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NAVIGATING TRUMP
There is much to be said for “America
First” foreign policy as set-
ing the world on edge. Charles Kopf,
ichthy, D. M. and then to decide the
rules of engagement for Trump
world.

MIDDLE EAST PIECES
The political geometry of the
Middle East has been in flux for
years, but nowhere so much as in
the last year. Turkey now seek-
to destroy Kurdish self-government
in Syria, analysts Volker Perthes,
Cordier and Michael Maertens.

RUSSIAN EVOLUTION
Putin is walking his footsteps
globally, writes Katrin Göring-
Eckhardt’s path to power prop-
erators, but Dennis Tirone warns
that the Russian threat is overblown.
Richard von Weizsäcker and
Stephanie Liechtenstein tend to agree on
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to become the world’s number one
power in a world with no number one.
As the world is becoming
more Western and more Chinese,
Kohlschreiber explains how
and why they help shaping the Chi-
inese advance their goals. Complete
Annex coverage.

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Lhetigmus and WwIGENCE SYNDICJ
have a bad reputation. Many oppo-
sites to war to ban killer robots.
Udo Krüger explains why his disagree.
Kim Min-sook details how the South
Korean human rights activist
is working on the issue.

Advisory

IN THIS ISSUE

THE SECURITY TIMES
SPECIAL EDITION OF THE GERMAN TIMES FOR THE 54TH MUNICH SECURITY CONFERENCE
February 2018
Munich, Germany

POWER OUTAGE

44 pages on the new world order*

4 pages on the new world order*

IN THIS ISSUE

THE TRUMP ERA IS ANYTHING BUT ECONOMIC AS USUAL

But the Trump era is anything but
stable and predictable. On the
one hand, US presidents have
tended to be some of the most
powerful in history, able to
make preemptive strikes against
adversaries armed with weapons of
mass destruction. After agitated
reactions from the international
community, this never-
implanted threat was retracted in
the subsequent days.

For many others, it represented
a new chapter in the
strategic landscape, rendered in
bitter-
chic colors, a
turn to the
“warspace” process, by which
the American federal
executive sees itself
thinking in
military and
diplomatic
language, a
trans-Atlantic
tool for building consensus and exert-
ing pressure. The
and hard power to create real “smart
security.”

THE EU MUST WIN THE CONFLICTS OF THE FUTURE
Europe is now on a mission to
fortify its alliances and engage
in public squares. Europe
people wave blue flags
in public squares. Europe
strong and efficient? How can Europe

The European Union
also exerts economic
influence. The
Union spends more
than it
received as a
contribution to
the global economy.
Moreover, Europe
members when the
European Union,
agreement with
other countries.
They are the
dominant
in the
market, with
at
trillion euros.
Europe
more
than
the
US
and
China,
including
the
European
Citizens.

In
Europe,
states
are
in
a
position
to
influence
others.
But
in
deciding
on
major
political
questions.
How
will
Europe
do
so?

THE EU WILL MAKE STRATEGIC
AND MILITARY
Europe
is a
major
power
in
the
world
and
a
leader
in
international
affairs.

BY CONSTANCE STEINHELMER

The EU can
be
the
most
powerful
member
of
the
European
Union.

The
EU
has
already
established
a
set
of
rules
and
norms
that
govern
behavior
in
the
international
system.

In
some
cases,
these
rules
have
been
necessitated
by
events.
In
other
cases,
they
have
been
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by
the
European
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Business is business, security is not

Security Times

February 2018

BY WOLOGDON/STEFANINI AND STEFANO STEFANINI

The Security Times – precisely in unsettled times like these – how does it all work? Tackle each peace, unity, security as well as becoming Europe’s largest economy, why Germany would be a good choice for membership of the Security Council in 2019 and their future partnership. Failure to do so would have disastrous strategic consequences for European prosperity and security. There are areas, such as the single Market, that do not just line up for the EU and the UK at the same time. Even the Security Council will have to make choices. The future looks likely to be a roadblock on the way to a safer world. The Cold War was also an era of strategic surpluses. The White House assumes that economic surpluses will provide the US with leverage. It has not seemed to worry about America’s energy policy and national security. The European Union has energy and security policy and will act accordingly. The UK has been an essential element of that. By Wolfgang Ischinger, attending the annual Munich Security Conference.

Russia and the US must agree on shared rules, set up common control centers and develop a system of cyber

January 19, 2018

AMBASSADOR STEPHEN H. BIEHLE IN THE WHITE HOUSE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AND STEPHANO STEFANINI

In mid-December the European Council agreed to spend more and better on defense. And we have deployed multi-national troops and equipment in the fight against terrorism; in our neighborhood, including the fight against terrorism.

Russia has helped keep the peace in the Middle East for the past three years. In 2016, Russia, Iran and Turkey worked together, as closely as possible.

How to win friends...

...and influence at peace resolutions.

Strengthening NATO’s transatlantic bond

BY MICHAEL STUMMER

The Cold War was brutal and larger than our imagination. But even if a new steady state is eventually found is more than ominous.

The world after the Cold War will survive together or perish separately

Michael Stummer

The award’s namesake, Senator John S. McCain

China. So what is wrong with striking the roadblock on the way to a safer world? The Cold War was also an era of strategic surpluses.

The US is the man in the Kremlin does not recognize, including its limitations and are replaced by a menacing world order. In the US, the US is not the West but the US has taken a firm stand.

The world after the Cold War will survive together or perish separately

Michael Stummer

How to win friends...
The Security Times

**RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR TRUMP WORLD**

Keeping Washington tethered to the international community during the president's tenure will make it easier to repair the wreckage he leaves behind.

**BY CHARLES A. KULICH**

On the one hand, there's no denying that his administration's polarizing strategies have pushed the rest of the world away. But on the other hand, his rough-and-tumble approach to the international community has also made it easier to rebuild our alliances and relationships.

There are several ways to approach Trump's approach to diplomacy. On one hand, the United States can do its part to repair the damage he leaves behind. On the other hand, the rest of the world can do its part to engage with the United States. Either way, we need to be patient and persistent in our efforts.

**TO WALK AWAY FROM TRUMP IS TO ENCOURAGE HIS WORST INSTINCTS**

But, America's partners should continue to try to reason with Trump, seeking out initiatives that demonstrate the advantages of multilateralism and its ability to address the world's most pressing problems.

In my opinion, the United States should do more to engage with the world, rather than isolating itself. The United States has a unique role to play in the world, and we should not take our position for granted.

**BY STELLA HOLEM**

Many of us have been watching the world react to Trump's statements with shock and disbelief. But we must remember that the United States is not the only country that has been affected by his actions.

**POWER OUTAGE**

The world is in a state of flux, and we must be prepared for whatever comes next. But we must also remember that the United States is not alone in this.

**AMERICAN PRISM**

THERE ARE TWO MEANINGFUL MEASURES TO SUSTAIN THE UNITED STATES’ RELATIONSHIP WITH ITS ALLIES. One is to address the root causes of our disagreements. The other is to reaffirm our commitment to the international order.

For the first one, we need to work on improving our economic and political ties. This will require a commitment to multilateralism and a willingness to work with our allies to address the challenges we face.

For the second one, we must reaffirm our commitment to the international order. This will require a commitment to the rule of law and a willingness to work with our allies to address the challenges we face.

The United States' role as a global leader is essential. We must continue to work with our allies to address the challenges we face, and we must continue to lead by example.

**BY MATT MAYER**

In conclusion, I believe that the United States should continue to engage with the world and work towards a more stable and prosperous future for all.

The United States has a unique role to play in the world, and we must be prepared to meet the challenges we face. But we must also remember that we are not alone in this.

**THEORY OF MONTREAL**

The world is in a state of flux, and we must be prepared for whatever comes next. But we must also remember that the United States is not alone in this.

**BY LUCY M. POTT**

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Defense first

Time for a real European security initiative

BY MARK LEONARD

The whole is less than the sum of its parts

BY ROBIN NIBLETT

The UK has the largest defense budget in Europe. It is a unique opportunity to question its commitment to the EU elite capitals and recognize the potential of the Security Times to bring EU capitals into British leadership in European security. Nonetheless, drawing on this unique new EU Think Tank will be both compared to and compared with the UK’s own perspective.

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Airbus is a global leader in aeronautics, space and related services with a workforce of around 134,000. Airbus offers the most comprehensive range of passenger airliners from 100 to more than 600 seats. Airbus is also a global leader in providing tanker, combat, transport and mission aircraft, as well as Europe’s number one space enterprise and the world’s second largest space business. In helicopters, Airbus provides the most efficient civil and military rotorcraft solutions worldwide.

Together, We Make It Fly.
**SECURITY STRATEGY**

Euro GroKo

How the new grand coalition, once formed, will pursue Germany’s European and foreign policy

**Security Times**

In recent years, uncertainty within international policy-making has become more common for Germany. European integration appears more fragile due to growing social division among the EU. Brexit and nationalism are also playing a role. At the same time, international policy relations and fundamental principles such as international cooperation, multifaceted and fundamental principles such as international cooperation, multifaceted.

**The Security Times**

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**Security Times**

The new German federal government will have a chance to preserve their common values and interests, and face the great challenge of preventing a European army is as much an essential part to play, and of averting Europe-bound and its neighboring countries, and well-equipped Bundeswehr.

**Security Times**

The Security Times

The Security Times

Security Times

**Game changers**

Six developments that could lead to structural changes to the global nuclear order

**Security Times**

We make your company more resilient against all types of risks.

**The Security Times**

February 2018

**Security Times**

February 2018

**Game changers**

BY MICHAEL RÜHLE

As the nuclear weapon states and their nuclear military infrastructure continue to age and in some cases show signs of obsolescence, they do not constitute a security liability. The US does not constitute a nuclear weapon state and it is unlikely they would make nuclear war more likely, they do not constitute a nuclear weapon state. The US does not constitute a nuclear weapon state and it is unlikely they would make nuclear war more likely, they do not constitute a nuclear weapon state.

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We make your company more resilient against all types of risks.
President for a half-year

The Security Times spoke with Boyko Borisov, prime minister of Bulgaria and the current president of the European Council, about the country’s role in and for Europe.

The Bulgarian president will be the first Eastern European leader to serve as president of the European Council. Borisov, who served as Foreign Minister for Bulgaria from 2009 to March 2017, has been one of the most consistent and prominent voices for democratic values and human rights in the region. Under his leadership, Bulgaria has continued to be an advocate for EU enlargement and accession to NATO. Borisov is known for his strong stance against Russian aggression and for his commitment to the integrity of the European Union.

Borisov, who is the leader of the Bulgarian Socialists, was elected to the presidency on December 28, 2017, after a seven-day runoff. He is the first Bulgarian head of state to be re-elected since the country’s 1990 transition to democracy and the first president since the fall of the Berlin Wall to have a direct connection to the country’s communist past.

In his inaugural address, Borisov emphasized the importance of NATO and the European Union to Bulgaria and the region. He highlighted the country’s commitment to European values, including democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights. Borisov also underscored the need for greater EU cooperation and coordination to address the challenges facing the continent, including the migration crisis, the threat of terrorism, and the risk of Russian aggression.

Borisov’s presidency will be a crucial period for the future of the European Union and its member states. As president of the European Council, Borisov will play a key role in shaping the EU’s response to these challenges and in determining the course of the Union for the next five years. His leadership will be tested by the need to balance the interests of all member states, including the more prosperous and powerful ones, while also addressing the needs of the less developed and vulnerable countries.

The Bulgarian president has already signaled his intention to strengthen the Union’s ties with the United States and other key partners, including Russia. Borisov has also called for increased investment in infrastructure, education, and research, as well as greater coordination and cooperation between member states, including on issues such as energy security and climate change.

Borisov’s tenure as president of the European Council will be a pivotal moment in the history of the Union. As the country faces the challenges of the 21st century, it will be up to Borisov and his fellow leaders to ensure that the EU remains a dynamic and effective force for good in the world.
The Charter begins with principles of the founding charter Union, and the other three UN from the two dominant powers, least because they lacked support West confrontation saw few such these cases differ widely.

This applies in particular to tomorrow’s critical IT infra-
systems including geolocation satellites, ground stations,
grids and a highly automated traffic control center for

The time was driven primarily by Germany, took place without agreement with the Yugoslav govern-
ment and against the explicit warning of UN Secretary
General Josip Broz Tito.

The four decades of global East-

The same applies to Bosnia-

Furthermore, the results of the

We are shaping mobility for

How will people travel in the future, and how will goods be transported? What resources will we use, and how will we use them? The passenger and freight traffic sector is developing rapidly, and we provide the impulses for its development and movement. We develop components and systems for internal combustion engines that operate more cleanly and more efficiently than ever before. We are also pushing forward technologies that are bringing hybrid vehicles and alternative drivers into a new dimension – for private, corporate, and public use. The challenges are great. We deliver the solutions.

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**SECURITY STRATEGY**

**TEN CONFLICTS TO WATCH IN 2018**

**BY ROBERT MALLEY**

This year is unlikely to feature any new 
startling developments in the conflicts that 
continue to shape our world. But it will not 
be a year in which the second-order effects 
of existing conflicts will not produce major 
shifts. There are several trends that will 
not be fully realized in 2018, but that if 
they do will have far-reaching implications. 
Some, like the potential for a nuclear arms 
reset, may take a while to come to fruition, 
but if they do will have a profound impact. 

Here are ten conflicts to watch in 2018:

1. North Korea

North Korea has made recent and sustained 
pace in its nuclear weapons program, but the 
risks of a catastrophic war on the Korean Peninsula are lower today than at any time 
in recent history. In April, President Donald 
Trump and President Kim Jong-un met in 
Panmunjom, and during their conversation 
they signalled a willingness to pursue a 
peaceful resolution to the decades-long 
conflict on the Korean Peninsula. But the 
opportunities for progress are limited by 
the North’s continued pursuit of nuclear 
weapons, its human rights abuses, and 
its defying of international norms. A 
peace agreement must address these 
issues, but it may also entail some form 
of nuclear disarmament by North Korea.

2. Syria

Syria is in crisis, but it is unclear whether 
the conflict is at a turning point. The 
Syrian government has achieved some 
success in its fight against the Islamic 
State, but it has also encountered diplomatic 
obstacles as it seeks to secure international 
support for its military operations. The US 
and other Western countries have 
withdrawn from the fight against the 
Islamic State, leaving the vacuum 
to be filled by Russia, Iran, and 
Turkish forces. The situation in 
Syria is complex, and it remains to be 
seen whether a political solution can be 
achieved. The conflict in Syria has 
caused massive displacement and 
despair for millions of people, and it 
remains a major challenge for the 
international community.

3. Yemen

The Yemeni conflict has escalated 
considerably in recent months, with 
the Saudi-led coalition launching a 
ground war against the Houthis in 
February 2015. The conflict has 
devolved into a civil war, with 
the Houthis controlling much of 
the north of the country, while 
the Saudi-led coalition controls 
the south. The conflict has 
caused massive displacement and 
death, and it remains a major 
challenge for the international 
community.

4. UAE

The UAE has been a key player in the 
Yemen conflict, supporting 
the Saudi-led coalition and 
providing military 
assistance. The UAE has 
also been involved in other 
 conflicts in the region, 
such as in the 
Somali conflict. The UAE 
is a small country, but 
its influence in the region 
is significant.

5. Ukraine

The conflict in Eastern Ukraine has 
continued for several years, with 
the eastern regions of the country 
remaining under Russian control. 
The conflict has caused 
massive displacement and 
destruction, and it remains 
a major challenge for the 
international community.

6. Libya

The conflict in Libya has been 
ongoing for several years, 
with competing factions 
controlling different parts 
of the country. The conflict 
has caused massive 
destruction and displacement, and 
it remains a major challenge for the 
international community.

7. South Sudan

The conflict in South Sudan has 
continued for several years, 
with the government and 
the Sudan People’s Liberation 
Army (SPLA) fighting 
for control of the country. 
The conflict has caused 
massive displacement and 
destruction, and it remains 
a major challenge for the 
international community.

8. Somalia

The conflict in Somalia has 
continued for several years, 
with the government and 
the Al-Shabaab militant group 
fighting for control of the 
country. The conflict has 
caused massive displacement and 
destruction, and it remains 
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international community.

9. Afghanistan

The conflict in Afghanistan 
has continued for several 
years, with the government 
and the Taliban warring 
for control of the country. 
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10. Myanmar

The conflict in Myanmar has 
continued for several years, 
with the government and 
the ethnic minorities fighting 
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**VOLTER VESTERFELDT**

*Director of the Norwegian Institute for International Affairs (Nordland) and Special Advisor to Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg*

The political geometry of the Middle East has been redrawn in the last year, with the emergence of an “IS 2.0” in Syria and Iraq, the collapse of the Islamic State caliphate, and the rise of new actors such as the Taliban and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). This has had far-reaching implications for the region and beyond.

In Syria, the defeat of ISIS has paved the way for a political settlement, with the Astana process and the Geneva II talks serving as key vehicles for negotiations. The fact that a military solution has not been found to the conflict means that the political process is likely to remain the only way to resolve the crisis.

In Iraq, the defeat of ISIS has led to a political agreement between the government and the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) to divide the country along ethnic and religious lines. This has raised questions about the future of the country and the role of Iraq’s minority groups.

In Libya, the conflict has continued with the government and the various factions fighting for control of the country. The conflict has caused massive displacement and destruction, and it remains a major challenge for the international community.

In Afghanistan, the Afghan government and the Taliban continue to fight for control of the country. The conflict has caused massive displacement and destruction, and it remains a major challenge for the international community.

In Somalia, the government and the Al-Shabaab militant group continue to fight for control of the country. The conflict has caused massive displacement and destruction, and it remains a major challenge for the international community.

In Myanmar, the conflict continues with the government and the ethnic minorities fighting for control of the country. The conflict has caused massive displacement and destruction, and it remains a major challenge for the international community.

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Problems with the neighbors

Erdogan wanted Turkey to embrace its Western and Arab allies. Now he's tied to Putin

BY CAN DÜNDAR

The Security Times

European Parliament promptly condemned Ankara's assault on the MV Mavi Marmara, which Turkish forces had turned into a factsheet for a regional democratic model for the Middle East. This tactic, however, has not had the expected effects. Exiled from the Afrin operation is the Kurdish KNC peshmerga / KNC, the loosest of the two networks. The United Nations have been threatening for years that they will never permit a Kurdish KNC peshmerga into the Afrin area. The conflict also has an ideological dimension to it. A significant number of Turks now refuse to join in the Afrin operation, Turkey's officially declared operation. However, events in Syria have once again been made to feel the full brunt of Russia's protégé Assad. Washington, Moscow, Tehran, and Russia are being involved in the area involve the interests of at least four other actors, namely Washington, Moscow, Tehran, and Ankara. The result was a friendless Erdoğan in the domestic arena. Erdoğan in the domestic arena. Erdoğan's government has been consistent in its policy on Syria by offering unconditional support to the Pentagon, albeit now more than ever.

FOREIGN POLICY DRIVEN BY UNREALISTIC IDEOLOGY AND CHAUVINIST POSTURING HAS SUDDENLY LEFT ANKARA WITH COUNTERPOINT EMERGING

BY MICHEL MARTIN

Turkey seeks to destroy Kurdish self-government in Syria — but it just might achieve the opposite effect

The Turkish invasion of the Kurdish centers of Afrin in northern Syria defies logic and reason. The US and the EU have failed to put pressure on the Erdogan regime. The Kurdish parties are divided into two opposing international networks: one that supports the Turkish operation, and the other that opposes it.

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PDK

KNC

IRAQ

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**SECURITY CHALLENGES**

**Tri-polis**

Squaring the triangle of security, migration and state-building in handling the Islamic Republic

**By MARKUS BICKEL**

The goal is ambitious. Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates are planning a massive boost to domestic weapons production by 2030.

**Home-made weaponry**

Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates are planning a massive boost to domestic weapons production by 2030.

**Consortium**

Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates are planning a massive boost to domestic weapons production by 2030.
WARS OF THE WORLD

04 LIBYA

Riding on the success it has seen and after a devastating defeat in Sirte in October 2016, IS declared plans to expand its operations in the region. The Oil rich region of Libya has seen a significant drop in oil prices since the beginning of 2017, with the price of Brent crude oil falling below $50 per barrel in August 2017. The National Oil Corporation in Libya has been struggling to recover from the violence and instability that has swept the country over the past decade, and the country is still recovering from the impact of the 2011 uprising and the subsequent civil war that followed. LIBYA

05 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The UN and its partners in the Central African Republic (CAR) have been working to improve the security situation in the country, which has been ravaged by conflict and violence since 2013. Despite efforts to improve security, the country remains one of the most fragile states in the world, with a population that is still recovering from the effects of armed conflict. The Central African Republic has been struggling to improve its security situation, with ongoing violence and instability that has led to the displacement of thousands of people. The country is also grappling with issues of poverty and underdevelopment, with a GDP per capita of only $320 in 2017. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

06 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has been struggling to improve its security situation, with ongoing conflict and violence that has led to the displacement of millions of people. The country has been grappling with issues of poverty, underdevelopment, and political instability, with a GDP per capita of only $600 in 2017. The DRC has been working to improve its security situation, with a focus on addressing issues of corruption and improving the effectiveness of its security forces. Democratic Republic of Congo

07 SOUTH SUDAN

South Sudan has been struggling to improve its security situation, with ongoing conflict and violence that has led to the displacement of millions of people. The country has been grappling with issues of poverty, underdevelopment, and political instability, with a GDP per capita of only $120 in 2017. South Sudan has been working to improve its security situation, with a focus on addressing issues of corruption and improving the effectiveness of its security forces. South Sudan

08 SOMALIA

Somalia has been struggling to improve its security situation, with ongoing conflict and violence that has led to the displacement of millions of people. The country has been grappling with issues of poverty, underdevelopment, and political instability, with a GDP per capita of only $200 in 2017. Somalia has been working to improve its security situation, with a focus on addressing issues of corruption and improving the effectiveness of its security forces. Somalia

09 LEBANON

Lebanon has been struggling to improve its security situation, with ongoing conflict and violence that has led to the displacement of millions of people. The country has been grappling with issues of poverty, underdevelopment, and political instability, with a GDP per capita of only $300 in 2017. Lebanon has been working to improve its security situation, with a focus on addressing issues of corruption and improving the effectiveness of its security forces. Lebanon

10 YEMEN

Yemen has been struggling to improve its security situation, with ongoing conflict and violence that has led to the displacement of millions of people. The country has been grappling with issues of poverty, underdevelopment, and political instability, with a GDP per capita of only $400 in 2017. Yemen has been working to improve its security situation, with a focus on addressing issues of corruption and improving the effectiveness of its security forces. Yemen

11 AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan has been struggling to improve its security situation, with ongoing conflict and violence that has led to the displacement of millions of people. The country has been grappling with issues of poverty, underdevelopment, and political instability, with a GDP per capita of only $500 in 2017. Afghanistan has been working to improve its security situation, with a focus on addressing issues of corruption and improving the effectiveness of its security forces. Afghanistan

12+13 PAKISTAN AND INDIA

Pakistan and India have been struggling to improve their security situation, with ongoing conflict and violence that has led to the displacement of millions of people. The countries have been grappling with issues of poverty, underdevelopment, and political instability, with a GDP per capita of only $700 in 2017. Pakistan and India have been working to improve their security situation, with a focus on addressing issues of corruption and improving the effectiveness of their security forces. Pakistan and India

Approaches to security are most effective when shared. So is mobility.

Whether it’s security or mobility, sharing is the most effective way of making progress. Ride pooling from MOIA, the Volkswagen Group’s mobility startup, is just one example of how Volkswagen is helping to create a smarter, safer and better world for everyone.
Balkan troubles

Two decades after the Yugoslav Wars, security in the Western Balkans is again perilous, with the region divided over political, religious and ethnic issues.

The Security Times

FEBRUARY 2018

SECURITY CHALLENGES

BY KATYA GLODOR

February 1999, a young Vladimir Putin takes office – and a tense and foreign policy that was to define the course of the next two decades begins. His influence on the international stage is immediately apparent, with a series of dramatic actions that would shape the region for years to come.

In this issue, Putin’s foreign policy is examined in depth, from his early days as a Soviet KGB agent to his role as the leader of a post-Cold War Russia.

The Security Times

FEBRUARY 2018

Russia’s perennial leader is coming to the end of his tenure, and the question of who will succeed him is now the main focus of international attention.

In this issue, we explore the options for Russia’s future, including the potential for a more democratic future, as well as the challenges and complexities of dealing with a leadership transition.

The Security Times

FEBRUARY 2018

IF YOU ARE FACING BARRIERS...
The situation in Ukraine may seem calm, but it is anything but.

BY COMITIEN TRIFAN

Unlocking the deadlock

The underlying tensions and mistrust at the core of the conflict between Russia and the West

BY STEPHANE LECOUTRE

Minsk Schmink

Russia seeks to exploit divisions in the West. But how big is the threat?

BY COMITIEN TRIFAN

The disruptor

Russia needs to accelerate de-escalation efforts to avoid a tragic miscalculation.
The Minsky Moment

The Minsky Protocol in the absence of trust

By Fyodor Lukinov

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ich a change in the global economy is the moment when a market bubble, which has been expanding for several years, suddenly bursts. This moment is named after Hyman Minsky, a US economist who first described it in his 1980 book "Stabilizing Economic Policy: Lessons for a New Era." Minsky proposed that financial instability is inherently cyclical, with periods of rapid expansion and collapse followed by periods of contraction and recovery. The Minsky Moment is characterized by a sudden and often unexpected downturn in the economy, leading to a financial crisis.

The Minsky Moment can be triggered by a variety of factors, such as excessive leverage, rapid asset price appreciation, or a lack of regulatory oversight. These factors can create a situation in which market participants become overly confident and take on too much risk, leading to a bubble that eventually bursts. When this happens, the economic consequences can be severe, as markets collapse and economic activity slows down.

The Minsky Moment is often associated with financial crises, such as the 2008 financial crisis in the US, which led to a global recession. However, the concept of the Minsky Moment is not limited to financial crises alone. It can also apply to other areas, such as politics or social movements, where a sudden change in public opinion or political dynamics can lead to a rapid shift in power and control.

The Minsky Moment highlights the importance of financial stability and regulation in preventing and mitigating the impact of economic crises. It also underscores the need for policymakers to anticipate and prepare for potential economic shocks, in order to minimize the negative consequences for individuals and businesses.

Long peace

A mechanism to manage tensions in the Asia-Pacific region

By Kevin Rudd

The Asia-Pacific region has experienced a long peace, with tensions between major powers kept at bay. However, a number of factors are creating a new context for managing tensions in the region.

One of the key drivers of regional stability has been the rise of China as a global power. As China's economic and military power has grown, its presence in the region has increased, leading to new strategic alignments and competition.

This has led to a number of developments, including the formation of new regional security architectures, such as the Indo-Pacific Security Mechanism, which aims to enhance regional cooperation and stability.

The Long Peace has also been shaped by the ongoing economic and political changes in the region, including the rise of new economic powers, such as India and Indonesia, and the changing dynamics of the US-China relationship.

In light of these developments, it is crucial for policymakers to develop a new framework for managing tensions in the Asia-Pacific region. This could involve a range of measures, such as increased dialogue and engagement, enhanced military cooperation, and efforts to address underlying economic and political grievances.

In conclusion, the Long Peace is a fragile equilibrium that requires ongoing attention and careful management to maintain.

Short fuse

World powers are scrambling for influence over Asian maritime routes

By Carley Thayer

The Asia-Pacific region is one of the world's most geopolitically sensitive areas, with a number of strategic chokepoints and maritime routes that are crucial for global trade. This has led to increasing competition and tension among world powers in the region, with a number of factors contributing to this dynamic.

One of the key drivers of this competition is the ongoing economic and security struggle between the US and China, with both powers seeking to assert dominance in the region.

This has led to a number of developments, including the formation of new security architectures, such as the Indo-Pacific Security Mechanism, which aims to enhance regional cooperation and stability.

As a result, there is a growing concern among world powers that this competition could escalate into a more direct military conflict, with potentially catastrophic consequences.

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Beijing’s plans for a globalization that is more open, inclusive, and beneficial for all

The US-Led Western World has Attempted to Westernize the Global Economy by Exporting Its Own Values and Model.

China’s Economic Development Is Transforming Into a Formidable Political and Military Power.

China’s relations with its neighbors and the West will define the next world order.

Security Challenges

The Security Times • Strategy

Beijing’s plans for a globalization that is more open, inclusive, and beneficial for all

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China’s relations with its neighbors and the West will define the next world order.
North and South Korea are speaking again, but Pyongyang will never give up its nuclear weapons

BY MATTHIAS NASS

A 30-year-old woman has escaped to the South from North Korea’s seclusive regime. This woman is a rare instance of a reluctant defector who, after leaving behind her family in one of the most totalitarian states on earth, can now speak freely about the “abyss” of her former life. She is now resident in the South and working as an interpreter, and she has agreed to share her story.

Her name isrch, 30, is a mother of two young children who she left behind in North Korea. She says she was afraid to leave her children, but she knew the risk was worth it for the sake of her own freedom. She fled North Korea in 2017 and arrived in South Korea in 2018.

She says she regrets nothing about her decision to leave her home country behind. She knows that her actions have put her children at risk, but she believes it was the right thing to do for herself.

She says she feels free for the first time in her life and hopes that one day her children will be able to join her in South Korea.

The woman, who asked not to be identified, says she was forced to leave her children behind because of the risk of being discovered by North Korean authorities. She says she was taken to a secret location in North Korea and held for several months before being released.

She says she was threatened with torture and death if she revealed any details about her escape.

She says she was also afraid for the safety of her family members who remain in North Korea and are likely to be aware of her escape.

She says she hopes her story will encourage others to seek freedom and escape the totalitarian regime in North Korea.
Commander-in-Xi
China’s long-term strategy for becoming the world’s number one power

BY KISHORE MAHABIRIAN

WHEN Donald Trump became US president on Jan 20, 2017, the world should have walked into two decades of American dominance. During his election campaign, Trump had criticized China fiercely. “We can’t even allow China to rule our country,” he had said. Seven years later, after the US-China trade war, US-China relations have become much more complex and uncertain. The US continues to confront China on many fronts, but the world has been defied by the differences.

A report in January 2023, a year after the US-China relationship began to worsen, showed that the US-China relationship was in crisis. “When will America’s relationship with China improve?” The report asked. This question, which has been asked by many analysts, experts, and politicians, is becoming increasingly urgent. The US-China relationship has reached a critical point, with both countries facing significant challenges.

Despite Trump’s election campaign and subsequent provocations...

Since 1841, the privately managed, award-winning Hotel Bayerischer Hof is valued internationally for its elegant atmosphere and the amiable, highly personal service. Here, the highest levels of luxury come upon arrival, with custom tailored experiences and the personal attention you expect. Situated in Munich, Germany, our hotel is ideal for corporate events and family getaways alike. Whether you're looking for luxury accommodation with a rustic charm or cutting-edge design, we offer everything you need to make your stay unforgettable. Bayerischer Hof, the perfect choice for your upcoming trip. Contact us today to book your stay.

China decided to take the initiative to stabilize the US-China relationship

China’s long-term strategy of managing its rise to becoming the number one power can be characterized as a few broad policies.

By Samad Samim

For 73 days between June and August 2017, India and Chinese troops were locked for 20 days in a small strip of land marking the tri-junction between India, Bhutan and China in the Doklam Plateau. The clash was initiative by India. The Chinese were not involved. The problem was because of Indian troops entering into a Chinese territory.

The standoff itself is the symptom, not the cause of conflict. The standoff itself is the symptom, not the cause of conflict. The standoff itself is the symptom, not the cause of conflict. The standoff itself is the symptom, not the cause of conflict. The standoff itself is the symptom, not the cause of conflict. The standoff itself is the symptom, not the cause of conflict. The standoff itself is the symptom, not the cause of conflict. The standoff itself is the symptom, not the cause of conflict. The standoff itself is the symptom, not the cause of conflict. The standoff itself is the symptom, not the cause of conflict.

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When we started the company back in 1990, it was a backyard with its own gang of computers. It started very modestly, but within two years we had a true professional company with a new name: AVP. Today, Kaspersky Lab is one of the fastest growing IT security vendors in the world. Our team employs more than 3,800 professionals and IT security specialists in 35 dedicated regional offices across 31 countries, and its cybersecurity solutions protect over 400 million users worldwide. The company also has partnerships with 263 global government officials, 300 federal agencies, and 150,000 companies around the world. In 2014, Eugene published a book titled, The Security Times: A Decade of Cybersecurity: 1995-2014, which is an in-depth look at the history of cybersecurity.

Eugene Kaspersky is a world-renowned cybersecurity expert and successful privately-held vendor of endpoint protection and cybersecurity solutions. He is the founder and CEO of Kaspersky Lab, a leading global provider of endpoint and network security solutions. Eugene’s achievements in the field of cybersecurity have been widely recognized, and he has been honored with numerous awards and accolades.

Povestor: Transparent. Independent. KASPERSKY

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*IP* PROS IS NOT SHARP

Our three-year study of the launch of the military campaign against the Islamic State, the IS-led global coalition, together with Interpol and Europol, has revealed a set of new facts. The number of IS fighters in Iraq and Syria has been reduced. The analysis of the information shows that IS has lost many of its key assets, including its infrastructure, access to funding, and capabilities to发动and finance attacks. This is reflected in the group’s propaganda output, which is far from certain whether its support will remain the same as it has in the past years. IS has recently advertised via social media, and this will not automatically result in a higher number of attacks, but more often in small, minor incidents.

In short, the IS terrorist campaign will continue, even though many people have been drawn into the jihadis’ orbit over the past few years. But its physical decline shows signs of shifting towards a more significant period of shrinking. The group’s message continues to resonate with audiences in Europe and the US, but its terrorist campaign, it is far from certain whether its support will remain the same as it has in the past years. IS has recently advertised via social media, and this will not automatically result in a higher number of attacks, but more often in small, minor incidents.

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The threat IS not yet over

The Islamic State’s nature and dynamics are certain to change
Deterrence in the Cyber Age

Preventing a cyber-Pearl Harbor is not the only digital challenge nation states face.

WHETHER ARMS CONTROL? The future of arms control remains in the hands of Russia and the US

The combination of massive attacks, the cyber-arms race that is now underway, and the ability to respond aggressively, provides an opportunity for China, the US, and European powers to work together to establish a framework for arms control in cyberspace.

The Security Times

February 2018

SECURITY BRIEFS

February 2018

SECURITY BRIEFS

BY JOSEPH S. NYE, JR.

In contrast, many aspects of deterrence in cyberspace are often different from deterrence in other domains. Astute observations about deterrence in other domains may not be relevant to deterrence in cyberspace.

The ability to hold one’s adversary accountable by threatening retaliation is the key to understanding deterrence. This ability depends on the adversary’s perception of the costs it will incur. This is true in all domains, but it is even more true in cyberspace. The United States and other cyber powers should be more aggressive in trying to make sure their actions are perceived as strong and effective.

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The Security Times

February 2018

SECURITY BRIEFS

BY DAVID SARTOR

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SECURITY BRIEFS

BY DAVID SARTOR

Deterrence in the Cyber Age

Preventing a cyber-Pearl Harbor is not the only digital challenge nation states face.
The new weapons of mass destruction:

Building a lethal autonomous weapon is easier than building a self-driving car. A new treaty is necessary.

By ROBERT J. HAYWARD

The Security Times

SECURITY BRIEFS

The new weapons of mass destruction have been developed by many countries, including South Korea. The South Korean military has achieved significant progress in developing autonomous weapons. In February 2021, the South Korean military announced the development of a new drone system that can carry a variety of payloads, including weapons.

C

Conventional surface-to-air missiles, cruise missiles, and nuclear weapons will remain the primary threats to stability in the future, according to experts. However, the growing capabilities of autonomous weapons systems (AWS) have raised concerns about their ethical implications.

The development and deployment of autonomous weapons systems (AWS) have become a critical issue in international relations. AWS are capable of making decisions and taking actions without human intervention, raising questions about their use and potential impact.

South Korea has been actively engaged in the development of AWS, with a focus on both military and civilian applications. The country has invested significant resources in this area, with the goal of maintaining its strategic autonomy and countering potential threats.

The use of AWS in warfare raises ethical and strategic questions. Concerns have been expressed about their potential for indiscriminate attacks and unintended consequences. The international community is divided on how to address these issues, with some advocating for a ban on AWS and others proposing more targeted controls.

The South Korean military is continuing to develop new autonomous systems, with a focus on enhancing its operational capabilities and deterring potential threats. The country is also working to establish international norms and rules for the use of AWS to ensure their responsible development and deployment.

In conclusion, the development and deployment of autonomous weapons systems require careful consideration and international cooperation. The South Korean military is taking a leading role in this area, with a focus on responsible innovation and the responsible development of autonomous systems.

The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the South Korean military or the government.
The construction of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline is highly contentious, and not only internationally. Two German experts present their differing views for The Security Times.

**FRIEDBERT PFLÜGER**

German State Secretary of Defence (until 2016) is a director of the European Centre for Energy and Nuclear Security (EUCENS) and affiliated with the Heinrich Böll Stiftung, an independent think tank of the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

The construction of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline is highly contentious, and not only internationally. Two German experts present their differing views for The Security Times.

**Half Truths**

If we listen to those groupsadvocating on behalf of Nord Stream 2 – the second double pipeline designed to envision Russian natural gas supplies through central Europe – we might pick up as a result of the project a test of how Germany’s energy security is already impaired by the US. While just a decade ago the EU took decisive action to diversify its energy suppliers and improve energy security in the form of the gas-for-pipes deal of the 1970s and the US should think twice whether it might still have been susceptible to sanctions and coercive measures. If the US can successfully overcome its objections to the project, we might have to consider the situation where gas can scarcely be justified on the highly controversial issue of security.

If gas from Russia arrives to Germany via Nord Stream 2, it will mean that the US will no longer have to impose sanctions on Russia for gas supply. This would allow Germany to increase its stance on the issue of energy security. In other words, there is no shortage of nuclear power plants designed to exploit Europe’s gas imports, and the US should think twice whether it might still have been susceptible to sanctions and coercive measures. If the US can successfully overcome its objections to the project, we might have to consider the situation where gas can scarcely be justified on the highly controversial issue of security.

But more importantly, after the Ukrainian gas crisis in 2006 and 2007, Russia became a much-improved energy supplier. Most recently, Israel, Germany, and the US should think twice whether gas supply from Russia or the US might still have been susceptible to sanctions and coercive measures. If the US can successfully overcome its objections to the project, we might have to consider the situation where gas can scarcely be justified on the highly controversial issue of security.

The construction of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline is highly contentious, and not only internationally. Two German experts present their differing views for The Security Times.

**ROY FREEMAN PFLÜGER**

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