

INITIAL SITUATION

To the outside world, most European member states still appear politically stable. But there is unrest in Europe. **Europe's political, economic and social environment has changed dramatically. It is not the individual phenomena that give cause for concern, but rather the synopsis of all the crisis developments:** Unemployment, individualism, decline of traditional denominations, demographic change, fundamentalism, terror, migration, poverty, drastic decline in education, crime, polarization between rich and poor, left and right. In addition, everywhere in Europe there is the confrontation between the "elite," the supposedly oligarchic caste of politicians, and the unhappy population.

The onesided and uncritical reporting of the media, the political and media hype of SarsCoV2, the pandemic mismanagement, the poor economic situation, the high unemployment, the lack of future prospects and the exclusion of the critics of measures and vaccination, cumulatively lead to a degradation of the security situation: **Protests, socioeconomic friction, unemployment and crime are increasing in number and intensity. The population is deeply divided. Europe is on the edge of disintegration.**

STAGE I – PROTESTS AND RIOTS

The **protests** continue to grow in size and intensity. The police initially try to bring the demonstrations to a quick end with harsh measures, but they have the opposite effect. **There is an increase in spontaneous, illegal house and street parties, which turn violent when the police arrive. There are riots, massive damage to property and looting.** Across Europe, demonstrations eventually escalate: **Antifa and other anarchist splinter groups mobilize counter-demonstrations and attack critics of the measures.** There are violent clashes and retaliatory actions, then armed conflict between the two camps.

The population, especially in the urban centers where these events are concentrated, is increasingly unsettled.

STAGE II – STRIKES, CYBERATTACKS AND BLACKOUTS

Violent clashes and retaliatory actions ensue, then armed conflict between the two camps. As a result of the increasing use of violence, the insecurity of the population continues to rise. **It is no longer only in the urban areas of Europe that people feel threatened and fear the outbreak of civil war.** Many stores remain closed. Parents refuse to send their children to school and stay away from work. High staff absenteeism causes supply chains to be disrupted. Food becomes scarce. There are initial power cuts, outages in the mobile network, public transport and waste



disposal. Armed vigilantes patrol many downtown neighborhoods and street barricades are erected.

Various websites of organizations and information portals are hacked and false information is deliberately spread. Media houses are primarily affected by these attacks. In official statements, governments condemn the attacks. After the statements, concentrated attacks take place on public sector websites. Later, the attacks shift to the financial sector. For weeks, important functions are massively disrupted. In particular, communication between European stock exchanges via the Internet is restricted for several weeks. Interbank trading is first partially impaired and then fails. In addition to the online services of financial institutions, payment terminals in the retail trade are also affected throughout Europe, as the corresponding servers can no longer be reached time and again. Stock market trading is suspended. There is a run on the banks. In several European countries, there are (staged?) assassinations and attempted assassinations of government officials.

There are raids and house searches, over several days, in hundreds of European cities. As a result, there is social unrest, massive rioting, looting and arson attacks. The events are so numerous that the police and fire department can no longer cope with them.

Politicians and the media call for the population to be disarmed. To cope with the situation, parts of the army are called up to provide subsidiary support to the police. It guards critical infrastructures and takes over patrol activities in public areas in various cities. Finally, curfews are imposed in some cities, and military checkpoints and exclusion zones are set up.

STAGE III - ASYMMETRIC CIVIL WAR-TYPE CONFLICTS

In several European countries, military and civil critical infrastructures, as well as media houses, vaccination centers, party headquarters, international company headquarters, police stations and security companies are attacked by armed groups, set on fire and partially destroyed despite appropriate defensive measures. The first wave of attacks also affected army logistics centers, many federal administration buildings and several urban neighborhoods. The attacks also targeted the power supply and other critical infrastructures. Since all countries in Europe are in a state of emergency, the possibilities for cooperation with affected neighboring countries are very limited.

In various European countries, there is a partial mobilization of the armed forces. However, various politicians and high-ranking military personnel refuse to take action against their own population and call for resistance. Civil war-like conflicts break out in several European countries and some states in the USA.



Historical events from the past show:

1. guerrilla movements cannot be crushed militarily,
2. guerrilla movements are separated from the people by classifying them as terrorist and damning them in the media - "Winning Hearts and Minds",
3. decisions in the asymmetric conflict are made in the economic, social and political spheres.

The breakdown of social trust and democratic institutions, the economic, energy, and food crises, eventually lead to the collapse of the Internet, communication systems, supply chains, the stock market, and financial markets.



2021



DEMONSTRATIONS

The protests continue to grow in size and intensity. Initially, the police try to put a quick end to the demonstrations with harsh measures, but this has the opposite effect. There are more and more spontaneous, illegal street parties, which turn violent when the police arrive. There are riots, massive damage to property and looting.

VIOLENT CLASHES

Across Europe, the demonstrations finally escalate: Left-wing extremist splinter groups deliberately attack critics of the measures. Violent clashes and violent retaliation ensue, followed by armed conflict between the two camps.



2021

PHASE I

2022



ASSASSINATIONS & HACKING

In several European countries, there are (staged?) assassinations and attempted assassinations of government officials. Various websites of organizations and information portals are hacked. Media houses are primarily affected by these attacks. Later, the attacks shift to the financial sector.

RIOTS & SELF-JUSTICE

To manage the situation, parts of the army are called up to provide subsidiary support to the police. They guard critical infrastructures and take over patrol activities in public areas in various cities. Finally, a number of cities are subject to curfews and military checkpoints and exclusion zones are set up.



2022

PHASE II

2023



CIVIL WAR-LIKE CONFLICTS

In several countries in Europe, military and civil critical infrastructures are attacked, set on fire and destroyed. In multiple countries in Europe and the U.S., there is a general mobilization of armed forces. However, various politicians and high-ranking military personnel refuse to take action against their own populations and call for resistance. Civil war-like conflicts ensue.

PHASE III

