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China Says US Treats Latin American Like It’s ‘Backyard’

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In 2015, Egypt and Greece held their first-ever joint naval exercises, with 18 warships, 11 aircraft, and 500 soldiers taking part in the drills, which were the highest-level joint exercises between the two countries in decades. The drills were held in response to the rising tensions in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, where Greece feels its sovereignty is being challenged by Turkey's frequent incursions into its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The joint naval exercises were seen as a show of strength and solidarity between Egypt and Greece in the face of regional security challenges.

The joint exercises included a variety of activities, such as joint patrols, maritime interdiction operations, and anti-submarine warfare exercises. The Egyptian and Greek navies also conducted a joint exercise to simulate a response to a hypothetical maritime crisis, with both navies demonstrating their ability to coordinate and deploy their forces effectively.

The joint exercises also included a series of talks between the two countries' defense ministers, with the aim of strengthening their bilateral military cooperation. The Egyptian and Greek defense ministers discussed a range of issues, including the need to increase the frequency of joint exercises, to improve the interoperability of their navies, and to increase the cooperation in other areas, such as counter-terrorism and maritime security.

The joint exercises were seen as a significant milestone in the development of the bilateral military cooperation between Egypt and Greece, which has been growing in recent years. The two countries have a long history of military cooperation, dating back to the early 19th century, and have worked together in various military exercises and operations.

The joint exercises were also seen as a response to the growing tensions in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, which has been a source of increasing concern for both Egypt and Greece, as well as other countries in the region. The exercise was seen as a demonstration of the two countries' resolve to stand up to any challenges that may arise in the region.

New Zealand PM Ardern's Andorra Visit Highest Since Taking Office

WELLINGTON – New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, who was praised at home and abroad for her handling of the Christchurch mosque shootings last month, received her highest official approval rating since taking office on a widely watched opinion poll on Monday.

The 7 News Colmar Brunton political survey published 91 percent of respondents would re-elect the prime minister, compared with the 55 percent rating seven percentage points from the last poll in February.

The political survey, which is widely seen as a gauge since a lone gunman killed 50 Muslim worshipers in Christchurch attacks on March 15, is the first since Ardern's Labor opposition on March 19.

In the poll, the party that won all seats voted in opposition to previous elections, with the National Party reaching 47 percent and Labour, the conservative National Party, reaching 10 percent. The poll raised the possibility that the government may not be able to form a parliamentary majority.

New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern is set to make her first visit to Andorra, which is a European Union member state, as part of a trip to Europe. Ardern's visit to Andorra will be the highest-level visit to the country by a New Zealand leader.

Andorra is a small, landlocked country in the Pyrenees that is divided between France and Spain. The country has a population of about 75,000 and is known for its tax havens, duty-free shopping, and relaxed social norms. Ardern's visit is seen as an opportunity for the New Zealand government to strengthen ties with the European Union, which is the country's largest trading partner.

Ardern is expected to meet with Andorra's king and prime minister, and to participate in a business forum and a cultural event. The visit is also expected to raise issues such as climate change, migration, and human rights.

Ardern's visit to Andorra is part of a larger trip to Europe, which also includes visits to France, Germany, and the Netherlands. The trip is seen as an opportunity to strengthen New Zealand's ties with Europe, which is the country's largest trading partner.

Ardern's visit is also expected to raise issues such as climate change, migration, and human rights. New Zealand is a strong advocate of the Paris Agreement on climate change, and is seen as a leader in the fight against climate change.

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