

# THE GLOBALIZATION OF SECURITY

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|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 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|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

military-related activities. Exporting Security|x|During July 10-13, 2011, 68 participants from 32 countries gathered in Istanbul, Turkey for a workshop organized by the United States National Research Council on Anticipating Biosecurity Challenges of the Global Expansion of High-containment Biological Laboratories. The United States Department of State's Biosecurity Engagement Program sponsored the workshop, which was held in partnership with the Turkish Academy of Sciences. The international workshop examined biosafety and biosecurity issues related to the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of high-containment biological laboratories- equivalent to United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention biological safety level 3 or 4 labs. Although these laboratories are needed to characterize highly dangerous human and animal pathogens, assist in disease surveillance, and produce vaccines, they are complex systems with inherent risks. Biosecurity Challenges of the Global Expansion of High-Containment Biological Laboratories summarizes the workshop discussion, which included the following topics: Technological options to meet diagnostic, research, and other goals; Laboratory construction and commissioning; Operational maintenance to provide sustainable capabilities, safety, and security; and Measures for encouraging a culture of responsible conduct. Workshop attendees described the history and current challenges they face in their individual laboratories. Speakers recounted steps they were taking to improve safety and security, from running training programs to implementing a variety of personnel reliability measures. Many also spoke about physical security, access controls, and monitoring pathogen inventories. Workshop participants also identified tensions in the field and suggested possible areas for action. Regions and Powers|x|The Center for Global Security Research (CGSR) was founded in 1994 to serve as a bridge between the technical and policy communities. Its core mission is to ensure that each community has some understanding of the perspectives and priorities of the other. In its first decade, the Center focused heavily on defining the realm of the necessary and possible for cooperative threat reduction with the post-Soviet states. In its second decade, the Center's interests expanded to include proliferation and nonproliferation. In 2015, it set out on a new course. In order to come to terms with a changed and changing security environment, it re-focused on the new issues of deterrence, assurance, and strategic stability. This change followed in part from the conviction of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory leadership that the Laboratory needed to do more to strengthen \"the bridge\" on these topics. In 2015 we framed a new analytical approach built around five thrust areas: 1. Major Power Rivalry and Deterrence 2. Regional Challengers and Challenges 3. Toward Integrated Strategic Deterrence 4. The Future of Cooperative Measures to Reduce Nuclear/Strategic Dangers 5. The Future of Long-Term Competitive Strategies In each area, we then sketched out some high-level framing questions. Over the following five years, CGSR convened 45 two-day workshops and hosted 116 speakers. It issued 20 major publications and scores of research surveys and workshop summaries. It has built a student program and put more than 100 research associates to work. It has kept stakeholders involved in defining and executing its program of work. It also expanded its mission to put a new focus on encouraging the development of emerging communities of interest. This report summarizes key insights gained over this five-year period. It is comprehensive in approach. But it is not exhaustive. Instead, this report attempts to provide a coherent set of answers to the high-level framing question, as derived from that work. These should be thought of as initial hypotheses, subject to further inquiry and analysis. The report backs these up with a select discussion of aspects of our work bearing on those answers. Responding to War, Terrorism, and WMD Proliferation|x|Nuclear Proliferation and International Security|x|Reimagining our futures together|x|Biological Science and Biotechnology in Russia|x|Biosecurity Challenges of the Global Expansion of High-Containment Biological Laboratories|x|Toward New Thinking about Our Changed and Changing World|x|

§ The Globalization of Security. Globalization and Security. Contemporary Security Studies. 18. Globalization, Development, and Security. 18. Globalization, Development, and Security.

This chapter explores the interrelationships between globalization, development, and security. It shows how globalization, as a neoliberal ideology for development promoted by key international financial institutions, deepens inequality between and within nations on a global scale. This exacerbates global insecurity through a growing sense of injustice and grievance that may lead to rebellion and radicalization. The chapter first considers the neoliberalism of globalization before presenting the case for conceptualizing globalization as a



neoliberal ideology for development. It then discusses the legacy of structural adjustment programmes and the harmful effects of neoliberal ideology on societies, particularly across the developing world. Finally, it looks at two case studies to illustrate the link between uneven globalization and global insecurity: the Egypt uprising of 2011 and the Greek economic crisis of 2010.

. The Globalization of Security. Introduction: The Globalization of Security?. Contemporary Security Studies. 18. Globalization, Development, and Security. 18. Globalization, Development, and Security. This chapter explores the interrelationships between globalization, development, and security. It shows how globalization, as a neoliberal ideology for development promoted by key international financial institutions, deepens inequality between and within nations on a global scale. This exacerbates global insecurity through a growing sense of injustice and grievance that may lead to rebellion and radicalization. The chapter first considers the neoliberalism of globalization before presenting the case for conceptualizing globalization as a neoliberal ideology for development. It then discusses the legacy of structural adjustment programmes and the harmful effects of neoliberal ideology on societies, particularly across the developing world. Finally, it looks at two case studies to illustrate the link between uneven globalization and global insecurity: the Egypt uprising of 2011 and the Greek economic crisis of 2010.

. Contemporary Security Studies. 19. Globalization, Development, and Security. 19. Globalization, Development, and Security. This chapter proposes that globalization is a neoliberal ideology for development, consolidated and promoted by key international financial institutions (the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund), which deepens inequality between and within nations on a global scale, resulting in increased global insecurity through a growing sense of injustice and grievance that may lead to rebellion and radicalization. It is argued that, ultimately, the globalization ideology for development services the interest of its advocates, the elites of the core capitalist economies that dominate the international financial institutions, at the expense and immiseration of the majority of people in developing economies and the weaker segments of their own societies. The chapter is set out in three stages: first, it presents the case for conceptualizing globalization as a neoliberal ideology for development; second, it provides evidence to demonstrate the harmful effects of the ideology on societies, particularly across the developing world; and third, it explores the connection between uneven globalization and global insecurity through two case studies: the uprising in Egypt in 2011, and the collapse of the Greek economy in 2010.

. The Globalization of Security. Conclusion: The Globalization of Security and the Future of the Security State. Anthropocene Geopolitics. GEOPOLITICS AND GLOBALIZATION. The Middle East and Globalization. Globalization and In/Security. Globalization and the National Security State. Globalization and National Security: Key Propositions. The Globalization of Security. The Security State and the Globalization of the Arms Industry. Anthropocene Geopolitics. TERRITORY, SECURITY, MOBILITY. Globalization. Globalization and (In)Security. Social Security and Economic Globalization. Theoretical Aspects of Globalization, Economic Growth, and Social Security. Globalization and Security. Producing Security. Current Security Implications of the Globalization of Production. Understanding Global Security. The globalization of health security. Globalization and the National Security State. Introduction: National Security State in the Era of Globalization. Anthropocene Geopolitics. 8. Geopolitics and Globalization. . Emboldened Cooperative Security: Globalization and 21st Century U.S. Security. . Encyclopedia of United States National Security. Globalization and National Security

## **AMB DIVIDEND TRUST FUND AMANAH MUTUAL BERHAD**

**Are dividend mutual funds good?** Yes, dividend-yield mutual funds can be suitable for long-term investment as they provide regular income through dividends and potential capital appreciation. They are generally less volatile than growth funds and offer stability through investments in established dividend-paying companies.

**Does Unit Trust pay dividend?** Investors will have two options for the dividend from the unit trust. The first option is to receive it in cash, as shown in the example earlier. The second option is to re-invest the dividend into Dynamic Equity Fund. Re-investment means that the RM200 will be converted into additional units in Dynamic Equity Fund.

**What is the highest paying dividend fund?**

**Is it worth investing in dividend funds?** There are several benefits to investing in dividend funds. Cash flow: Dividend funds' distributions provide investors with a stable and consistent source of income. Yield: These funds often generate higher dividend yields than broad market indexes, which can appeal to income-oriented investors.

**Is unit trust worth investing?** By spreading the risk across multiple investments, Unit Trusts provide a more stable and accessible investment environment for individuals looking to grow their wealth. The concept of a Unit Trust involves investors purchasing units in the trust, which represent their proportionate ownership of the underlying assets.

**How long should I hold unit trust?** With Unit Trusts, a medium- to long-term investment (ie. 3 to 20 years) can give you much better returns than cash savings and fixed deposits in the long run.

**What is the risk of unit trust?** The risk occurs when investors take a loan/financing to finance their investment and thereafter unable to service the loan repayments. If units are used as collateral, an investor may be required to top-up the investor's existing instalment if the prices of units fall below a certain level due to market conditions.

**Can you live off mutual fund dividends?** You can retire on dividends. To do so, you generally need to start investing in dividend-paying assets early and reinvest the dividends until you retire.

**What are the disadvantages of dividend yield mutual funds?** Disadvantages of Investing in Dividend Yield Funds Limited Capital Appreciation Potential: While dividend yield funds offer income, their potential for significant capital appreciation might be lower compared to growth-oriented funds that invest in rapidly expanding companies.

**What are the cons of dividend funds?** The Risks to Dividends Despite their storied histories, they cut their dividends. In other words, dividends are not guaranteed and are subject to macroeconomic and company-specific risks. Another downside to dividend-paying stocks is that companies that pay dividends are not usually high-growth leaders.

**What is a good dividend yield for a mutual fund?** These funds have a minimum yield of 3%, with the most generous income investment offering a yield north of 8%. The bull market continues to run in 2024, but longtime investors know it's important to avoid the temptation to put all your eggs in one basket.

## **APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY FOR THE VETERINARY TECHNICIAN**

**What is pharmacology in veterinary medicine?** Veterinary clinical pharmacology is the study of drug administration and drug effects in animals, many of which are sick or injured. For example, if it is known that drug elimination is decreased by renal failure, then the dose of that drug must be reduced for an animal with renal failure.

**What is the scope of veterinary pharmacology?** The scope of veterinary pharmacology is vast and varied, as it covers all aspects of animal drug use. This includes the development of new drugs, the assessment of their safety and efficacy, and the monitoring of their use in clinical practice.

### **What is the highest paid veterinary technician?**

**What is the best major for a veterinary technician?** A career as a veterinary technologist requires a minimum of a four-year bachelor's degree in veterinary technology or a related field. Subjects that may be studied in a four-year veterinary technology program include anatomy of animals, animal handling, animal pharmacology and surgical nursing.

**What is an example of pharmacology?** One reason why pharmacology is so fascinating is because each drug interacts with living systems in a unique manner. A good example of this is aspirin, which irreversibly inhibits the cyclo-oxygenase enzyme, reducing the synthesis of prostaglandins and diminishing fever, pain and inflammation.

**What are the two types of pharmacology?** The two main areas of pharmacology are pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics. Pharmacodynamics studies the effects of a drug on biological systems, and pharmacokinetics studies the effects of biological systems on a drug.

### **What field of veterinary medicine makes the most money?**

**What is the highest degree in veterinary medicine?** The highest degree for a veterinarian is a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM or VMD). Holding this degree is a mandatory requirement to work as a veterinarian in the U.S. Getting this degree involves going through a four-year program that includes classroom classes, lab hours and supervised clinical experience.

### **What chemicals are used in veterinary medicine?**

**Can you live off of being a vet tech?** On average, California vet techs earn between \$36,130 and \$55,110 per year according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, depending on where they live, their experience, and their employer. Vet techs in the San Jose area earn the most, followed by San Francisco, Sacramento, and San Diego veterinary technicians.

**Which state pays vet techs the most?** Topping the list is Washington, with New York and Vermont close behind in second and third.

**What is higher than a vet tech?** After working as a vet tech for a period of time, someone can go on to become a veterinarian. This consists of earning a four-year Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) degree. A vet assistant can choose to become a vet tech by pursuing an associate degree in veterinary technology.

**What is the hardest part of being a vet tech?** One of the hardest parts of being a veterinary technician is dealing with having to euthanize a patient. When animals are very old or suffering from disease, helping them escape pain and discomfort in a loving, compassionate environment will be one of your responsibilities.

### **What is the best college for vet techs?**

### **Where are vet techs in most demand?**

**What is the job of a veterinary pharmacologist?** Veterinary Clinical Pharmacologists are specially trained and certified Veterinarians that focus on the development, proper usage and physiological effects of drug therapy for the treatment of animals. This vocation requires extensive education and training in both pharmacology and veterinary science.

**What is the meaning of pharmacology?** Pharmacology is the scientific study of the effects of drugs and chemicals on living organisms where a drug can be broadly defined as any chemical substance, natural or synthetic, which affects a biological system.

**What is the study of pharmacology?** Pharmacology is the study of drugs. It involves examining the interactions of chemical substances with living systems, with a view to understanding the properties of drugs and their actions, including the interactions between drug molecules and drug receptors and how these interactions elicit an effect.

**What type of animals are used in pharmacology?** Scientific experiments are also frequently conducted on other animals such as rabbits, guinea pigs, dogs, cats, monkey, sheep, goats and apes etc. Laboratory animals role is considered important due to the considerable resemblance between their bodies and human organism.

## **ERIC GARNER**

**What happened with Eric Garner?** The medical examiner ruled Eric Garner's death a homicide. Specifically, an autopsy indicated that Garner's death resulted from "[compression] of neck, compression of chest and prone positioning during physical restraint by police". Asthma, heart disease, and obesity were cited as contributing factors.

**What were Eric Garner's last words?** "I can't breathe" is a slogan associated with the Black Lives Matter movement in the United States. The phrase originates from the last words of Eric Garner, an unarmed man who was killed in 2014 after being put in a chokehold by a New York City Police Officer.

**What was Eric Garner's background?** Eric Garner, aged 43, was known as a peacemaker in his community. He was a man who married his childhood sweetheart, Esaw Snipes. Together they had six children. Eric had worked as a mechanic, a bouncer and a horticulturist for the New York Department of Parks and Recreation.

**How old was Freddie Grey when he died?** Freddie Carlos Gray Jr. (August 16, 1989 – April 19, 2015) was the 25-year-old son of Gloria Darden. He had a twin sister, Fredericka Gray, as well as another sister, Carolina.

**What happened to Frank Tyson?**

**What were Garner's last words?** Garner died on July 17, 2014 after gasping for air when he was heard saying "I can't breathe," several times after he was put in an illegal chokehold by police. He had been stopped by cops for allegedly selling illegal loose cigarettes. The officer who applied the unauthorized chokehold was Daniel Pantaleo.

**Is James Garner still alive if so how old is he?** Garner died from a massive heart attack at his Los Angeles, California home, aged 86.

**Who is James Garner's real wife?**

**Is Julia Garner Jennifer Garner's sister?** No, actress Julia Garner is not related to actress Jennifer Garner. But Julia is quickly becoming an iconic actress on her own, thanks to a starring role as Ruth in Ozark and her supporting role in The Americans. The Jewish actress has only been acting for nine years, but has already had a plethora of amazing roles.

**Who is Jennifer Garner's husbands?** Relationships and family Garner met co-star Scott Foley on the set of Felicity in 1998. They married in a ceremony at their home on October 19, 2000.

**Is Jennifer Garner's father James Garner?** Parents: Jennifer Garner's parents are William John Garner and Patricia Ann English, and James Garner's parents were Weldon Warren Garner and Mildred Scott. Career: Jennifer Garner and James Garner were both actors, but they worked in different genres and eras.

# HR DEPARTMENT BENCHMARKS AND ANALYSIS 2017

## BLOOMBERG BNA

**What is the HR ratio in Bloomberg BNA?** According to Bloomberg's HR Department Benchmarks and Analysis report, annual survey results revealed the median HR-to-employee ratio is 1.4 full-time HR professionals per 100 employees.

**How many HR staff per employee in the UK?** A good rule of thumb is 1.0 FTE for every 100 employees and you've got 2.3 for 250, so "under-resourced" is fair, but "chronically"? Of course, it's only a rule of thumb and different sectors and industries will have different HR needs.

**How many HR staff per 100 employees?** The "sweet spot" for most employers is between 1.5 and 4.5 HR staff per 100 employees. "That's accurate, but a wide gap," said Nicole Belyna, SHRM-SCP, director of talent management and inclusion at SHRM. According to SHRM's 2022 Human Capital Benchmark Report, the average HR staff to employee ratio is 1.7 per 100.

**How to calculate HR to employee ratio?** HR to employee ratio is a handy metric in workforce planning and is calculated by dividing the number of human resources (HR) staff by the total number of employees in an organization and then multiplying that by 100.

**What does Bloomberg BNA stand for?** Bloomberg Industry Group (formerly known as Bloomberg BNA, The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., and BNA) is an affiliate of Bloomberg L.P. and a source of legal, tax, regulatory, and business news and information for professionals.

**What is the ESG score in Bloomberg?** Bloomberg ESG scores measure a company's management of financially material ESG issues. Financial materiality is defined as the issues that can have a negative or positive impact on a company's financial performance, such as revenue streams, operating costs, cost of capital, asset value and liabilities.

**What is ratio analysis in HR?** Ratio analysis in HR planning involves using quantitative techniques to evaluate various aspects of human resources within an organization. It aids in decision-making by providing insights into workforce efficiency, productivity, and structure.

**How many people should be in an HR department?** Society for Human Resource Management suggests the following staffing levels for HR departments: 1-25 employees: 1 HR person. 26-50 employees: 2 HR people. 51-200 employees: 1 HR person for every 50 employees.

**What are HR metrics?** HR metrics are quantitative measures used to track and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of human resource management practices within an organization. These metrics cover a wide range of areas, including recruitment, retention, training, employee satisfaction, performance, and productivity.

**What is the HR FTE ratio?** The HR FTE Ratio is a metric used to determine the efficiency, effectiveness, and relative cost of an organization's HR department. It reports the ratio of the total number of full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) in the organization to the number of HR FTEs.

**What is the HR structure for 200 employees?** All that said, if we focus on the final count of 200 employees in the company, then we might expect to have 4 to 6 HR professionals. That is if we include the recruiters which we need due to the rate of growth. In recruiting, the organization structure needs to add roles for one or two more recruiters.

**What is HR to employee ratio at Deloitte?** The average HR-employee ratio is 1:275, where the size of the company is a crucial factor. A majority of the companies surveyed have a HR-employee ratio of 1:250-350

employees. Most companies organise their teams in both processes and client groups.

**What is the HR to employee ratio for Bloomberg?** According to Bloomberg's HR Department Benchmarks and Analysis report, annual survey results revealed the median HR-to-employee ratio is 1.4 full-time HR professionals per 100 employees.

**How do you calculate HR turnover ratio?** To calculate turnover rate, we divide the number of terminations during the year by the number of employees at the beginning of that period. If we start the year with 200 employees, and during the year, 10 contracts are terminated, turnover is  $10/200 = 0.05$ , or 5%.

**How do you calculate HR cost per employee?** Calculate an employee's labor cost per hour by adding their gross wages to the total cost of related expenses (including annual payroll taxes and annual overhead), then dividing by the number of hours the employee works each year. This will help determine how much an employee costs their employer per hour.

**Did Bloomberg buy BNA?** Bloomberg. under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act. Government and the Bloomberg Professional service.”

**What is Bloomberg BNA software?** Bloomberg BNA Software offers expert software products for tax and accounting professionals.

**Who owns BNA?** Nashville International Airport is publicly owned and is operated by the MNAA. The Authority operates separately from local government without the benefit of local tax dollars.

**What is the ESG benchmark score?** ESG benchmarking gives context to a company's ESG performance through comparison across peers in the industry. It uses ratings/scores to give this context. However, as there remains no universal standard for ESG scoring, benchmarking can sometimes be difficult.

**How to pull ESG data from Bloomberg?** To analyze the ESG performance of an individual company, load the company and then type FA ESG . To generate an ESG report for a company via the Excel plug-in, type XLTP XESG . To screen for companies based on their ESG performance, type EQS to open the equity screening function.

**What is a good ESG score?** Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) scores are an essential tool for investors to assess a company's sustainability and ethical performance. These scores typically range from 0 to 100, with a score of less than 50 considered relatively poor and more than 70 considered good.

**What is the market ratio in HR?** This number reveals how far an employee's pay is from the market midpoint (think “fair-market rate”). If an employee has a compa-ratio of 100%, their salary is right “at market.” But if their compa-ratio is in the 50th percentile, it's pretty low by industry standards.

**What is Bloomberg Relative Strength index?** It compares the strength of up days with the strength of down days during a specific trading period. The RSI can fluctuate between 0 and 100, but in most cases, will remain in the 20-30 to 70-80 area, with the low end being oversold and the high end being overbought.

**What is Bloomberg High Yield index?** Index Description The Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below.

**What is the interest rate forecast for Bloomberg?** The upper boundary of the Federal Reserve's target range for its benchmark interest rate, currently 5.5%, will fall only to 4% by the end of 2025, according to the latest Bloomberg monthly survey. That's a half percentage point higher than respondents expected just a month ago.

# ADOBE FLASH PROFESSIONAL CC CLASSROOM IN A BOOK THE OFFICIAL TRAINING WORKBOOK FROM ADOBE SYSTEMS CLASSROOM IN A BOOK ADOBE

**Why did Adobe Flash shut down?** Security was a big factor in the death of Adobe Flash Player. On repeated occasions, the plug-in was hacked and Adobe had to publish updates and patches to fix the issues this created. However, HTML 5 had better security standards, which ensured people's information was kept private whilst online.

**Is Adobe Flash still available?** Adobe stopped supporting Flash Player beginning December 31, 2020 ("EOL Date"), as previously announced in July 2017.

**What replaced Adobe Flash?** Starting with the February 2016 release, Flash Professional has been renamed Adobe Animate. This change more accurately represents Animate's position as the premiere animation tool for the web and beyond.

**Does Adobe Flash cost money?** Flash Player is completely free.

**Is Adobe Flash gone forever?** Adobe officially killed Flash player on December 31, 2020. All major browsers too removed Flash support either at the same time or in early 2021. With Flash support ending, other websites that offer Flash-based content like games and animations have no choice but to remove them too.

**Why did Adobe Flash get banned?** However, Flash Player became increasingly criticized for poor performance, consumption of battery on mobile devices, the number of security vulnerabilities that had been discovered in the software, and its nature as a closed platform controlled by Adobe.

**Will Adobe ever bring back Flash?** In case you missed the announcement from 3-1/2 years ago, Flash Player is gone forever. It's impossible to get Flash Player now. Why? Because Apple, Google, Microsoft and Mozilla decided it was time to end ALL browser plugins starting with Java, QuickTime, Silverlight, Shockwave and now Flash Player.

**What is Adobe Flash called now?** Adobe Animate (formerly Adobe Flash Professional, Macromedia Flash, and FutureSplash Animator) is a multimedia authoring and computer animation program developed by Adobe.

**How to get Adobe Flash back?** Flash has been officially retired with no official download sources, and Adobe has included a kill switch for Flash content. Modern websites have replaced Flash with more secure web standards. It is strongly recommended to avoid running Flash due to security vulnerabilities.

**What do people use now instead of Flash?**

**What is the modern equivalent of Flash?** Modern HTML5 has feature-parity with the now-obsolete Adobe Flash. Both include features for playing audio and video within web pages.

**What is the new version of Flash?** Adobe Flash is now "End of Life" and is no longer supported Adobe also won't be releasing any new versions or fixing bugs and security problems with it in the future. Flash hasn't been used by mainstream websites for many years now; they have switched to using more modern web technologies to deliver their content.

**Why did Adobe discontinue Flash?** 1) Accessibility issues — New Flash versions could only be installed by uninstalling prior versions, which was a big pain. Users also had a poor experience when HTML was

mixed with Flash applications. 2) Privacy concerns — Flash used local data storage, which raised many privacy concerns.

**Can I still download Adobe Flash?** Adobe has ended support for Flash Player at the end of 2020 and encourages content creators to migrate any existing Flash content to new open formats, such as HTML5, WebGL, and WebAssembly. For more information, see [Flash Player end-of-life](#).

**Why doesn't Flash work anymore?** Why has Flash Player reached end of life? Flash Player has reached end of life because: it is increasingly vulnerable to potential cyber security attacks. As technology has improved over the years, websites have moved to other open standards, such as HTML5, WebGL and WebAssembly.

**What is Adobe Flash being replaced with?** Open standards such as HTML5, WebGL, and WebAssembly can serve as viable alternatives for Flash content.

**Why was Flash killed?** The biggest reason was security. With a huge part of the tech world running Flash, it became a massive target for hackers, forcing Adobe to release updates often to patch problems.

**Does anything use Adobe Flash anymore?** No, there isn't any. Flash is dead. And Flash player has been EOL since end of 2020. That's more than a year ago.

**Why did Apple ban Flash?** Jobs also knocked Flash for being proprietary, sapping battery power, not supporting multitouch interfaces, posing security risks, and being unstable. "Flash is the number one reason Macs crash," Jobs said.

**Why is Adobe Flash not safe?** Because Flash Player is a relatively old plug-in, it has become increasingly vulnerable to online threats like viruses and hackers. Most web browsers have even started disabling Flash Player content by default for security reasons.

**What to do when Adobe Flash Player is no longer supported?** Adobe Flash Player has indeed been discontinued and is no longer supported by Adobe Systems. This means that any security vulnerabilities found in the software will not be fixed, and it is recommended to remove them from your computer.

**Why did Adobe disable Flash?** 1) Accessibility issues — New Flash versions could only be installed by uninstalling prior versions, which was a big pain. Users also had a poor experience when HTML was mixed with Flash applications. 2) Privacy concerns — Flash used local data storage, which raised many privacy concerns.

**Why has Adobe stopped supporting Flash?** Adobe announced in July 2017 that they were going to stop supporting Flash Player after December 31, 2020. Among the reasons for their decision were that other, open standards-based Flash alternatives had taken hold (such as HTML5, WebGL, and WebAssembly).

**What was the downfall of Adobe Flash?** In conclusion, Flash's downfall was a combination of technological advancements, security concerns, and a shift towards mobile-friendly web experiences. While its reign may be over, Flash played a significant role in democratizing online creativity and animation.

**Why were Flash games removed?** Flash experienced its share of security issues even during the best of times and with Adobe no longer providing updates it becomes an ongoing security risk to your browser. We didn't want to encourage that and so it became time for us to say goodbye to these older games.

effect of globalization on national security security in globalization national security globalization