

GLOBAL TRENDS 2040

Global Security Engagement|x|The government's first Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programs were created in 1991 to eliminate the former Soviet Union's nuclear, chemical, and other weapons and prevent their proliferation. The programs have accomplished a great deal: deactivating thousands of nuclear warheads, neutralizing chemical weapons, converting weapons facilities for peaceful use, and redirecting the work of former weapons scientists and engineers, among other efforts. Originally designed to deal with immediate post-Cold War challenges, the programs must be expanded to other regions and fundamentally redesigned as an active tool of foreign policy that can address contemporary threats from groups that are that are agile, networked, and adaptable. As requested by Congress, Global Security Engagement proposes how this goal can best be achieved. To meet the magnitude of new security challenges, particularly at the nexus of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism, Global Security Engagement recommends a new, more flexible, and responsive model that will draw on a broader range of partners than current programs have. The White House, working across the Executive Branch and with Congress, must lead this effort. Global Security Engagement|x|The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program was created in 1991 as a set of support activities assisting the Former Soviet Union states in securing and eliminating strategic nuclear weapons and the materials used to create them. The Program evolved as needs and opportunities changed: Efforts to address biological and chemical threats were added, as was a program aimed at preventing cross-border smuggling of weapons of mass destruction. CTR has traveled through uncharted territory since its inception, and both the United States and its partners have taken bold steps resulting in progress unimagined in initial years. Over the years, much of the debate about CTR on Capitol Hill has concerned the effective use of funds, when the partners would take full responsibility for the efforts, and how progress, impact, and effectiveness should be measured. Directed by Congress, the Secretary of Defense completed a report describing DoD's metrics for the CTR Program (here called the DoD Metrics Report) in September 2010 and, as required in the same law, contracted with the National Academy of Sciences to review the metrics DoD developed and identify possible additional or alternative metrics, if necessary. Improving Metrics for the DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction Program provides that review and advice. Improving Metrics for the DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction Program identifies shortcomings in the DoD Metrics Report and provides recommendations to enhance DoD's development and use of metrics for the CTR Program. The committee wrote this report with two main audiences in mind: Those who are mostly concerned with the overall assessment and advice, and those readers directly involved in the CTR Program, who need the details of the DoD report assessment and of how to implement the approach that the committee recommends. Improving Metrics for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program|x|The United States uses a number of policy tools to address the threat of attack using chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons. These include a set of financial and technical programs known, variously, as cooperative threat reduction (CTR) programs, nonproliferation assistance, or, global security engagement. Congress has supported these programs over the years, but has raised a number of questions about their implementation and their future direction. Over the years, the CTR effort shifted from an emergency response to impending chaos in the Soviet Union to a broader program seeking to keep CBRN weapons away from rogue nations or terrorist groups. It has also grown from a DOD-centered effort to include projects funded by the Department of Defense (DOD), the State Department, the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). This book summarizes cooperative activities conducted during the full 20 years of U.S. threat reduction and nonproliferation assistance. It also provides basic information on the Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) legislation. Cooperative Threat Reduction|x|The United States uses a number of policy tools to address the threat of attack using chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons. These include a set of financial and technical programs known, variously, as cooperative threat reduction (CTR) programs, nonproliferation assistance, or, global security engagement. Congress has supported these programs over the years, but has raised a number of questions about their

implementation and their future direction. The Evolution of Cooperative Threat Reduction|x|The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine was asked to articulate a 5-year strategic vision for international health security programs and provide findings and recommendations on how to optimize the impact of the Department of Defense (DOD) Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP) in fulfilling its biosafety and biosecurity mission. Because BTRP is just one of several U.S. government programs conducting international health security engagement, both the strategic vision and the success of the program rely on coordinating actions with the U.S. government as a whole and with its international partners. This report provides several recommendations for optimizing BTRP success in its current mission and the wider-looking strategic vision it proposes. A Strategic Vision for Biological Threat Reduction|x|The government's first Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programs were created in 1991 to eliminate the former Soviet Union's nuclear, chemical, and other weapons and prevent their proliferation. The programs have accomplished a great deal: deactivating thousands of nuclear warheads, neutralizing chemical weapons, converting weapons facilities for peaceful use, and redirecting the work of former weapons scientists and engineers, among other efforts. Originally designed to deal with immediate post-Cold War challenges, the programs must be expanded to other regions and fundamentally redesigned as an active tool of foreign policy that can address contemporary threats from groups that are agile, networked, and adaptable. As requested by Congress, Global Security Engagement proposes how this goal can best be achieved. To meet the magnitude of new security challenges, particularly at the nexus of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism, Global Security Engagement recommends a new, more flexible, and responsive model that will draw on a broader range of partners than current programs have. The White House, working across the Executive Branch and with Congress, must lead this effort. Global Security Engagement|x|Worldwide political changes have presented a unique opportunity for forging a new basis of international security relations. The end of the cold war, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the ascending role of the United Nations in regional security affairs have transformed the driving issues of international security. These changes both heighten the demand and offer the potential for global cooperation on an unprecedented scale. Traditional security preoccupations and the foundations of past strategy—based on preparation for massive military confrontation—are no longer appropriate. Now world leaders must find alternative strategies to ensure international safety. This book brings together a prominent group of experts, including several recently appointed government officials, to examine an alternative form of security, one that emphasizes collaborative rather than confrontational relationships among national military establishment. Global Engagement offers a complete analysis of the concept of cooperative security, which seeks to establish international agreements to regulate the size, technical composition, investment patterns, and operational practices of all military forces for mutual benefit. It explains how cooperative security also aims to create mechanisms to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and regional conflict. The contributors identify the trends motivating the movement toward cooperative security and analyze the implications for practical policy action. They examine the problem of controlling advanced conventional munitions, analyze an integrated control arraignment, discuss international principles of equity and their relationship to problems of security, and offer regional political perspectives while considering social regional security problems. With the altered security environment, cooperation has clearly become the new strategic imperative. Policymakers are challenged to dispose of large arsenals of conventional and nuclear weapons and redirect their efforts to support preventative management of security conditions. Leading the discussion of the security challenges ahead, the authors of this volume debate the utility of cooperative engagement for future strategy. Global Engagement|x|Biological engagement programs are a set of projects or activities between partner countries that strengthen global health security to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. Engagement programs are an effective way to work collaboratively towards a common threat reduction goal, usually with a strong focus on strengthening health systems and making the world a safer place. Cooperative programs are built upon trust and sharing of information and resources to increase the capacity and capabilities of partner countries. Biological engagement programs reduce the threat of infectious disease with a focus on pathogens of security concern, such as those pathogens identified by the U.S. Government as Biological Select Agent and Toxins. These programs seek to develop technical or scientific relationships between countries to combat infectious diseases both in humans and animals. Through laboratory biorisk management, diagnostics, pathogen detection, biosurveillance and countermeasure

development for infectious diseases, deep relationships are fostered between countries. Biological engagement programs are designed to address dual-use issues in pathogen research by promoting responsible science methodologies and cultures. Scientific collaboration is a core mechanism for engagement programs are designed to strengthen global health security, including prevention of avoidable epidemics; detection of threats as early as possible; and rapid and effective outbreak response. This Research Topic discusses Biological Engagement Programs, highlighting the successes and challenges of these cooperative programs. Articles in this topic outlined established engagement programs as well as described what has been learned from historical cooperative engagement programs not focused on infectious diseases. Articles in this topic highlighted selected research, trainings, and programs in Biological Engagement Programs from around the world. This Topic eBook first delves into Policies and Lessons Learned; then describes Initiatives in Biosafety & Biosecurity; the core of this work documents Cooperative Research Results from the field; then lastly the Topic lays out potential Future Directions to the continued success of the World's cooperative science in reducing the threat of infectious diseases.

Biological Engagement Programs: Reducing Threats and Strengthening Global Health Security Through Scientific Collaboration | The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine was asked to articulate a 5-year strategic vision for international health security programs and provide findings and recommendations on how to optimize the impact of the Department of Defense (DOD) Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP) in fulfilling its biosafety and biosecurity mission. Because BTRP is just one of several U.S. government programs conducting international health security engagement, both the strategic vision and the success of the program rely on coordinating actions with the U.S. government as a whole and with its international partners. This report provides several recommendations for optimizing BTRP success in its current mission and the wider-looking strategic vision it proposes.

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Improving Metrics for the DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction Program provides that review and advice. **Improving Metrics for the DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction Program** identifies shortcomings in the DoD Metrics Report and provides recommendations to enhance DoD's development and use of metrics for the CTR Program. The committee wrote this report with two main audiences in mind: Those who are mostly concerned with the overall assessment and advice, and those readers directly involved in the CTR Program, who need the details of the DoD report assessment and of how to implement the approach that the committee recommends.

Improving Metrics for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program | In 2002 the Group of Eight industrialized nations - in which Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the UK, the USA and representatives of the European Union participate - formed the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. The G8 pledged to raise up to \$20 billion to carry out the Global Partnership projects over a 10-year period, initially in Russia but with the intention to expand the scope of projects to include other countries. These projects will help to specify the quantities and locations of weapons and materials and ensure that stocks are held under safe and secure custody to prevent diversion to unauthorized users or inappropriate uses. If the weapons or materials are not required, this practical assistance can also help to eliminate the surplus. The G8 initiative is only one of a number of activities sharing the same basic features: tailor-made measures jointly implemented on the territory of one state by a coalition including states, international organizations, local and regional governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. This report reviews the current cooperative threat reduction activities with a particular focus on

projects and approaches engaging European partners. It examines the organizing principles for cooperative threat reduction and the lessons learned from past project implementation. Finally, it examines how European countries might organize their cooperative threat reduction activities to increase their coherence and effectiveness. Reducing Threats at the Source|x|Doctoral Thesis / Dissertation from the year 2018 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: A, (Atlantic International University), course: Doctor of International Relations with a major in International Security, language: English, abstract: This paper is an attempt to deconstruct the concept of security which has been by tradition exclusively confined to the military realm. We make evident that security takes into consideration a number of fields and that its major concern is the human person. In addressing security in this work, we do not only refer to the security of states – the concept of national security –, but also to that of individuals – human security –. Governments should integrate in their security agendas not only their own security, but also the security of their nationals. Accordingly, this implies that they should protect their citizens against any threat to human life. In other words, governments or the people they rule do not merely face military threats from other states; they are as well endangered by other threats to their security, these threats are debated in this research paper. We do not mean that military issues are not to be conceptualized within security frameworks, but we do contend that they are not the unique issues to be securitized. Indeed, this paper displays that other issues should be securitized. Cooperative Security in the Post Cold-war International System|x|At the moment, the revision of security policy and the formation of a new consensus to support it are still at an early stage of development. The idea of comprehensive security cooperation among the major military establishments to form an inclusive international security arrangement has been only barely acknowledged and is only partially developed. The basic principle of cooperation has been proclaimed in general terms in the Paris Charter issued in November of 1990. Important implementing provisions have been embodied in the Strategic Arms Reductions Talks (START), Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE), and Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaties. Except for the regulation of U.S. and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) strategic forces, however, these arrangements apply only to the European theater and even there have not been systematically developed. The formation of a new security order requires that cooperative theaters of military engagement be systematically developed. Clearly that exercise will stretch the minds of all those whose thinking about security has been premised on confrontational methods. Nonetheless, such a stretching is unavoidable. The new security problems are driven by powerful forces, reshaping the entire international context. They impose starkly different requirements. They will deflect even the impressive momentum of U.S. military traditions. The eventual outcome is uncertain. It turns upon political debates yet to be held, consensus judgements yet to form, and events and their implications yet to unfold. Fundamental reconceptualization of security policy is a necessary step in the right direction, and it is important to get on with it. Getting on with it means defining the new concept of cooperative security, identifying the trends that motivate it, outlining its implications for practical policy action, and acknowledging its constraints. These tasks are the purpose of this essay. Global Security, the Number One Dilemma of the World Community: the Case of the United States|x|This Congressionally-mandated report identifies areas for further cooperation with Russia and other states of the former Soviet Union under the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program of the Department of Defense in the specific area of prevention of proliferation of biological weapons. The report reviews relevant U.S. government programs, and particularly the CTR program, and identifies approaches for overcoming obstacles to cooperation and for increasing the long-term impact of the program. It recommends strong support for continuation of the CTR program. A New Concept of Cooperative Security|x|Until Russia and the United States experience a change on government in 2008, the prospects for additional strategic arms control agreements, limits on destabilizing military operations, and joint ballistic missile defense programs appear unlikely. Yet, near-term opportunities for collaboration in the areas of cooperative threat reduction, third-party proliferation, and bilateral military engagement do exist. The Biological Threat Reduction Program of the Department of Defense|x|Non-state threats and actors have become key topics in contemporary international security as since the end of the Cold War the notion that state is the primary unit of interest in international security has increasingly been challenged. Statistics show that today many more people are killed by ethnic conflicts, HIV/AIDS or the proliferation of small arms than by international war. Moreover, non-state actors, such as non-governmental organizations, private military companies and international regimes, are progressively complementing or

even replacing states in the provision of security. Suggesting that such developments can be understood as part of a shift from government to governance in international security, this book examines both how private actors have become one of the main sources of insecurity in the contemporary world and how non-state actors play a growing role in combating these threats. Russian-American Security Cooperation After St. Petersburg

In 2008, the iconic doomsday clock of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists was set at five minutes to midnight—two minutes closer to Armageddon than in 1962, when John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev went eyeball to eyeball over missiles in Cuba! We still live in an echo chamber of fear, after eight years in which the Bush administration and its harshest critics reinforced each other's worst fears about the Bomb. And yet, there have been no mushroom clouds or acts of nuclear terrorism since the Soviet Union dissolved, let alone since 9/11. Our worst fears still could be realized at any time, but Michael Krepon argues that the United States has never possessed more tools and capacity to reduce nuclear dangers than it does today - from containment and deterrence to diplomacy, military strength, and arms control. The bloated nuclear arsenals of the Cold War years have been greatly reduced, nuclear weapon testing has almost ended, and all but eight countries have pledged not to acquire the Bomb. Major powers have less use for the Bomb than at any time in the past. Thus, despite wars, crises, and Murphy's Law, the dark shadows cast by nuclear weapons can continue to recede. Krepon believes that positive trends can continue, even in the face of the twin threats of nuclear terrorism and proliferation that have been exacerbated by the Bush administration's pursuit of a war of choice in Iraq based on false assumptions. Krepon advocates a "back to basics" approach to reducing nuclear dangers, reversing the Bush administration's denigration of diplomacy, deterrence, containment, and arms control. As he sees it, "The United States has stumbled before, but America has also made it through hard times and rebounded. With wisdom, persistence, and luck, another dark passage can be successfully navigated."

New Threats and New Actors in International Security

Globalization and technology have created new challenges to national governments. As a result, they now must share power with other entities, such as regional and global organizations or large private economic units. In addition, citizens in most parts of the world have been empowered by the ability to acquire and disseminate information instantly. However this has not led to the type of international cooperation essential to deal with existential threats. Whether governments can find ways to cooperate in the face of looming threats to the survival of human society and our environment has become one of the defining issues of our age. A struggle between renewed nationalism and the rise of a truly global society is underway, but neither global nor regional institutions have acquired the skills and authority needed to meet existential threats, such as nuclear proliferation. Arms control efforts may have reduced the excesses of the Cold War, but concepts and methodologies for dealing with the nuclear menace have not kept up with global change. In addition, governments have shown surprisingly little interest in finding new ways to manage or eliminate global and regional competition in acquiring more or better nuclear weapons systems. This book explains why nuclear weapons still present existential dangers to humanity and why engagement by the United States with all states possessing nuclear weapons remains necessary to forestall a global catastrophe. The terms of engagement, however, will have to be different than during the Cold War. Technology is developing rapidly, greatly empowering individuals, groups, and nations. This can and should be a positive development, improving health, welfare, and quality of life for all, but it can also be used for enormous destruction. This book reaches beyond the military issues of arms control to analyze the impact on international security of changes in the international system and defines a unique cooperative security agenda. Better Safe Than Sorry

Marshall Center Paper #3 provides two views on Cooperative Security. Richard Cohen presents a compelling and highly original Cooperative Security model. Michael Mihalka broadens the analysis and traces its history. These contrasting essays explore the prospects for a new era of international relations, characterized by reassurance instead of deterrence, cooperation as opposed to confrontation, and mutual benefit in place of unilateral advantage. Approaching the Nuclear Tipping Point

"The protection of nuclear material and facilities involves a broad range of activities at the international level as well as in individual countries. International law recognizes that each state has responsibility for implementing these measures and for providing adequate protection for the material in its possession. At the same time, the international community has established a set of arrangements that help to create and maintain the nuclear security regime. This study presents an overview of the elements of the international nuclear security regime and discusses proposals to strengthen its accountability arrangements, as well as the challenges of expanding the scope of

the regime and creating a framework for global nuclear security efforts. [4] of cover. Cooperative Security

In response to a request from the U.S. Congress, this book examines how the unique experience and extensive capabilities of the Department of Defense (DOD) can be extended to reduce the threat of bioterrorism within developing countries outside the former Soviet Union (FSU). During the past 12 years, DOD has invested \$800 million in reducing the risk from bioterrorism with roots in the states of the FSU. The program's accomplishments are many fold. The risk of bioterrorism in other countries is too great for DOD not to be among the leaders in addressing threats beyond the FSU. Taking into account possible sensitivities about a U.S. military presence, DOD should engage interested governments in about ten developing countries outside the FSU in biological threat reduction programs during the next five years. Whenever possible, DOD should partner with other organizations that have well established humanitarian reputations in the countries of interest. For example, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the World Health Organization should be considered as potential partners. Global Nuclear Security

This volume offers a complete analysis of the concept and implications of cooperative security and also identifies the trends motivating this global movement. Countering Biological Threats

Until Russia and the United States experience a change on government in 2008, the prospects for additional strategic arms control agreements, limits on destabilizing military operations, and joint ballistic missile defense programs appear unlikely. Yet, near-term opportunities for collaboration in the areas of cooperative threat reduction, third-party proliferation, and bilateral military engagement do exist. Global Engagement

The Globalization of Security is an important rethinking of the connections between globalization and security, focusing on a conceptual examination of the role of the state combined with key case studies. The book provides an analysis of the changing nature of security issues through three interlinking ways of conceptualizing the globalization of security: the expansion of the scope of threat, thinking about security in "global" terms, and the development of transnational networks of power. Three cases are examined to provide potential examples of the globalization of security: nuclear weapons and the globalization of threat, the globalization of the arms industry, and the global security aspects of migration and citizenship. The book provides a novel historical sociological approach to the globalization of security, advancing both the understanding of security and the theory of state power in international relations. Russian-American Security Cooperation After St. Petersburg

The Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP) is the biological threat component of the Cooperative Threat Reduction program. It grew out of efforts to address risks associated with legacy biological agents, related materials, and technical expertise developed as part of the biological weapon program in the former Soviet Union. CBEP now partners with about 20 countries in different regions around the world and works with them to address diverse threats to international security, including terrorist organizations seeking to acquire pathogens of security concern; human, animal, and agricultural facilities operating with inadequate safety and security safeguards; and the spread of diseases with potential security or economic consequences. As the program has evolved since its inception two decades ago, so too have its content and approaches to performance measurement. The objective of the research reported here was to build on existing work to develop a comprehensive evaluation framework and recommend metrics for assessing and communicating progress toward CBEP's goals. The report ultimately recommends a number of qualitative and quantitative indicators of CBEP performance, some that can be implemented immediately, some to be implemented later. The Globalization of Security

"The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic marks the most significant, singular global disruption since World War II, with health, economic, political, and security implications that will ripple for years to come." -Global Trends 2040 (2021) Global Trends 2040-A More Contested World (2021), released by the US National Intelligence Council, is the latest report in its series of reports starting in 1997 about megatrends and the world's future. This report, strongly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, paints a bleak picture of the future and describes a contested, fragmented and turbulent world. It specifically discusses the four main trends that will shape tomorrow's world: - Demographics-by 2040, 1.4 billion people will be added mostly in Africa and South Asia. - Economics-increased government debt and concentrated economic power will escalate problems for the poor and middleclass. - Climate-a hotter world will increase water, food, and health insecurity. - Technology-the emergence of new technologies could both solve and cause problems for human life. Students of trends, policymakers, entrepreneurs, academics, journalists and anyone eager for a glimpse into the next decades, will find this report, with colored graphs, essential reading. Nominations

Before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Second Session, 111th Congress|x|This report describes a project to develop a comprehensive evaluation framework for the Cooperative Biological Engagement Program and recommends metrics for assessing and communicating progress toward the program's goals. Measuring Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP) Performance|x|This is a thoroughly revised second edition of a book that we published in 2010. Exporting Security is about the US military's role in military-to-military partnerships, such as helping to support and train foreign militaries, and about the US military's role in missions other than war, ranging from diplomacy, to development, to humanitarian assistance after disasters or during epidemics. Reveron is a proponent of these non-warfighting missions because he views them as an economical way to promote human security and regional security in trouble spots, which he says is in the US national interest. He also sees these efforts as making it less likely that the US will feel compelled to intervene directly in hot spots around the globe if our partners can maintain their own security or if humanitarian disasters can be averted. This second edition will take into account the Obama administration's foreign policy, the poor legacy of training the Iraqi army, the implications of more assertive foreign policies by Russia and China, and the US military's role in recent humanitarian crises such as the Ebola epidemic in West Africa-- Global Trends 2040|x|This book develops the idea that since decolonisation, regional patterns of security have become more prominent in international politics. The authors combine an operational theory of regional security with an empirical application across the whole of the international system. Individual chapters cover Africa, the Balkans, CIS Europe, East Asia, EU Europe, the Middle East, North America, South America, and South Asia. The main focus is on the post-Cold War period, but the history of each regional security complex is traced back to its beginnings. By relating the regional dynamics of security to current debates about the global power structure, the authors unfold a distinctive interpretation of post-Cold War international security, avoiding both the extreme oversimplifications of the unipolar view, and the extreme deterritorialisations of many globalist visions of a new world disorder. Their framework brings out the radical diversity of security dynamics in different parts of the world. Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association|x|The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty has long been key in non-proliferation and disarmament activities. The Treaty is the major international legal obstacle for states seeking nuclear weapon capabilities. In retrospect, and despite setbacks, the overall impact of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty has been significant and gratifying. Its continued success is by no means guaranteed. As old nuclear dangers persist and new ones evolve, policies to halt nuclear proliferation are more disparate than at any other time. Nuclear weapons remain an essential part of the security policies of leading states and many developmental states maintain strong nuclear weapon ambitions, while terrorists have actively been seeking nuclear capabilities. In search of an overarching strategy that recognizes both the flaws of the existing non-proliferation regime, and the value of some of the corrections proposed by regime critics, this volume assesses contemporary efforts to stem nuclear proliferation. In doing so, Nuclear Proliferation and International Security examines a number of cases with a view to recommending better non-proliferation tools and strategies. The contributors comprise renowned international scholars, who have been selected to obtain the best possible analyses of critically important issues related to international non-proliferation dynamics and the future integrity of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Nominations Before the Senate Armed Services Committee, First Session, One Hundred Twelfth Congress|x|The interwoven futures of humanity and our planet are under threat. Urgent action, taken together, is needed to change course and reimagine our futures. Measuring Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP) Performance|x|In July 2005, the National Academies released the report Biological Science and Biotechnology in Russia: Controlling Diseases and Enhancing Security. The report offered a number of recommendations that could help restore Russia's ability to join with the United States and the broader international community in leading an expanded global effort to control infectious diseases. A proposed bilateral intergovernmental commission could play a pivotal role toward that end as cooperation moves from assistance to partnership. The report proposed the establishment of two model State Sanitary Epidemiological Surveillance Centers in Russia, more focused support of competitively selected Russian research groups as centers of excellence, the promotion of investments in biotechnology niches that are well suited for Russian companies, and expanded opportunities for young scientists to achieve scientific leadership positions in Russia. Also, the report highlighted the importance of U.S. programs that support the integration of former Soviet defense scientists with civilian researchers who had not been involved in

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The relevance of the article is due to the aggravation of competition in the world market, the gradual transition from a unipolar world to a multipolar one. The article attempts to analyze the main conclusions made in Report 7 of the National Intelligence Council (NIC), which is logically divided into two parts: Trends and Scenarios. This article is devoted to the analysis of trends. Scenario analysis carried out in a previously published article⁸. The forecasts made in the Report provide an insight into the U.S. leadership of the processes taking place in the world, which seem to underlie the long-term planning of the American government. Comparing the forecasts with the facts of real life and real actions of the US government, the authors of the article come to the conclusion that some of them can be agreed. At the same time, the Report is an instrument of ideological struggle and serves as a justification for the actions of the United States in its own interests, a factor in the information war with world competitors and opponents. The primary place in the forecasts for the next 20 years is given to new technologies and the socio-economic consequences of their introduction, the new role of the United States in the world space, the growth of China. According to the authors of the article, the Report underestimates the role and weight of Russia, hushes up the contradictions of the countries of the Western world, underestimates the power of the crisis into which the West is entering. The article is intended for government bodies, researchers, students.

. Geneva Timber and Forest Study Papers, Forest Sector Outlook Study 2020-2040. Global trends. Social Trends. Soc Trends. Social Trends through the decades. Social Trends. Soc Trends. Population. Population Trends. Popul Trends. Tables. Social Trends. Soc Trends. Expenditure. Population Trends. Popul Trends. Tables. Regional Trends. Reg Trends. Glossary. Population Trends. Popul Trends. Tables. Social Trends. Soc Trends. Expenditure. Social Trends. Soc Trends. Health. Regional Trends. Reg Trends. Scotland. Population Trends. Popul Trends. Tables. Population Trends. Popul Trends. Tables. Regional Trends. Reg Trends. Wales. Social Trends. Soc Trends. Transport. Regional Trends. Reg Trends. Introduction

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Volvo Owners Manuals: A Comprehensive Guide**

Do Volvos come with owners manuals?

Yes, all new Volvo vehicles come with an owner's manual.

How do I get a Volvo owners manual?

You can obtain a Volvo owner's manual in several ways:

- **New vehicles:** Receive a physical manual with your new Volvo.
- **Download a manual:** Download a PDF version from the Volvo website.
- **Contact Volvo customer service:** Request a physical or electronic copy from Volvo support.

Can I download a car manual?

Yes, you can download owner's manuals for many vehicles, including Volvo, from the manufacturer's website.

Can you buy a manual Volvo?

Yes, Volvo offers some models with manual transmissions, depending on the model and year.

Does Volvo sell manual transmission?

Yes, Volvo produces manual transmissions for certain models.

How do I find an owner's manual for my car?

- Check the glovebox of your vehicle.
- Contact the dealership where you purchased the car.
- Use the manufacturer's website.

What if I lost my owner's manual?

You can request a replacement manual from the manufacturer's website or customer service.

Can I get an owner's manual with VIN number?

Yes, some manufacturers, including Volvo, may provide an owner's manual based on your vehicle's VIN number.

What to do if your car doesn't have an owner's manual?

Contact the vehicle's manufacturer for a physical or digital copy.

Is Volvo an English car?

No, Volvo is a Swedish car manufacturer.

Are Volvos cheap to work on?

Compared to other luxury brands, Volvos are known to be relatively affordable to maintain and repair.

Does the Volvo c30 come in manual?

Yes, the Volvo C30 was available with a manual transmission.

What brand transmission does Volvo use?

Volvo uses transmissions from various manufacturers, including Aisin, ZF, and Volvo itself.

How to manually shift a Volvo automatic?

Most Volvo automatics do not offer manual shifting capabilities.

Which car brand has the best manual transmission?

Opinions vary, but some popular contenders include Honda, Mazda, and BMW.

Do owners manuals come with new cars?

Yes, new cars typically come with an owner's manual.

Do you need the owner's manual in the car?

While not required by law, it's recommended to keep the owner's manual in your vehicle for easy reference.

Do all cars come with a manual?

No, many modern vehicles no longer offer manual transmissions as an option.

Does the Volvo XC40 come in manual?

No, the Volvo XC40 is not available with a manual transmission.

PRESSURE AND VACUUM RELIEF VALVES PROCON

How do pressure vacuum relief valves work? A Storage Tank Pressure Vacuum Relief Valve is a safety device designed to protect storage tanks or pressure vessels by releasing pressure directly to the atmosphere. The Pressure vacuum vent protects the storage tanks against excessive pressure or vacuum generated in the tank.

What is the 3 rule for Pressure Relief Valves? “When a pressure-relief valve is installed on a line directly connected to a vessel, the total non-recoverable pressure loss between the protected equipment and the pressure-relief valve should not exceed 3 percent of the set pressure of the valve.” Additionally, API RP 520, Section 4.2.

What is the difference between a pressure relief valve and a vacuum relief valve? A pressure relief valve will open if the pressure in the system becomes too high to lower the pressure. A vacuum breaker will allow air into the system to raise the pressure.

What is the difference between a pressure relief valve and a pressure valve? The difference between a pressure regulator and a pressure relief valve is that relief valve is a safety feature, used as a last stop measure to prevent any accidents. Whereas, a pressure regular works within the system to maintain a steady pressure level the entire time.

Does the vacuum relief valve open when pressure gets too high or low? However, it is important to realize that actually it is differential pressure that opens the valve. Therefore, if the set point for a relief valve is say, 50 psig, and the pressure in the relief header is 10 psig, then the relief valve will open when the pressure in the vessel it is protecting is 60 psig.

What is the operating principle of pressure vacuum valve? If the pressure within the tank falls below the pre-set threshold, the valve of the vacuum opens to pass air through the flame trap into the tank. Two release valves open in case of overpressure, to ensure the upward venting at high velocity and helps to avoid gas concentration on the deck.

Which relief valves must never be installed? Multiple pressure relief valves should never be installed in series to the system lines. This is because installing multiple valves makes all other valves useless as all pressure is released out of a single valve.

What is the minimum pressure for a pressure relief valve? Relief valves operate automatically when system pressure exceeds valve set pressure and overcomes the valve's opposing internal force. As defined by ASME, pressure relief valves must open within +/- 3% of their marked set pressure, with full discharge capacity realized at ?10% of the marked set pressure.

What is the maximum allowable pressure drop across a pressure relief valve? 5). The “3% rule for inlet piping” is a design guideline to limit the pressure drop in the piping between the protected vessel and the pressure relief device to no more than 3% of PRV set pressure (in psig).

Why do I need a vacuum relief valve? Vacuum relief valves are used in water heater/tank applications to automatically allow air to enter into the piping system to prevent vacuum conditions that could siphon the water from the system and damage water heater/tank equipment.

What are the disadvantages of a pressure relief valve? The disadvantages of this valve include opening and closing not being prompt, a large space is required when assembling, starting, and maintaining it. It is also prone to leakage when operated at high temperatures due to periodical fluctuations. The pressure control valve also creates vibration.

What is the difference between air release valve and vacuum relief valve? Air release valves have smaller openings and can automatically release air pockets during normal system operation. Air/vacuum valves admit and release large amounts of air during pipeline filling and draining while combination air valves do the function of both an air release and a air/vacuum valve.

What are the two types of pressure relief valves? The primary purpose of a relief valve is to act as a safety mechanism, diverting oil flow back to the tank to prevent pressure-induced damage. There are two basic types of relief valves commonly found in hydraulic systems: direct acting and pilot operated.

How do I know what pressure relief valve to use?

What is the primary purpose of a pressure relief valve? The primary purpose of a pressure Relief Valve is protection of life and property by venting fluid from an overpressurized vessel. Many electronic, pneumatic and hydraulic systems exist today to control fluid system variables, such as pressure, temperature and flow.

How does a pressure relief valve work? A pressure relief valve is a direct-acting device, which means pressure acts directly upon the internal components of the valve. Pressure relief valves are normally closed, with internal components held in a position that creates a seal to prevent flow.

How does a pressure reducing relieving valve work? A PRV will sit in-line on a mains inlet pipe. It allows the user to adjust the desired outlet/downstream pressure, usually via a dial or wheel on top of the valve. Once dialled in, the PRV will continually open and close slightly in response to upstream pressure and flow rate.

How does a vacuum control valve work? Vacuum control valves, unlike vacuum isolation valves whose function is limited to full opening and closing, allow control of volume flows. This is usually done by narrowing or widening the valve passage. The control range varies depending on the design principle of the control valve.

How does a pressure vacuum work? A vacuum pump's main function is to change the pressure in a contained space to create a full or partial vacuum either mechanically or chemically. Pressure will always try to equalize across connected regions as gas molecules flow from high to low to fill the entire area of that volume.

SELOC OMC STERN DRIVES 1964 86 REPAIR MANUAL **COVERS ALL ELECTRIC SHIFT AND CABLE SHIFT MODELS** **INCLUDING SELECT TRIM WITH**

Seloc OMC Stern Drives 1964-86 Repair Manual

Q: What does the Seloc OMC Stern Drives 1964-86 Repair Manual cover?

A: This comprehensive manual covers all electric shift and cable shift models of OMC stern drives manufactured from 1964 to 1986. It includes detailed instructions for repair, maintenance, and troubleshooting.

Q: What makes this manual unique?

A: Unlike other repair manuals, the Seloc OMC Stern Drives 1964-86 Repair Manual features clear, step-by-step instructions accompanied by over 750 photographs and illustrations. This makes it easy for boat owners and mechanics of all skill levels to diagnose and repair their stern drives.

Q: What additional features are included?

A: The manual also includes a troubleshooting guide, a glossary of terms, and a handy appendix with torque values and fluid capacities. It covers all aspects of stern drive maintenance, from basic tune-ups to more complex repairs, such as replacing the impeller or water pump.

Q: Does this manual cover Select Trim models?

A: Yes, the Seloc OMC Stern Drives 1964-86 Repair Manual covers all electric shift and cable shift models, including Select Trim models.

Q: Is this manual suitable for both DIY repairs and professional mechanics?

A: Absolutely. The clear instructions and comprehensive coverage make this manual suitable for both boat owners looking to save money on repairs and professional mechanics seeking a reliable reference guide.

ELECTRIC POWERED FORKLIFT 2 0 5 0 TON LISMAN FORKLIFTS

Are electric forklifts any good? Advantages of Electric Forklifts Electric forklifts give off no harmful exhaust fumes like diesel or LPG forklifts do. This makes them ideal for indoor businesses, such as warehouses, food processing, or other industries sensitive to fumes.

Do electric forklifts have transmissions? Electric forklifts are very simple to operate. Since they lack transmissions, electric forklift operators don't need to work a clutch pedal or increase revs for an incline start. Electric forklifts can also accelerate rapidly and are easy to maneuver.

How much can an electric forklift lift? Typical lift capacity is 3,000–12,000 lbs. Models with up to 20,000 lbs. capacity are available. Class 2 indoor narrow-aisle trucks are designed for use in compact vertical spaces.

Are electric forklifts more expensive? Electric-powered forklifts can cost you more, thanks to their expensive battery and charging system. However, the operating costs remain lower as electricity is generally cheaper than diesel fuel. Moreover, electric forklifts have fewer moving parts, leading to reduced maintenance and increased lifespans.

What is the average lifespan of an electric forklift? On average, you can expect an electric forklift to last longer than an internal combustion engine. Most electric forklifts will last between 10,000-12,000 hours of use. This equates to five to six years of eight-hour operation.

What is a disadvantage of a battery-powered forklift? Most of the drawbacks to an electric lift truck are related to battery charging issues. It requires a significant amount of down time to keep these power sources prepared for operation.

How do you move a dead electric forklift?

Why choose an electric forklift? More Reasons to Choose an Electric Forklift Electric forklift benefits also include less emissions, less heat and less noise. All of these factors improve the quality of your warehouse space, making it more comfortable for your employees. Reduced emissions are a factor in better employee health and safety.

Are electric forklifts hazmat? The definition of a hazardous material does not exclude materials that meet one or more of the defining criteria but are being transported under exceptions. Therefore, a forklift that is exempted from the requirements of the HMR under § 173.220(c) would meet the definition of a hazardous material.

Is there a speed limit on electric forklifts? There's no defined OSHA forklift speed limit. Instead, OSHA leaves it up to employers to determine a safe forklift speed. The Material Handling Equipment Distributors Association (MHEDA) “recommends a max speed of 8 mph in general and a 3 mph max speed in high pedestrian traffic areas.”

How many hours is a lot for an electric forklift? Every machine is different, but anything over 10,000 hours is typically considered high for a forklift. Based on eight-hour workdays, a lifespan of 10,000 hours means most machines will last for roughly five years. Forklifts made by top brands may last for up to 20,000 hours, or ten years.

How much does a 5000 lb electric forklift weigh? A 5,000 lb. capacity electric forklift weighs about 9,500 lbs. An internal combustion model weighs about 8,000 lbs.

Are electric forklifts worth it? Compared to gas and diesel forklifts, electric forklifts tend to fare better for several reasons. They are ideal in cold climates and for indoor use such as within warehouses. While they are more expensive up front, they tend to provide better return on investment as they: Are most cost-effective to run.

How much does an electric forklift cost in the US? For a standard capacity forklift of 3,000 lbs to 5,000 lbs, a brand new electric lift truck cost ranges anywhere from \$25,000 to \$40,000 including the cost of the battery and charger. A standard capacity lift truck with an internal combustion engine ranges around \$19,000 to \$40,000.

Which forklift is better, gas or electric? One of the main advantages of electric forklifts is that they have fewer moving parts than propane forklifts do. And fewer moving parts means less maintenance. Ultimately, that means cost savings and reduced downtime.

Can you leave an electric forklift outside? Always store electric outdoor forklifts inside to ensure a longer life for your trucks and their battery components. The battery and electric components can be damaged by weather conditions like rain and snow, particularly if the truck is not in use.

How often should an electric forklift be serviced? Monthly maintenance checks should be performed, as well as checks and services every six months and annually. These regular inspections and maintenance checks will help ensure that the electric forklift batteries are functioning properly and are not in need of any repairs or other maintenance.

How loud is an electric forklift? Large diesel forklifts can be as loud as 100dB which is about as loud as a noisy lawnmower. LPG forklifts sit around 75-85dB. Quieter electric forklifts can be as low as 60dB (which is the same as background music) but tend to be between 65-75dB.

What is better than a forklift? Tractors with mast and fork attachments can be used as alternatives for forklifts to lift and move heavy loads. They are useful for outdoor applications and can be more versatile than traditional forklifts.

How many batteries does an electric forklift take? Lead-acid batteries: A lead acid battery needs about 8 hours to charge followed by 8 hours of cooling period, making it a total of 16 hours before it can be used again. So, for a multi-shift operation, you may need 2-3 lead-acid batteries per forklift.

Does an electric forklift have a radiator? Because they're battery-powered, electric forklifts have fewer components than internal combustion fork trucks do. That is, they do not have a transmission, fuel system, radiator and cooling system, and air intake.

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How long does an electric forklift charge last? How Long Do Electric Forklifts Run on a Charge? A flooded lead-acid battery can typically operate for 8 hours on a full charge. Since flooded lead-acid batteries take 8 hours to charge, you must change them after an 8-hour shift if you need to operate forklifts continuously.

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DAILY INSPIRATION FROM THE MONK WHO SOLD HIS FERRARI **ROBIN S SHARMA**

What is the daily inspiration from The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari about? Daily inspiration from The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari reminds you to manage your time well. 80 percent of what you achieve comes from 20 percent of what you do. Think about all the things you do in a day, then think about which of those things will have a lasting impact on your life.

What is the message of The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari? 'The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari,' is one of the most empowering books of all time. The book primarily teaches how to build a life that guarantees long-lasting happiness, and fulfillment. It enlightens you that focusing on building your inner life is more important than building your outer life.

What was the motivational quote from The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari? Dare to tap into your greatness. it is only when you have mastered the art of loving yourself that you can truly love others. it's only when you have opened your own heart that you can touch the hearts of others. when you feel centered and alive, you are in much better position to be a better person.

What is The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari based on? The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari is a self-help book by Robin Sharma, a writer and motivational speaker. The book is a business fable derived from Sharma's personal experiences after leaving his career as a litigation lawyer at the age of 25.

What are the key learnings from The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari? The book portrays Julian Mantle's rigorous discipline in his life as a monk, highlighting the power of self-control and dedication. It teaches us that by cultivating self-discipline, we can overcome obstacles and achieve our goals, no matter how ambitious they may be.

What is The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari method? The Techniques: i) The heart of the rose- concentration technique ii) Opposition thinking-substitute negative thought with a positive one the moment you detect it.

iii) The secret of life- using positive images to influence the mind. 1. Decide and follow your purpose-The purpose of life is a life of purpose.

What are the 7 principles of The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari? The Seven Timeless Virtues of Enlightened Living are: mastering one's mind, following one's purpose, practicing kaizen, living with discipline, respecting one's time, serving others selflessly, and embracing the present. “Kaizen” is the Japanese term meaning constant self-expansion, self-mastery, and progress.

What is the summary of Robin Sharma The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari? The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari tells the extraordinary story of Julian Mantle, a lawyer forced to confront the spiritual crisis of his out-of-balance life, and the subsequent wisdom that he gains on a life-changing odyssey that enables him to create a life of passion, purpose and peace.

What leadership lessons can you learn from The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari?

What is the recommendation of The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari? The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari: A Fable About Fulfilling Your Dreams & Reaching Your Destiny , by Robin Sharma, is an interesting book — as the subtitle suggests, it's a fable, and it's one that will certainly make you give some thought to your life, your goals, your dreams and how your daily habits help you reach those ...

What is the conclusion of The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari? It turns out, he didn't need his Ferrari. He needed wisdom. So after he collapsed from all the stress with a heart attack, he sold everything and ventured into the Himalayan mountains. There, he found the Sages of Sivana, which taught him seven virtues, making him promise he'd pass on their teachings.

What are the benefits of reading The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari? "The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari" by Robin Sharma is a book that resonates deeply with individuals seeking to reshape their lives, find meaning, and achieve success while maintaining their well-being. This modern fable imparts invaluable wisdom that can be applied to various aspects of life, including the realm of work.

What does The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari symbolize? “The Monk who sold his Ferrari” is written by Robin Sharma and symbolizes the true value of life. The primary characters of this book are Julian and John. Julian is a wealthy and successful lawyer. He owns a mansion, a private island, and a red Ferrari.

What is the takeaway from Monk who sold his Ferrari? Follow your purpose Stay focused on your purpose. The Universe will take care of everything else. Most people are in a rat race, which actually is leading nowhere. It is time to take control of your life and figure out what you want to achieve over the course of your life.

What is the goal of The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari? "The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari" reminds us that true happiness does not lie in accumulating wealth or material goods, but in cultivating inner peace and contentment. By focusing on experiences rather than things, we can free ourselves from the endless pursuit of materialism and find joy in simplicity.

Is The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari worth reading? Definitely, It is !! It's worth reading the book, but if you are not finding an enough time then just have a look at what this book revealed to me ! JULIAN MANTLE WAS A SUCCESSFUL LAWYER WHO WAS SO CRAZY IN WORKING AND GETTING AHEAD IN LIFE THAT HE RUINED HIS PERSONAL LIFE/WORK-LIFE BALANCE.

What is the power of discipline The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari? Chapter 10 Summary: “The Power of Discipline” When one acquires discipline, one can better persevere through life's challenges. Discipline also strengthens willpower, which leads to accomplishing one's goals. Willpower can be trained just like muscles on the body.

What are the ten rituals from The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari?

What I learned from The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari? The book shows us how having a disciplined routine is important for personal growth-- be it during the hustle phase or when you are taking things slow. Julian develops a daily routine of meditation, exercise, and learning from ancient wisdom to transform his life.

Is The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari about Buddhism? The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari by Robin Sharma is a parable that teaches life lessons based on Buddhist practices.

Is The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari fiction or nonfiction? A renowned inspirational fiction, The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari is a revealing story that offers the readers a simple yet profound way to live life. The plot of this story revolves around Julian Mantle, a lawyer who has made his fortune and name in the profession.

What are the key takeaways of The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari? Key Insights It should serve as the motto for an ever-expanding mind, body, and soul. People on the path of kaizen should abhor wasting even one minute of the day. Instead, they should live every day as though it were their last. Fulfillment comes from pursuing and realizing one's life's work and passion.

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