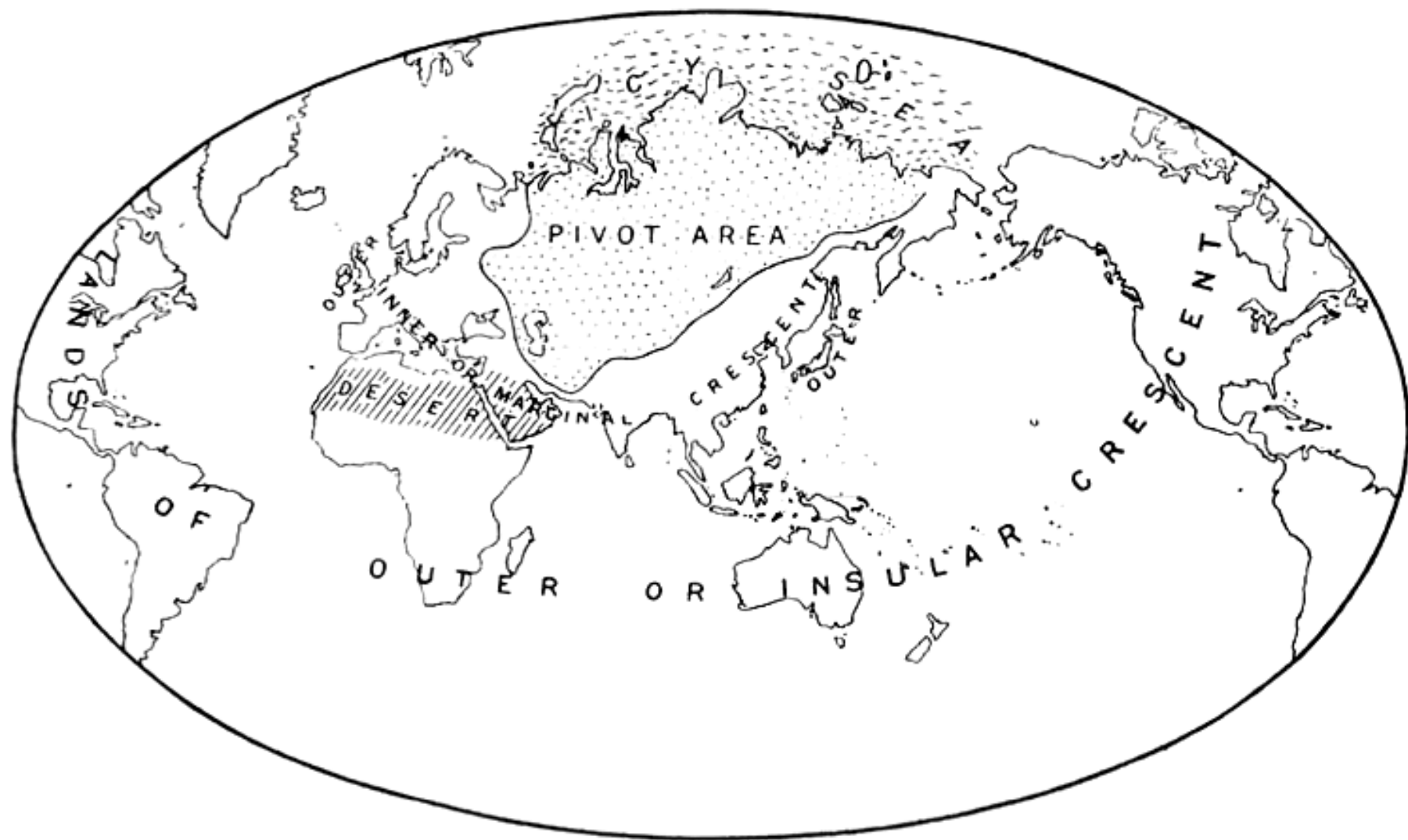
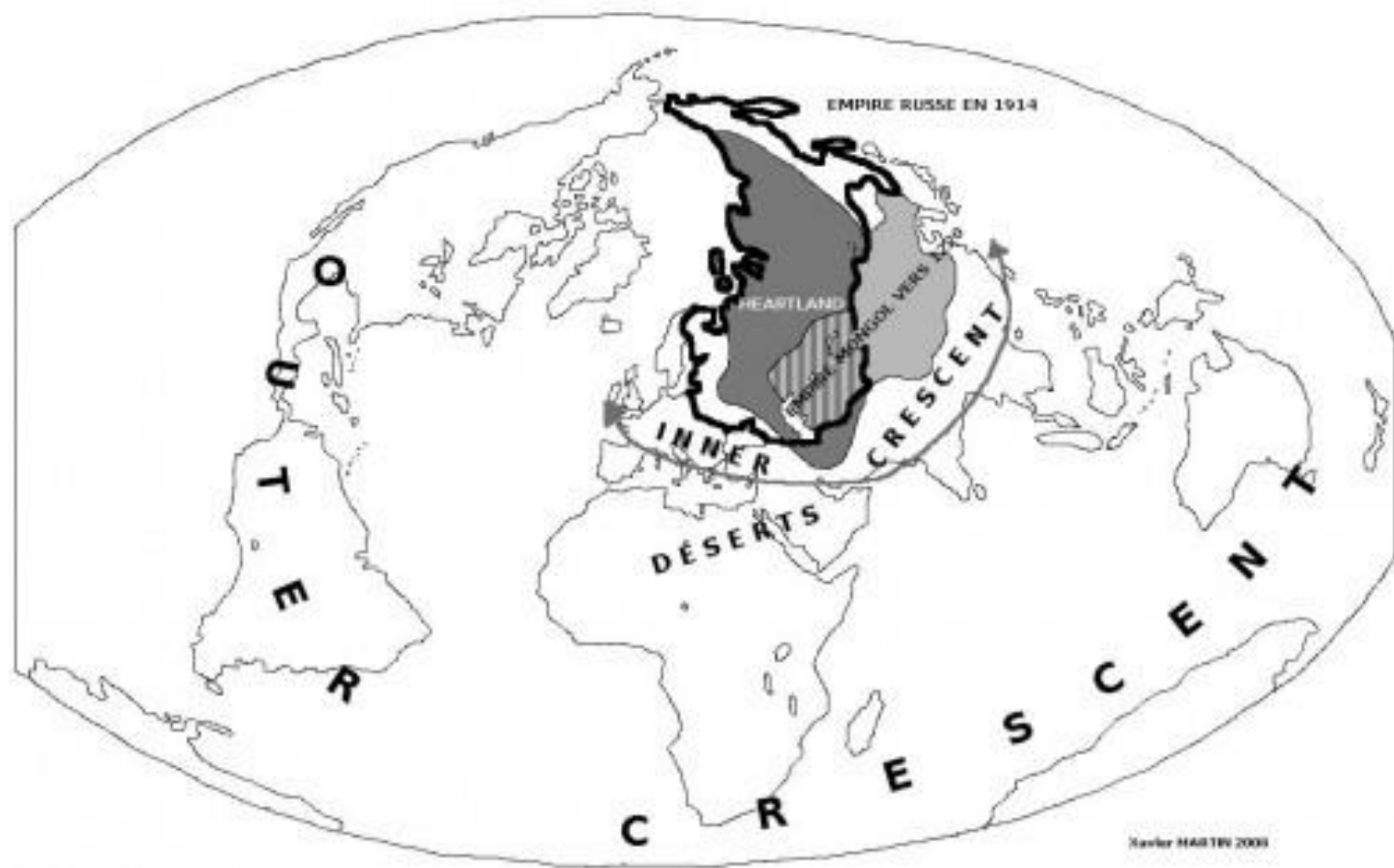

What is Geopolitics ?

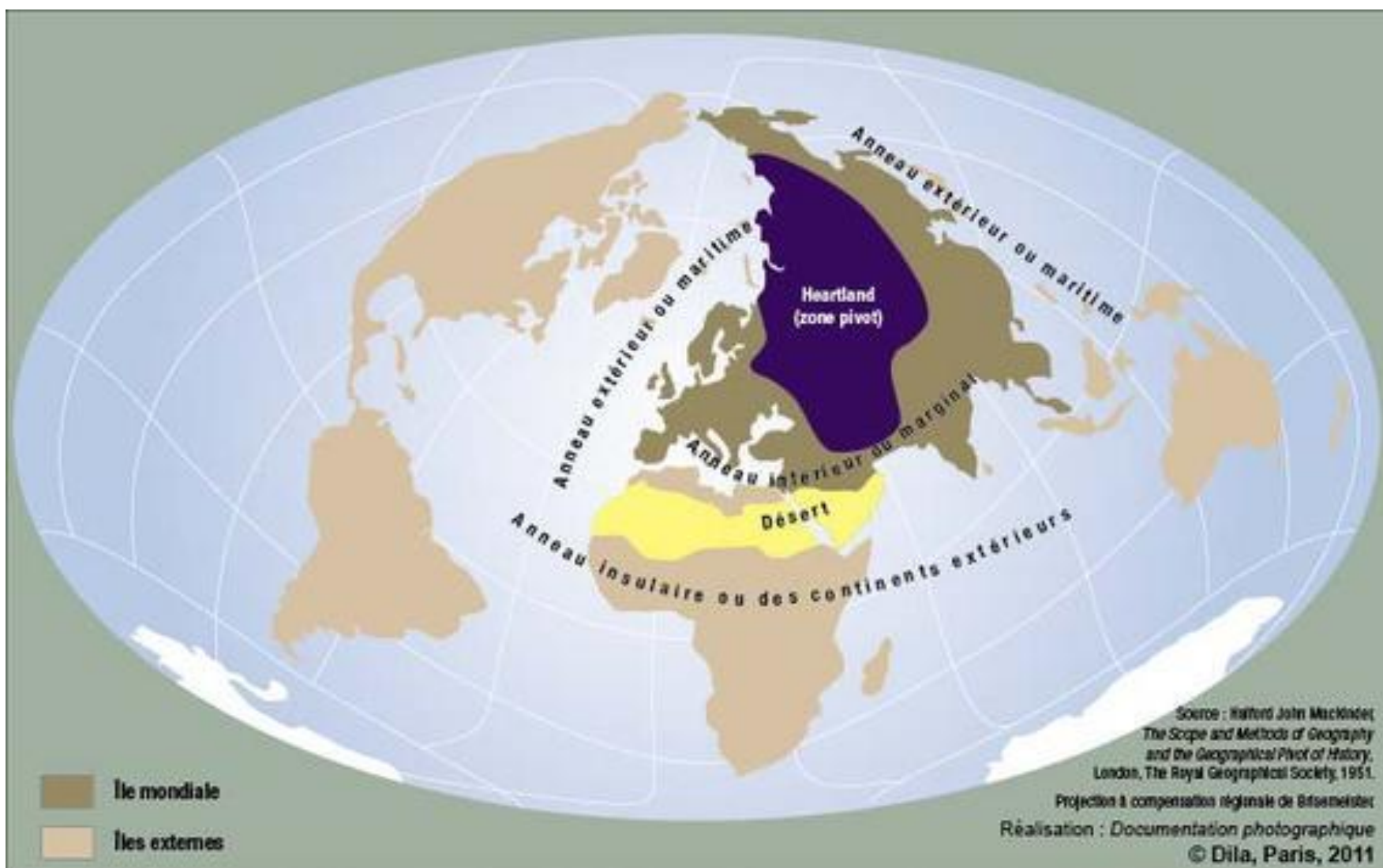
Halford Mackinder

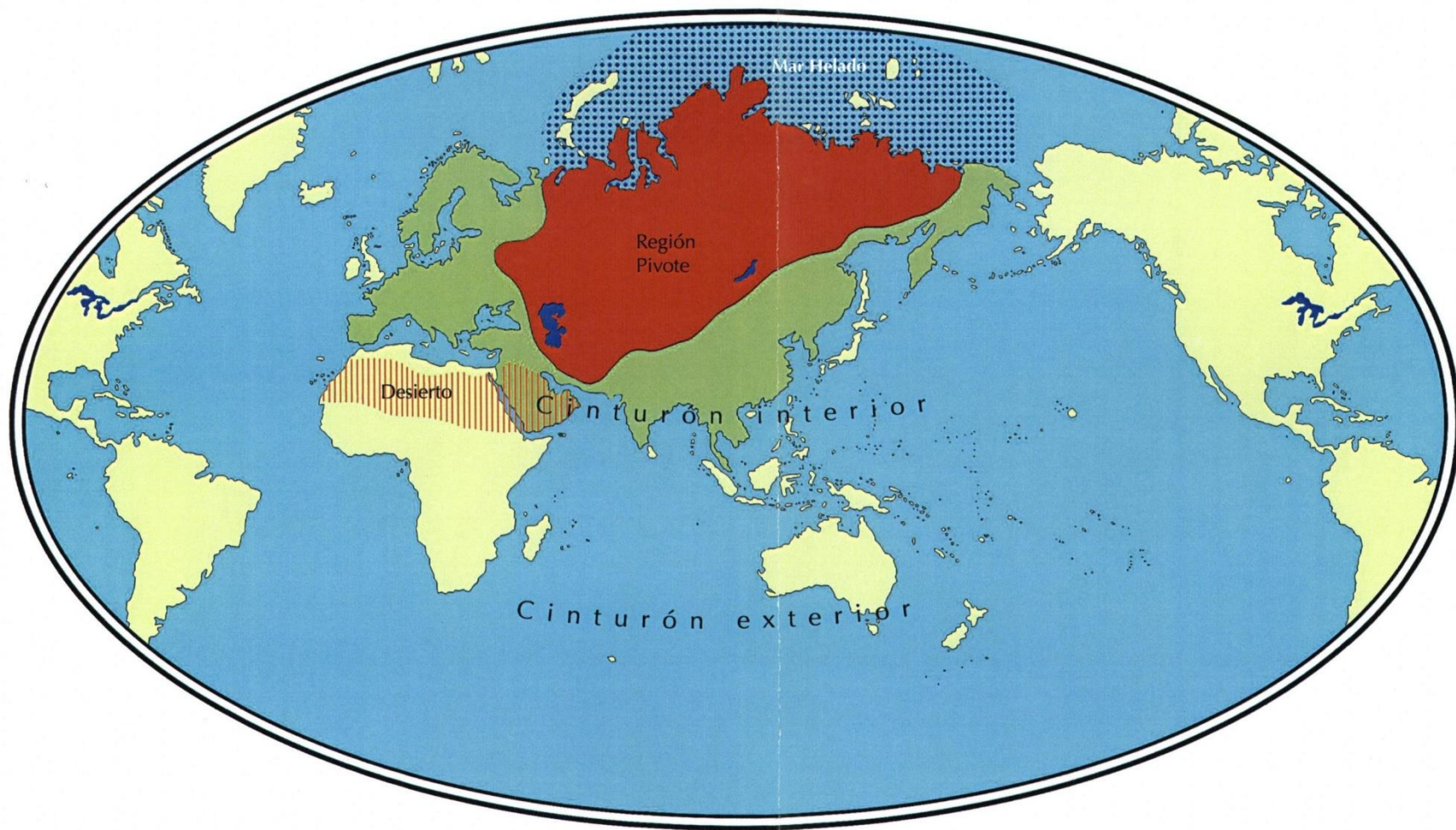
Nicholas J. Spykman

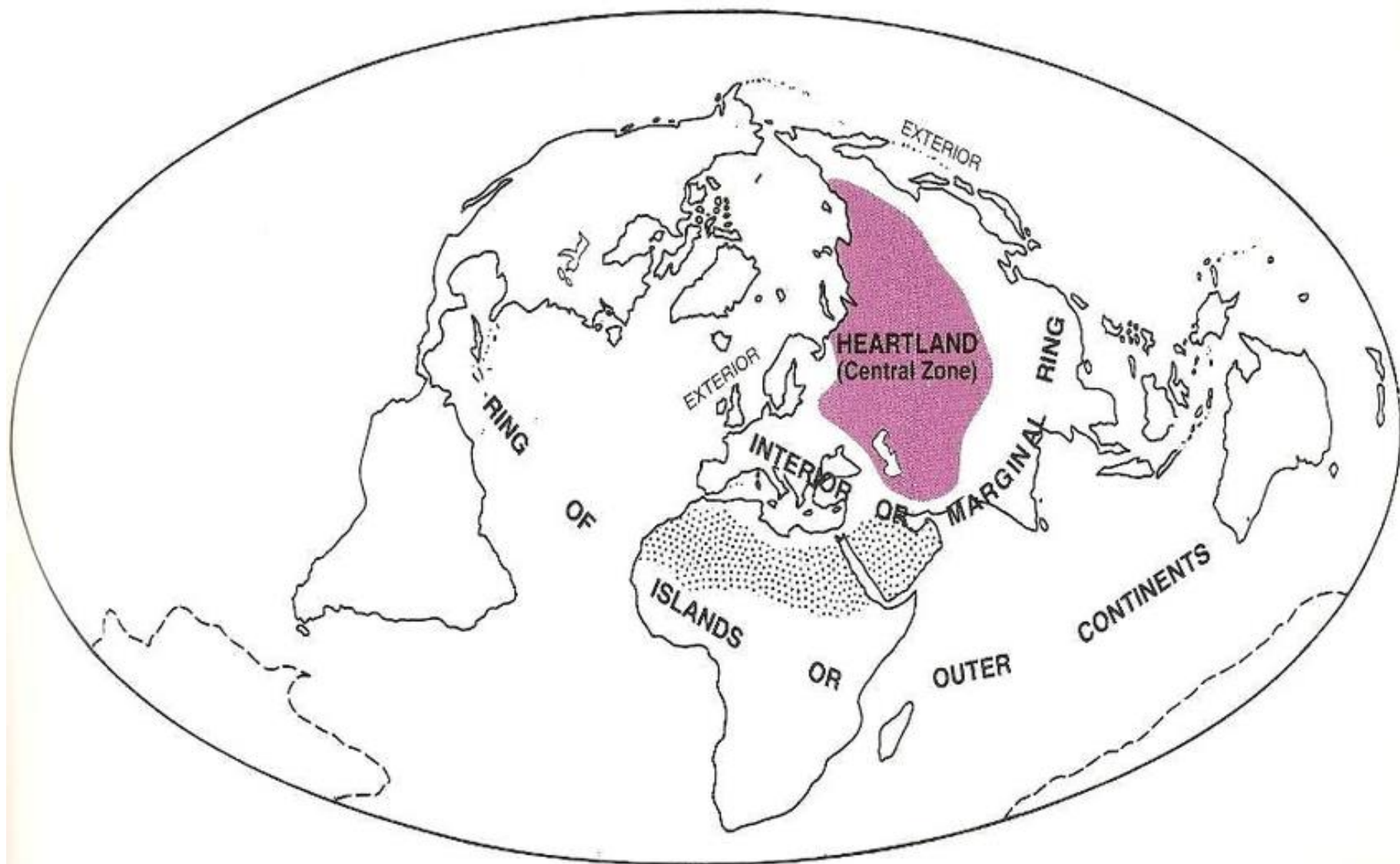
Heartland Theory

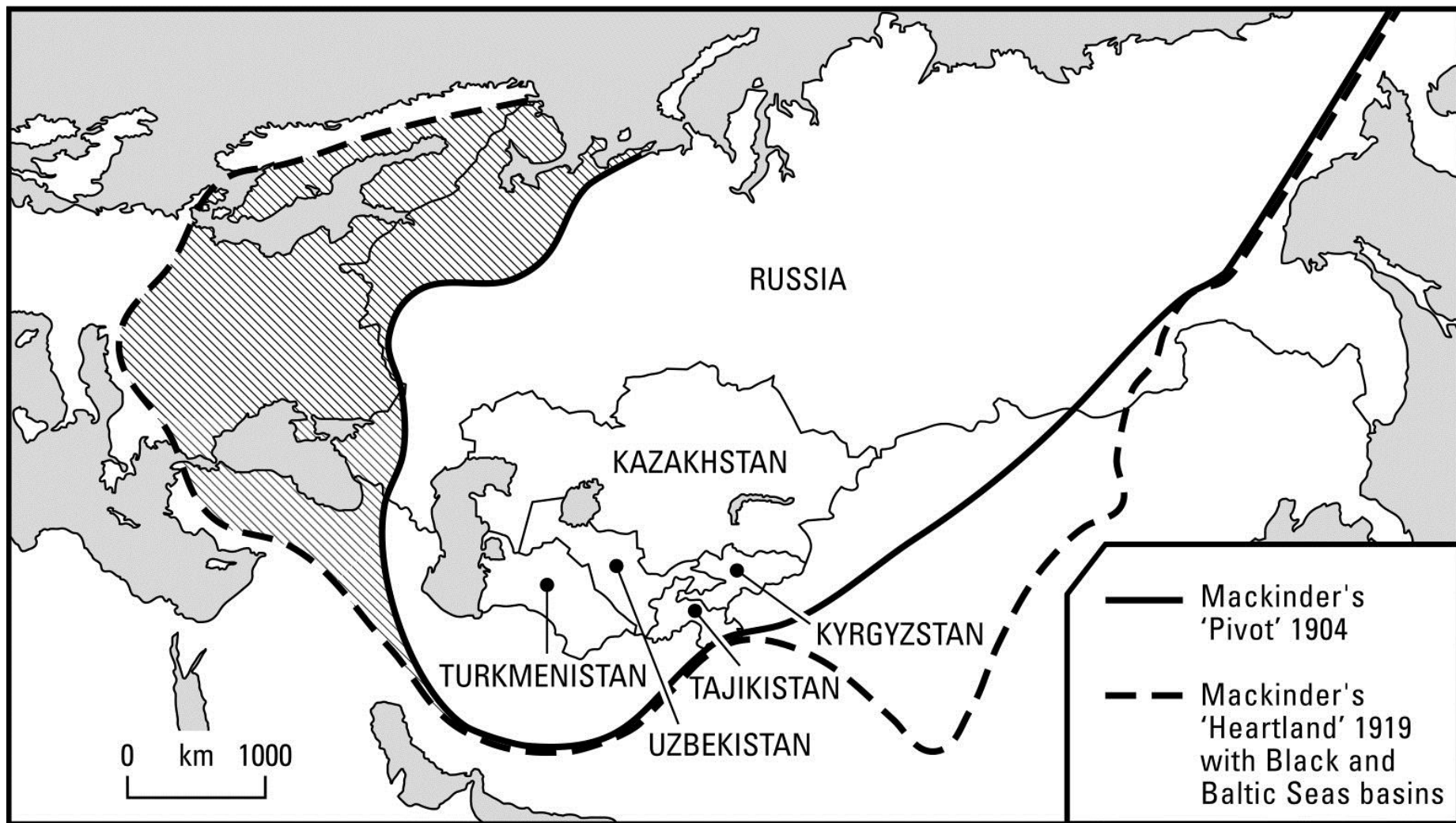




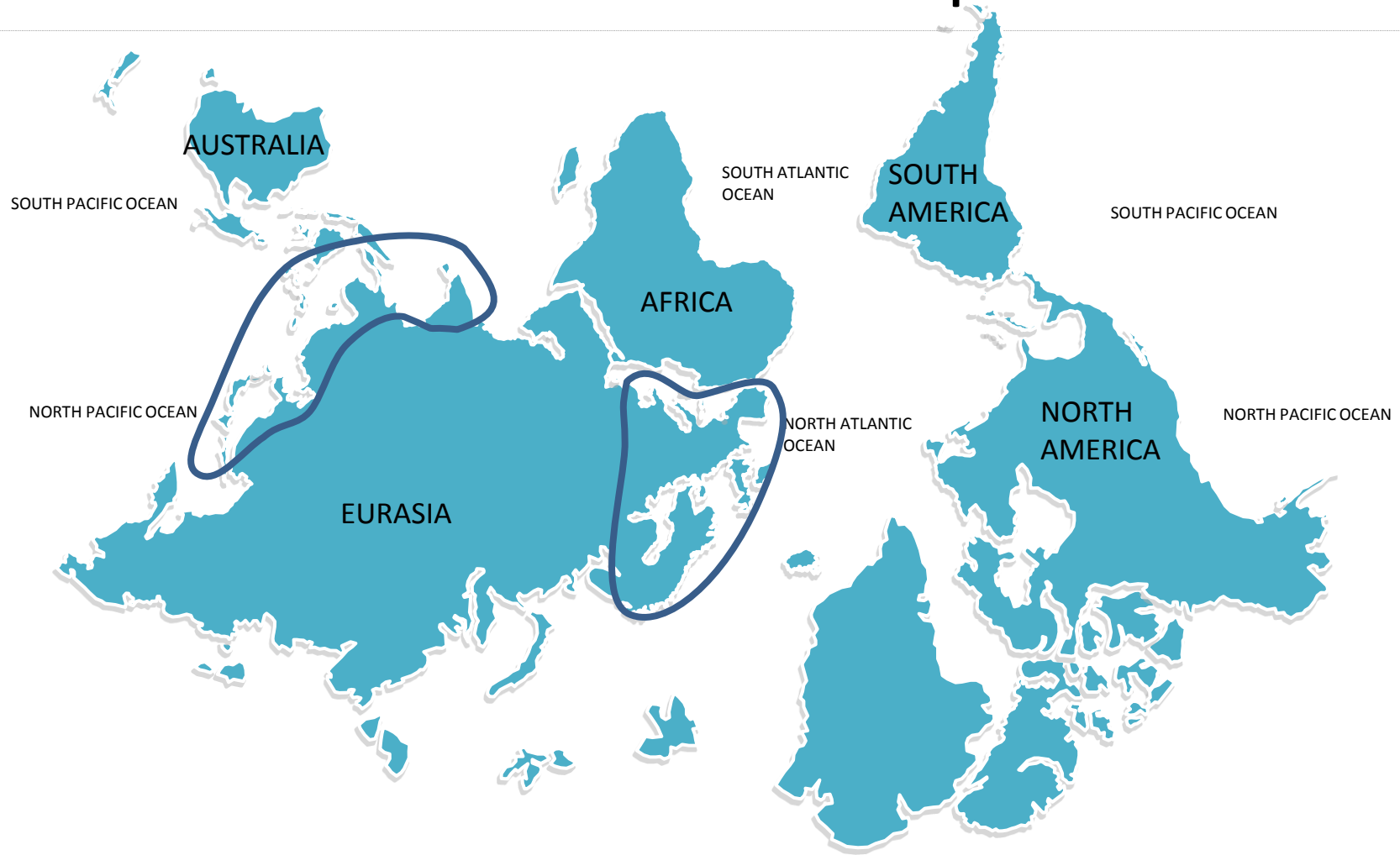






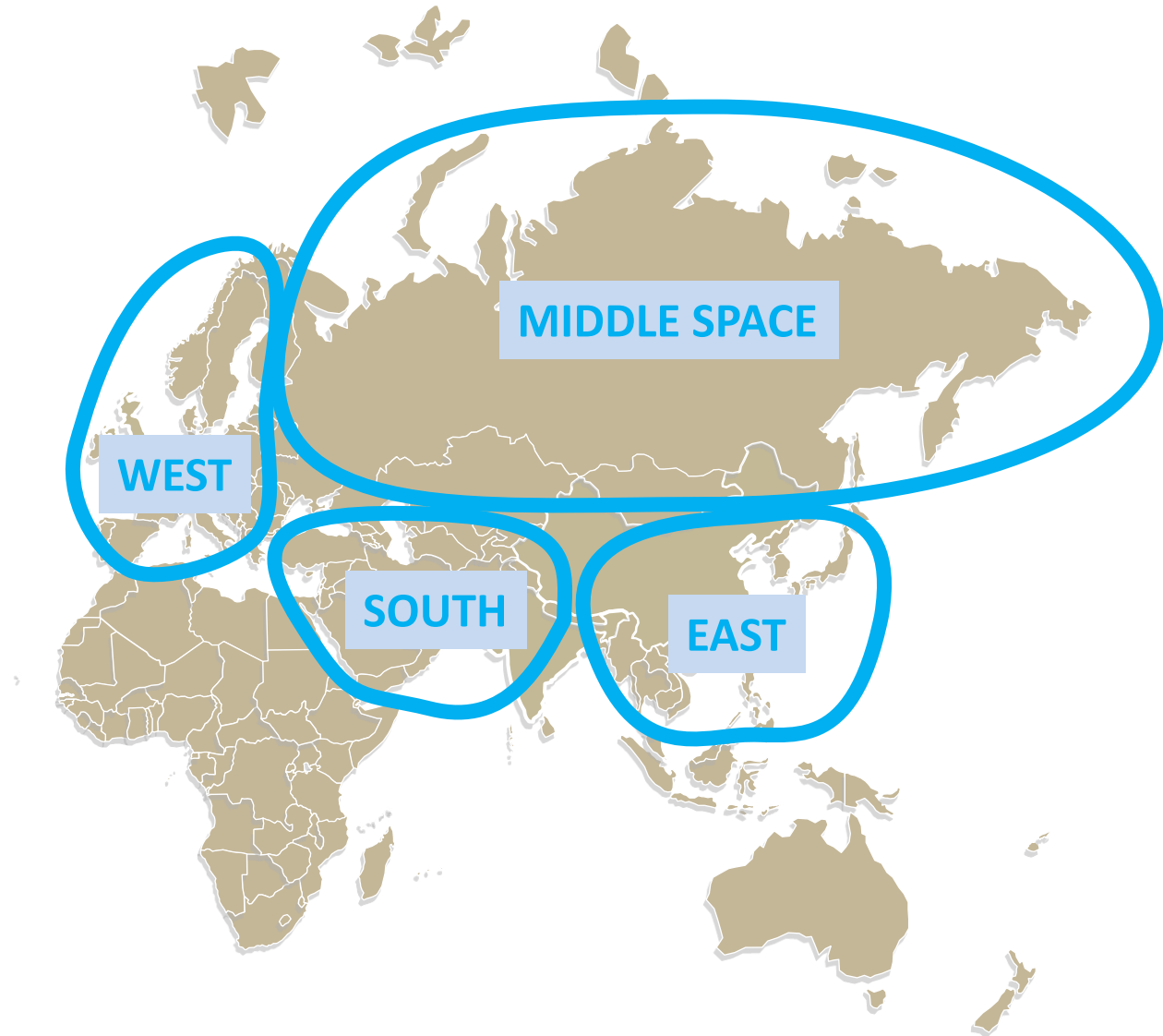


The World's Geopolitically Central Continent and it's Vital Peripheries



Map inverted from traditional perspective for visual effect

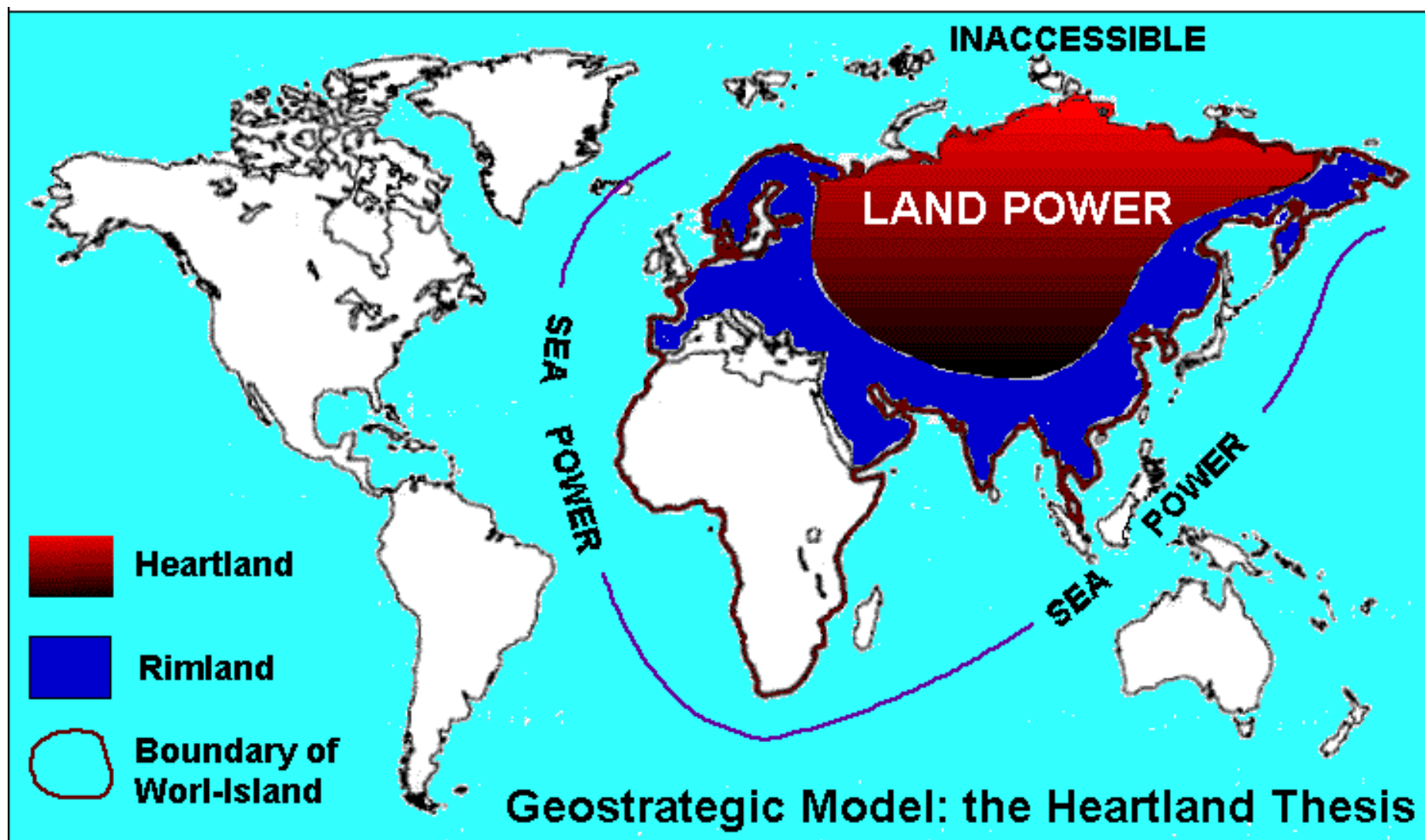
The Eurasian Chessboard

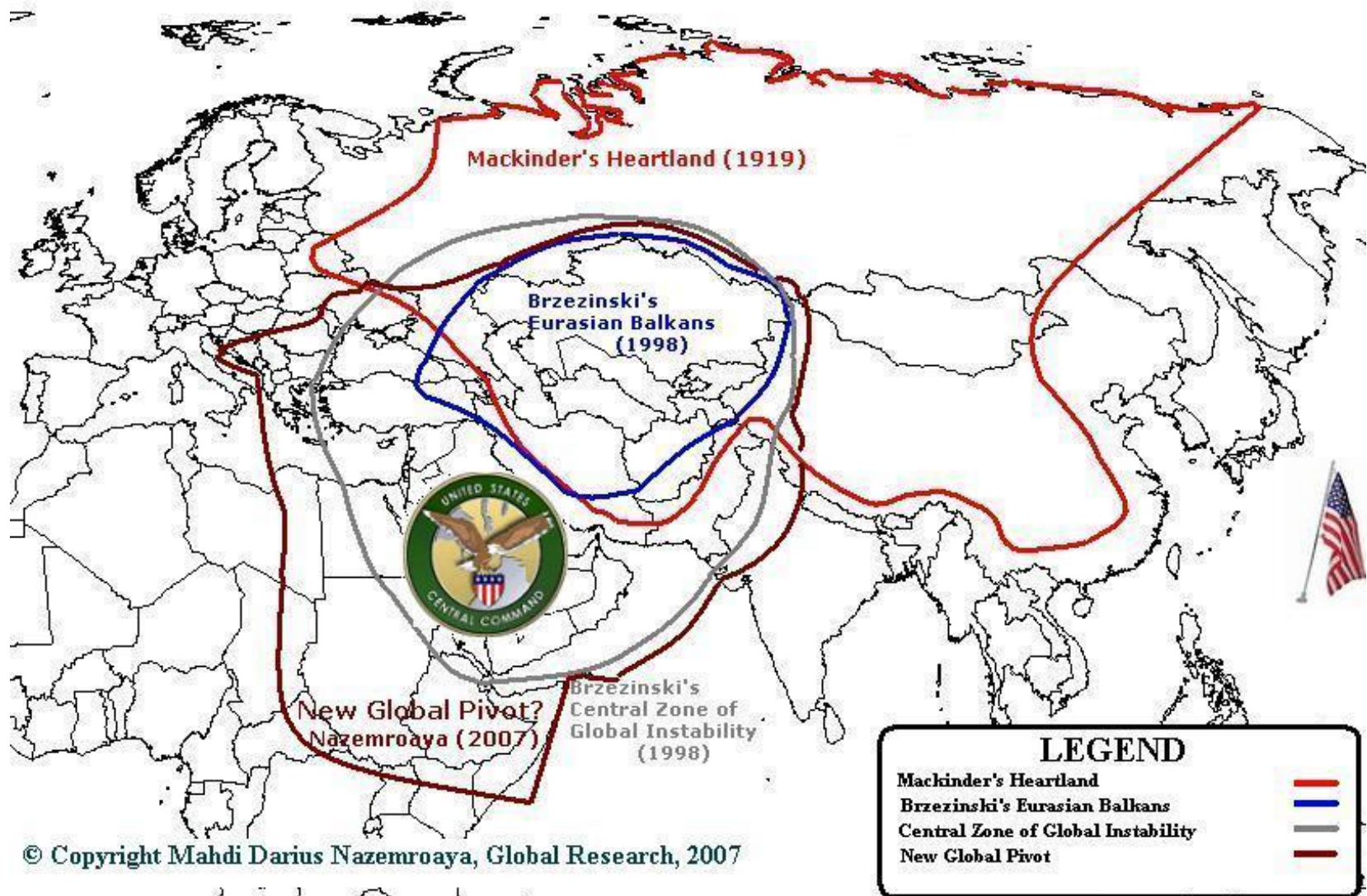


THE WORLD ISLAND

HEARTLAND



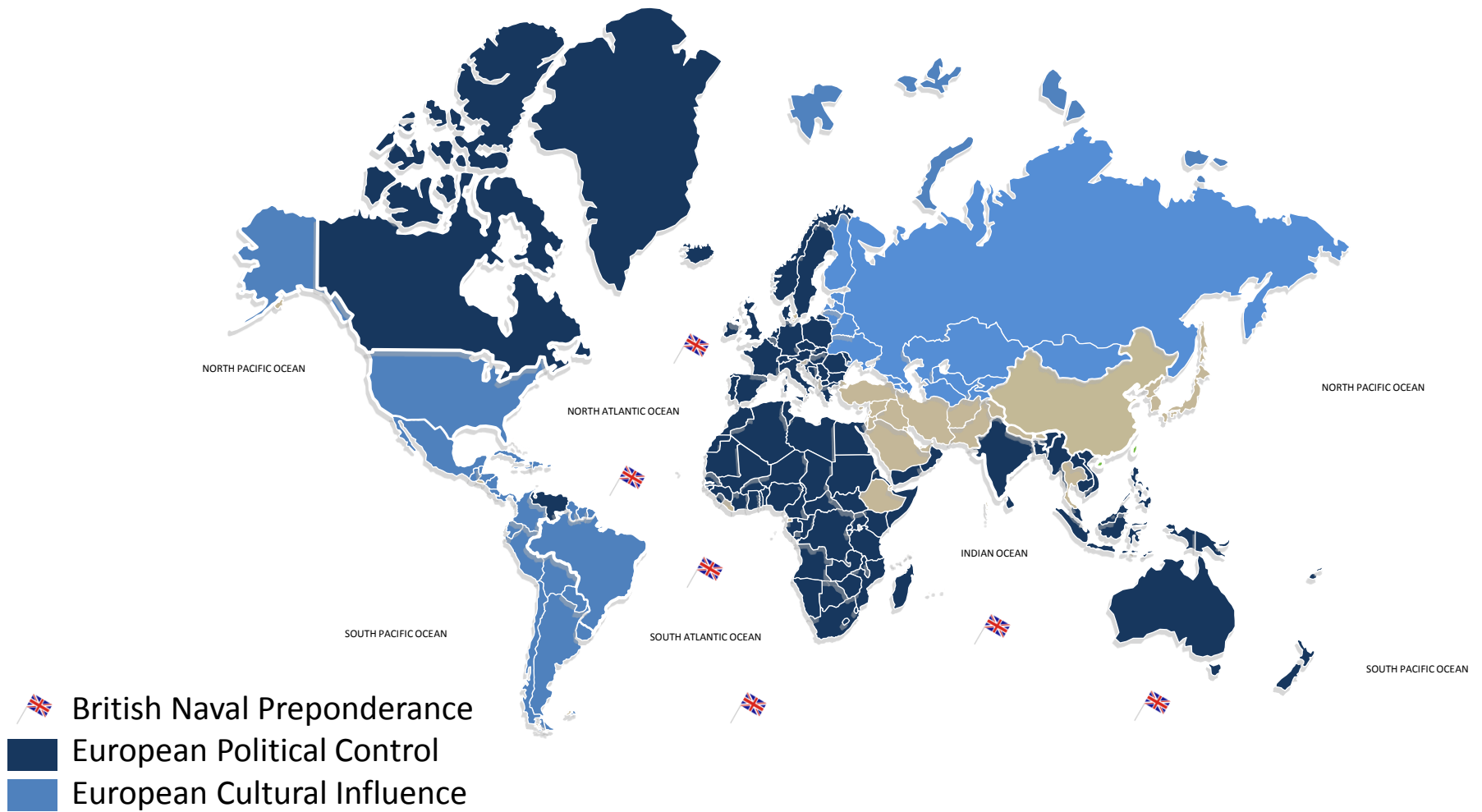




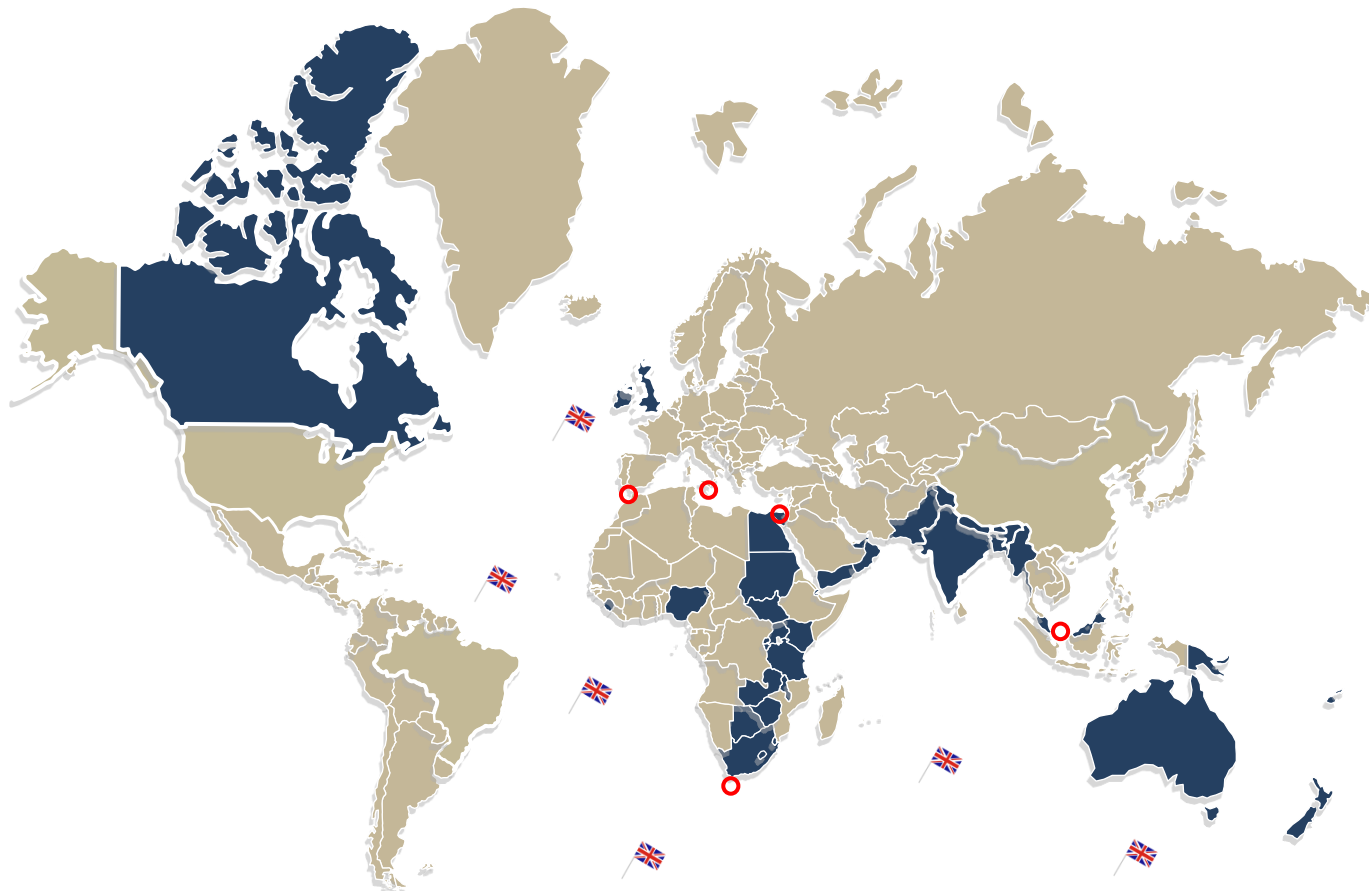
Global Supremacy

Great Britain's politics of the last centuries

European Global Supremacy 1900



British paramountcy 1860-1914



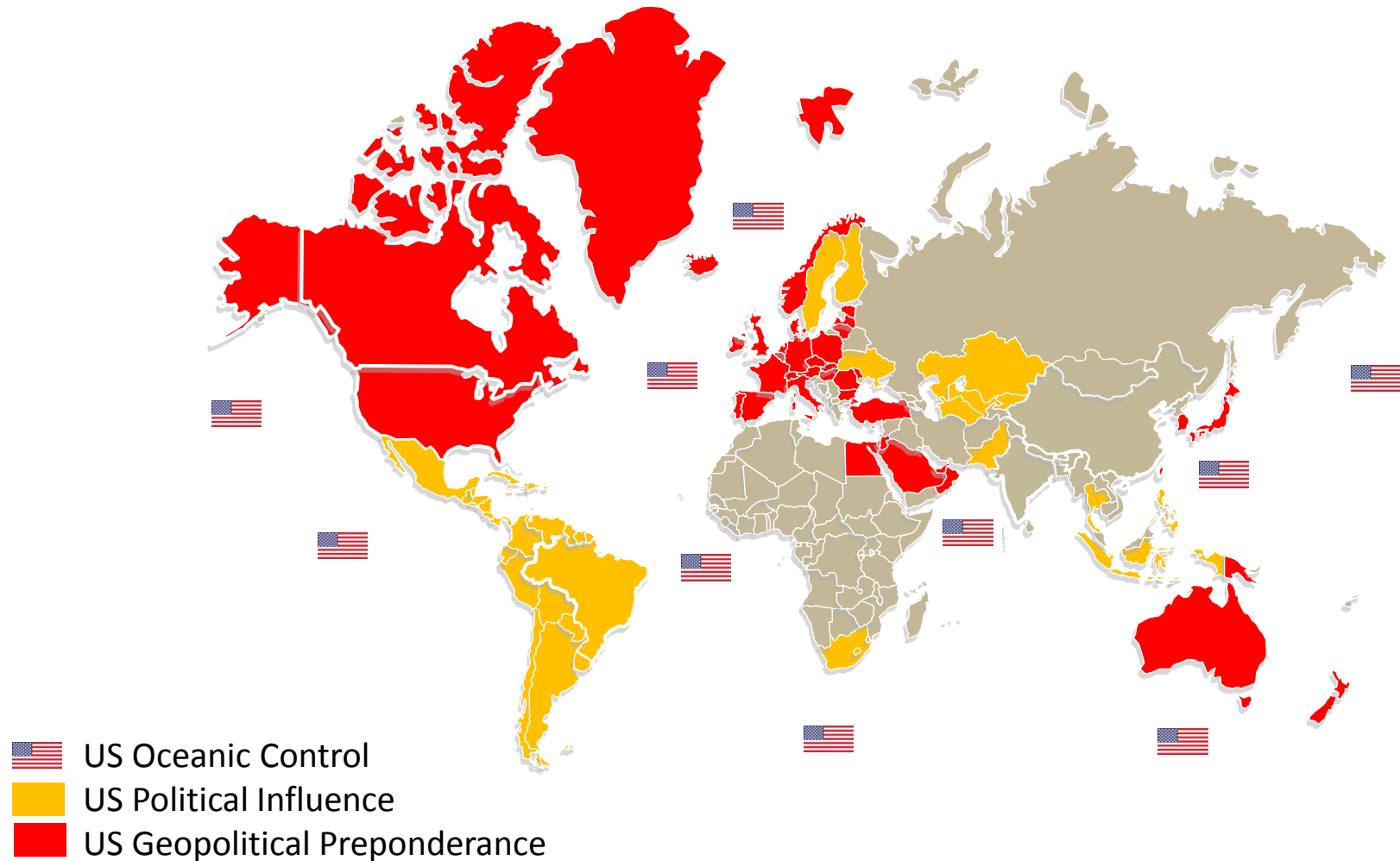
○ British Controlled Oceanic Choke Points

🇬🇧 British Naval Preponderance

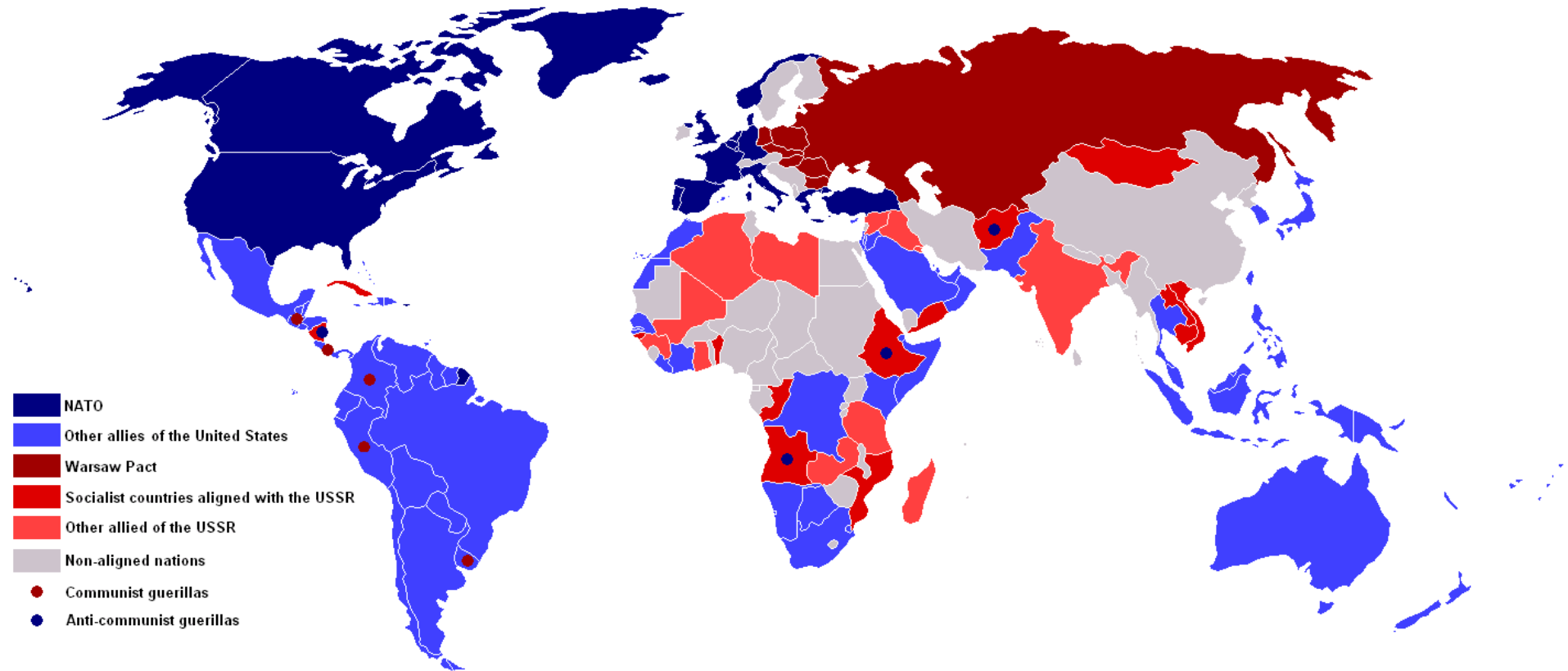
■ British Controlled Territory

America's politics after 1945

American Global Supremacy

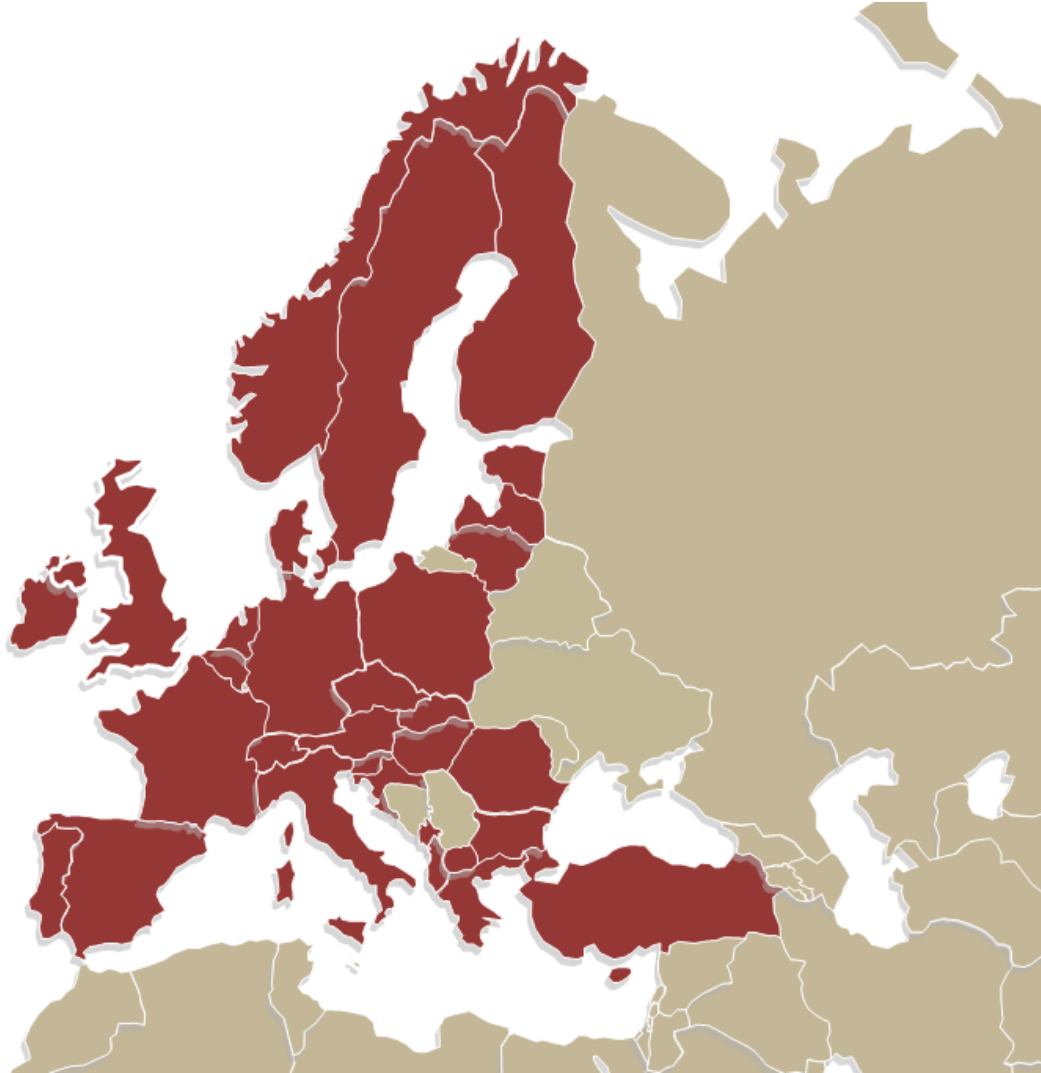


American Global Supremacy



The special case of europe

Is This Really “Europe”?



EU and NATO members combined

THE POLISH FUNNEL AND EASTERN EUROPE



France's and Germany's Geopolitical Orbits of Special Interest



-  German orbit of special interest
-  French orbit of special interest

Beyond 2010: The critical core of Europe's security

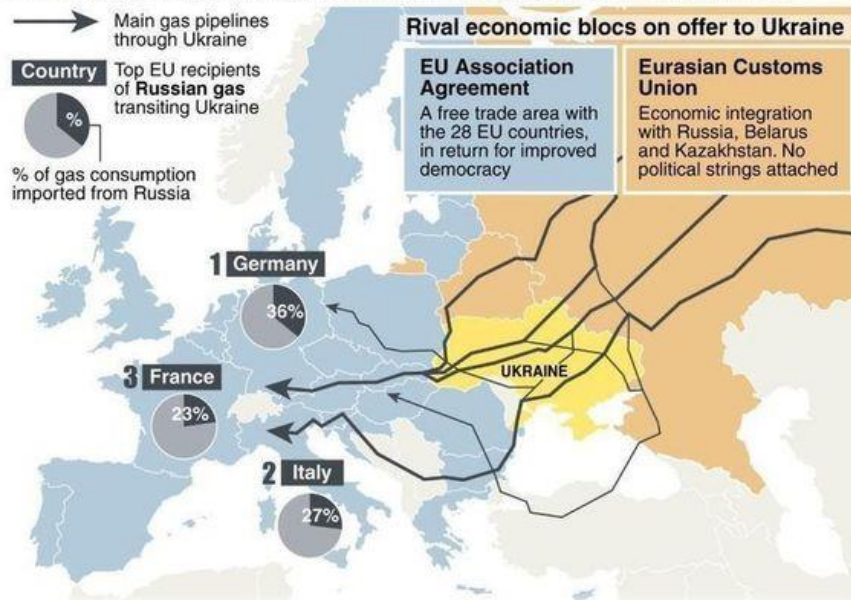




The case of ukraine

Ukraine torn between East and West

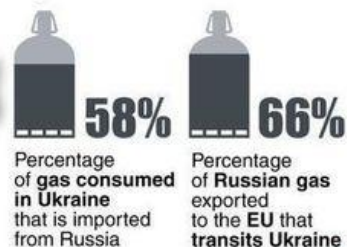
Moscow slashes the price it charges Ukraine for Russian gas, will invest in Ukrainian bonds



Ukraine's political and cultural split



Gas is key to the Russia-EU tug of war over Ukraine



Sources: Chatham House, CSIS, Inogate, IEA

AFP

Protesters seize a number of government administration buildings in Lviv.

Tuesday night, government Security forces storm the Kiev protest camp in Independence Square. At least 26 people, including police officers are killed and about 800 injured in the day's fighting.



Territories annexed to Ukraine...



Expansion of Europe / US influence at the cost of Russia and China

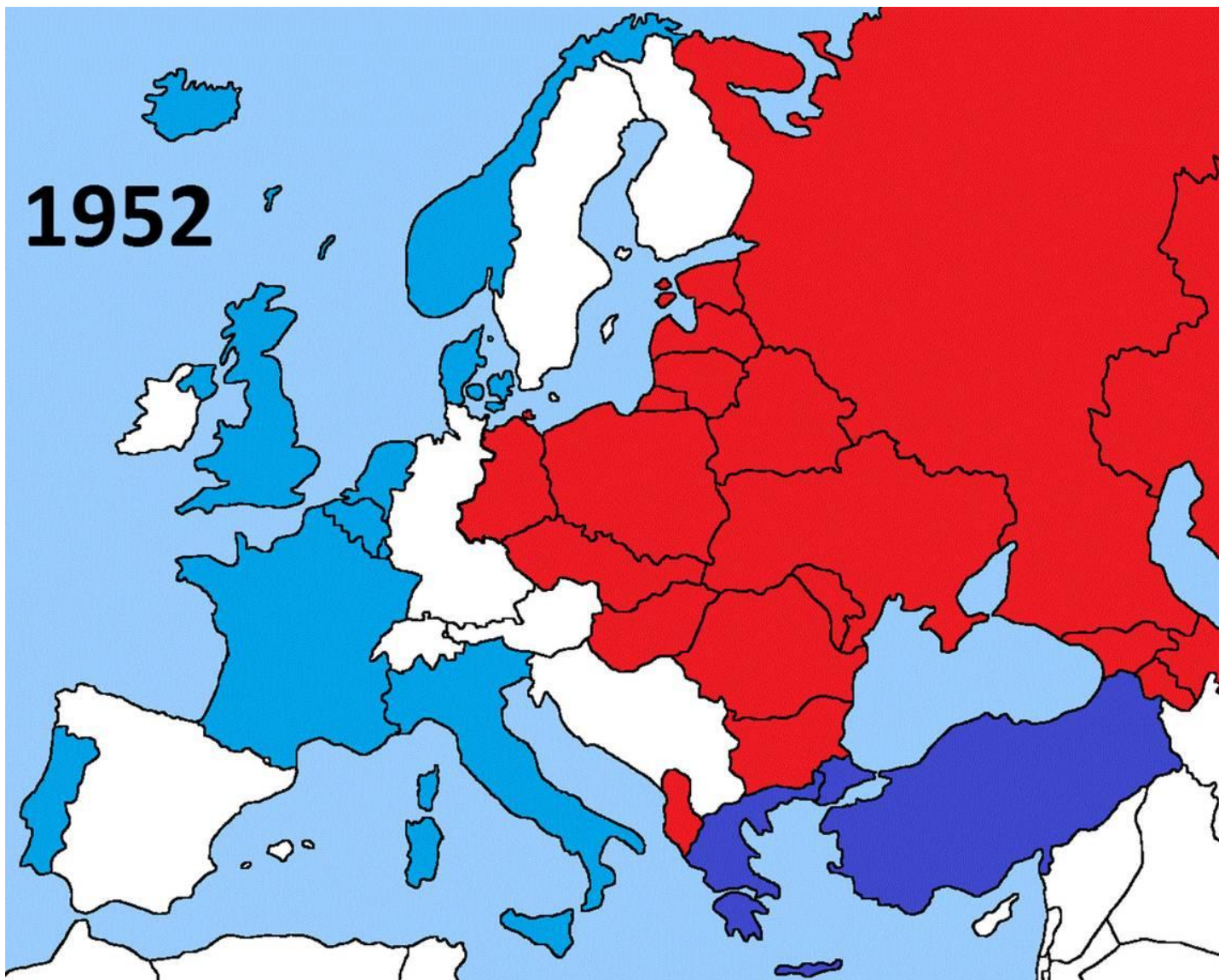
Containment policy in europe

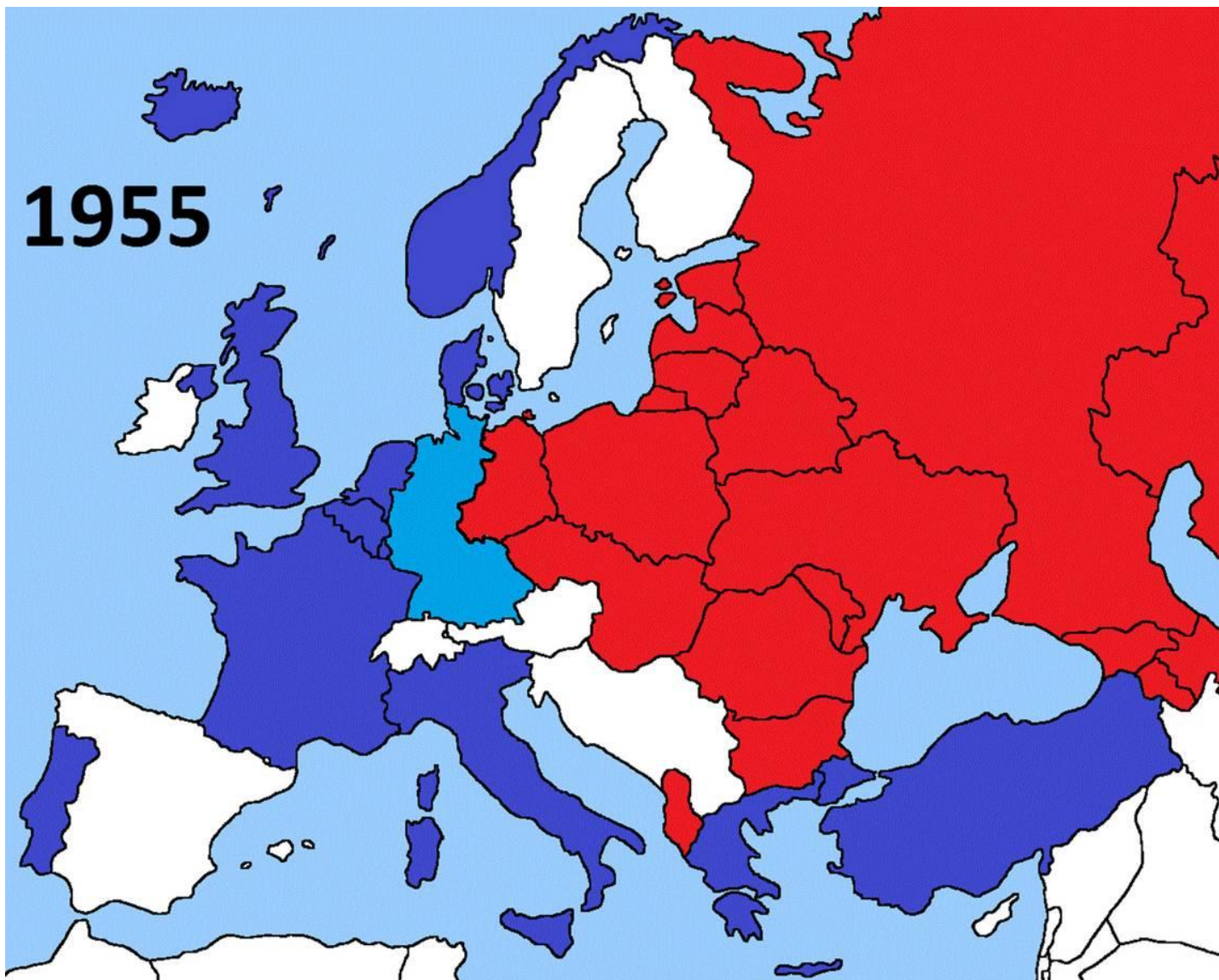
Loss of Ideological Control and Imperial Retrenchment

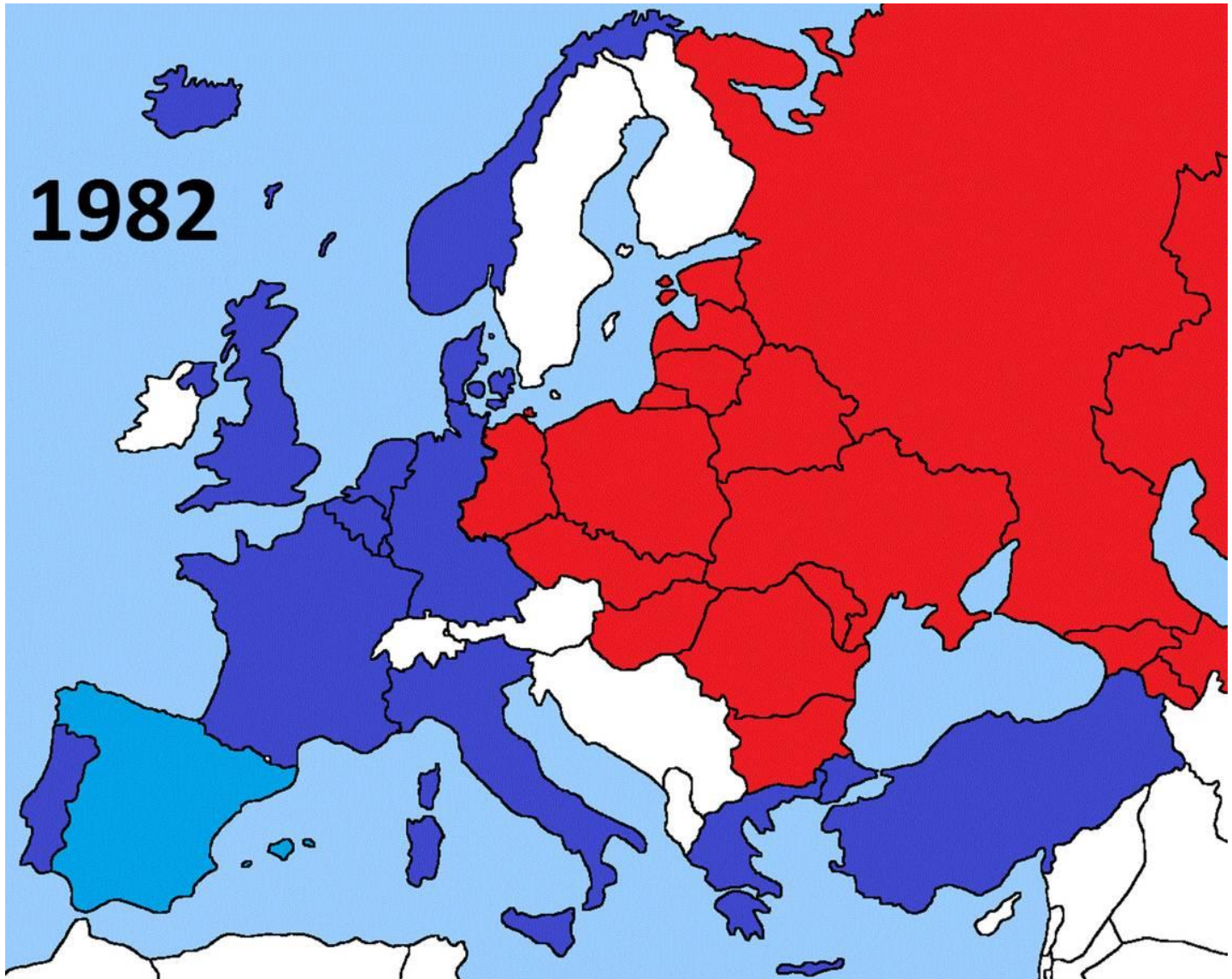


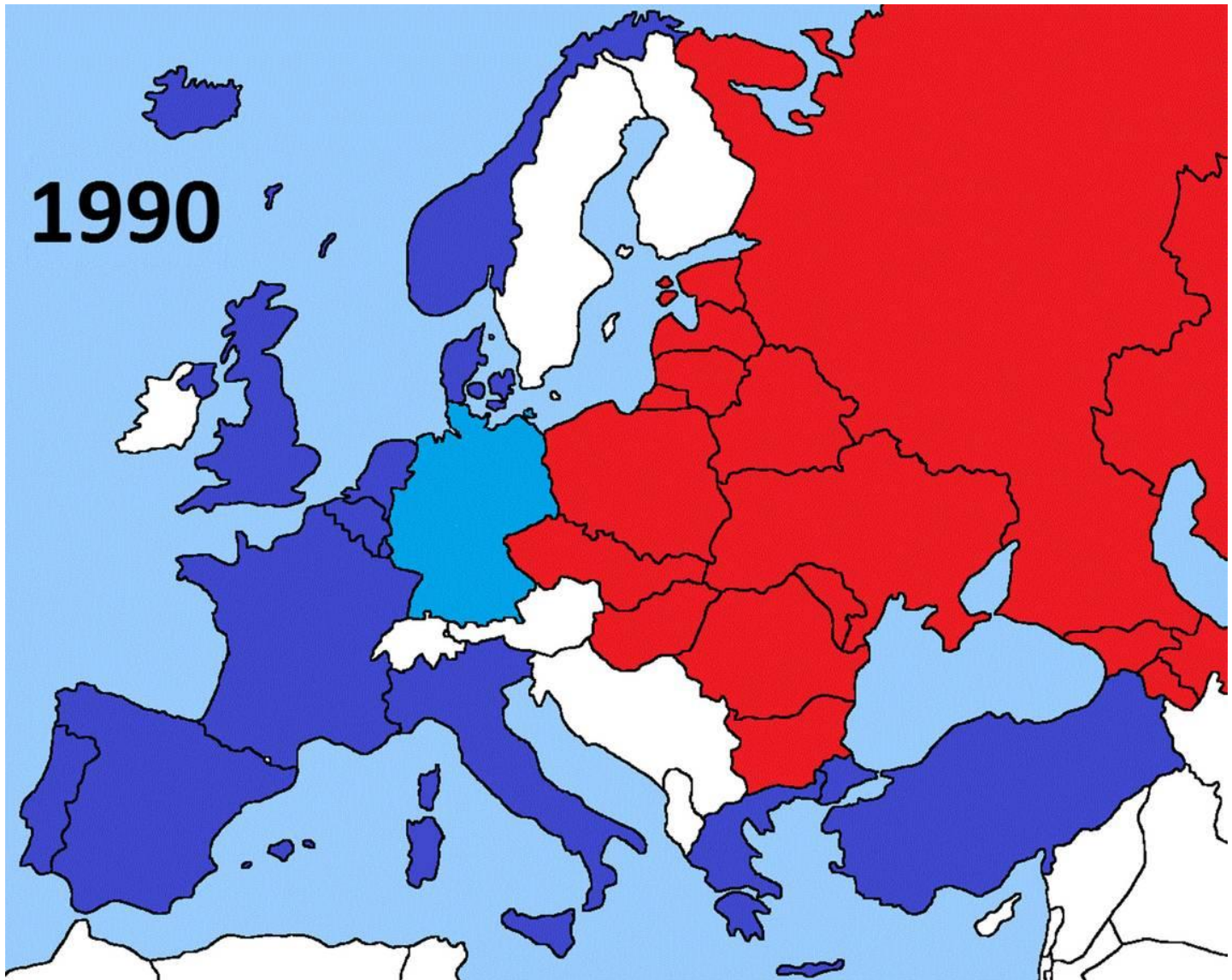
- Loss of Ideological Control
- Loss of Territorial Possessions

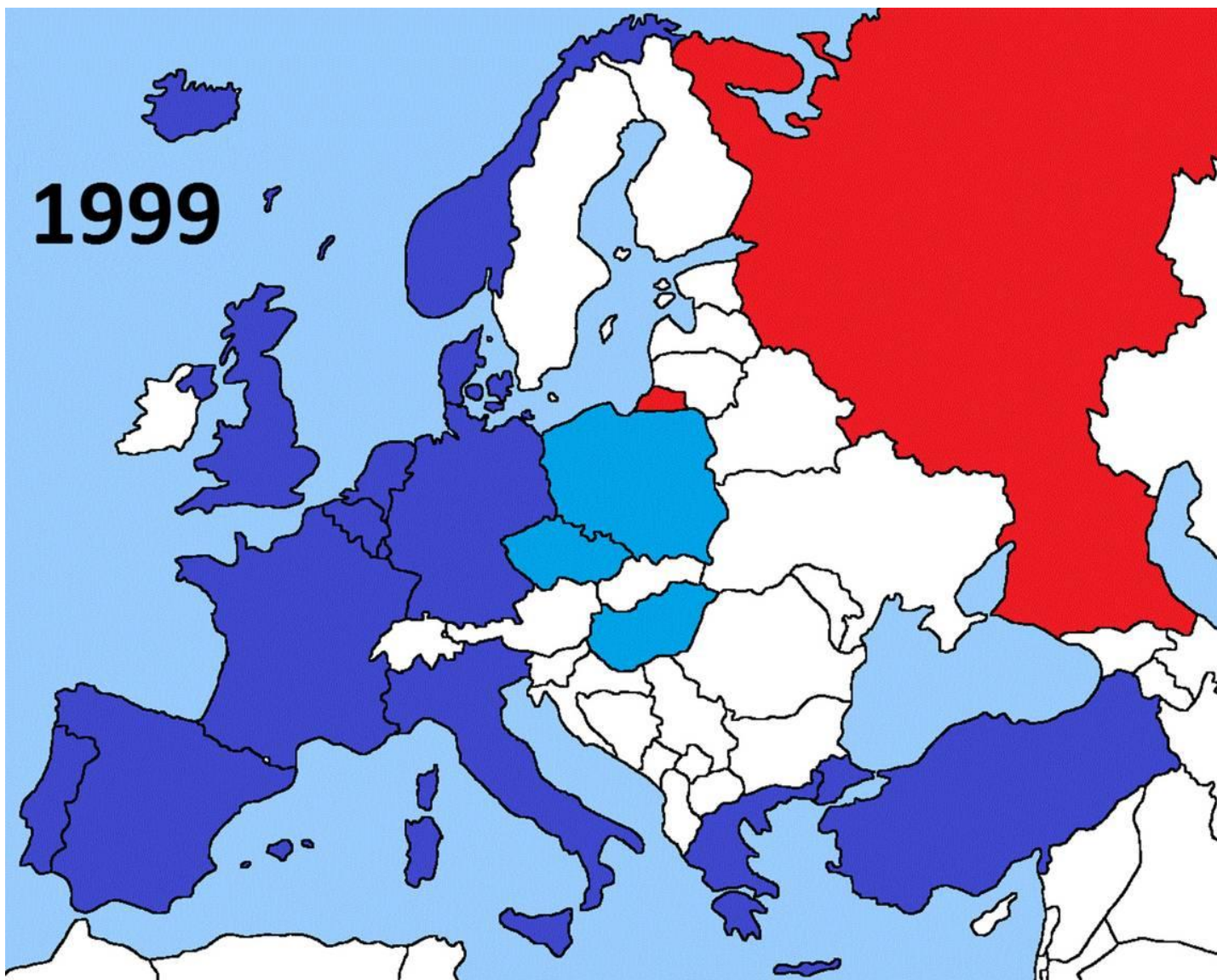


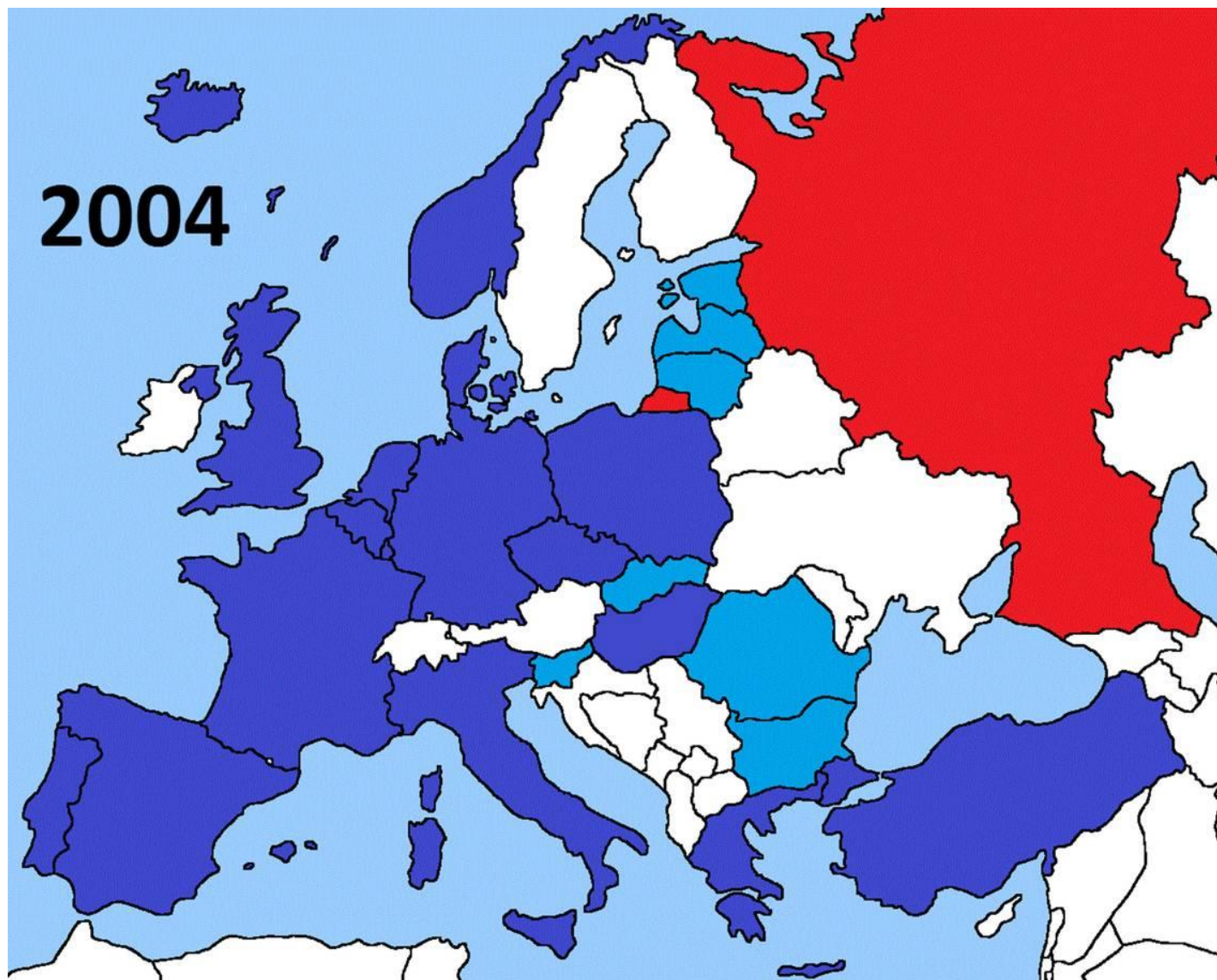


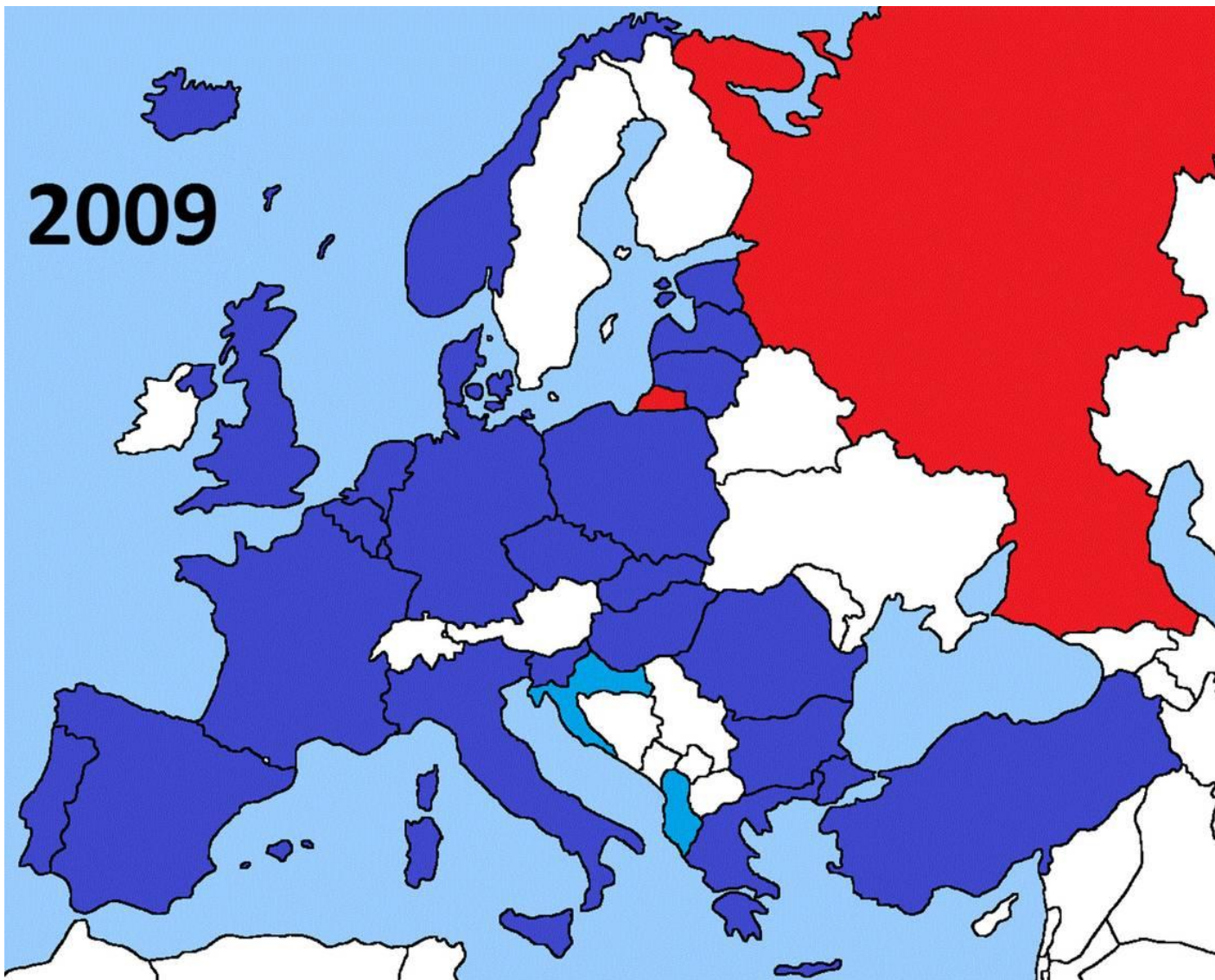


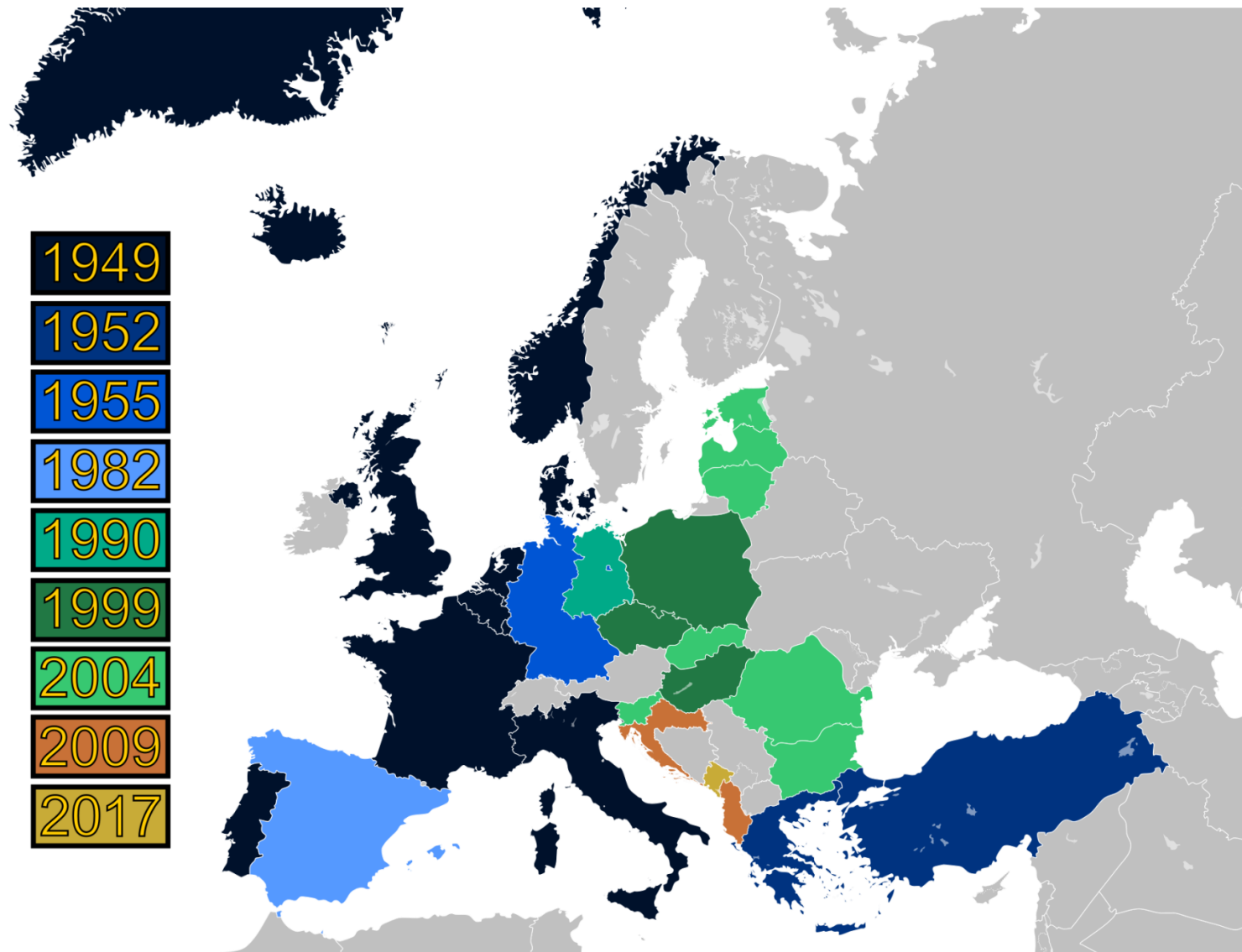










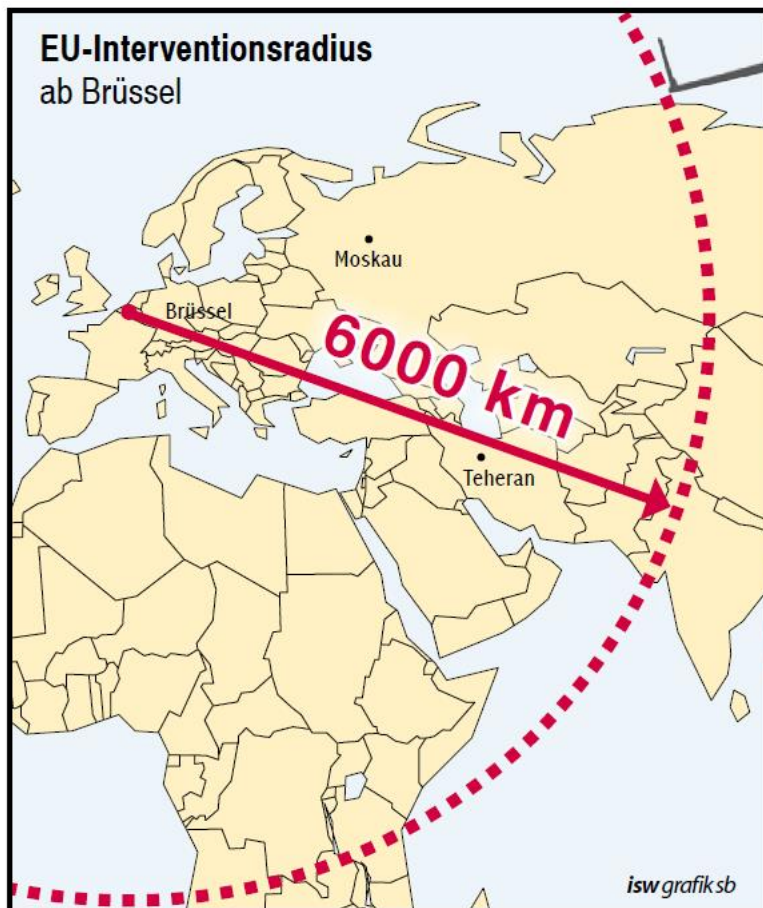


RUSSIA'S SHRINKING SPHERE

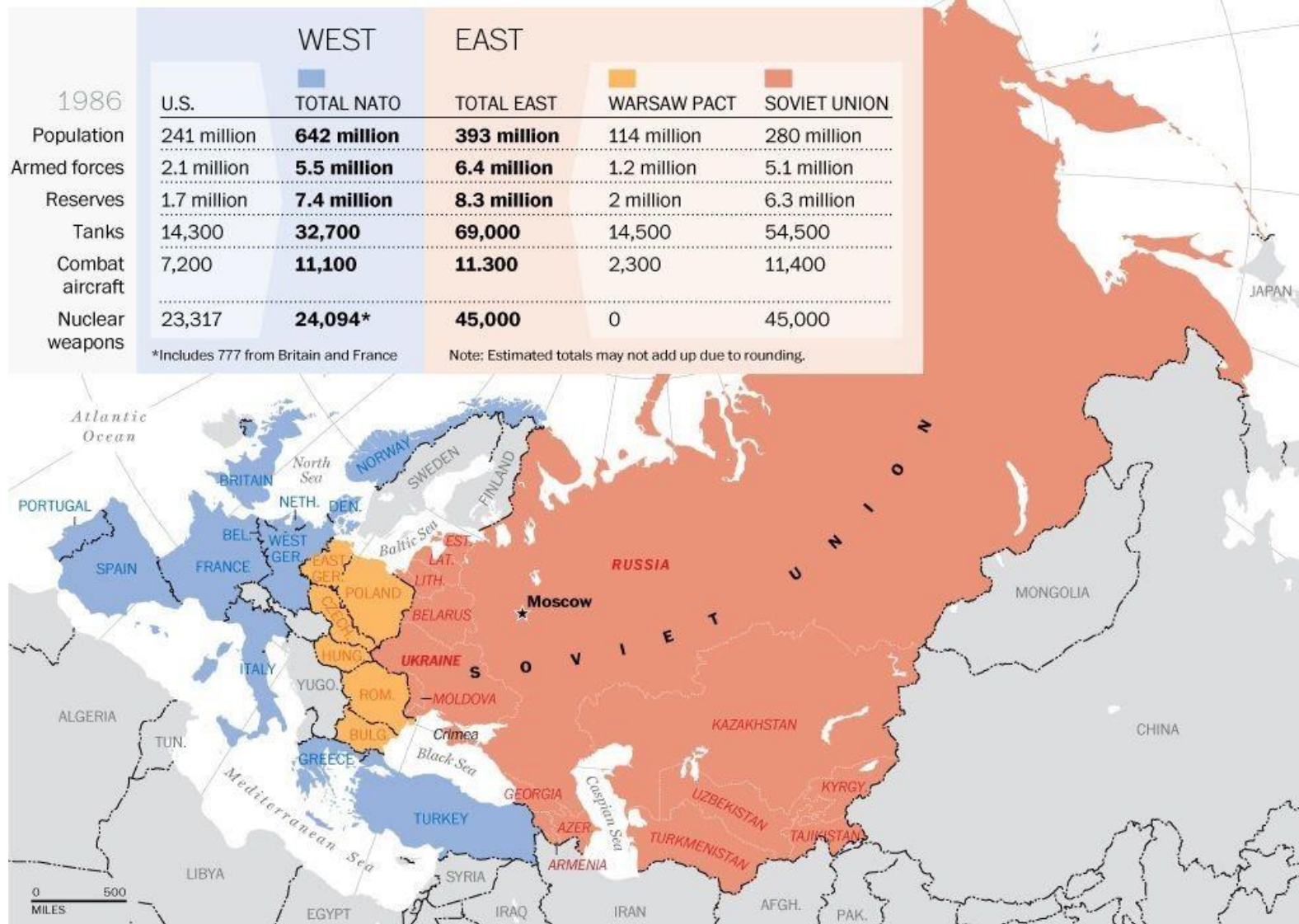


RUSSIA 25 YEARS AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION





Military strength



Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia's conventional forces are only a shadow of their former might, but their nuclear arsenal is still the largest in the world.



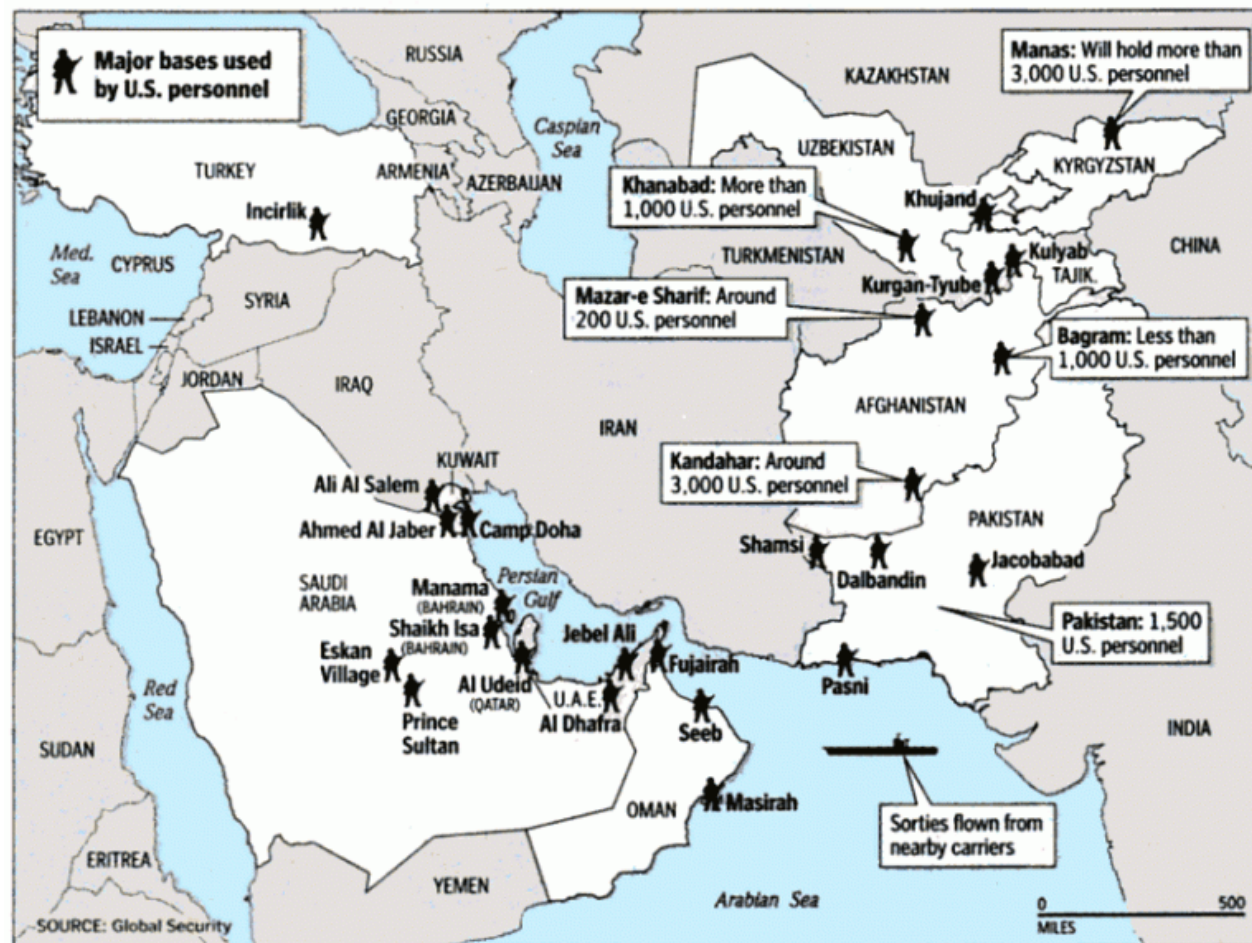
Global Containment policy

Die wichtigsten US-Militärstützpunkte und Länder mit US-Militärpräsenz



U.S. Deployments

While U.S. military strikes have tapered off in Afghanistan, a large military presence remains in the region. All told, there are more than 50,000 U.S. military personnel on ships and bases nearby.



U.S. Bases Near Russia

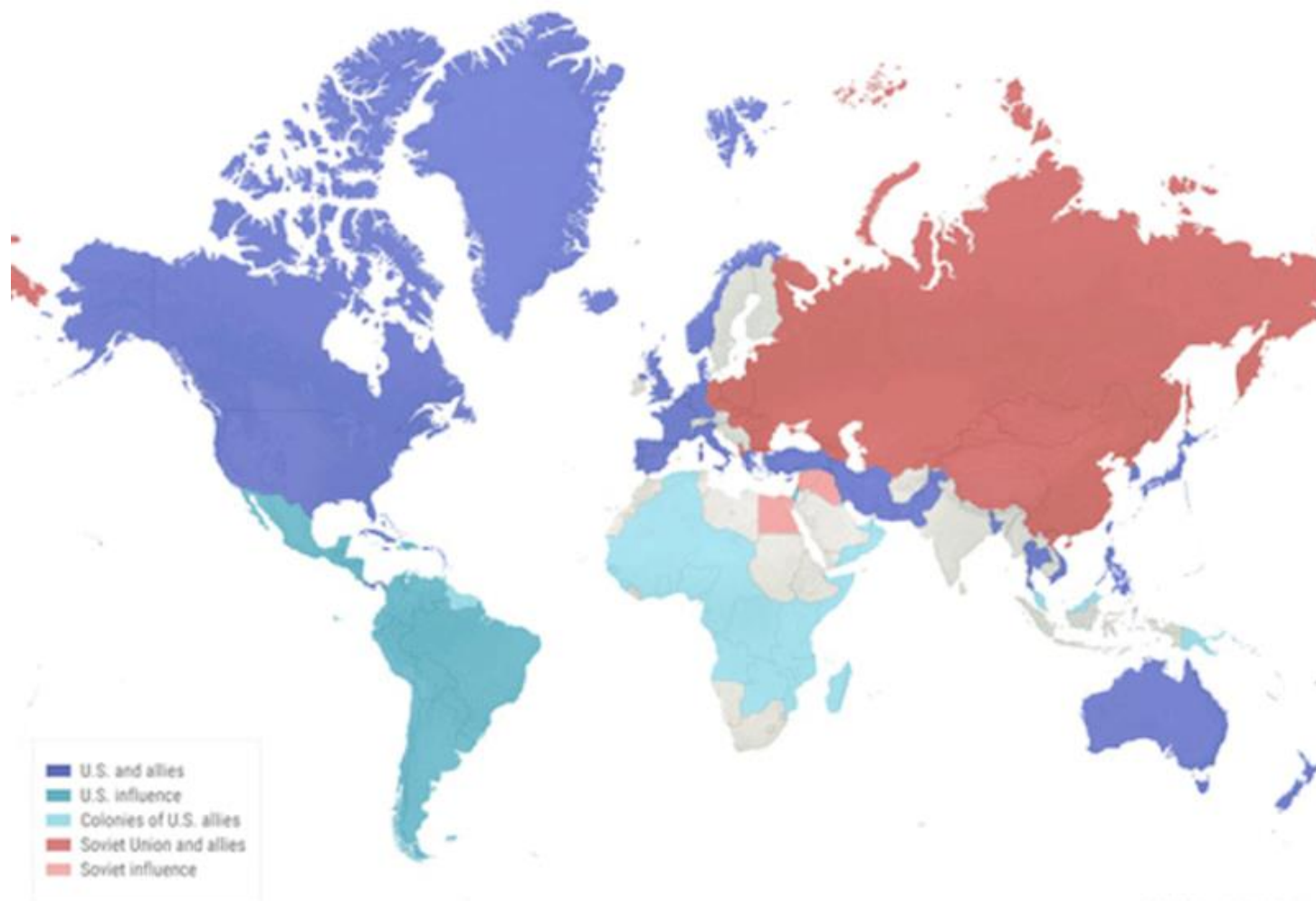


RUSSIA WANTS WAR

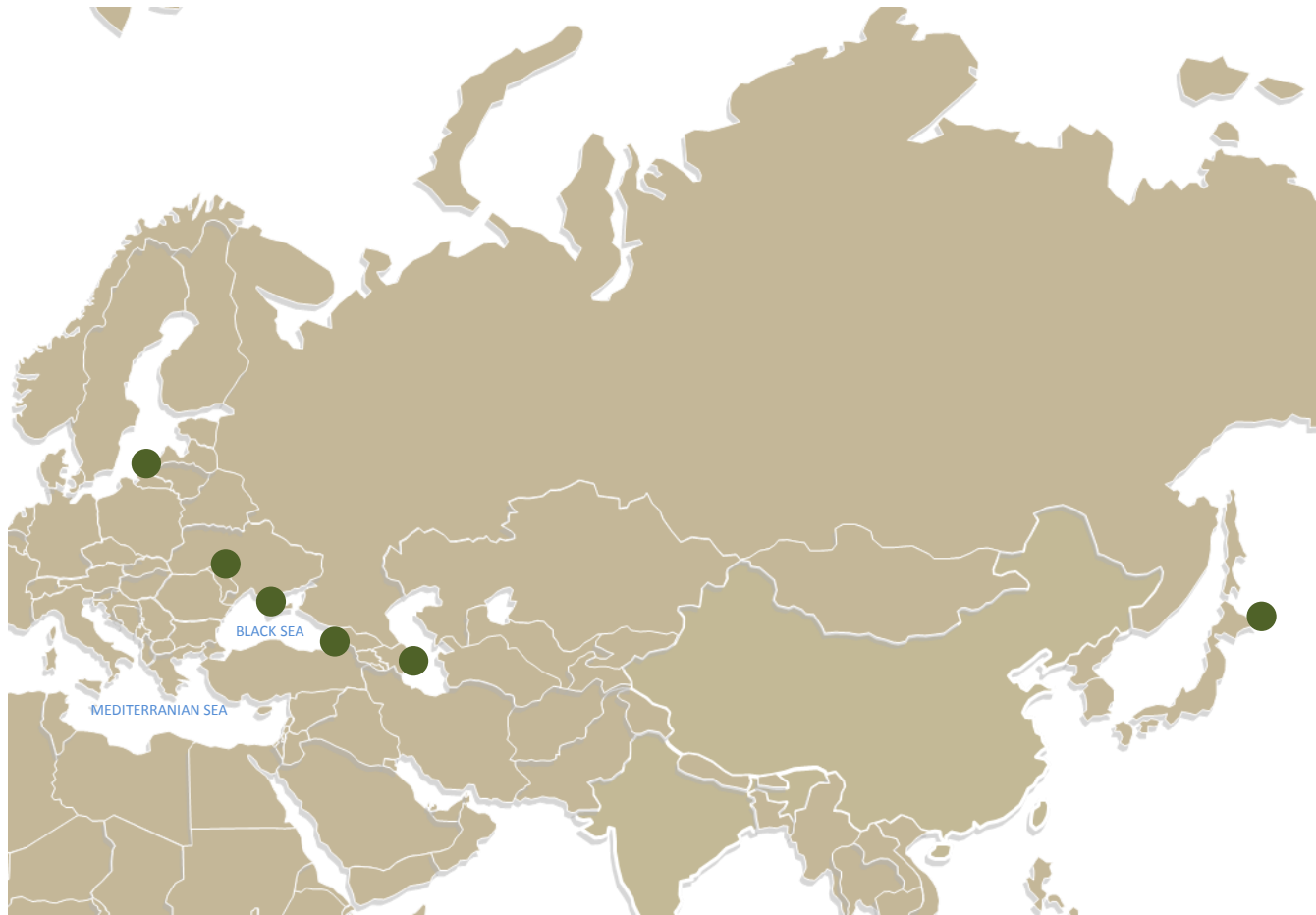


look how close they put their country to our military bases

UNITED STATES STRATEGY TO CONTAIN THE SOVIET UNION, 1959



Russian Military Bases in the Former Soviet Space



● Bases on fringe of old Soviet frontiers

Central asia
The new heartland

Zones of conflict

The Global Zone of Percolating Violence



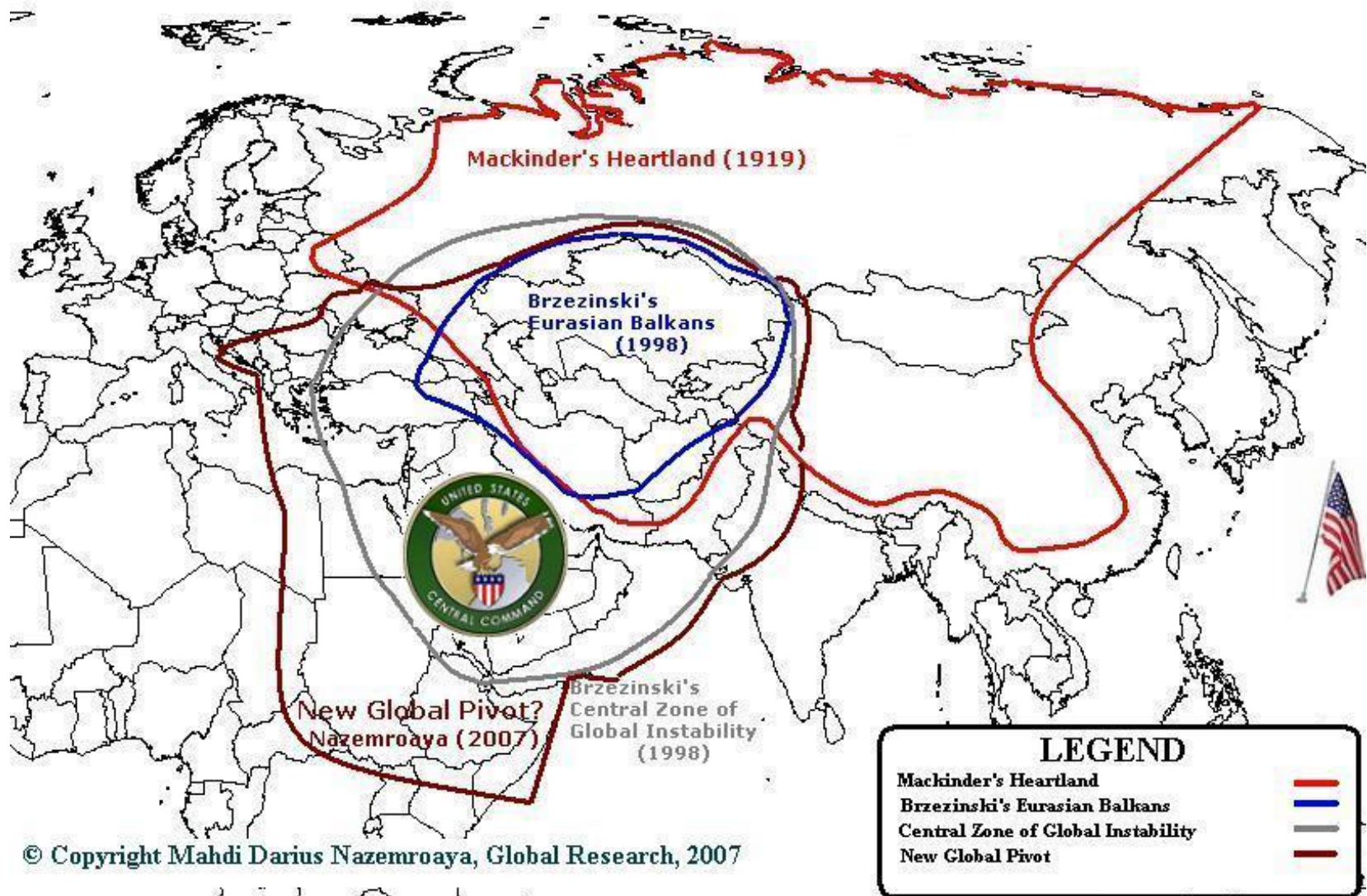
400 km
400 miles

Central Asia



The Eurasian Balkans

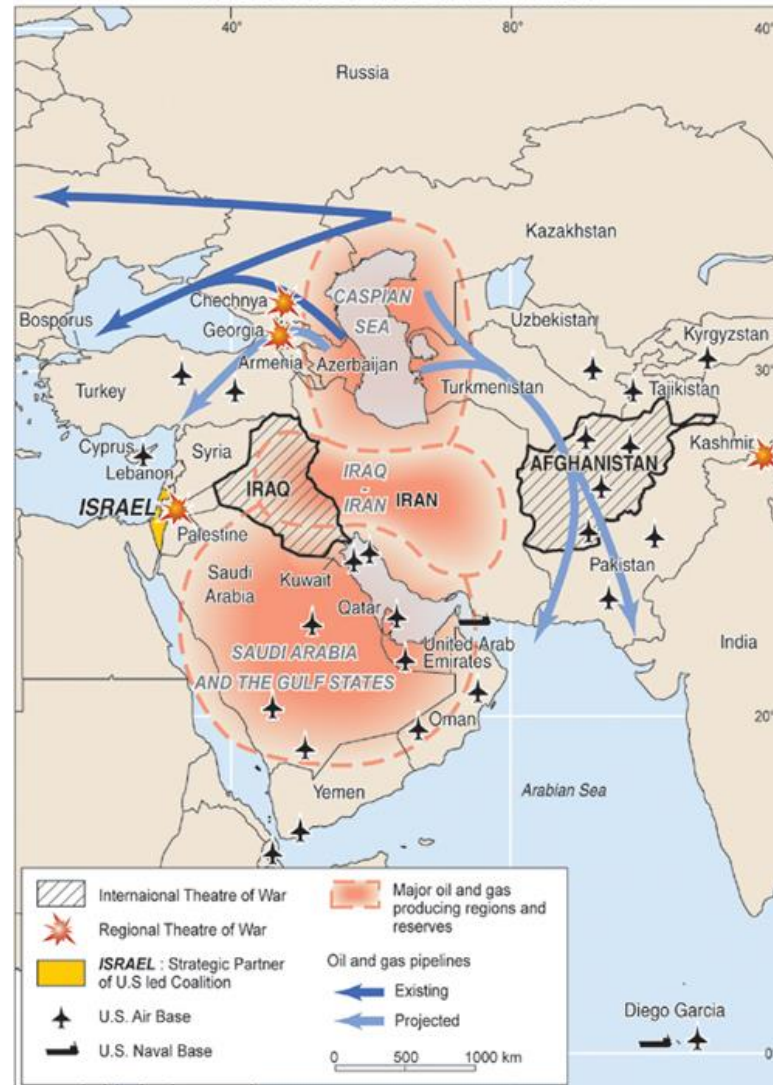




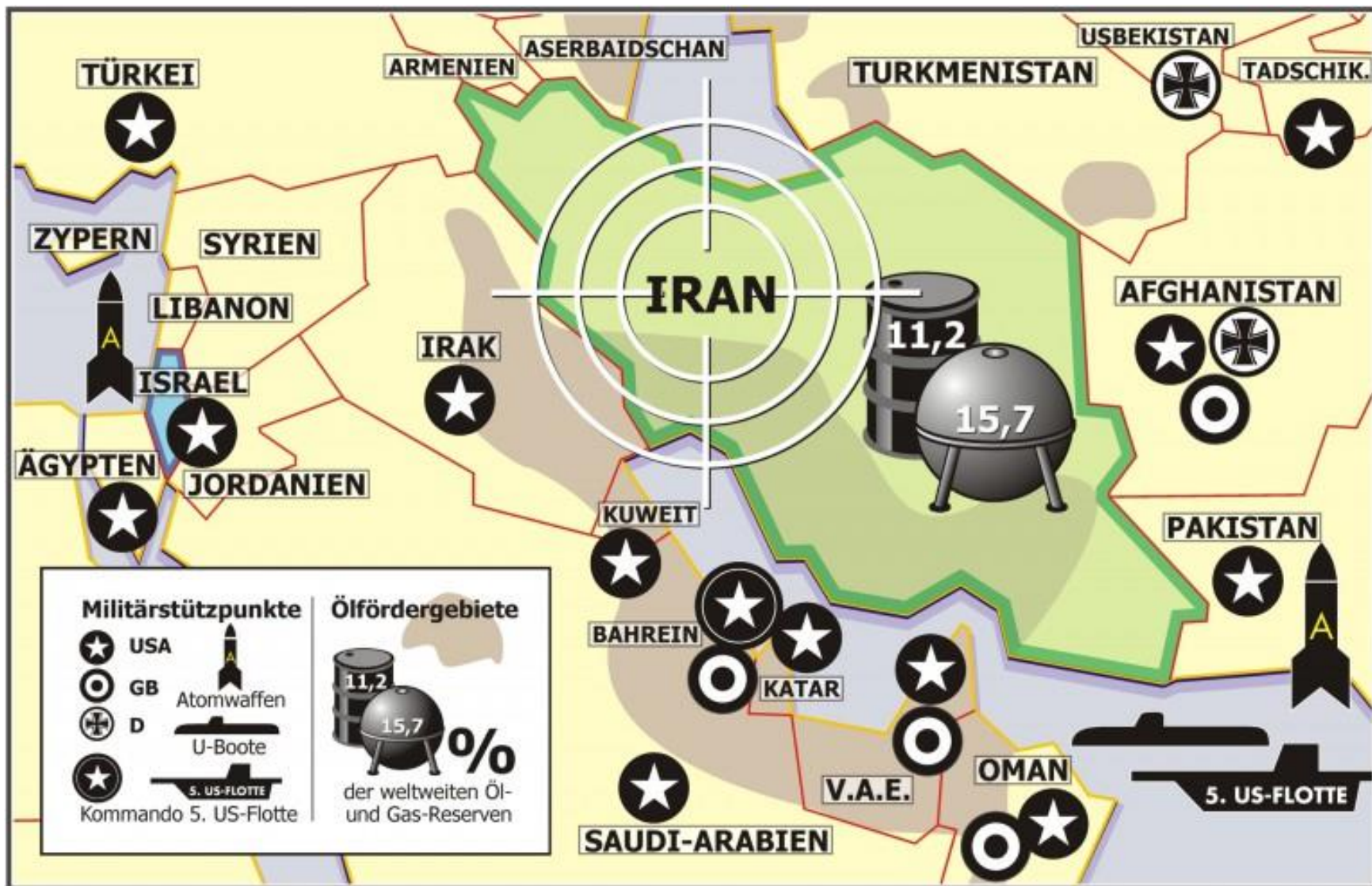
The competitive interests of Russia, Turkey and Iran



MIDDLE EAST THEATRE OF WAR



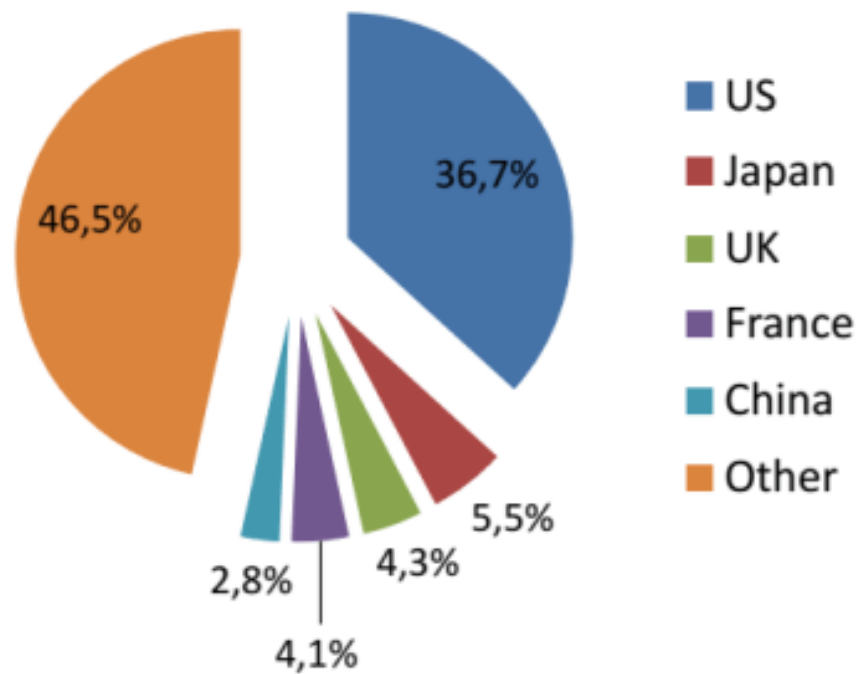




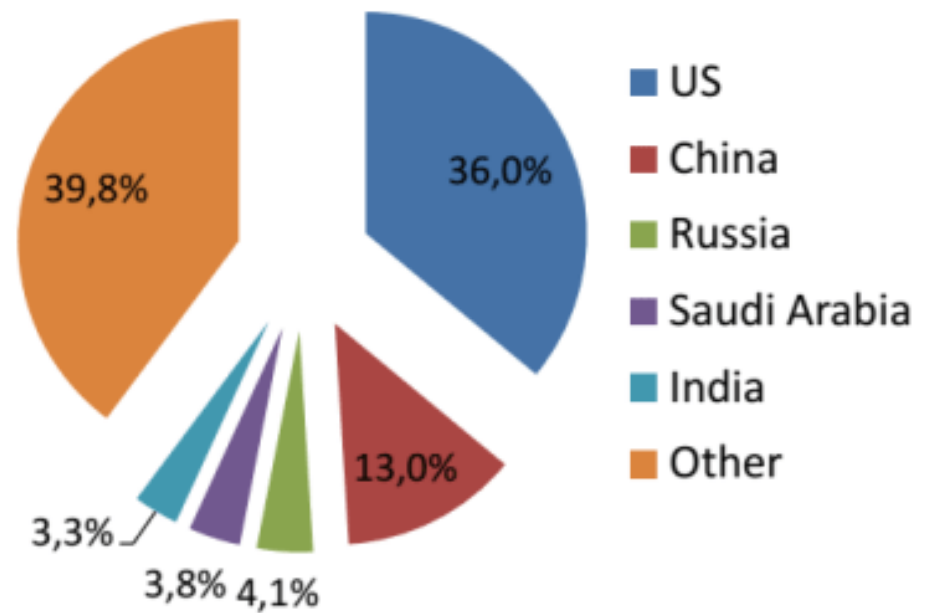
Military Expenditure

Military Expenditure

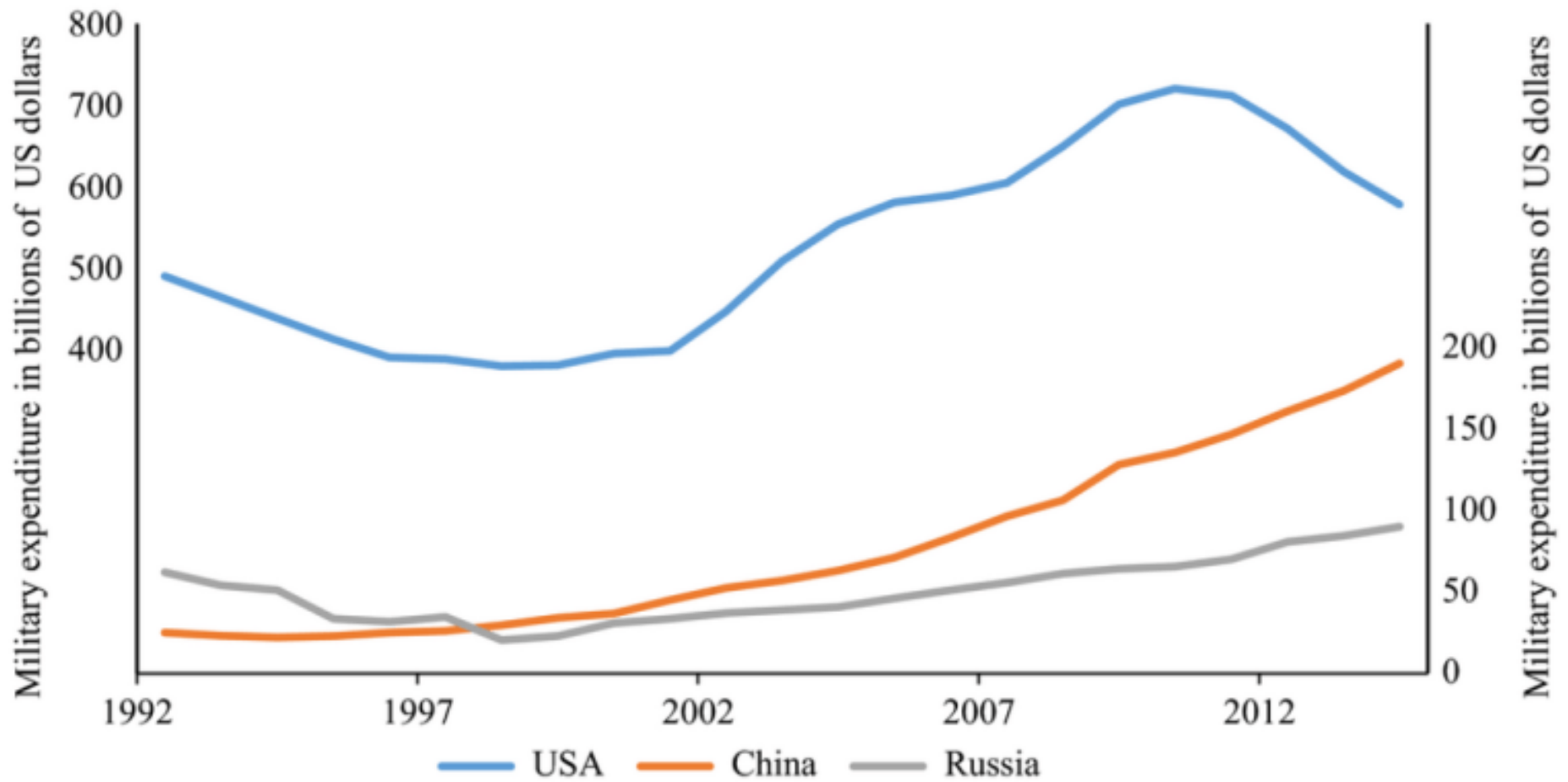
In 2000



• In 2016



Military Expenditure



China

Potential Scope of China's Sphere of Influence and Collision Points



Potential power conflicts



of a Regionally Dominant
Greater China



of Greater China
as a Global Power

Overlap Between a Greater China and an American-Japanese Anti-China Coalition



American-Japanese
Anti-China Coalition

Overlap with China
as a Global Power

Boundary and territorial disputes in East Asia



<https://www.businessinsider.de/asias-disputed-borders-2016-03?r=US&IR=T>



Connecting Europe and Asia

New Silk Road

- 11,000 kilometers en route from the Chinese megacity of Chongqing to Duisburg, Germany.
- In 2012 this rail route transported over 12,000 Twenty foot equivalents of cargo.
- This figure is set to double in less than 10 years.
- Two most popular routes are the Trans- Siberian through Russia or Western China through Kazakhstan.
- Developing routes through Turkmenistan and Iran will transport goods to the Emirates with a total route of just over 3300 kilometers Half the distance of air freight from Shanghai to Dubai.

New Silk Road

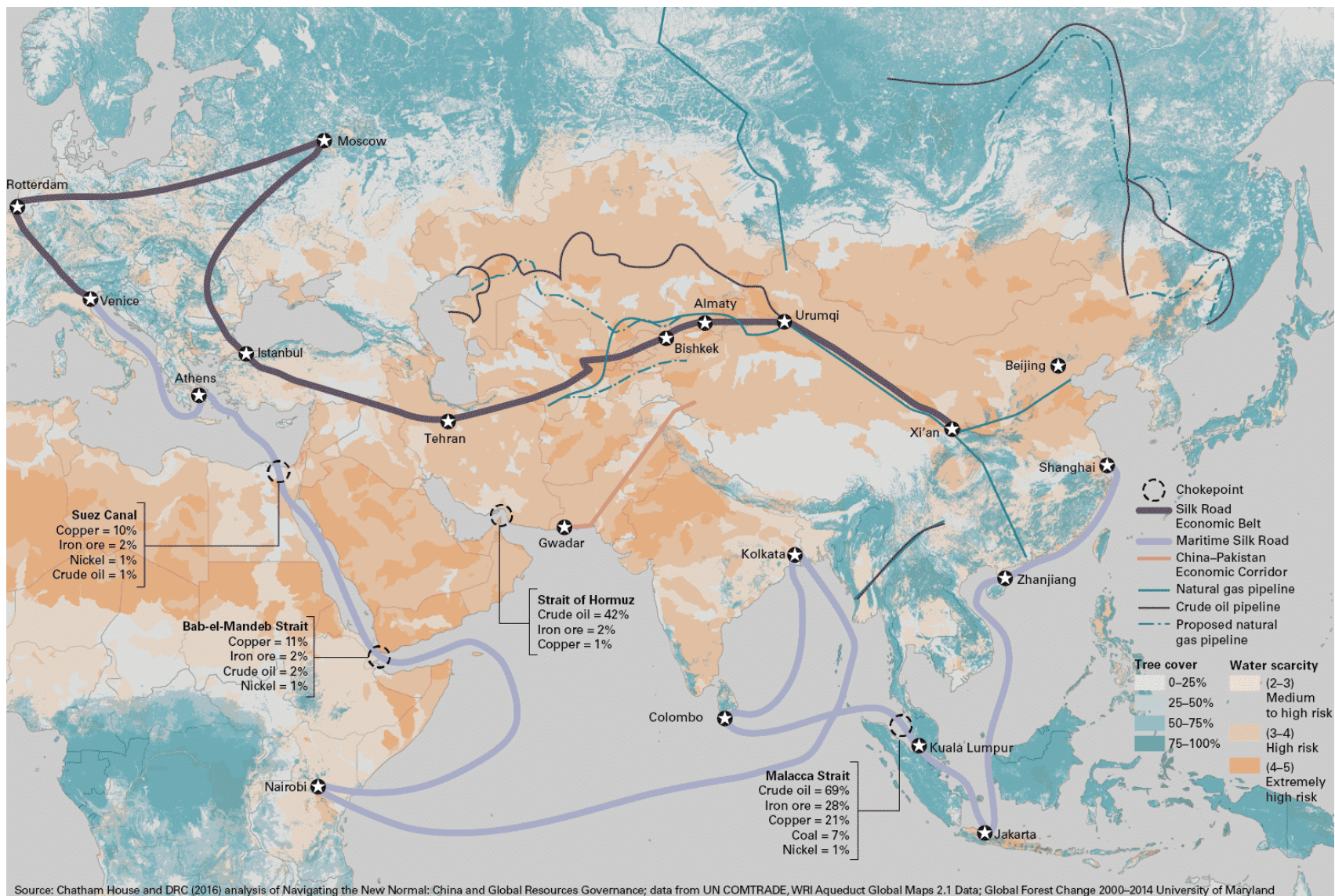
- Goods transported from China are electronics, machinery, appliances, Office and Telecommunications equipment, Textiles and Shoes.
- Goods transported from Europe to China include: Cars, Car parts, Luxury European made goods and Wine.
- 10 days instead of 35-40 days transit time.
- Tighter control of European supply chains.
- Reduction of over 30% in transportation costs.
- Expansion for food supply routes into the Emirates and the rest of the Middle East.
- Creating a Middle East hub for goods shipments to Africa.

The reviving of the Silk Road

Infrastructure projects being planned and undertaken as of December 2015 in China's Belt and Road initiative.

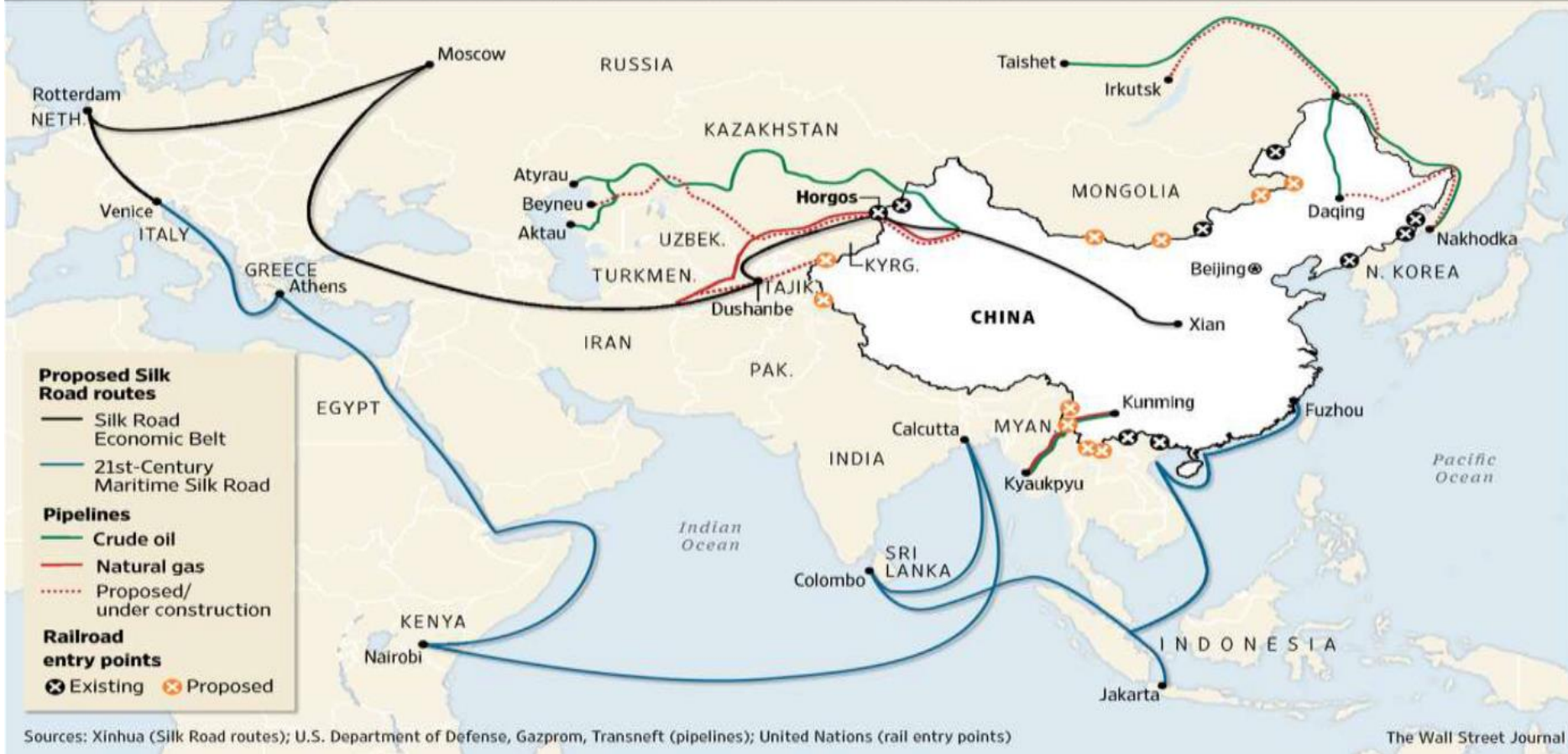








New Silk Roads | China is assembling new trade routes, binding other regions closer to it



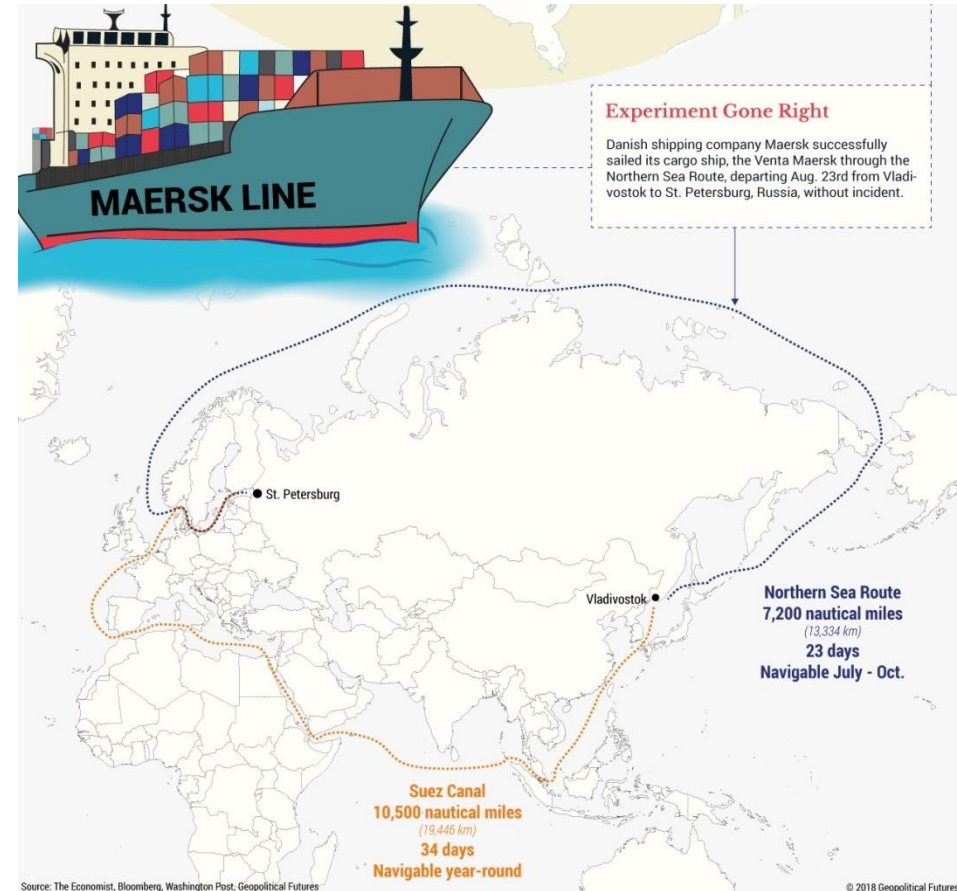






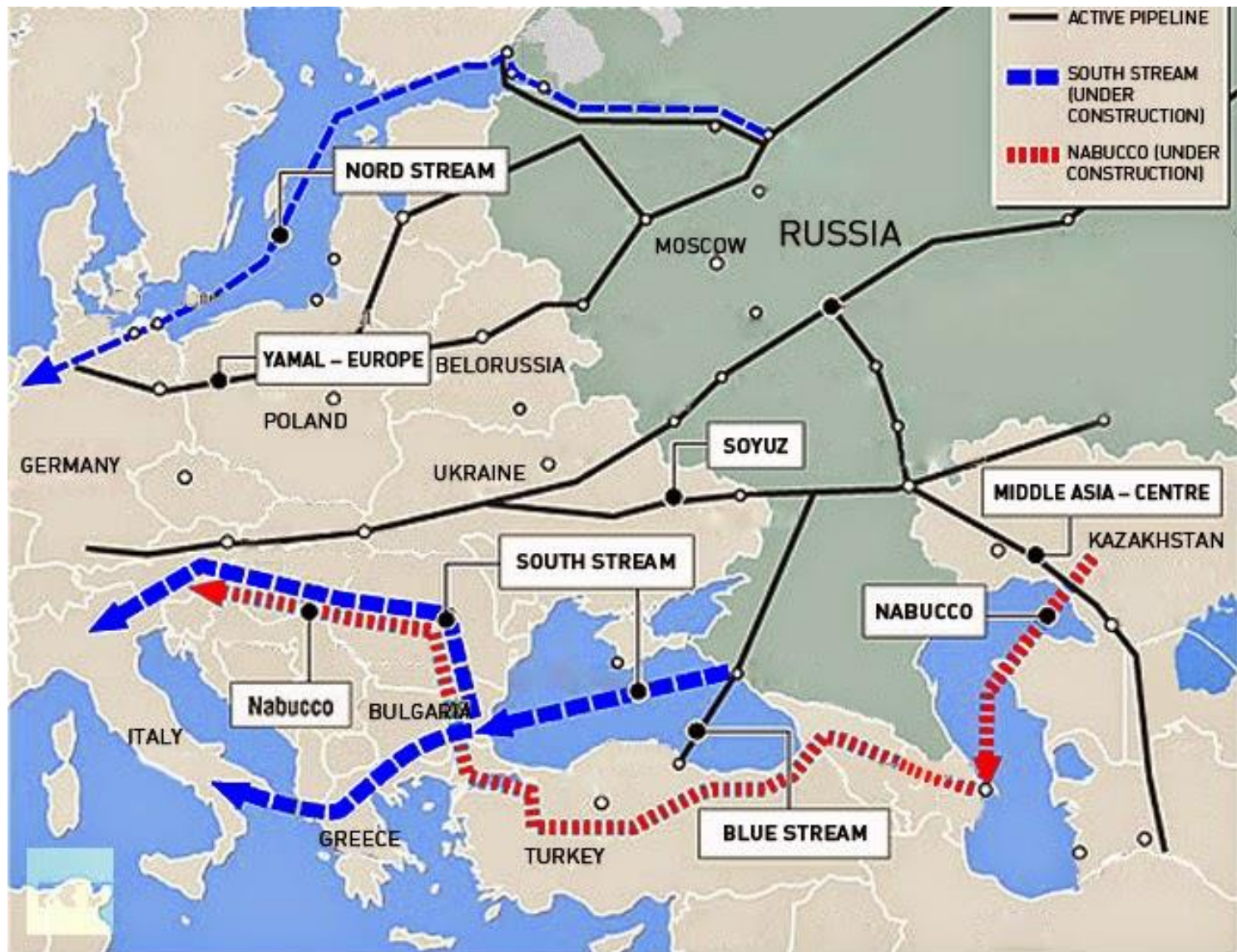
Arctic Sea Trade

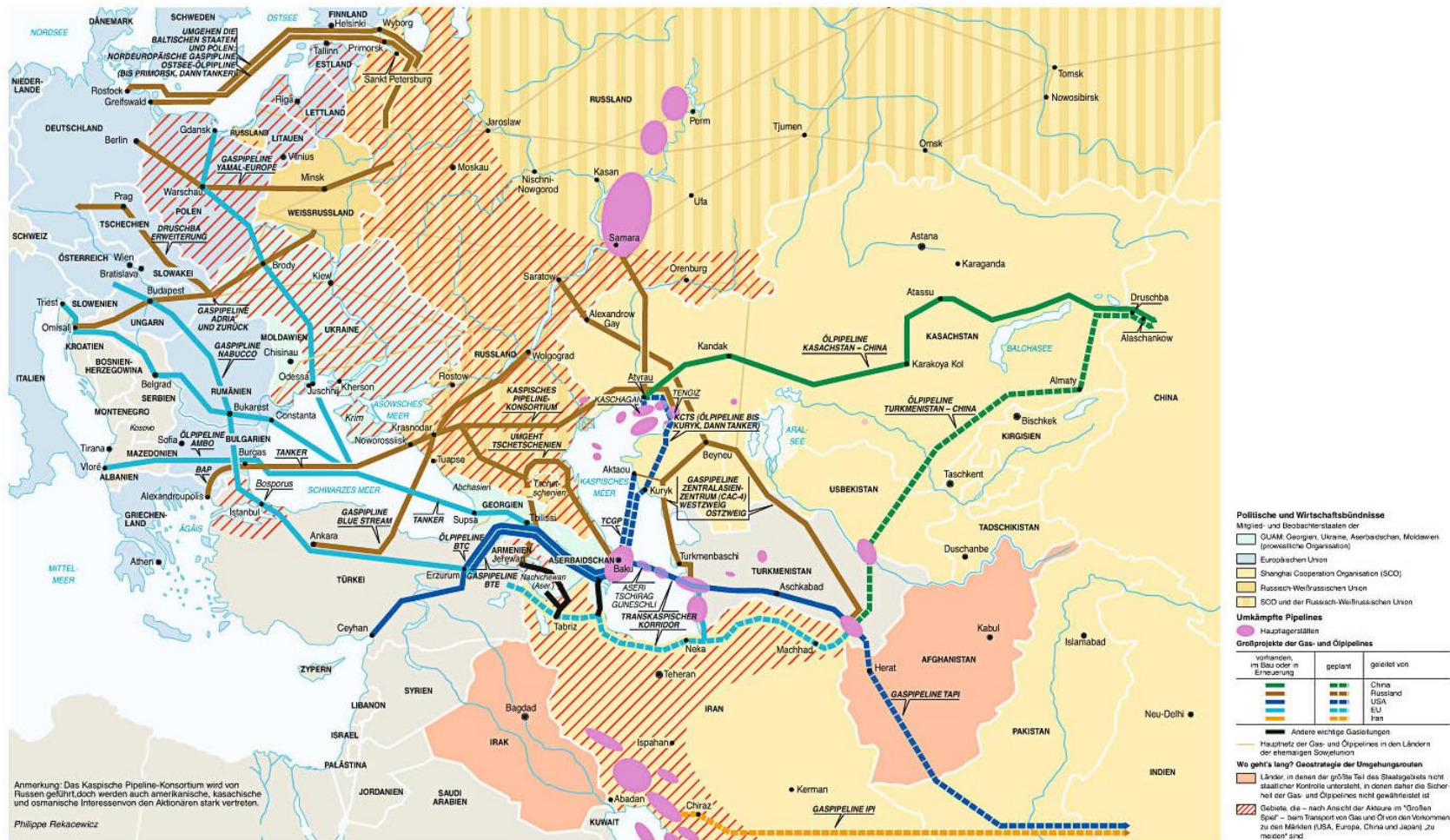
As the Arctic Ocean warms, opportunity for new trade routes expands.



energy

Pipelines



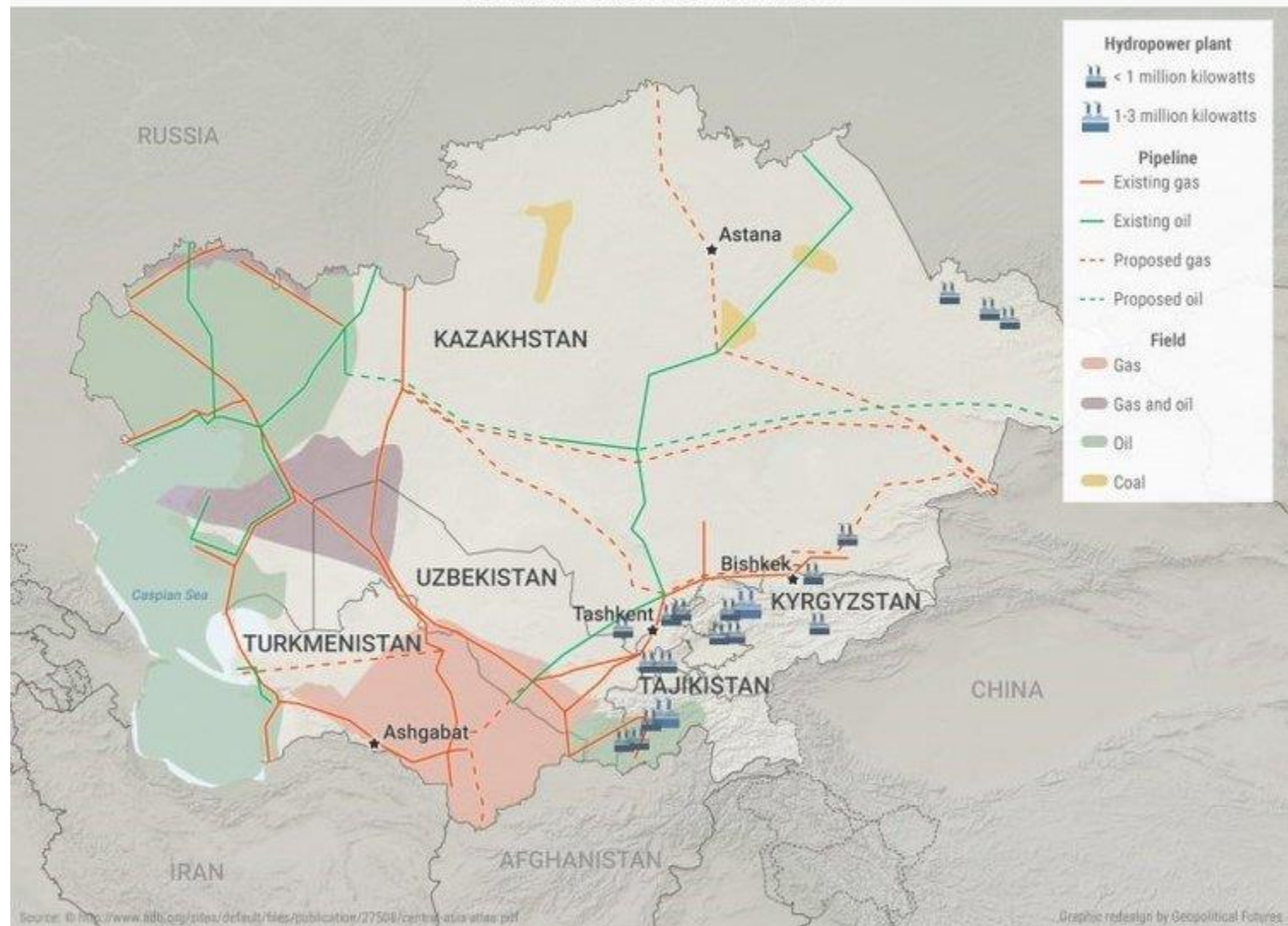


Die Macht kommt aus den Pipelines ©2007, Le Monde diplomatique, Berlin

Quellen: Kazinform; World Press Review; Prawda; Ria Novosti; Agence France-Presse (AFP); United States Department of Energy (USDOE); Energy Information Administration (EIA); Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty (RFE-RL); Asian Development Bank; Eurasianet; Interstate Oil and Gas Transport to Europe (Inogate); Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia (Traseca); Europäische Union; Taxis-Programm 2005; Energie-Karte des Nahen und Mittleren Ostens und der Kaspischen Region, Petroleum Economist, London 2006; Internationale Energieagentur der OECD (IEA); Jean Radvanyi und Nicolas Berouashvili vom Kaukasus-Atlas des Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales (Inalco), der Ende 2007 erscheint; Saltanat Berdikova und Erin Mark, "Russian energy politics", Eurasia21, 2006; Nabucco Conference of the Ministers of Energy, "Security of gas supplies in Europe", Wien, Juni 2006.



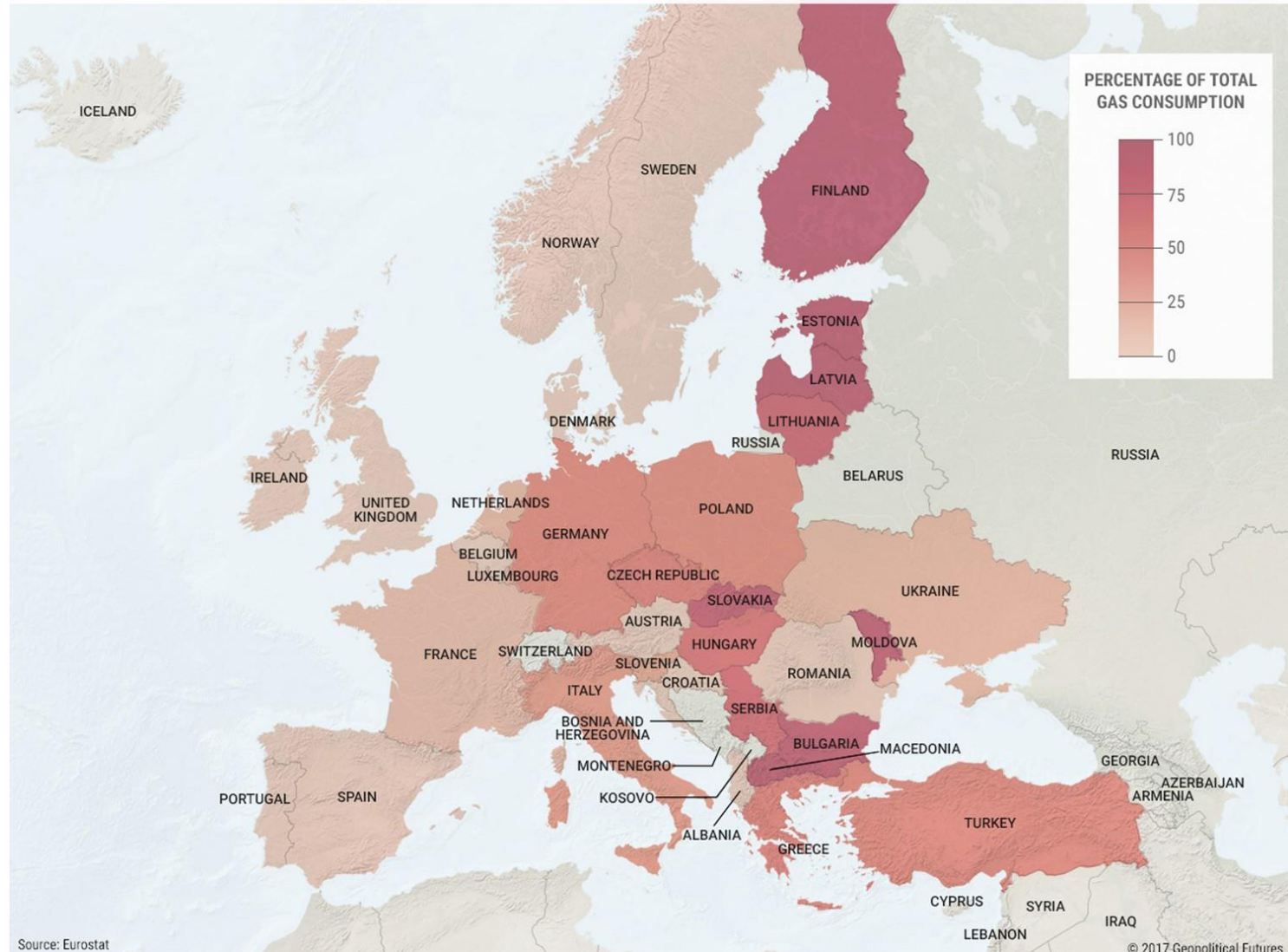
PIPELINES IN CENTRAL ASIA



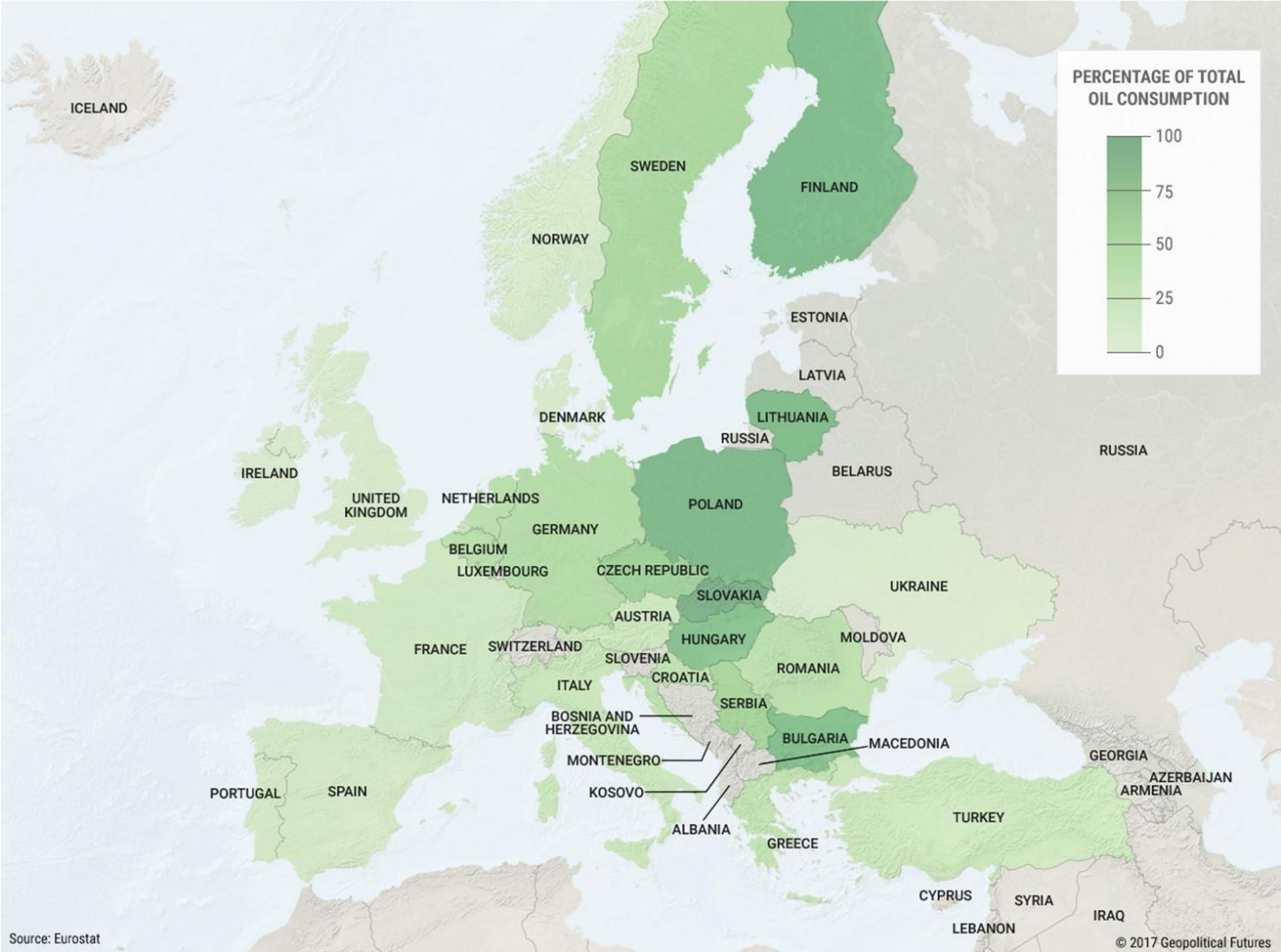


Energy supply of Europe

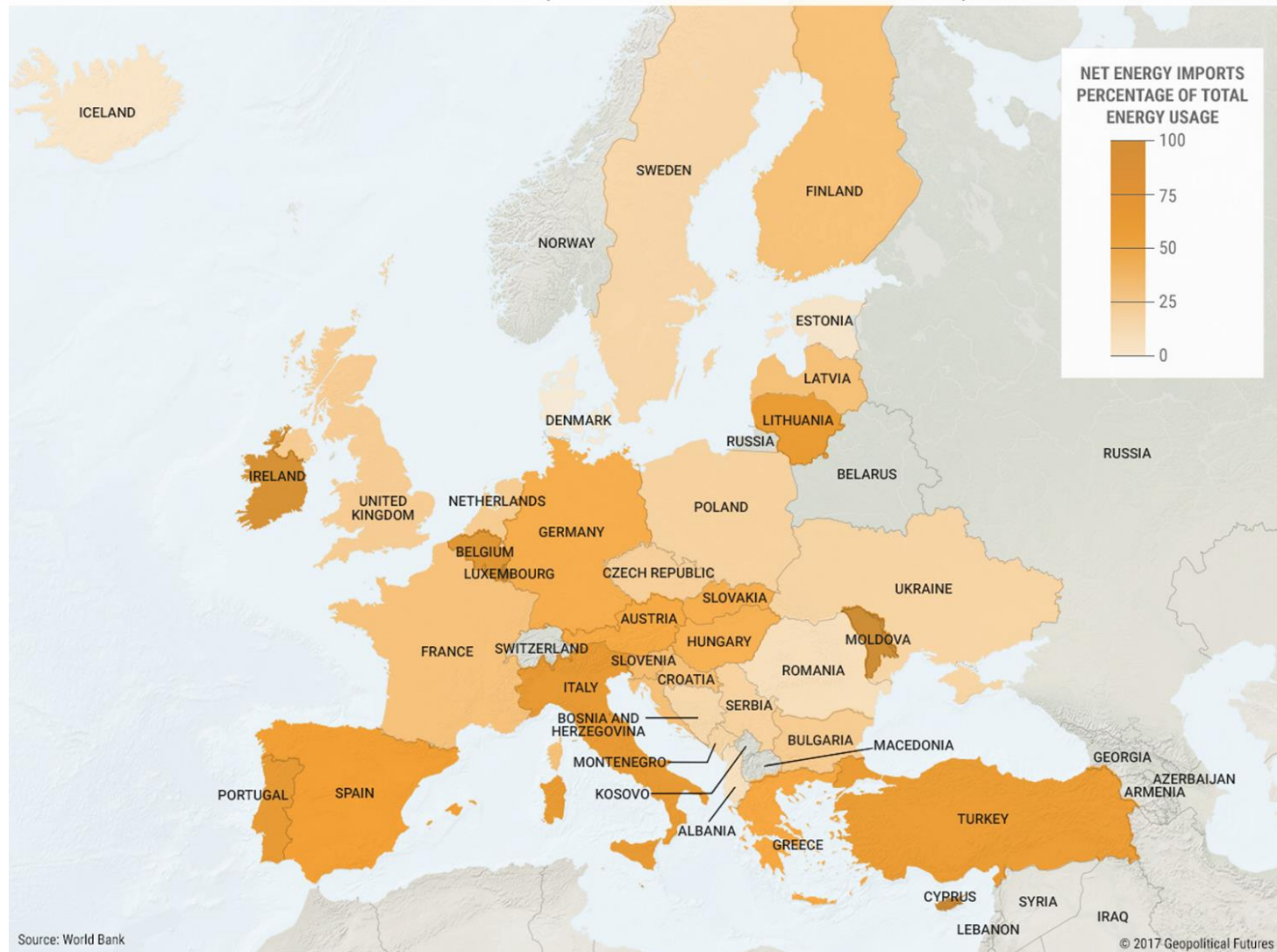
GAS IMPORTED FROM RUSSIA 2015



OIL IMPORTED FROM RUSSIA 2015

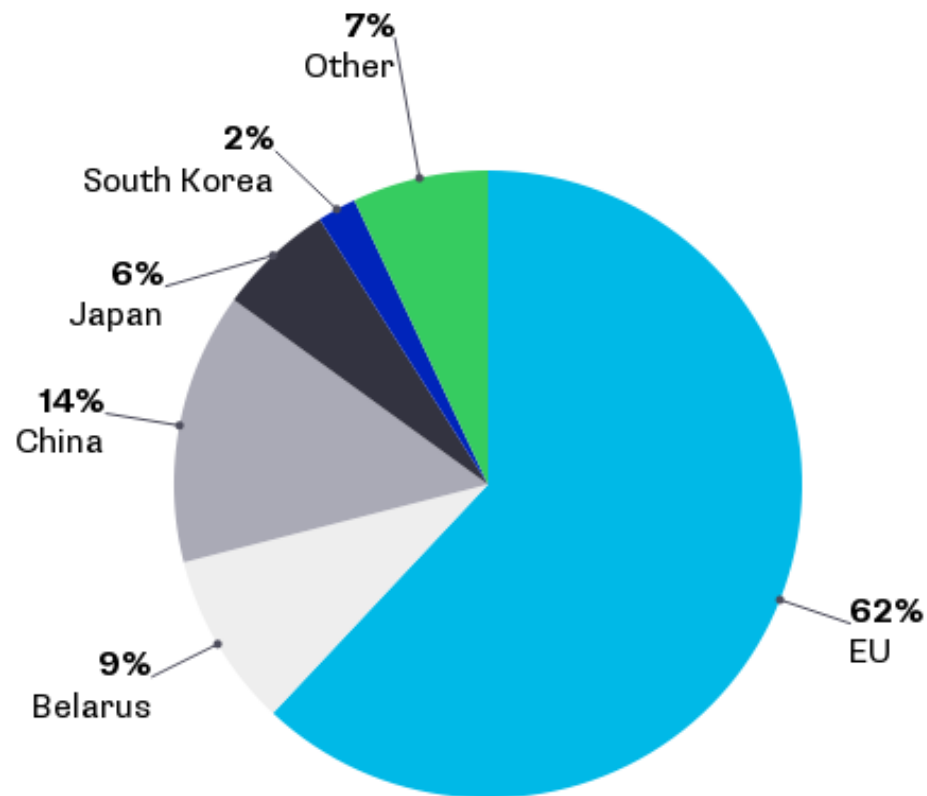


NET ENERGY IMPORTS, PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL USAGE, 2015



Russia's Oil Diversification

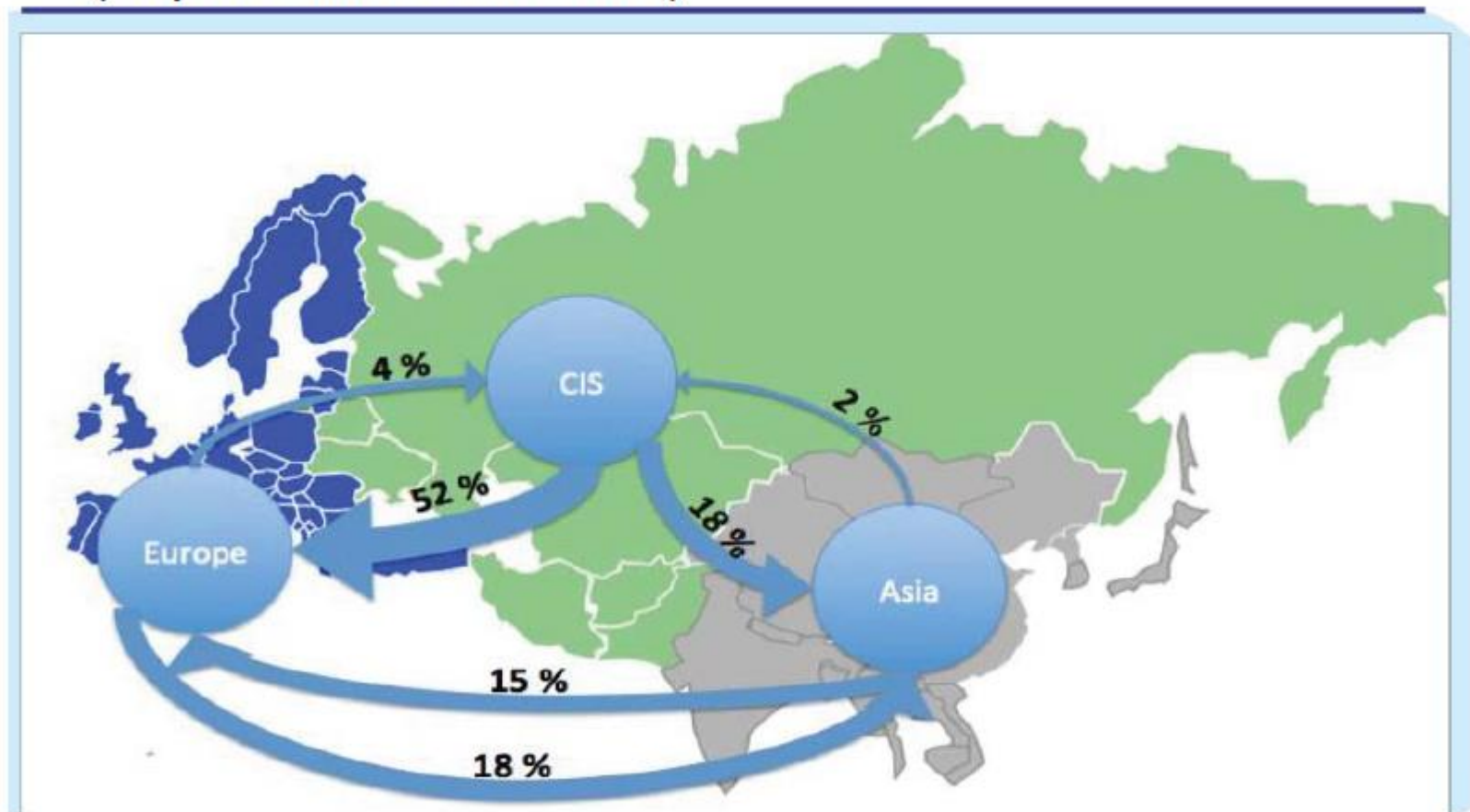
Exports of Russian crude oil by destination



Wider Eurasian Integration

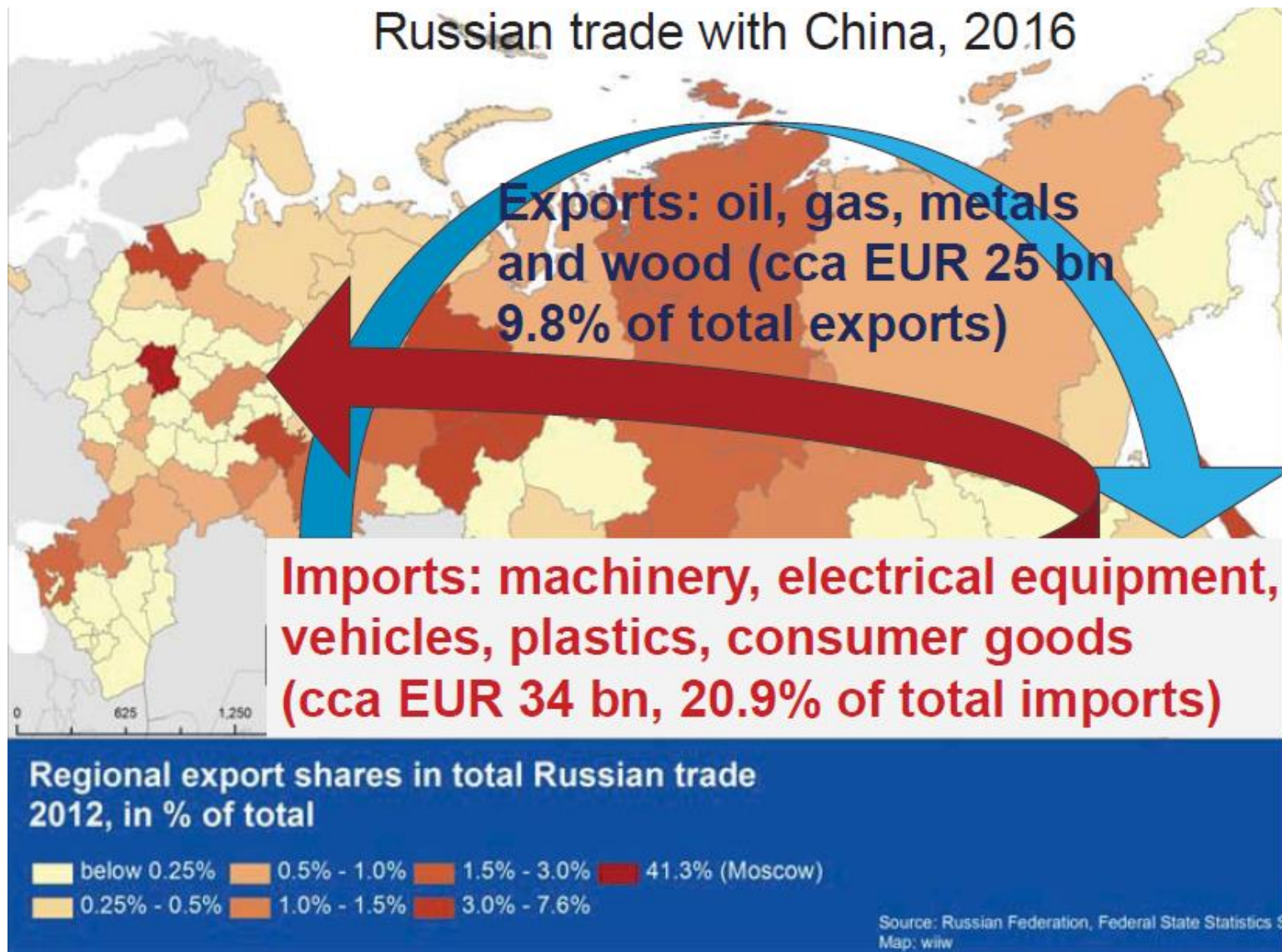
EU, EAEU and Greater Eurasia: Integration or Competition of Integrations ?

Trade flows between Europe – CIS - Eurasia
(export shares in total)



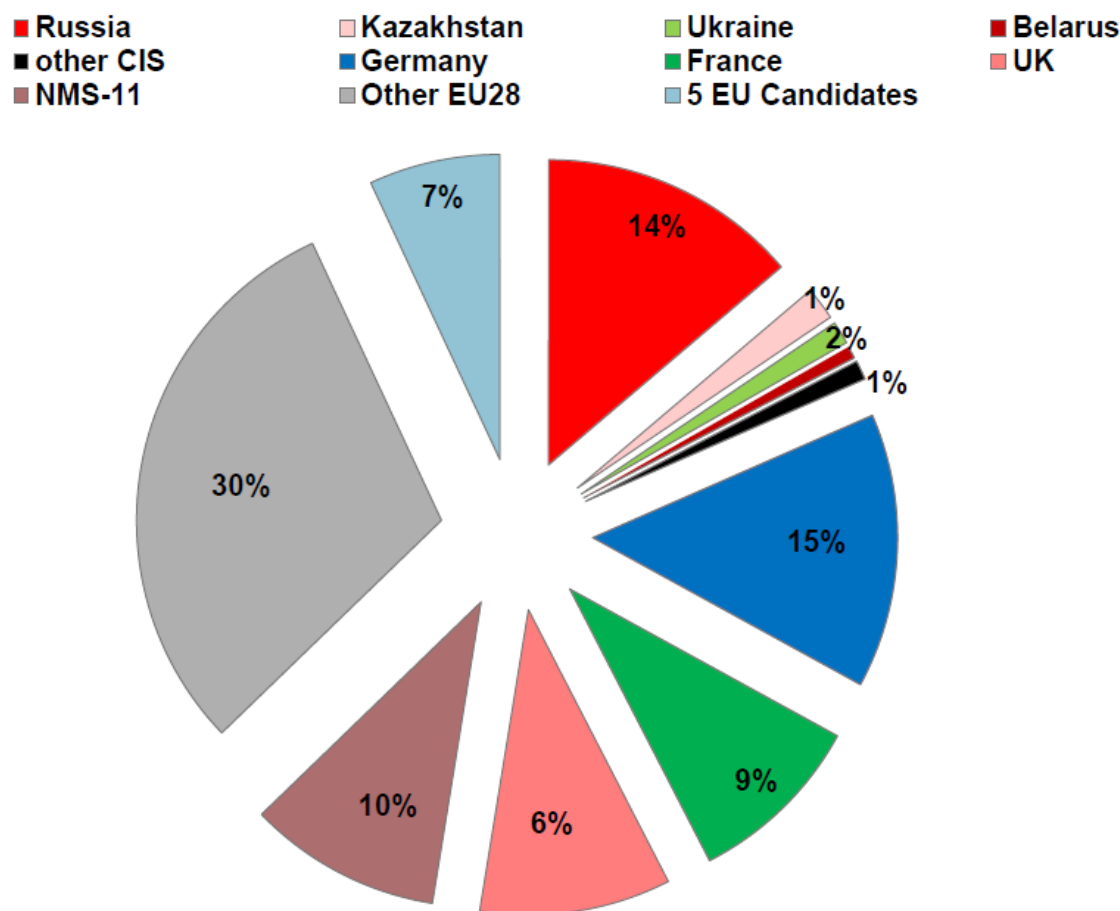
Source: adapted from UN ECE (2015)

EU, EAEU and Greater Eurasia: Integration or Competition of Integrations ?



Challenges and Opportunities of Economic Integration within a Wider European and Eurasian Space (IIASA)

FIGURE 2. Real GDP in Eurasia (“Lisbon to Vladivostok”), in % of total, at PPP, year 2015.

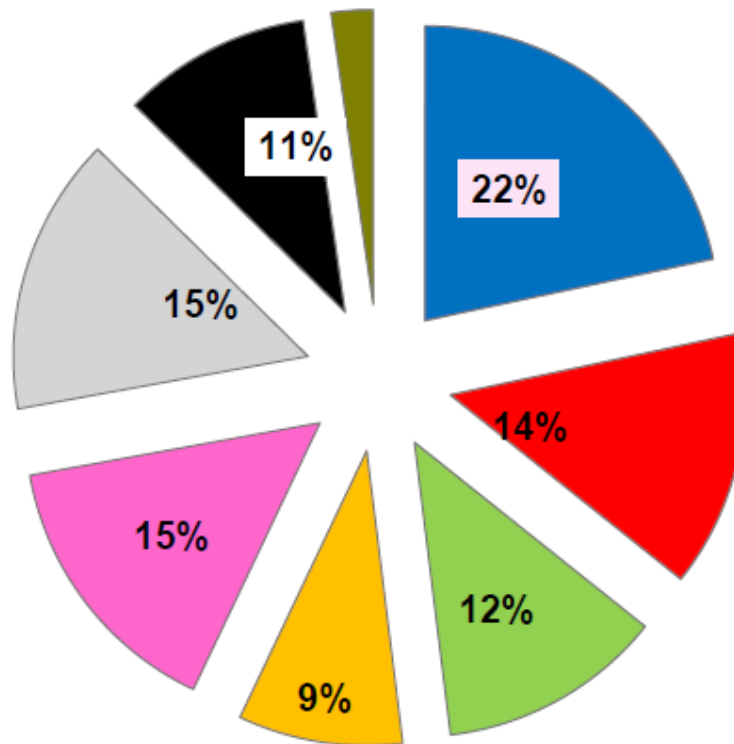


Source: Eurostat, Eurasian Economic Commission and own estimates.

Challenges and Opportunities of Economic Integration within a Wider European and Eurasian Space (IIASA)

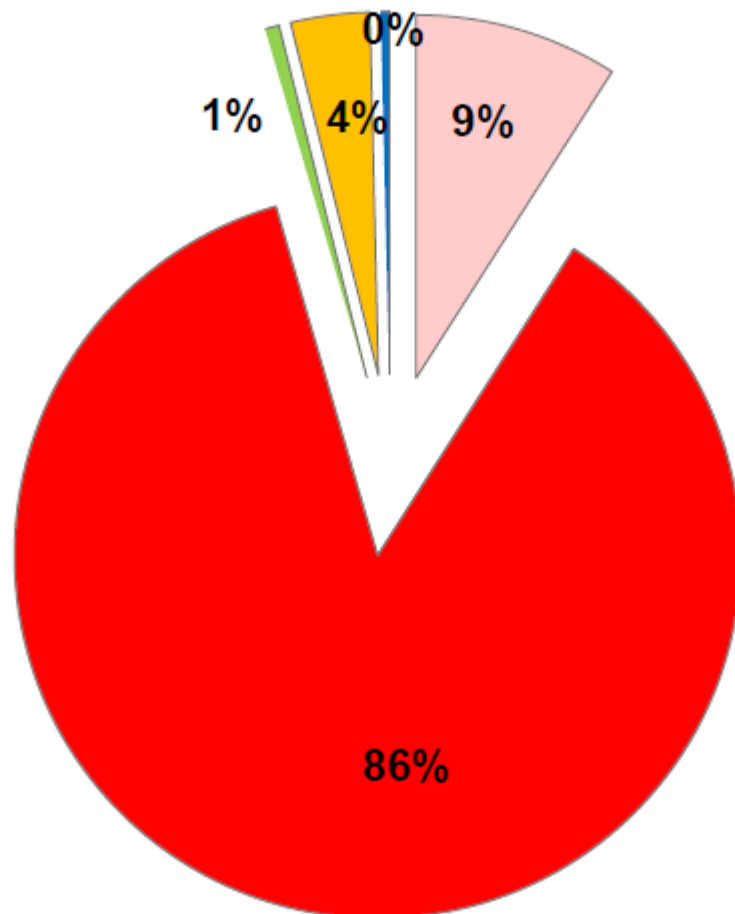
FIGURE 1. Real GDPs in the “enlarged” EU and EAEU, in % of total, at PPP, year 2015.

■ Germany ■ France ■ Italy ■ Spain ■ UK ■ NMS-11 ■ 5 Candidates ■ other EU-28



Challenges and Opportunities of Economic Integration within a Wider European and Eurasian Space (IIASA)

■ Kazakhstan ■ Russia ■ Armenia ■ Belarus ■ Kyrgyzstan

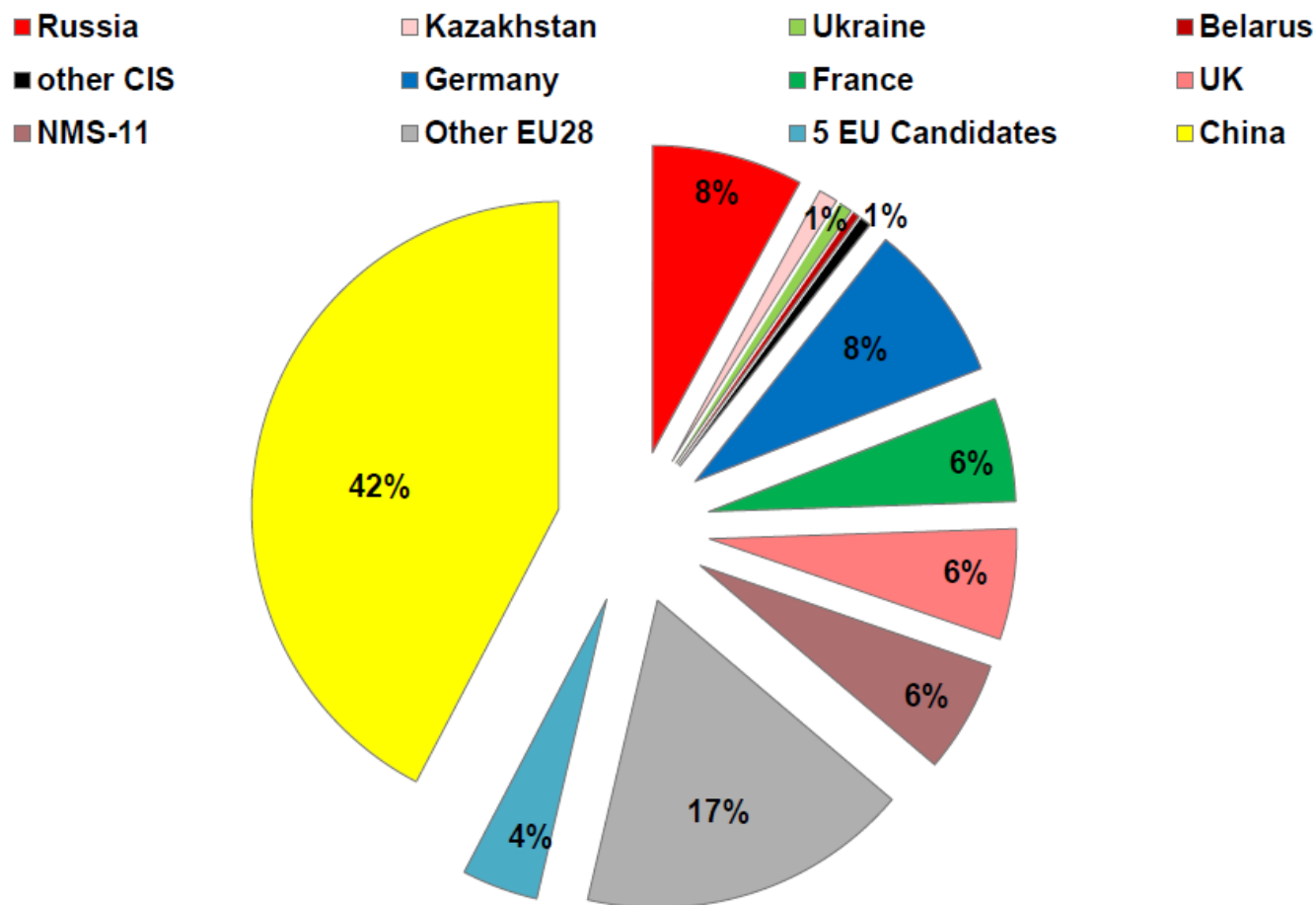


Note: “Enlarged” EU includes the five EU candidates.

Source: Eurostat, Eurasian Economic Commission and own estimates.

Challenges and Opportunities of Economic Integration within a Wider European and Eurasian Space (IIASA)

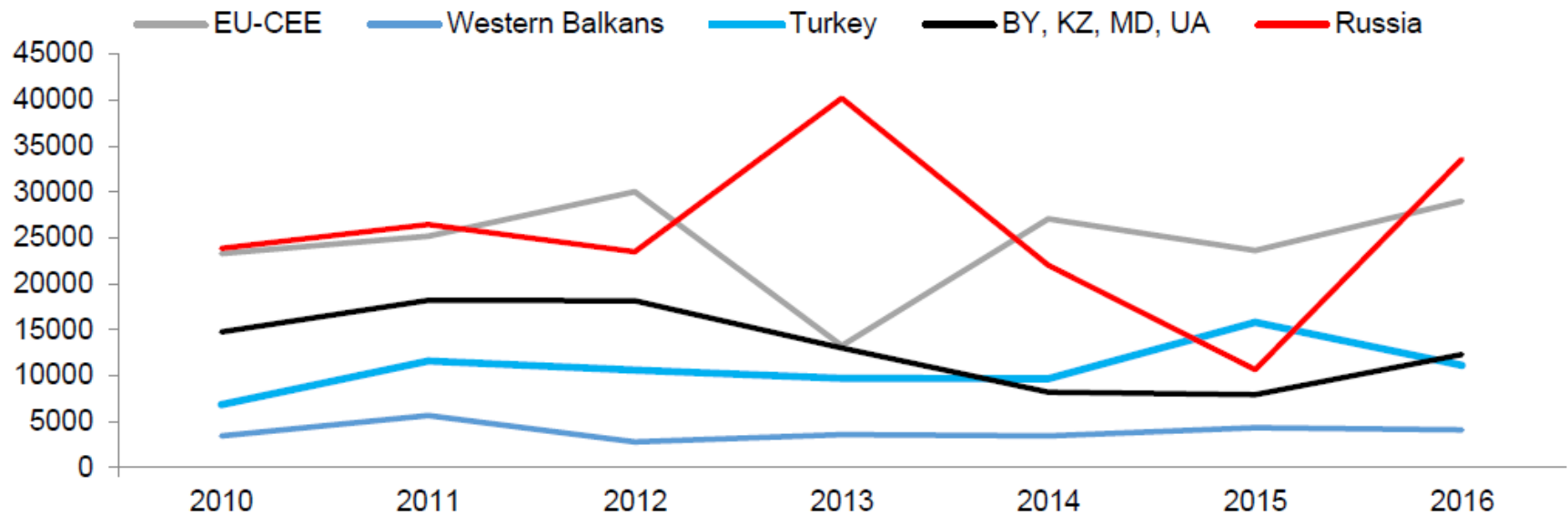
FIGURE 3. Real GDP in Wider Eurasia (“Lisbon – Shanghai”), in % of total, at PPP, year 2015.



Source: Eurostat, Eurasian Economic Commission and own estimates.

Foreign direct investment between the EU and EAEU (IIASA)

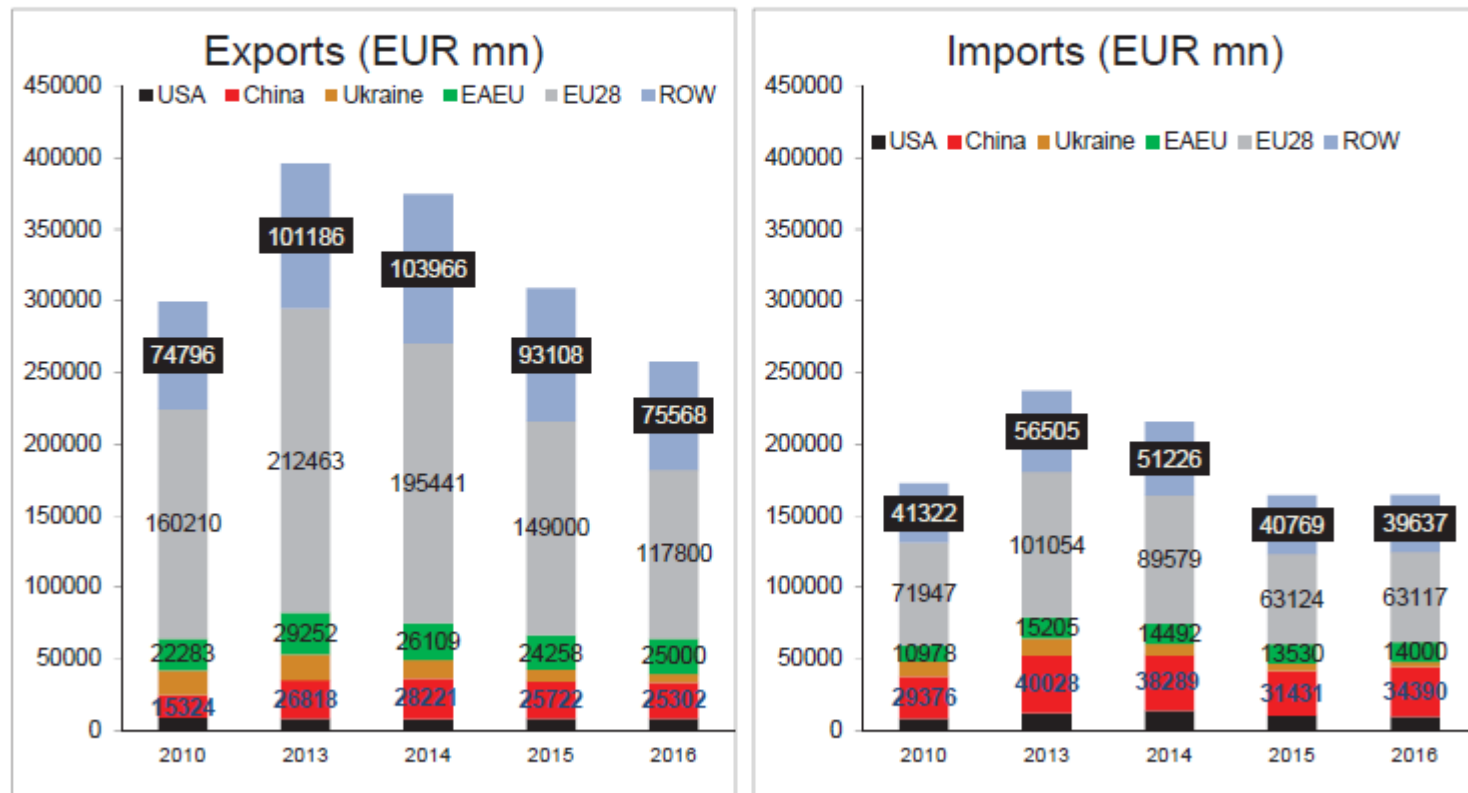
Figure 1. FDI inflows in the main regions, € million



Source: adapted from wiiw FDI Report 2017; wiiw FDI Database.

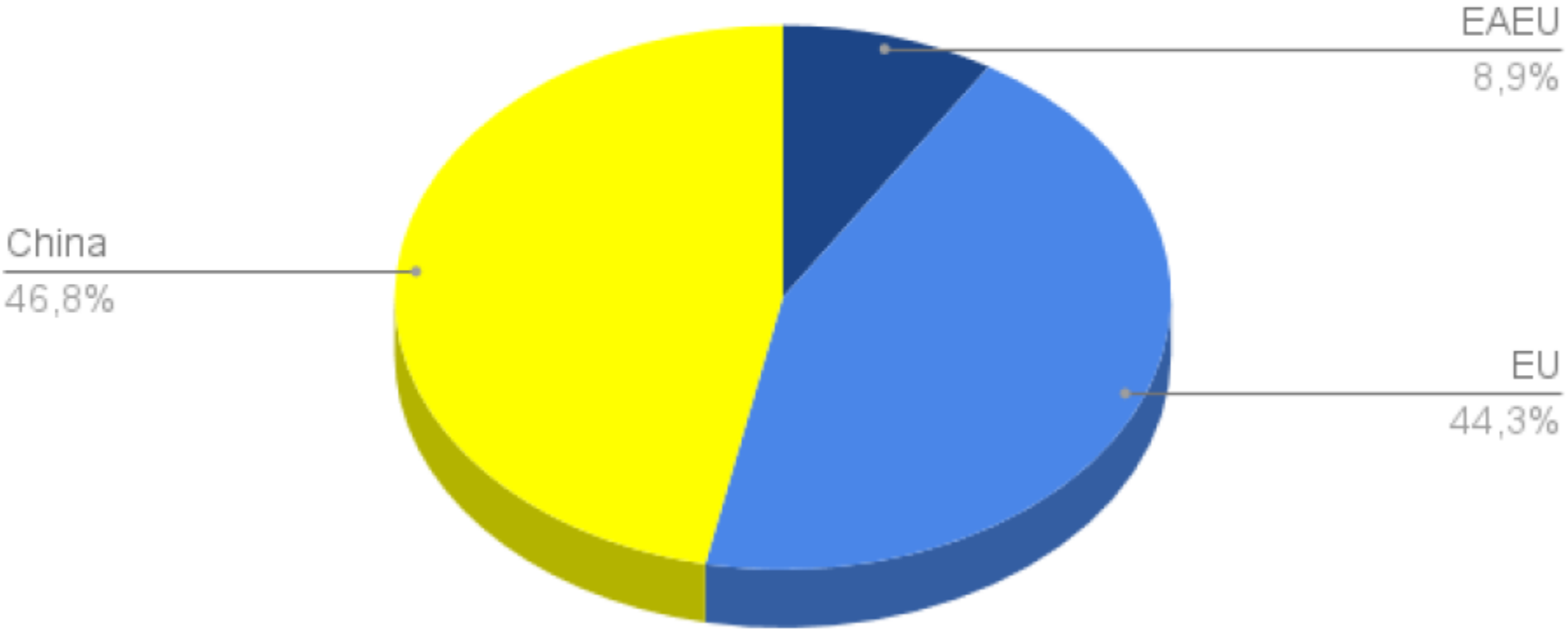
EU, EAEU and Greater Eurasia: Integration or Competition of Integrations ?

Russian foreign trade by partner: overall surplus (cca EUR 93 bn in 2016)
yet a deficit with China (EUR 9 billion) and a sharp drop in trade with the EU
(exports: -45%, imports: -38% between 2013 and 2016)



Source: wiiw Database incorporating national and Eurostat statistics.

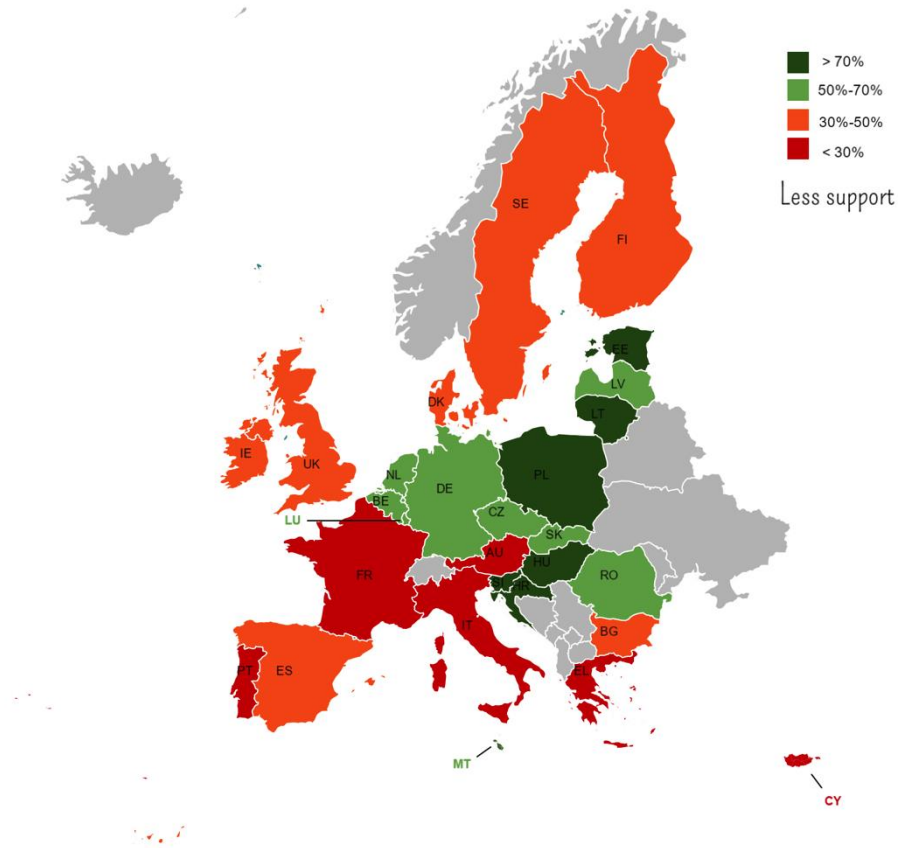
GDP share in Greater Eurasia (EAEU, EU, China)
PPP, 2016



Propaganda

SUPPORT BY THE EP POLITICAL FORCES *for tackling the Russian propaganda against the EU*

based on actual votes cast by
individual MEPs



Thank you