

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eHp3zQAAZso>

Geo-Strategy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5GvjVUrmgNU>

- Geo-politics
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z5ddUGVo7tU>
 - Based on Land space
 - Based on Water space
 - Based on Cyber space
- Geo-economics
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yd0i-ZJx1k8>

Geo-political & Geo-Economic & Geo-strategic significance of Indo-Pacific region to 21st Century

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uu9WxSzchP8>

- 'Geostrategy is the military and political strategy or course of action adopted to achieve the geopolitical ends'. (Tuomi, 1998:7).
- Geopolitics is the study of the influence of geography on the political characters of states, their history, institutions and especially relations with other states
- Swedish author, Rudolf Kjellen, the term 'geopolitics' highlights the role of a territory, resources and boundaries which can play an important role in the shaping global politics relations.
- According to Dodds, geopolitics deals with international relations, political science, history, geography and law into a definitive collection that covers two dimensions of the geopolitical division, the first one he describes as 'Classic geopolitics' according to him it 'examines the impact of physical geography on political actions' and second one is the 'Critical geopolitics' which 'challenges the notion of geography as a passive backdrop to international affairs and examines the socially constructed nature of geographical claims (Dodds, 2009: 45).
- According to Dodds, 'Even today geopolitics is commonly understood as a discipline which deals with the influence of geographical space on the politics of a state' (Dodds, 2009:7)
- Geopolitical thinking grew up in a period characterized by great changes in power relations and especially in those countries that were actively engaged in improving their status.

- The two classical western exponents of sea power were Alfred Thayer Mahan and Julian Corbett. According to Mahan, command of the seas had been a dominant theme in European history since the beginning of the Age of Exploration. He saw a world ocean as the single vast highway connecting a global economy. He saw a world whose economy was increasingly global. Countries were increasingly dependent on trade and that meant on access to the sea. To him the seas were the highways. A. T. Mahan's "Influence of sea Power upon History 1660-1783", published in 1890 provides the first general theory of Maritime Strategy" (1911).
- In the struggle for supremacy, a sea power would always have the upper hand because in a trade dominated world. A.T.Mahan's "Influence of sea Power upon History 1660-1783", published in 1890.
- The essence of Mahan's theory was that a nation could be strong only if it had the means to control the seas against any threat sea power and this is the only way to attain that strategic gain . strategic gain is achieving only through sea power –A.T.Mahan

Yaydan argued that ' naval forces are used in home waters for law enforcement and self defence and in distant waters to support foreign policy, which in the past has incorporated empire building and more recently as contributions to collective security '.

According to Yaydan, 'states maintain navies because about 75 percent of the surface of the earth is covered by water and the ocean play an important role in most of our lives'. He added 'not only all they are source of food, energy and the means of sustaining life, they are the highways upon which we depend for much of our commerce and communication'.

Yadan Says 'more over 80 percent of the states are not landlocked and have littoral borders. Also ,some 50 percent of the world's population is located within 80 km(50 miles) of the shore, today and by 2030 this is likely to rise to 75 percent '.He predicts that 'the increasing density of population in the costal areas not only adds new meaning to long term environmental issues such as sea level rise, but also brings out the fact that major conflict almost anywhere in the world is likely to have maritime dimensions' .

According to Akhtaar, ' strategy analyses the way in which government use military power in the pursuit of their interests'. He added that ' an overall strategy should incorpate the political,economic and military instruments of policy and 'the study of strategic and defence affairs is socially useful in the contex of its relevance to contemporary policy ,geared to the development of national security community'

According to, 'sea lanes of communication are the route taken by a ship to transit from point A to B'. He further added 'in maritime in economic terms, it should be the shortest distance, economic and timely delivery of cargo' and 'the arteries of a region and serves as an umbilical to the country's economy'.

During times of peace, the SLOC serve as commercial trade routes, but during war, these routes are considered strategic paths. The SLOCs vary in length which depends on the geography, the type of the landmass, choke points, reefs, continental shelves and location of ports and harbours. As Roy said there is beyond doubt that is the appreciation of geography which effects on the SLOCs that further determines military strategy of any country.

A strategic region can be defined as a region within which a state's interests lie and it considers using political, economic, and military instruments of power to safeguard its interests. The number, location and size of the strategic region vary from state to state, based on national interests.

According to Friedman, 'World trade is seen as the main engine of world economic development. Countries reach the take off stage toward modern development by selling products to more developed countries, because their internal markets cannot support their growth as countries develop, trade between countries grows dramatically'.

Friedman further describes that 'in the year 2000, 99 percent of the world trade by volume (84 percent by value) travelled by sea' and 'the volume of world seaborne trade has risen 1/5 since 1990 and that growth is accelerating'.

He says 'moreover, 95% of the trade by volume (70 percent by value) travelled through nine key choke points: the Bab-el-Mandeb (at the southern end of the Red Sea), the Cape of Good Hope, the Danish Straits, the Malacca Straits, the Panama Canal, the English Channel, the Straits of Gibraltar, the Straits of Hormuz and the Suez Canal'.

According to the Lloyd's Maritime Information Services (1999), the major super ports in descending order of numbers of ship calls were Singapore, Hong Kong, Rotterdam, Yokohama, Pusan, Hamburg, Nagoya, Kobe, Jakarta, Osaka, New Orleans, Barcelona, London, Shanghai, Tokyo and Los Angeles. Modern diesel electric submarines particularly need specialized base facilities.



DJIBOUTI

ERITREA

YEMEN

Khor Angar

OBOCK

Obock

Dorra

Balho

TADJOURA

Tadjoura

DJIBOUTI

Djibouti

Galafi

Yoboki

DIKHIL

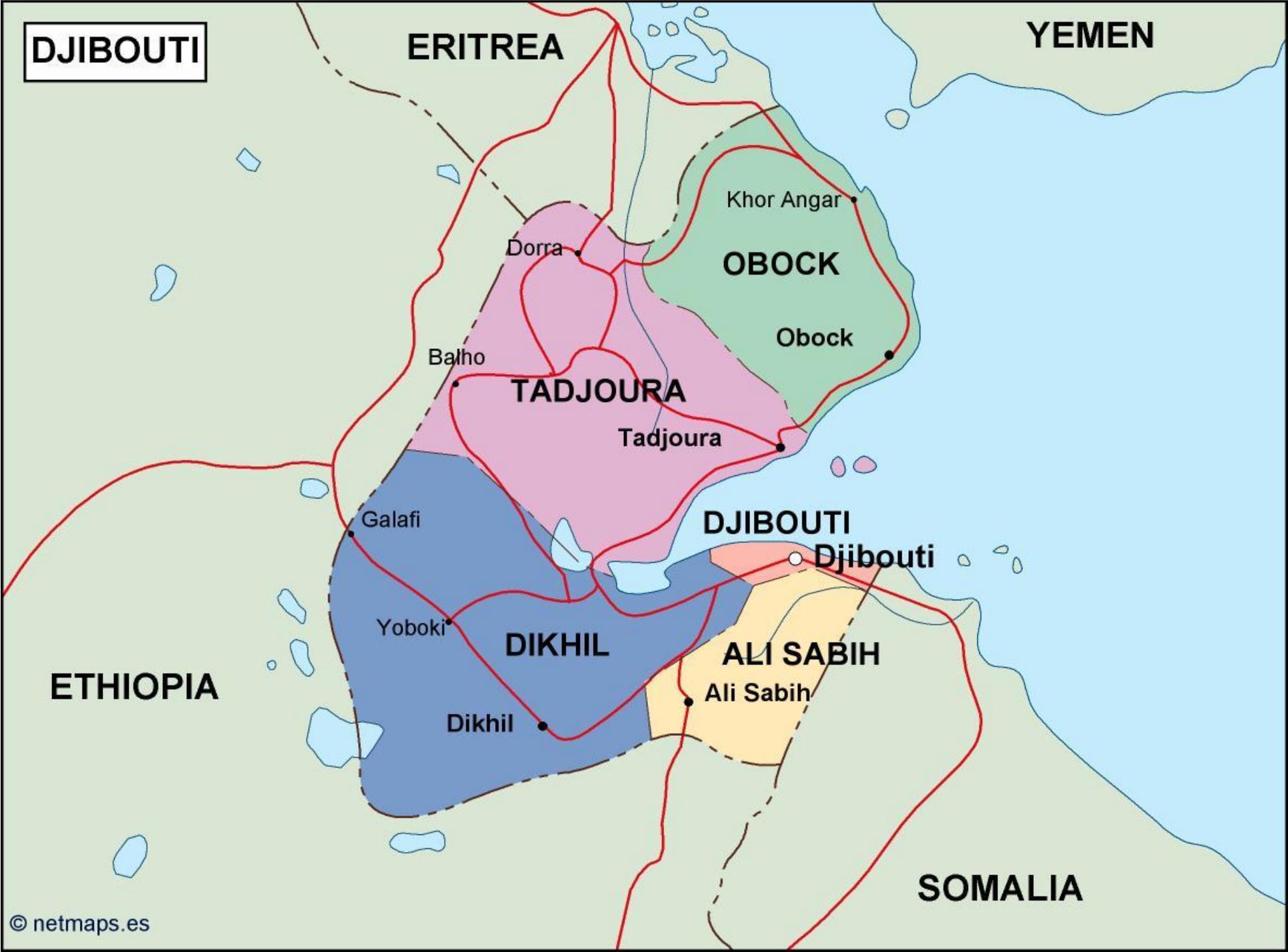
Dikhil

ALI SABIH

Ali Sabih

ETHIOPIA

SOMALIA





Kara Sea Laptev Sea

Sea

R u s s i a

Sea of Okhotsk

Black Sea

WWW.FREEWORLDATLAS.NET

Turkey

Georgia

Kazakhstan

Armenia

Lebanon Israel Syria

Azerbaijan

Caspian Sea

Uzbekistan Turkmenistan

Mongolia

Sea of Japan

Japan

North Korea

South Korea

Yellow Sea

Kyrgyzstan

Iran

Tajikistan

Afghanistan

C h i n a

East Pacific

China Sea

Sea

Philippine

Ocean

Sea

Saudi Arabia

Persian Gulf U.A.E.

Pakistan

Yemen Oman

Nepal

Bhutan

India

Bangladesh

Myanmar

South China Sea

Taiwan

Philippines

Arabian Sea

Bay of Bengal

Laos

Thailand

Cambodia

Vietnam

Sri Lanka

Maldives

Malaysia

Brunei

Indian Ocean

I n d o n e s i a

INDIA

States and Union Territories



BANGLADESH

Political Map



LEGEND

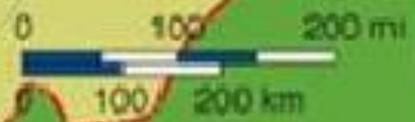
- International Boundary
- Division Boundary
- ★ National Capital
- Division Capital
- Other City

0 25 50 Miles
0 25 50 Kilometers

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N Afghanistan



**ISRAEL - JUDAH
AND
NEIGHBORING NATIONS**

CA. 800 BC



ASSYRIAN EMPIRE

• Damascus

KINGDOM OF ARAM-DAMASCUS

PHOENICIAN STATES (DOMINATED BY TYRE)

• Byblos
• Beirut
• Sidon
• Tyre

• Akko

• Haifa

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL

Lake Tiberias

Jordan River

KINGDOM OF AMMON

• Jerash

ARAMEAN TRIBES

Mediterranean Sea

• Samaria
• Shechem

• Jaffa

• Bet El

• Jericho

• Rabbath-Ammon

• Ashdod

• Ashkelon

• Gaza

• Jerusalem

• Lachish

• Hebron

• Dibon

PHILISTINE CITY STATES

KINGDOM OF JUDAH

• Beersheba

KINGDOM OF MOAB

Dead Sea

ARAB TRIBES

KINGDOM OF EDMOM

NABATEAN TRIBES

• Petra



CHINA

BHUTAN

Sikkim

DOKO LA

**Indian troops
are here**

INDIA

Bengal



Nepal

Bhutan

Bangladesh

India

Kolkata

Hooghly River

70 km to Daba Ka

Aizawl

Highway
100 km

Zorinpui border crossing

Highway
62 km

Paletwa

Kaladan River jetty

158 km

5.39 km

Sittwe

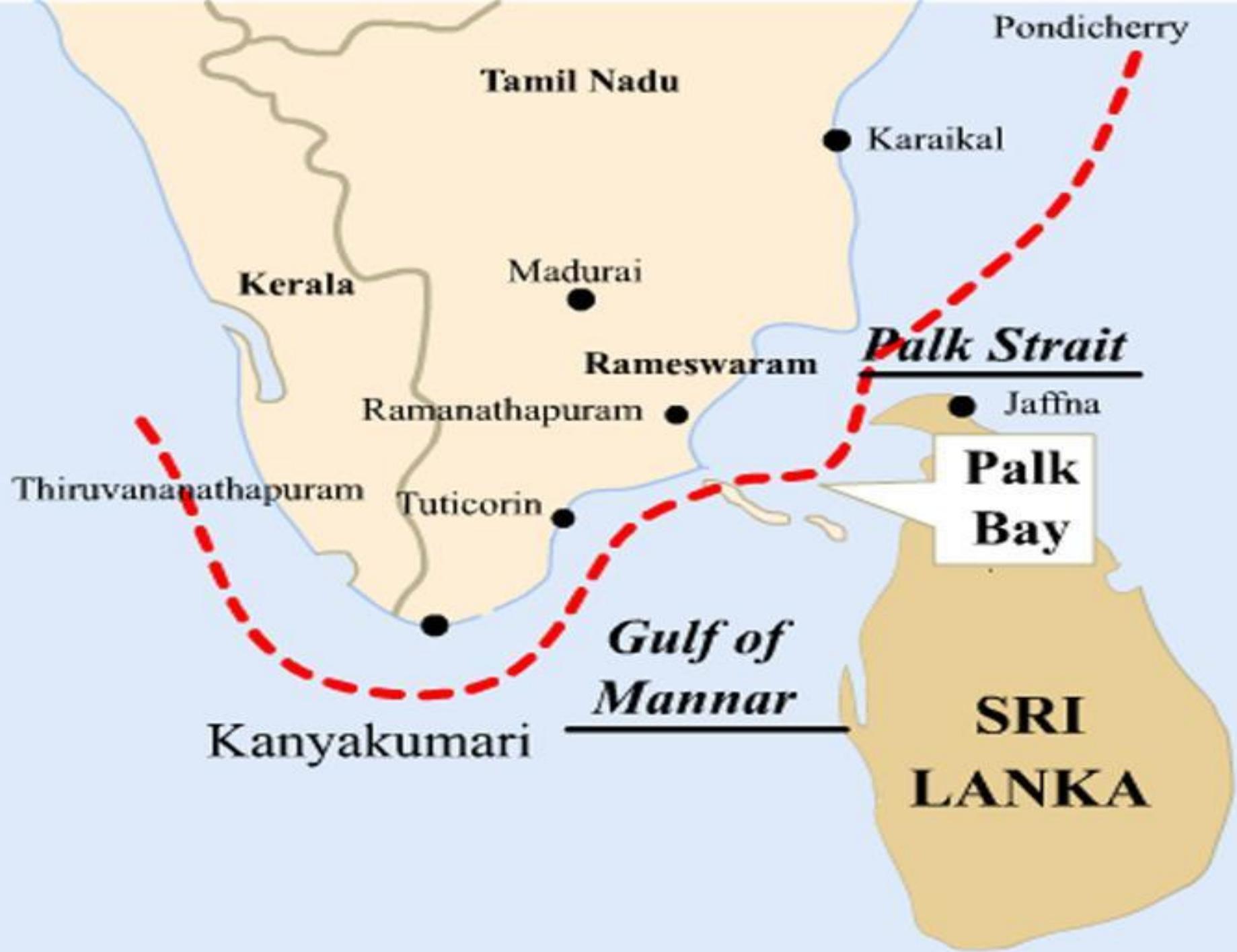
China

Myanmar

Laos

Thailand

Bay of Bengal



INDIA

Jaffna

Palk Bay

Bay of Bengal

Mannar

Gulf of Mannar

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Puttalam

Polonnaruwa

SRI LANKA

Batticaloa

Kalmunai

Matale
Kandy

Negombo

COLOMBO

Badulla

Sri

Moratuwa

Ratnapura

Jayawardenapura

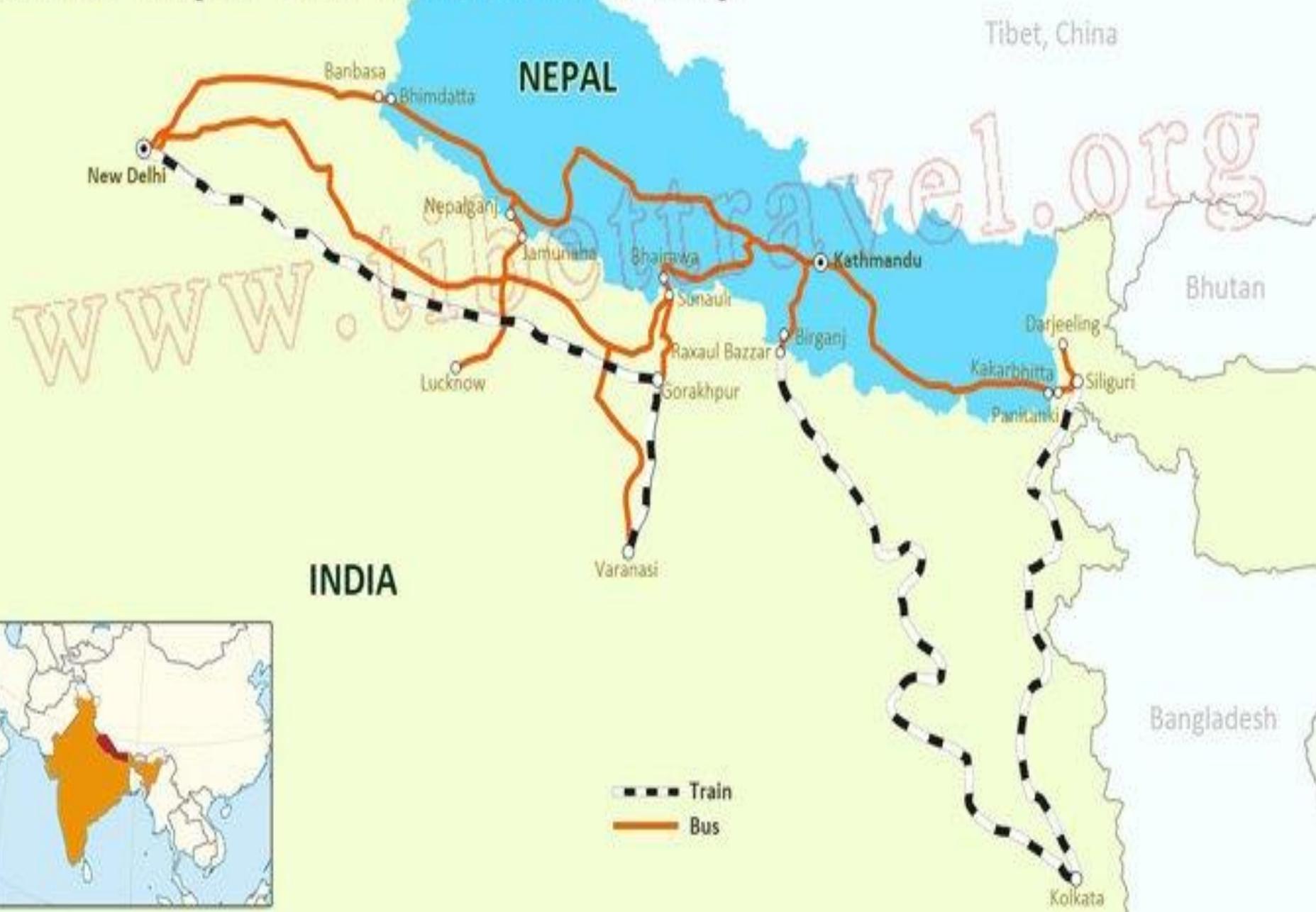
Beruwala

Kotte

Galle

INDIAN OCEAN

India to Nepal Overland Routes Map







Kabul
★
AFGHANISTAN

NORTHWEST
FRONTIER

AZAD
KASHMIR

JAMMU AND
KASHMIR

INDIAN
CLAIM

CHINA

Islamabad

FEDERAL
TRIBAL
AREAS

TIBET

HIMACHAL
PRADESH

Lahore ●

● Amritsar

PUNJAB

● Chandigarh

UTTARANCHAL

BALUCHISTAN

PUNJAB

PAKISTAN

NEPAL

HARYANA

INDIA

★
New
Delhi

UTTAR
PRADESH

SINDH

RAJASTHAN



Mongolia

中国
(China)

CHINA

대한민국
(South Korea)

日本
(Japan)

East
China Sea

Taiwan

Philippine
Sea

South
China Sea

Philippines

Vietnam

ประเทศไทย
(Thailand)

Myanmar
(Burma)

India

Nepal

Bay of
Bengal

Andaman
Sea

Gulf of
Thailand



INDIAN OCEAN



PORT LOUIS

MAURITIUS

Centre de Flacq

Beau-Bassin Rose-Hill

Vacoas-Phoenix

Tamarin

Curepipe

Mahébourg

Souillac

Mauritius

Port Mathurin

La Ferme

Rodrigues

INDIAN OCEAN







**New
Eurasian
Landbridge**

**China
Mongolia
Russia
Corridor**

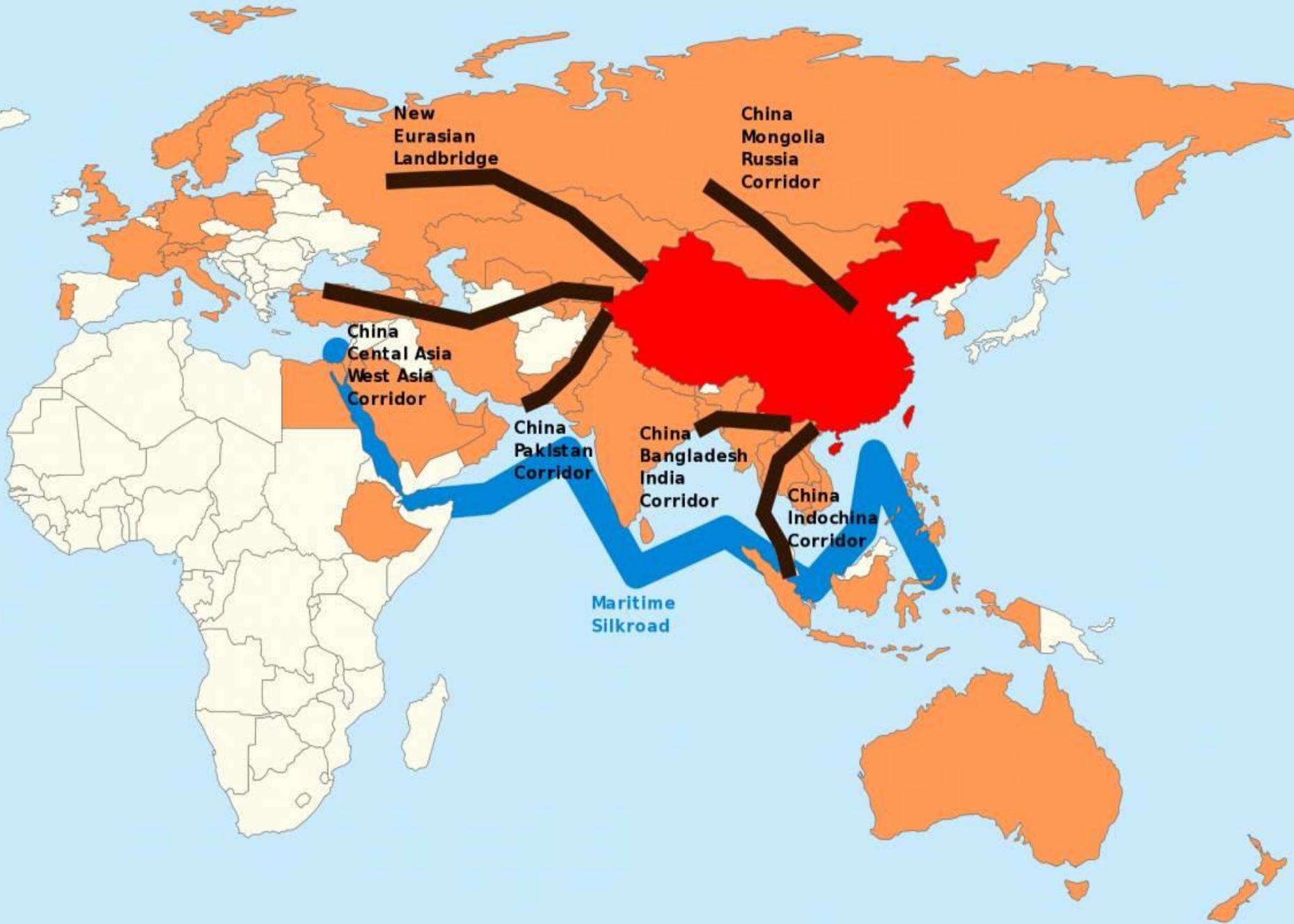
**China
Central Asia
West Asia
Corridor**

**China
Pakistan
Corridor**

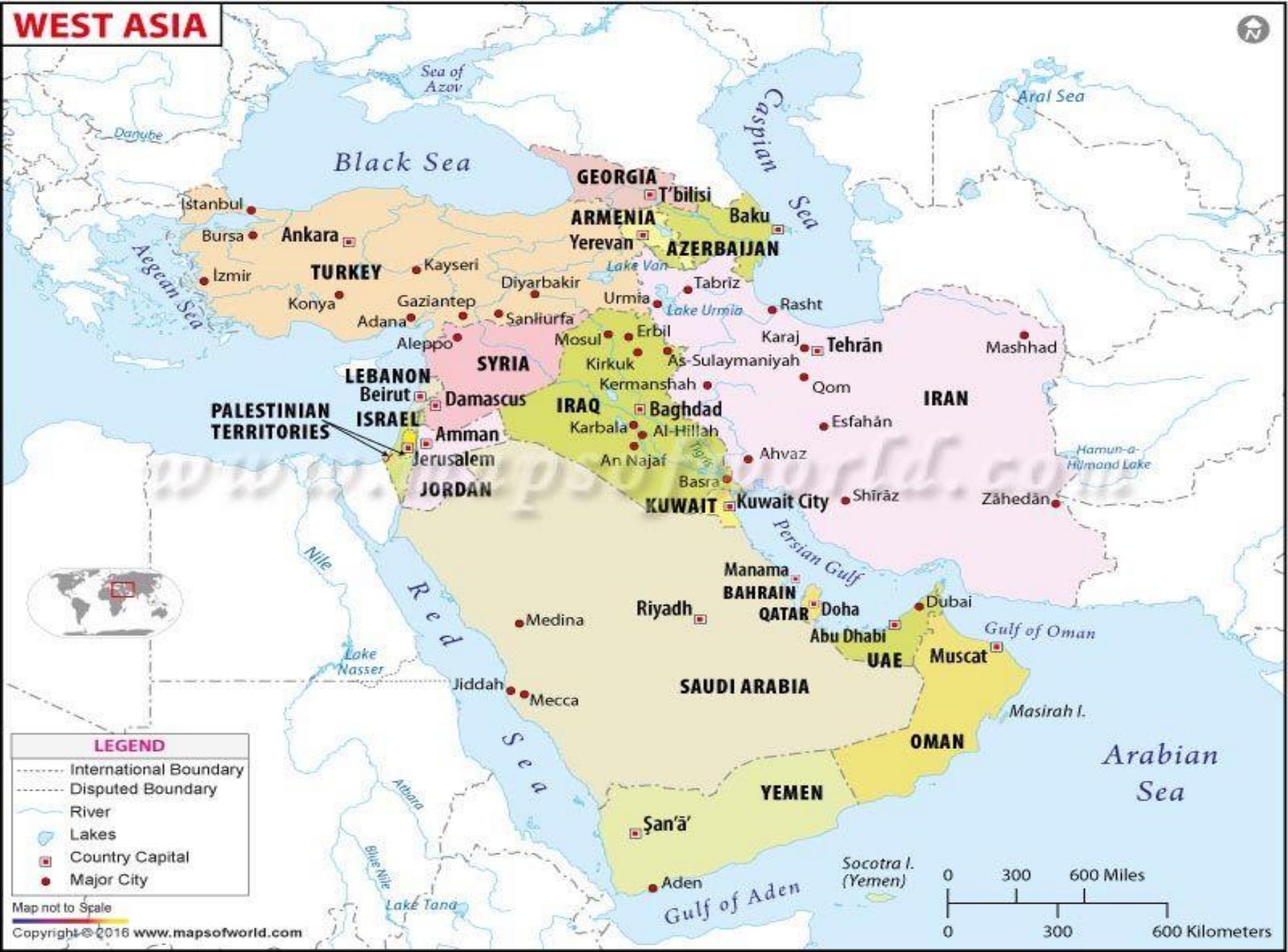
**China
Bangladesh
India
Corridor**

**China
Indochina
Corridor**

**Maritime
Silkroad**

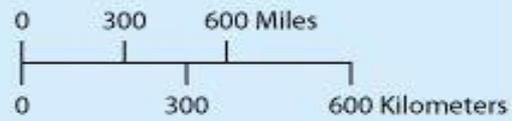


WEST ASIA



LEGEND

- International Boundary
- Disputed Boundary
- River
- Lakes
- Country Capital
- Major City





R U S S I A

BELARUS

Kiev

U K R A I N E

Mariupol

Berdyansk

Sea of Azov

MOLDOVA

ROMANIA

CRIMEA

Sevastopol

Black Sea

KERCH STRAIT

150 miles





THAILAND

MALAYSIA

INDONESIA

Strait of Malacca

INDIAN OCEAN

250 km



42°

44°

46°

0

50

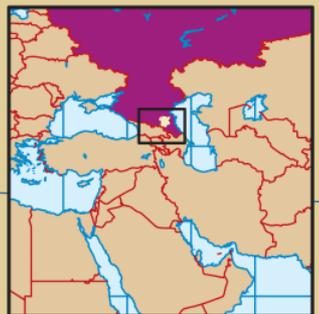
100 mi

0

75

150 km

44°



RUSSIA

Chechnya

Grozny.

*CASPIAN
SEA*

42°

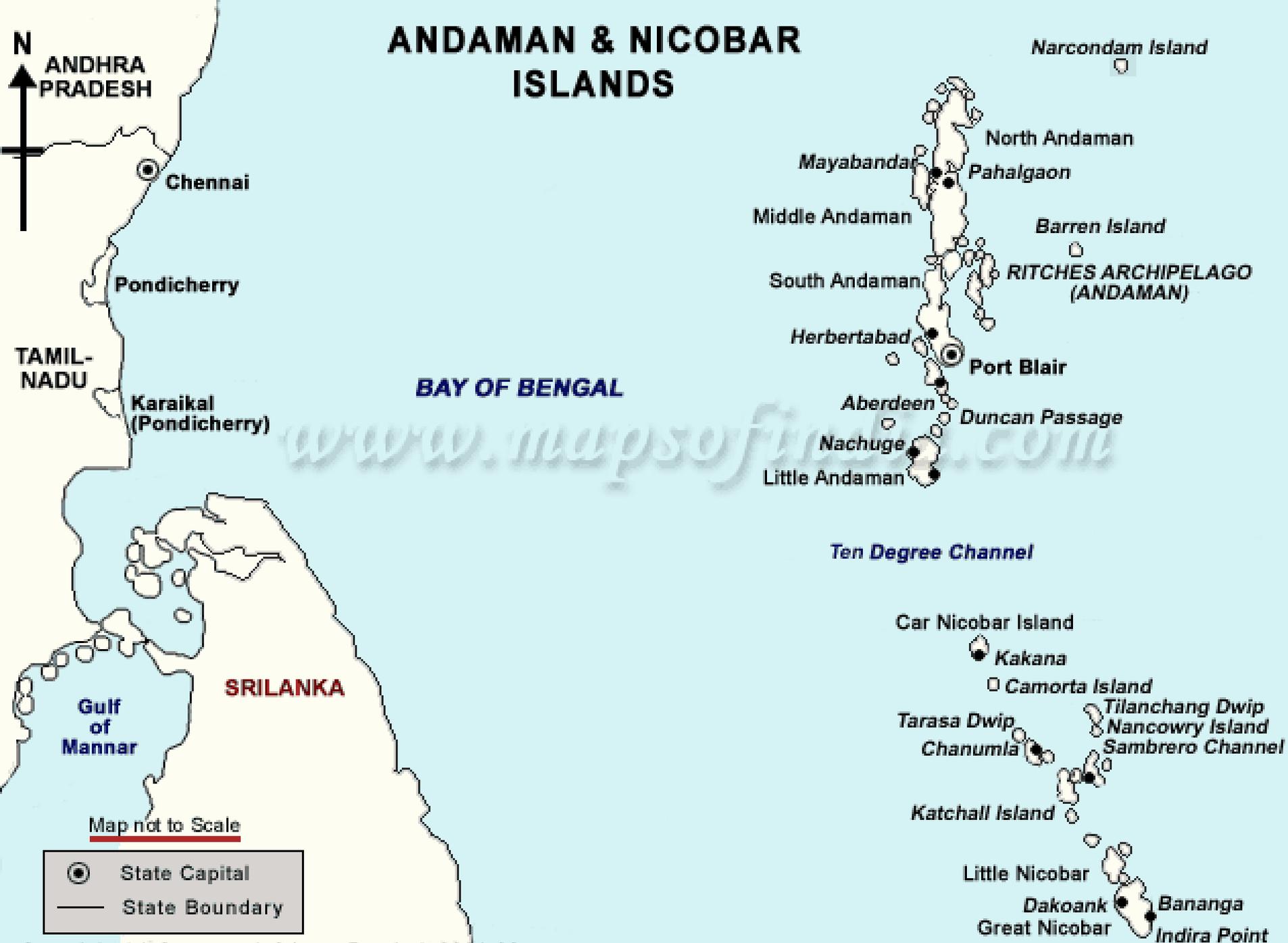
GEORGIA

TURKEY

ARMENIA

AZERBAIJAN

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

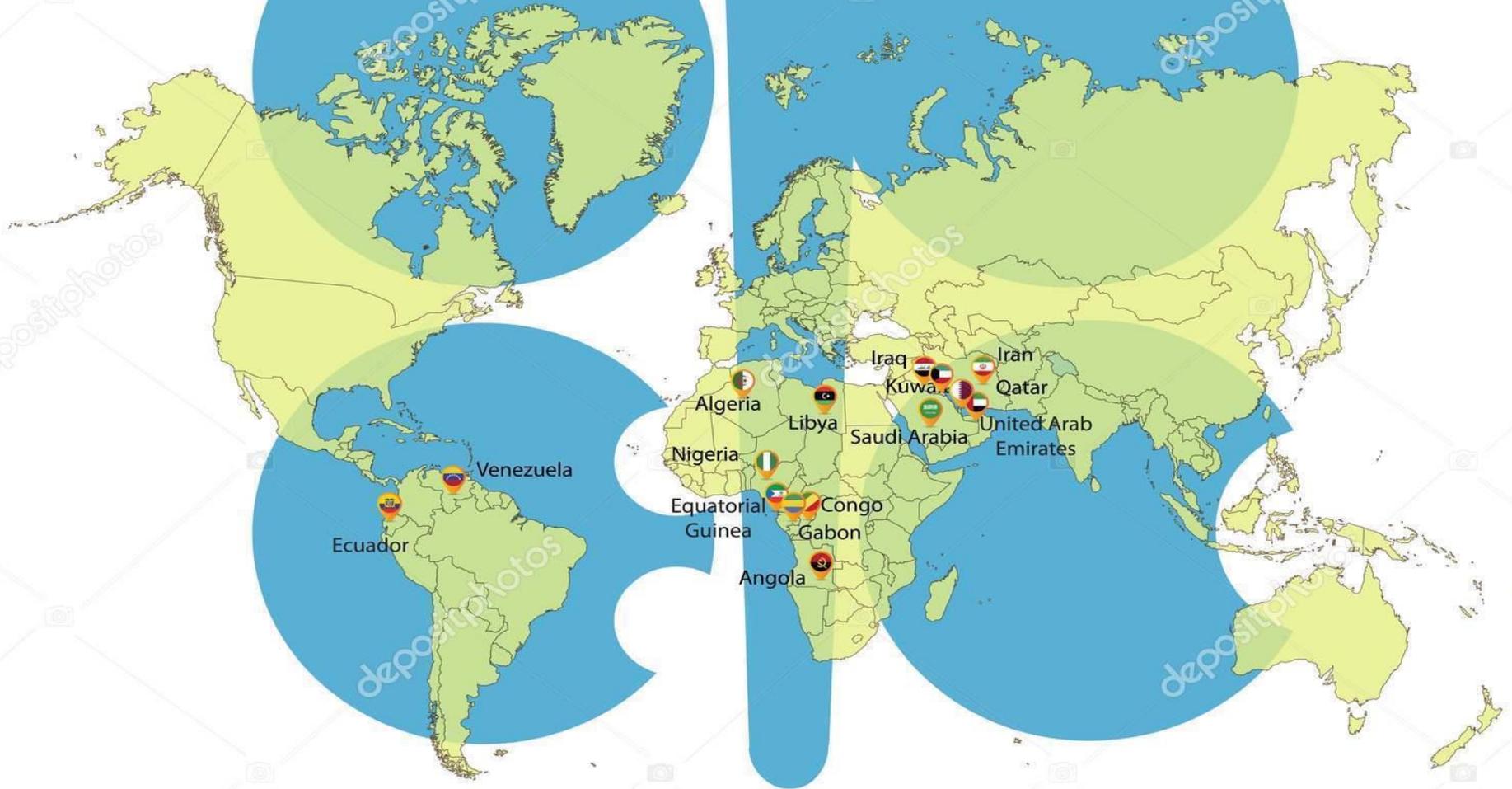


Asia Pacific

Main Countries and Territories



OPEC COUNTRIES



- Algeria
- Gabon
- Nigeria
- Angola
- Iran
- Qatar
- Congo
- Equatorial Guinea
- Saudi Arabia
- Ecuador
- Kuwait
- Venezuela
- United Arab Emirates
- Iraq
- Libya



IRAQ

IRAN

AFGHANISTAN

PAKISTAN

SAUDI ARABIA

INDIA

AFRICA

INDIAN OCEAN

SRI LANKA

MALDIVES

Equator

SEYCHELLES

Chagos Archipelago

Diego Garcia

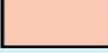
MADAGASCAR

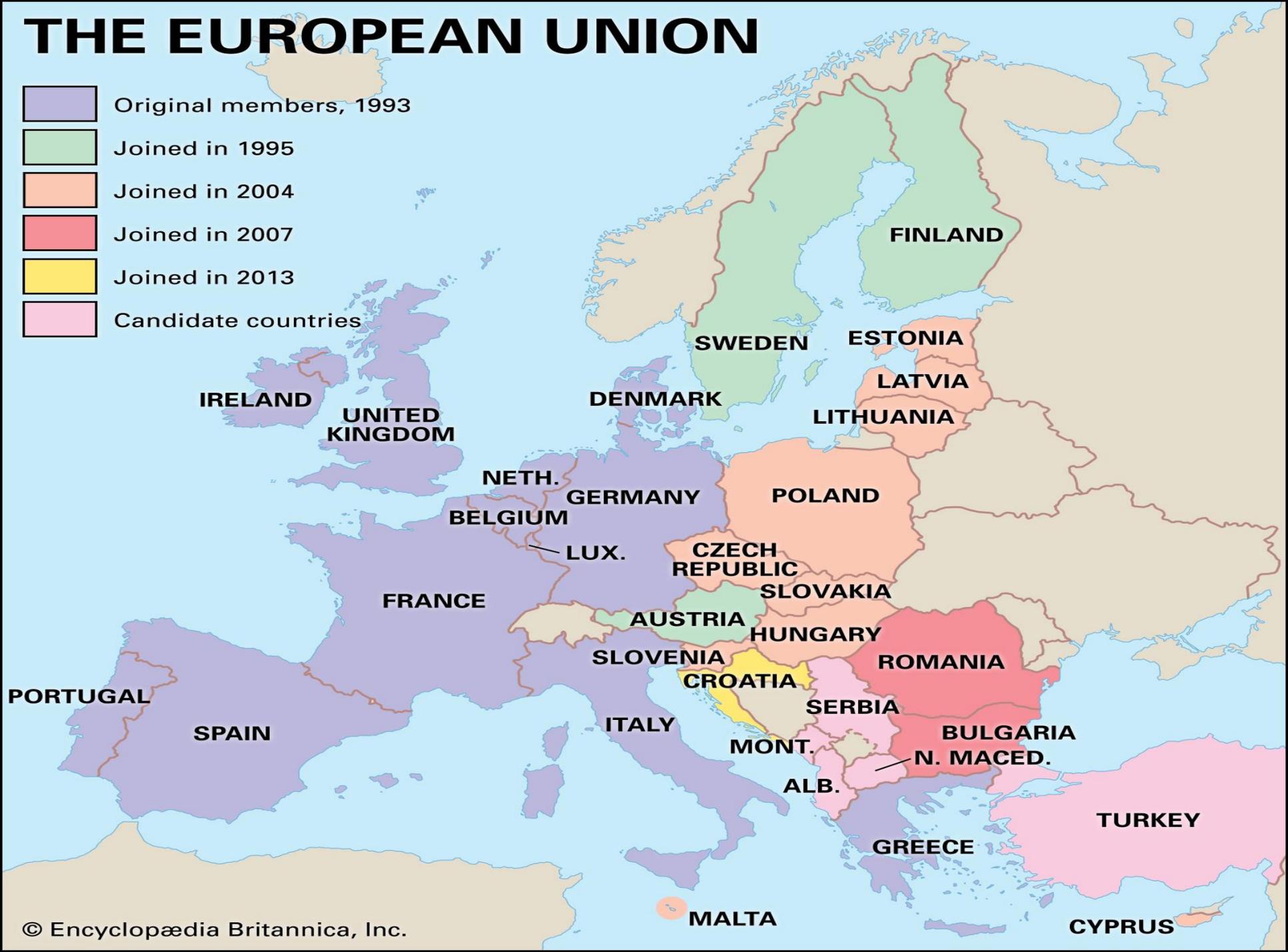
MAURITIUS

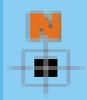


60° E

THE EUROPEAN UNION

-  Original members, 1993
-  Joined in 1995
-  Joined in 2004
-  Joined in 2007
-  Joined in 2013
-  Candidate countries





GREENLAND

Arctic Ocean

Greenland Sea

Davis Strait

500 mi

500 km

Nuuk

Denmark Strait

ICELAND

Norwegian Sea

Reykjavik

Baffin Island

Faroe Islands

Norway

Labrador Sea

Denmark

Canada

Labrador

UK

U.S.

Ireland

Atlantic Ocean

DENMARK STRAIT



CHINA

PAKISTAN

NEPAL

INDIA

MYANMAR

THAILAND

VIETNAM

PHILIPPINES

MALAYSIA

INDONESIA

PAPUA
NEW GUINEA

AUSTRALIA

Indo-Pacific Region

Indian Ocean

LARGEST OCEANS AND SEAS

A R C T I C O C E A N



Pacific Ocean	64,196,000 sq.miles
Atlantic Ocean	33,400,000 sq.miles
Indian Ocean	28,400,000 sq.miles
Southern Ocean	20,327,000 sq.miles
Arctic Ocean	5,100,000 sq.miles
Philippine Sea	2,000,000 sq.miles
Coral Sea	1,850,000 sq.miles
Arabian Sea	1,491,000 sq.miles
South China Sea	1,148,000 sq.miles
Caribbean Sea	971,000 sq.miles

not to scale

S O U T H E R N O C E A N



Sea of Galilee

Yarmouk River

Jordan River

WEST BANK

JORDAN

Dead Sea

Ein Gedi

Mediterranean Sea

ISRAEL



Aral Sea

KAZAKHSTAN

UZBEKISTAN

TURKMENISTAN

IRAN

AZERBAIJAN

AZERBAIJAN

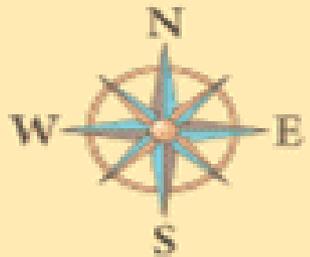
ARMENIA

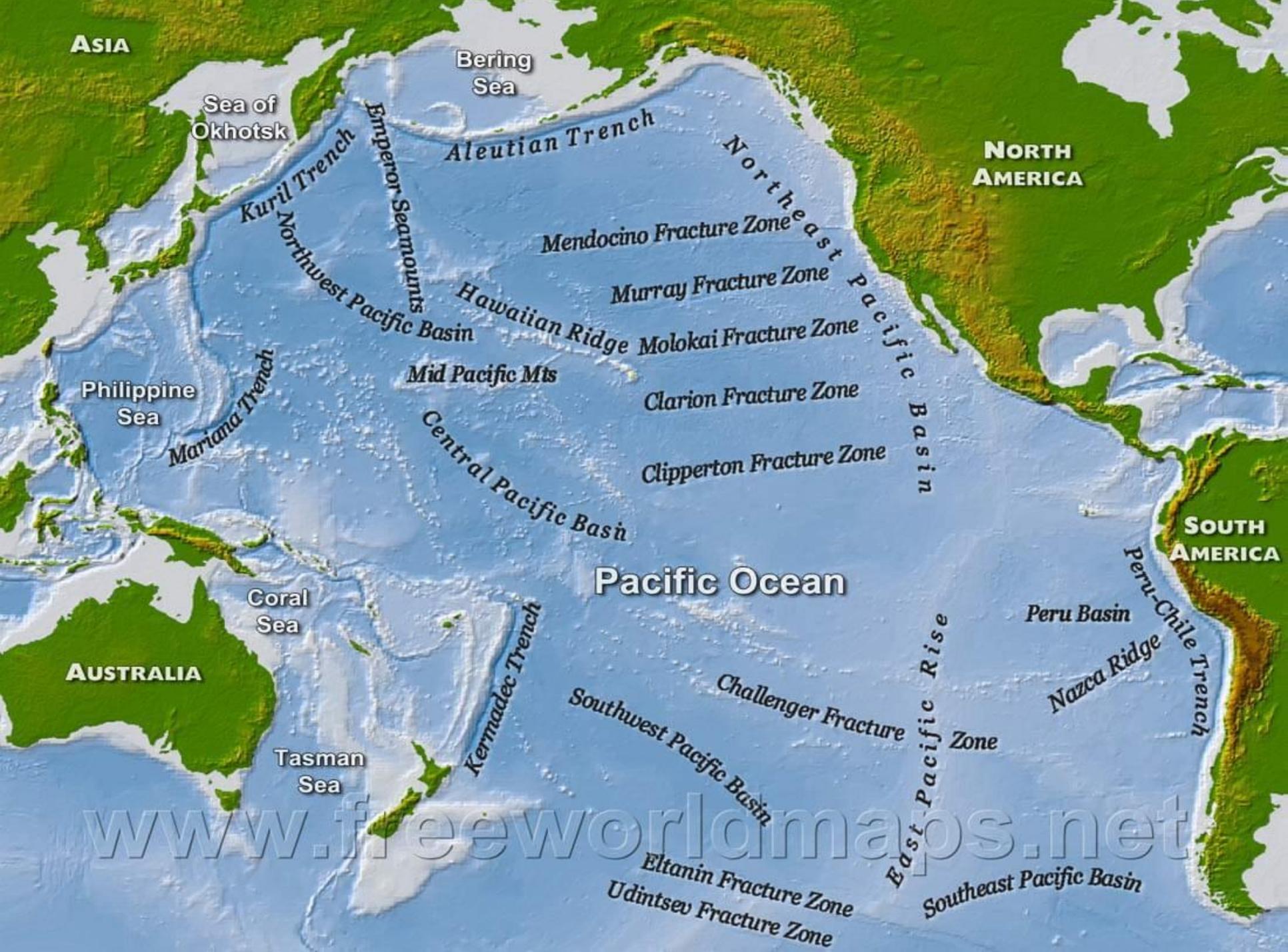
GEORGIA

RUSSIA

TURKEY

IRAQ





ASIA

Bering Sea

Sea of Okhotsk

NORTH AMERICA

Kuril Trench
Emperor Seamounts
Northwest Pacific Basin

Aleutian Trench

Northeast Pacific Basin

Mendocino Fracture Zone

Murray Fracture Zone

Hawaiian Ridge

Molokai Fracture Zone

Mid Pacific Mts

Clarion Fracture Zone

Philippine Sea

Mariana Trench

Clipperton Fracture Zone

Central Pacific Basin

SOUTH AMERICA

Pacific Ocean

Peru Basin
Peru-Chile Trench
Nazca Ridge

Coral Sea

AUSTRALIA

East Pacific Rise

Challenger Fracture Zone

Southwest Pacific Basin

Tasman Sea

Kermadec Trench

Southeast Pacific Basin

Eltanin Fracture Zone
Udintsev Fracture Zone

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CANADA

Victoria Island

Banks Island

Queen Elizabeth Islands

Ellesmere Island

DENMARK (GREENLAND)

USA (ALASKA)

Beaufort Sea

ICELAND

Chukchi Sea

Greenland Sea

North Pole

Svalbard

Arctic Ocean

East Siberian Sea

Norwegian Sea

NORWAY

Franz Josef Land

New Siberian Islands

FINNLAND

Barents Sea

Novaya Zemlya

Kara Sea

Severnaya Zemlya

Laptev Sea

RUSSIA

AFGHANISTAN

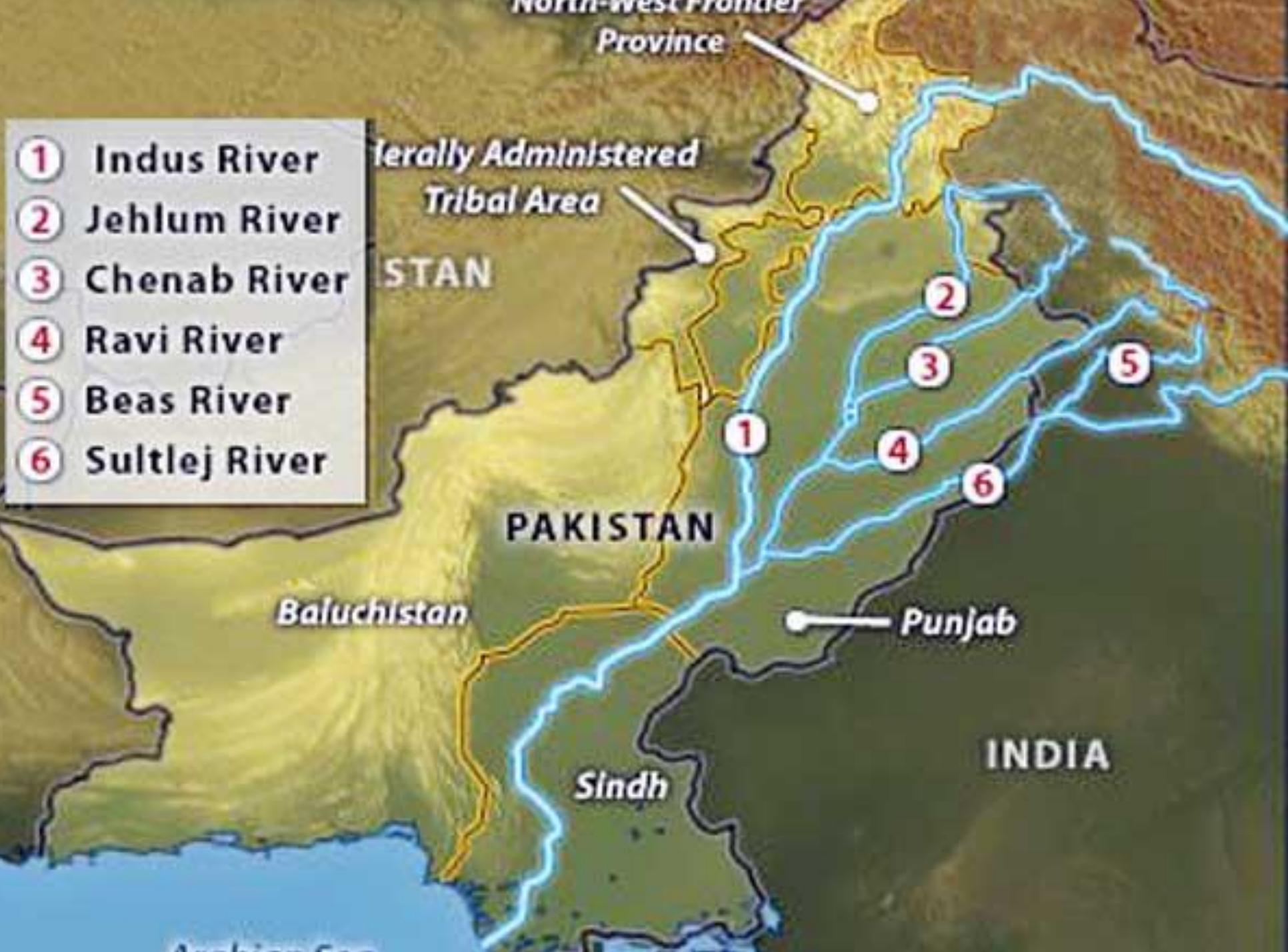
CHINA



PAKISTAN

INDIA

NEPAL



- ① Indus River
- ② Jhelum River
- ③ Chenab River
- ④ Ravi River
- ⑤ Beas River
- ⑥ Sultlej River

North-west Frontier Province

Federally Administered Tribal Area

PAKISTAN

Baluchistan

PAKISTAN

Sindh

Punjab

INDIA

Arabian Sea



Mediterranean Sea

Tel Aviv
ISRAEL ★

★ Amman
JORDAN

IRAQ

Al Basrah

★
KUWAIT
Kuwait

Persian Gulf

BAHRAIN

QATAR

★
Ar Riyad (Riyadh)

SAUDI ARABIA

Al Madinah (Medina)

Makkah (Mecca)

Port Sudan

Red Sea

EGYPT

Alexandria

★
Cairo

Beni Suef

El-Minya

Port Said

Suez

Aswan

Atbarah

★
Khartoum

SUDAN

ERITREA

★
Asmara

Mekele

Aseb

★
Sanaa

Taizz

YEMEN

Al Mukalla

Gulf of Aden

★
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti

Berbera

Hargeysa

ETHIOPIA

★
Addis Abbaba

Dire Dawa

SOMALIA



THE SEVEN DEPLOYMENTS

- 1**

MALDEP: An IN ship is permanently sailing near the mouths of the Straits of Malacca
- 2**

NORDEP: Patrolling of the North Bay of Bengal, in waters north of Andamans
- 3**

ANDEP: Patrolling between the North Andamans and South Nicobar
- 4**

GULFDEP: Patrolling of the North Arabian Sea and approach to Strait of Hormuz
- 5**

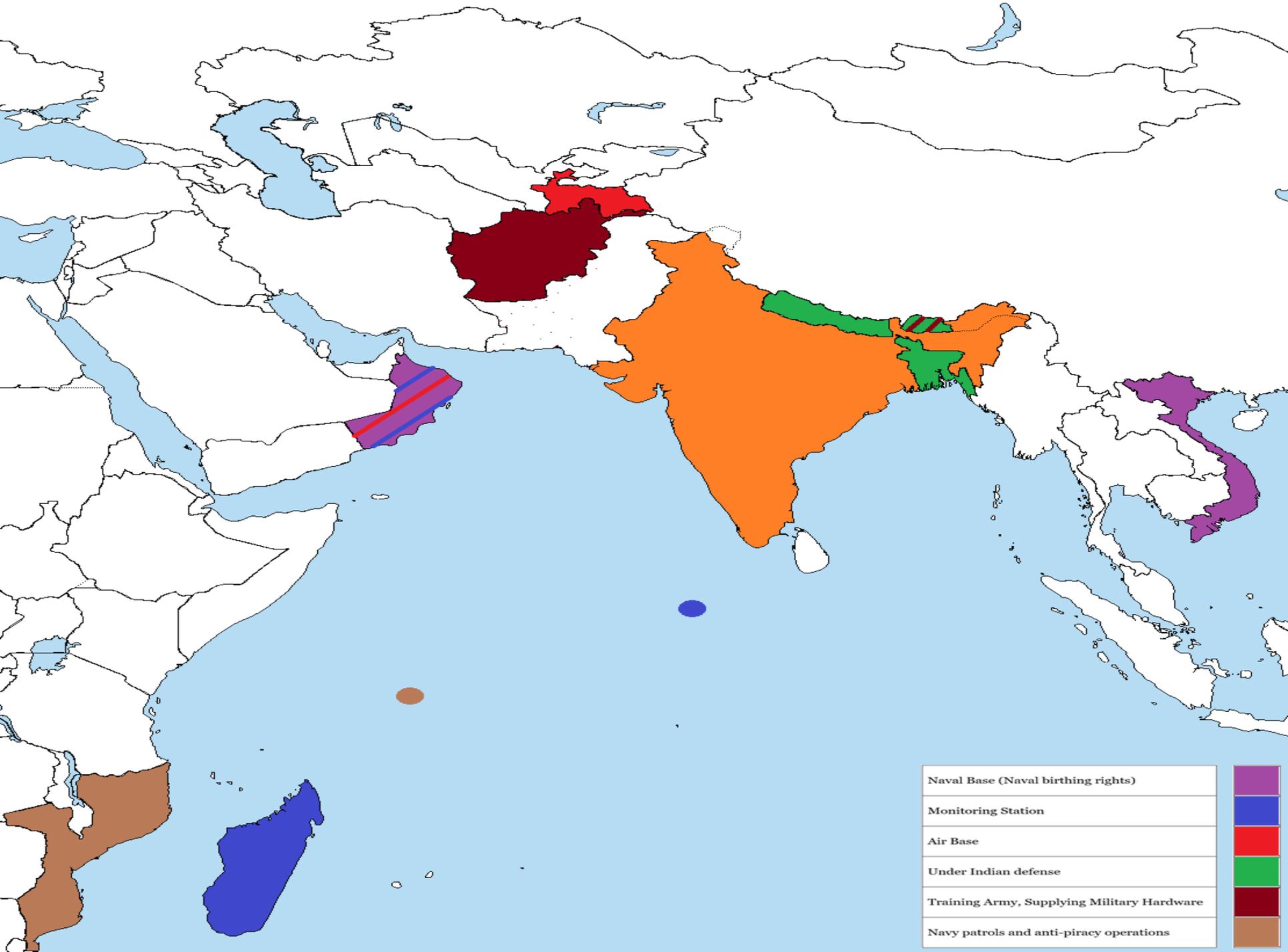
POGDEP: Anti-piracy patrolling of the Gulf of Aden, the oldest of the missions
- 6**

CENDEP: Patrolling in waters south of India, off the Maldives and Sri Lanka
- 7**

IODEP: Patrolling in the South Indian Ocean, off Mauritius and Seychelles



India's Overseas Military Bases





80

TOTAL AFFECTED COUNTRIES, ENDORED THROUGH...

40

U.S. MILITARY BASES

65

COUNTERTERRORISM TRAINING

26

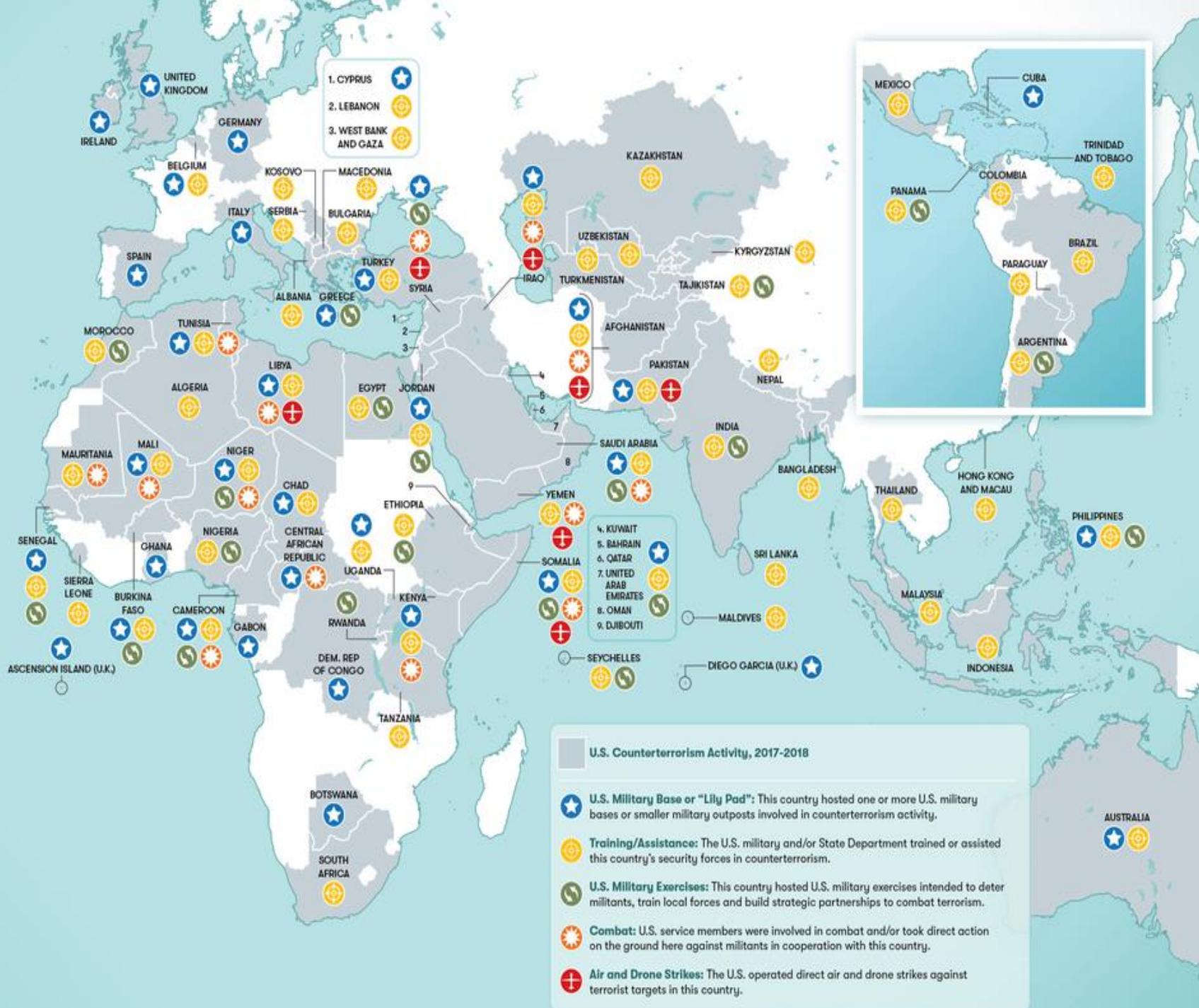
U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES

14

U.S. TROOPS IN COMBAT

7

AIR AND DRONE STRIKES



1. CYPRUS
2. LEBANON
3. WEST BANK AND GAZA

4. KUWAIT
5. SAUDI ARABIA
6. QATAR
7. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
8. OMAN
9. DJIBOUTI

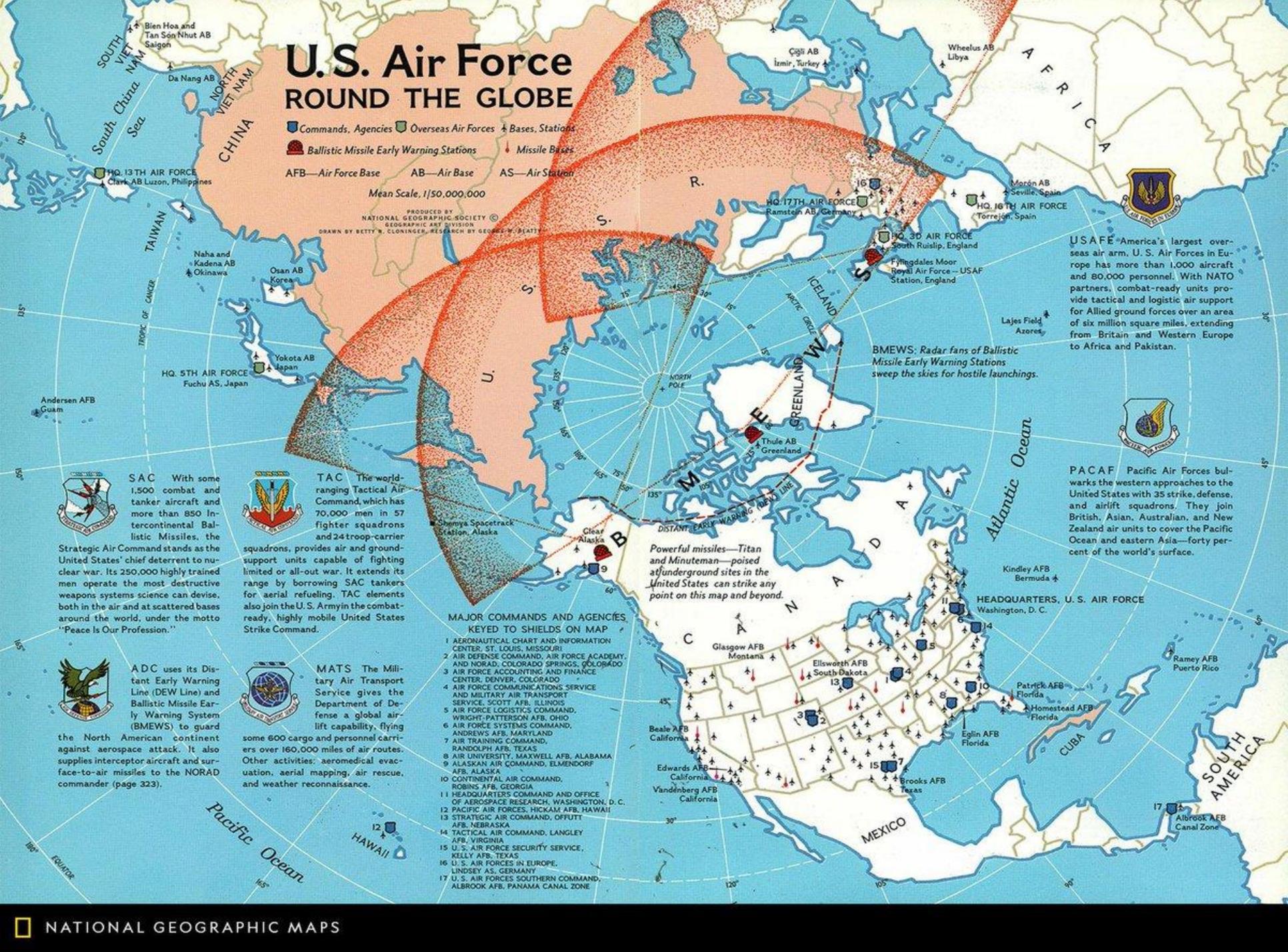


U.S. Air Force ROUND THE GLOBE

Commands, Agencies Overseas Air Forces Bases, Stations
 Ballistic Missile Early Warning Stations Missile Bases
 AFB—Air Force Base AB—Air Base AS—Air Station

Mean Scale, 1/50,000,000

PRODUCED BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY
 GEOGRAPHIC ART DIVISION
 DRAWN BY BETTY F. CLOINGER, RESEARCH BY GEORGE BEATTY



USAFE America's largest overseas air arm. U.S. Air Forces in Europe has more than 1,000 aircraft and 80,000 personnel. With NATO partners, combat-ready units provide tactical and logistic air support for Allied ground forces over an area of six million square miles, extending from Britain and Western Europe to Africa and Pakistan.

BMEWS: Radar fans of Ballistic Missile Early Warning Stations sweep the skies for hostile launchings.

PACAF Pacific Air Forces bulwarks the western approaches to the United States with 35 strike, defense, and airlift squadrons. They join British, Asian, Australian, and New Zealand air units to cover the Pacific Ocean and eastern Asia—forty percent of the world's surface.

Powerful missiles—Titan and Minuteman—poised at underground sites in the United States can strike any point on this map and beyond.

MAJOR COMMANDS AND AGENCIES KEYED TO SHIELDS ON MAP

- 1 AERONAUTICAL CHART AND INFORMATION CENTER, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
- 2 AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, AIR FORCE ACADEMY, AND NORAD, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO
- 3 AIR FORCE ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE CENTER, DENVER, COLORADO
- 4 AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE AND MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE, SCOTT AFB, ILLINOIS
- 5 AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO
- 6 AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND, ANDREWS AFB, MARYLAND
- 7 AIR TRAINING COMMAND, RANDOLPH AFB, TEXAS
- 8 AIR UNIVERSITY, MAXWELL AFB, ALABAMA
- 9 ALASKAN AIR COMMAND, ELMENDORF AFB, ALASKA
- 10 CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND, ROBINS AFB, GEORGIA
- 11 HEADQUARTERS COMMAND AND OFFICE OF AEROSPACE RESEARCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.
- 12 PACIFIC AIR FORCES, HICKAM AFB, HAWAII
- 13 STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, OFFUTT AFB, NEBRASKA
- 14 TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, LANGLEY AFB, VIRGINIA
- 15 U. S. AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE, KELLY AFB, TEXAS
- 16 U. S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, LINDSEY AS, GERMANY
- 17 U. S. AIR FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND, ALBROOK AFB, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

SAC With some 1,500 combat and tanker aircraft and more than 850 Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles, the Strategic Air Command stands as the United States' chief deterrent to nuclear war. Its 250,000 highly trained men operate the most destructive weapons systems science can devise, both in the air and at scattered bases around the world, under the motto "Peace Is Our Profession."

TAC The world-ranging Tactical Air Command, which has 70,000 men in 57 fighter squadrons and 24 troop-carrier squadrons, provides air and ground-support units capable of fighting limited or all-out war. It extends its range by borrowing SAC tankers for aerial refueling. TAC elements also join the U.S. Army in the combat-ready, highly mobile United States Strike Command.

ADC uses its Distant Early Warning Line (DEW Line) and Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) to guard the North American continent against aerospace attack. It also supplies interceptor aircraft and surface-to-air missiles to the NORAD commander (page 323).

MATS The Military Air Transport Service gives the Department of Defense a global air-lift capability, flying some 600 cargo and personnel carriers over 160,000 miles of air routes. Other activities: aeromedical evacuation, aerial mapping, air rescue, and weather reconnaissance.



Map 3:

The US Military Footprint on the World

● countries with
established US sites and bases

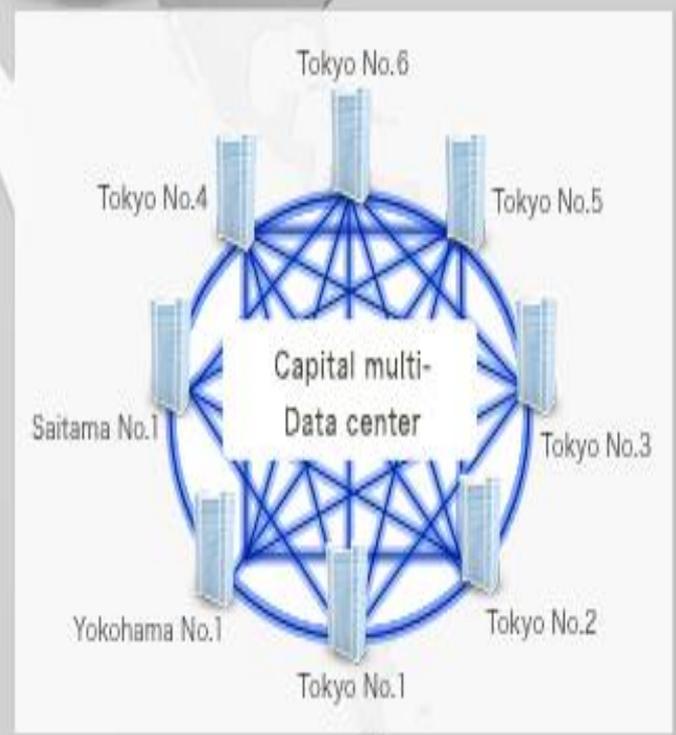
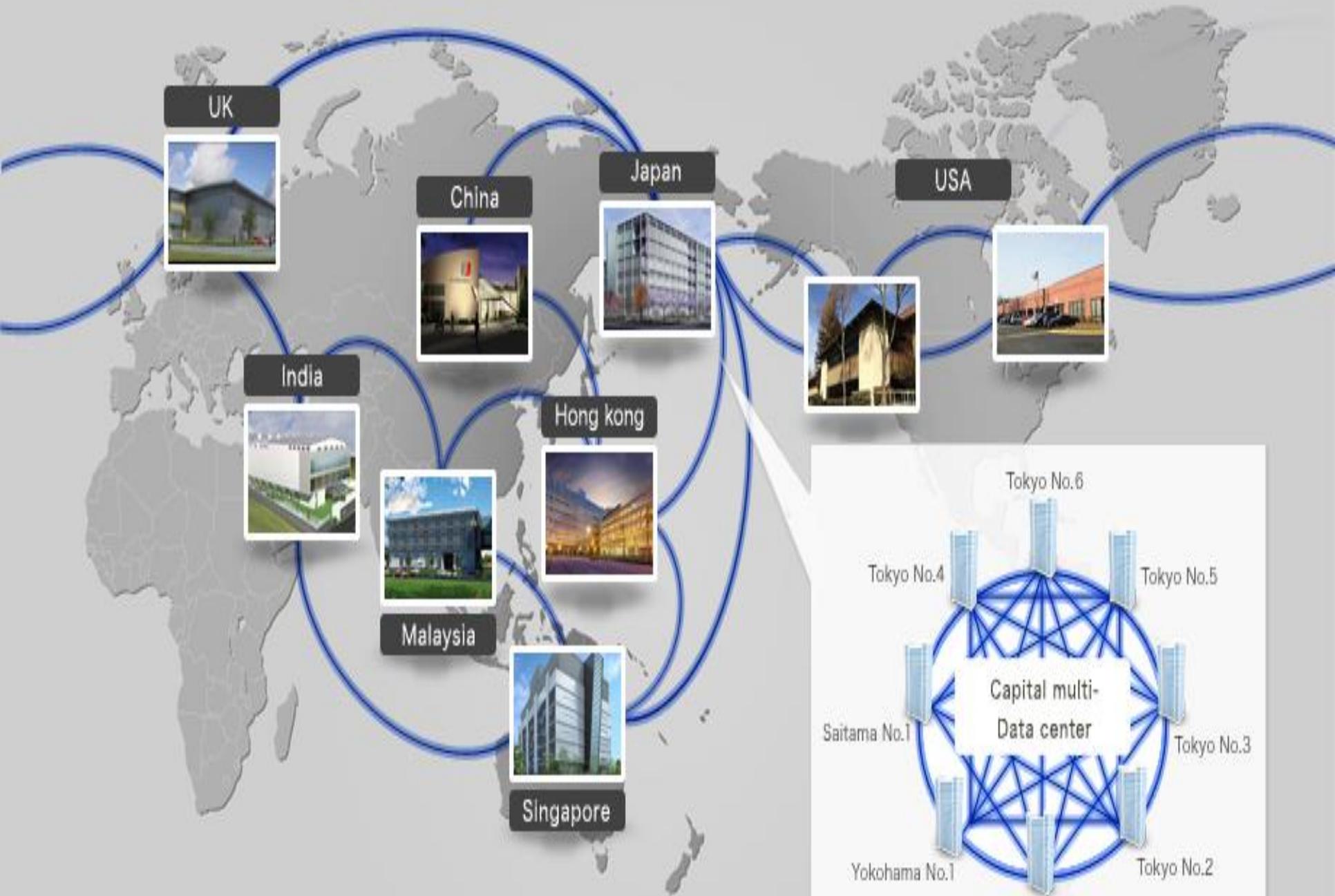
→ offshore US sites and bases

● countries with
proposed US sites and bases

— · — typical ground tracks of US space-based surveillance and proposed weapons systems

8x8 Global Data Centers





Lines between the data centers in this map show topological images.

NSA BUMBLEHIVE
BLUFFDALE, UT
1.1 MILLION SQ FT
\$1.5 BILLION

MICROSOFT 'PROJECT ALLUVION' **2020
DES MOINES, IOWA
1.2 MILLION SQ FT
\$1.1 BILLION

APPLE *2017
ARTHENRY, IRELAND
VIBORG, DENMARK
1.8 MILLION SQ FT
\$1.9 MILLION

LEFDAL MINE DATACENTER
MALOY, NETHERLANDS
1.3 MILLION SQ FT
\$1.9 BILLION

CHINA MOBILE, CHINA TELECOM AND CHINA UNICOM
HOHHOT, INNER MONGOLIA, CHINA
5-10 MILLION SQ FT EACH
\$1-3 BILLION EACH

FACEBOOK
PINEVILLE, OR
1.1 MILLION SQ FT
\$780 MILLION

LAKESIDE TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHICAGO, IL
1.1 MILLION ST-FT

SWITCH SUPERNAP STEELCASE CAMPUS *2016
GRAND RAPIDS, MI
2 MILLION ST-FT
\$5 BILLION

CHINA MOBILE HARBIN DATA CENTER
HARBIN, CHINA
7.1 MILLION SQ FT
\$1 BILLION

RANGE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATON HUB *2016
LANGFANG, CHINA
6.3 MILLION SQ FT
\$1 BILLION

SWITCH LAS VEGAS SUPERNAP DIGITAL EXCHANGE CAMPUS
LAS VEGAS, NV
2.4 MILLION SQ FT

DUPONT FABROS ASHBURN CORPORATE CENTER (ACC)
ASHBURN, VA
1.6 MILLION SQ FT
\$1.2 BILLION

MICROSOFT GRANGE CASTLE DATA CENTER
DUBLIN, IRELAND
1 MILLION SQ FT
\$1.1 BILLION

KOTU-KU
TOKYO, JAPAN
1.5 MILLION SQ FT

DIGITAL REALTY ASHBURN CAMPUS
ASHBURN, VA
1.5 MILLION SQ FT
\$9.5 MILLION

GUIZHOU INFORMATION PARK
GUIZHOU, CHINA
3.5 MILLION SQ FT
\$1.1 BILLION

SWITCH SUPERNAP TAHOE RENO INDUSTRIAL CAMPUS *2016
RENO, NV
6.5 BILLION SQ FT
\$1 BILLION

The Geopolitics of Artificial Intelligence

As the U.S. and China vie for global influence, AI will be central to the balance of power

