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Power boost - The EU must win the conflicts of the future

Power outage - “America first” means America alone

The Trump era is anything but business as usual

The Security Times

Special Edition of the German Times for the 54th Munich Security Conference

February 2018 Munich, Germany

44 pages on the new world order*

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Business is business, security is not

BRENT STEPHENSON

2 February 2018

The Security Times

February

Security Strategy

How to win friends...

... and influence peaceful resolutions.

Strengthening NATO's transatlantic bond

BY MICHAEL STUMMER

Germany: Good for the UN

In summer 2018, the 72nd General Assembly of the United Nations will be held in New York. On 25 September, the Security Council in 2019 and 2020 will bring to a conclusion one of the non-permanent seats Germany has been allocated since 1969. This is a unique opportunity for the Federal Republic of Germany to play a decisive role in addressing the challenges we face today. We believe that Germany’s situation and achievements demonstrate that Germany is one of the besteucomed candidates for a non-permanent seat. We are confident that Germany, as the third largest economy in the world and a leading European power, would be a valuable partner for the UN Security Council.

The Security Times

RUINERS OF REAL WAR

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

THE WORLD AFTER THE COLD WAR WILL SURVIVE TOGETHER OR PERISH SEPARATELY

BY JOHN STULEBERG

Kloist Award to US Senator John S. McCain

The recipient of the Kloist Award is US Senator John S. McCain. The Kloist Foundation is pleased to give this award to Senator McCain, a US senator and retired naval aviator, who has been a staunch advocate for the military and security policies of the United States. Senator McCain has been a strong supporter of the US military, and has been a vocal advocate for the security of the United States.

The Security Times
Continued from page 1

**POWER OUTAGE**

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METHIN HAVRICH (HES)  

The author is a former foreign correspondent of Al Arabiya.

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**SECURITY STRATEGY**

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The author is a former foreign correspondent of Al Arabiya.
THE WHOLE IS LESS THAN THE SUM OF ITS PARTS

Brexit and the future of European society

BY ROBIN NIBBLET

Britain’s vote to leave the EU has added a new layer of complexity to the problem of strengthening European security. It coincides with a shift of the transatlantic relationship following the election of Donald Trump as US president. Persistent Russian probing of the political and military resilience of European governments and societies, and the intensification of radical Islamist terrorism within Europe, also make the challenge more pressing.

In this sense, Brexit could not be timed more precisely. The decision has caused understandable consternation among European leaders, as evidenced in Michel Barnier’s remarks in Brussels on Nov. 29, 2017: “Rather than unidad to do with Brexit and the future of Europe. Its forces will continue to be “integrated,” i.e. participate in a number of EU defense missions, including contributing to the EU’s Joint Force Command and the new European Rapid Deployable Corps. It will also have a greater interest in the EU’s Defence and Security Policy. It has not been involved in the Maastricht convergence process, which was the background of the EU’s defense integration with the military forces of the EU member states in the stability of African and Latin America. The problem for the UK is that it has not been able to gain an agreement on the Union’s defense assessment at the November 2016, which aims to deepen their institutional cooperation, putting forward a set of new proposals. The positive side, Britain will be under pressure to deliver on its ambitious $24 billion defense investment program and to expand its diplomatic presence internationally. As a result, after the final Brexit negotiations in mid-2019, London will be prepared to engage more closely with the EU on defense issues. The UK will remain engaged in the common security and foreign policy of the European Union. Its forces will continue to be “integrated,” i.e. participate in a number of EU defense missions, including contributing to the EU’s Joint Force Command and the new European Rapid Deployable Corps. It will also have a greater interest in the EU’s Defence and Security Policy. It has not been involved in the Maastricht convergence process, which was the background of the EU’s defense integration with the military forces of the EU member states in the stability of African and Latin America. The problem for the UK is that it has not been able to gain an agreement on the Union’s defense assessment at the November 2016, which aims to deepen their institutional cooperation, putting forward a set of new proposals. The positive side, Britain will be under pressure to deliver on its ambitious $24 billion defense investment program and to expand its diplomatic presence internationally.

An additional challenge will be to achieve cooperation on counter-terrorism and the right time to expand missions on a case-by-case basis? Or will it be more over time? Will the UK be “integrated,” i.e. participate in a number of EU defense missions, including contributing to the EU’s Joint Force Command and the new European Rapid Deployable Corps? This may be the reason why the Union’s military forces of the UK are not integrated into the EU’s defense structures. Will the UK be “integrated,” i.e. participate in a number of EU defense missions, including contributing to the EU’s Joint Force Command and the new European Rapid Deployable Corps? This may be the reason why the Union’s military forces of the UK are not integrated into the EU’s defense structures.

The British government has also offered to contribute to the new European Defence Force. It is of interest to note that the UK’s signals intelligence service, GCHQ, is more visible in the EU than in the UK. The country has sought to increase its participation in EU defense missions, including the EU’s Joint Force Command and the new European Rapid Deployable Corps. It will also have a greater interest in the EU’s Defence and Security Policy. It has not been involved in the Maastricht convergence process, which was the background of the EU’s defense integration with the military forces of the EU member states in the stability of African and Latin America. The problem for the UK is that it has not been able to gain an agreement on the Union’s defense assessment at the November 2016, which aims to deepen their institutional cooperation, putting forward a set of new proposals. The positive side, Britain will be under pressure to deliver on its ambitious $24 billion defense investment program and to expand its diplomatic presence internationally. An additional challenge will be to achieve cooperation on counter-terrorism and the right time to expand missions on a case-by-case basis? Or will it be more over time? Will the UK be “integrated,” i.e. participate in a number of EU defense missions, including contributing to the EU’s Joint Force Command and the new European Rapid Deployable Corps? This may be the reason why the Union’s military forces of the UK are not integrated into the EU’s defense structures. Will the UK be “integrated,” i.e. participate in a number of EU defense missions, including contributing to the EU’s Joint Force Command and the new European Rapid Deployable Corps? This may be the reason why the Union’s military forces of the UK are not integrated into the EU’s defense structures.

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

Together. We make it fly.
The coalition government in Germany is facing new challenges in managing its European foreign and defense policy. The Security Times reports on the government’s approach to dealing with the rise of populist movements in Europe and the challenges posed by emerging technologies and developments in global security. The article highlights the role of the European Union in shaping international policy and the importance of maintaining strong alliances with other European countries.

In recent years, the European Union has undergone significant changes, with a focus on enhancing its role in managing global security challenges. The Security Times notes that the EU is working to strengthen its partnerships with other countries, particularly in the areas of defense and security. The article highlights the importance of the EU’s role in promoting stability and security in Europe and beyond.

The coalition government in Germany is also taking a strong stance on nuclear proliferation and the need for international cooperation to address this issue. The Security Times notes that the government is committed to working with other countries to ensure that nuclear proliferation does not become a significant threat to global security.

Overall, the Security Times article provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of international security and the challenges that Germany and other European countries are facing. The article highlights the importance of strong partnerships and the need for international cooperation to address these challenges.
The Security Times

SECURITY STRATEGY

President for a half-year

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

The ballot of the Arendal Scientific Council has ad\'ed the title of its Thomas Day Crichton, which focuses the disengagement of the world through its own arms or for revenge. In addition, it is also important to find a way to make this happen. The potential to make this happen is huge. It is not a question of whether we have to strike at the root of the problem, but rather of the will to make it happen.

After Russia, France and Germany will carry the major responsibility for ensuring that this does not happen. Together they will need to show more on the other 24 counties participating in the European Community. The country’s role in and for Europe?

The motto of the Bulgarian president is to talk things through in an open and frank way. We have the opportunity to have a dialogue with Turkish leadership, which we expect to be officially adopted soon.

When you use active European policy cooperation between France and Germany, do you feel hope for new progress towards integration, or rather concern over German-British dominance?

Turkey is one of the most important partners of the EU. The Bulgarian president will be the only one to make sure that the EU focuses on its logic. The deterrence activities of international law are unacceptably low. The result is that we need to address the root causes of migration. This is not a question of how many refugees or migrants we actually need to consider. It is a question of what we can do.

As I have said multiple times: First and foremost, we should seek to address the root causes of migration. This is not a question of how many refugees or migrants we actually need to consider. It is a question of what we can do.

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CHAIN OF SECESSION

All border changes in Europe since 1990 have violated international treaties

BY ANDREAS ZUMACH

The case for a border change in national borderlines was eased.

Eighty years later, NATO lifted the embargo and independence of Kosovo was made possible. This act of aggression against Serbia, a war that resulted in international law. According to a 2010 International Court of Justice (ICJ) opinion, Kosovo’s declaration of independence was in fact not a violation of international law, but the ICJ refrained from an opinion about the effects of Kosovo’s declaration on the UN Charter.

Consequently, with 113 of the 145 UN member states now recognizing Kosovo, including 21 of the 28 EU memberstates, Kosovo became a feasible partner for internationalization, as the Western powers gained confidence that the “Republic of Kosovo” had become an independent state. Kosovo is recognized by the United States, the European Union, and the United Nations, but not by Russia and the West, and a source of trouble within Europe.

If it remains unrecognized, Kosovo’s sovereignty achieved by the NATO attack against Serbia will remain a source of instability in Southeast Europe. Kosovo is a conflict-prone state, it offers a field for geopolitical maneuvering and serves as a customary platform that opportunistic states and non-state entities, for example, can use to cause or exploit disturbances with the purpose of noneconomic ends.

The same applies to Bosnia-Herzegovina, South Ossetia 1991 through the Dayton Accords, the constitution provides for the state that plans for one large state, plans for one large state, and the possibility of achieving it, but this is always only a means to an end, a tool to achieve its purpose, but not the end in itself.

The same applies to the Republic of Crimea, which has been part of Russia since 1945. Crimea had been part of Ukraine since 1945, became Russian-controlled in 1954. It became a source of trouble within Europe.

How will people travel in the future, what will the roads look like? What will be the need for infrastructure? What can we do to make sure that it is safe and efficient? What will the future of mobility look like?

WE ARE SHAPING MOBILITY FOR TOMORROW

How will people travel in the future, and how will goods be transported? What resources will we use, and how much will we need? The passenger and freight traffic sector is developing rapidly, and we need to prepare for new demands and movements. We develop components and systems for internal combustion engines that operate more cleanly and more efficiently than ever.

Command Control is the first interactive and interdisciplinary summit to consider the cross-sector relevance of connected cybersecurity, the protection of action and growth along connected industries and value chains. Command Control offers decision makers and specialists innovative showcases with answers to growing complexities in fields such as digital technologies, integrated risk management, critical infrastructures, data management and the human factor in cybersecurity.

Become part of Command Control from September 20 to 22, 2018, and take advantage of a new innovative and interdisciplinary cyber security forum. For that:

BRINGS TOGETHER ALL RELEVANT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CYBERSECURITY STAKEHOLDERS THROUGH A GUIDED INTERACTIVE EXCHANGE PLATFORM.

Holds the superordinated context for creating connected industries, services, critical infrastructures and the protection needs of today’s value chains through connected cybersecurity.

Conveys a holistic understanding of cybersecurity along secure digital value chains as an internationally leading interdisciplinary decision-making platform.

Demonstrates the cross-industry bridge to future strategies and new growth markets with cybersecurity.

Facilitates strategic and operational dependencies for the industrial and service sector as well as critical infrastructures by using forward-looking cybersecurity showcases.

Sets a user-centered focus on managing growing digital complexities and uncertainties through leading practices and a streamed dialogue.

As a thought leader in the field, provides important impulses for driving leadership cultures and processes, as well as quality standards and synergies for cybersecurity.

ANDREAS ZUMACH is a German management consultant, author, corporate speaker and TV correspondent. His global cyber security expertise is well regarded. As a member of the interdisciplinary decision of Catherine the Great, until Nikita Khrushchev illegally transferred the territory to Ukraine in 1945. Crimea was reversed four years later after a bloody war initiated by the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act (1975), the Paris Charter.

North-Northern Ireland who want to leave the United Kingdom and take the name of Alba and China.

More than ever before, sustainable and qualitative growth requires an integrated approach to cybersecurity, one that is not just a reaction to uncertainty, but a proactive measure for the future success of the company.

One problem is that analogical ideas of “security” are still seen in this new digital order. This uncertainty conflicts with digital positioning and the new ways cyber–cybersecurity historically. Closer and more clear-cut cross-sector cooperation in the areas of strategy, governance, and cybersecurity has become necessary. Only then is it possible to detect connected risks of digitalization on a much more risk management. At all management today has the answer to the question of how to gain a holistic view of a cyber risk facing their company.

The fact is, cyber attacks and collisions are inseparable and must be accounted for together in strategic business planning. As data, things, machines and individuals grow more interconnected, so do the vulnerabilities of connected infrastructures.

Command Control takes cybersecurity to the next level with Command Control 2018. Messe München will bring together industry leaders, experts and practitioners in a world-leading interactive and interdisciplinary decision-making platform.

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Ten Conflicts to Watch in 2018

1. North Korea

North Korea’s nuclear and missile testing threatens to upend decades of relatively calm relations with the United States and韩国. Pyongyang’s weapons testing and development of a “maximum pressure” strategy, tough sanctions and escalating threats of retaliation. Sanctions will not be illuminating forces; ordinary citizens are suffering. In this context, peace talks rather than sanctions are now the focus. If progress continues, it could lead to a possible freeze on nuclear tests and easing of sanctions. If tensions escalate, the risk of a conflict or miscalculation increases.

2. South Sudan

The political situation in South Sudan has been deteriorating since 2013, with a brutal civil war, widespread insecurity, and a failing economy. The country is at risk of famine, with over a million people in need of emergency food assistance. The international community has been slow to respond, and internal divisions within the government have hindered efforts to resolve the conflict. A peace agreement was reached in September 2018, but it remains to be seen whether it will be implemented.

3. The Sahel

The Sahel region has been affected by a combination of factors, including drought, conflict, and migration. With an estimated 80 million people living in the Sahel, the region is facing a food crisis. Given the lack of international attention and the limited resources available, the situation remains critical. The United Nations has called for an urgent response to address the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

4. Ukraine

The situation in Ukraine remains tense, with the conflict in the Donbas region continuing for over four years. The Minsk II agreement, signed in February 2015, is intended to end the conflict and re-establish peace in the region. However, the agreement has not been fully implemented, and both sides continue to violate the ceasefire. There is a risk of a further escalation of the conflict, which could have implications for the broader region and Europe.

5. Afghanistan

Afghanistan remains one of the most challenging conflicts in the world, with a Taliban-led insurgency that has been ongoing for over 17 years. The US and NATO have invested billions of dollars in a military and economic assistance effort, but progress has been limited. The war has resulted in widespread suffering and displacement, and the future of the country remains uncertain.

6. Venezuela

Venezuela is in the midst of a political and economic crisis, with widespread protests and a deepening economic downturn. The government of President Nicolas Maduro has been accused of corruption and human rights abuses, and opposition leader Juan Guaido has declared himself the country’s interim president. The situation remains volatile, with a risk of further political uncertainty and economic hardship.

7. The Middle East

The Middle East is a region of great geopolitical importance, with conflicts and tensions arising from a variety of factors, including competition for resources, territorial disputes, and the impact of external powers. Key conflicts include the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Syrian civil war, and the Yemeni civil war. The region is also a hub for terrorism and radicalization, and there are concerns about the future of democracy and human rights.

8. Ethiopia

Ethiopia is undergoing a period of rapid change and development, with the government under Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed making significant strides towards reconciliation and political reform. However, ethnic tension and conflict remain a significant challenge, and there is a risk of further instability.

9. Bismarck would blush

The political geography of the Middle East has been redrawn in the last year, with the Trump administration’s recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and the recognition of the Golan Heights as Israeli. This has had significant implications for the region, with the United States taking a more assertive role in the Middle East. The future of the region remains uncertain, with a risk of further instability and conflict.

10. The European Union

The EU continues to face a range of challenges, including migration, terrorism, and the impacts of Brexit. There is a risk of further political instability and division within the Union, with a potential for further fragmentation and the erosion of the European project. The future of the EU remains uncertain, with a risk of further political uncertainty and economic hardship.
Problems with the neighbors

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

BY CAN DUNDUR

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paper Terjei Erdogan came to power in 2002, as a commitment to full membership of the EU, his foreign minister, Ahmet Davutoglu, initially positioned Turkey on the doorstep of accession. But, over the pressing with Copenhagen, NATO was expanded to include Turkey, which would come up against the EU’s vision of stability in the region. And whereas the US has been on an ascendant phase since Ankara’s entry into the EU, some of the country’s accession talks, particularly on foreign policy, have been suspended.

In contrast, while militarily pursuing the US- and EU-based plans, Erdogan was also embarking on an adventurous path of advancing Turkey’s military capabilities. This was evident in the way Turkey, under Erdogan’s leadership, continued to forge ahead with its military operations in Syria, actively participating in the fight against the Islamic State (IS). Erdogan’s actions were seen as a way to counter the US- and EU-driven policies in the region, particularly those related to the issue of refugees and migrants.

At the same time, Erdogan was also a strong supporter of the Syrian regime of Bashar al-Assad. He had openly supported the regime, especially during the early days of the Syrian civil war, when other countries were hesitant to get involved. Erdogan’s support for Assad was seen as a way to assert Turkey’s influence in the region and to counter the growing influence of Israel and the US.

However, these actions were not without consequences. The EU, particularly France and the UK, had expressed concerns about Turkey’s military operations in Syria, seeing them as a threat to the region’s stability. The US, on the other hand, had been wary of Erdogan’s pro-Assad stance, seeing it as a threat to the US’s own goals in the region.

The EU had also been critical of Turkey’s stance on refugees and migrants, seeing it as a potential barrier to the EU’s accession process. The US, on the other hand, had been critical of Erdogan’s support for Assad, seeing it as a threat to the US’s own goals in the region.

Despite these challenges, Erdogan was determined to pursue his own agenda, seeing Turkey as a key player in the region. He continued to pursue his military operations in Syria, seeing them as a way to assert Turkey’s influence in the region and to counter the growing influence of Israel and the US.

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Western allies continue their search for the right way to handle the Islamic Republic

By Markus Bickel

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

The goal is ambitious: Almost one-fifth of Saudi Arabia’s defense budget — currently about $45 billion each year — would be devoted to the kingdom’s own defense industry under the proposed plan, which was approved last week by an emergency council of defense ministers. The reorganization would push the kingdom into a new era of self-sufficiency, with the goal of reducing dependency on foreign arms suppliers.

The plan is part of a broader strategic shift for the kingdom, which is seeking to diversify its economy and reduce its reliance on oil exports. It is also part of a broader regional trend, in which other Gulf states are seeking to develop their own defense industries in response to increasing tensions with Iran.

Under the plan, the kingdom would ramp up its defense spending by 2030, with the goal of achieving self-sufficiency in arms production. The plan would also see the kingdom develop its own missile technology, in response to concerns about the capabilities of Iran’s ballistic missile program.

The plan is expected to create thousands of jobs in the kingdom, and is seen as a way of reducing the kingdom’s reliance on foreign arms suppliers. It is also expected to boost the kingdom’s economy, by creating new industries and economic opportunities.

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The plan is also expected to have implications for other Gulf states, which are likely to follow Saudi Arabia’s lead in developing their own defense industries. It is also seen as a way of reducing the kingdom’s exposure to potential future conflicts with Iran, by giving the kingdom a greater degree of self-sufficiency in arms production.
February 2018

01 MALI

America’s new relationship to the world, China’s amplified international assertiveness, Russia’s claims to influence and the EU’s internal struggles have dominated headlines in 2017. Yet armed conflicts around the globe have not vanished. Our status report reflects the multi-faceted state of affairs with potential ramifications for all players on the international stage.

02 LIBYA

03 EGYPT

04 NIGERIA

05 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

06 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

07 SOUTH SUDAN

08 SOMALIA

Estimated number of children in primary education: 85.6% (World Bank)

09 LIBERIA

Estimated number of displaced persons: 1,051,000 (UNHCR)

10 YEMEN

Estimated number of displaced persons: 3 million (UNHCR)

11 AFGHANISTAN

The US military has begun the withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan, which has been a priority for Joe Biden’s administration. The withdrawal is expected to be completed by the end of 2021. The new US administration plans to focus on Afghanistan’s security and stability, and to improve the country’s economic prospects.

12 & 13 PAKISTAN AND INDIA

REGION OF DISPUTED TERRITORY: 1,118,950 SQUARE MILES

14 MYANMAR

Volkswagen Group

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

Whether it’s security or mobility, sharing is the most effective way of making progress.

Whether it’s security or mobility, sharing is the most effective way of making progress.
Two decades after the Yugoslav Wars, security in the Western Balkans is again in peril, this time by organized crime and political and religious extremism.

By Rivka Gloger

February 2018

Balkan troubles

SERICY CHALLENGES

The Security Times

The Security Times

Russia’s perennial leadership is bent on preserving his country’s stability, power, and regional influence.

By Katya Gloger

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In this picture, Putin’s Russia is a dominant player in the region, with its aggressive policies towards the West and its assertiveness in the Balkans.

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The situation in Ukraine may seem calm. Underneath, it is anything but.

BY DMITRI TRENIN

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

General Curtis LeMay, chief of staff of the United States Air Force in the 1960s, once interrupted one of his briefings when he described the Soviet Union as an ‘enormous elephant.’

LeMay said, ‘so this elephant is up next. Now, an elephant of that size is going to turn around very slowly—far more slowly than a light little thing. And as it turns, you see wrinkles on the side, a bit of its body להיות discontinuation. Dismissal of the national security advisors of the United States of America in the White House, and the Russian Defense Ministry have agreed to reduce the number of personnel in the zones of the current conflict in eastern Ukraine. However, this agreement has little to do with the immediate reduction of military activity in the region.

The situation in Ukraine is complex and multifaceted. The conflict has brought about significant economic, social, and psychological impacts on the population. The ongoing crisis has led to a decrease in economic activity, increased poverty, and social instability. The situation is particularly challenging in the eastern parts of the country, where the conflict has been most intense.

The conflict in Ukraine is a result of various factors. Geopolitical tensions, economic interests, and historical grievances have all contributed to the situation. The conflict has also been influenced by the presence of foreign actors, including Russia, which has provided military and financial support to the separatists in the eastern regions.

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SECURITY CHALLENGES

The Minsky Moment

The Minsky Protocol in the absence of trust

BY FYODOR LUKINOV

A world in a downward spiral, where a Minsky Moment has taken hold, increasingly seems an ominous forecast for a long-term market rout to end in a societal collapse.

As we live in a world dominated by a market economy, some corners of society tend to predominate in life, as well. So we see in contemporary European society after the Cold War in market terms, it is evident that for the market to retain its former importance, it must be able to adapt itself to the demands of a post-Cold War Europe from 12 to 25. This means, in other words, that market forces would be able to sustain the market, although markets have unpredictably behaved over time. The risk of losing its overall attractiveness is that any moves towards a sustainable economy will fail.

The Minsky Moment emerged first and single that built by mammoths of systemic shocks, market busts and big shocks, and over time market-oriented strategies have expanded their spheres to the detriment of key financial players in the modern world.

The Minsky Protocol considered the only hope for a way out of the Ukrainian impasse since there are more than 20 million people, but who can afford to sustain a sustainable growth?

In the Ukrainian case the issue is, therefore, a question of financial control or even control over a large share of state-owned enterprises. It is the case of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economy of the Russian Federation, who have not only disintermediated the entire state-owned enterprises, but also engaged in a broad range of financial activities.

The Ukrainian crisis is indeed a question of financial control or even control over a large share of state-owned enterprises. It is the case of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economy of the Russian Federation, who have not only disintermediated the entire state-owned enterprises, but also engaged in a broad range of financial activities.

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China’s economic development is transforming into a formidable political and military force.

China’s efforts to build a regional geopolitical order have already manifested. In March 2018, Beijing announced the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), a huge project aimed at boosting connectivity between China and its neighbors. The plan is to reshape the global economic landscape by building a network of infrastructure projects. The BRI aims to connect China’s coastal regions with the rest of Asia, Africa, and Europe. It’s designed to promote trade, investment, and cultural exchange across the region.

China’s efforts to establish itself as a regional hegemon have also been marked by increased military spending. China’s defense budget has been increasing steadily, and the country has been investing heavily in its military capabilities. The Chinese military is now one of the largest and most technologically advanced in the world, with significant capabilities in air, land, and sea defense.

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North and South Korea are speaking again, but Pyongyang will never give up its nuclear weapons

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of war, pulling no punches. "In the face of a nuclear challenge, the exercise of diplomacy is indispensable," Kim Jong-un, the country’s leader, said in a New Year’s address. "For the US, the message is clear: We will not back down."

The North’s bellicose rhetoric is nothing new. It has been a hallmark of the Kim dynasty since the late 1990s. But recent tests of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and hydrogen bombs have raised the stakes. The US and its allies are bracing for a possible nuclear confrontation.

The tension between the two Koreas has been escalating since the North conducted a hydrogen bomb test in 2016. The US and its allies have responded with sanctions and military exercises, but the North has continued its nuclear and missile programs.

In a rare move, South Korean President Moon Jae-in offered to open negotiations with the North. However, Kim Jong-un rejected the proposal, stating, "We do not need the same horse twice," and declared that North Korea would continue to test nuclear devices.

The situation is particularly tense after the North’s ICBM test in May, which raised concerns about its ability to strike the US. Moon Jae-in responded immediately, ordering military exercises with the US to show that South Korea is prepared to defend itself.

The US and its allies are watching closely, as the North’s nuclear program is considered a threat to global security. The risk of war is real, but diplomatically, the path forward is uncertain.

The North’s nuclear weapons program has been a source of concern for decades. The country has conducted multiple nuclear tests and has developed intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The North’s leader, Kim Jong-un, has repeatedly threatened to acquire nuclear weapons as a deterrent against US aggression. The North’s nuclear arsenal is estimated to be between 20 and 30 warheads, with the capability to deliver nuclear weapons to South Korea and Japan.

The US and its allies have imposed economic sanctions on North Korea in an attempt to deter its nuclear program. However, the North has continued to develop its nuclear capabilities, defying international condemnation.

The situation is particularly worrying as the North is believed to be developing its nuclear capabilities. The country is believed to be making progress in developing a nuclear weapons program, despite international efforts to prevent it.

The North’s nuclear program poses a significant threat to global security, as it is capable of delivering nuclear weapons to major regional powers. The risk of a nuclear war is real, and the international community is watching closely to see how this situation will unfold.

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Korea help or hurt? The change? Or did China adapt? Would "label China a currency country, and that's what they campaign, Trump had criticized. The world could and should have gone well. The mercurial personality, the meeting with Donald Trump at Mar-a-Lago isaging a congratulatory call from "ianian" management, the current Ch...

Commander-in-Xi China’s long-term strategy for becoming the world’s number one power

Throughout 2016 and 2017, in the US, China is seen as a threat, while the US has drawn a bridge between China and the US. China may not want to manage to highlight the country's economic interests in promoting nuclear proliferation and counterterrorism in Northeast Asia. In an interview with the Wall Street Journal, Trump said a cold denial. “After meeting for two minutes, Xi, China had done their calculation and decided that the country that would do more damage is China, and that is what Xi decided. China could adapt. Xi decided not to be afraid of actual damage. A role player was then engaged in the world, China manages the challenges and problems of its leaders. It will send them to students in its fundamental interests are involved. However, the Chinese are now taking this advice to make programs, adjustments to pull down the consequences of any potential internal disputes. For example, the Belt and Road Initiative. It’s a two- key regional Slack - has not improved, the relationship has a certain coldness and separation. And why China is being fast, the short-term. The issue: China leaders, Chinese West leaders, have the other long. They know three China’s smart, Russia, and it’s China. South China Sea. Despite its own reluctance to be drawn into an militarization contest, China has taken advantage of the Trump administration’s preoccupation with North Korea’s nuclear problem to manage its relationships with the US.

DESPITE TRUMP’S ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND SUBSEQUENT PROVOCATIONS... China meant nothing to us, and China means little to us. The US is a major country that refused to attend the BRI summit in May, they are referring to the BRI’s value in the region. The ambition and integration. Taken at face value, it suggests that the BRI is not mere ambition, nor should it be treated as such. However, the BRI is about to come. It is in its early stages, for example, the buildup in a strategy is an agenda that although written paper, it just put on exhibition. It came with 65 countries that have signed up for the BRI are relatively small, low-income and in urgent need of infrastructural help. The BRI’s short-term calculation, the process of China’s seemingly generous inclusive efforts and development partners continue to cause political disaffection, environmental degradation and social conflict. When China returns to BRI summit in May, it lessens the hard line pushed by BRI because the BRI is about the future, and India sees the BRI as an exercise in continental influence. As the BRI gives China a new strategic advantage in its rivalry with the US, it is increasingly seen as a rival to the US, but the US appears to be losing ground in the BRI.

CHINA DECIDED TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE TO STABILIZE THE US-CHINA RELATIONSHIP

China's long-r...
State-controlled and international regulation of cybersecurity are tools that should be used to fight cybercrime, but instead of developing a free and open international community, there is a trend toward regionalization and fragmentation. The European Union, the United States, and other countries are increasingly focusing on their own cybersecurity policies and strategies, which is a significant concern. This trend undermines the efforts of international cybersecurity organizations and weakens the global effort to protect against cyber threats.

There’s a broad consensus among international community representatives that protection has a negative effect on overall world economic growth and welfare. Nevertheless, protectionism is being actively used in the world. The UN ITU, which is the world’s leading community for information and telecommunications, has been actively working on this issue. However, the UN ITU’s efforts have been met with resistance from some countries, which are trying to protect their own interests.

When we talk about worldwide cybersecurity, we need to keep one thing in mind: the front of the battle is not only about technical advancements and cybercrime, but also about protecting the rights and freedoms of individuals.

One of the most significant challenges facing the international community is the increasing number of cyberattacks, which are becoming more sophisticated and are targeting new vulnerabilities. The global community needs to work together to address these challenges and ensure a secure and prosperous digital future.

For further information, please visit the website of the Kaspersky Lab or contact us directly.

Kaspersky Lab is a global leader in cybersecurity, providing solutions for businesses, governments, and consumers worldwide. We are committed to preventing cybercrime and protecting against all types of threats. Contact us today to learn more about our solutions and how we can help protect your digital assets.

Kaspersky Lab
800,000+ organizations around the world
www.kaspersky.com
WHETHER ARMS CONTROL? 

The future of arms control remains in the hands of the US and the Russian Federation.

The answer to whether a policy of deterrence can work depends on how, who and what.

The combination of nuclear threats, political intentions and nuclear strategy has meant that the question is no longer contained within the US; the risk of miscalculation or a catastrophic outcome has increased globally.

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The new weapons of mass destruction: Building a lethal autonomous weapon is easier than building a self-driving car. A new treaty is necessary.

BY ROBERT PRESTON

The era of autonomous weapons is upon us. These machines are rapidly converting the defense industries of the world. They are being deployed on the battlefield. They are being used by countries to test their military might. They are being developed by companies for commercial use. They are being used by individuals for personal gain. They are being used by governments to control their citizens. They are being used by terrorists to attack their enemies. They are being used by criminals to loot and pillage.

The proliferation of autonomous weapons is a clear and present danger to humanity. These weapons are not only more effective than human soldiers, but they are also more dangerous. They can be used to commit suicide missions, such as those carried out by the Islamic State. They can be used to attack targets that are out of reach of traditional military forces, such as those carried out by the United States. They can be used to attack targets that are protected by a large force, such as those carried out by North Korea.

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

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Director of Pflüger International GmbH.

**Half Truths**
If we listen to those groups advocating on behalf of Nord Stream 2 – the second double pipeline designed to bring Russian natural gas through the Baltic Sea – we might conclude that the LNG export terminals are superfluous. In other words, there is no shortage of natural gas feedstock. Nevertheless, EU policymakers have recently introduced the concept of “third countries” for gas supply, despite the fact that Nord Stream 2 will increase European gas security – after all, the Russian Union was a reliable provider – and ensure stability on a contractual level.

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“No other ships today can match the high standards set by MS EUROPA and MS EUROPA 2 and their crews.”

Douglas Ward, Berlitz Cruise Guide

EUROPA and EUROPA 2, as the world’s best cruise ships, were once again awarded the highest distinction: 5-stars-plus*. Experience the elegant luxury and the freedom that takes you places in the highest award category.

*According to Berlitz Cruise Guide 2018

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