CENTRAL EUROPEAN SECURITY CONCERNS pdf

The Central European Journal of International and Security Studies is a triannual peer-reviewed academic journal that addresses theoretical and empirical issues in the fields of international relations and security studies.

Read their responses below. His field of security expertise spans industries, but is particularly focused on SaaS application data loss prevention. Spanning works with companies around the world to help them safeguard their SaaS data, particularly for GSuite, Office and Salesforce. Companies that come in contact with any data of EU citizens need to meet GDPR requirements, which are vast to say the least. But, with a lack of case law around this rule, are any number of interpretations about how to meet this provision and no checklist for organizations to follow. Another step is working with partners and customers that are part of the data subject information chain to determine what policies, procedures and legal requirements should be implemented to remain compliant. The issue that has me most concerned is how behind we are in the United States with regards to privacy rights and guidelines such as those contained in this new regulation. The GDPR puts a significant but I believe long overdue burden on American businesses large and small that have customers inside the European Union to improve their privacy practices. To be clear, this regulation requires a costly paradigm shift, and not just in how we store user data, but also on a holistic level, and will no doubt impact how we as an industry craft web-based solutions from top to bottom going forward. One of the biggest issues is how to maintain a single instance of cloud applications for global productivity while meeting EU data residency requirements. When you consider strict country-specific privacy regulations â€" like Germanyâ€" along with emerging regulations in South America and rest of the world, CIOs have a real compliance nightmare ahead of them. McClarty has over 20 years executive management experience in the cyber security and data center industry. Because of this, businesses have been left to their own devices to both identify and implement GDPR. However, the law is intended to protect the personal and private data of EU citizens which is a worthy endeavor. This is a crucial issue when considering how organizations have backed up information in the past, and what technology will have to be put into place to support this going forward. Organizations need to be able to identify and map all individual patient data that it manages, while ensuring those data management processes are effectively protected. Netwrix is based in Irvine, CA. I am most concerned about obtaining security basics instead of sticking to overhyped GDPR requirements like consent or data breach notification. In the worst scenario, companies think that putting a special tick-box on their website and sending out e-mails with suggestion to agree on processing their data is enough. In better scenario, companies make a real effort to meet consent requirements by changing the way they proceed the sensitive data on their customers. Previously, Kulkarni led product management and strategy for an operational intelligence product portfolio, a variety of strategic and operational initiatives for TIBCO Inc. He earned a degree in computer science and engineering from Visvesvaraya Technological University, India. With the advent of GDPR, the world is recognizing how data is the lifeblood of applications. When it comes to GDPR compliance, data privacy issues are a top concern as well as integrating security training and formalizing data boundaries all require applications to be secure by design. Just as there are multiple layers of security in the most secure buildings, we have to create the same level of insulation for our digital information. Subramanian joined StorageCraft with the acquisition of Exablox in January As such, part of the new regulation stipulates that companies must have an effective, regularly-tested disaster recovery solution. A shift from traditional â€" often separate â€" backup and data protection models toward a converged model is poised to help ease the data cost, complexity, risk and compliance burdens faced by organizations. Traditional backup needs to read all primary data before moving it over a network to write to another storage target. It is challenging enough to recover files when the system is fully functional, but in a disaster recovery situation such as a ransomware attack, it can be calamitous. To reach GDPR compliance, the solution involves creating a scalable infrastructure, then forming an environment that unifies primary and secondary storage while integrating disaster recovery â€" which in turn is then able to digest massive amounts of structured and unstructured data. Previously, he was senior vice president at Gartner. However, in my opinion, that date is just the start of the

GDPR race. That they are well on their way towards implementing some of those and that they have really checked off some of the more important elements of it. Olson has more than 15 years of experience leading high tech and ad technology start-ups and managing international software development, product and sales teams. When it comes to GDPR compliance, our main concern is that many organizations unknowingly collect user information and track user behavior within their digital environment. This often happens because a typical enterprise website, for instance, has no single person or team in charge and is supported by an intricate web of direct and indirect vendors, many of whom surreptitiously drop cookies that collect personally identifiable user information. To stay compliant with GDPR and avoid its stiff penalties, organizations should put together a robust digital vendor risk management program that specifies teams, processes, and tools for 1 identifying and monitoring their direct and indirect vendors, 3 communicating their policies with all vendors, 4 resolving any issues, and 5 terminating vendors who fail to comply with policies. Mudd also teaches as an adjunct at John Marshall Law School on subjects of privacy, intellectual property and startups. As an attorney representing companies with online presence which inevitably includes privacy policies on their websites and apps , my biggest GDPR concern relates to the connection between the written policies and the actual backend practices. Any company representing itself to be GDPR compliant must ensure that its practices and security measures reflect its policies, and vice versa. Absent this direct correlation, the company might create more liability exposure than had it not made such representations in the first place. As a corollary, I am concerned that companies who do not need to be GDPR compliant will nonetheless made such representations without implementing the measures necessary to actually be so. Companies who have under-invested in cyber security being able to meet Article 32 requirements for an effectively implemented information security framework is a huge concern.. Be prepared to invest in these areas if you have not already done so. Morrow has been involved in security projects addressing government, enterprise, and consumer needs and has helped design and commercialize award-winning security software solutions used by organizations of all sizes worldwide. Her mantra is that security is about human beings as much as it is about technology. However, with the right training and level of security awareness in place, your organization can achieve GDPR compliance and more importantly, keep its sensitive data secure. The allies4me team has been helping companies achieve their online goals for 9 years. You should be most worried about your vendor relationships and practices for vendors who have access to customer data. Most companies will have their internal practices locked down for GDPR. Lanois is a global privacy, data protection and information security professional. Many organizations still do not fully understand the extent of the requirements or even to what extent the GDPR applies to them if they do not have a physical presence in the EU. For many, radical changes to internal detailing and investigating structures may be required. To prepare for GDPR, most organizations have streamlined and detailed their information security policies; however, many are unaware that 90 percent of cyber attacks occur at the application layer. This means that immature application security programs arguably pose the biggest threat of a data breach. This often overlooked component of data protection puts organizations at risk for GDPR-related fines and regulatory action. Sign up for the e-newsletter.

Central European Security Issues through the Belarusian Prism Peter Szyszlo There has been much recent debate about NATO's role in the fabric of the emerging European security architecture.

Countries in the region cannot all be painted with the same brush. Poland, the country that used to be considered as the most recalcitrant in the EU, is actually the most pro-EU in the region But at least when it comes to our knowledge of the political and security aspirations of the nations that languished behind the Iron Curtain during the Cold War, Europe remains divided. For although there is plenty of commercially-related polling among the states of Central Europe, statistical agencies such as Eurostat that collect large amounts of data from the new EU member states, and some think-tanks, such as, notably, the Pew Research Center in the US, which sometimes polls politically-relevant questions, there is still a lack of a systematic analysis of public perceptions about security and international affairs matters in Central Europe. Just as importantly, there are no long-term data sets. So, if one does see an opinion poll on, say, perceptions of NATO in Central Europe, one usually ends up with just one set of figures, a snapshot of today that cannot be easily compared with previous figures, and most certainly not dissected across the entire region, mainly because polling times, sizes and methods continue to be both patchy and varied. This is the knowledge gap that the Globsec Trends report, compiled by the Globsec Policy Institute in Bratislava in cooperation with the National Endowment for Democracy headquartered in the US, seeks to fill. The Globsec Trends report is based on public opinion surveys carried out in February and March of this year in Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary, known together as the Visegrad Four. The bottom line is that in some respects, the Visegrad countries are not so different from the rest of Europe, but that in others, they remain very distinct. But as far as the Visegrad Four are concerned, the Trends report confirms that this is simply untrue. Although this is not a directly comparable poll, it is still a relatively good benchmark to show that, when it comes to commitment to the EU, the Visegrad Four are not doing badly at all, and Poland, the country that used to be considered as the most recalcitrant in the EU, is actually the most pro-EU in the region. The image of Central Europe as a bastion of EU-criticism is simply wrong More significantly, the figures of support for the EU have registered an increase in two out of the four Visegrad states in comparison with the surveys compiled by Globsec last year. Still, it is worth noting that the number of those who see the European Union as a bad thing is never very large in the Visegrad region: Therefore, the image of Central Europe as a bastion of EU-criticism is simply wrong. This conclusion is reinforced by another question put to the sample of the Visegrad countries by Globsec Trends And, interestingly, these figures are unchanged in Hungary and Poland in comparison with those recorded in a similar survey last year, while the number of those who would vote for continued membership in the EU should they face a theoretical referendum are substantially up in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Similar trends are observable on the question of NATO membership, although curiously â€" and, again, perhaps counter-intuitively â€" the share of Central Europeans supporting NATO membership is smaller than those supporting EU membership. On the whole, these are disappointing figures for the Alliance, in a region where NATO remains central to security and stability. So, where do the Visegrad nations believe they actually belong? And when young people aged 18â€"24 are polled on the matter, the figures yield an even more interesting trend. What is the significance of all this? The fact that very few people in the Visegrad group believe they belong to the East is unsurprising and easily explainable: With only a few exceptions, the nationalist movements that led to the independence of the countries in the region that vaguely used to be called Eastern Europe looked to the West â€" not the East â€" for inspiration and, when they established their independent states, tried to mimic Western political structures and institutions, rather than the Eastern ones. Predictably, US President Donald Trump scores very well in Poland, where almost half of the electorate appears to have a favourable opinion of him, but miserably elsewhere in the region But clear indications provided by the Trends report, that trying to escape from the embrace of the East does not equate to embracing the West as a totem of national identity, are surprising, since the assumption from the end of the Cold War onwards was that total immersion in the West was precisely what the former communist nations wanted. So,

when the authors of the survey presented their findings at the Globsec conference this May, there was quite a bit of anguish and soul-searching among the audience as to what these figures meant. The explanation might encompass all these things, but also nothing in particular. The peculiar fact that younger Poles are less inclined towards the West may just be a passing fad â€" related to the political cycle in the country â€" a reaction to the growing feeling in Poland that the country is not considered as an equal member of the EU or, perhaps, a simple technical outcome of the fact that millions of young Poles have immigrated to other European countries, and those left behind to be counted and polled are perhaps more cautious about their Western identity than their expatriate peers. Either way, the uniqueness of the region is reinforced by the reaction of its electorates to some key Western leaders. Predictably, US President Donald Trump scores very well in Poland, where almost half of the electorate appears to have a favourable opinion of him, but miserably elsewhere in the region. Russia, Dark Conspiracies and the Dark Past One of the most interesting revelations provided by the Trends report is that although views of Russia are not especially positive, the people of the Visegrad are not instinctively anti-Russian either, nor do they buy into the idea that Russians must be behind any dastardly act. For instance, with the predictable exception of Poland, simple majorities in each state in the region disagree with the accusation that Russia influenced the outcome of the US presidential election. Even larger numbers reject the contention that Russia tried to influence elections in European countries during the past two years. And over two thirds of Czech and Polish respondents also believe that their lives improved after But barely a third of Hungarians and Slovaks appear to share that view, despite the fact that, statistically, their lives are incomparably better today than they were during the Cold War. What is one to make of these findings? First, that Central Europeans are still troubled by their history, still burdened by their past and still anguished by their place on the continent. Their political reactions and attitudes are also likely to be different from those of many Western-based electorates. But that, at the same time, their integration into European structures are strong and sometimes even more durable than those of Western European states. And their aspirations â€" for security, prosperity, the rule of law and a government that is incorrupt and discharges powers fairly â€" are indistinguishable from those elsewhere on the continent. He is also the Editor of Newsbrief. A May Day march in Budapest, Hungary, in Since the fall of communism, countries in Central Europe continue to be burdened by their past and anguished by their place on the European continent.

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Central Europe, since the end of the Cold War, has experienced increased instability. Some countries have benefited from the emergence of democratic movements, while others have been plagued by civil war.

Nevertheless, little attention has been paid to one of its newest border states: Despite its independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Belarus has been referred to as a mere extension of Russia and described as "a highly autonomous, but not truly independent state. With that mark dubbed by some observers as the "Vodka Line," the growing gap between East and West has raised concerns over growing economic disparity. Needless to say, Belarusians will enter the 21st century at an extreme disadvantage. Fanning the flames Dominated more by emotion and rhetoric than by rational thought, the Belarusian leadership continues to argue that NATO poses a serious threat to its national security. President Alexander Lukashenko has persisted in launching regular and, at times, excessive verbal attacks on the West. Xenophobic sentiments have been fuelled by a conspiracy theory which suggests that a Yugoslav scenario may ignite within Belarus - with the Polish minority enacting the role of Albanian Kosovars. These statements are far from being harmless. They fuel Russophobia in neighbouring states and undermine stability throughout the region. While never doubtful of the peaceful intentions of the Czech Republic, Hungary or Poland, Belarusians are fearful of the Alliance as a whole. If asked about the organisation, nearly all respondents would say that NATO is an "aggressive military bloc. Correspondingly, the government-controlled press in Belarus emphasises the following points: The Atlantic Alliance has not changed; it is still the same military organisation that prefers to resolve international problems from positions of strength. This was a mistake in building a new Europe and in structuring the entire system of international relations. The related political, military and psychological aspects of NATO enlargement will create new dividing lines in Europe and may recreate confrontation. The Atlantic Alliance should transform itself in order to adjust to the realities of the post-confrontation era, and it should abandon the functions, doctrines and structures created by the Cold War. This last point in particular has raised concern that we could, once again, see tactical nuclear weapons stationed on Belarusian soil. The last remaining Soviet-made SS mobile inter-continental missiles were removed from Belarus in November , thus completely relieving it of nuclear capabilities. By February , Lukashenko was quoted as saying that Belarus had made a big mistake when it gave up Soviet nuclear missiles and hinted he would like a new atomic arsenal. He later denied that he had made the comments. According to an April report by Izvestia, Russian Marshal Igor Sergeyev delivered "Russian nuclear guarantees" on a visit to the Belarusian Defence Ministry, as well as extending Belarus a specific role as an "anti-NATO outpost" on the western flank of the Commonwealth of Independent States - a role all too eagerly played by the Belarusian leadership. For the time being, Belarus remains a nuclear-free state. At this juncture, confrontational thinking has the potential of bringing back international tension. Dreams of Soviet reunion More than other former Soviet republics, Belarus has pushed hardest for integration with Russia in one form or another. More than once, the Belarusian President announced that the aim of his eastern integration policy was to create a union, which would be more stable and more powerful than the Soviet Union. This appraisal is confirmed appropriately through bilateral agreements on deepening integration, which could see the two sign a confederation treaty to create the Union of Sovereign Republics - a name deliberately chosen for its Soviet overtones. It seems that the deepening of this "pan-Slavic brotherhood" is not limited to the old borders of the USSR. While Russian officials have made it clear that they are unlikely to take concrete action to admit Yugoslavia any time soon, this obvious ploy at quick security guarantees is not only an example of the volatility within present political thinking, but also the disjointed policy formation still employed by the nomenklatura today. Not surprisingly, the Belarusian Leadership has reiterated its support of the Milosevic regime, despite running the risk of further international isolation should Slobodan Milosevic, an indicted war criminal, seek refuge in Belarus. For now, the mere topic of NATO remains a taboo, and with the absence of any objectivity in the Belarusian security debate, it will remain that way in the foreseeable future. Peter Szyszlo , 19 August

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CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN SECURITY CONCERNS - NATO ENLARGEMENT - Where We Came From and Where It Leaves Us He argues that NATO membership should be opened to the Visegrad states, the Baltic states, Slovenia, and Croatia, because these states, he argues, are "Western" in their history, religion, and culture.

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