

قدرت کشورها در چه چیزهائی متراکم میشود؟

Reply from: mahmoud saneipour:

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Analyzing of Geopolitical Futures or Power survey of territories, Unaware us that from real analysis of power's Deterrence and powers of Propulsion and promotion of countries' nations, in Century, 21, Magnitude and Old Profile of counties there is no reason of power, but Power density is Formed of causality Compaction powers of nations that enable us for the best analyzing about our purposes.

The criterion of essentials powers are indexes of economy, abilities of spiritual enable, S&T, Public satisfaction, good governance power, Alliance with neighbour countries , the power of cyber war , having diversities influences in global Chess-playing , Religious authority , global effective trends, and so on , no Fencing(walling) ,no Earthen borders , no water borders, no Yelling ,no Bullying , only Observancing of right and truth and Interests of nations Without a doubt.

In the world, S&Tis changing not only, everything is changing continually, in different aspects, spirituality and material things, spirituality more than material things , further extremely and Synonyms together , utmost the pride governance politicians are dream, they are looking at the false showcases and also they don't believing as true in this current changing incredibly , one day , Churchill was looking on the sky and saw was looking Mental Clouds and was saying proudly : O clouds!, everywhere you go ever , you pass from England's territories.

The pride governance doesn't understand "Union " , when it Joins whit EU, didn't except any Scales, monetary unit, measuring unit and other so on, Union without systemically, it is Surprising, isn't it?, but BRICS doesn't Reliance to Earthen or water borders, but it gets to union's important in power's chess, we must withdraw Consider our policies without Adventured manners and we should the outdated benefit's nation in union and its convergences systemically.

Mahmoud saneipour

Jill Bellenger_

Communications Director at Geopolitical Futures

The Geopolitics of 2017 in 4 Maps

THIS WEEK IN GEOPOLITICS

The #Geopolitics of 2017 in 4 Maps, originally produced for Mauldin Economics
What's in store for #Russia, the #SouthChinaSea, #Syria, and #Brexit?

Jan. 23, 2017 we showcase some of the maps that visually represent the year ahead best.

This Week in Geopolitics

[Originally produced on Jan. 16, 2017 for Mauldin Economics, LLC](#)



George Friedman and Jacob L. Shapiro

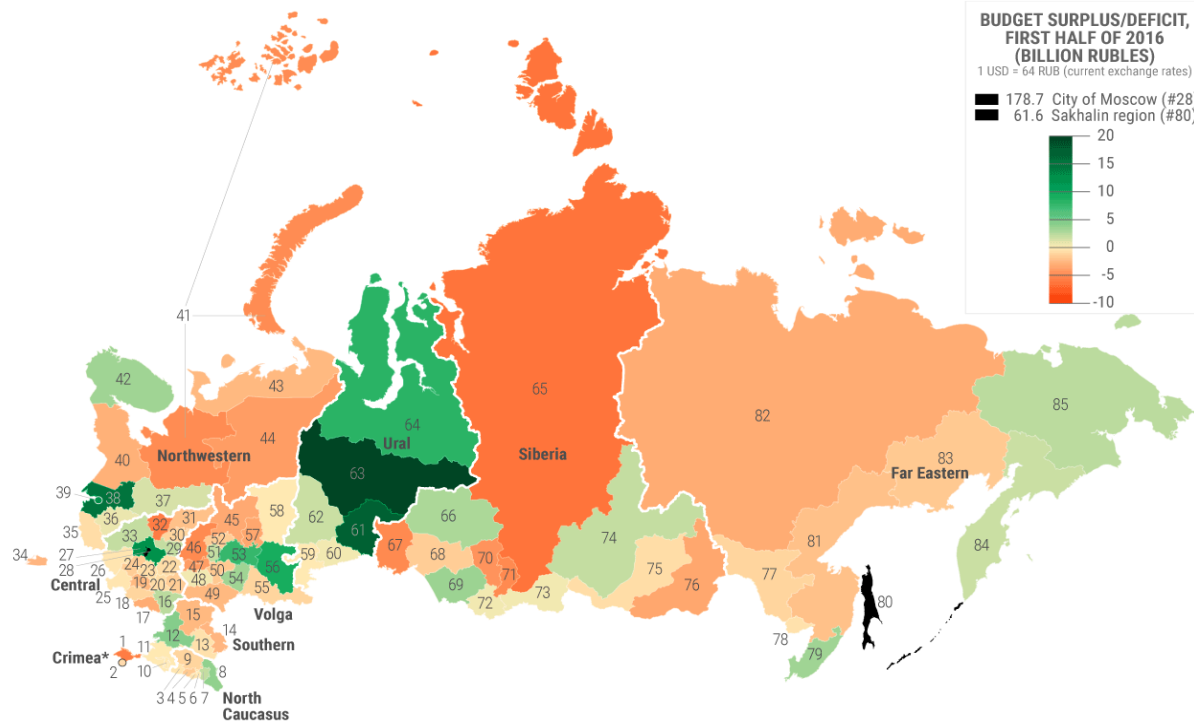
International relations and geopolitics are not synonymous... at least, not the way we understand them at Geopolitical Futures. “International relations” is a descriptive phrase that encompasses all the ways countries behave toward one another. “Geopolitics” is the supposition that all international relationships are based on the interaction between geography and power.

Our brand of geopolitics takes this a step further and asserts that a deep understanding of geography and power enables you to do two things. First, it helps you comprehend the forces that will shape international politics and how they will do so. Second, it allows you to identify what is important and what isn't.

This makes maps an extremely important part of our work. Writing can be an ideal medium for explaining power, but even the best writer is limited by language when it comes to describing geography. So this week, we have decided to showcase some of the best maps our graphics team (TJ Lensing and Jay Dowd) made in 2016... not just because these four maps are cool (though they are), **but because we think they go a long way in explaining the foundations of what will be the most important geopolitical developments of 2017.**

Map 1: Russia's Economic Weakness

RUSSIA'S REGIONAL BUDGET SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS



District: Budget surplus/deficit, first half of 2016 (billion rubles)
Region/city

Crimean*: -7.0	Central (continued)	Volga: -0.4	Siberia: -17.5
1 Republic of Crimea	21 Tambov region	45 Kirov region	65 Krasnoyarsk region
2 City of Sevastopol	22 Ryazan region	46 Nizhny Novgorod region	66 Tomsk region
North Caucasus: 2.5	23 Tula region	47 Republic of Mordovia	67 Omsk region
3 Karachay-Cherkess Republic	24 Kaluga region	48 Penza region	68 Novosibirsk region
4 Kabardino-Balkar Republic	25 Bryansk region	49 Saratov region	69 Altai region
5 Republic of North Ossetia-Alania	26 Smolensk region	50 Ulyanovsk region	70 Kemerovo region
6 Republic of Ingushetia	27 Moscow region	51 Chuvash Republic	71 Republic of Khakassia
7 Chechen Republic	28 City of Moscow	52 Mari El Republic	72 Altai Republic
8 Republic of Dagestan	29 Vladimir region	53 Republic of Tatarstan	73 Tuva Republic
9 Stavropol region	30 Ivanovo region	54 Samara region	74 Irkutsk region
Southern: -1.3	31 Kostroma region	55 Orenburg region	75 Republic of Buryatia
10 Republic of Adygea	32 Yaroslavl region	56 Republic of Bashkortostan	76 Transbaikal region
11 Krasnodar region	33 Tver region	57 Udmurt Republic	Far Eastern: 60.7
12 Rostov region	Northwestern: 17.1	58 Perm region	77 Amur region
13 Republic of Kalmykia	34 Kaliningrad region	Ural: 46.9	78 Jewish Autonomous Region
14 Astrakhan region	35 Pskov region	59 Chelyabinsk region	79 Primorsky region
15 Volgograd region	36 Novgorod region	60 Kurgan region	80 Sakhalin region
Central: 175.7	37 Vologda region	61 Tyumen region	81 Khabarovsk region
16 Voronezh region	38 Leningrad region	62 Sverdlovsk region	82 Sakha Republic (Yakutia)
17 Belgorod region	39 City of St. Petersburg	63 Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Region	83 Magadan region
18 Kursk region	40 Republic of Karelia	64 Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Region	84 Kamchatka region
19 Oryol region	41 Arkhangelsk region		85 Chukotka Autonomous Region
20 Lipetsk region	42 Murmansk region		
	43 Nenets Autonomous Region		
	44 Komi Republic		

*Crimea's status is disputed.
Source: Russian Federation Federal State Statistics Service
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This map illustrates three key aspects of Russia that are crucial to understanding the country in 2017. First is the oft-overlooked fact that Russia is a federation. Russia has a strong national culture, but it is also an incredibly diverse political entity that requires a strong central government. Unlike most maps of Russia, this one divides the country by its constitutive regions. There are 85 of these regions... 87 if you count Crimea and Sevastopol. Not all have the same status—some are regions, while others are autonomous regions, cities, and republics. The second aspect is that there is a great deal of economic diversity in this vast Russian Federation. The map

shows this by identifying regional budget surpluses and deficits throughout the country. Two regions have such large surpluses that they break the scale: the City of Moscow and Sakhalin. Fifty-two regions (or 60% of Russia's regional budgets) are in the red. The Central District, which includes Moscow, makes up more than 20% of Russia's GDP, while Sakhalin and a few other regions that are blessed with surpluses produce Russia's oil. The third aspect follows from combining the logical conclusions of the first two observations. Russia is vast, and much of the country is in a difficult economic situation. Even if oil stays around \$55 a barrel for all of 2017, that won't be high enough to solve the problems of the many struggling, parts of the country. Russian President Vladimir Putin rules as an authoritarian. This is, in part, because he governs an unwieldy country. He needs all the power he can get to redistribute wealth so that the countryside isn't driven to revolt. Russia is making headlines right now because of Ukraine, Syria, and alleged hacking. But the geopolitical position of Russia is better described by studying the map above. **Map 2: China's Cage**

CHINA'S PERSPECTIVE

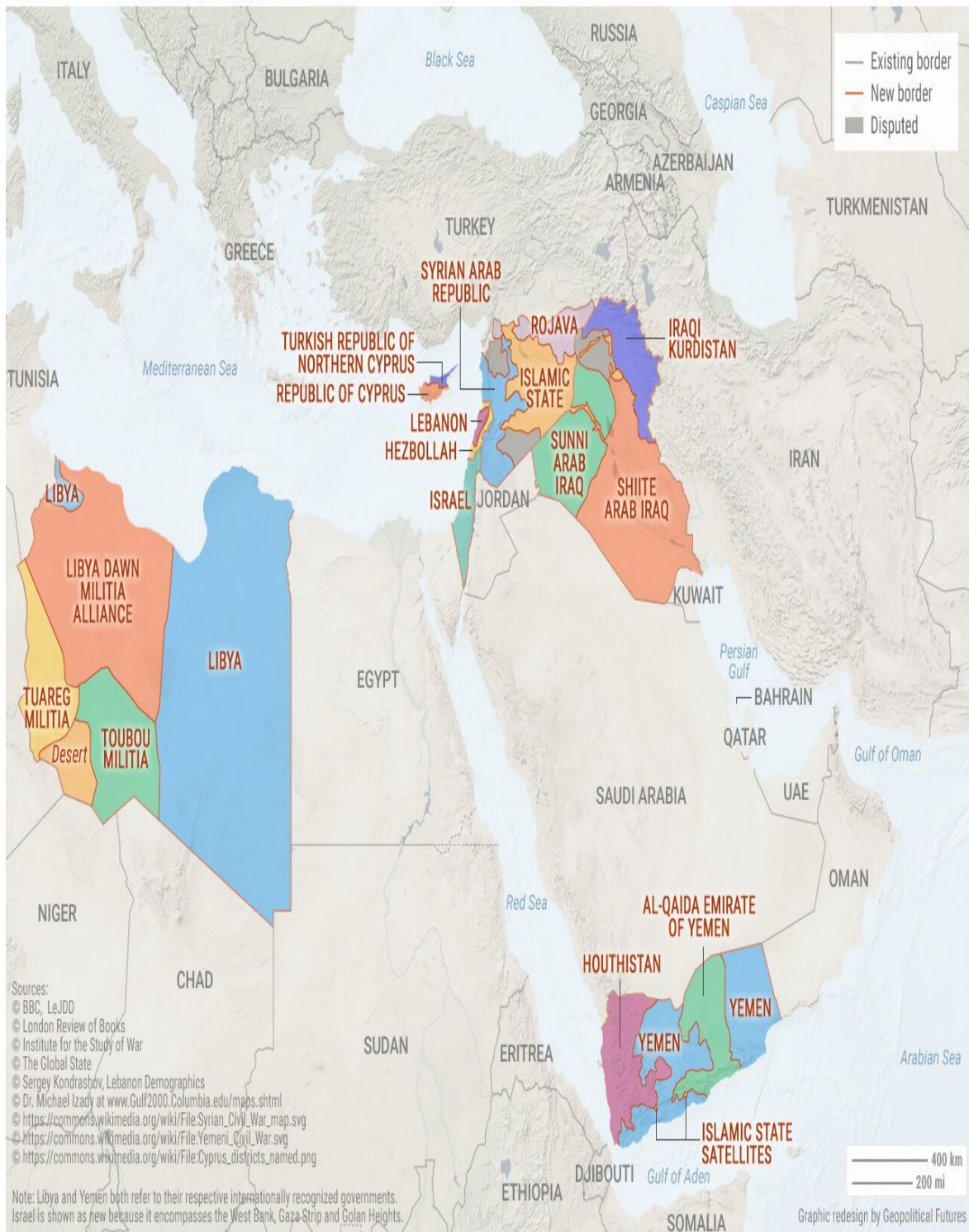


Maps that shift perspective can be disorienting, but they are meant to be. Our minds get so used to seeing the world in one way that a different view can feel alien. But that is even more reason to push through the discomfort. The map above attempts to do that by looking at the Pacific from Beijing's perspective. China's moves in the South China Sea have received a great deal of attention. In a Jan. 12

confirmation hearing with Congress, nominee for US Secretary of Defense James Mattis identified Chinese aggressiveness as one of the major reasons he believes the world order is under its biggest assault since World War II. But we believe the Chinese threat is overstated. This map helps explain why. China's access to the Pacific is limited by two obstacles. The first is the small island chains in the South and East China Seas. When we look at this map, China's motive in asserting control over these large rocks and molehills becomes clear. If China cannot control these islands and shoals, they can be used against China in a military conflict. (If there were small island chains off the US coast in the Pacific or the Atlantic, US strategy might look like China's.) The second obstacle is that China is surrounded by American allies. Some such as Japan (and to a lesser extent South Korea and Taiwan) have significant military forces to defend themselves from Chinese encroachment. Taiwan sticks out as a major spur aimed squarely at China's southeast coast. Those that don't have sufficient military defenses, like the Philippines, have firm US security guarantees. China is currently at a serious geographic disadvantage in the waters off its coast. This map, though, does not reveal a critical third piece of this puzzle—the US Navy outclasses the Chinese navy in almost every regard, despite impressive and continuing Chinese efforts to increase capabilities. But looking at this map, you can see why China wants to make noise in its coastal waters and how China is limited by an arc of American allies. You can also see why one of China's major goals will be to attempt to entice any American allies to switch sides. Consequently, China's moves regarding the Philippines require close observation in 2017.

Map 3: Redrawing the Middle East

A NEW MAP OF THE MIDDLE EAST



It has become cliché to point out that the Middle East’s current political borders were drawn after World War I by colonial powers like the United Kingdom and

France, and that the region's wars and insurrections in recent years are making these artificial boundaries obsolete. What isn't cliché is doubling down on that analysis. We've drawn a new map of the Middle East based on who controls what territory, as opposed to the official boundaries recognized by international organizations like the United Nations. The map above reveals what the Middle East really looks like right now. Many will object to some of the boundaries for political purposes, but this map is explicitly not trying to make a political statement. Rather, it is an attempt to show who holds power over what geography in the Middle East.

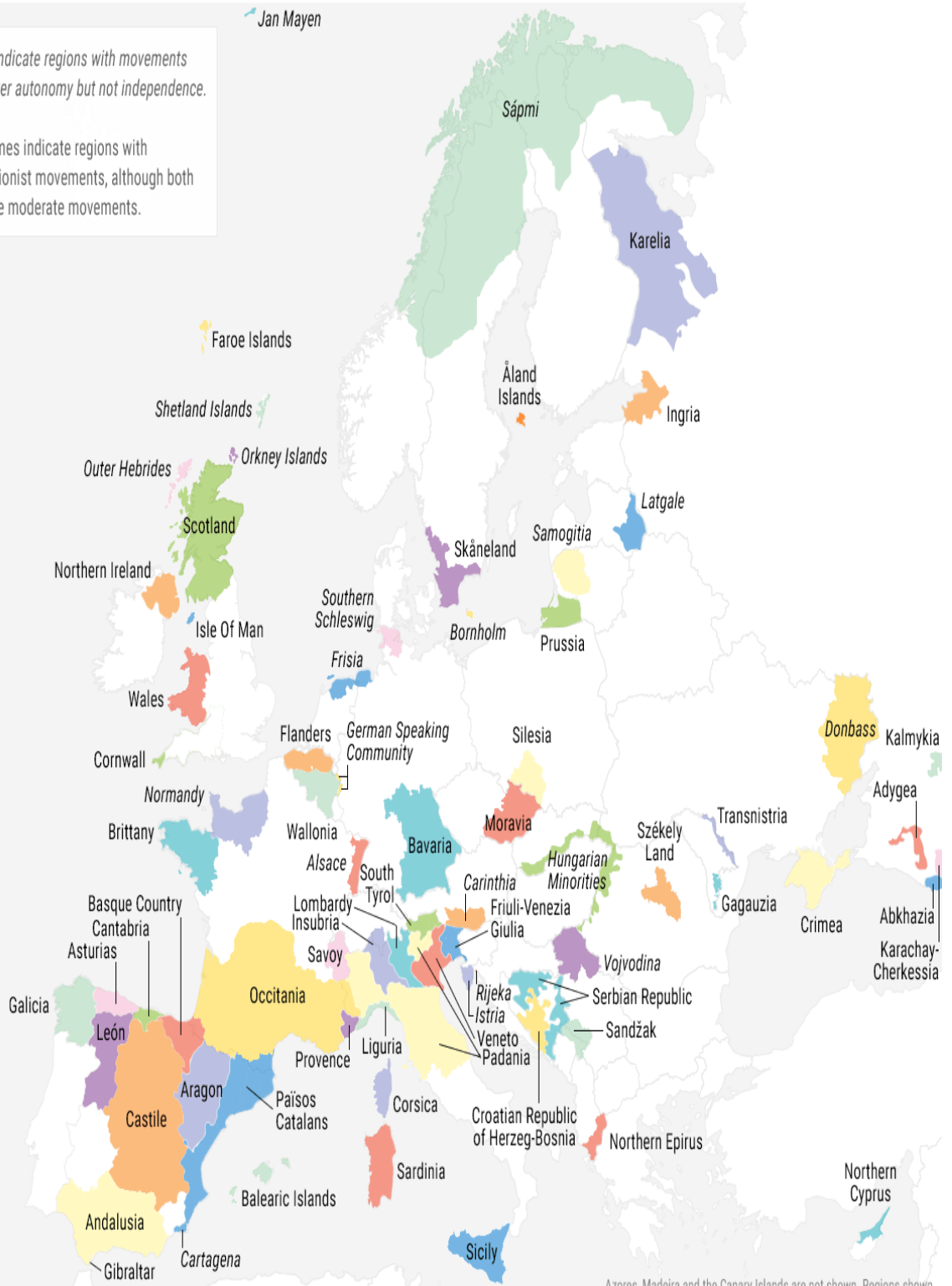
From this point of view, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and Libya don't exist anymore. In their places are smaller warring statelets based on ethnic, national, and sectarian identities. Other borders (like those of Lebanon and Israel) are also redrawn to reflect actual power dynamics. Here, a politically incorrect but accurate map is more useful than an inaccurate but politically correct one. Just as important as redrawing the borders of countries that no longer function as unified entities is noting which countries' borders do not require redrawing. These countries include three of the region's four major powers: Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. The borders of the other major power, Israel, are only slightly modified. (Egypt is an economic basket case and does not qualify as a major power, even though it has arguably the most cohesive national culture in the Arab world.) The Middle East is defined by two key dynamics: the wars raging in the heart of the Arab world and the balance of power between the countries that surround this conflict.

Map 4: Imagining 2017's Brexit

AREAS WITH STRONG NATIONALIST TENDENCIES

Italicized names indicate regions with movements agitating for greater autonomy but not independence.

Non-italicized names indicate regions with important secessionist movements, although both categories include moderate movements.



Sources: © Wikimedia: Bosnia_and_Herzegovina_administrative_divisions_-_en_(entities)_-_colored.svg; HZ_Herzeg-Bosna.PNG; Active_separatist_movements_in_Europe.svg

Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands are not shown. Regions shown have active parties campaigning for greater autonomy or independence. Other regions with weaker movements have not been included.

Graphic redesign by Geopolitical Futures

Analyzing this map must begin with a disclaimer: This is, first and foremost, an analytical tool and a means of thinking about Europe's future. It is explicitly not a prediction of what Europe's borders will look like in the future.

The map identifies areas in Europe with strong nationalist tendencies. Those regions with active separatist movements are not italicized. The italicized regions are those demanding increased autonomy but not independence. In many of these regions, secessionist movements may be favored by a minority of the population. The point here is not their size, but rather that in all these regions, there is some degree of national consciousness that is dissonant with the current boundaries of Europe's nation-states.

The European Union is a flawed institution because its members could never decide what they wanted it to be. The EU is not quite a sovereign entity, but it claims more authority than a free trade agreement. European nation-states gave up some of their sovereignty to Brussels... but not all of it. So when serious issues arose (such as the 2008 financial crisis or the influx of Syrian and other refugees), EU member states went back to solving problems the way they did before the EU. Instead of "one for all and all for one," it was "to each their own, but you still have to buy German products."

Brexit shook the foundations of the EU in 2016. Elections in France and Germany and domestic instability in Italy will shake those foundations in 2017. But Brexit also opened the doors to a deeper question: How will national self-determination be defined in the 21st century? Not all of Europe's nation-states are on stable ground. The most important consequences of Brexit may end up being its impact on the political future of the United Kingdom. And in Spain, Catalonia already claims it will hold an independence referendum this year. Brussels, meanwhile, keeps trying to speak with one voice. This map communicates just how hard that is... not just for the EU, but also for some of Europe's nation-states.

Conclusion

The saying goes that a picture is worth a thousand words. Maps are worth many more. Our perspective on the world is rooted in an objective and unbiased approach to examining geography and power. Maps like these are foundational

components for building that perspective. These four maps are especially helpful in thinking about the geopolitical forces that will shape the world in the year ahead.

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