Big League

While Europe is far too busy with its ongoing, well-trodden problems, the renewed focus on the status-quo cannot cover up the threats to Europe's prosperity. Only Europeans with a clear vision can defend Europe's global influence.

Big Alliance

Not long ago, people asked: Is there a Transatlantic Partnership? Will the US still be a global player? Today, President Donald Trump is reviewing the US role in the world. Europe is in a hurry to get answers.

Big Money

The US has been brought back to the concept of building stronger alliances with a different spin: Who actually goes out and pays for what? Alan Thomas, Heiko Maas, Lucif Kelemen, and Nick Christoph de Vries.

Bench player

The EU's role in security and defense matters can be summed up as "too little, too late." Is it too late for the EU to become a global player? Alexander Gauland, Timo Soini, and Volen Siderov from Bulgaria's ANO party and Tony Segre from a more nationalistic viewpoint.

Goodbye, hello! Part II

The end of the Transatlantic Partnership has left its post on foreign minister to be filled by a new US president. In the past four years, the Transatlantic Partnership has become more adversarial. Steinmeier's leadership has been counted in contributing to this climate of mistrust and the US back at its remarkable role.

Asian theater

Examining the changing landscape. Charles Thompson on the standstill in the South China Sea, Kooshy Mahbobshahi on the future of ASEAN, Kevin Rudd on China, and Thane Stauffer on India's policy towards Pakistan.

1789-1917-2017

Europe's current tumult and turmoil is a mirror of a revolution that abolished the old order. The outcome of the British referendum on exiting the EU is a warning for the world that the old order is no more.

Win-Win

Africa's success is a global common good. Investing in Africa is in the best interest of the EU. Are we prepared to become German President Horst Köhler?

The Security Times

The Security Times is the authoritative voice of the European Union on security and defense. It promotes a comprehensive European security and defense policy. It is read by policymakers, defense analysts, and defense industry professionals.

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No "Sleeping Beauty"

The OSCE is the foundation for a pan-European security structure

By Sebastian Kurz

No foreign policy interest is more vital than forging a stable Europe

By Wolfgang Ischinger

Relaunch

The crisis of the conventional arms control regime

By Stephanie Liechtenstein

Big League

No German foreign policy interest is more vital than forging a stable Europe

By Wolfgang Ischinger

What is more, the opportunists of Trump’s June 2016 meeting, where many, including German treaty obligations. And the US president openly questions the end of World War II. Terrorism and migration are among the most pressing security challenges that the world faces today.

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Taking nukes seriously

By Michael Rühle

The bomb is back

Deterrence: precariously in theory, effective in practice

By François Heisbourg

The West's nuclear deterrence regime is back – but in a somewhat altered form. NATO allies may be reassured by the fact that the US has not aban-
donned the US nuclear umbrella, but it is also clear that the US will no longer guarantee the life-extension program for European nuclear assets.

What NATO and the EU can do to contain the threat

By Adam Thomson

Sharing the burden is more than just talk

What NATO and the EU can do to contain the threat

By François Heisbourg

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Hidden figures
US spending on security is only 4.3 percent of the Pentagon budget
By Lucie Beraud-Sudreau and Nick Childs

B

The 2010s were a decade defined by geopolitical challenges, with Russia’s annexation of Crimea in 2014, the US-led military intervention in Iraq starting in 2003, and the ongoing conflict in Syria. The latter was a particularly brutal and prolonged conflict, with significant humanitarian implications. The US military intervention in Iraq was also marked by significant civilian casualties and allegations of torture.

In Europe, the знает war in Ukraine and the annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 raised concerns about the stability of the region. The situation in the Eastern Mediterranean, with tensions between Greece and Turkey, also contributed to the perception of an increased threat to European security.

The USA’s deployment of troops in Europe was a significant factor in the geopolitical landscape, with the US military presence providing a deterrence against possible Russian aggression. However, the US military presence in Europe was also subject to criticism, with some arguing that it was an outdated and expensive approach to security.

The US military budget is one of the largest in the world, and its spending on security is a significant portion of its overall expenditure. In 2016, the US Department of Defense spent $611 billion on national security, which is about 20% of the US federal budget.

The USA’s commitment to NATO, the transatlantic alliance, was also a key aspect of its security strategy. The USA is a founding member of NATO, and it has consistently supported the alliance’s goal of collective defense.

However, the USA’s commitment to NATO has been subject to criticism, with some arguing that it is insufficient or that it should be redirected towards other priorities. The Trump administration, for example, expressed interest in reducing the USA’s financial burden on NATO, which some interpreted as a signal of a possible withdrawal or diminution of US commitment.

The European Union, on the other hand, has been increasing its defense spending in recent years, as it seeks to strengthen its own military capabilities and reduce its dependency on the USA. The EU has set a target of spending 2% of its Gross Domestic Product on defense by 2024.

The USA’s presence in Europe, particularly in Germany, has been a subject of ongoing debate, with some arguing that it is necessary for the USA to maintain its military presence in Europe, while others argue that it is outdated and expensive.

The USA’s military presence in Europe has also been subject to criticism from non-governmental organizations, which call for a rethink of the role of the USA in the world and its military interventions.
The EU will survive Brexit, but will NATO?

By Daniel Keohane

The United Kingdom is leaving the European Union. In the EU payroll, or will EU governments collaborate while finally getting their act together on defense? Donald Trump is the president of the United States. It NATO increasingly obsolete, or will Europeans have to look elsewhere and control Washington not to scale back military commitments to European security?

No one knows for sure. Russia is unpredictable, and the twin crises across the Middle East are causing huge internal security challenges across Europe, such as large refugee flows and terrorism inspired by the Islamic State (IS). But Europeans need to be able to cope—not individually, but collectively.

British Prime Minister Theresa May, after her January visit to Washington, managed to get a public agreement from the new US president that he backs NATO “100 percent.” Perhaps other European governments should be grateful, too. But then again, there may be no one convinced by Trump’s words or deeds, or is it about to be the same old story?

Moreover, he has suggested that Germany, France, and Italy should each pay more toward the defense of Europe, and he has cried foul when it comes to the defense of NATO. And he has suggested that Germany, which is the most critical contributor to the alliance, should pay more toward its defense commitment.

Yet when it comes to Europe’s defense, the four nations that Trump is most critical of are precisely the four nations that are leading the reinvigorated EU defense policy.

There thus exists a relatively enduring tension between U.S. and EU defense policies, and the UK’s decision to leave the EU last June now adds to it. The four nations that Trump has criticized the most are precisely the four nations that are leading the reinvigorated EU defense policy.

So do we. But will NATO?

The EU will

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So do we. But will NATO?
Defense Union
Missing: A white paper on security | By Alexander Graf Lambsdorff

The new administration of President Donald Trump has, at least in the early days, signaled a step toward re-entering the international community. The US is beginning its process of re-joining the UN, which it left in the early 1970s, under President Richard Nixon, in protest against the United Nations’s support for the People’s War in Vietnam. The US is also planning to re-engage in international organizations such as the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund.

Prime Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian, who is in Brussels this week for the European Council, said that the US withdrawal from the Paris climate agreement is a serious setback for the fight against climate change. He added that the US was “not the only one to blame” for the decision. The EU’s Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy, Miguel Arias Cañete, also echoed these sentiments, saying that the US withdrawal “will not change Europe’s commitment to the Paris Agreement.”

New diploma in town

The UN’s Antonio Guterres plans to respond to critical situations before becoming crises.

First responders

Europe reacts to “America First” | By Jean-Marie Guéhenno

The US withdrawal from the Paris climate agreement is a serious setback for the fight against climate change. The EU’s Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy, Miguel Arias Cañete, also echoed these sentiments, saying that the US withdrawal “will not change Europe’s commitment to the Paris Agreement.”

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"With friends like these..."

Trump’s arrival in the White House has an uneasy Russian-Ukrainian confrontation on hold.

By Dmitri Trenin

The Security Times • Strategy

Sea change

From the Finnish perspective, NATO’s role in the Baltic Sea region is a stabilizing factor.

By Timo Soini

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A nalysis and politicians talk about a new Cold War. It is a “cold” war because no one expects a conflict. Yet a set of conflicting interests creates a volatile environment, as states and emerging powers play a tense game of “chicken.”

Cold Peace

Why it is more dangerous and less predictable than Cold War

By Rosen Poulevski

At which altitude can a Fokker 100 fly? In a crispy potato chip – in our case, in a tissue paper pocket. Each layer of tissue paper provides you with a third of the air needed for a plane to fly in the sky.

Rosen Poulevski has been a political correspondent in the Balkans for seven years, and a journalist for 14.

Go back to the beginning

Your flight

To begin with, you need a pink pill, pink because it is the most recognizable color for a woman.

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Checkpoint Ukraine

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Backlash

Old alliances in the age of “America First”

By Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg and Ulf Gartzke

Dirt tracks, thorns and midges

Essential luxury travel

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From Brakselice to Bellevue

The extraordinary career of Frank-Walter Steinmeier | By Theo Sommer

Steinmeier: simply unscathed and indifferent; it spells the death of diplomacy.

The Middle East in flux | By Volker Perthes

Hot topics

1. There will be no sustainable relations for Syria and no lasting stability without some form of internal reconciliation and a balance of autocratic, nationalist, and international forces. This includes the prospect of a political settlement of the conflict, which is seen as essential to any lasting political transition in the region. However, the current situation in Syria remains volatile, with a number of factors contributing to the instability and violence.

2. There are no major headline conflicts on the near horizon, as the region has largely settled into a state of relative stability. However, there are several developments that could potentially escalate tensions, such as the ongoing civil war in Yemen or the increasing influence of Iran in the region. Moreover, the ongoing conflict in the Gaza Strip also remains a concern for the international community.

3. The Middle East is experiencing a period of relative stability, with the end of the Arab Spring and the decline of political violence in certain countries. This has allowed for a focus on economic development and regional cooperation. However, the region remains fraught with many challenges, including the ongoing conflict in Syria and the threat of terrorism.

4. There are no major headline conflicts on the near horizon, as the region has largely settled into a state of relative stability. However, there are several developments that could potentially escalate tensions, such as the ongoing civil war in Yemen or the increasing influence of Iran in the region. Moreover, the ongoing conflict in the Gaza Strip also remains a concern for the international community.
Attention, deficit, disorder

Is the Middle East becoming a zone of half-forgotten, widely misperceived wars?

By Dan Smith

At just over a few years ago, observers and commentators could hardly imagine that the present day could resemble anything like the immediate post-war era. In the Middle East, the Islamic State, which had been defeated by a coalition of forces led by the United States, was a serious threat. However, the situation has changed dramatically. The Islamic State has been defeated and the threat of terrorism has diminished. In this context, it is important to consider how the situation in the Middle East has evolved and what it means for the future.

The Islamic State was a major threat to the region and the world. It had been able to establish a foothold in the region and had been able to spread its ideology to other countries. However, the defeat of the Islamic State has led to a significant reduction in the threat of terrorism. This is an important development as it means that the region is safer than it has been in recent years.

The defeat of the Islamic State also means that the region is now able to focus on other issues, such as the situation in Syria and Iraq. In Syria, there is a political transition and the government is working to rebuild the country. In Iraq, the focus is on reconstruction and economic development.

Overall, the situation in the Middle East has improved significantly. However, it is important to continue to monitor the situation and to ensure that the region remains stable and secure. This will require continued international cooperation and support.

Wrath against the West

An isolated Turkey is turning towards Russia and away from Europe and the US | By Özlem Topçu

Turkey's relations with the West have been rocky for some time. The country's president, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, has been a vocal critic of Western policies, particularly in the area of foreign policy. This has led to tensions between Turkey and the European Union, which has been Turkey's key partner in the region.

Erdoğan has been critical of the EU's handling of the refugee crisis, stating that it is causing problems for Turkey. He has also been critical of the US, which he sees as trying to undermine Turkey's relationship with Russia.

Turkey and Russia, on the other hand, have been working closely together on a number of issues, including the conflict in Syria. Turkey has been a key player in the conflict, and it has been working with Russia to find a solution.

In recent weeks, there have been reports that Turkey may be looking to strengthen its relationship with Russia. This is seen as a response to the tension with the West. However, it is important to remember that Turkey has its own interests and is not beholden to any one country.

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Wars of the world
The new US president’s first steps, Russia’s grand plans and the EU’s quest for a bigger and unified role on the international stage may dominate headlines. But the armed conflicts around the globe have not gone away. Our status report shows the sobering state of the world, with potential ripple effects for all major players on the international stage.

Sectarian conflict in Lebanon
Over 100,000 people have been killed since the conflict in Lebanon began in 2006. Sectarian divisions have resulted in extreme violence, with thousands of people displaced and hundreds of thousands of people living in camps. The conflict continues to dominate regional politics and has implications for the stability of the entire region.

Civil war in Libya
The conflict in Libya is a complex and volatile situation, with various factions vying for power. The UN has called for a ceasefire and political solution, but progress has been slow. The situation is especially dire in the country’s eastern regions, where rival factions continue to fight.

Destabilization in Mali
The Malian government has struggled to maintain control in the country’s northern regions, where Islamist groups such as Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and Ansar Dine have been active. The situation has worsened with the influx of foreign fighters from neighboring countries.

Boko Haram in Nigeria
Boko Haram, a violent extremist group, has continued to carry out attacks in Nigeria, causing widespread fear and displacement. The group’s activities have spilled over into neighboring countries, including Chad and Cameroon.

Islamist militancy in Pakistan
Pakistan has been affected by the conflict in Afghanistan, with increasing numbers of militant groups operating in the country. The Pakistan army has launched several operations against these groups, but the situation remains precarious.

Al-Shabaab in Somalia
Al-Shabaab, a Somali-based Islamist group, continues to carry out attacks throughout the region, including in neighboring countries such as Kenya and Ethiopia. The group’s goals include the creation of an Islamic empire and the spread of extremist ideology.

Civil war in South Sudan
The civil war in South Sudan has been ongoing since 2013, with both sides accusing the other of violations of ceasefires and human rights abuses. The situation remains tense, with no clear end in sight.

War in Syria
The conflict in Syria has been ongoing since 2011, with a complex web of actors and alliances. The conflict has caused widespread displacement and humanitarian crises, and has implications for the stability of the region.

Conflict in Ukraine
The annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 has led to ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, with further annexations in 2017 and 2020. The conflict has implications for the security of Eastern Europe and the wider region.

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There has long been much handwringing in Washington over Iran’s ballistic missile program, and especially Iran’s nuclear program in 2010, when the US Security Council passed Resolution 1929, which was followed by Resolution 2231, the UN imposed a series of nuclear sanctions against Iran. Immediately after Resolution 2231, which included not only missile tests but also nuclear tests, the US imposed even stricter sanctions on Iran. After a series of nuclear tests in 2011, Iran was sanctioned by Resolution 2231, which included not only missile tests but also nuclear tests. After a series of nuclear tests in 2011, Iran was sanctioned by Resolution 2231, which included not only missile tests but also nuclear tests.

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In January 2016, the US announced the implementation of the JCPOA despite US violations of the agreement. However, the US has continued to implement the JCPOA despite US violations of the agreement. However, the US has continued to implement the JCPOA despite US violations of the agreement. However, the US has continued to implement the JCPOA despite US violations of the agreement.

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Two States is No Solution

February 2017

The Trump administration adds uncertainty to the standoff in the South China Sea | By Carlyle A. Thayer

TWO STATES IS NO SOLUTION

The existence of the Palestinian question...
Will ASEAN survive the new geopolitical competition between the US and China? | By Kishore Mahbubani

The clear preference of virtually all the countries is to maintain good relations with both the US and China.

The Security Times • Challenges February 2017
Cyber-Complexity, Election Hacking, and the Defense of Democracy

By Tom Koehler and Ben Scott

In less than two decades, the digital transformation has worked its way into every sphere of our lives. We are living in a world where the benefits of networked digital technologies are enormous and the pace of change is breathtaking. Today, however, essential security needs are being prioritized as fast. Global networks are a common feature of interconnected societies, and in the next decade or two, they may be the primary source of everything from computer-based decision-making to the delivery of goods and services. As the digital revolution continues to unfold, it raises serious questions about the nature of our democracy and the role of technology in shaping it.

We are living already in Marshall McLuhan’s Global Village - one world interconnected by a cyber nervous system. Yet, in the midst of this interconnectedness, we are also facing significant challenges. Cybersecurity is a complex issue that requires a comprehensive approach to ensure the integrity of elections and the legitimate transfer of power from one government to the next. The integrity of elections and the legitimate transfer of power from one government to the next is essential to our democratic system. The state bears a central responsibility in this regard. The state must ensure that the technological infrastructure supporting elections is secure and that the results are accurate and verifiable.

Digital Governance has become a key leadership requirement building confidence in a digital world. Digital Governance involves the development of policies and practices that promote the responsible use of digital technologies, ensuring that they are used in ways that enhance democratic processes and protect individual rights. This requires a shift in mindset from a focus on technological solutions to a focus on governance and policy approaches that can address the challenges posed by digital technologies.

For most of the last decade, we have been obsessed by the hype of new and the steady promise of democratizing technology. We have shared assumptions about the nature of cyber-threats to democracy that can no longer be comprehended or responded to in the traditional ways. Today, we have an opportunity to redefine the concept of cybersecurity and to understand both the threats and the opportunities that arise from the use of digital technologies.

Many believe that new technology is changing the political landscape. The shift from a focus on terrorism to a focus on cybersecurity has occurred very quickly. The story of digital disruption in electoral politics today is not a new story. Cyber-attacks, fake news, data mining, and policy research have all been used in electoral politics. The challenge now is to understand how these technologies are being used and to develop policies that can address the challenges they pose.

Technology is not going away. Democracy must learn to live with it.

Can Fake News, Social Bots, and Trolls Falsify Election Results?

The election of 2016 was marked by allegations of “election hacking” - a new concept that was not an alter-ego of traditional security. Instead, it was a case study in how cybersecurity challenges in detail below can be used to exploit digital vulnerabilities.

After the election, critics raised the question as to whether it might be possible that electronic voting machines were hacked and results altered. It was not a trivial allegation. The margin of victory for Mr. Trump was razor-thin in several states including one that had reliably polled Mrs. Clinton as the projected winner for weeks prior to the election. The papers were full of reports from US intelligence agencies denouncing Russia’s efforts at electoral cybersabotage. Prominent computer scientists and engineers indicated that it would be possible to compromize the level of technical difficulty to compromise them was not particularly high. However, it was not possible to show that the election outcome was altered.

Meanwhile, the President-Elect announced (without evidence) that millions of people had voted illegally to give his opponent a comfortable lead in the popular vote.

The state bears a central responsibility in this regard. The state must ensure that the technological infrastructure supporting elections is secure and that the results are accurate and verifiable. The state must also address the challenge of disinformation and the need to establish a framework for digital governance.

The defense of democracy is not easy. It requires a commitment to understand the underlying dynamics of digital disruption and to develop policies that can address the challenges posed by these technologies. The state must be prepared to address both the threats and the opportunities that arise from the use of digital technologies.

Technology is not going away. Democracy must learn to live with it.
Megaphone Diplomacy

WON’T WORK

BY KEVIN RUDD

The biggest attacks affect the network from the Net.

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The assertive stance of the Trump administration towards China is motivated primarily by domestic factors.

The US-China relation is in the year of living dangerously.

February 2017
Borderline

How can India raise the costs of Pakistan’s troubling actions towards its neighbor? By Shashi Tharoor

F
ollowing the terrorist attack in the Indian city of Uri on 16 September, the Pakistan army has announced an offensive against terrorist bases in Pakistan that were believed to have been behind the attack. The Indian response to the Uri attack is not an option. Instead, India must take a number of steps to prevent Pakistan from continuing its offensive against India. These steps include:

1. A declaration of war: India should declare war on Pakistan, and India’s armed forces should commence the war. India should seek the support of its allies, including the United States, and ask for a UN resolution declaring Pakistan a terrorist state.

2. A blockade of Pakistan: India should impose a economic blockade on Pakistan to cut off its access to the outside world.

3. A military invasion: India should invade Pakistan, and its armed forces should use military force to destroy Pakistan’s military capability.

4. A diplomatic isolation: India should lead a diplomatic coalition to isolate Pakistan from the international community.

India’s response to the Uri attack must be a combination of these steps. India must be prepared to take all necessary measures to prevent Pakistan from continuing its offensive against India. By taking a number of steps, India can put a stop to Pakistan’s offensive and prevent it from continuing.

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February 2017

Mutually Assured Disruption

Vice President of India, Shashi Tharoor, in a recent speech, highlighted the need for a comprehensive strategy to deal with the growing threat from Pakistan. He stated that India needs to change its approach to Pakistan and adopt a more aggressive stance.

Tharoor’s speech comes in the backdrop of the recent Uri attack, which has once again brought the issue of cross-border terrorism to the forefront. The attack has highlighted the need for a stronger and more decisive response to Pakistan’s provocations.

In his speech, Tharoor emphasized the importance of a comprehensive strategy that includes diplomatic, economic, and military measures. He stated that India needs to move away from a policy of engagement and instead adopt a policy of disruption.

Tharoor’s speech was widely considered a timely and necessary response to the rising threat from Pakistan. It is hoped that India’s leaders will take his words to heart and adopt a more aggressive stance towards Pakistan.

Security Briefs

February 2017

Section C 33

A new approach to global security

Mark Leonard

What brought the world together is now tearing it apart. Connectivity, heralded as the path to peace among nations, is now being weaponized.

The world is no longer bordered by traditional state boundaries, but by a web of connectivity and new technologies. This has led to a new kind of warfare, where states are no longer enemies, but competitors for influence and resources.

This new kind of warfare is reflected in a global security landscape that is characterized by a growing number of non-state actors, including terrorist organizations, cyber-attackers, and private military companies.

The traditional nation-state is no longer the primary actor in the global security landscape. Instead, a new set of players, including transnational corporations and non-governmental organizations, are increasingly influencing the global security environment.

What brings the world together is now tearing it apart. Connectivity, heralded as the path to peace among nations, is now being weaponized.
Africa’s progress is a global common good. Investment in its future is a matter of security – and economic opportunity

By Horst Köhler

The Africa we see today is a continent with a rich tradition of resilience. Whether it is the 1994 genocide in Rwanda or the eruptions of volcanic activity in the Islamic State’s murderous violence, the continent has a long history of overcoming challenges and adversity.

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The continent faces many challenges, from political instability to economic inequality. But it is also a continent of opportunity, with abundant natural resources and a growing middle class. The key to unlocking this potential is through investment, education, and strengthening institutions.

Investment in Africa’s future is not just a matter of economic benefit. It is critical for global security, as the continent’s stability and prosperity are linked to the stability of the wider world. And it is not just a matter of economic benefit. It is critical for global security, as the continent’s stability and prosperity are linked to the stability of the wider world.

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Hacking the Rubicon

When is a cyber attack an act of war?

By Georg Mascolo

Even from the destruction between West and Iran is becoming familiar. In 2015, the US allegedly used the Stuxnet malware to damage Iran’s nuclear facilities. Meanwhile, the US has been accused of cyber attacks on Russian computers, perhaps even to influence election outcomes. In 2016, a US Navy group was claimed to have used the malware to control a Russian attaches remotely, and to destroy a computer

BERLIN RESIDENCE AT ITS BEST

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If you want peace, prepare for peace

Making states responsible for their activities in cyberspace

By Annegret Bendiek and Ben Wagner

Cyber continues to move in a hot topic in many of the discussions on the future of war. Yet despite the persistent debates about warfare on the internet, it is questionable whether cyberwar has actually been fought in the ways that are predicted. It is likely to occur in future, but this must remain engaged in a more nuanced way. "Killing is no longer considered," observed one scholar, "but has become difficult in a more complex landscape." The question of how to prevent cyberattacks and their effects remains a challenge for policymakers and military actors.

A growing number of states are engaged in cyber espionage. With the advent of new technologies, the ability to conduct cyber attacks has become more sophisticated. These attacks can cause significant damage to critical infrastructure, such as power grids, transportation systems, and telecommunications networks. They can also paralyze the internet and render it unusable.

The challenge for policymakers is to find ways to prevent cyberattacks and mitigate their effects. One approach is to create a system of norms and institutions that govern the use of cyber capabilities. This approach has been described as "cyber deterrence by prevention" or "cyber deterrence by resilience." The goal is to prevent cyberattacks by making it less likely that they will succeed.

There are two main ways to respond strategically to cyberattacks. The first is to develop defensive capabilities that can counteract attacks. This includes improving the stability and security of critical infrastructure, developing technologies to detect and respond to cyberattacks, and strengthening the internet's defenses against attacks. The second is to develop offensive capabilities that can deter attacks. This includes developing technologies to counteract attacks and threatening to strike back at attackers.

The goal of cyber deterrence is to make it less likely that states will launch cyberattacks and more likely that they will be deterred by the threat of a strong counterattack. This approach requires states to have strong national cyber capabilities and a dense network of treaties, trust-building mechanisms, and a cooperative international community.

The European Union and NATO have started to build their cyber capabilities. This is particularly important because the EU and NATO can be effective in coordinating cyber operations. The EU and NATO have also begun to build norms and institutions that govern the use of cyber capabilities.

The interdependence of the internet and other critical infrastructure makes it difficult to prevent cyberattacks. However, by working together, states can increase the costs of launching cyberattacks and make it less likely that they will succeed.

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The goal of cyber det
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