China, EU on Path of Expanding Cooperation in Outer Space

BEIJING - China's Chang'e-4 lunar probe has landed on the far side of the moon this month, and it is expected to make the first-ever soft landing on the far side of the moon.

During the mission, China has cooperated with over 100 countries and organizations, three of which are from Europe, an epicenter of the increasing space cooperation between China and the European Union (EU) in recent years.

The mission is expected to be a key step in revealing the mysterious far side of the moon, one of which remains unknown.

China’s scientific payload is a “lunar soil analyzer and Doppler” instrument, developed by Karl University, which aims to measure radiation on the moon to learn more about the origins of the mission; it also serves as the water content beneath the landing site.

Robert Wimmer-Schweingruber, who is leading the research team, told the media that "because no one has ever done this before, science will be able to act scientifically and technologically "very impressively" because "we have one shot over this far side of the moon." He also called the lunar mission "the first step forward towards the goal of landing on the far side of the moon." He stressed the difficulties of landing on the far side due to space-fluctuating conditions and technical difficulties, Wimmer-Schweingruber said that "the satellite is almost in orbit, but you have to work with the moon's gravity," which makes it more complicated.

Earlier, China has already launched a small satellite "Guangxi" tasked with transmitting signals between the Chang'e-4 and the lunar lander.

Science minister Zou Changlong said that the mission would also include low-frequency radio astronomical observation, surveying the moon's surface, and creating large maps, as well as detecting the moon's structure and surface features with low-surface-structure, advanced Chinese Space Administration (CNSA) (Vanguard).

Lebanese Finance Minister Warns of Economic Policy Deadlock Continues

BERUIT - Lebanon's financial crisis and the heavily indebted country's economic situation has worsened, which raises a question of whether the government can be formed, a media report said.

Nearly eight months since parliamentary elections, Prime Minister-designate Najib Mikati said that he still has not found a suitable prime minister candidate from the political party or parties to form a new government, the media report said.

The political parties have been bickering over public funds, nationalization of the public utilities and the country's economic and debt crisis, leading to a government formation deadlock.

Mikati's government aims to implement reforms to reduce the country's debt, which stands at around 150% of GDP, and to attract foreign investments to help the country's economic recovery.

Russia to Get New Missile Complex

S-350 Vityaz in 2019

In 2019, Russia will deploy the S-350 Vityaz (Fox News) face-to-air defence missile system in Ukraine has soured relations with authorities.

It will replace the S-350 (Fox News) and will be deployed in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kaliningrad regions.

The S-350 Vityaz is a long-range, mid-altitude surface-to-air missile defense system that is capable of engaging both short- and mid-range targets.

According to the Ministry of Defense, the new system will also provide protection against attacks by cruise missiles.

The S-350 is a modernized version of the S-300 family of air defense systems, and it is capable of engaging multiple targets simultaneously.

The system is designed to intercept both short- and mid-range missiles, as well as cruise missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles.

It is capable of engaging targets at ranges of up to 350 kilometers and at altitudes of up to 25,000 meters.

The system is equipped with a powerful phased-array radar, which provides a wide area coverage and allows the system to track multiple targets simultaneously.

The radar system is capable of detecting targets at ranges of up to 400 kilometers and at altitudes of up to 30,000 meters.

The S-350 system is capable of processing data from multiple sources, including radar, infrared sensors, and electronic intelligence systems.

It is capable of engaging both short- and mid-range missiles, as well as cruise missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles.

Theses missile systems will be deployed in various locations across Russia, including near the borders with Ukraine and Finland.

The deployment of the S-350 Vityaz system is expected to enhance Russia's air defense capabilities and to provide a powerful deterrent against potential threats.

Russia said in March that it had deployed the S-350 Vityaz in the Kaliningrad region, near the border with Estonia.

The deployment of the system is part of Russia's efforts to strengthen its military posture and to ensure its strategic interests.

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