Tough U.S. Demands for Burden-Sharing

Russia’s FM Calls for “Post-West” Order at Munich Security Conference

German Chancellor Calls for Cooperative Efforts in Face of Challenges

People Who Spill Innocent Blood Would Be Brought to Justice: NIRAS

Presidential Inauguration Held in Turkmenistan

Turkish-Jewish Turkey Discussion Cooperation

Chinese FM Meets Mexican Counterpart in Germany, Eyeing Cooperation

Iron Savages Troops Deployment to Syria by U.S. to Help Extremists

British Ex-PM Blair Joins Fight to Keep Britain in EU

Tough U.S. Demands for Burden-Sharing dominate talks

WOLFGANG - NATO's staunchest supporter, the United States of America strongly committed to burden-sharing, has made a commitment to gradually increase its share of GDP defense spending, reaching a target of 2% of GDP expenditure on defense by the end of the decade. In 2019, the U.S. commitment increased by 35%, or roughly $70 billion more than in 2018, as part of a broad range of efforts to address the fiscal challenges facing the alliance.

TRUMP - President Donald Trump has called for a re-prioritization of U.S. defense spending, arguing that the current commitment does not reflect the seriousness of the threats facing the country. He has also expressed interest in increasing the military budget, in line with his overall agenda of increasing national security spending.

MACRON - President Emmanuel Macron of France has emphasized the importance of burden-sharing, stating that the European Union must play a more active role in defense and security matters. He has called for a strengthening of the EU's military capabilities and a more united approach to defense policy.

Other key takeaways from the talks include:

1. The need for a coordinated approach to address the challenges posed by China and Russia, including through increased military cooperation.
2. The importance of strengthening alliances and partnerships, particularly with key allies like Germany and Turkey.
3. The recognition of the role that non-state actors, including civilian organizations and private companies, can play in supporting security and defense efforts.

These points underscore the ongoing efforts within the alliance to find ways to address the fiscal challenges facing the NATO member countries and to strengthen the collective defense posture of the alliance.