The wave of refugees to spread over Europe was triggered this week by a ~Great Party~ - The European Union. The German government, under pressure to avoid a ~Great Party~, has decided to take action. The German government has announced that it will build fences and barbed wire along the border with Austria, and it has also decided to tighten asylum laws. This is the second time in a week that German authorities have acted to prevent the influx of refugees into their country.

Migration policy requires tough negotiations, which may entail both stage of program and compromise. The German government has been under pressure to take action, as it is facing a large influx of refugees. The government has already taken some steps, such as tightening asylum laws and building fences. These actions have been criticized by some, who argue that they will not effectively stop the influx of refugees.

The European Union has also taken action, as it is facing a large influx of refugees. The Union has announced that it will provide financial assistance to countries that are facing the refugee crisis. The Union has also called on member states to take action to prevent the influx of refugees.

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Crisis, conflict, dialogue

German foreign policy in a tumultuous world: punching our weight
By Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier

The Middle East is experiencing an extraordinary level of violent conflict, raging in Syria, Iraq, Yemen and Libya. The conflict in Ukraine has ended in diplomatic stalemate. And the so-called Islamic State, or Daesh, has been weakened but is not defeated. This is a world where centrifugal forces are far stronger than centripetal ones. The world is facing a new clash of civilizations.

But in the midst of this conflict and rise of populism, the EU is still a universal idea. It is a community of values that has helped to build a peaceful world, and it is an umbrella of solidarity that protects the vulnerable. The EU has contributed to the stabilization of many countries, and it has helped to prevent new wars.

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In a time of secular stagnation
Re-balancing in the global economy undermines international stability | By Robin Niblett

The last ten years have witnessed a major re-balance in the global economy and a corresponding shift in strategic threat perceptions. This has generated a range of powerful political forces. These forces have translated into a new era of rivalry between the United States and China – are contending to shape the future of the world. Pakistan, for example, has been described as a “playground” for radical groups and Islamic State (IS), the Caliphate – has been one of the key contributors to the current migration crisis. For IS, the principal interest in Europe is its cultural and ideological influence. Its leaders have long argued that Europe is a place of opportunity that can be leveraged to attract new recruits and to prepare them for eventual deployment to the battlefield. In practical terms, they speak fluently to a global audience and can leverage their extensive networks to recruit new members. This has had a profound impact on the way in which IS operates today.

The refugees are not the problem

There has been little evidence that large numbers of European immigrants have come to Europe as refugees, but the group is taking advantage of the situation

By Peter R. Neumann

As some of Europe’s refugee policy was turned upside down in November 2015, it was hoped that a new European policy for managing migration would flow. This was seen as a way to tackle the problem of large numbers of refugees coming to Europe. But in reality, the situation is far more complex.

The concept of a refugee policy is not new, but it has been vastly expanded in recent years. The number of refugees coming to Europe has increased dramatically in recent years, as has the number of asylum seekers. This has put pressure on European governments to develop new policies to manage the influx. The most recent policy is a European asylum policy, which was introduced in 2015.

The policy is designed to reduce the number of people seeking asylum and to create a more effective system for deciding who is a refugee. It was intended to reduce the number of people who are denied asylum, and to ensure that refugees are treated fairly.

However, there are serious problems with the policy. It is controversial, and has been deeply criticized. Many people argue that it is too lenient, and that it does not provide sufficient protection for refugees.

These problems have been exacerbated by the recent increase in the number of refugees coming to Europe. This has put additional pressure on the system, and has made it more difficult to implement the policy.

In response, some countries have introduced more restrictive policies. These have been controversial, but they have been implemented in the hope of reducing the number of refugees coming to Europe.

The result has been a series of policies that are designed to reduce the number of refugees and asylum seekers coming to Europe. These policies include:

- A temporary ban on granting asylum to people who have previously been rejected
- A more stringent assessment of the need for asylum
- A new procedure for granting asylum

While these policies have been implemented, they have not been effective in reducing the number of refugees coming to Europe. This has led to many people continuing to come to Europe, and to increasing pressure on the system.

The situation is likely to continue for some time, as the number of refugees and asylum seekers continues to increase. This is likely to continue, and the policies that are being implemented are likely to remain in place for a long time.
The time is out of joint
Ukraine, Iran, Syria: Russia and the West will have to make tough choices, even if national interests collide | by Michael Strimner

February 2016

The Cold War is over. That’s the good news about a relationship which Russia and the West should not forget. The bad news about the world’s relationships, even more so now, is that it is very unlikely that cooperation between the Soviet Union and NATO – led by the US – until Mikhail Gorbachev resigned as the Soviet general secretary to start reforming the country, was an equal partnership. It was an eastward expansion of Western institutions, especially NATO and the European Union, that came to replace the “grizzly bear’s den.”

While the so-called Cold War was a “false” one – and the Soviet Union collapsed along with oil prices, the Berlin Wall fell, the Brezhnev-era securitization of states; the possible electoral triumph of Western institutions; the combination of these factors placed huge pressure on the regime of Moscow and Western countries.

...the crisis in Ukraine made any further cooperation highly unlikely. A major shift in the global “core-periphery” system in the 1990s, a long, careful rethinking of the past, and the effective collapse of the Soviet Union, all meant that the country that was once the center of the world was now on the brink of collapse and instability. Russia, at the time of its opponent full control over the economy, was sufficiently shrewd enough to avoid fighting a war with Germany or France.

In the meantime, the real issue was the possible electoral triumph of Western institutions, such as a non-alignment status, which the West still has, but, as the world’s history is more precise than ever, the problem is that even after two decades, the measure of all things. This was done in the postwar Europe. The new system was not the old one, but the world had to be free of the Cold War’s constraints. The model was changed.

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**Letting go**

Even if full implementation of Minsk II seems unlikely, the EU and US should continue pressing all parties to meet their promises. | By Steven Pifer

Approaching its two-year anniversary, the February 2016 Minsk II agreement to end the conflict in eastern Ukraine’s Donbass region is not facing well. All of its provisions remain unimplemented, though it was signed on February 11, 2015, by Russia, Ukraine, the heads of the separatist republics of Donetsk and Luhansk, and the representatives of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). The terms are set to expire on February 19, 2017. It is a grim situation.

The Minsk II agreement, sometimes referred to as the Normandy Four (the Russian-French-British-US) format, was supposed to end the fighting in eastern Ukraine and help the region on the path to normalcy. Russia, Ukraine, and the separatists agreed to withdraw their weapons and to ensure that the elections in the separatist region went according to the OSCE’s agreement to free elections. The agreement, however, was not fully implemented, and the conflict in eastern Ukraine continues.

The key elements of the agreement were:

- Ukraine would have full control over its border with Russia.
- The separatists would have the status of self-governing units within Ukraine.
- An international monitoring mission would be established to oversee the implementation of the agreement.
- Russia would withdraw its military forces from the border areas.

However, despite the agreement, the situation in eastern Ukraine has not improved. The conflict has continued, and the territories under the control of the separatists have not returned to Ukraine.

The key challenge for the international community is to find a way to implement the Minsk II agreement and end the conflict in eastern Ukraine. This requires a comprehensive approach that involves all parties, including Russia, Ukraine, and the separatists, and it needs to be supported by international sanctions and pressure.

Minsk II remains the only internationally recognized diplomatic framework for resolving the conflict in eastern Ukraine. The international community continues to support the implementation of the agreement and to urge all parties to meet their commitments.

The challenge is to find a way to implement the Minsk II agreement and end the conflict in eastern Ukraine. This requires a comprehensive approach that involves all parties, including Russia, Ukraine, and the separatists, and it needs to be supported by international sanctions and pressure.
Kurds vs. Kurds

Rivalry between the Syrian arm of the PKK and the Kurdish autonomous government in Erbil is undermining the fight against IS | By Markus Bickel

Syrian Kurds, including the one who was killed by barrel bombs near Sinjar, are not the only ones to have suffered from the war. As the fight against IS comes to an end, the Kurdish-YPG forces are facing new battles. The YPG is fighting both with Russia-backed Assad forces and with the Islamic State. The YPG, in turn, is backed by the U.S. and its allies, including Turkey.

Syria talks verbal

At their meeting in Vienna on Oct. 13, 2016, Russian and Syrian officials, the top EU diplomat, and the UN envoy for Syria exchanged views on the next steps in the Syrian conflict. "Syria talks verbal" refers to the diplomatic discussions that took place in Vienna on October 13, 2016.

Overly optimistic?

The new Syria peace process is in peril before it has even begun | By Andrea Boehm

The new Syria peace process is in peril before it has even begun. This article discusses the challenges and obstacles that the new Syria peace process faces, including the lack of international support and the ongoing violence in Syria.

Revaly between the Syrian arm of the PKK and the Kurdish autonomous government in Erbil is undermining the fight against IS | By Markus Bickel
In Saudi Arabia, except for one experi-
ment at the local level and emirate level, both are somewhat inco-
herent examples with respect to their treat-
ment of civil and human rights, democ-
ry and rule of law. The region is mili-
tarily and economically powerful, but it is also fragile and unstable.

The new in most surprising concerns about the Saudi economy, political groups, alliances or reminiscent movements with the Muslim Brotherhood’s backing of the Shia offshoot in Lebanon or the Syrian government fighting in Syria. But the region is not free from the anti-government forces. In 2013, both countries’ economies were powered by oil revenues and the Saudi government was able to maintain its political power and control despite the protests.

Despite the economic and political power that Saudi Arabia holds, there are concerns about how the country is able to sustain its economic growth. The global oil market continues to be volatile and the uncertainty surrounding the political situation in the Middle East has left many countries looking for ways to diversify their economies. This has led to concerns about the ability of Saudi Arabia to maintain its economic position in the region.

In February 2016, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with King and Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, announced a new economic strategy aimed at diversifying the country’s economy and reducing its dependence on oil. The strategy, known as Vision 2030, aims to create new industries and job opportunities, and to modernize the country’s infrastructure and services. The government plans to invest $500 billion in new projects over the next 10 years, which is expected to create 3.8 million jobs.

However, the strategy faces many challenges. The country is heavily reliant on oil revenues, and diversifying the economy will require significant investment and changes in the country’s traditional way of life. The government will also need to address concerns about corruption, access to information, and freedom of expression.

Despite these challenges, Saudi Arabia remains a key player in the region and continues to be a source of strategic and economic influence. The country’s leadership is committed to modernizing the economy and maintaining stability in the region, but will need to overcome significant obstacles to achieve these goals.
Beijing confronts an increasingly complex international risk map while enduring the most challenging period of its domestic economic transformation in decades | By Sebastian Helmig and Mikko Huotari

The age of ambition

Japan is upgrading its defense capabilities in response to China intimidation | By Masataka Suzuki

PRC: Precarious Republic of China?

Beijing confronts an increasingly complex international risk map while enduring the most challenging period of its domestic economic transformation in decades | By Sebastian Helmig and Mikko Huotari

A foreign policy built on financing and investment promises will prove extremely vulnerable to likely turbulence in China’s debt-laden financial system.

Understanding, all of these trends are pronounced within the regional sphere and are clear at the balance of power. At the core of the current wave is China’s ongoing structural and institutional development. Germany’s ongoing structural and institutional development.

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Mission not accomplished

The Taliban’s temporary conquest of Kunduz made plain the Afghan army’s continuing need for training and outside expertise.

By Johannes Lehner

The shock waves from Kunduz changed rapidly. Within days, German Defense Minister Ursula von der Leyen signaled willingness to extend the country’s presence in Afghanistan. Following a similar process in December, the United States had also committed to extend its military presence in the country.

The onrush of the Taliban towards southern Afghan provinces, including Kabul, in early September, combined with the operations in Kunduz, the capital of Kunduz province, had encouraged the Afghan government to act. In a joint statement, the United States and Afghanistan said, in essence, that the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) had to hold Kunduz.

The Taliban launched an attack to recapture the city, and in the end they were defeated. However, the battle for Kunduz and the wider operations in northern Afghanistan have demonstrated how much more needs to be done to improve the Afghan National Army (ANA).

Mission not accomplished

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Munich talks

World leaders gathered at the MSC. Here’s what they had to say:

King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein of Jordan: “We have to remove the fear of strangers from our minds; only then can we start a responsibility not only for our own security.”

NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg: “NATO does not seek confrontation. We do not want to have a military response in Syria. We have entered a new era, characterized by a durable presence of hyperterrorism.”

German Defense Minister Ursula von der Leyen: “We are prepared to work with Russia. It’s difficult to say how long it would take. Restoring trust is a challenging task.”

Iraqi Prime Minister Haidar al Abadi: “We need to work together. We have enough challenges. We are prepared to work with Syria.”

German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier: “We have to work together to defend ourselves. Our security, and you cannot have security without inclusive development.”

Former Secretary General of the United Nations Kofi Annan: “You cannot have peace without security. Security, and you cannot have security without inclusive development.”

Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov: “We should not demonize Assad. We are wiping out our common agreements.”

Russian Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev: “We have entered a new era, characterized by a durable presence of hyperterrorism.”

Lithuanian President Dalia Grybauskaite: “We are allowing aggression. We are allowing refugees from Aleppo.”

Saudi Foreign Minister Adel al-Jubeir: “I don’t think we are facing a new world order. It’s difficult to say how long it would take.”

US Secretary of State John Kerry: “We are giving in aggression. We are allowing the true strength of states by their ability and willingness to take on responsibility not only for their own security.”

Former Secretary General of the United Nations Kofi Annan: “You cannot have peace without security. Security, and you cannot have security without inclusive development.”

Saudi Arabia.

Munich reads

The Security Times Press Lounge at the MSC

How do you defend against a threat you can’t see?

Learn more: http://aka.ms/sectimes

By Security Times executive editor Theo Sommer

The Microsoft Intelligent Security Graph analyzes signals from all our cloud services and endpoints to identify potential threats in real time.

We analyze billions of signals each month to identify potential threats and preemptively protect our customers from attacks—before they happen.
INVENTOR OF CRUISES SINCE 1891

When HAPAG director Albert Ballin put to sea in 1891 with the Augusta Victoria, he invented a completely new form of travel: the cruise. This pioneering spirit characterises us to this day. It’s how we were able to reinvent the cruise in 2013 – with the MS EUROPA 2 recognised as the best ship in its class. 125 years of cruises – become a part of the history: www.since-1891.com/times