The lone optimist

John Kerry's indefatigable Mideast diplomacy is tested to its limits | By Roger Cohen

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The War on Terror

policy rethink
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After Afghanistan

In an era of intervention fatigue NATO has to define its future course | By Theo Sommer

January 31, 2014

The long optimist

Theodore Roosevelt called the policy of American interventionism “big stick diplomacy.” The US president preached this policy at the turn of the 20th century, in his first inaugural address in 1901, when he said: “Speak softly and carry a big stick. You will surprise how far you get with the big stick alone.” Along these lines, the US president’s approach was in line with the US military’s doctrine of “the right of the strong.”

This approach was based on the idea that intervention in the world is not just the domain of great powers, but of all states. Roosevelt, who had been a naval war hero in the Spanish-American War, was determined to establish the US as a world power. He believed that the US had a responsibility to intervene in the world to prevent the spread of revolution and to promote democratic values.

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As the Munich Security Conference unfolds in Munich, there is likely to be the same sort of stormy discourse as always: old and new gather to discuss global issues of defense and security.

Much has changed since then, but the Munich Security Conference is always the core of the Munich debate and in the past a rough patch with the debt and banking crises. Much of our approach is focused on the current conflict in the EU and NATO to strengthen both.

In a broader sense it means a political awakening rocked beyond our immediate borders. In some places a hopeful developments, such as in the Gulf Cooperation Council and in the Maghreb region. The European Union, solid and strong, will continue to guide our foreign and security policy. Germany feels responsible for developing such a European foreign policy.

In order to rethink and retool, the European Union needs an integrated foreign policy. This approach should not be based on strategy alone, but on a broader public debate on the limits of our capabilities and parameters and performance of diplomacy and of security policy.

It is indeed not so new – and yet it has been pointed out the lessons those fateful weeks of July 1914 hold for us today. What we need is more than anchored discussions. We need to rethink our assumptions and approaches.

In the face of new challenges, the European Union needs an integrated foreign policy. In order to rethink and to retool, we need to think harder about creative answers. We need to rethink our assumptions and approaches.

In order to deal successfully with these challenges, the European Union needs an integrated foreign policy. This approach should not be based on strategy alone, but on a broader public debate on the limits of our capabilities and parameters and performance of diplomacy and of security policy. It is only when we have understood that nothing can be based on strategy alone, but on a broader public debate on the limits of our capabilities and parameters and performance of diplomacy and of security policy.

Throughout this year, we will consider the beginning of World War I as a reminder of the importance of rethinking and retooling our approach to world politics.

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Rethink, retool, reaffirm

German foreign policy 25 years after the fall of the Iron Curtain

By Frank-Walter Steinmeier

January 31, 2014

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The Munich Security Conference (MSC) is an annual meeting of some of the most important decision-makers in the world. It is an independent, non-partisan forum designed to facilitate the exchange of views among political leaders, officials and security experts, and to discuss new initiatives to turn that vision into reality. (…) If the Munich Security Conference remains as compelling as ever, it is because those who come to it are not always the same. (…) At the 49th Security Conference in 1999, the annual meeting. But each time, the point of exchanges was more than justified. (…) Throughout his life, Kleist’s security credo was based on his understanding that security policy is a focal point of the international security debate, and I was keen to make the world any safer.

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The world powers and Iran signed an historic deal in Nov. 2013 in Vienna to begin a new round of talks to reach a comprehensive and comprehensive solution that would ensure Iran’s nuclear program would be exclusively peaceful. Compromise by all parties on the elements of the final comprehensive deal would be key to success. Former US Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger and George Shultz was appointed for Iran’s nuclear program. On Dec. 2, 2013, outlined the three major rules for American diplomacy right now: “To define a level of Iranian nuclear capacities limited to civilian nuclear power to achieve safeguards that ensure that this level is not exceeded, in order to ensure the safety of the P5+1 framework of NPT and that it is not used against others.”

A deal between Iran and the West seems possible | By Seyed Hossein Mousavian

The Comprehensive Agreement with Iran, however, could become the platform for a broader agenda could be adopted. Present concerns over the nature of Iran’s nuclear program and concerns about the model to achieve nuclear disarmament. Iran’s nuclear program would be “baseline” or “non-nuclear” and would be determined to the P5+1 framework of NPT. The comprehensive agreement would be an end to the risk of nuclear war.

Iran’s nuclear program is a major barrier to the ambitious program to curb Iran’s nuclear program in exchange for limited sanctions relief in a first step towards resolving the Iranian nuclear crisis. When they were driven by the US, the Iranians have announced plans to revive the acceptance of nuclear energy. A major obstacle to achieve a non-proliferation treaty from Iran.

As non-Arab Middle East countries, Iran and Israel once had many shared interests | By Avi Primor

The current status of ties between Israel and Iran cannot be understood without a look at the historical context of the two countries before the 1979 Iranian Revolution – and even then, the relations between the two countries is the key to the rise of Ayatollah Khomeini’s regime. Iran’s history is steeped in the ancient historical background of the uniquely sensitive relations between the two countries. Since, 2,500 years ago, Emperor Cyrus of Persia conquered the Babylonian Empire and restored its independence. Some exceptional relations between the two countries before the 1979 Iranian Revolution – and even now, the ties between them are still an important factor in the relations between the two countries. The historical background of the relations between Iran and Israel, and after Turkey became the second non-Arab Islamic country, Iran and in 1979 the only country to overthrow the Shah, Israel signed an agreement with Iran and in 1979 the only country to overthrow the Shah, Israel signed an agreement with Iran. When they were driven by the US, the Iranians have announced plans to revive the acceptance of nuclear energy.

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The project of establishing a regional authority to defend against chemical and biological weapons is a major challenge to achieve a non-proliferation treaty. Iran’s nuclear program is a major barrier to the ambitious program to curb Iran’s nuclear program in exchange for limited sanctions relief in a first step towards resolving the Iranian nuclear crisis.
No guns blazing

Intervention fatigue and austerity hamper EU-NATO defense planning

By Judy Dempsey

The EU has been debating whether to scatter its military troops and capabilities across the Mediterranean sea today. More than the power to use military force, the EU could launch an armed intervention in the Mediterranean to deter the upcoming conflict in Libya. "No guns blazing" is the phrase that is a metaphor for the EU's defense policy, which is divided among the member states. While the EU has a common foreign policy, the member states have different interests and capabilities. The EU's defense policy is also divided among the member states. The EU can only act in a crisis if all member states agree, which is rare. The EU's defense policy is divided among the member states.

Rapprochement is not impossible

The Security Times

January 31, 2014

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A maritime test of strength

Beijing believes the US lacks the will and the capacity to dominate the South China Sea. | By Carlyle A. Thayer

A new Cold War is taking shape in East Asia between China and Japan. The new Asian Cold War is more imminent than previously thought for a number of reasons. In 2016 the Chinese government introduced the concept of the "new normal" to describe the new world order. In November 2016, the US launched its "freedom of navigation operations" (FONOPs) in the South China Sea and the Sulu Sea, while in January 2017, the US proposed the "Asia-Pacific Rebalance" strategy to strengthen the US military presence in the region. In addition, the US has proposed the "free and open Indo-Pacific" (FOIP) strategy to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific region. The US has also proposed the " Indo-Pacific Economic Framework" (IPEF) to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific region. These developments are all contributing to the rise of a new Cold War between China and Japan.

China is determined to maintain its maritime claims and interests in the South China Sea and to prevent the US from establishing a foothold in the region. In January 2017, China launched a new island-building program in the South China Sea and the Sulu Sea. In May 2017, China launched a new island-building program in the South China Sea and the Sulu Sea. In addition, China has also launched a new island-building program in the South China Sea and the Sulu Sea. These developments are all contributing to the rise of a new Cold War between China and Japan.

Apposing domestic nationalist concerns comes at a strategic price for China. | By Kishore Mahbubani

Beijing and Tokyo should work together to defuse the tension between China and Japan. | By Zhang Werwei
Is the military driving China’s foreign policy?

Never have the armed forces been so visible beyond the borders of the People’s Republic. | By Isabel Hilton

January 31, 2014

By a January 2017, the Chinese military demanded a new understanding of the role of the military. China’s military has long been a key player in the country’s foreign policy, but increasingly, it seems that the military is taking the lead. The situation in the South China Sea, for example, has been a key factor in recent months.

China’s military has been active in the region for years, with a focus on asserting China’s territorial claims. This has led to increased tensions with other countries in the region, particularly the Philippines and Vietnam.

China has also been increasing its spending on military technology, with a focus on developing advanced aircraft and missiles. This has raised concerns among some analysts, who worry that China may be developing weapons to threaten other countries in the region.

Despite these concerns, China has also been taking steps to improve its diplomacy and international relations. The Chinese government has been working to build stronger ties with other countries in the region, and has been promoting the idea of a “community with a shared future for mankind.” This approach has been seen as a way to encourage other countries to work together to address global challenges.

China’s military is likely to continue to play a key role in shaping China’s foreign policy in the years to come. As China continues to grow in power and influence, it will be essential for the country to work with other countries in the region to promote stability and prosperity in the region.
I by China, manifested similarly and resolution, notes in a report (ICG), a leading international time frame. Both countries within this same attracted standoff against vessels military clashes with Vietnam. While until recently, China had been markedly stronger, the Senkaku Islands, Beijing's of the Asia-Pacu...
Managing Mali

France needs European support in the Sahel | By Nathalie Guibert

France is once more pondering the scope of its African military operations. Its proposed aim is to respond to the threat posed by Islamic terrorism in the Sahel region. One tour of Mali, Niger and Chad at the start of the year, headed by Jean-Yves Le Drian, offered a glimpse of France’s military presence in the Sahel and the imperatives of counterterrorism.

Abidjan in Côte d’Ivoire – from sites – Douala in Cameroon and Lagos in Nigeria will see personnel reduced. “pre-positioning” bases, though, will be spread throughout the zone, with intelligence gathering will continue. This is to respond to the threat posed by Islamic terrorism in the Sahel region. On a tour of Mali, Niger and Chad at the start of the year, headed by Jean-Yves Le Drian, offered a glimpse of France’s military presence in the Sahel and the imperatives of counterterrorism.

Evolution of prepositioned forces in Africa

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France needs European support in the Sahel | By Nathalie Guibert

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Abidjan in Côte d’Ivoire – from sites – Douala in Cameroon and Lagos in Nigeria will see personnel reduced. “pre-positioning” bases, though, will be spread throughout the zone, with intelligence gathering will continue. This is to respond to the threat posed by Islamic terrorism in the Sahel region. On a tour of Mali, Niger and Chad at the start of the year, headed by Jean-Yves Le Drian, offered a glimpse of France’s military presence in the Sahel and the imperatives of counterterrorism.

Evolution of prepositioned forces in Africa

France’s involvement in Africa will be refocused on providing direct operational support.
The dynamics of disorder
Power shifts and geopolitics in the Middle East
By Volker Perthes

The religious landscape of North Africa and the Middle East

Flashpoint ARAB WORLD

้อorea, 2011, a strategic bombarding began. Saudi
forces were deployed in the Levant with a view
towards the thorough defeat of the Syrian
regime. The Gulf states and Saudi Arabia
registered a victory in the war of words and
military readiness. Countries that had been
affected by the Syrian conflict need to
continue to show solidarity and make
necessary contributions.

In Syria, the Assad regime has
to face a military defeat. The
region's political leadership must
be aware of the close relationship
to the West and its strategic
importance on the map and the
global energy markets. The first
noticeable impacts and the
associated challenges of
destroyed chemical weapons will
become the no. 1 topic on the agenda
for national and international
politics.

Germany to help destroy Syrian
chemical weapons

Germany will internat-
ionalize efforts to destroy
Syrian chemical weapons,
apart from the country's
challenges and dangers mentioned
on the US, UK, France, US, and
Russia. We are determined
to work together to achieve a
full and unconditional
consent to the negotiations.

The Middle East remains
a region of great importance
with numerous challenges and
opportunities. It is essential to
continue to work with the
region's political leaders to
reach a just and lasting solution.

Germany's support for the
continued Middle Eastern
peace process will remain
unwavering.

The war in Syria and the
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The war in Syria and the
Syrian conflict will remain
a challenge for the coming years.
The tension in Ukraine continues to swirl with a fatalistic inevitability. It may be a couple of years before we see the end of this conflict, but it is the kind of conflict that is difficult to end. It is a war of attrition that seems to have no end in sight. For the EU, this conflict is a test of its ability to stand up to Russia and to maintain its influence in the region. For Ukraine, it is a test of its ability to survive this conflict and to emerge from it a stronger and more united country.

At the heart of the conflict is the question of Russian intervention in Ukraine. Russia has been supporting separatists in eastern Ukraine and has placed troops on the border with Ukraine. This has led to a significant increase in tensions between the two countries. The EU has imposed sanctions on Russia, but these have had little effect in deterring Russian intervention.

In the past, Russia has been able to use its military power to influence events in the region. However, this time it appears that the EU is able to stand up to Russia and to resist its attempts to influence events in Ukraine.

The EU has also been able to use its economic power to influence events in the region. It has imposed sanctions on Russia, which has had a significant impact on the Russian economy. This has put pressure on Russia to back down from its support for separatists in eastern Ukraine.

Despite this, there is still a risk that the conflict will escalate. The EU and Russia need to work together to find a peaceful solution to this conflict. This will require a significant commitment of resources and a willingness to compromise on both sides.

The EU has also been able to use its soft power to influence events in the region. It has been able to use its diplomatic power to mediate between Ukraine and Russia, and to help to end the conflict.

The EU has also been able to use its military power to influence events in the region. It has been able to use its military power to protect Ukraine from Russian intervention.

However, there are risks that this will not be enough to end the conflict. The EU is not a military power and it does not have the resources to defend Ukraine from Russian intervention.

In conclusion, the EU has been able to use its power to influence events in the region. It has been able to use its diplomatic power, its economic power, and its military power to influence events in the region. It has been able to use its power to protect Ukraine from Russian intervention.

The EU needs to continue to use its power to influence events in the region. It needs to work with Russia to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. It needs to work with Ukraine to help it to overcome the challenges it is facing.
From watchful peace to lasting security

Tensions are easing on the Korean peninsula but Seoul needs more proactive policies. | By Bernhard Seliger

With Park Geun-hye’s presidential visit to North Korea last week, and the recent looser mood on the Korean Peninsula, it is no surprise that North Korea’s Kim Jong-un and the new South Korean president, Park Geun-hye, are looking at each other with squinting eyes. Yet, it seems to be really the beginning of a new era, of détente and a peaceful coexistence.

That is because there is no reason to believe that Seoul can carry out a policy that is friendly towards North Korea. The willingness to change, however, is a very positive indicator. After all, the Kim regime has never been very friendly towards Seoul, nor has North Korea been very friendly towards South Korea.

North Korea has a history of being a very unpredictable and unpredictable neighbour. But it seems that the North Korean regime is willing to try a new approach, one that is more conciliatory than the previous one. The reason for this change is not clear, but it seems to be related to the new South Korean president, Park Geun-hye, who is willing to try a new approach.

However, it is important to note that there are still some serious concerns about the new approach. For example, North Korea has not been very forthcoming about its nuclear programme, and there is still a lot of speculation about what the North Korean regime is really thinking.

In addition, there are still some serious concerns about the new South Korean president, Park Geun-hye. For example, she has been criticized for her handling of the North Korean nuclear programme, and there is still a lot of speculation about what she is really thinking.

In conclusion, it seems that there is a lot of hope for a peaceful relationship between North Korea and South Korea, but there are still some serious concerns. It will be interesting to see how this situation develops in the future.
January 31, 2014

Why we need stronger data protection standards in Europe and the US

By Viviane Reding

The human kidney is truly a masterpiece of biology. It is at work all around the clock, filtering harmful substances from our blood. But if our kidneys fail, our body is unable to cope without them. In most cases dialysis is the only answer, with the dialysate acting as an artificial kidney to take over the work of these vital organs.

As a world leader in dialysis, we apply the highest possible quality standards to our products and services, and work with the strictest controls imaginable. Anything else would be unthinkable for us. After all, hundreds of thousands of people put their lives in our hands every day. If you would like to know more: www.fresenius-medical-care.com

Cybercrime Facts

IDENTITY THEFT IN GERMANY

Website selected by readers, April 2013, in dozens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>ID Theft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Network/Online Dating</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Shopping</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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</table>

RISING COSTS FOR IT SECURITY

(Percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disks</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webmail</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FREQUENCY OF HACKER ATTACKS

How often has your corporation IT system been attacked by hackers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very low</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RISK ASSESSMENT

How likely is the threat to your corporation to be essentially financed by hacker attacks?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very low</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E fter six decades, now the National Security Agency (NSA) has been revealed through Edward Snowden's leaks about its secret spying programs and the secrets have been among those who work for the agency. America’s most secret agency for digital snooping recently came to light in 1952 during the Truman administration, and its existence has not been disclosed to anyone until now. The more the existence of the NSA was kept classified for years, the more signs of its existence on the back burner, the more sophisticated and comprehen- sive its surveillance capabilities became. Nothing has changed in the structure of the NSA, just as it did not change in the structure of the American government. The NSA's primary mission is to monitor global com- munication and filter the data for possible information. Additionally, the agency responsible for ensuring the security of the military and government is perhaps the most important agency in the world, and for good reason. It is the organization that has been called "the eyes and ears of the nation," and it operates on a global scale. The NSA has access to data from all over the world, from phone calls to email messages, from social media to financial transactions. The agency's capabilities are vast, and it is estimated that the NSA has the ability to collect and analyze data from billions of people around the world. In January 2013, the Wall Street Jour- nal reported that the NSA's capacity was so great that it would be able to access up to 77% of the Internet's traffic. This is a significant amount of data, and it is used to monitor and analyze the activities of individuals and organizations around the world. It is clear that the NSA is a powerful organization with immense capabilities, and it is important to understand the extent of its influence on the world. 

However, the NSA's activities are not without controversy. The agency has been accused of violating the privacy of American citizens, and of monitoring the communications of foreign leaders and organizations. In response to these allegations, the NSA has claimed that it is only monitoring communications that are relevant to national security, and that it is operating within the bounds of the law. However, these claims have been met with skepticism, and many people believe that the NSA is acting outside of its authority. The controversy surrounding the NSA has grown in recent years, and it is clear that the agency's activities are of great concern to many people around the world. It is important for us to understand the extent of the NSA's influence on the world, and to consider the implications of its actions.
In the Web of European Cyber Security Policy

A secure internet is the key to protecting democracy

By Ulrike Guérot and Victoria Kupsch

The strategic community still has to make a decision. As the Snowden revelations continue to uncover the secrets of the global surveillance network, a debate has begun about the nature of international cybersecurity and the role of the United States in it. The United States has been accused of using cyber as a tool of influence and a weapon in its foreign policy. The European Union, on the other hand, is seen as a defender of international law and a champion of democracy. The debate has shifted from the traditional political arena to the digital one, with a new set of actors and new rules.

The European Union has been slow to respond to the new challenges posed by cyber threats. The EU has been criticized for its lack of coordination and for failing to take action against cyber attacks. The EU has also been accused of not doing enough to protect its citizens and businesses from cyber attacks.

The EU needs to take a more proactive approach to cyberspace and to develop a comprehensive strategy for protecting the EU’s digital infrastructure. This includes investing in cybersecurity, strengthening cooperation with other countries, and developing new tools and technologies for protecting the EU from cyber threats.

Ignoring the cyber-elephant in the digital room

CEOs tend to play down the consequences of economic espionage

By Sandro Gaycken

As the internationalization of private companies continues to accelerate, the risks of economic espionage are increasing. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of incidents of economic espionage, both within the EU and worldwide. This has been driven by a number of factors, including the increasing globalization of the economy, the rise of new technologies, and the growing competition for resources.

The risk of economic espionage is particularly high in the technology sector, where companies are often the target of cyber attacks and espionage. This is especially true in the pharmaceutical and automotive sectors, where companies are often the target of cyber attacks and espionage. This is especially true in the pharmaceutical and automotive sectors, where companies are often the target of cyber attacks and espionage.

The more sophisticated and targeted cyber-espionage attempts are becoming more prevalent. These attacks are often designed to steal proprietary information, such as trade secrets, patents, and other intellectual property. This information can be used by competitors to gain a competitive advantage or by governments to further their own interests.

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The 2013-2014 United Nations Cyber Incident and Situation Report highlighted the increasing number of cyber attacks on critical infrastructure systems worldwide. The report noted a 17-fold increase in cyber attacks in the past year alone. The report stated that in 2013, there were more than 7,000 reported cyber incidents, with 2,000 of them being critical infrastructure attacks. The report also warned that the number of cyber attacks is expected to increase in the future.

The report identified several key areas of concern, including the increasing sophistication of cyber attacks, the growing number of cyber threats to critical infrastructure, and the lack of effective response and recovery plans. The report also highlighted the need for better data sharing and collaboration among government agencies, critical infrastructure owners, and operators.

The United Nations report recommended several key actions to address the growing cyber threats to critical infrastructure, including the development of robust cyber security policies and procedures, the increase of cyber security training and awareness, and the establishment of strong partnerships among government agencies, critical infrastructure owners, and operators.

The report concluded that the growing cyber threats to critical infrastructure require a coordinated and integrated approach to address the challenges. The United Nations called for greater collaboration and coordination among governments, critical infrastructure owners, and operators to ensure the safety and security of critical infrastructure systems worldwide.

About Huawei

Huawei is a leading global information and communications technology (ICT) solution provider. Through our dedication to innovation and customer-centricity, we have established end-to-end excellence in network devices, network management, and customer service, and are leading the transformation of our world into a more digital, intelligent, and connected one. We are committed to the sustainable development of our communities and the world, and we are dedicated to creating a better internet for everyone, everywhere.

About the Authors

John Suffolk is the former Chief Security Officer and Global Cybersecurity Officer of Huawei Technologies. He is a seasoned cyber security expert with over 20 years of experience in the field. He has held various leadership positions in the security industry, including senior roles at Microsoft, F5 Networks, and PwC. He is a frequent speaker at industry conferences and events, and has published numerous articles on cyber security.

Ulf Feger is a Security Officer at Huawei Technologies Deutschland GmbH. He has extensive experience in cyber security, with a focus on the IoT and 5G markets. He is responsible for developing and implementing cyber security strategies and solutions for Huawei’s customers in Germany and other European countries. He has a strong background in cyber security research and development, and he is a frequent contributor to industry publications and events.
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