

DIAS-Kommentar

Nr. 102 • Januar 2007

Klaus Bender

The Mystery of the Super- notes

www.dias-online.org

Düsseldorfer Institut für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik e.V.
c/o Juristische Fakultät der Heinrich-Heine-Universität
Universitätsstr. 1 D-40225 Düsseldorf

Herausgeber
Düsseldorfer Institut für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik e.V.
c/o Juristische Fakultät der Heinrich-Heine-Universität
Universitätsstraße 1 D-40225 Düsseldorf

www.dias-online.org

© 2010, Düsseldorfer Institut für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik (DIAS)

ISBN:

The Mystery of the Supernotes

At the end of July 2006, Interpol, the International Criminal Police Organization, sent out invitations to a “Crisis Conference on the Supernote” at its General Secretariat in Lyon, France. In March 2005, it had already issued an “orange notice,” with which Interpol member states are – generally – made aware of particularly high levels of threat. Now, some 60 representatives of central banks, the high-security printing industry and counterfeit money investigators were to be convinced of Washington’s theory that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea), really was producing those high-quality counterfeit 100-dollar bills whose origins had been a mystery for years. However, at the end of the one-day conference, to which even specialists from the United States had been flown in, not one single conference participant was fully convinced of the American viewpoint, according to a survey. Some were even making jokes. The South Koreans, who should really have been interested in the topic, did not even attend. This must have come as a shock to the American General Secretary of Interpol and his new head of the counterfeit money control department, who was appointed from the CSDB, the U.S. Secret Service – not to be confused with the FBI or CIA.

This is not a defense of the inhuman reign of terror in North Korea or of its bizarre dictator Kim Jong-il. However, North Korea is one of the poorest countries in the world, with production facilities whose level of technological advancement is from the early 20th Century. Is this country really supposed to be capable of such perfect counterfeiting? U.S. banknote printer, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP), claims that its 100-dollar bills are among the most secure banknotes in the world, produced with the current state-of-the-art intaglio printing technology. In any case, the largest North Korean banknote, a 500-won note – which at least carries the head-and-shoulders portrait of the beloved father and “Great Leader” Kim Il-sung, is a pitiful product.

When the first counterfeit 100-dollar Federal Reserve Note was discovered in a bank in Manila (Philippines) in 1989, it caused great anxiety. This counterfeit banknote surpassed the usual offset print counterfeits, not to mention the basic color printer counterfeits. Even acknowledged banknote printing experts cannot distinguish these counterfeit 100-dollar bills from the originals in optical and tactile tests – the first and most important authenticity test to be made by any member of the general public. The counterfeit is only clearly recognizable as such under UV or infrared light. Almost three-quarters of all dollar banknotes in circulation around the world are 100-dollar bills, of which in turn two-thirds are held abroad. In 1992, in the U.S. Congress, the then Chairman of the “Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare,” a Republican, saw billions of dollars in damages for the world’s leading currency looming and spoke of “economic warfare against the USA.” The investigators gave the counterfeit the registration number «PN 14342» (PN stands for «parent note»), and respectfully called it the «supernote».

Since that time, many countries have been suspected of the crime, including the Mullahs in Iran, the Syrians with their Lebanese auxiliary forces from the ranks of the Hezbollah, and even the now defunct GDR. No one in Washington likes very much to remember this any more, because today everyone is convinced it must be North Korea. The corroborating evidence is the North Korean diplomats and businessmen with diplomatic passports, who have been intercepted over the years with bundles of “supernotes” in their luggage. Time and again, North Korean dissidents report of a state-operated counterfeit money operation, although the reliability of their statements remains an open question. The chief witness supporting this theory is a former economic attaché at the North Korean Embassy in Moscow, who

was also a member of the international office of the Workers' Party of North Korea, who in 1998 was caught in the Russian city of Vladivostok with 30,000 dollars in «supernotes». He of all people deserted to the West in 2003 and reported that he was responsible for dictator Kim Jong-il's privy purse and had personally participated in the production of the «supernotes». Since then, the word in Washington is that Kim Junior is not only using the counterfeit dollars to pay for his French Cognac imports or to finance his rocket and nuclear weapons program with, but also quite simply to keep his heavily ailing economy from collapsing. Conservative journalists, all of whom have probably never held a real «supernote» in their hand, are continually coming up with new rumors that might be true on the subject. They now claim that North Korea is printing «supernotes» to the value of 250 million dollars every year – although they do not even know where. Doubts are not permitted. The entire U.S. media scene has voluntarily muzzled itself on the topic. Do not touch!

Banknote printing is a highly complex technological undertaking. The average layman cannot even begin to grasp the technological and logistic implications of a forgery of the quality of the «supernote». And the industry is maintaining a deathly silence on the issue. Making security paper is considered the most difficult part of banknote production. The banknote paper used for the «supernote» is created on a Fourdrinier paper machine, with the correct ratio of 75 percent cotton to 25 percent linen. Only the Americans do it like this. Everything is there, even the wafer-thin polyester security thread embedded in the paper with «USA 100» imprinted in positive microprint and the multi-tone, localized water mark. Twenty years ago, even paper company Crane, Dalton, the exclusive manufacturer of dollar paper, had not mastered these technologies itself. The counterfeiters need at least one test paper machine. This does not come cheap, not to mention the expertise required. Moreover, a paper expert who carried out a chemical and physical examination found that the cotton used came from the Southern States of the U.S. This cotton is available on the open market. The scientist was nonetheless emphatically advised by interested parties – who incidentally were by no means surprised at his findings – not to make his analysis public.

The print quality is another mystery. Apart from the counterfeit British pound notes manufactured by Nazi Germany during World War II, there has never been an intaglio print counterfeit before in the long history of counterfeit banknotes. However, the «supernote» is one of these counterfeits, with embossed, perfectly palpable intaglio print. This extremely high intaglio print is considered the outstanding trademark and indeed the best security feature of the U.S. currency. To produce this feature, a special multicolor intaglio sheet-fed printing press is required. This special press is only manufactured by the German company Koenig & Bauer AG in Wuerzburg and distributed by KBA-Giori (formerly De La Rue Giori) in Lausanne, which controls this market. It has been used by the BEP for many years to print dollar notes. Intaglio sheet-fed printing presses are not available on the open market. Even the resale of a used machine is subject to strict surveillance and reported as a matter of routine to Interpol.

North Korea owns a series of standard printing presses manufactured by KBA in the 1970s. It is completely antiquated, unsuitable for printing the «supernote» because it lacks the auxiliary equipment, according to an expert, and is also currently standing idle. Because of pressure from the USA, KBA Giori has not delivered any spare parts to North Korea for many years. It is suspected that China now prints banknotes for its neighbor. The assertion constantly repeated in the media that North Korea managed to acquire a series of modern KBA Giori printing machines in the 1990s, is completely unfounded. Although the North Koreans are currently attempting to acquire new machines for printing banknotes in Europe, they have been unsuccessful up to now, however – among other things - because Pyongyang never fully paid for its old standard machines.

The issue of security printing inks is no less mysterious. As licensees, the Americans print their banknotes exclusively using security inks manufactured by Swiss ink specialist Sicpa. The North Koreans were once Sicpa customers too – until supply was «interrupted» at the request of the Americans many years ago now. A forensic science laboratory analysis found that the security inks used to print the «supernote» matched those used on the original bills. This even holds for the expensive color shifting inks (OVI), which change their appearance depending on the angle at which light falls on them – in the case of the dollar, from a bronzy-green to black. This change in color on the «supernote» is identical to that on the original bill. The top-secret color shifting ink is only manufactured by Sicpa and is exclusively reserved for the BEP in the above-mentioned color combination. It is mixed by the licensee in high-security production plants in the USA. Although it can never be ruled out that small amounts could be purloined now and then during production despite strict monitoring, the interesting question remains as to how the amounts of ink needed for mass production could get into the wrong hands – and more especially across heavily guarded state borders. It would be easy for the Swiss corporation to determine whether the inks on the «supernotes» really are original Sicpa inks. Secret markings known as «tagging» permit the security inks to be traced right back to an individual production batch. However, at the Interpol conference mentioned at the beginning of this article, Sicpa and all people were conspicuous in their absence. There is a reason for their silence: BEP is a major customer and vital for Sicpa's survival.

The revision of the dollar series which the BEP began in 1996 throws up further mysteries. With a large head-shot portrait, as well as new security features hidden in the paper substrate and print, it is designed as a response to the rising threat from counterfeiters. The counterfeiters immediately implemented each and every change to the 100-dollar bill. The pace at which they put out their revised fake notes made observers even wonder whether they had access to information concerning to the speed with which the Fed replaced its old notes.

Currently, there are no fewer than 19 different plates for printing the «supernote»! Since 1966, there has been a microprint on the dollar bills which sometimes only measures 1/42,000 of an inch (1 inch = 24.5 mm). This miniscule writing – sometimes «USA100», sometimes «The United States of America» - is hidden in the zeros of the hundred-dollar bill or in the collar of Franklin's portrait. This microprint is considered unique in the world of banknotes. It was reproduced so perfectly by the counterfeiters that even under a microscope no difference is distinguishable. The gravure of an intaglio printing plate requires many months of hard work and eats up many tens of thousands of dollars per plate. For security reasons, the craft is always taught in-house only. So where do the counterfeiters get this specialized knowledge? Where does this skilled labor come from?

Meantime, the theory of a deliberate economic war against America is on very shaky ground. Although the counterfeiters of the «supernote» have proved that they have mastered the technique of infrared-sensitive security inks as are now used with a large portrait on the dollar bills, yet they use them so stupidly that every banknote inspection system immediately recognizes the «supernote» and throws it out. In reality, this counterfeit has absolutely no chance of causing any damage in America! Is that intentional? There is even a «supernote»-quality 50-dollar counterfeit. Counterfeit money investigators consider them to be even better than the 100-dollar bills. In America, 50-dollar bills are much more popular than the 100-dollar notes as a means of payment. Yet the «super-50» is so rare that the Secret Service was able to keep its existence secret for a long time. Why do the «super-»counterfeiters initially go to so much trouble and then relinquish a guaranteed profit? Incidentally, the «super-50» is by no means as rare as it has been made out to be either. While only a handful of the bills are claimed to have been found in America, several thousand were taken out of circulation in Europe. How-

ever, it is conspicuous that only a very low percentage of the forgeries were of the new dollar with the large portrait.

If the North Koreans really did undertake this counterfeiting operation with the aim of maximizing profits, they could not have made a worse investment. In the 17 years of their existence, «supernotes» with a total value of a mere 50 million dollars have been confiscated, according to the Secret Service. That would not even be enough to get Kim Junior one of the highly coveted series of KBA Giori printing machines today. If this figure is correct, and that is by no means certain, Columbia's counterfeit mafia would have put many times that amount of forged dollars – admittedly of poorer quality – into circulation in the same period. European counterfeit money investigators cannot confirm that the «supernotes» predominately came from East Asia either. In Europe, these banknotes are usually seized during routine, fully automatic banknote inspections in banks – permitting the origin of these bills to be traced back seamlessly. Zurich, the world's third-largest banking center, plays a pivotal role as a «clearing-house» in international trade in physical banknotes. The «supernotes» seized there originated mainly from the Near and Middle East, from East Africa, and sometimes also from Russia – and these are all regions where American foreign policy is facing particular challenges. From there, it is suspected, these counterfeit bills could have reached North Korea – and China – in the course of arms purchases.

Up to now, Japan has had the most intensive economic relations with North Korea. There was even weekly ferry traffic, which has now had to be suspended. In all those years, according to its own statement, the Japanese police had never come across a high number of «supernotes» – if anything, the converse was true. According to this source, the incident with the North Korean freighter «Rimyongsu 7», which is often cited as additional proof, is also depicted in a false light. In the port of Sakai Monato, the Japanese police had found 6,500 100-dollar bills, which were evidently intended to be used to purchase luxury goods for North Korea's higher officials, on the freighter. Of these banknotes, 100 were indeed «supernotes»; the remainder were genuine. However, the media reports constantly mention the seizure of 6,500 «supernotes». Moreover, while the police in South Korea can confirm that substantial amounts of «supernotes» have been seized many times in Seoul, these counterfeit banknotes originated from Shenyang and Dadong, Chinese cities on the border with North Korea. Also, according to the South Korean police authorities, the last case of a North Korean diplomat in possession of larger amounts of «supernotes» was many years ago. If a North Korean were to be apprehended with «supernotes» today, one could not be sure whether he was a culprit or a victim, the police said. Pyongyang has none of the modern banknote inspection systems as offered specially for this purpose by the German company Giesecke & Devrient, Munich.

In light of all these facts, leading representatives of the high-security printing industry and counterfeit money investigators have been wondering for some time now what the CIA is actually doing in its secret printing works. There is a machine in this plant, which is located in a well-known city north of Washington, which is exactly of the type required for printing these super counterfeit bills. The CIA could use it to procure funds which would be subject to no controls from Congress, for undercover operations in international crisis regions. The arch enemy in Pyongyang could then be conveniently blamed for the counterfeit money operation. There is no proof to support this theory, but some counterarguments: The CIA is swimming – at least at the moment – in money. Furthermore, it would scarcely be possible to keep such an extensive operation secret over such a long period of time. In any case, the «supernotes» interested no one but the counterfeit money investigators over one-and-a-half decades. It was George W. Bush who took it away from them and made it into a cornerstone of his politics on the Korean peninsula. His Administration was the first to officially accuse Pyongyang of the crime. Since then, tensions in the region have increased dangerously. Washington claims to

have «unequivocal evidence», but refuses to disclose it for security reasons. The time has come to produce this evidence. Otherwise, public opinion might possibly come to the conclusion that this is yet another case of the «Iraqi weapons of mass destruction» variety.

Klaus W. Bender was a foreign (business) correspondent for three decades for the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (FAZ) and is the author of the book «Geldmacher, das geheimste Gewerbe der Welt», which has now been published in an up-dated English version «Moneymakers, the secret world of banknote printing», by J.Wiley.

DIAS-Kommentare

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Alexander Alvaro
Der globalisierte Terror | 29. April 2003 |
| 2 | Michaela Hertkorn
Why do German-US Relations matter to the Transatlantic Relationship | 17. Juni 2003 |
| 3 | Henricke Paepcke
Die Rolle der UNO im Nachkriegs-Irak | 17. Juni 2003 |
| 4 | Panagiota Bogris
Von Demokratie und Bildung im Irak nach Saddam Hussein | 18. Juli 2003 |
| 5 | Ulf Gartzke
Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft: Eine Partnerschaft ohne Alternative | 19. Juli 2003 |
| 6 | Lars Mammen
Herauforderung für den Rechtsstaat – Gerichtsprozesse gegen den Terroristen | 11. September 2003 |
| 7 | Ulf Gartzke
Von der Wirtschaft lernen heißt voran zu kommen | 21. September 2003 |
| 8 | Daniel J. Klocke
Das Deutsche Völkerstrafgesetzbuch – Chance oder Farce | 21. September 2003 |
| 9 | Elizabeth G. Book
US Guidelines a Barrier to German-American Armaments Cooperation | 10. Oktober 2003 |
| 10 | Dr. Bastian Giegerich
Mugged by Reality? German Defense in Light of the 2003 Policy Guidelines | 12. Oktober 2003 |
| 11 | Barthélémy Courtment
Understanding the deep origins of the transatlantic rift | 22. Oktober 2003 |
| 12 | Rolf Schwarz
Old Wine, New Bottle: The Arab Middle East after September 11th | 09. November 2003 |
| 13 | Ulf Gartzke
Irrelevant or Indispensable? – The United Nations after the Iraq War | 15. November 2003 |
| 14 | Daniel J. Klocke
Das Ende der Straflosigkeit von Völkerrechtsverbrechern? | 15. November 2003 |
| 15 | Panagiota Bogris
Erziehung im Irak – Ein Gewinn von Bedeutung | 21. November 2003 |
| 16 | Jessica Duda
Why the US counter – terrorism and reconstruction policy change? | 21. November 2003 |
| 17 | Elizabeth G. Book
Creating a Transatlantic Army: Does the NATO Response Force subvert the European Union? | 29. November 2003 |
| 18 | Holger Teske
Der blinde Rechtsstaat und das dreischneidige Schwert der Terrorismusbekämpfung | 29. November 2003 |
| 19 | Niels-Jakob Küttner
Spanische Momentaufnahme: 25 Jahre Verfassung | 11. Dezember 2003 |

20	Unbekannt Der große europäische Teppich	11. Dezember 2003
21	Unbekannt Die Reform des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen und ihre Auswirkungen auf das System Internationaler Friedenssicherung	14. Januar 2004
22	Dimitrios Argirakos Marx reloaded – einige Gedanken zum 155 jährigen Jubiläum des kommunistischen Manifestes	08. März 2004
23	Ulf Gartzke Regime Change à la El Kaida	20. März 2004
24	R. Alexander Lorz Zur Ablehnung des Annan-Plans durch die griechischen Zyperer	27. April 2004
25	Alexander Siedschlag Europäische Entscheidungsstrukturen im Rahmen der ESVP: Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Harmonisierung	02. Mai 2004
26	Niels-Jakob Küttner Mission stabiler Euro: Eine Reform des Stabilitäts- und Wachstumspaktes ist dringend notwendig	17. Juni 2004
27	Karim Zourgui Die innere Selbstbestimmung der Völker im Spannungsverhältnis von Souveränität und Entwicklung	02. Juli 2004
28	Dimitrios Argirakos Rückkehr zum Nationalismus und Abschied von der Globalisierung	02. Juli 2004
29	Alexander Alvaro Man zäumt ein Pferd nicht von hinten auf – Biometrische Daten in Ausweisdokumenten	14. Januar 2005
30	R. Alexander Lorz Zurück zu den "Vereinigten Staaten" von Europa	14. Januar 2005
31	Harpriye A. Juneja The Emergence of Russia as Potential Energy Superpower and Implications for U. S. Energy Security in the 21st Century	22. Januar 2005
32	Joshua Stern NATO Collective Security or Defense: The Future of NATO in Light of Expansion and 9/11	22. Januar 2005
33	Caroline Oke The New Transatlantic Agenda: Does it have a future in the 21st Century?	22. Januar 2005
34	Dustin Dehez Globalisierte Geopolitik und ihre regionale Dimension. Konsequenzen für Staat und Gesellschaft	01. Februar 2005
35	Marwan Abou-Taam Psychologie des Terrors - Gewalt als Identitätsmerkmal in der arabisch-islamischen Gesellschaft	01. Februar 2005
36	Dimitrios Argirakos Die Entente der Halbstarke, die neue Weltordnung und Deutschlands Rolle in Europa	10. Februar 2005

37	Jessica Heun Die geplante Reform der Vereinten Nationen umfasst weit mehr als die Diskussion um einen deutschen Sitz im Sicherheitsrat wiedergibt...	17. Februar 2005
38	Dustin Dehez Umfassender Schutz für Truppe und Heimat?	01. März 2005
39	Dimitrios Argirakos Über das Wesen der Außenpolitik	02. Mai 2005
40	Babak Khalatbari Die vergessene Agenda- Umweltverschmutzung in Nah- und Mittelost	02. Mai 2005
41	Panagiota Bogris Die Überwindung von Grenzen – Toleranz kann man nicht verordnen	09. Mai 2005
42	Jessica Heun Quo vadis Roma?	17. Mai 2005
43	Patricia Stelzer Politische Verrenkungen - Schröders Wunsch nach Neuwahlen trifft auf Weimarer Spuren im Grundgesetz	27. Mai 2005
44	Daniel-Philippe Lüdemann Von der Notwendigkeit der Zusammenarbeit von Non-governmental Organisations	02. Juni 2005
45	Dr. Michaela Hertkorn France saying 'Non' to the EU Constitution and Federal Elections in Germany: The likely Impact on Intra – European Dynamics and Transatlantic Relations	03. Juni 2005
46	Babak Khalatbari Freihandel versus Demokratisierung: Die euromediterrane Partnerschaft wird 10 Jahre alt	04. Juni 2005
47	Edward Roby A hollow economy	13. Juni 2005
48	Patricia Stelzer Operation Murambatsvina - Mugabes „Abfallbeseitigung“ in Simbabwe steuert auf eine humanitäre Katastrophe hinzu	02. Juli 2005
49	Lars Mammen Terroranschläge in London – Herausforderungen für die Anti-Terrorismus-politik der internationalen Gemeinschaft und Europäischen Union	08. Juli 2005
50	Daniel Pahl Die internationale Ratlosigkeit im Fall Iran	19. Juli 2005
51	Michaela Hertkorn An Outlook on Transatlantic Relations – after the 'no-votes' on the EU constitution and the terror attacks in London	22. Juli 2005
52	Dustin Dehez Der Iran nach der Präsidentschaftswahl – Zuspitzung im Atomstreit?	24. Juli 2005
53	Edward Roby Who 'll stop the winds?	29. Juli 2005
54	Patricia Stelzer Lost in global indifference	01. August 2005

55	Dustin Dehéz Der Friedensprozess im Südsudan nach dem Tod John Garangs	04. August 2005
56	Dr. Dimitrios Argirakos Die diplomatische Lösung im Fall Iran	12. August 2005
57	Jessica Heun Entsteht mitten in Europa eine neue Mauer?	23. August 2005
58	Wilko Wiesner Terror zwischen Okzident und Orient – neue Kriege ohne Grenzen?	31. August 2005
59	Edward Roby Where do Jobs come from?	04. September 2005
60	Lars Mammen Remembering the 4 th Anniversary of 9-11	11. September 2005
61	Ulf Gartzke The Case for Regime Change in Berlin And Why It Should Matter to the U.S	16. September 2005
62	Sascha Arnautovic Auge um Auge, Zahn um Zahn: Im Irak dreht sich die Spirale der Gewalt unaufhörlich weiter	27. September 2005
63	Dustin Dehéz Ballots, Bombs and Bullets – Tehran's stirrings in Southern Iraq	25. Oktober 2005
64	Michaela Hertkorn Security Challenges for Transatlantic Alliance: an Initial Assessment after German Elections	07. November 2005
65	R. Alexander Lorz The Eternal Life of Eternal Peace	07. November 2005
66	R. Alexander Lorz International Constraints on Constitution - Making	08. November 2005
67	Unbekannt The NATO Response Force – A 2006 Deliverable?	15. November 2005
68	Jessica Heun 10 Jahre nach Dayton – Selbstblockade statt Entwicklung	15. November 2005
69	Hendrik Schulten Wie ist die Feindlage? Umwälzungen im Bereich des Militärischen Nachrichtenswesens der Bundeswehr	02. Dezember 2005
70	Edward Roby Transatlantic financial market: integration or confrontation?	12. Dezember 2005
71	Dustin Dehéz Terrorism and Piracy – the Threat Underestimated at the Horn of Africa	25. Dezember 2005
72	Franz Halas/Cornelia Frank Friedenskonsolidierung mit polizeilichen Mitteln? Die Polizeimission EUPOL-PROXIMA auf dem Prüfstand	16. Januar 2006
73	Mark Glasow Neue strategische Überlegungen zur Rolle des Terrorismus` auf der internationalen Bühne	07. Februar 2006

74	Ulf Gartzke What Canada's Prime Minister can learn from the German Chancellor	09. Februar 2006
75	Edward Roby Control of oil is dollar strategy	13. Februar 2006
76	Dr. Lars Mammen Erster Prozess zum 11. September 2001 in den USA – Beginn der richterlichen Aufarbeitung?	10. März 2006
77	Edward Roby New asset class for cosmopolitan high rollers	18. März 2006
78	Daniel Pahl Thoughts about the military balance the PRC and the USA	18. März 2006
79	Dustin Dehé Deutsche Soldaten ins Herz der Finsternis? Zur Debatte um die Entsendung deutscher Truppen in die Demokratische Republik Kongo	18. März 2006
80	Lars Mammen Zum aktuellen Stand der Debatte in der Generalversammlung um eine Umfassende Konvention gegen den internationalen Terrorismus	26. März 2006
81	Edward Roby Clocking the speed of capital flight	17. April 2006
82	Ulf Gartzke Turkey's Dark Past and Uncertain Future	17. April 2006
83	Lars Mammen Urteil im Prozess um die Anschläge vom 11. September 2001 – Lebenslange Freiheitsstrafe für Moussaoui	04. Mai 2006
84	Jessica Heun See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil... sometimes do evil	23. Mai 2006
85	Tiffany Wheeler Challenges for a Transatlantic Cohesion: An Assessment	23. Mai 2006
86	Dustin Dehé Obstacles on the way to international recognition for Somaliland	29. Mai 2006
87	Dustin Dehé Islamismus und Terrorismus in Afrika – Gefahr für die transatlantischen Interessen?	01. Juni 2006
88	Samuel D. Hernandez Latin America's Crucial Role as Transatlantic Player	21. Juni 2006
89	Sarabeth K. Trujillo The Franco – American Alliance: The Steel Tariffs, Why the Iraq War Is Not A Deal – Breaker, & Why the Alliance Still Matters	21. Juni 2006
90	Matthew Omolesky Polish – American Security Cooperation: Idealism, Geopolitics and Quid Pro Quo	26. Juni 2006
91	Eckhart von Wildenradt A delicate Relationship: Explaining the Origin of Contemporary German and French Relations under U.S. Hegemony 1945 - 1954	26. Juni 2006

92	Gesine Wolf-Zimper Zuckerbrot und Peitsche - zielgerichtete Sanktionen als effektives Mittel der Terrorbekämpfung?	01. Juli 2006
93	Edward Roby The geopolitics of gasoline	10. Juli 2006
94	Michaela Hertkorn Gedanken zu einer Friedenstruppe im Südlibanon	01. August 2006
95	Edward Roby Germany's 2% boom	11. September 2006
96	Lars Mammen Die Bekämpfung des Internationalen Terrorismus fünf Jahre nach den Anschlägen vom 11. September 2001	12. September 2006
97	Dustin Dehéz Running out of Options – Reassessing Western Strategic Opportunities in Somalia	28. September 2006
98	Edward Roby Asian energy quest roils worldwide petroleum market	02. Oktober 2006
99	Christopher Radler Ägypten nach den Parlamentswahlen	11. Oktober 2006
100	Michaela Hertkorn Out-of-Area Nation – Building Stabilization: Germany as a Player within the NATO- EU Framework	16. November 2006
101	Raphael L'Hoest Thailändische Energiepolitik – Erneuerbare Energien: Enormes Potenzial für Deutsche Umwelttechnologie	10. Januar 2007
102	Klaus Bender The Mistery of the Supernotes	11. Januar 2007
103	Dustin Dehéz Jahrhundert der Ölkriege?	11. Januar 2007
104	Edward Roby A Nutcracker for Europe's energy fantasies	14. Januar 2007
105	C. Eduardo Vargas Toro Turkey' s Prospects of Accession to the European Union	25. Januar 2007
106	Unbekannt Davos revives Doha: Liberalized world trade trumps bilateral talk	30. Januar 2007
107	Edward Roby Healthy market correction or prelude to a perfect storm?	19. März 2007
108	Edward Roby Upswing from nowhere	25. Mai 2007
109	Daniel Pahl Restraint in interstate – violence	29. Juni 2007
110	Michaela Hertkorn Deutsche Europapolitik im Zeichen des Wandels: Die Deutsche EU-Ratspräsidentschaft aus der Transatlantischen Perspektive	02. Juli 2007

111	Tatsiana Lintouskaya Die politische Ausgangslage in der Ukraine vor der Wahl	10. August 2007
112	Edward Roby Western credit crunch tests irreversibility of globalization	10. August 2007
113	Holger Teske Freiheit, Gleichheit, Brüderlichkeit: Der Niedergang der fünften Republik?	31. August 2007
114	Edward Roby Euro shares reserve burden of wilting dollar	22. Oktober 2007
115	Peter Lundin The Current Status of the Transatlantic Relationship – 4 Points of Consideration	07. November 2007
116	Michaela Hertkorn Challenge of Successful Post – War Stabilization: More Questions than Answers for the NATO-EU Framework	01. Dezember 2007
117	Dimitrios Argirakos Merkels Außenpolitik ist gefährlich	07. Dezember 2007
118	Edward Roby Crisis tests paradigm of global capital – a European perspective	07. Dezember 2007
119	Dr. Christian Wipperfürth Afghanistan – Ansatzpunkt für eine Zusammenarbeit Russlands mit dem Westen	05. Januar 2008
120	Dustin Dehéz Somalia – Krieg an der zweiten Front?	06. Februar 2008
121	Edward Roby Can Europe help repair the broken bubble?	10. Februar 2008
122	Dr. Christian Wipperfürth Bevölkerungsentwicklung in langer Schicht: Mittel und langfristige Konsequenzen	18. März 2008
123	Philipp Schweers Jemen vor dem Kollaps?	18. März 2008
124	Philipp Schweers Pakistan – Eine „neue Ära wahrer Politik“ nach der Wahl?	01. April 2008
125	Christian Rieck Zur Zukunft des Völkerrechts nach dem 11.September – Implikationen der Irakintervention	02. April 2008
126	Christian Rieck Iran and Venezuela: A nuclear "Rogue Axis" ?	02. April 2008
127	Philipp Schweers Towards a " New Middle East" ?	09. April 2008
128	Christian Rieck Ein Versuch über die Freiheit - Nur die Freiheit von heute ist die Sicherheit von morgen	02. Mai 2008
129	Christopher Radler Islamischer Fundamentalismus und Geopolitik – vom europäischen Kolonialismus bis zum Globalen Dschihad	06. Mai 2008

130	Ulrich Petersohn Möglichkeiten zur Regulierung von Privaten Sicherheitsunternehmen (PSF)	09. Mai 2008
131	Edward Roby Food joins energy in speculative global price spiral	09. Mai 2008
132	Edward Roby Central Banks declare war on resurgent inflation	12. Juni 2008
133	Daniel Werdung Airbus vs. Boeing: Neue Tankerflugzeuge für die US - Luftwaffe	12. Juni 2008
134	Christian Rieck Bemerkung zum europäischen Traum	13. Juni 2008
135	Philipp Schweers Zukunftsbranche Piraterie?	13. Juni 2008
136	Philipp Schweers Yemen: Renewed Houthi - Conflict	19. Juni 2008
137	Philipp Schweers Iran: Zwischen Dialogbereitschaft, äußeren Konflikten und persischem Nationalismus	20. Juni 2008
138	Dustin Dehéz Der Ras Doumeira-Konflikt – ist ein Krieg zwischen Eritrea und Djibouti unausweichlich?	09. Juli 2008
139	Philipp Schweers A new security paradigm for the Persian Gulf	09. Juli 2008
140	Edward Roby Mission Impossible: Quell "stagflation" with monetary policy	27. August 2008
141	Edward Roby Wallstreet on welfare, dollar on Skid Row	25. September 2008
142	Burkhard Theile Bankenkrise und Wissensgesellschaft	21. November 2008
143	Christopher Radler Die Anschläge von Mumbai als Machwerk al- Qa'idás?	30. Dezember 2008
144	Edward Roby Credit crisis starts to level global trade imbalances	14. Januar 2009
145	Daniel Pahl Barack H. Obama – Der amerikanische Präsident	20. Januar 2009
146	Christopher Radler Der Einfluss des Internets auf islamistische Gewaltdiskurse	29. Januar 2009
147	Christian Rieck The Legacy of the Nation – State in East Asia	29. März 2009
148	Edward Roby A recovery on credit	04. September 2009
149	Christopher Radler Anmerkungen zur Medienoffensive Al Qa'idás	28. Oktober 2009

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|
| 150 | Rana Deep Islam
Zehn Jahre nach Helsinki – Die türkisch-europäischen Beziehungen in der Sackgasse | 13. Dezember 2009 |
| 151 | Edward Roby
Devil gas takes blame for death and taxes | 16. Dezember 2009 |
| 152 | Vinzenz Himmighofen
Ägyptens Grenzpolitik – Ein Balanceakt | 15. Januar 2010 |

DIAS ANALYSEN stehen unter <http://www.dias-online.org/31.0.html> zum Download zur Verfügung.

Düsseldorfer Institut für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik

2003 an der Heinrich-Heine Universität in Düsseldorf gegründet, versteht sich das DIAS als unabhängige, interdisziplinäre und wissenschaftliche Denkfabrik, die strategische Politikberatung für Kunden aus dem öffentlichen und dem privatwirtschaftlichen Sektor anbietet und als Plattform den Dialog und den Ideenaustausch zwischen Nachwuchskräften aus Politik, Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft ermöglicht bzw. moderiert. Das Institut organisiert zu diesem Zweck jährlich die Düsseldorfer Rede sowie weitere Veranstaltungen mit Vertretern verschiedener Anspruchsgruppen und stellt seine Arbeit der breiten Öffentlichkeit im Rahmen verschiedener Publikationsserien zur Verfügung.

© Copyright 2009, Düsseldorfer Institut für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik,
Universitätsstraße 1 Geb. 24.91, D-40225 Düsseldorf, www.dias-online.org