



ACADEMIC SECURITY AND COUNTER EXPLOITATION PROGRAM

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FEDERAL INDICTMENT CHARGES PRC-BASED TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY WITH CONSPIRING WITH FORMER MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS EMPLOYEES TO STEAL TECHNOLOGY

U.S. Department of Justice | February 7, 2022

A federal indictment was unsealed today in the Northern District of Illinois, charging a telecommunications company with conspiracy to commit theft of trade secrets. The indictment alleges that a telecommunications company conspired with former employees of Chicago-based Motorola Solutions Inc. to steal digital mobile radio (DMR) technology developed by Motorola. According to court documents, Motorola Solutions developed the DMR technology through years of research and design. Motorola Solutions marketed and sold the radios, which are sometimes referred to as “walkie-talkies,” in the United States and elsewhere. The indictment alleges that PRC-based Hytera Communications Corp. LTD recruited and hired Motorola Solutions employees and directed them to take proprietary and trade secret information from Motorola without authorization. The charges allege that, while still employed at Motorola, some of the employees allegedly accessed the trade secret information from Motorola’s internal database and sent multiple emails describing their intentions to use the technology at Hytera.

Read the full article [here](#).

CHINA’S MODEL OF SCIENCE

China Aerospace Studies Institute | February 7, 2022

On 20 January 2021 newly inaugurated President Biden sent a letter to his science advisor, geneticist Eric Lander, posing five essential questions about how to ensure America’s leadership in science and technology for the next 75 years. The letter deliberately invoked a similar letter sent by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in November 1944 to his science advisor, Dr. Vannevar Bush. Though World War II was far from over, Roosevelt was already starting to look to the future to ensure that the rapid scientific progress made during the war was maintained and directed to address pressing issues at home when peace was achieved. While Roosevelt would not live to see it, the resulting report titled Science—the Endless Frontier, published 75 years before Biden’s letter, would prove to have a lasting impact on American science. Likely seeing a similar epochal set of challenges and opportunities, Biden noted in his letter that it is time to “refresh and reinvigorate our national science and technology strategy to set us on a strong course for the next 75 years, so that our children and grandchildren may inhabit a healthier, safer, more just, peaceful, and prosperous world.”

Read the full article [here](#).



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HOW BIG TECH ELITES ARE HELPING CHINA ACHIEVE GLOBAL SUPREMACY

Peter Schweizer | *New York Post* | January 22, 2022

It's no secret that China wants to surpass the United States in world dominance, yet American elites continue to help the communist's government's ambitions rather than treating them as the enemy. In his new book, "Red-Handed," Peter Schweizer — author of best-sellers such as "Clinton Cash" and "Profiles in Corruption" — outlines the ways top politicians and CEOs get rich off China. In this exclusive excerpt for The Post, he reveals how Big Tech companies have sacrificed privacy and national security in pursuit of Beijing riches. Blinded by their ambition, Silicon Valley elites are helping Communist China achieve their ultimate goal: "Technology supremacy" over the West. "Science and technology is a national weapon," President Xi Jinping has said. "We should seize the commanding heights of technological competition and future development." To accomplish this goal, Beijing has created "civilian-military fusion," which means any technological advance in the civilian market must be applied directly to the military sphere. And they have effectively courted and seduced many powerful people in America's tech industry to willingly, and sometimes enthusiastically, play along.

Read the full article [here](#).

HOW TO NAVIGATE THE ETHICAL RISKS OF DOING BUSINESS IN CHINA

Seth D. Kaplan | *Harvard Business Review* | January 26, 2022

For decades, companies have poured into China to take advantage of the country's manufacturing prowess and to serve its enormous market. While firms were largely aware of potential business risks, like intellectual property theft and the need to navigate corruption, executives have been less concerned about risks to their firms' ethics and reputation. But in recent years the situation has changed dramatically, and companies such as Google, Disney, and the NBA have to steer through a much more perilous, and in some cases impassable, ethical landscape. There are two factors that are driving this changing context. First, instead of becoming more democratic as the country grew richer, the Chinese party-state has grown increasingly repressive. And second, instead of becoming a responsible member of the liberal international order, China is increasingly seen as a threat to it — and to U.S. interests in particular. As a result, Xi Jinping's China is different than the country companies dealt with in the 1990s and 2000s. Moreover, China's size, state capacity, and specific policies create unique ethical risks.

Read the full article [here](#).

INSURING AGAINST MILITARY-CIVIL FUSION RISKS

Nathan Picarsic & Emily de La Bruyère | *RealClearDefense* | February 10, 2022

As tensions across the Taiwan Strait escalate, so too does attention to China's playbook for fighting at sea. Like much of Beijing's military strategy, that playbook fuses military and commercial. This risks undermining the long-standing dominance of the U.S. Navy. It also -- drawing as it does on China's shipping dominance -- asymmetrically implicates commercial players, globally, that might find themselves in the crosshairs of a conflict scenario and the regulatory sniping that seeks to prevent one. Commercial shipping has a role in China's operational approach, and commercial actors, including insurers, need to update as tensions rise. In May 2018, for example, the People's Liberation Army Daily [MUD1] dedicated 700 words to celebrating a commercial shipping line having successfully transported PLA assets 1,000 nautical miles from Chinese ports in the north of the country to ports in the south.

Read the full article [here](#).



WE SPENT A YEAR INVESTIGATING WHAT THE CHINESE ARMY IS BUYING. HERE'S WHAT WE LEARNED

Ryan Fedasiuk | Politico | November 10, 2021

Last week, the U.S. Department of Defense released its annual report on Chinese military power, mentioning “artificial intelligence” 20 separate times. The report echoed longstanding concerns that the Chinese People’s Liberation Army is investing heavily in “intelligentized warfare” — a strategy based on making weapons systems and military operations more networked and autonomous — and that artificial intelligence may be “changing the future of warfare faster than expected.” The so-called arms race for AI has come to define debates about the competition between the United States and China. The idea that the two nations are racing to dominate in AI — and, in particular, that China is surging ahead in this race — has garnered high-profile supporters as well as skeptics. But while much discussion, including the DoD report, has focused on China’s longer-term grand plans to become an AI superpower, it has been less clear what the country is doing in the short term to make those ambitions a reality. Over the past year, I was part of a team of researchers at the Center for Security and Emerging Technology that sifted through 350 Chinese military equipment contracts related specifically to AI.

Read the full article [here](#).

DRONE COMPANY DJI OBSCURED TIES TO CHINESE STATE FUNDING, DOCUMENTS SHOW

Cate Cadell | The Washington Post | February 1, 2022

Chinese drone maker DJI, a leading supplier of drones to U.S. law enforcement, obscured its Chinese government funding while claiming that Beijing had not invested in the firm, according to a Washington Post review of company reports and articles posted on the sites of state-owned and -controlled investors, as well as analysis by IPVM, a video surveillance research group. The documents show that four investment bodies owned or administered by Beijing have invested in the popular drone brand in recent years, including a state asset manager that has pledged to play a key role in promoting partnerships between private enterprises and the Chinese military. Brendan Carr, the senior Republican on the Federal Communications Commission, which authorizes DJI’s equipment for use on U.S. communications networks, labeled reports of the links as “deeply concerning” in an interview.

Read the full article [here](#).

CHINA'S MILITARY-CIVIL FUSION AND MILITARY PROCUREMENT

Yoram Evron | Project MUSE | January 2021

Distinguishing between civilian and military technologies has become increasingly difficult in the 21st century. Advanced technologies flow back and forth between these sectors, thereby promoting their mutual development. Moreover, civilian organizations and professionals possess advanced knowledge, equipment, and skills that the military industrial complex (MIC) occasionally lacks, as well as access to advanced (often dual-use) foreign know-how that their military equivalents do not have. These qualities are clearly evident in China, where civilian organizations are more efficient than their military peers and more attentive to the demands and requests of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) due to their relatively weak bargaining position. For decades, China’s military strategists have been aware of this situation. Various programs have been promoted to exploit it and interlink China’s economic development and military modernization. Nevertheless, these programs have had unsatisfactory results. In 2015, China promoted this issue to the level of national strategy and took further measures to expedite its resolution.

Read the full article [here](#).



U.S. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AGENCIES TIGHTEN FOREIGN AFFILIATION RULES

Gopal Ratnam | CQ Roll Call | February 15, 2022

U.S. research institutions and universities are gearing up to implement steps announced last month by the Biden administration to ensure that scientists seeking federal grants are not beholden to foreign governments or interests. The White House National Science and Technology Council issued a set of guidelines in January designed to ensure that scientists seeking federal grants do not have conflicts of interest stemming from their participation in foreign talent recruitment programs. The guidelines address a presidential national security memorandum issued in early 2021. That memorandum required any research institution receiving more than \$50 million in federal science and technology grants in a year to certify that it has a research security program that can identify conflicts of interests.

Read the full article [here](#).

NEW STRATEGY PUSHES UNIVERSITIES TO EMBRACE OPEN SCIENCE

Nic Mitchell | University World News | February 10, 2022

The European University Association (EUA) has set out a radical vision to support its 850 member institutions in 48 European countries to move to an open science system that aspires to open access not only to scholarly outputs, but the whole research process. The strategy unveiled in the EUA Open Science Agenda 2025 document has set the goal of placing Europe's universities in "a scholarly ecosystem", characterised by academic ownership of scholarly communication and publishing – with open science becoming an integral part of research assessment practices – within three years. The move is part of a growing trend by the research community to challenge the global dominance of increasingly expensive academic publications, which, despite recent progress in open access to scholarly outputs, still sees an estimated 85% of new research articles published in journals being behind paywalls. Dr Vinciane Gaillard, EUA deputy director of research and innovation, told University World News that the EUA open science agenda strategy has been a year in the making and will be followed up by an action plan, with specific targets and a timeline to monitor progress, to be published in June.

Read the full article [here](#).

SECURITY SCANNERS ACROSS EUROPE TIED TO CHINA GOVT, MILITARY

Erika Kinetz | ABC News | January 20, 2022

At some of the world's most sensitive spots, authorities have installed security screening devices made by a single Chinese company with deep ties to China's military and the highest levels of the ruling Communist Party. The World Economic Forum in Davos. Europe's largest ports. Airports from Amsterdam to Athens. NATO's borders with Russia. All depend on equipment manufactured by Nuctech, which has quickly become the world's leading company, by revenue, for cargo and vehicle scanners. Nuctech has been frozen out of the U.S. for years due to national security concerns, but it has made deep inroads across Europe, installing its devices in 26 of 27 EU member states, according to public procurement, government and corporate records reviewed by The Associated Press. The complexity of Nuctech's ownership structure and its expanding global footprint have raised alarms on both sides of the Atlantic. A growing number of Western security officials and policymakers fear that China could exploit Nuctech equipment to sabotage key transit points or get illicit access to government, industrial or personal data from the items that pass through its devices.

Read the full article [here](#).



CHINA'S MILITARY-CIVIL FUSION STRATEGY, THE US RESPONSE, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR INDIA

Manoj Joshi | Observer Research Foundation | January 25, 2022

For a while now it has been clear that China is a rising power in science and technology, and this development is raising concerns around the world because of China's assertiveness and the opaqueness of its goals. In recent years, fears have centred on a Chinese strategy called 'Military-Civil Fusion' (MCF) which is aimed at spurring innovation in key sectors and leveraging dual-use technologies for military end-uses. China, which has long practiced what is called Civil-Military Integration (CMI) sees MCF as a master strategy that needs to be amalgamated with other national strategies for economic development and transformation, "to achieve an organic, powerful, and comprehensive national system of strategies." Where CMI was aimed at the civil sector supporting the military on a range of issues including logistics and technology development, MCF's target is the leveraging of emerging and high technologies, developed for civilian use, to boost military capability.

Read the full article [here](#).

MAKE IMMIGRATION RULES WORK FOR UNIVERSITIES, EXPERT SAYS

Nic Mitchell | University World News | February 10, 2022

A lawyer with 17 years' experience advising universities and international students on navigating the United Kingdom's immigration system has called for special Home Office guidance on visa and immigration policy for the higher education sector. Speaking at an online conference hosted by the Westminster Higher Education Forum on 8 February on the relationship between the UK immigration system and the higher education sector and the impact of the new points-based system, Rachel Harvey, legal director of Shoosmiths Solicitors, said the Home Office needs to ensure the system supports universities wanting to bring foreign students and staff to the UK. "I've felt for a long time that, along with some other sectors, higher education has specific requirements and specific needs that sometimes cannot be fulfilled by the immigration rules and that it is really important that the Home Office and higher education work more closely to make sure immigration rules are fit-for-purpose so we can continue to attract students and staff to the UK," said Harvey.

Read the full article [here](#).

CANADA'S TOOL KIT FOR DEALING WITH FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IS DANGEROUSLY LIMITED

Akshay Singh And Jessica Davis | The Globe and Mail | February 11, 2022

The global threat of foreign interference activities is high – and Canada is not immune to this threat. The Canadian Security Intelligence Service, or CSIS, recently raised concerns about foreign interference from China and Russia. The Communications Security Establishment also told Canadians that foreign actors such as Iran, China and Russia have conducted cyberthreat activity against democratic processes worldwide. State-sponsored threat actors have taken advantage of domestic groups and movements to influence voters, in some cases promoting content related to the QAnon conspiracy theory. And recently, police and government officials have issued concerns about potential foreign funding of the trucker convoy protests in Ottawa. International actors will always seek to influence one another; this is the nature of diplomacy and foreign relations. However, influence becomes interference when states attempt to exert influence clandestinely, deceptively or in a threatening manner. Some states also dedicate large bureaucracies designed to conduct interference operations (for example, the Communist Party of China's United Front Work Department).

Read the full article [here](#).



INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS STRESSED OUT BY VISA RULE CHANGES

Yojana Sharma | University World News | February 5, 2022

The general population in the United States barely registers the ins and outs of visa rules and immigration regulations for students from overseas, but for international students themselves, keeping up with the fast-changing immigration landscape – particularly in recent years – is imperative. US immigration rules and international student mobility are inextricably linked, but this is barely acknowledged by US policy-makers and often by universities themselves, says international education expert Rajika Bhandari, who herself arrived in the US as an international student and who went on to become immersed in virtually every aspect of policy and data on international students in the US as a senior researcher at the Institute of International Education (IIE) in New York. “There are now a million international students in the US, but they are largely invisible, an unknown entity” within the country, she said in a wide-ranging interview, noting “a huge gap” in the conversation in the US between the policy perspective and what it is really like living as an international student in the US.

Read the full article [here](#).

BENCHMARKING CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Kitsch Liao, Dr Samantha Hoffman, and Karly Winkler, with Baani Grewal, Cheryl Yu, Saki Kikuchi, Tilla Hoja, Matthew Page and Jackson Schultz | Australian Strategic Policy Institute | November 30, 2021

Technology policy formulation has recently gained a renewed importance for governments in the era of strategic competition, but contextual understanding and expertise in deciding where to focus efforts are lacking. As a result, decision-makers might not understand their own national strengths and weaknesses. It’s difficult to judge whether a country’s R&D outputs, no matter how advanced, and its development of production capacity, no matter how significant, align with the country’s intended strategic objectives or can be used effectively to achieve them. The ability to measure the relative strengths and weaknesses of a country by weighing specific strategic objectives against technical achievements is of paramount importance for countries. This is especially true as nations seek to resolve supply-chain resilience problems underscored by the Covid-19 pandemic. China’s rejection of the Quad’s vision of a free and open Indo-Pacific, willingness to use economic coercion and the resulting strategic competition, call further attention to multiple technology sectors’ heavy reliance on a single source. A solution must be found that can exploit synergy across multiple technology sectors among collaborating countries while ensuring supply-chain resilience.

Read the full article [here](#).

INSIDE THE RACE FOR ‘UNLIMITED’ FUSION ENERGY AS US, UK AND CHINA TRY TO SOLVE WORLD’S GAS CRISIS

Felix Allen and Tariq Tahir | New York Post | February 10, 2022

The “Holy Grail” of virtually limitless clean energy from nuclear fusion reactors is within reach after a major breakthrough, scientists believe. An “artificial sun” burning at 150million degrees smashed the world record, helping the UK-based research team retake the lead in a global race that also involves China, the US and tycoons such as Jeff Bezos. More than 4,800 scientists from the UK and across Europe are busy working on the Joint European Torus, or JET, an experimental reactor in Abingdon near Oxford. Today they announced the intense ring of fire it contains – superheated to ten times hotter than the sun’s core – produced a world record 59 megajoules of energy. Averaged over the five-second burst, this works out at 11 megawatts, enough to power 10,000 homes. That enormous energy output, double the previous record, was generated from just two-thousandths of a gram of “heavy hydrogen” fuel.

Read the full article [here](#).



CHANGES IN CO-PUBLICATION PATTERNS AMONG CHINA, THE EUROPEAN UNION (28) AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 2016-2021

Caroline Wagner and Xiaojing Cai | arXiv | February 11, 2022

The COVID-19 global pandemic starting in January 2020 disrupted international collaborations in scholarly exchange, reducing mobility and connections across the globe. An examination of Web of Science-indexed co-publications among China, the European Union (28) and the United States of America shows a drop in China-USA co-publications. Similar drops are not seen between USA and Europe or China and Europe. Moreover, the drop in China-USA cooperation can be seen beginning in 2019, before the pandemic, at a time when political tensions arose around science, technology, and innovation—with the United States claiming that China was violating intellectual property norms. The patterns suggest that political tensions, more than the pandemic, influenced the drop in China-USA cooperation. International collaboration in scholarly pursuits, (including science, engineering, and social sciences, but hereafter, just 'science'), have been disrupted since January 2020 when the COVID-19 global pandemic began. Many researchers turned attention to aspects of the pandemic itself (Cai et al., 2021). In the earliest days of the pandemic, China-U.S. collaborations, measured as co-publications, increased (Fry et al., 2020).

Read the full article [here](#).

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