complex place, with many different actors vying for power. The United States, once the dominant superpower, is now facing increasing challenges from China, Russia, and others. The European Union, a key player in the international system, has struggled to maintain its influence in the face of growing internal divisions. The United Nations, once seen as a force for peace and stability, has been unable to prevent some of the most recent conflicts, including the conflict in Syria.

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In a time of secular stagnation

Re-balancing in the global economy undermines international stability | By Robyn Nihlbert

The last ten years have witnessed a marked slowdown in the global economy, which has brought about a diminishing in the global economic and political order. The world economy has been subject to a number of structural changes that have made it difficult for many countries to maintain their economic growth. The global financial crisis of 2008-2009, which had a profound impact on the global economy, has left many countries struggling to recover. The European Union, in particular, has faced significant challenges in recent years, with the debt crisis in Greece, the refugee crisis, and the ongoing crisis in Ukraine. The United States, too, has faced significant challenges, including the slow growth of the economy and the rise of political polarization.

The global economic landscape has also been transformed by the rise of China and other emerging economies. China has become the world's second-largest economy, and its economic growth has been a driving force in the global economy. However, China's economic growth has also been accompanied by significant environmental and social costs. The country's rapid urbanization and industrialization have led to significant environmental degradation and social inequality.

The global economic landscape has also been shaped by the rise of political polarization and the fragmentation of the international order. The rise of populist and nationalist movements in many countries has led to a decline in international cooperation and a rise in nationalism and protectionism. This has made it difficult for many countries to work together to solve common problems. The global economic order is in flux, and it is not clear what the new order will look like.

The global economic landscape has also been shaped by the rise of technology and the development of new economic models. The rise of the sharing economy, for example, has led to the development of new business models that are more flexible and responsive to the needs of consumers. However, these new models also pose significant challenges, including the need for new regulatory frameworks and the potential for increased social inequality.

In conclusion, the global economic landscape is in flux, and it is not clear what the new order will look like. The rise of populist and nationalist movements, the fragmentation of the international order, and the rise of technology and the development of new economic models all pose significant challenges to the global economy. It is essential that countries work together to solve common problems and develop new regulatory frameworks to ensure that the new economic models are fair and sustainable.
The time is out of joint

Ivan Suvorov

Russia and the West will have to make tough choices, even if national interests collide | By Michael Stürmer

The West has thus far remained stalled. But for how much longer can the global order survive? By nature, sanctions are neither precise nor permanent, and ultimately, sanctions are a bad alternative. After all, they can neither determine nor deter the course of events. In contrast, deterrence, as a means to achieve national goals, is both better and more effective. Nevertheless, we need to think about what new options are available. Moreover, we cannot continue to rely on sanctions as a tool of foreign policy. The Western powers are ready to sacrifice the interests of their own citizens, but the interests of the Russian people? The answer is no.

In February 2016

Russia is not yet prepared to reach a settlement of the crisis in eastern Ukraine, at least not on terms that would be reasonable for Kiev.

"The time is out of joint," as Shakespeare’s Prince of Denmark famously stated. "From a course of confrontation calls for an agonizing choice between war and peace." Each side of this secular confrontation had its own national interests. For today’s Russia, it is more precise than even a Prussian maxim referred to as the “near granadier.”

The Ukrainian government, while expediently supporting its separatists in the efforts of the “People’s Republic” and its leader’s statements, did not make any steps towards Medvedev’s call. At the same time, Medvedev already made his decision.

Concerning Donbass, the West has had no influence and its “special envoy for Donbass” Tsvetanov has not yet been given any authority to engage or negotiate. The current West approach is difficult to achieve at the current political situation.

The West will then have to engage in the implementation of the “European Union Association Agreement”.

Money is power. Support is an important component of Ukraine and Russia’s economic situation.

If Donbass remains part of Ukraine, it cannot be saved against its will. To hope for a global solution, imagine a superpower that lies in the middle of a volcano. Understandable, but not applicable.

The West should continue to give Kiev political support and provide that the government nucleates economic and international connections—this is the only way to achieve financial stability and governance reform, and to avoid an economic collapse.

The West should make clear to Moscow that a return to normal political relations will depend on the Kosovan changing its political climate. The EU and US should hold to their position that sanctions will be eased only after the Minsk II is fully implemented. For the separate state of Crimea, Kiev has already made its decision.

The West should also not forget that the long-term strategy of the West should not abandon the possible peaceful solution of the Donbass conflict.
The use of military force to resolve national boundaries on Europe’s borders may be a wake-up reminder to NATO that relations with Russia could deteriorate as well as develop. The alliance began to shift in response to Moscow’s aggression in 2014, the year the Russia annexed Crimea and launched its military campaign in eastern Ukraine. The 2014 NATO Summit in Wales, therefore, could be measured at NATO’s Warsaw Summit this July. The alliance began to develop in response to Moscow’s aggression, and NATO’s new strategic approach is currently under development. It is embraced by NATO members, in particular its eastern members, more than ever. As China and India signed a joint declaration, the US called for a new strategic approach to the Asia-Pacific region. The US and China have been working to develop a joint strategic approach to the Middle East, which the US views as a major challenge to US security interests.

NATO’s next strategic adaptation
The alliance must improve military readiness, reinforce its collective defense posture and accelerate decision-making.

By James M. Feldman

The capabilities Russia has recently demonstrated are fundamental challenges to our vision of the international order. NATO’s strategic adaptation is therefore crucial to meeting the goals agreed in the 2014 Wales Declaration at the end of the 2014 NATO Summit, under the RAP. The new strategy must be developed to meet the challenges stemming from the eastern Mediterranean, including the situation in Ukraine, as well as the crisis in Syria and the refugee crisis. It must also be developed to meet the challenges stemming from the Middle East and North Africa, where the US and NATO are working to develop a joint strategic approach to the Middle East. The new strategy must also be developed to meet the challenges stemming from the Asia-Pacific region, where the US and China are working to develop a joint strategic approach to the Asia-Pacific region.

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Russia’s Syrian gambit

Putin’s overriding goal in the Levant is not defating terrorism, but elevating Russia’s place in the world order

By Dmitri Treinen

February 2016

The security situation in the Middle East has been the main reason for Russia’s growing presence in the region. The war in Syria has been a key part of this strategy, as Russia has sought to establish a permanent military presence in the area and engineer a peace settlement that would stabilize the region. The Kremlin has been clear about its goals in Syria, and Putin has consistently emphasized the need for a political solution to the conflict, as well as the importance of preventing a further escalation of the war.

The Russian military operation in Syria has been successful in achieving Putin’s goals. The Russian air force has been able to disrupt the supply lines of the Islamic State and other terrorists operating in Syria, and the Russian army has been able to advance on the ground, taking control of key areas.

However, the success of this strategy has come at a cost. The war in Syria has been costly in terms of both time and resources, and the Russian military has been under significant pressure to achieve its goals.

The Kremlin has indicated that it will continue to support the Syrian government, but it is not clear what the future holds. The situation in Syria remains complex, and there are many uncertainties about how the war will unfold.

Managing the confrontation

Towards a new equilibrium between NATO and Russia

By Lukas Kuleza

February 2016

The Russian military intervention in Syria has raised new concerns about the stability of the region and the potential for further escalation. The Kremlin has been clear about its goal of preventing a Western-led intervention in Syria, but it has also indicated a willingness to work with other countries to achieve a political solution.

The Russian military action in Syria has been a response to the continued conflict and the threat it poses to stability in the region. The Kremlin has been clear about its goal of achieving a political solution, and it has indicated a willingness to work with other countries to achieve this goal.

However, the situation remains complex, and there are many uncertainties about how the conflict will unfold. The Kremlin has indicated a willingness to work with other countries to achieve a political solution, but it remains to be seen whether this approach will be successful.

The Kremlin has indicated that it will continue to support the Syrian government, but it is not clear what the future holds. The situation in Syria remains complex, and there are many uncertainties about how the war will unfold.
**Jens Stoltenberg: The best defense against extremism is unity**

Today, we are facing greater challenges to our security than we have been for a generation,” said NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg in an article for **Times Media** in late January. Stoltenberg cites Russia’s “flagrant annexation of Crimea” as the “test case” of today’s security world. “Russia is now on the war for the world,” he said. Uniting nations and strengthening alliances will be the key to our security,” he said.

The international community around NATO has been dealing with the fact that Russia, “is on the war for the world,” Stoltenberg said. While verbal threats such as the threat of “cyberwar” may not be realized, they can certainly make it clear that Moscow is determined to disrupt and undermine NATO’s infrastructure.

The international security environment around NATO has changed significantly in recent years. Russia is on the war for the world,” Stoltenberg said. “They have constructed a new military machine, in which they have invested heavily in technology and new capabilities.”

Stoltenberg highlighted the vision of the new security environment in Europe. It is now a time when we need to think about how to defend ourselves against the threat of cyberwar,” he said.

**A new Warsaw pact**

As NATO prepares for this July’s summit in Poland, it must face the nature of the Russian threat. **By Tomazin Chlon**

The security environment in Europe has changed significantly in recent years. Russia is on the war for the world,” Stoltenberg said. “They have constructed a new military machine, in which they have invested heavily in technology and new capabilities.”

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**If you don’t want to change the future, others will**

Constructing a narrative on the future – covering the climate change, migration, and our ageing population – from the people who have been thinking about it for much longer than anyone else is a very important task.

The world belongs to those who dare

Constructing a narrative on the future – covering the climate change, migration, and our ageing population – from the people who have been thinking about it for much longer than anyone else is a very important task. **By allianz/corin dland**
On the sidelines no more

Two years into Germany’s “new” foreign policy

By Volker Perthes

Two years ago, at the 2014 Munich Security Conference, Germany’s Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier and Defense Minister Ursula von der Leyen all signaled that Germany, hitherto, was willing to play a more substantive role in international politics, particularly with regard to Asian manage- ments and foes have indeed seen that something has changed in Berlin’s foreign policy Behavior since, quite suddenly, it seems like Germany is contributing to the two fates, others argued what they see in terms of knowledge, and still others worry about the way Germany lands where it does. This was particularly evident with regard to the refugee crisis, when more than a few EU partners complained that Berlin had failed to consult them. This was not exactly surprising, i.e., allusions to its international standing and power. Just ask policy makers what the G4 means. The latter- years, however, more and more something that would come to geopolitical reality for post-Cold War Ger- many. Moscow included the Russian invasion of Crimea and the conflict in eastern Ukraine; the expulsion of Syria; the participation of shards in Germany or other European passports in the EU, and an unprecedented influx of refugees. While the European Union has only issued visas to 3 percent of all refugees worldwide, the number of refugees in Europe has significantly increased the capacities of states in the EU external border- es as well as major migrant corridors. This stream of refugees has triggered tensions within the EU and has furloughed right-wing populist movements almost every- where on the continent. While Berlin wants Germany and Europeans are increasingly coming to outline further ideas of internationalizing multilateralism and multilateral action making it not about to rely on an old pattern in the run of the world. They have hitherto been the United States no longer prepared to take the lead in one crisis at any 

does not see itself as a military power. Influential role also comes from political and economic reasons; indeed, in the view of the German side, such action is more effective. Germany will remain a presence of a state-based interna- tional order — both in the post-European scale and globally — and will prefer to act, where appropriate, in a situation of crisis management or to contribute to NATO’s cybersecurity issues in the Baltic region and Central Europe. It is also increasingly prepared to contribute military forces to counter international terrorist organizations in NATO’s areas as part of UN efforts in Mali, as one of the countries behaving their military engagement in Afghanistan, with the aim to deliver and training activities in Northern Iraq, and with missions with humanitarian- flight over various other crises and conflicts. The US-led coalition against the

Refugees, Syria, Russia, terrorism and EU problem-solving capacity have merged into one single crisis landscape.

“Refugees, Russia, Syria, terrorism and EU problem-solving capacity have merged into one single crisis landscape.”
Russia, China, ISIS: Achieving consensus between Europe and the US may prove no less daunting this year than in the past
By Bruce Stokes

The struggle that began these and a half decades ago in 1979 with the Iranian Revolution is now being conducted through proxy wars and thinly veiled political conflicts through the Middle East and Syria. Iran and Sunni-Islamic radicals in Syria, Iraq, and Yemen. They both have been involved in the current war in Syria, both seeking to dominate the country.

The conflict finally broke into the open at the beginning of last year. In a leaked diplomatic memo, National Security Adviser Susan Rice wrote that “it was time to act to stop the bloodshed.” The US, therefore, took steps to support the Syrian opposition, both the US and Britain have provided military aid to the opposition.

The conflict is now being fought on two fronts. In Syria, the US and its allies have supported the opposition, while Iran and its allies have supported the regime. In Iraq, the US and its allies have supported the government, while Iran and its allies have supported the insurgency.

The conflict has been characterized by a series of alliances and rivalries, with the US and its allies on one side and Iran and its allies on the other. This has led to a series of proxy wars, with the US supporting the opposition in Syria and Iran supporting the regime.

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Overly optimistic?
The new Syria peace process is in peril before it has even begun | By Andrea Bohm

February 2016

It is early February 2016 and the world watches the war in Syria would simply go away. In Geneva, a state of flux is being created that the humanitarian crisis is not just a matter of aid and relief, but of survival itself. The terror attacks by the self-proclaimed Islamic State (IS) in Paris late November last November in Brussels, as well as an initial sense of optimism, have led to a surge in the interest of the Syrian people for the first time since the beginning of the conflict in 2011. The situation in Syria is complex, but it involves not only the internal situation in the country, but also the regional and international implications of the conflict. The main points are:

1. The main points are not the main problems. The events on the ground in Syria are happening faster than we can keep up with. The international community is divided in its approach to the situation. Some countries, such as the United States and France, are calling for a diplomatic solution to the conflict, while others, such as Russia and China, are calling for a military solution.

2. The Russian role is increasingly significant. Russia has been a key player in the conflict, providing military support to the Syrian regime and blocking resolutions at the United Nations that would impose sanctions on the regime. The Russian role is not just a military one, but also a diplomatic one.

3. The United States and its allies are not willing to compromise on the issue of regime change in Syria. The US and its allies have been calling for the ouster of President Bashar al-Assad, who is accused of committing crimes against humanity.

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Syria talks verbatim
At their meeting in Vienna on Oct. 29, 2015, the participants agreed on the following final action with the goal of bringing about an end to the violence in Syria as soon as possible:

1. Syria’s exit, independent, constitutional and inclusive process is unbalanced.
2. The process will remain intact.
3. The rights of all Syrian citizens, including ethnic or religious minorities, must be protected.
4. It is imperative to accelerate diplomatic efforts to reach an agreement.
5. Humanitarian access will be ensured throughout the territory of Syria, and the targeting of civilians will end.
6. France and other social groups, as designated by the UN Security Council, and further, as agreed by the participants, must be excluded.
7. Pursuant to the 2015 Geneva Conferences, the UN Security Council Resolution 2254, the participants invited the UN to support the representation of the Government of Syria and the opposition through the Security Council, including, as necessary, new councils to govern the areas.
8. The participants, together with the United Nations, will explore solutions for, and the implementation of a national transitional committee to be elected on a certain date and parallel with the international process.

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Turkey stumbles

Turkey's Will to End the Chaos in Syria

Turkey's efforts to end the chaos in Syria have been marked by a mix of boldness and bureaucratic bungling. Ankara's policy has been to support Kurdish forces in their fight against the Islamic State (IS), but it has been dogged by internal discord and external constraints. The country's efforts have been hampered by divergent interests among its allies, including the United States and the EU, and by growing pressure from Russia and Iran. The failure to coordinate effectively with these partners has made it difficult for Turkey to achieve its goals.

The strains between Ankara and its allies have been exacerbated by the fact that some of these partners have their own strategic interests in play. For example, the US has been reluctant to provide Turkey with the military support it needs to defeat IS, while Russia has been more willing to work with the Syrian government. This has created a situation in which Turkey is left to fend for itself, and it has struggled to find a way to make its efforts pay off.

The country's efforts have also been hampered by a lack of clarity about its own goals. Ankara has been pragmatic in its approach to the conflict, but it has also been determined to protect its interests. This has led to a situation in which Turkey is often seen as a less than reliable partner, and this has made it difficult to build a consensus for its efforts.

The failure to end the chaos in Syria has also had a negative impact on Turkey's reputation. The country has been criticized for its failure to take a more active role in the conflict, and this has led to a loss of credibility. This has made it more difficult for Turkey to gain the support it needs to achieve its goals.

The strains between Ankara and its allies have also had a negative impact on Turkey's domestic politics. The country's líder, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, has been under pressure to take a more active role in the conflict, and this has led to a situation in which he has been criticized for his failure to take a more active role in the conflict. This has led to a situation in which the country has been seen as less than a reliable partner, and this has made it more difficult to build a consensus for its efforts.

The failure to end the chaos in Syria has also had a negative impact on Turkey's economy. The country's efforts to attract foreign investment have been hampered by the uncertainty surrounding the conflict, and this has led to a slowdown in economic growth. This has made it more difficult for Turkey to achieve its goals, and it has also made it more difficult for the country to attract foreign investment.

The strains between Ankara and its allies have also had a negative impact on Turkey's foreign relations. The country has been criticized for its failure to take a more active role in the conflict, and this has led to a situation in which it has been seen as less than a reliable partner. This has made it more difficult for Turkey to achieve its goals, and it has also made it more difficult for the country to attract foreign investment.
The Balkans: no war

But the migrant crisis can generate further obstacles to the integration process — By Ivan Vejvoda

The Balkans have been on the map of politics for a long time because of the strategic importance of the region and the numerous unresolved regional issues. The region of the Western Balkans is strategically important as a transit area for people moving on their way from neighboring states to Western Europe. It is one of the most troubled regions in Europe and political and security challenges in the Western Balkans have the potential to cause friction in the entire region of the Western Balkans and beyond, for example, to the flow of refugees. The region of the Western Balkans is also heavily dependent on the political stability and security in the region. The European Union is interested in the stability and security in the region as a necessary condition for the EU accession process.

The Western Balkans constitute one peace process of complex political problems. The clash and redefinition of ethnic identities and migrants and refugees is being viewed as one of the most important challenges in the region. The region of the Western Balkans is characterized by the presence of ethnic minorities, political and economic disparities, and the need for a peaceful and sustainable solution. The EU and NATO integration is a key factor in the region. The EU has made a lot of efforts to build a new European Union and to create a positive atmosphere in the region. The EU and NATO integration process is facing many challenges and obstacles, but the EU and NATO have made a lot of progress in recent years.

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Democracy’s short spring

Five years ago it was not only the opponents of dictators and despots, of corruption and mismanagement, who were cheering on demonstrations in the Arab world. Democrats in the West likewise imagined an approaching summer of democracy. They could scarcely have been more wrong. As our status report shows, the results were sobering, and their effects still ripple across Germany and all of Europe in the ongoing refugee crisis.

Summary: (Nearly) everything stays the same.
Beijing confronts an increasingly complex international risk map while enduring the most challenging period of its domestic economic transformation in decades

By Sebastian Hellmann and Mikko Huotari

PRC: Precarious Republic of China?

Beijing confronts an increasingly complex international risk map while enduring the most challenging period of its domestic economic transformation in decades.

The PRC aims to become a leading power in global affairs. At the same time, China’s economic and security achievements are challenging the hard-won confidence of the Western-centered international order and are already leading to a new balance of powers and new geopolitical paradigms. The skills, capabilities, and ambition of China’s diplomats have been, and will continue to be, the key to the success of Chinese foreign policy. This is even more so in a world in which China’s regional and global economic power is now widely acknowledged. China’s growing diplomatic clout and its increasingly assertive foreign policy are becoming more visible to most states and to the international community. The PRC is expanding its influence across the globe. China is now considered a key player on the global stage, and its foreign policy plays an increasingly important role in shaping the international order.

Simultaneously, China is continuing its transformation into a regional and possibly global power. While economic growth and stability remain China’s main priorities, the country is also seeking to expand its influence in regional and global affairs. China’s growing economic power and rising global influence are changing the power balance in Asia and beyond. The PRC’s rise has led to increased competition and cooperation among powers in the region, and it is becoming increasingly clear that China’s rise is changing the balance of power in Asia.

The year and ethos of the “new foreign policy” era in Shanghai are impressive. Yet China’s newly emerging international reach is not without its challenges. First, the domestic capacity for sustainable, consistent, and effective foreign policy implementation is still evolving. China needs to ensure that its foreign policy is well-coordinated and aligned with its domestic policies. Second, while China’s growing influence in Asia is evident, it is also evident that China’s rise presents both opportunities and challenges for the region. China needs to work to ensure that its foreign policy is both effective and compatible with the interests of its neighbors and partners. Finally, while China’s rise presents challenges for the region, it also presents opportunities for cooperation and shared prosperity. China needs to work to ensure that its foreign policy is both effective and compatible with the interests of its neighbors and partners. Finally, while China’s rise presents challenges for the region, it also presents opportunities for cooperation and shared prosperity.
Mission not accomplished

The Taliban’s temporary conquest of Kunduz made plain the Afghan army’s continuing need for training and outside expertise

By Johannes Leithäuser

By now the international military operation in Afghanistan has been supposed to have pretty much wrapped up. For 2016, according to the original planning, the NATO-led mission “Resolute Support” would still have a troop presence only in Kabul. The original deployment centers, as “spokes,” in Afghanistan’s southwest (Kandahar), west (Herat), south (Kandahar) and east (Bagram), as well as the international base in Mazar-I-Sharif, would no longer exist.

The NATO government, including German Chancellor Angela Merkel’s coalition partner and part of the opposition German Greens, view this as a strategic correction of the original plans based in Mazar-I-Sharif, and where the federal government had assumed “full security responsibility.” Last November, as a reaction, German chancellor Merkel announced that the international base of Kunduz would be taken over by the Afghan National Army.

But these plans were upset in northern Afghanistan, in the city of Kunduz, under the Bundeswehr’s original command based in Mazar-I-Sharif, where Germany’s operational commitment in the form of the Kunduz Regional Command began more than a decade ago. The Bundeswehr lost Kunduz in 2015 and pulled back to its base in Mazar-I-Sharif Soon, reports started coming in that the Taliban forces—the armed forces, the quasi-military police, the national police and local police units– had lost control over parts of the city. This episode, an Afghan army that had neither been monitoring for signs of an imminent attack nor able to swiftly mount effective, immediate resistance because of a lack of coordination. The shock wave from Kunduz changed minds rapidly. Within Germany, Army Chief of Staff Werner Steinhilber greets his own soldiers in Kunduz, the city in northern Afghanistan, in the city of Kunduz, west of Mazar-I-Sharif, as an encouragement to keep them in the ranks. In Washington, the announcement is a change of heart. The departure from the “slick” trend was made contingent on the situation’s development and the German army’s ability to provide the German army’s abilities. The ministers of the Bundeswehr observed the Afghan forces’ and the Afghan Army’s continuing need for training and outside expertise. The ministers “spoke” bases was made contingent on the situation’s development and the German army’s ability to provide the Afghan forces’ equipment and conduct, highlighted where strategic and tactical advice was still needed, but also provided evidence of what the Afghan security forces were capable of.

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Within days, German soldiers assumed the city of Kunduz, the city in northern Afghanistan, in the city of Kunduz, west of Mazar-I-Sharif, as an encouragement to keep them in the ranks. In Washington, the announcement is a change of heart. The departure from the “slick” trend was made contingent on the situation’s development and the German army’s ability to provide the Afghan forces’ equipment and conduct, highlighted where strategic and tactical advice was still needed, but also provided evidence of what the Afghan security forces were capable of.

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The fundamental problems the Afghan army’s deficiencies at the end of the year. He found capabilities that, of the approximately 100 battalions that still had some commanding role, 20 were able to hold off the Taliban forces much higher wages. The Taliban, however, in addition to military advisors and part of the staff, most of the leadership as well as medical evacuation capacity with helicopters. The advisors insist that the NATO-led mission will succeed in helping make Afghanistan’s security forces more effective this year. The German forces in Mazar-I-Sharif, the base in Mazar-I-Sharif, as an encouragement to keep them in the ranks. In Washington, the announcement is a change of heart. The departure from the “slick” trend was made contingent on the situation’s development and the German army’s ability to provide the Afghan forces’ equipment and conduct, highlighted where strategic and tactical advice was still needed, but also provided evidence of what the Afghan security forces were capable of.

Global arms sales

Sales of arms and military services worldwide have decreased for the fourth consecutive year. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), world arms sales from 2013 to 2015 continued to fall short of the half-trillion dollars estimated for the 2015-2017 period, with the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database indicating a decline of more than 20% since 2011, when they reached an all-time high of $121 billion. SIPRI’s data covering 2013-2015 shows that world military expenditure fell to $103 billion in 2015, the lowest level since 2009. This result was driven by a combined 26% decline in US military expenditure, which fell to $560 billion, and an 11% decline in the Russian military expenditure, which fell to $44 billion. The decline in US military expenditure was driven by a 25% decline in military spending on procurement, reflecting a combination of lower spending on the F-35 program and lower spending on conventional weapons procurement. The decline in Russian military expenditure was driven by lower spending on conventional weapons procurement, reflecting a combination of lower spending on the T-14 Armata tank and lower spending on the Su-57 fighter aircraft.

In 2015, the top five arms- and military-service-producing countries were the US, Russia, China, France and the UK. These countries accounted for 70% of global arms sales. The US and Russia together account for 40% of global military sales, with the US leading the way with 36% of global sales. China has gained market share in recent years, with sales increasing from $13 billion in 2014 to $28 billion in 2015, driven by large orders for military aircraft and missiles. The UK has been the third largest arms- and military-service-producing country, with sales increasing from $11 billion in 2014 to $17 billion in 2015. France has been the fourth largest arms- and military-service-producing country, with sales decreasing from $17 billion in 2014 to $14 billion in 2015. Russia has been the fifth largest arms- and military-service-producing country, with sales decreasing from $19 billion in 2014 to $17 billion in 2015.
The more important point, however, is only a boosted fission weapon. Hundreds of newspaper reports and programs, policies and pathways industry scrutinizing the purposes, when Pyongyang announced test on Jan. 6, 2016. Although, is that despite a succession Jong-il to Kim Jong-un in 2011 Kim Jong-un through a combinatorial efforts with Iran, the US, China and South Korea, the US, China and with respect to NPT’s non-proliferation calculus. First, North Korea’s nuclear weapons have failed to secure a sustainable regime, the world’s most dangerous, borderless dictatorships have been created through nuclear history, but North Korea is the only institution to have multiple nuclear weapons in its control. As Kim Jong-un, it seems absurd and cast suspicion on the rise of North Korea, South Korea, the US, China and Japan, but all failed to stop Kim Jong-un through a combination of controlling political, economic, lack of leadership and will, deep ideological divisions and incessant policy pronouncements.

In sharp contrast to the July 2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) or Joint Statement, Iran’s decision is direct from past nuclear weapon programs in Iran for the chilling of critical sanctions. North Korea, South Korea, China, and Japan are all probably afraid to oppose the NPT sanctions regime.

A North Korea with nuclear weapons capabilities is one of the most dangerous, borderless dictatorships in the world and it is also the only institution to have multiple nuclear weapons in its control. Therefore, after the nuclear program, the “Joint Statement” of the six-party talks on nuclear issues in 2005, and the current crisis negotiations have been cast suspicion on the rise of China and the US, China and Japan. As Kim Jong-un, it seems absurd and cast suspicion on the rise of North Korea, South Korea, the US, China and Japan, but all failed to stop Kim Jong-un through a combination of controlling political, economic, lack of leadership and will, deep ideological divisions and incessant policy pronouncements.

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How to deal with terrorist organization’s use of internet services and the effects of export control without it additional in attempting to apply sanctions policies of individual states to other countries. We must be able to control the vehicle to establish truth and understanding, and to encourage critical-thinking and the promotion of freedom ideas. We need to have advanced control of targeted organizations that can provide strong and credible countermeasures. If strict measures that they have better options. These are some we can understand together - government.

But the deal could failhamper Iran’s one working relationship with the country’s foreign policy. It may fail if there is another set of increasing activities, including to help Iran and Yemen, as a result of the world’s failure to expect how sanctions and other conditions will be removed in place. And the Gulf countries, in particular, are worried that 200,000 strong, Iran, in contrast with the US, can significantly alter the regional balance of power in the Middle East. As Guardian, Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier put it at the Munich’s Security Conference in late February: "The loss of a key financial hub by which many of Iran’s economic transactions are conducted, will cause a dramatic change in the ways in which economic transactions are conducted, and will cause a dramatic change in the ways in which those transactions work. North Korea’s nuclear program. However, after four nuclear tests and two dozens of ICBMs, North Korea in 1995 and in 1998 the US and China announced a joint statement that the US and China will not conduct nuclear tests in the future. The more important point, however, is only a boosted fission weapon. Hundreds of newspaper reports and programs, policies and pathways industry scrutinizing the purposes, when Pyongyang announced test on Jan. 6, 2016. Although, is that despite a succession Jong-il to Kim Jong-un in 2011, Kim Jong-un through a combinatorial efforts with Iran, the US, China and South Korea, the US, China and with respect to NPT’s non-proliferation calculus. First, North Korea’s nuclear weapons have failed to secure a sustainable regime, the world’s most dangerous, borderless dictatorships have been created through nuclear history, but North Korea is the only institution to have multiple nuclear weapons in its control. As Kim Jong-un, it seems absurd and cast suspicion on the rise of North Korea, South Korea, the US, China and Japan, but all failed to stop Kim Jong-un through a combination of controlling political, economic, lack of leadership and will, deep ideological divisions and incessant policy pronouncements.

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Managing the responsibility to reform

An appeal for a comprehensive government transformation to fight corruption
By Stefan Heinzer and Felix Benecke, Ernst & Young

Fraud and corruption are hardly modern phenomena. Shifting political powers for personal gain is a practice that stretches far back in history. In ancient times, change agents traded rules and influence for wealth and favor. In modern times, officials dig the golden goose of their country’s treasury. The World Bank estimates that over $1 trillion is stolen in public funds every year. The United Nations Development Program reports that corruption costs the world a total of $15 trillion in lost productivity, trust and integrity. Recent years have seen a dramatic increase in global anti-corruption initiatives, including new resources, financial services, and political legitimacy of governments. However, the root causes of corruption remain largely unaddressed, and the harm caused extends much further, as corruption often results in decreased economic growth, reduced state performance, and societal instability.

In essence, every state that is committed to good governance does not fully understand or respect the rules they have established. The problem is not that there are no rules; it is the difficulty in enforcing them. Corruption undermines trust in government institutions and individuals, and the trust is needed to achieve any kind of successful development. We must be willing to accept the risk that we might not benefit directly from the changes we decide to implement. However, the right changes at the right time can have a profound impact on the long-term success of our initiatives.

Gaps exist in key regulatory frameworks and governance systems. Despite the existence of laws and regulations, there is often a disconnect between what is legal and what is actually enforced. This gap is widened by the pervasiveness of corruption, which can be found in almost every aspect of society. The greatest challenge is to create a culture of integrity that will endure after the external pressures and incentives that currently drive behavior are removed. This requires a deep structural change in the way that decisions are made and how they are implemented.

In the absence of a comprehensive and consistent approach to controlling corruption, the root causes will continue to persist. A comprehensive approach will require a long-term commitment to both economic and political stability. It will also require significant investments in infrastructure and human capital. The benefits of these efforts will be felt in the long term, but they are worth the investment in order to create a more stable and prosperous future for all.

We need selfless leaders

Africa’s economy is growing and will potentially overtake the continent’s leadership by 2030. However, the continent’s current political and social conditions pose significant challenges for sustainable development. The continent has the potential to become a global player, but it must overcome challenges related to political instability, corruption, and lack of institutional capacity. Effective governance is essential to unlocking the continent’s potential.

To succeed, Africa must address the root causes of corruption and build a culture of integrity that will endure after external pressures and incentives are removed. This requires a comprehensive approach to controlling corruption and creating a culture of integrity. The continent’s leaders must be willing to make tough decisions and take bold actions to address the challenges facing their countries. With the right leadership and political will, Africa has the potential to become a global player and a leader in the 21st century.
The refugees are not the problem

There has been little evidence that large numbers of IS supporters have come to Europe as refugees, but the group is taking advantage of the situation.

Peter B. Neumann

Another argument Obama has been stymied by the risk of radicalization in Europe. People who have all been radicalized aren't necessarily accountable or responsible for their worst excesses. This is the case with young Muslims around the world. We have no evidence that the large numbers of young Muslims fleeing Europe have become radicalized. The terrorists we have encountered have come from Europe or Britain. The pull of Europe for the final chapter of their lives has been strong. Europe is the best testimony to this. It is clear that Europe is the best test for the global terrorism could have eliminated the problem.

Terrorists of our own creation

There is no sign that the IS position has been changed in Europe, the document was fake and I know of no empirical evidence that would demonstrate that the terrorism attack in Paris was carried out by IS.

We must understand that the IS position has been changed in Europe, the document was fake and I know of no empirical evidence that would demonstrate that the terrorism attack in Paris was carried out by IS.

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Hence, we need a new strategy to destroy IS

Why we need a new strategy to destroy IS

The continuous rise of IS from the Balkans to Syria and Iraq over the past two years is an indication of what can happen in Europe.

I agree. But if we don't try, some of the young refugees will become vanguards of a perceived cause. This is why we must try. We must show that our values are what the terrorists consider as their purpose they desperately seek. Don't get me wrong, I'm not saying those who become IS soldiers are not important, but if we don't try, we will lose the fight to the opportunity that IS provides the young refugees. We must act now before the situation gets worse.

I don't think we can underestimate the situation. It is not the situation of a single group, but the entire world. It is the situation of a global phenomenon that needs to be addressed. The situation in Europe is the best testimony to this. It is clear that Europe is the best test for the global terrorism could have eliminated the problem.
Cyber Armageddon

The next war may be fought online – and the world is prepared for it | By Lorenz Hemicker

February 2016

A Feb. 1, 2016, the highs and lows of modern Germany. Electricity is cheap to the user in the urban regions of the country, but expensively expensive in the rural areas. This electricity is mostly generated by hydroelectric stations and nuclear power plants. The government that trade and sell electricity are in one country.

At this point in time, the country's energy crisis is not clear to the general public as well – under iOS smartphone. The government's most recent employees of Britain's MI6 and a user's contact data, you don't own your phone. If you want to attack a social chat app, you don't have to be an individual. What is particularly open world. What is particularly

Smartphone privacy

As the digital age has seen the rise of the smartphone, protecting sensitive data has become a higher priority. However, the security of smartphone applications is often overlooked. The proliferation of smartphones and tablets has led to an increase in the number of data breaches and cyber attacks. The security of smartphone applications is often overlooked, with many developers focusing on other aspects of their applications.

This has led to a situation where smartphone applications are often the weakest link in a company's security strategy. As a result, companies are beginning to take steps to improve the security of their smartphone applications. This includes implementing secure coding practices, testing for vulnerabilities, and providing training to developers.

Cybersecurity is a complex and multifaceted field, and it is important to address all aspects at once. As smartphone applications continue to become more prevalent, it is crucial to prioritize cybersecurity in the design and development of these applications.

The future of cybersecurity

As the world becomes more connected, cybersecurity will become even more important. As devices and applications become more interconnected, the potential for cyber threats also increases. It is crucial to stay informed about the latest developments in cybersecurity and to take proactive steps to protect yourself and your organization.

In conclusion, cybersecurity is a critical issue that requires ongoing attention and effort. By implementing best practices and prioritizing cybersecurity, organizations can protect themselves and their users from the ever-evolving threats of the digital age.


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The connectivity wars

Fashioning a new G7 of global dependence | By Mark Leonard

Russia is a pioneer of disruption. In the last few years it has employed every single geopolitical tool in its repertoire to wreak havoc in every corner of the globe. This includes the use of cyberattacks, economic sanctions, energy cut-offs, sanctions, expelling diplomats and propagating fake news, all in an effort to establish new organizations to contain its neighbors, such as BRICS.

But states aren’t the only players in the arena of connectivity wars. The final member of the G7 of connectivity wars is the people. The idea of a new G7 that focuses on connectivity is not just a geopolitical tool; it’s a human one. It’s about reversing the destructive forces that have shaped the world in recent decades.

The development of cyber-security norms is an increasingly important part of the geopolitical landscape. The cyber-assaults on the heart of the global ICT industry are not just a threat to our everyday lives; they are also a threat to the connectivity wars.

Each set of norms comprises a different group of stakeholders, with different objectives. For example, the US is interested in preserving a global ICT order that can be protected and exploited. Russia, on the other hand, is interested in disrupting and undermining others’ ability to connect.

The development and implementation of cyber-security norms is complicated. Cybersecurity is not just about preventing attacks; it’s also about creating a level playing field for all stakeholders.

While you care about global security, we care about yours.
The security dimension of climate change needs more attention. It’s already had a significant negative effect on global stability
By Dan Smith

The security dimension of the challenge of climate change is underwhelmingly certain yet remains to be fully addressed. Failure to address this problem will underwrite the security agenda non-annex 90 to 180 years. 2015 was the year of climate change. With the Paris Agreement, world leaders adopted a historic climate milestone, committing to limiting global warming to 1.5-2°C above pre-industrial levels. The success remains largely abstract and how climate change combines for Peace," the report addresses findings the security dimension needs close

The Paris Agreement signed in December by COP 21 (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) goes further than previous treaties. It enjoys the agreement of most nations, in part because of how knowing global warming to 1.5°C compares to the global average figure (is) more ambitious than the previous goal of 2°C, but it also lowers annual reductions needed, enabling emitters, reducing vulnerability, and supporting technological innovation, although much of the required technology is currently not ready. But the global line bind such party to make plans to reduce emissions in the next century. There are significant questions about their essentiality – will it be possible for people to live in the world as we know it? How will we get to those conditions? What will people demand of their governments and how will our societies respond? We know enough about the impact of climate change to be able to discuss some scenarios with some degree of confidence.

When systems started out of place and subsidies and support for fossil fuels were abundant, there was often a deep well of energy, consumerism, and demand. But the forces led off the side of widespread discussion and interest in renewables, and in responsible action in addressing the causes.

It is perhaps an irony, that in what has been a series of narrow outcomes, the focus on consequences of increased conflict and climate at the expense of mitigating their causes, is in the end the other way round; the focus on causes in the front, but not to limit

The initial step is to develop risk assessment, the risks of today and tomorrow are complex products of the interactions of climate change, population growth, economic growth, conflict, climate and the interaction of these variables with the shared use of water resources – the shared use of lakes and rivers – are strong enough to withstand fluctuations in water levels. Indeed, building resilience must be prioritised throughout development and project resilience. Resilience is not as important to national autonomy, supplies, and the four-tube method that grows at a much slower pace.

ICT supply chain risk is particularly daunting for the global supply chain as a product can involve scores or even hundreds of components from a single number of companies operating in multiple countries. An overarching concern associated with supply chain risk is that malicious actors will insert unauthorized code to subvert or compromise the products and solutions have been deployed in

For Huawei, supply chain risk falls under the purview of the Cyber Security and User Privacy Protection Committee (GSPC), which is Huawei’s top-layer cyber security and privacy management body.

To address supply chain risk, an organization must have an understanding of its overall cyber security risk and implement supply chain risk management. The GSPC developed a Cyber Security Framework, which provides a baseline for organizations to understand their risk and to protect them.

One significant tool that allows organizations to address supply chain risk is a robust supply chain risk management system through which Huawei facilitates supply chains based on the supplier’s systems, processes and products

By Andy Purdy Jr.

Information and communication technology (ICT) and the proliferation and connectivity of an increasing number of devices and consumer products have increased the risk of supply chain risk for both organizations and individuals. The supply chain risk management framework developed by the U.S. standards body, NIST. This framework is built on how risks are identified and prioritized, what steps organizations can take to reduce risk, and how organizations can measure their progress.

As part of the effort to address supply chain risk, Huawei has established a comprehensive supply chain management system through which Huawei supplies qualified suppliers based on the supplier’s systems, processes and products, which contribute to the assurance of the quality and security of cyber security technologies, and the Trustworthy Software Initiative to promote trustworthy systems using a combination of standards and best practices. Huawei’s Japan’s efforts to implement a strategy on supply chain risk, and in the U.S., the government’s procurement requirements and private sector initiatives in the energy, defense, and financial sector to address supply chain risk.

The major elements of society – government, critical infrastructure, major private companies and the military – are increasingly dependent on ICT for the running of their daily tasks, commercial transactions, national security, and the way companies interact with customers and society. The increasing reliance on ICT, and the vulnerabilities of critical systems, mean that organizations need to be more proactive in managing risks and managing the risks that they have.

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One significant tool that allows organizations to address supply chain risk is a robust supply chain risk management system through which Huawei supplies qualified suppliers based on the supplier’s systems, processes and products, which contribute to the assurance of the quality and security of cyber security technologies, and the Trustworthy Software Initiative to promote trustworthy systems using a combination of standards and best practices. Huawei’s Japan’s efforts to implement a strategy on supply chain risk, and in the U.S., the government’s procurement requirements and private sector initiatives in the energy, defense, and financial sector to address supply chain risk.
Africa: Keeping P(e)ace?

In Africa, promising progress on political achievements continues to fade with fresh competing crises continuing to take their toll on a continent. The global crisis in the North-South dimension continues to produce more of the same: poverty, governance deficiencies, and violent conflicts, with many states in the region failing to control or end ongoing civil wars.解决方案 will need to be found in long overdue reforms to governance and domestic institutions on the continent. Among many proposals for building peace are those of the United Nations Commission on Peacebuilding and the Commission for Africa.

The growth in numbers of refugees, asylum seekers, and irregular migrants continues to be driven by conflict and violence. As the number of people leaving their homeland increases, so too does the enormity of the humanitarian crises they create. In 2015, more than 13 million people were forcibly displaced, bringing the global total to 21.3 million, the highest number on record. As of November 2016, more than 60 million people around the world have been forcibly displaced, three times as many as a decade earlier.

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In many regions war and internal conflicts continue to take their toll, and these crises have significant implications for the global economy. In the European Union, for example, the economic costs of responding to the refugee crisis have been substantial, with estimates suggesting that the cost of the crisis could exceed 20 billion euros over the next five years.

Health Security: The Plot Sickens

Because of their threat to human health, conflicts result in the mobility of migrants, and to the instability of states in a whole, spurs in health security can become issues of international security. The 2014 Ebola outbreak, which threatened to sweep across the African continent, sent fear and panic sweeping across Africa and parts of Europe. The virus killed nearly 11,000 people, the latest major event of the Ebola virus. The response of the “Black Death”-type epidemic in Africa, by one third in the 16th century, states have recognized the catastrophic threat diseases can pose and have sought to protect their citizens from deadly outbreaks. Even so, the 1954 to 1959 Spanish influenza killed between 20 million and 50 million people, and the 1918-19 pandemic about one and a half billion. In 2015, pneumonia influenza, the (H1N1) virus (swine flu) affected 20 million people but killed less than a thousand.

In addition to the humanitarian toll, major outbreaks can have significant impacts on countries and pose a political risk to governments, particularly those in fragile states that lack the resources to control the disease. Today, the collective health security and recovery

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