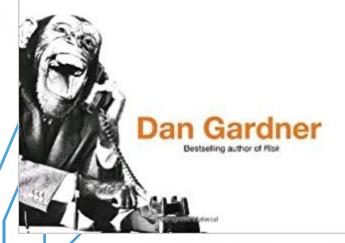
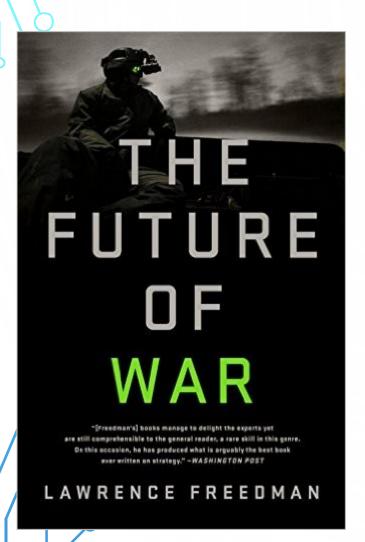


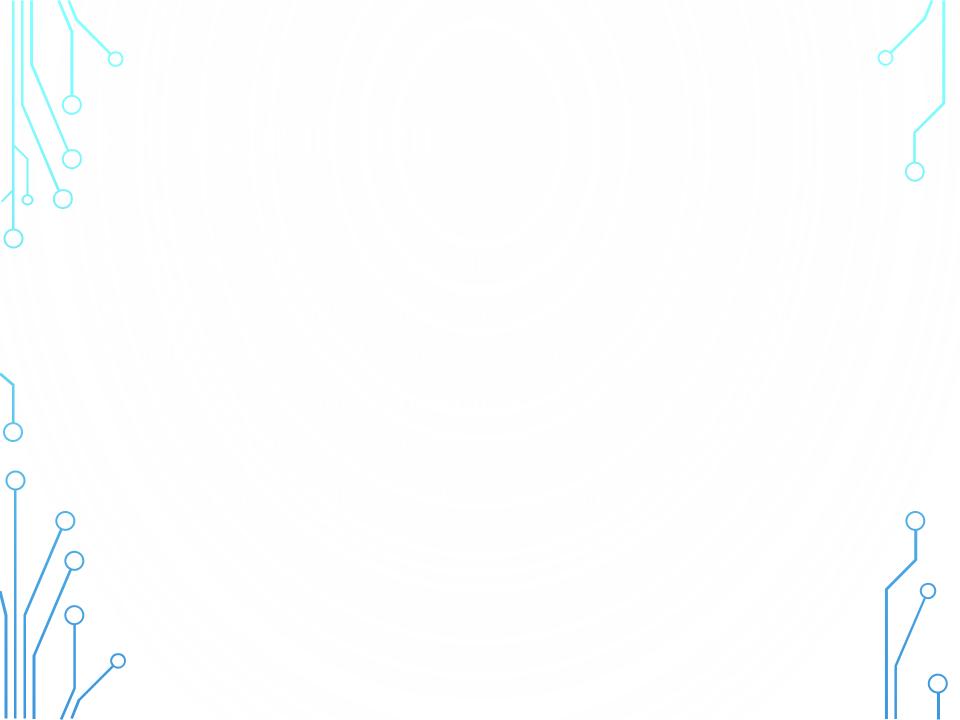
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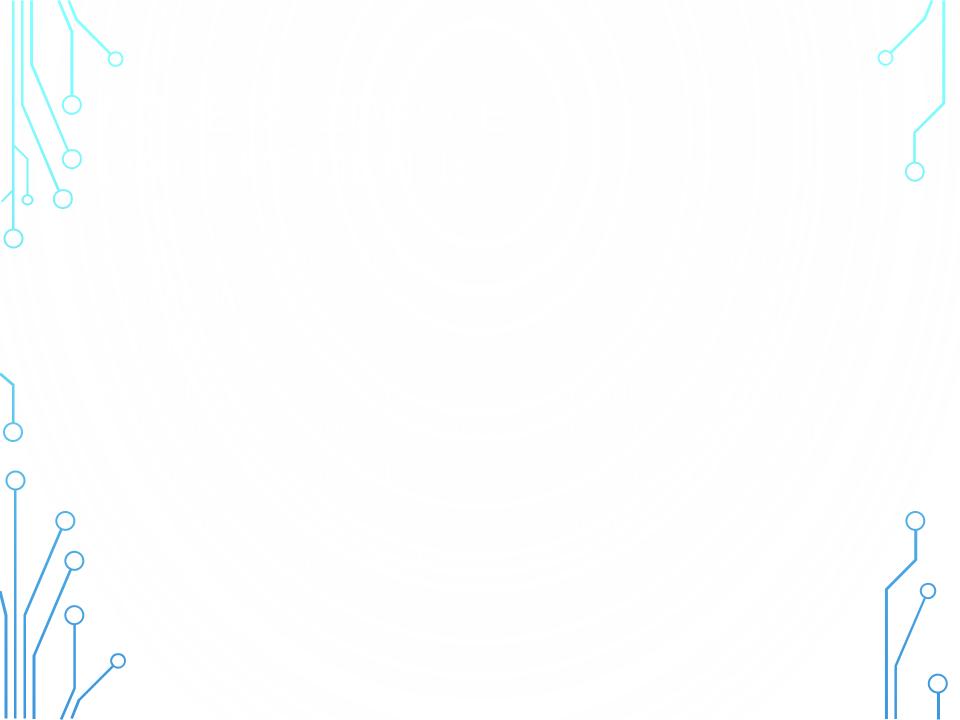
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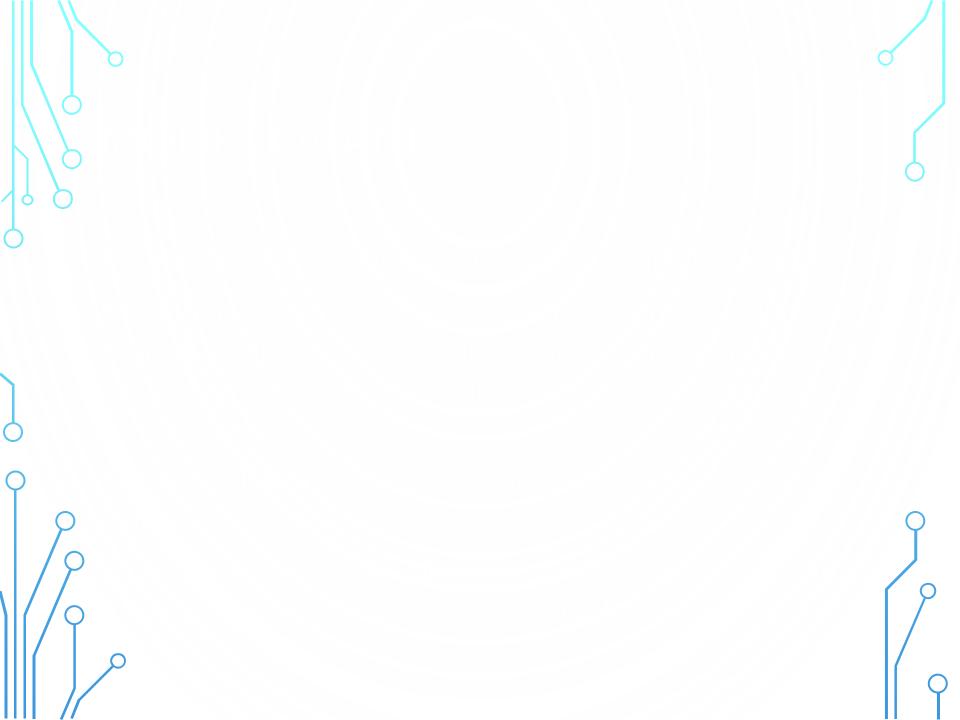
Why Expert Predictions Fail – and Why We Believe Them Anyway

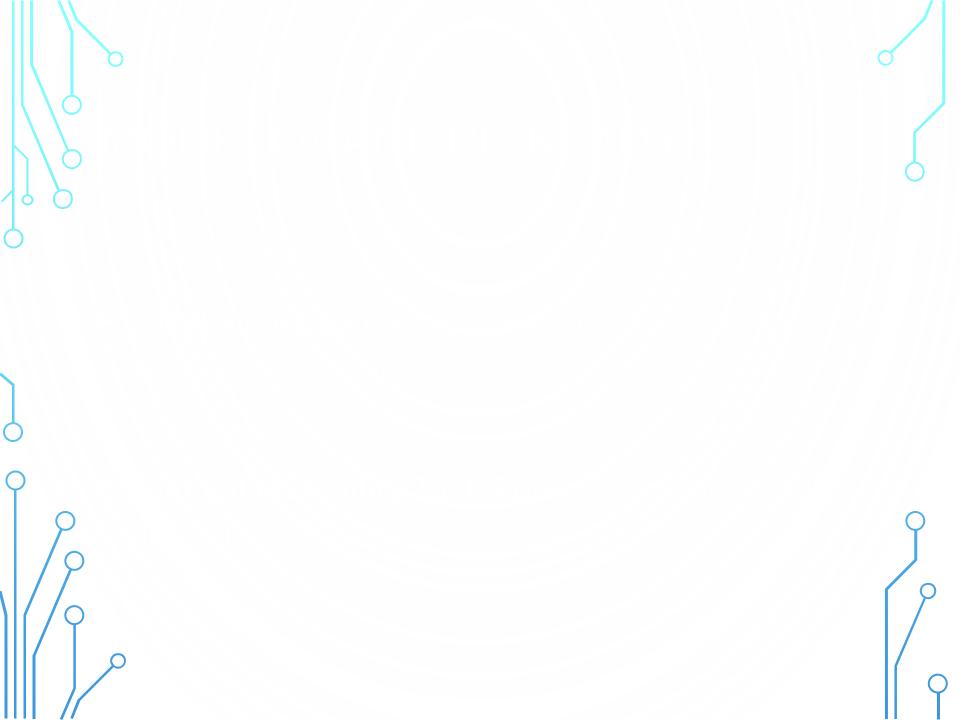


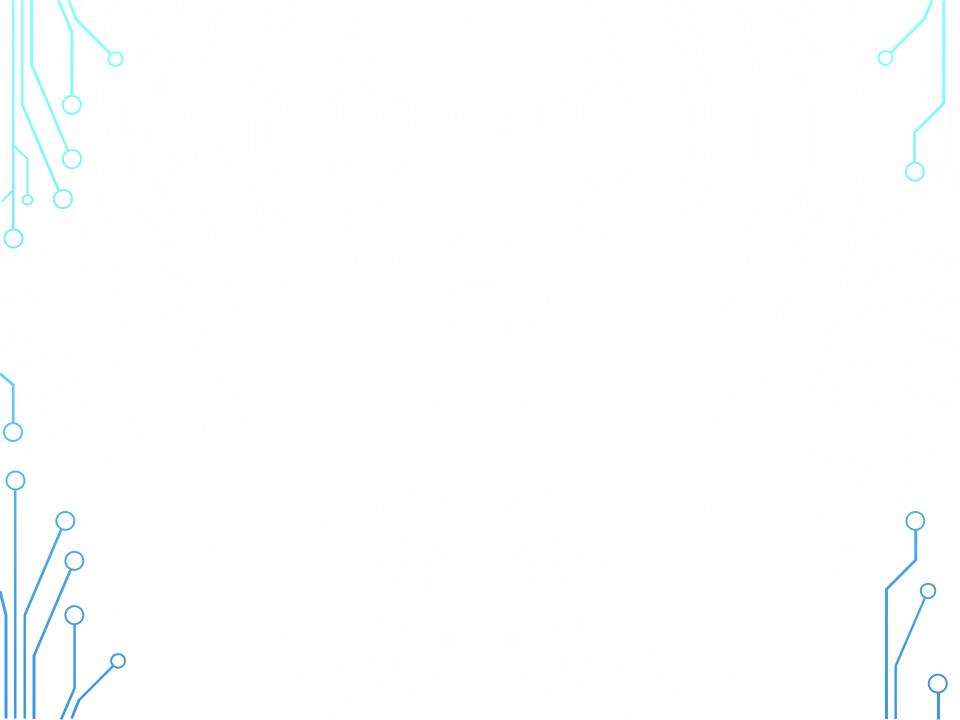




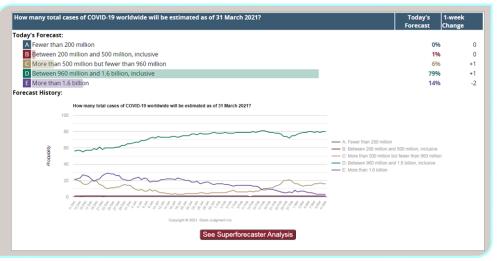


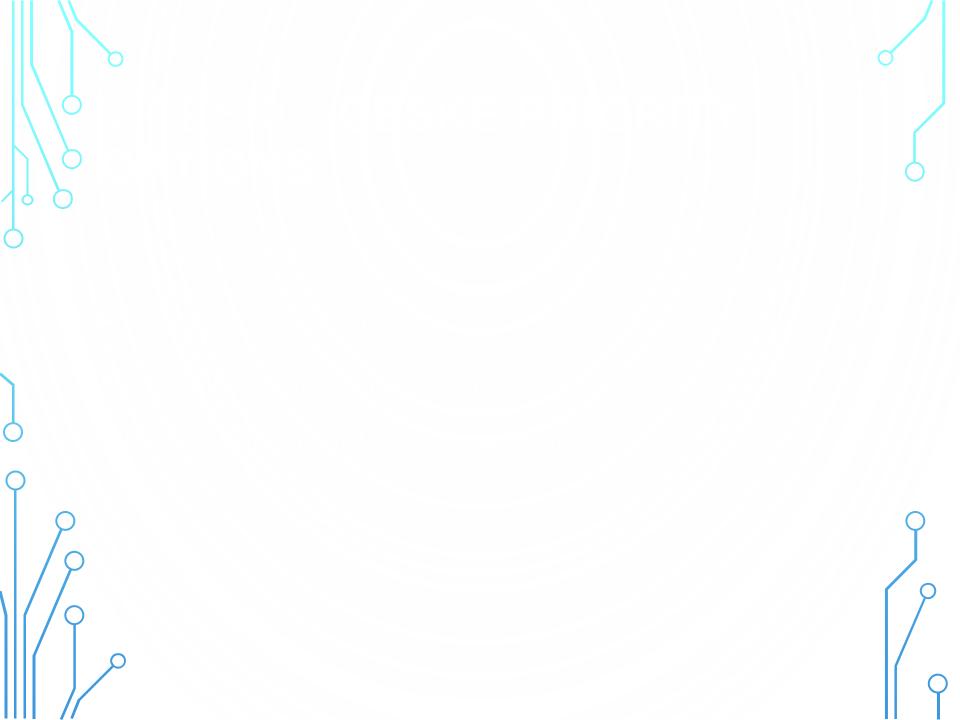


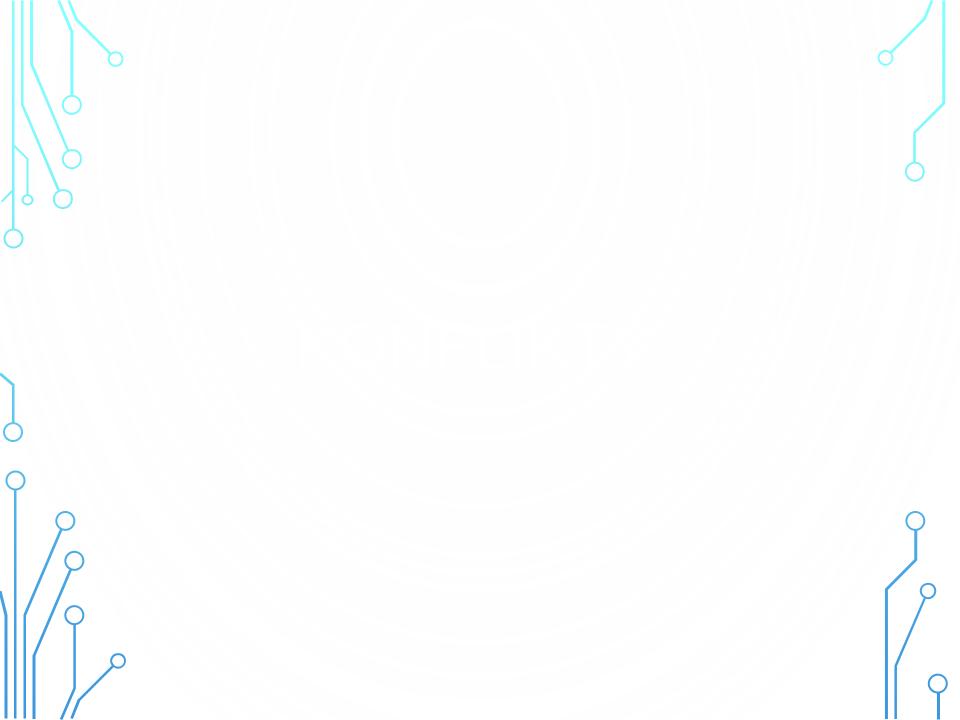


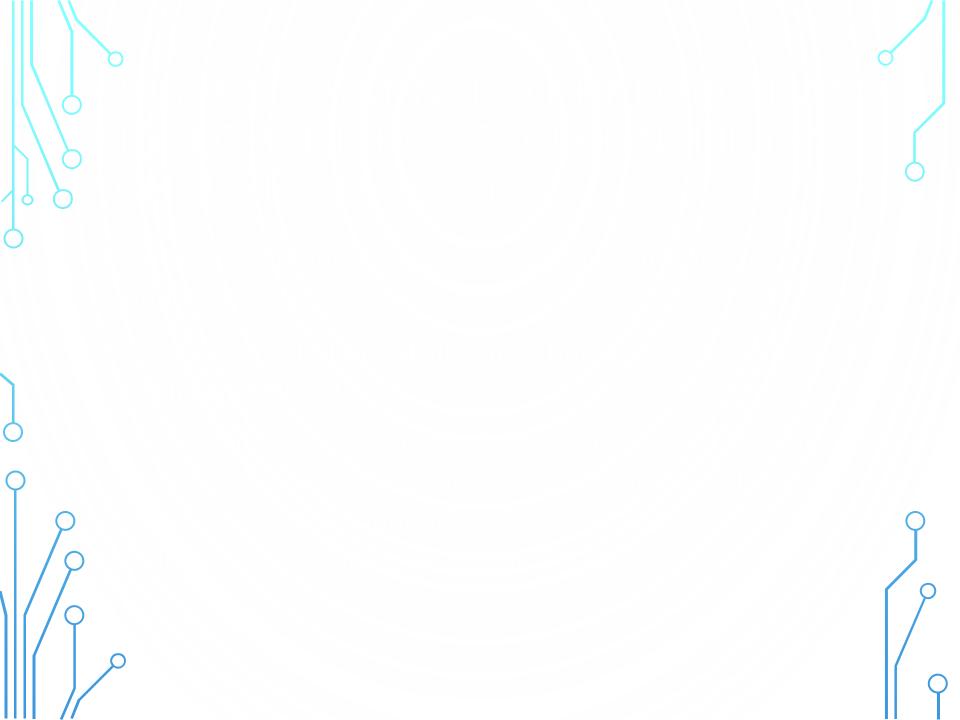


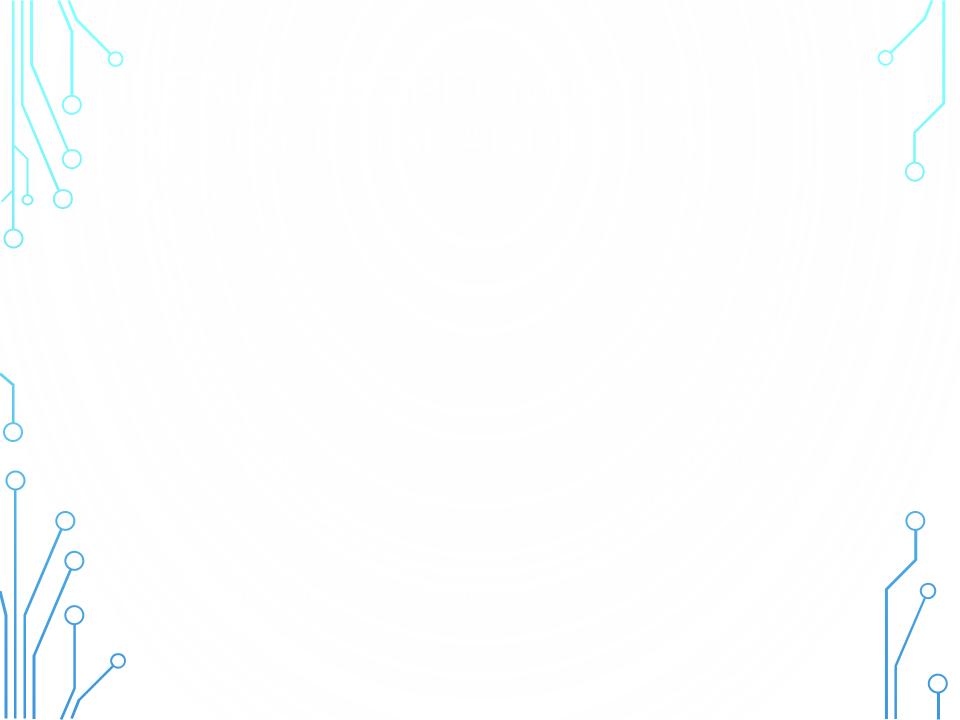
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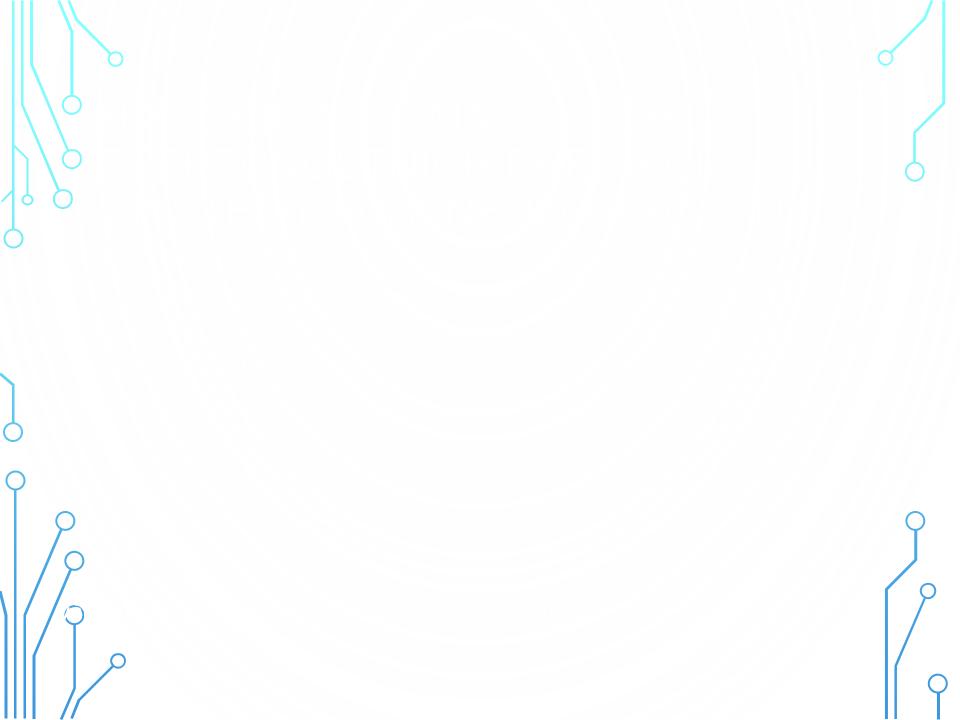


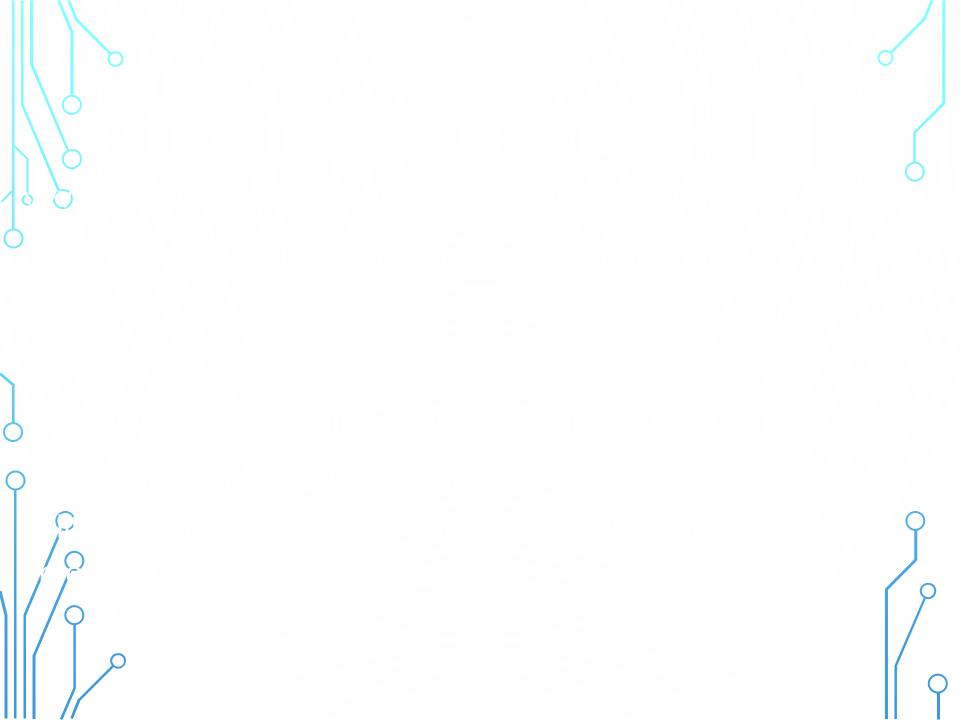


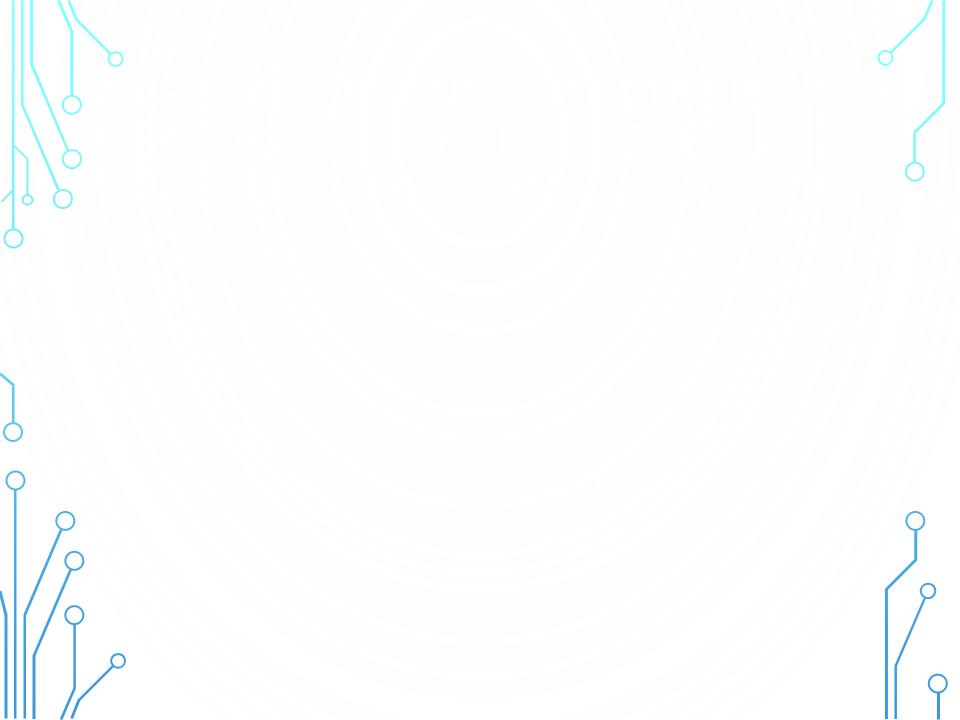


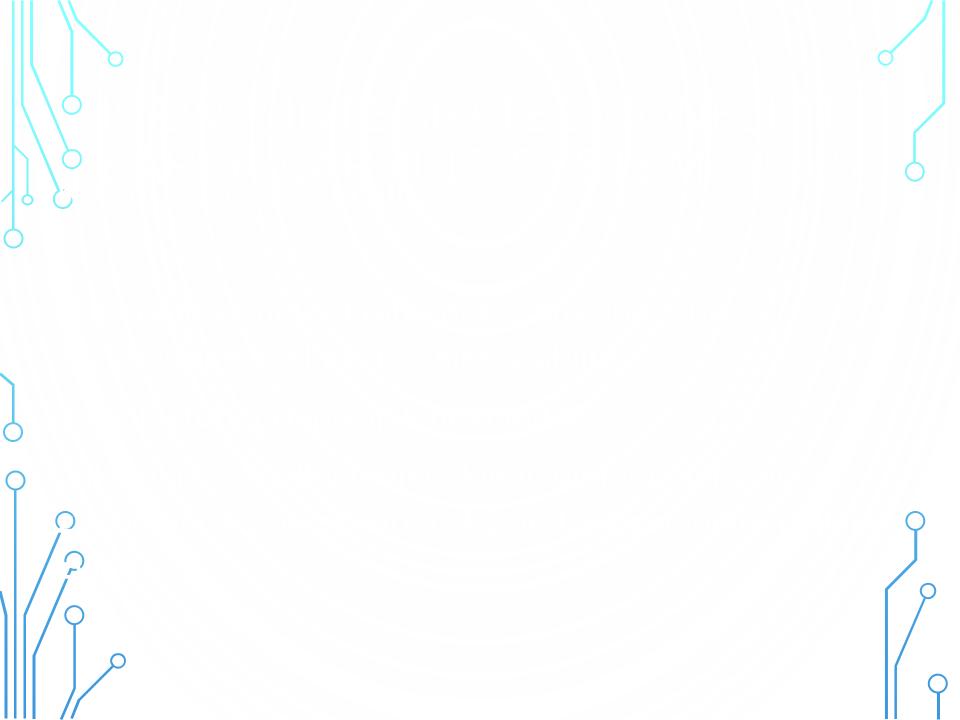


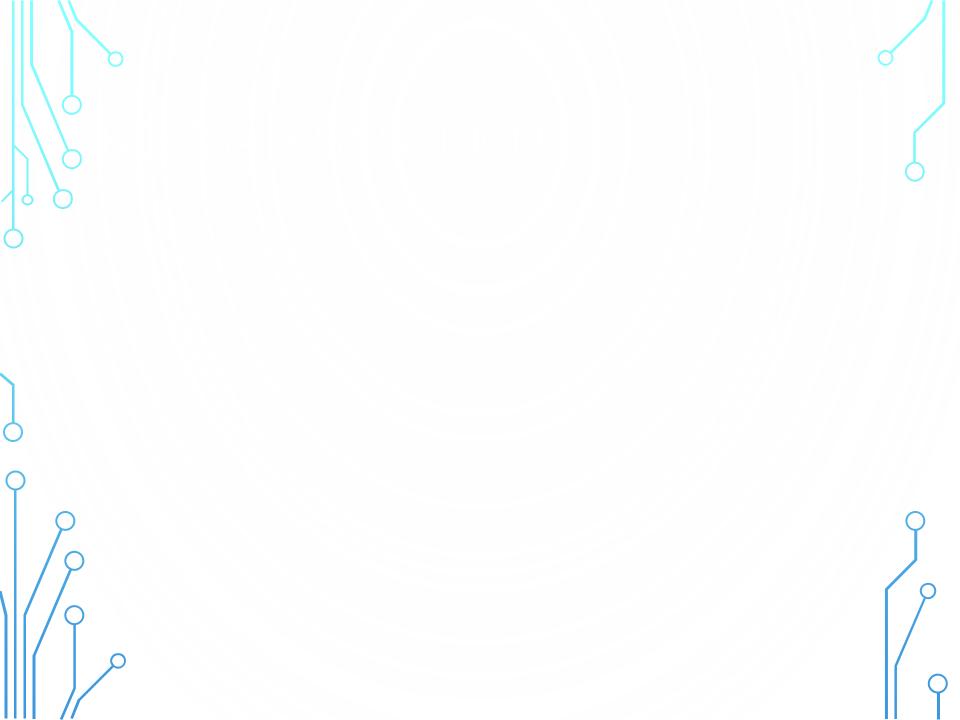


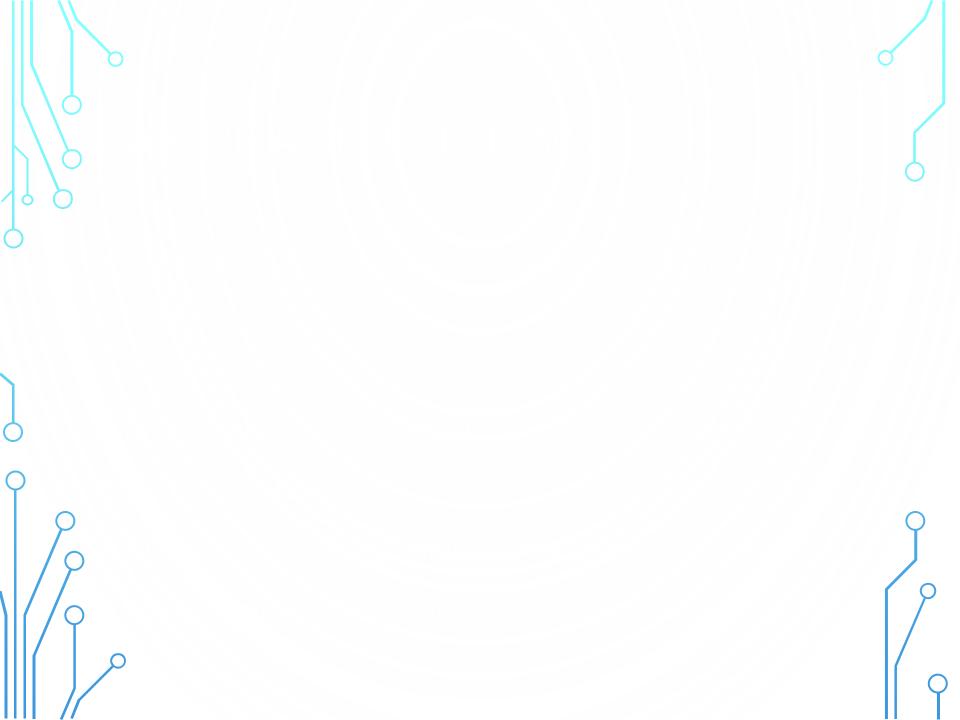


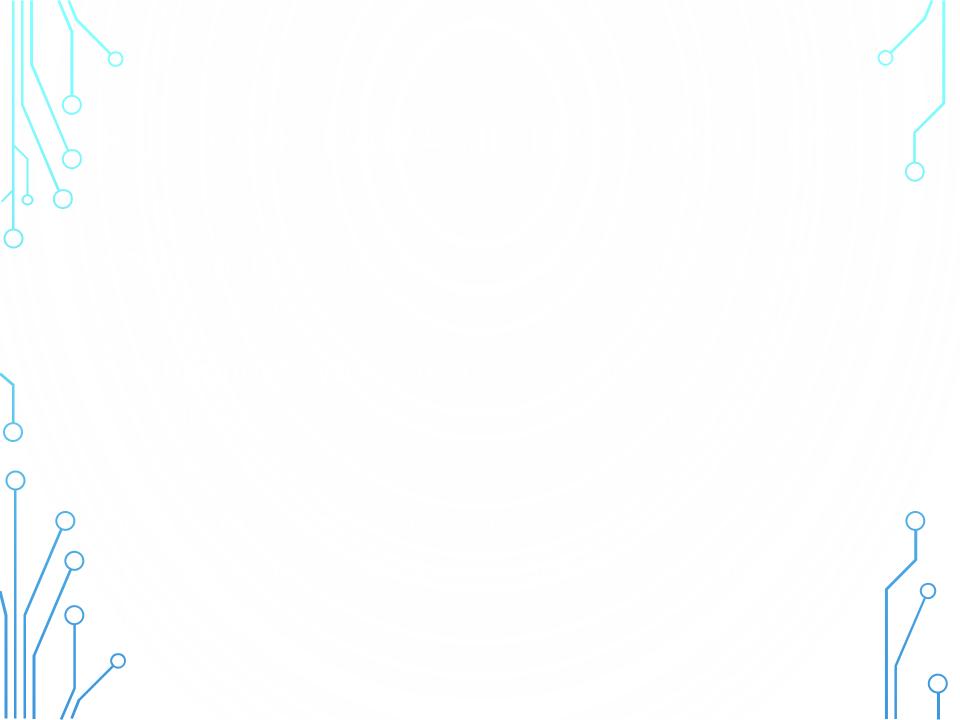












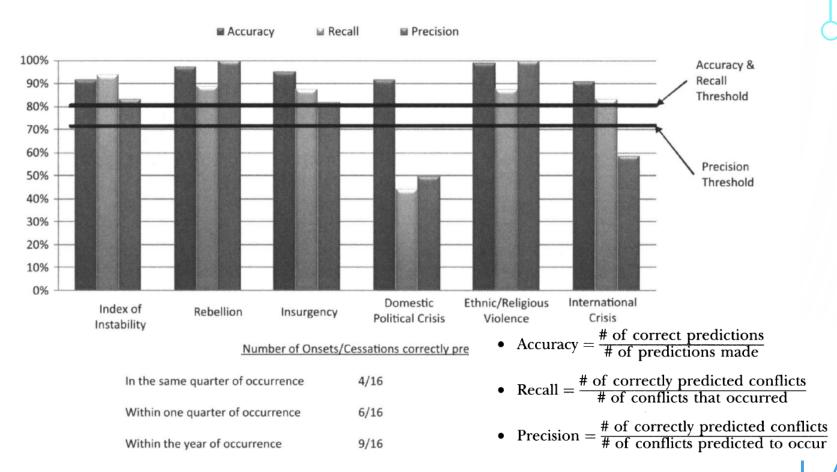
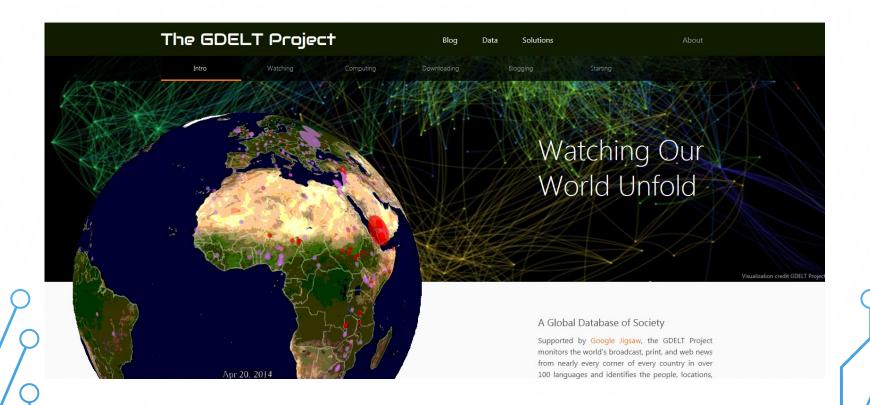


Fig 2. Retrospective, Out of Sample Performance Metrics, 2005–2006 (ICEWS Aggregate Model)

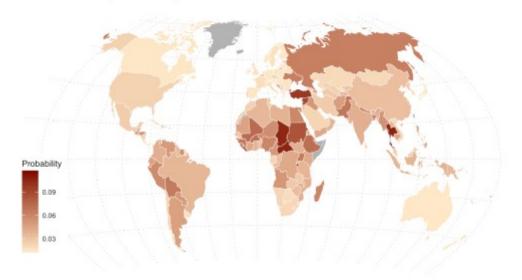


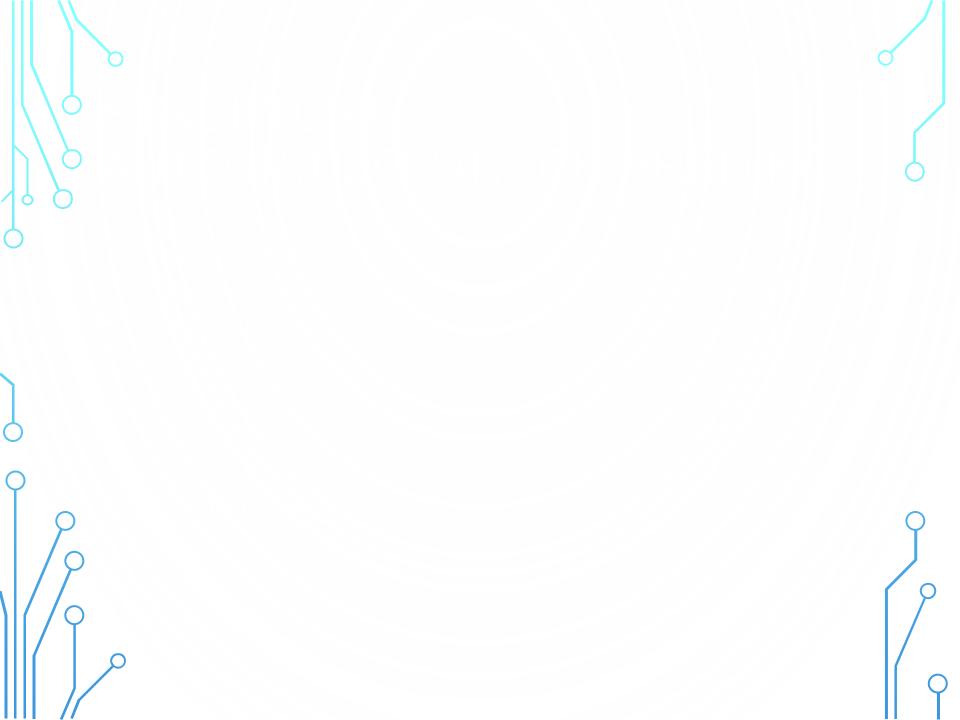
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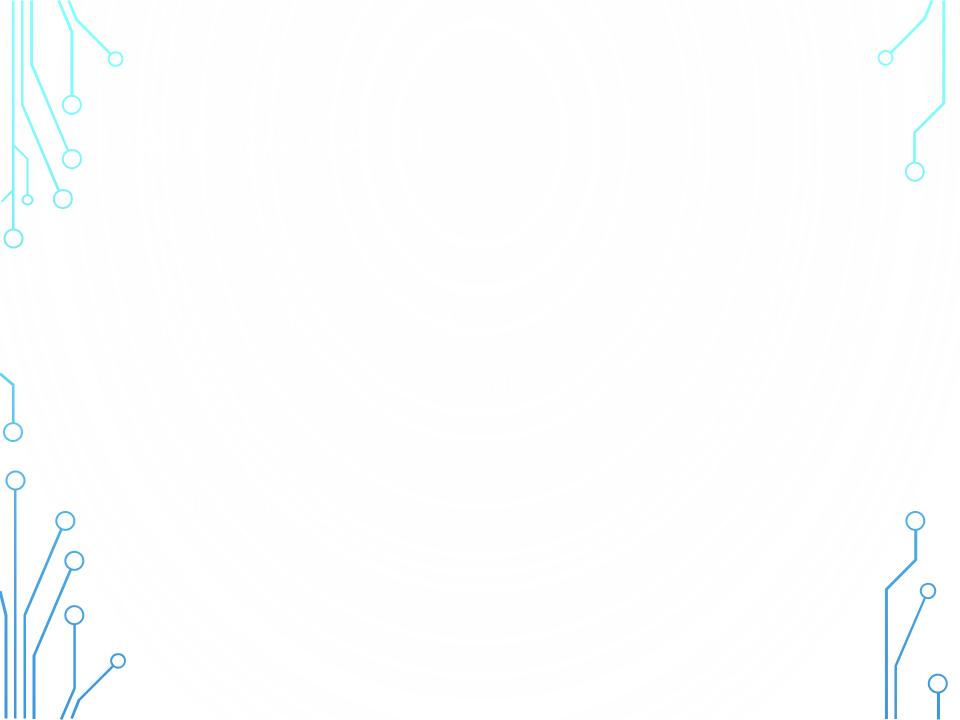


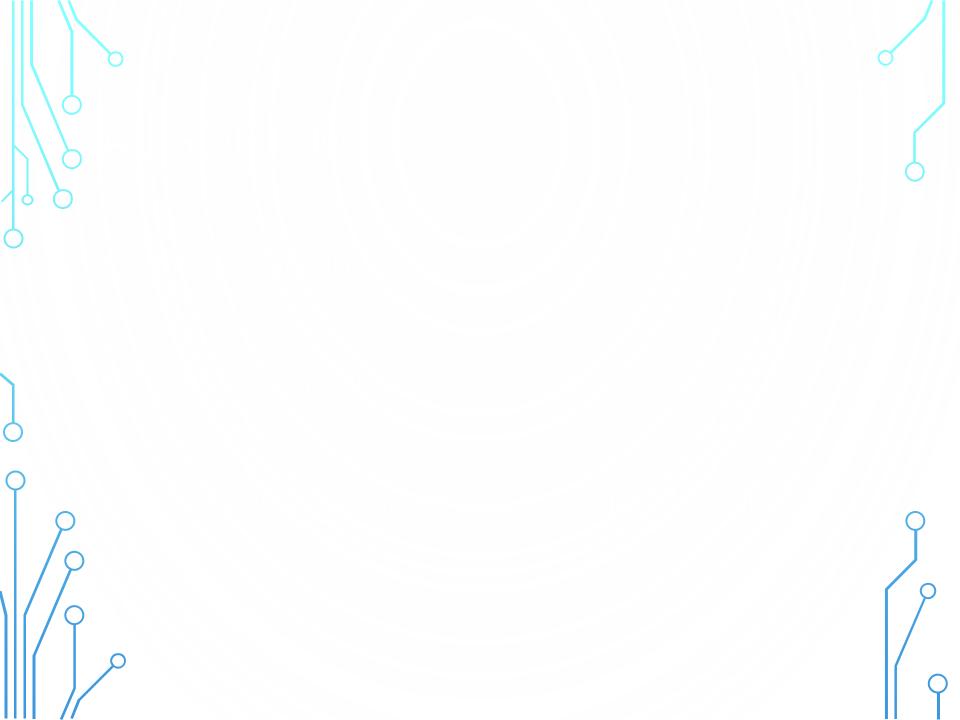
Forecasts

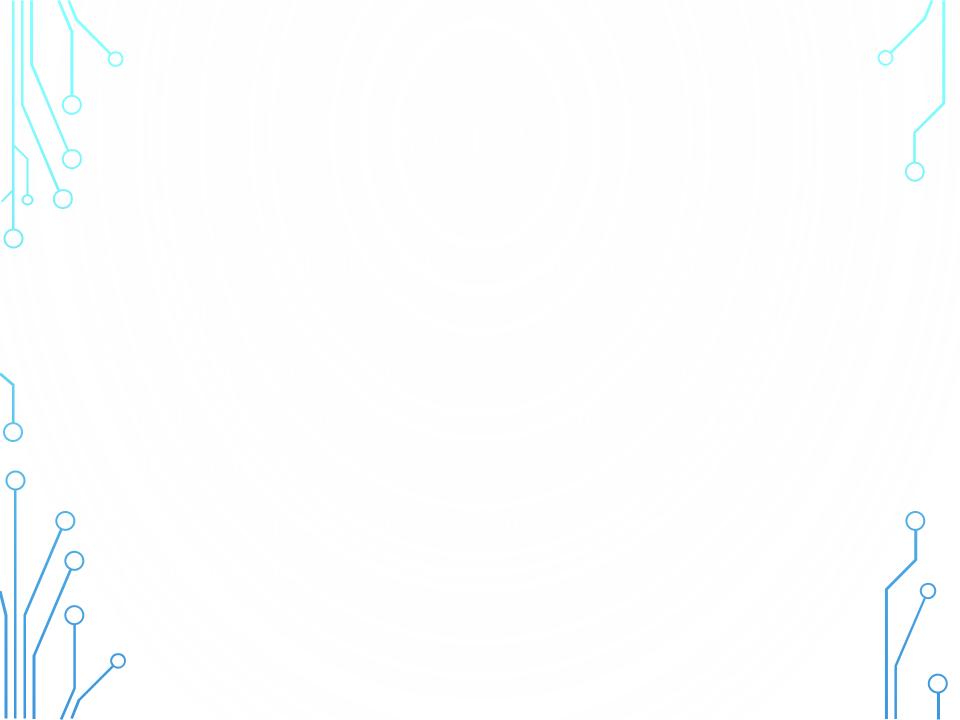
Risk of a coup attempt in 2017

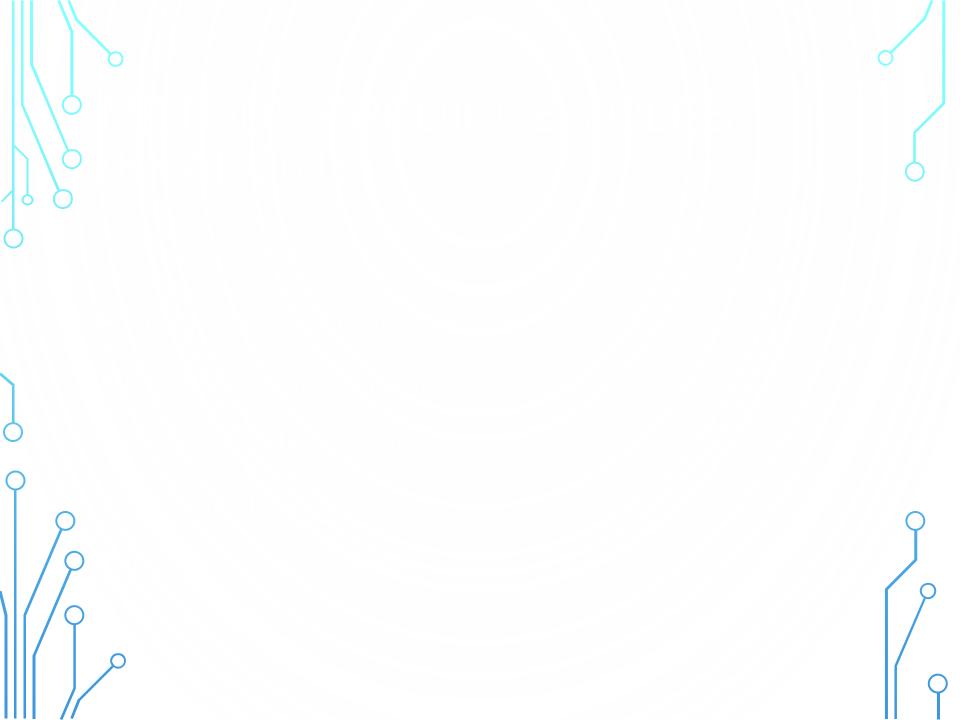


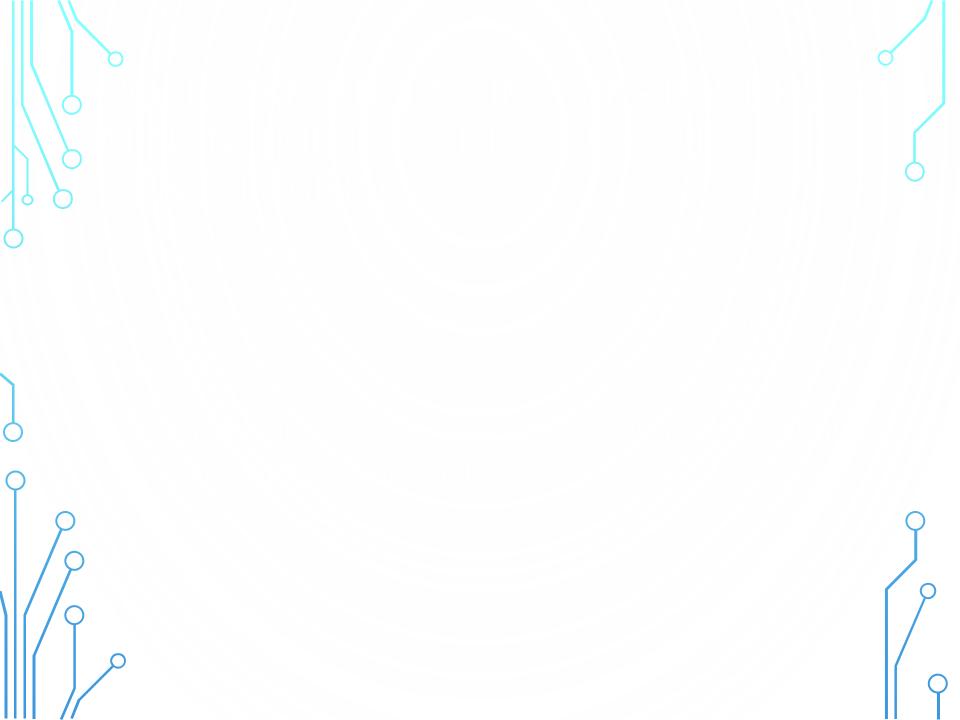


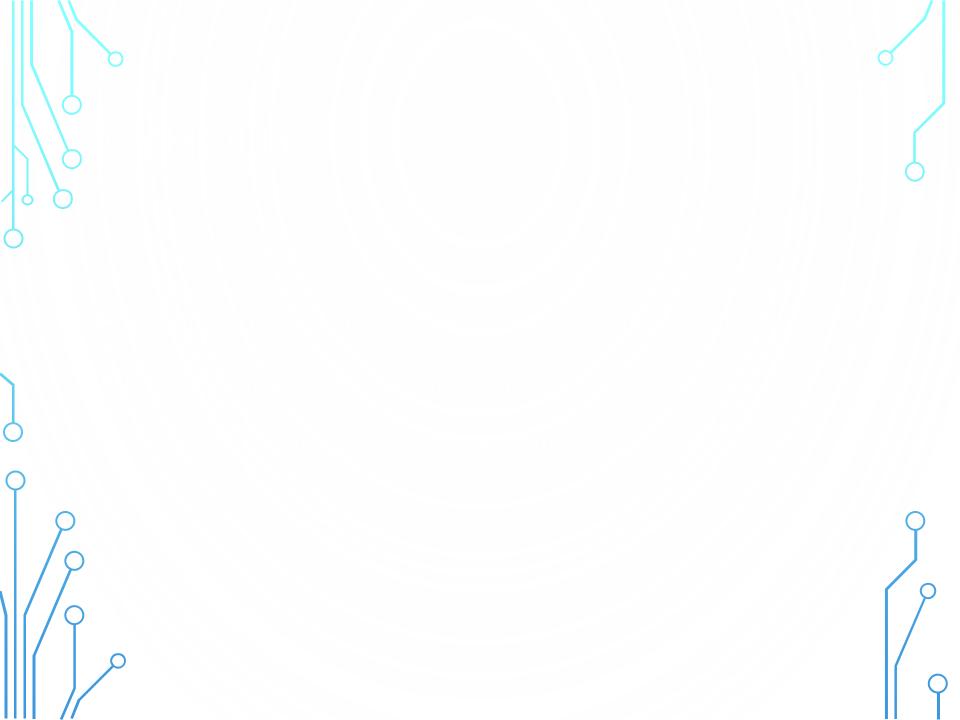


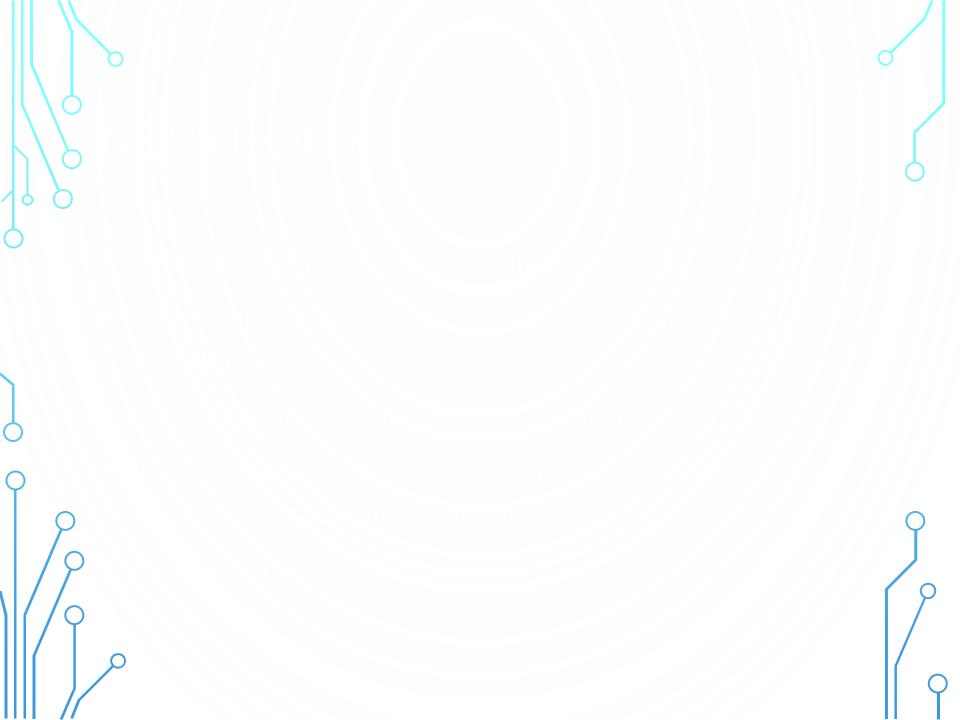


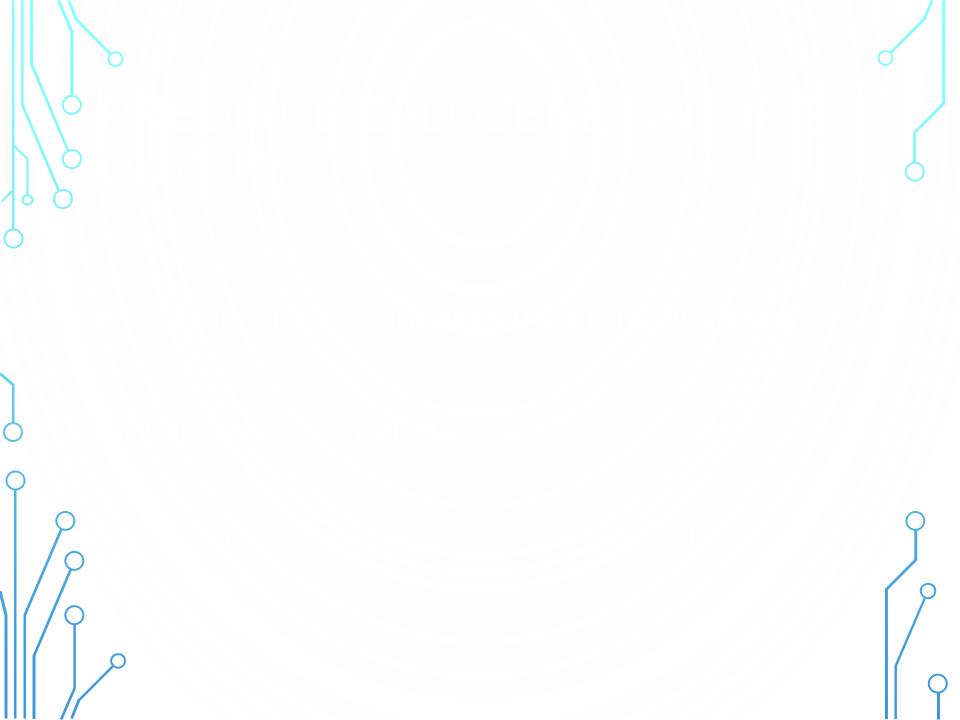


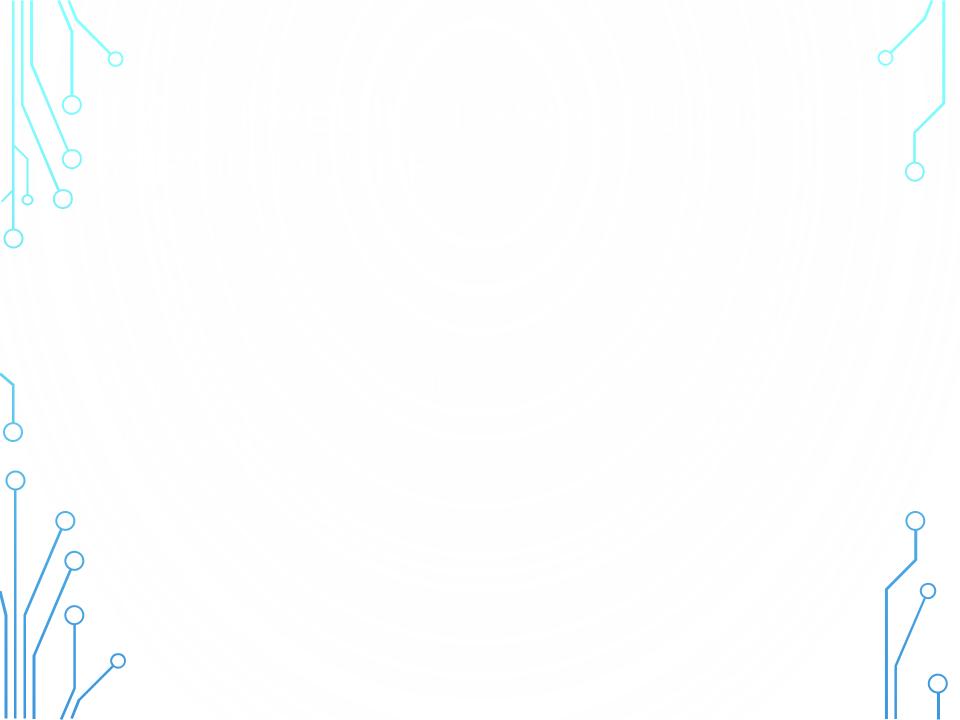


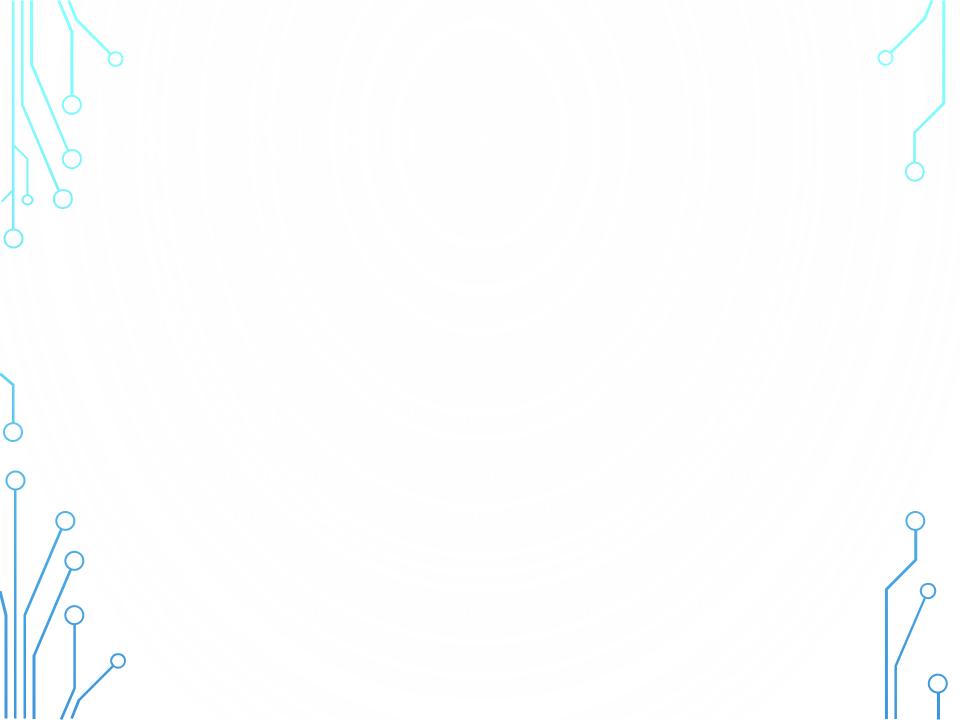


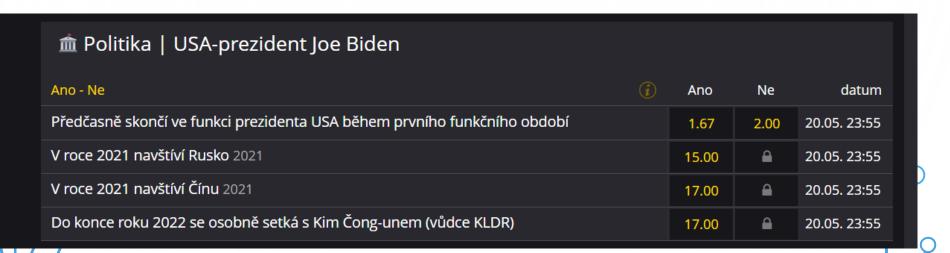


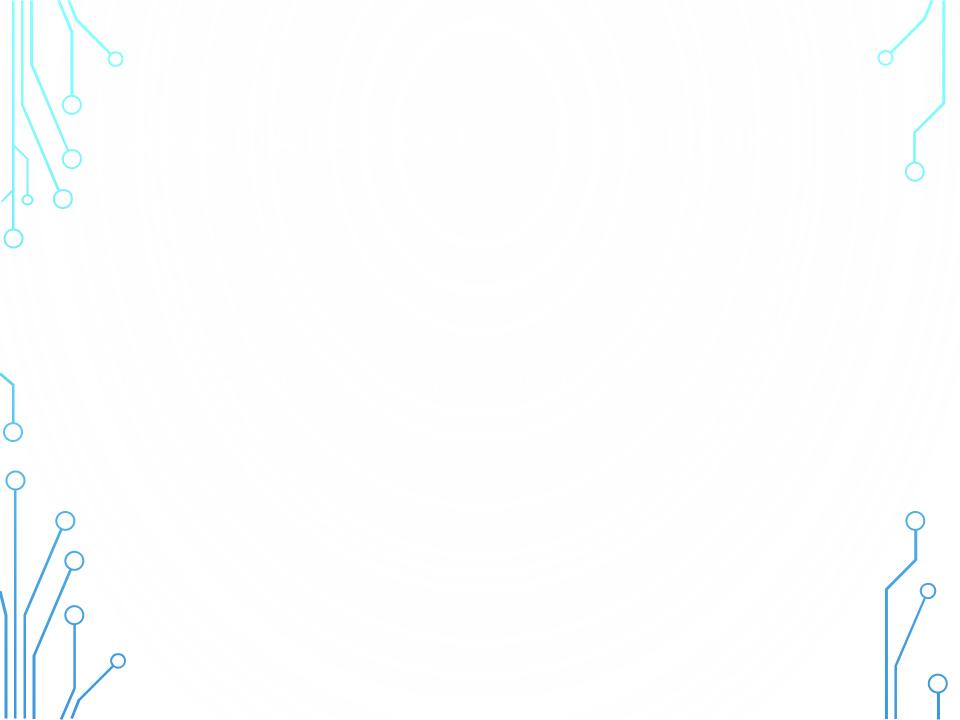


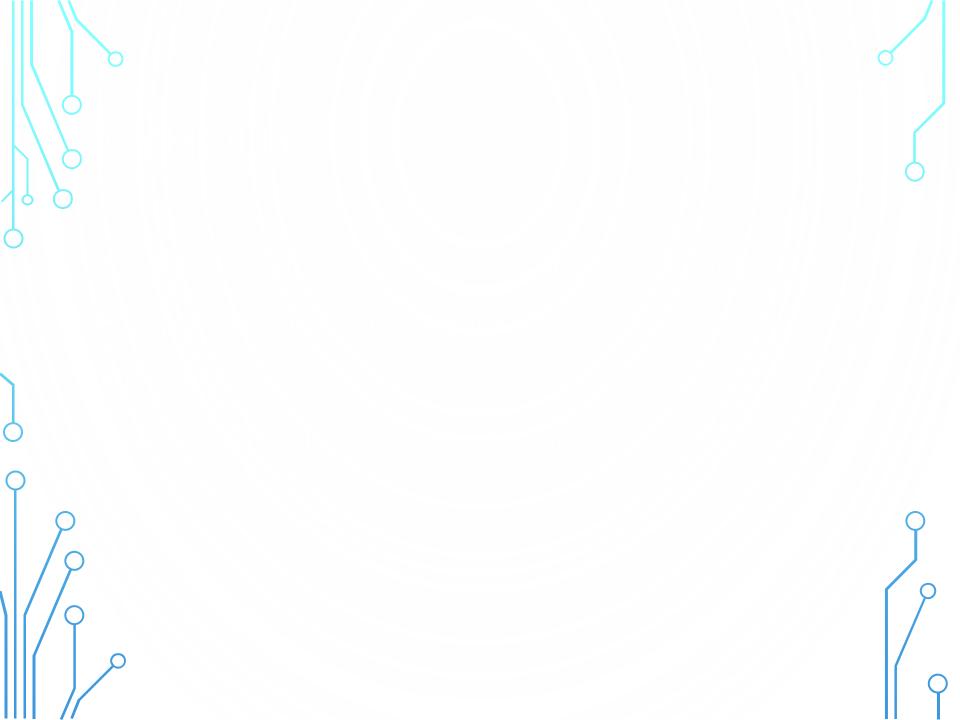


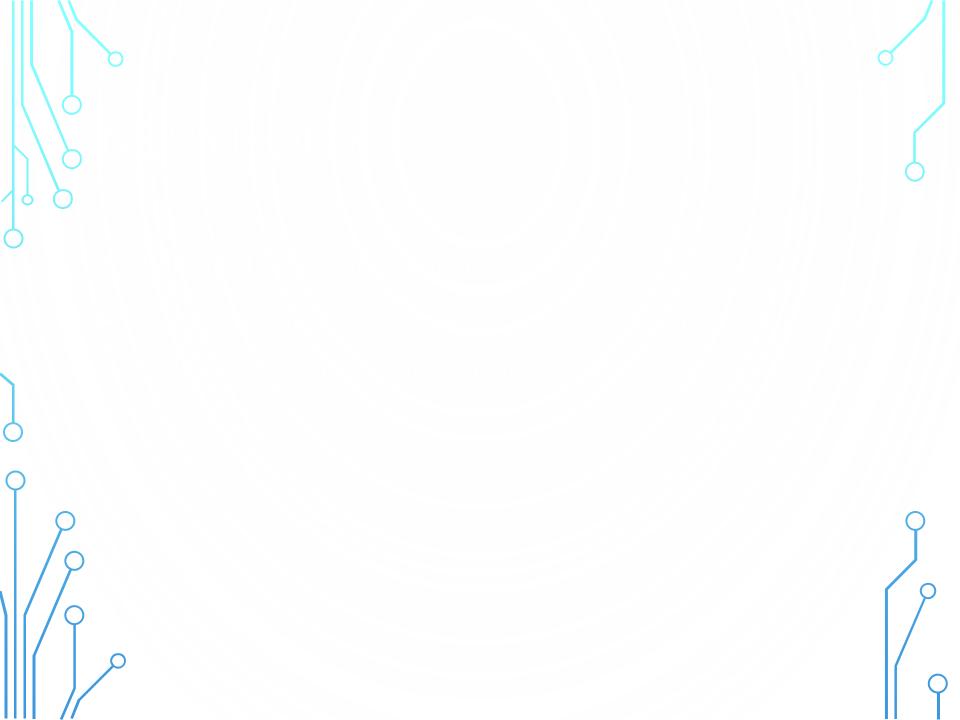


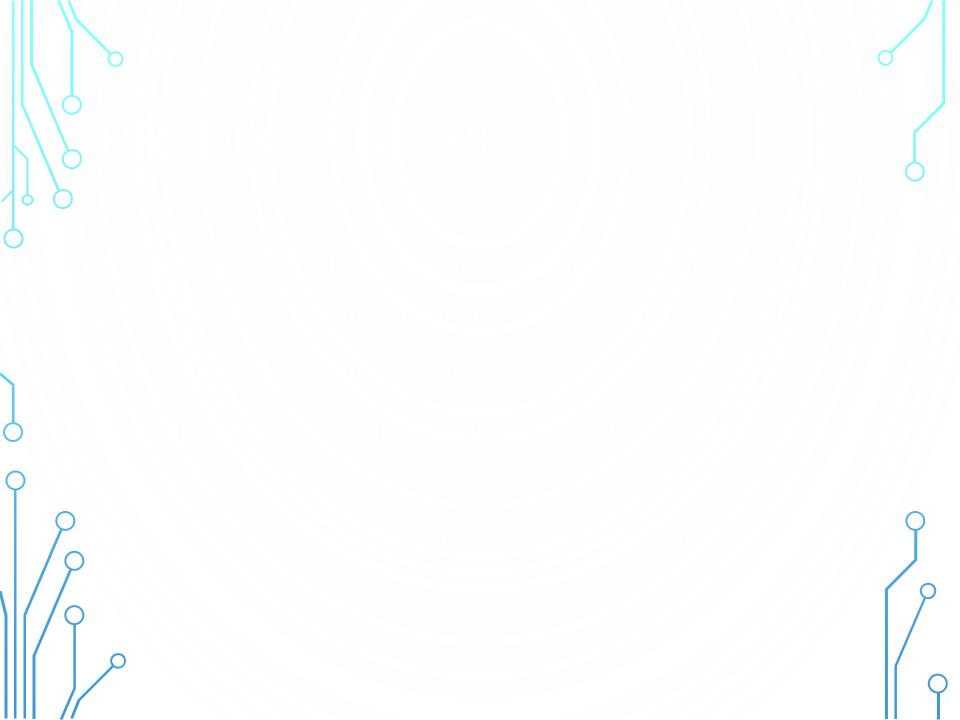


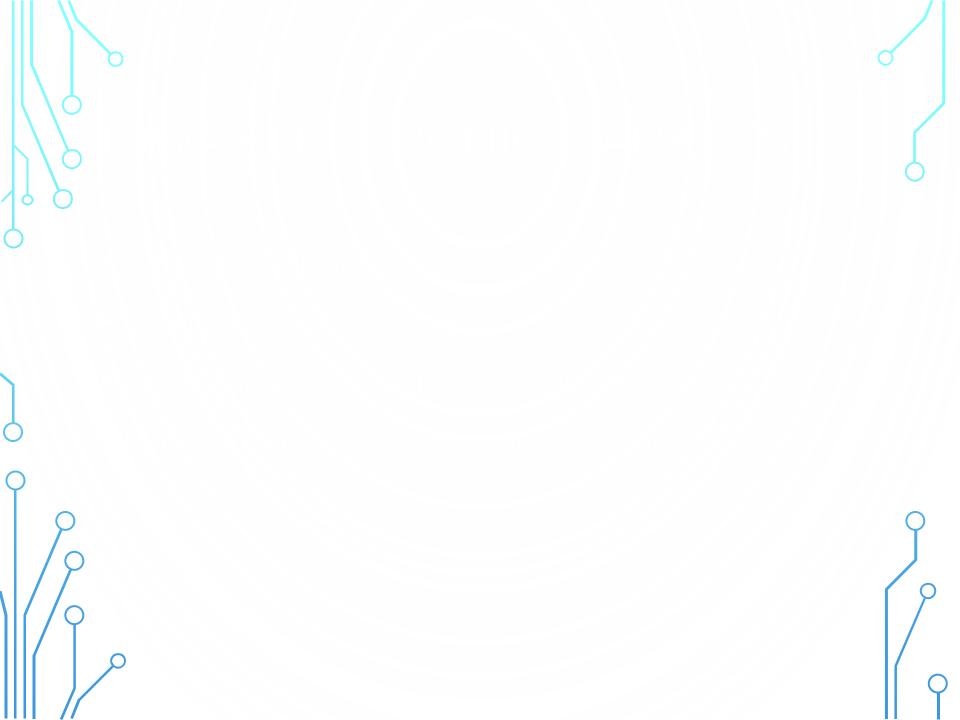




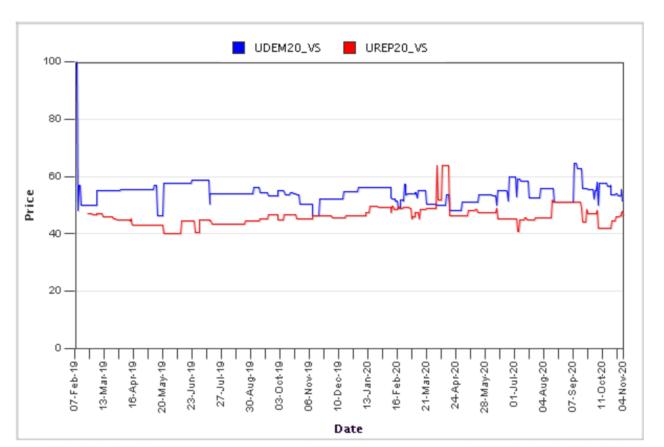


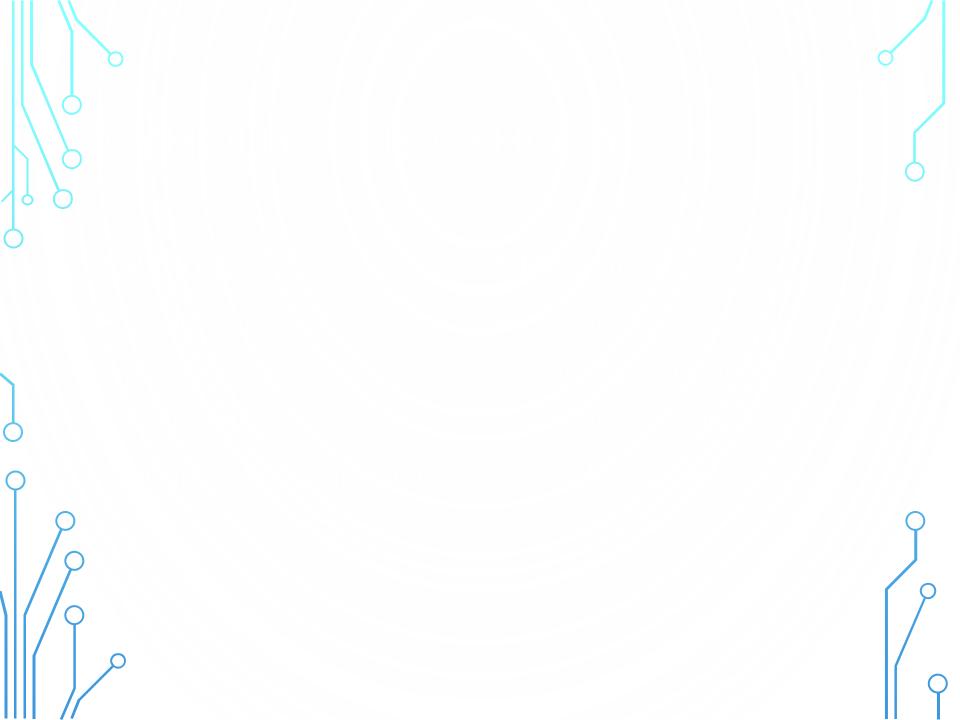


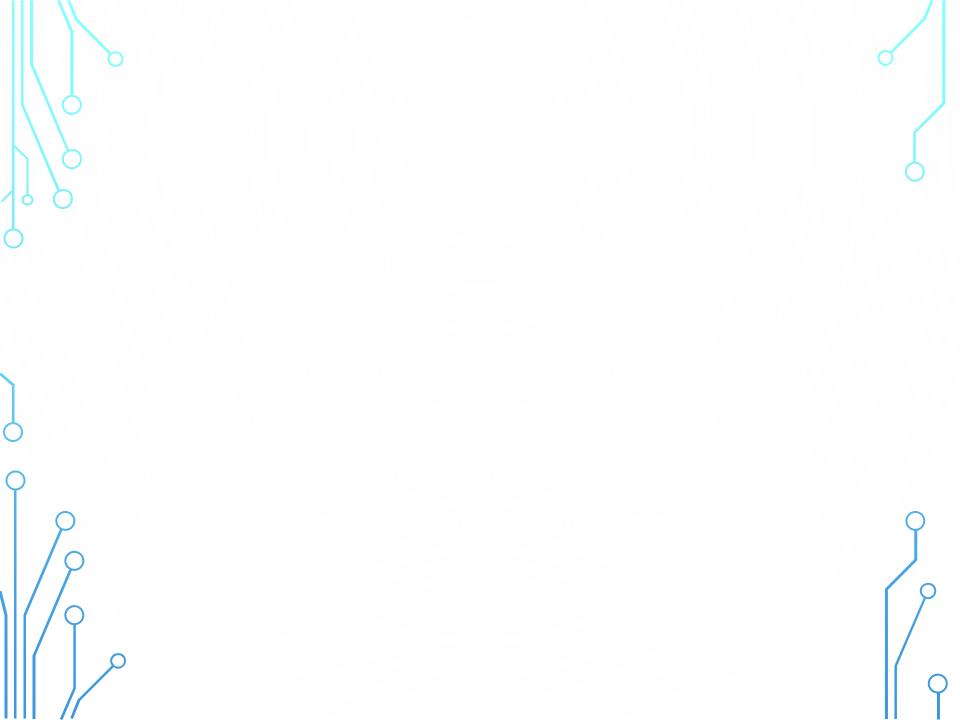


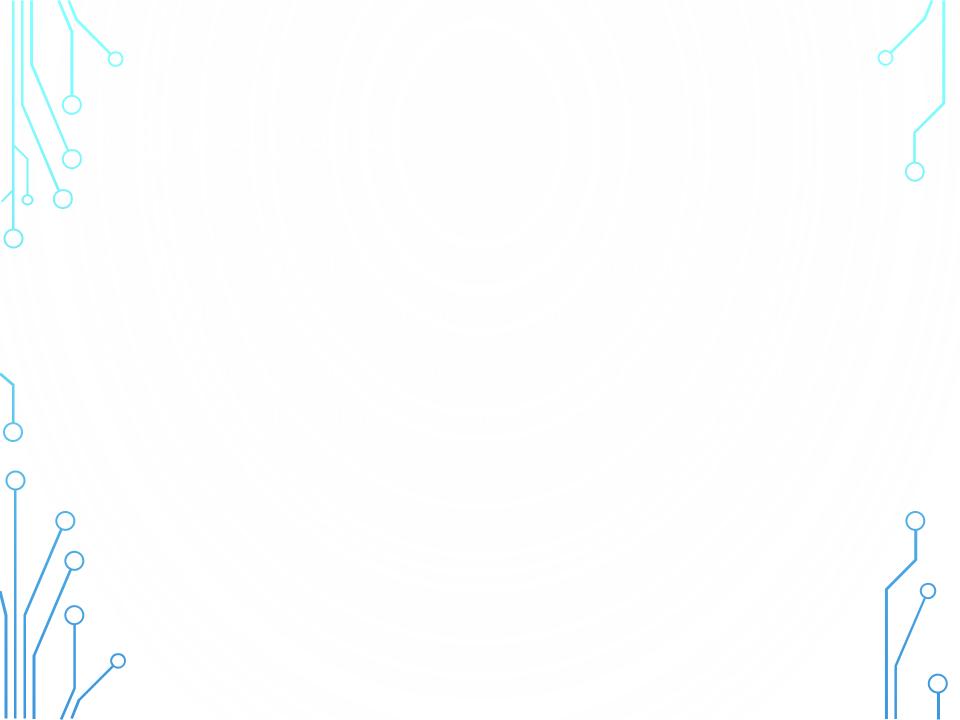


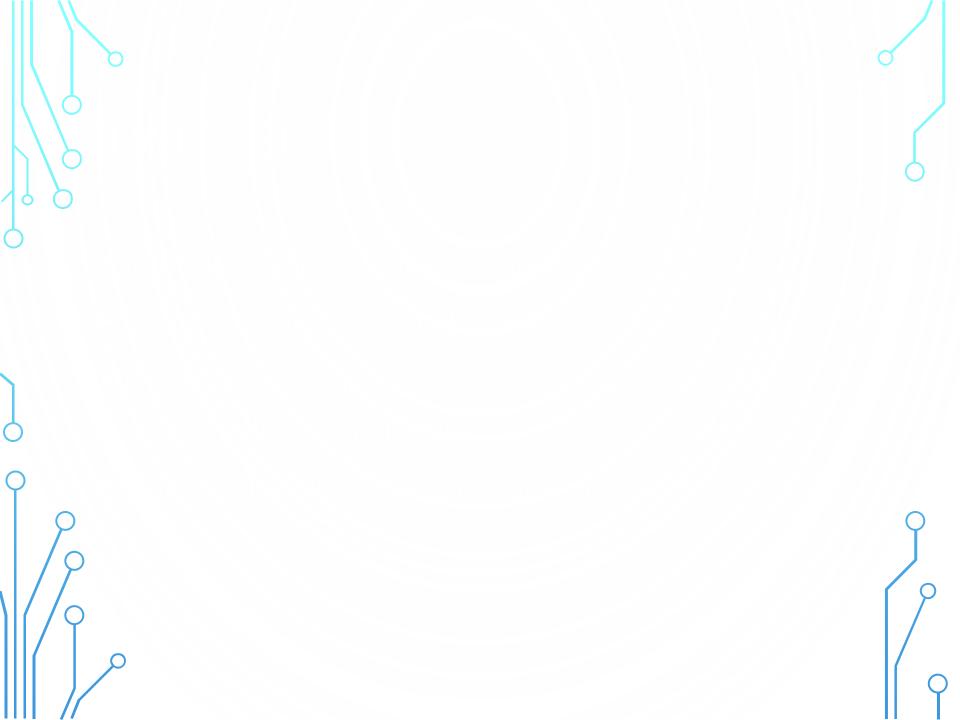
Pres20_VS 2020 US Presidential Election Vote Share Market

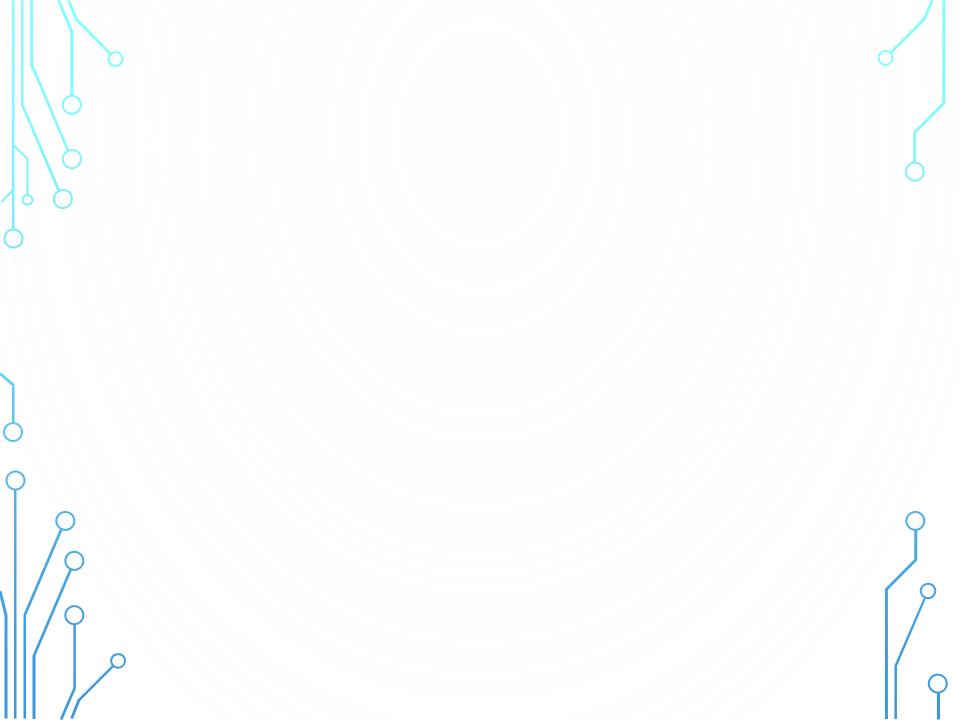


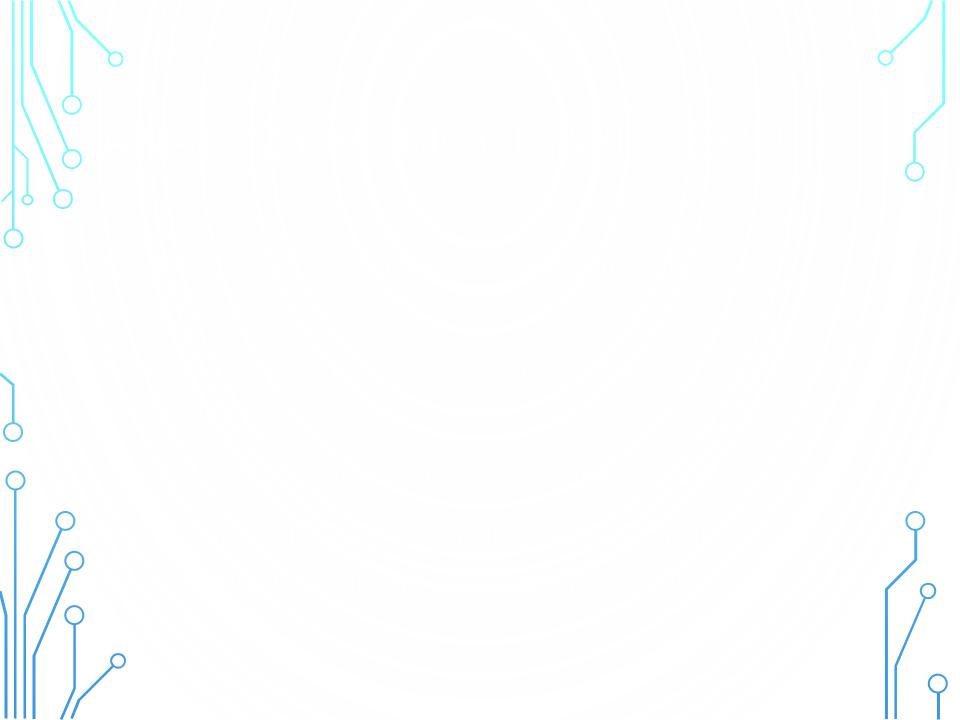


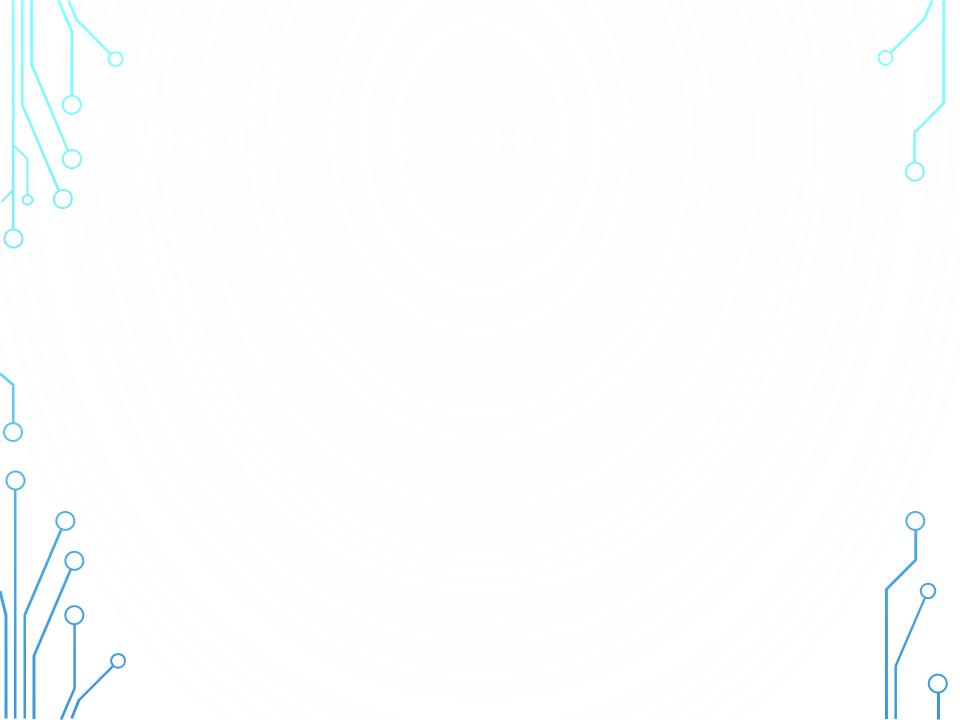


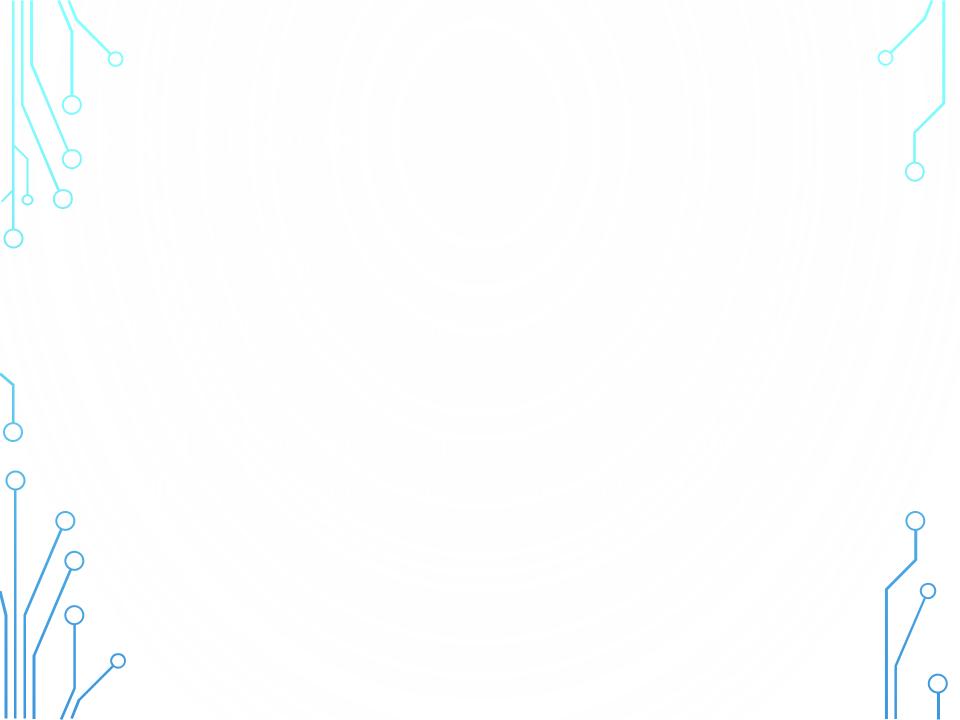


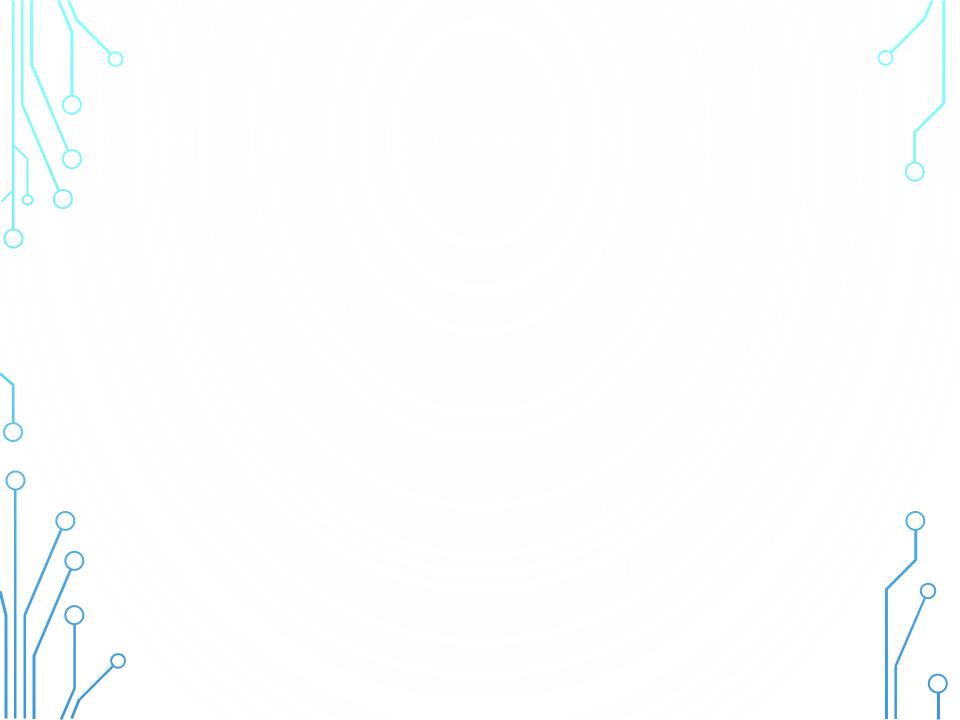




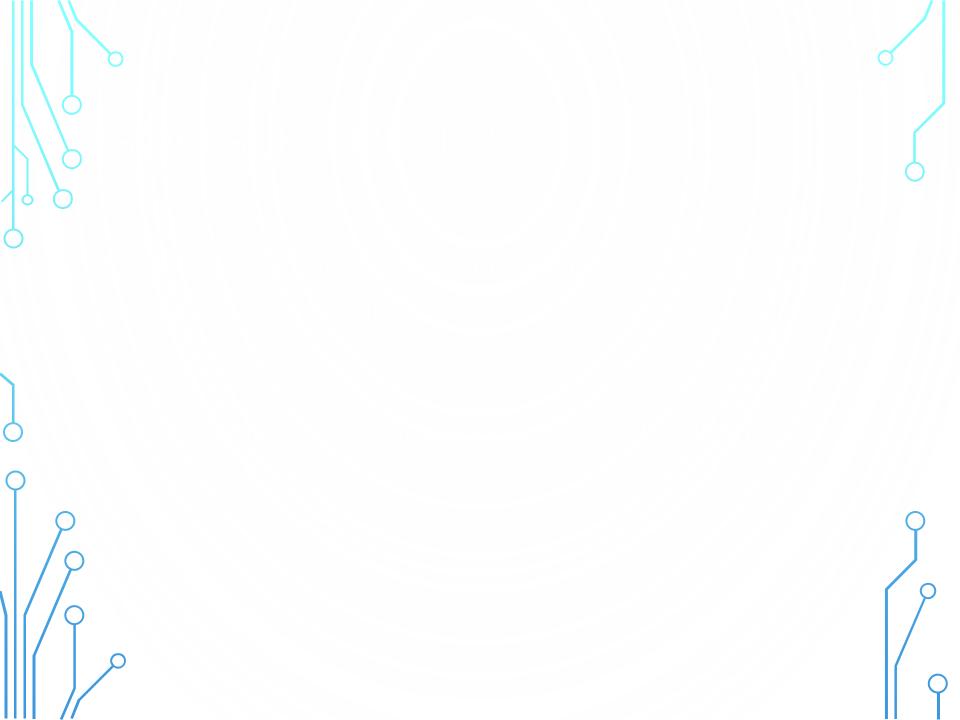


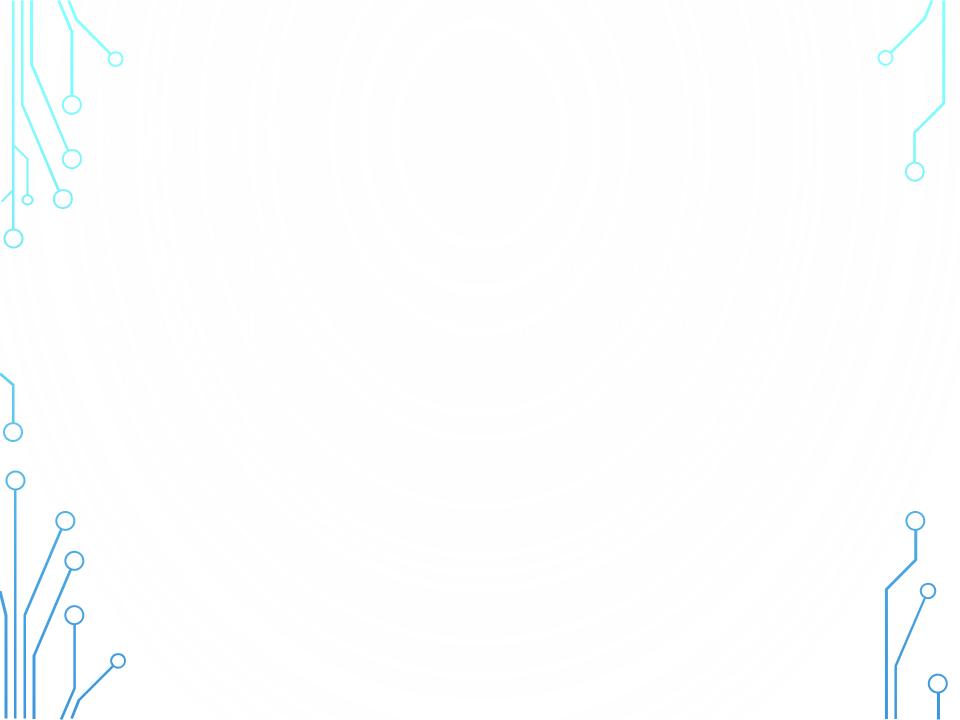


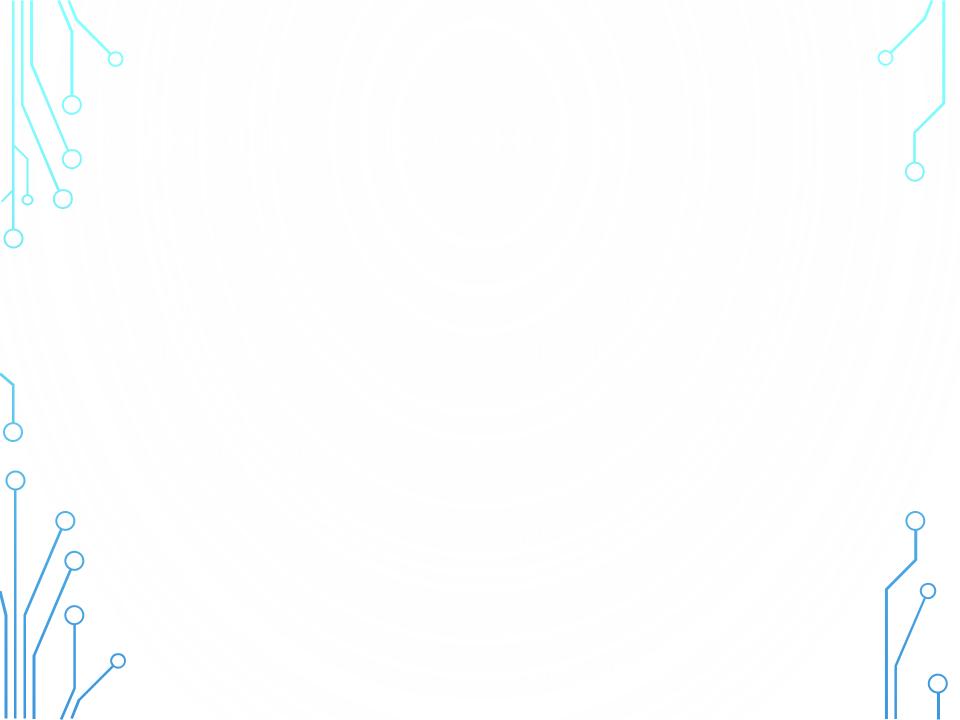


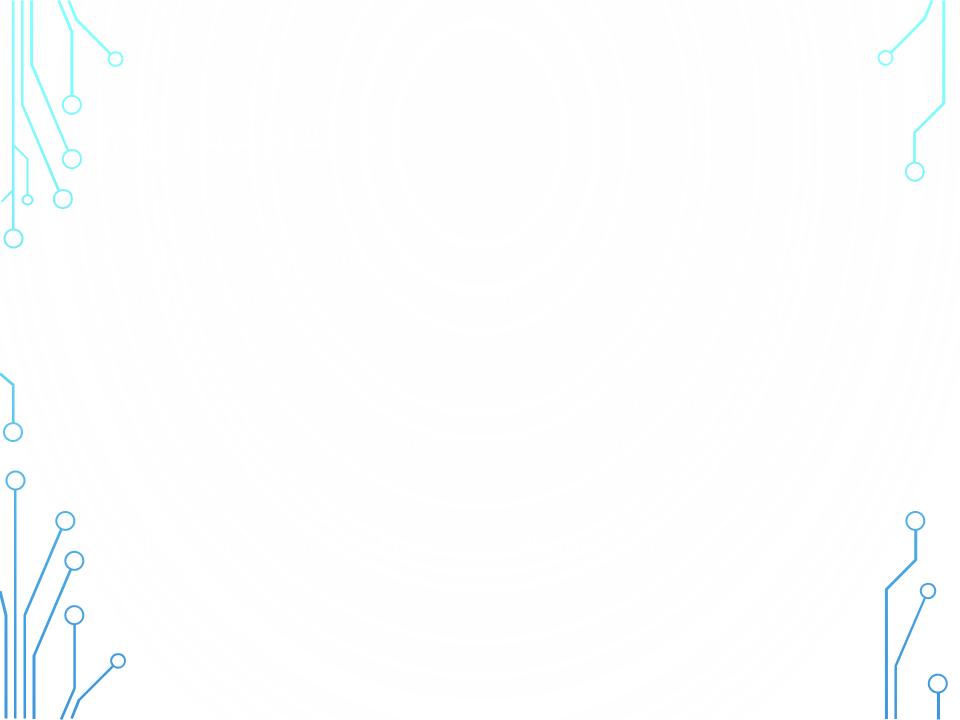


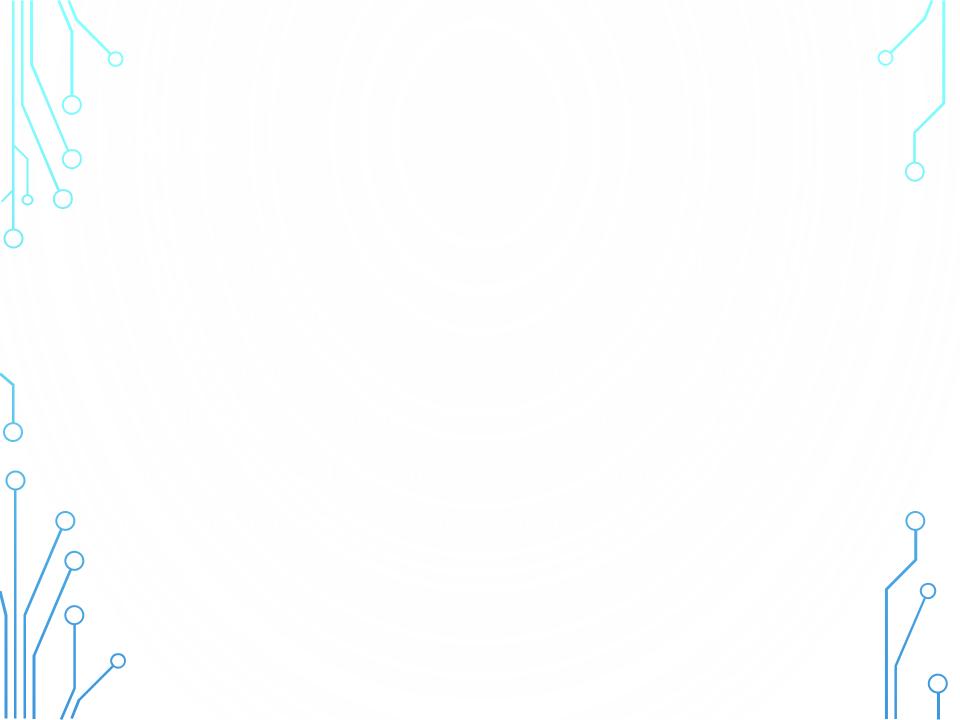


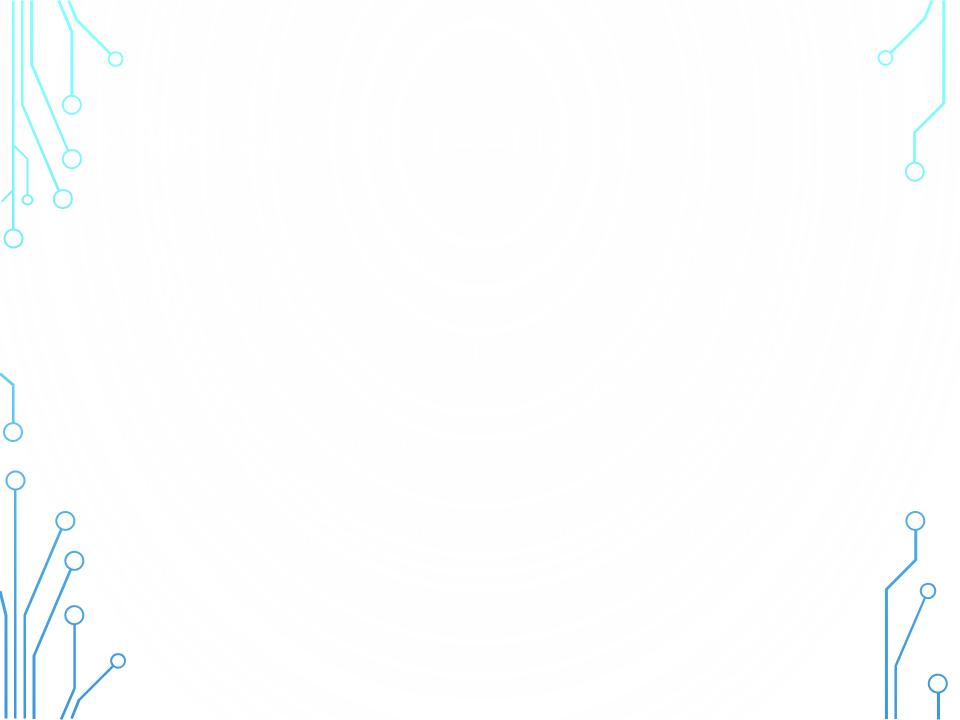


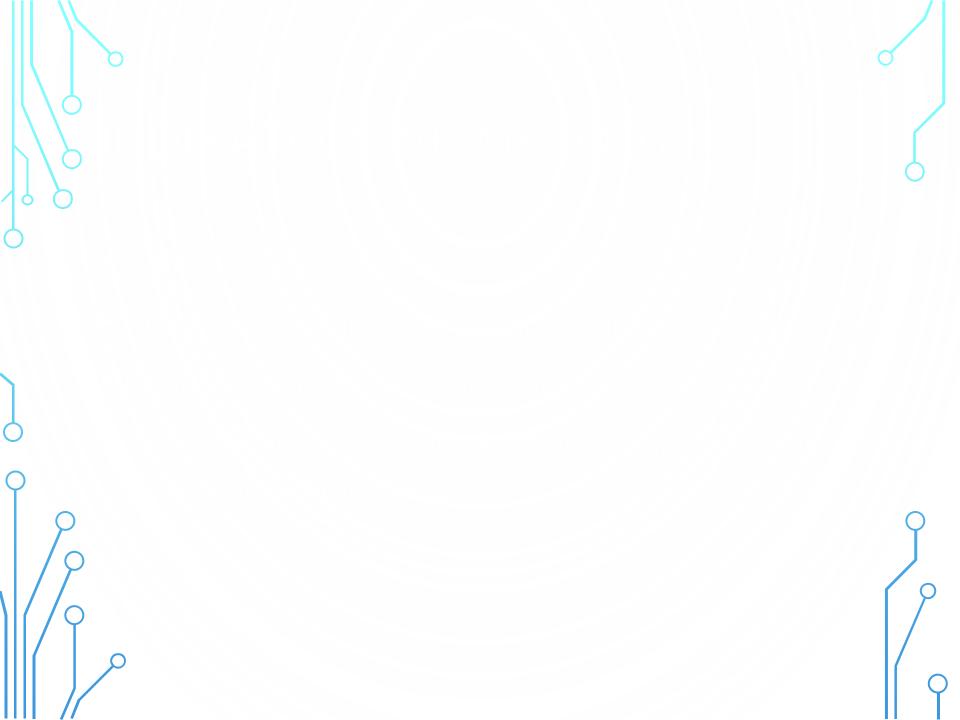


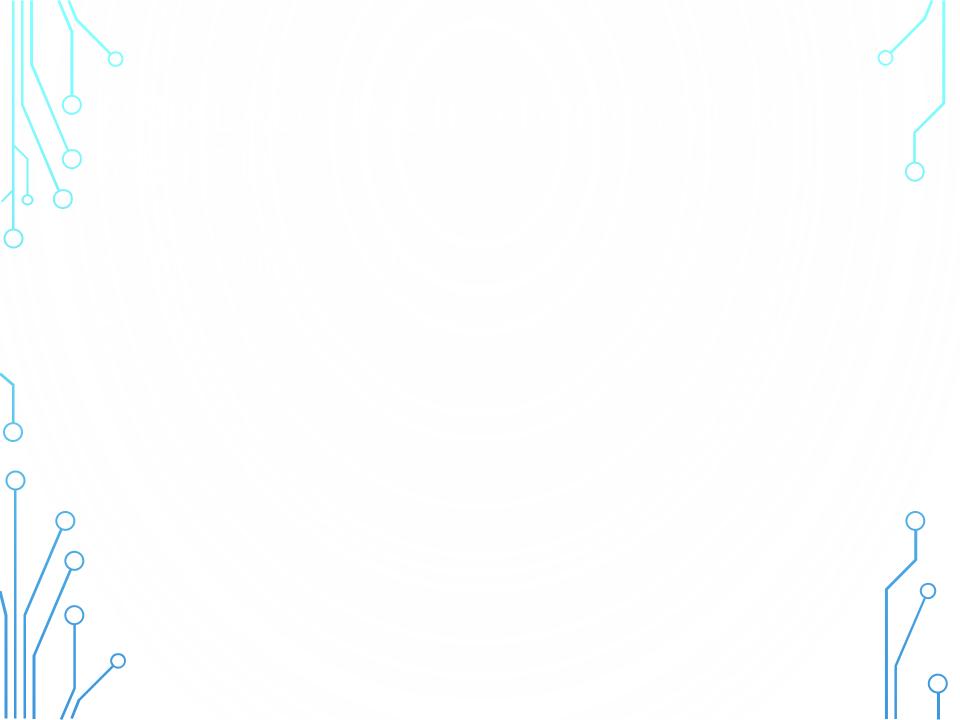






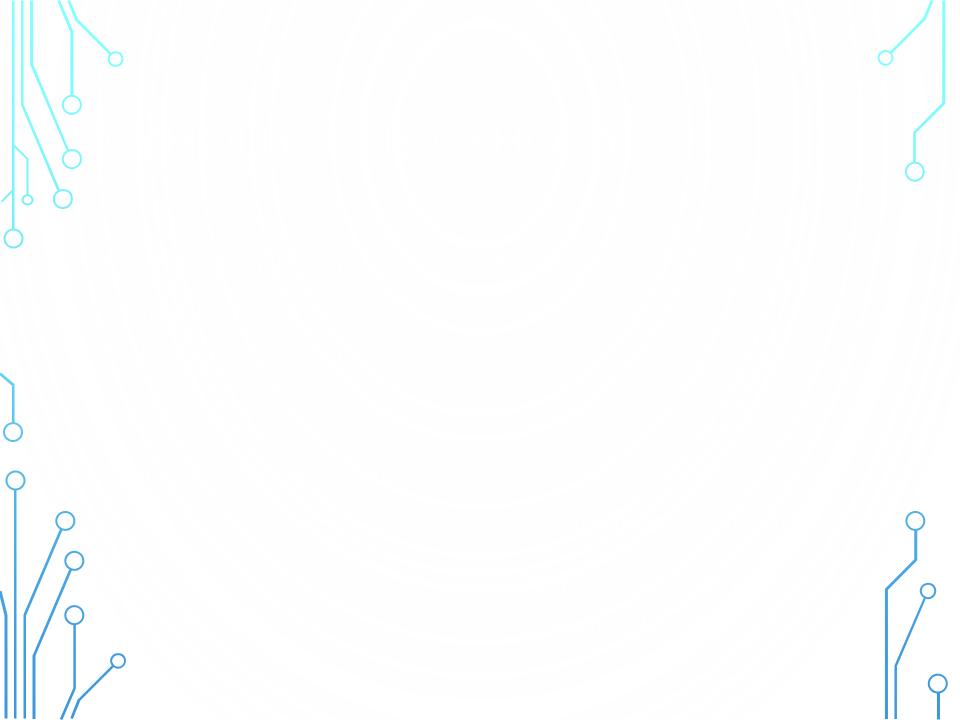




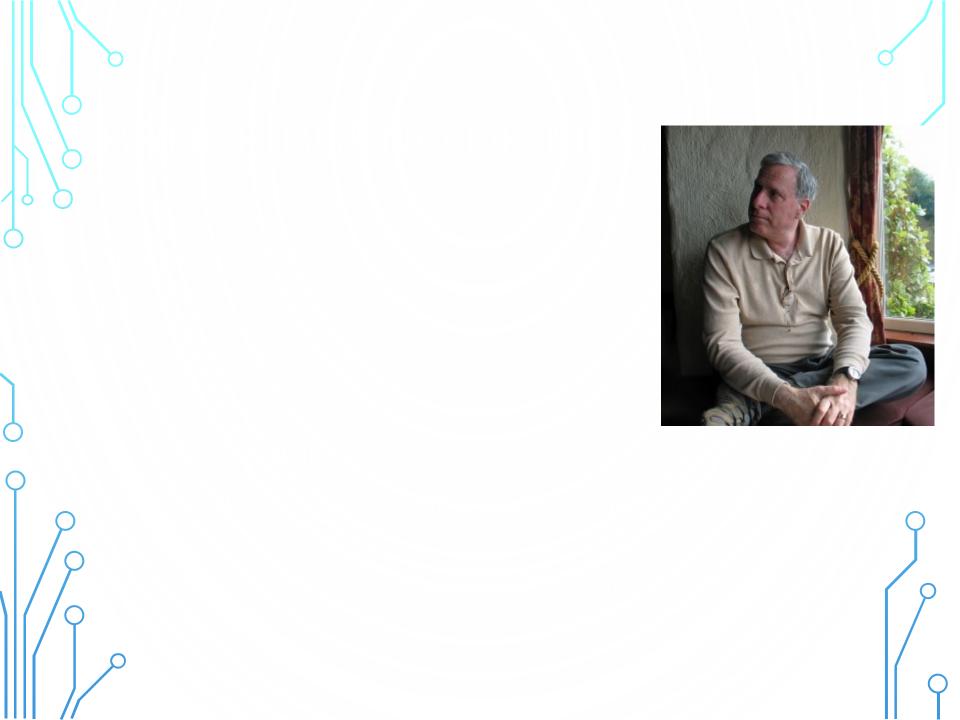


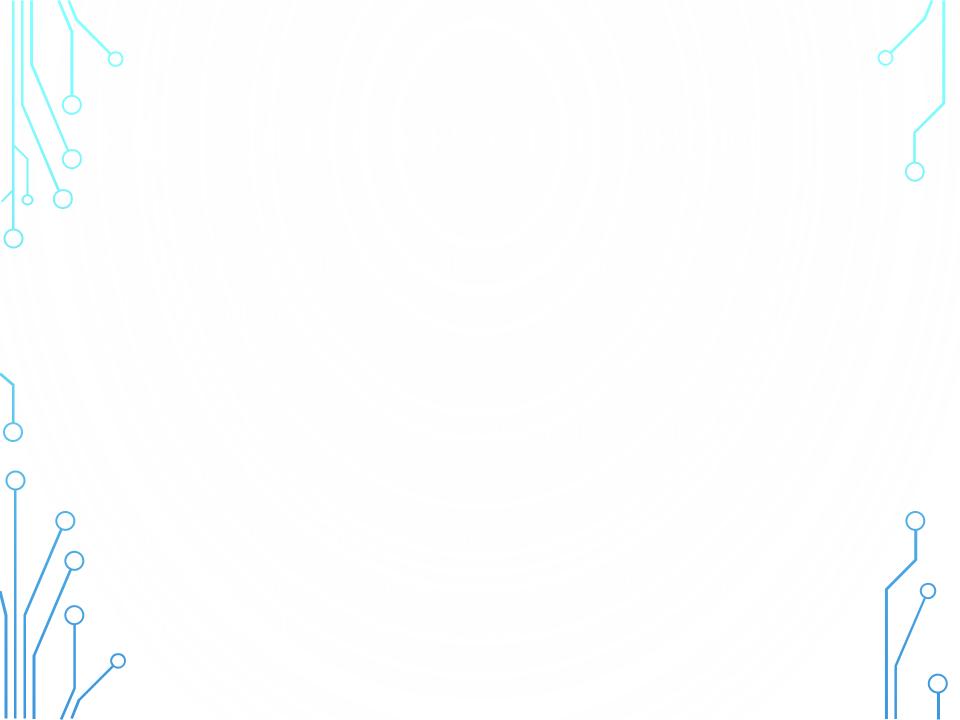
With 6 unfavourable Keys out of 13, Donald Trump would not win the popular vote in 2020. In particular, the negative Keys are the loss of seats in the House of Representatives after the mid-term elections, reflecting a downward political trend, the impeachment process against him, the economic recession of 2020 and the current wave of protests in the United States. Without the recession and the demonstrations, the Keys would have pointe to a victory. In this sense, we can therefore deduce that current events probably represent tipping points for this year's presidential election in the United States.

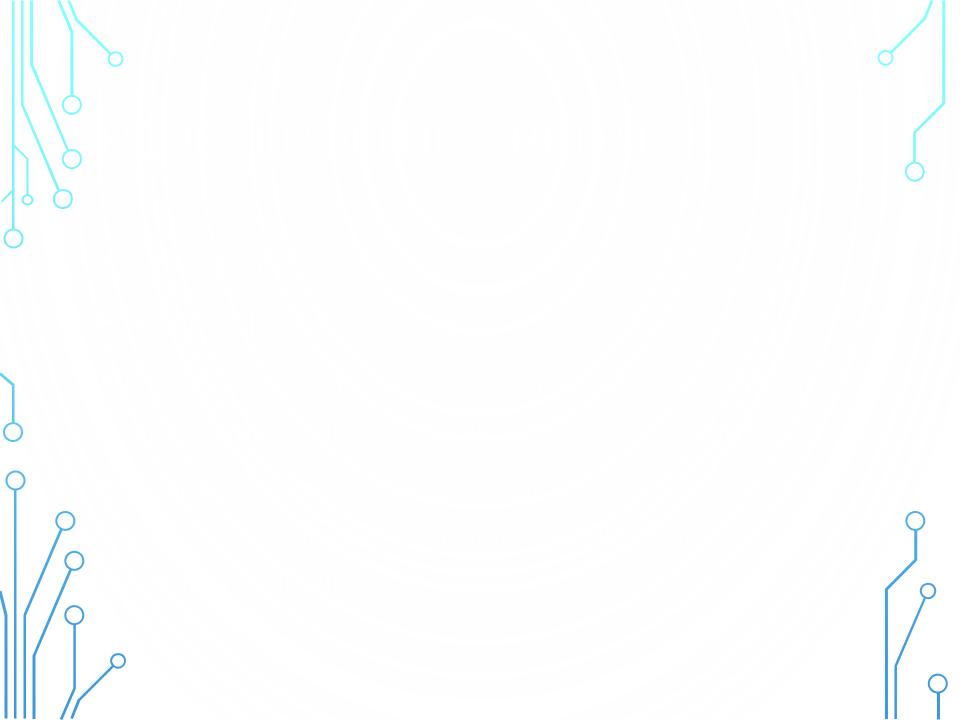
KEYS	TRUE/FALSE	REASONS
After the midterm elections, the incumbent party holds more seats in the U.S. House of		In the 2018 mid-term elections, the Republican Party lost 38 seats in the
Representatives than after the previous midterm elections	FAUX	House of Representatives
2 There is no serious contest for the incumbent party nomination		Mark Sanford, Joe Walsh and William Weld were candidates but
	VRAI	withdrew before or after the Republican primaries
3 The incumbent party candidate is the sitting president	VRAI	Donald Trump is standing for re-election
4 There is no significant third party or independent campaign	VRAI	No significant independent candidate (Dario Hunter for the Green Party)
5 The economy is not in recession during the election campaign	FAUX	In 2020, the American recession will be approximately 7%
Real per capita economic growth during the term equals or exceeds mean growth during		Over the period 2017-2019, growth averaged 2.5%, compared to 1.6% for
the previous two terms	VRAI	the period 2009-2016
7 The incumbent administration effects major changes in national policy	VRAI	Tax reforms, trade (re)negotiations etc.
8 There is no sustained social unrest during the term	FAUX	Protests following the death of George Floyd
9 The incumbent administration is untainted by major scandal	FAUX	Impeachment process against Donald Trump
		Donald Trump has continued the policy of military disengagement of the
10 The incumbent administration suffers no major failure in foreign or military affairs	VRAI	United States
		Donald Trump has continued the policy of military disengagement of the
11 The incumbent administration achieves a major success in foreign or military affairs	FAUX	United States
12 The incumbent party candidate is charismatic or a national hero	FAUX	Donald Trump is not a "national hero"
13 The challenging party candidate is not charismatic or a national hero	VRAI	Joe Biden is not a "national hero"

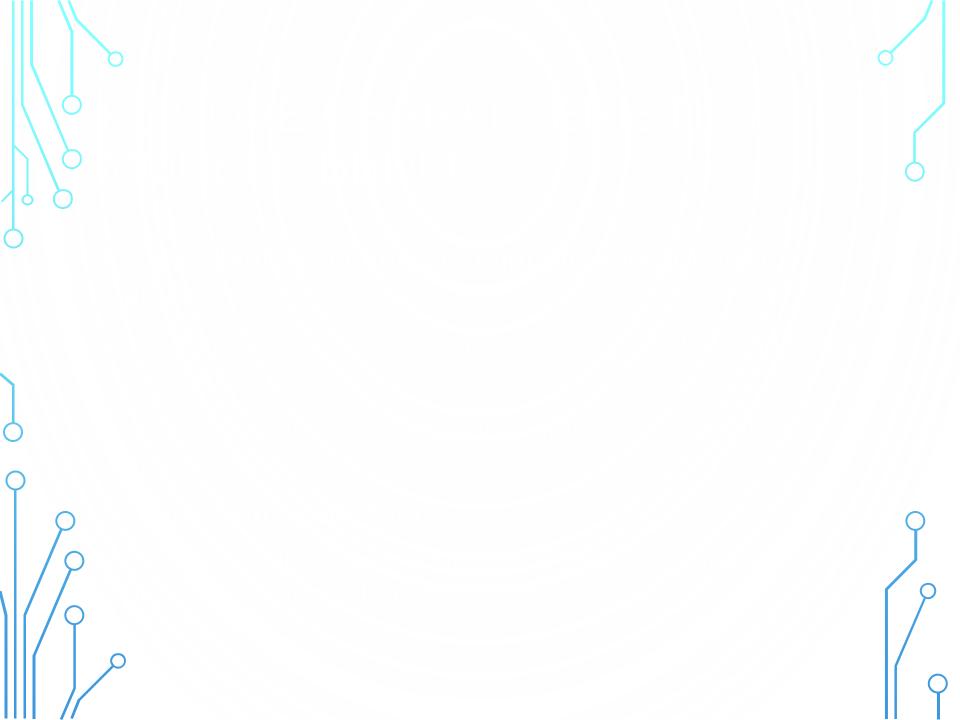


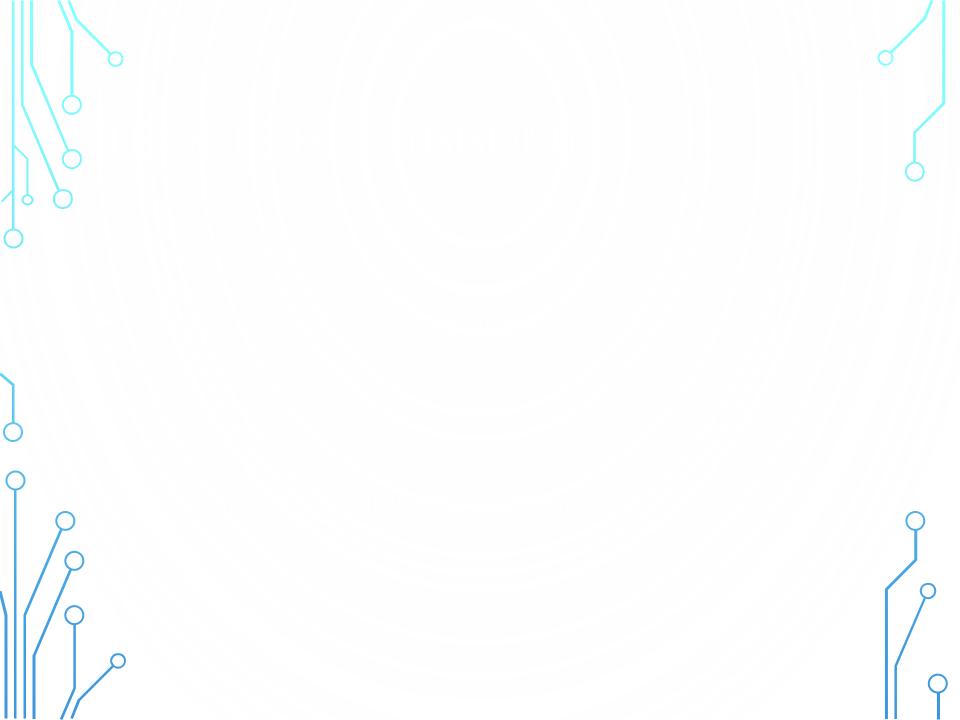


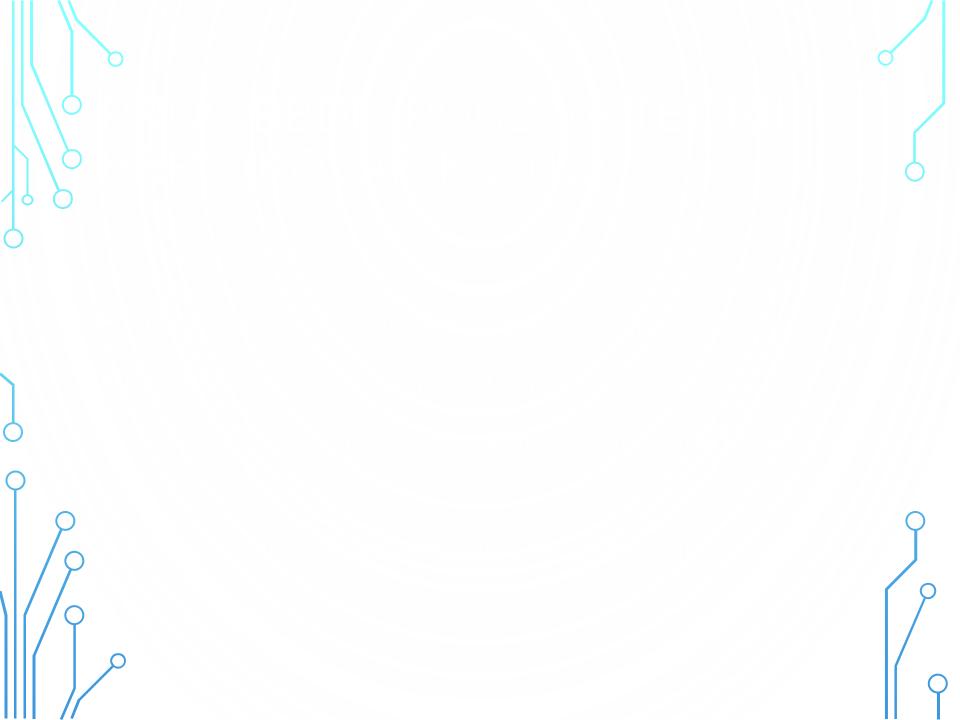


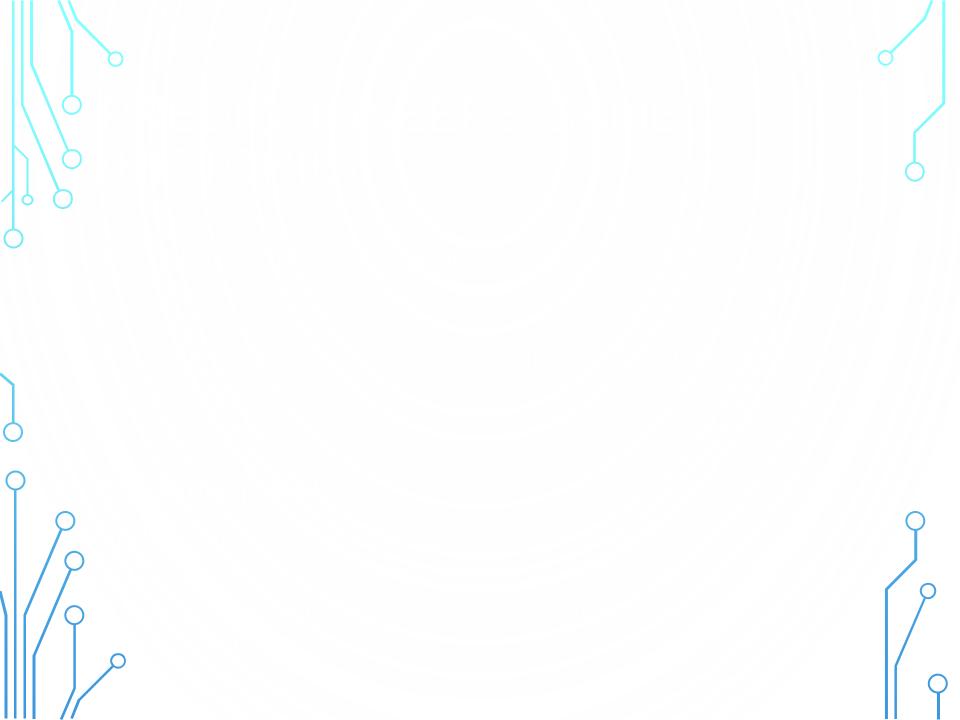


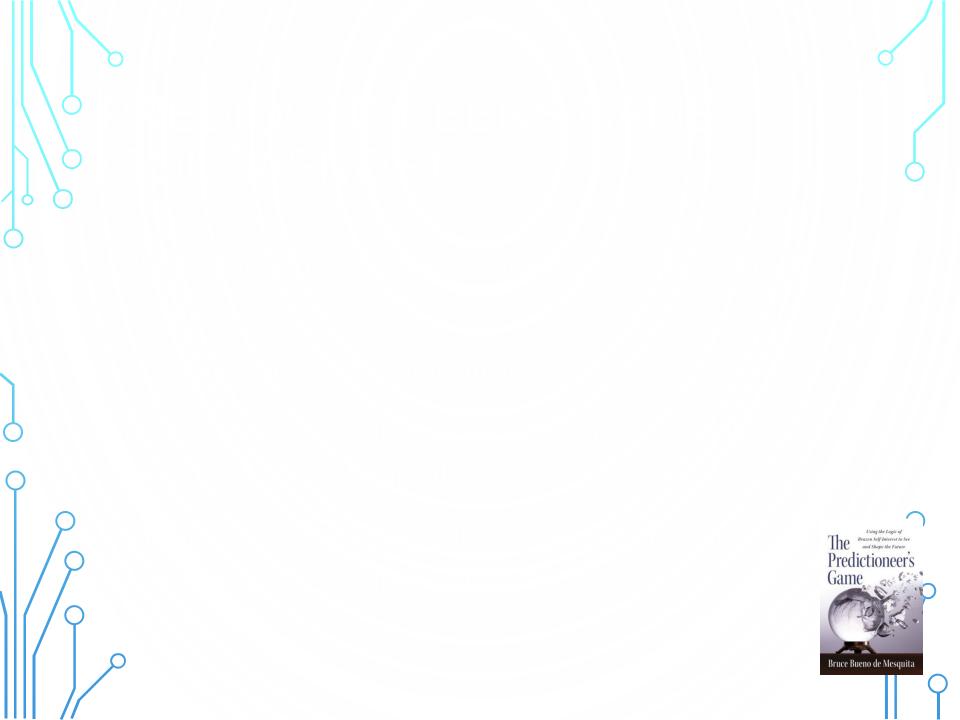




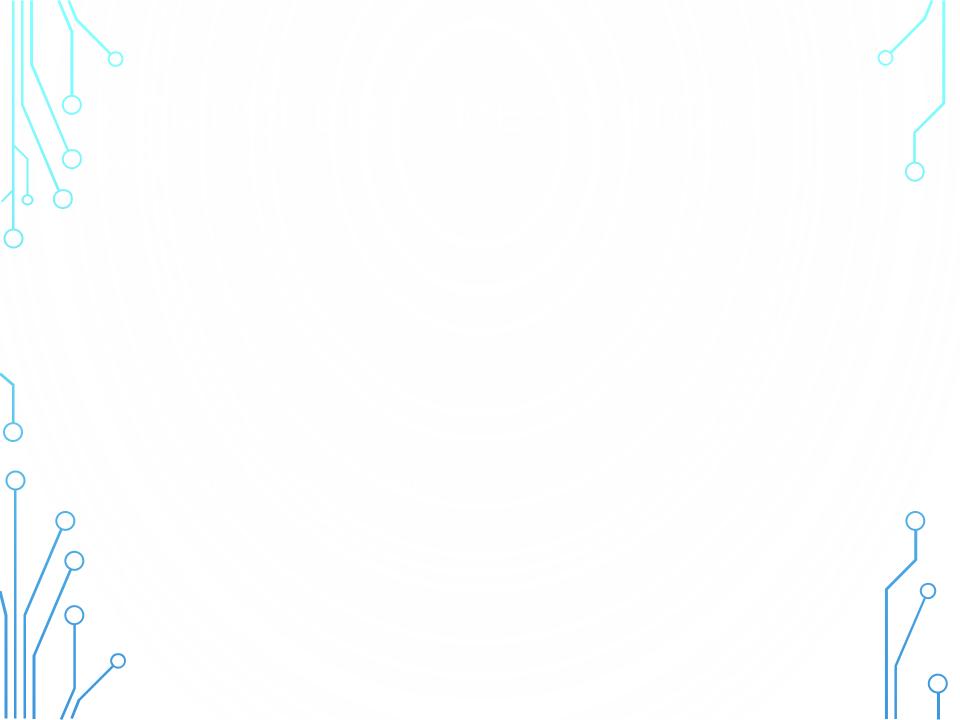


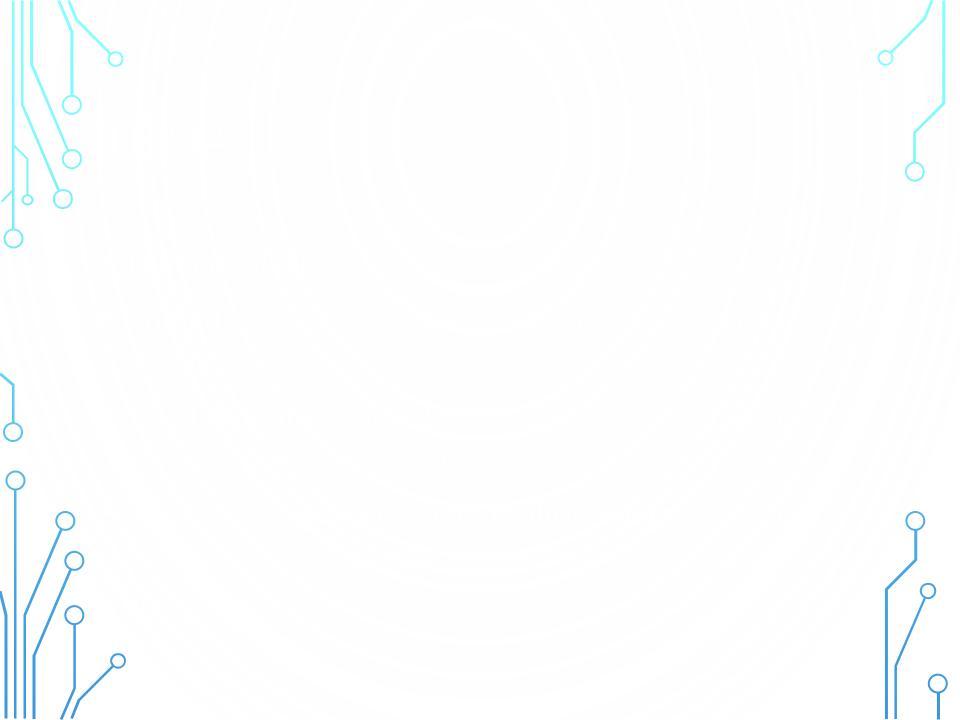




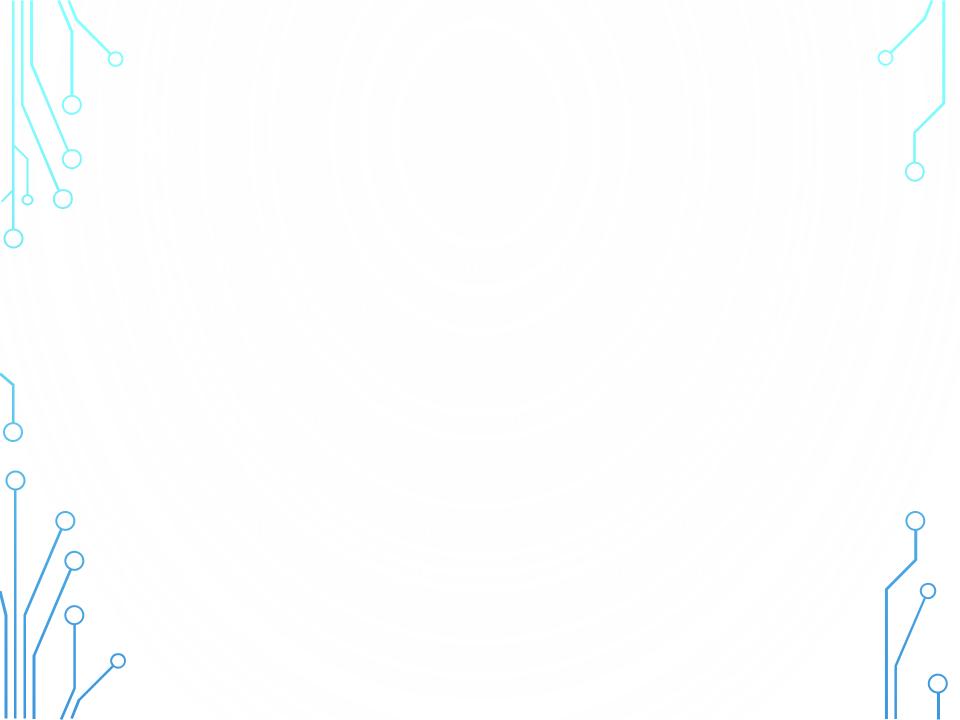


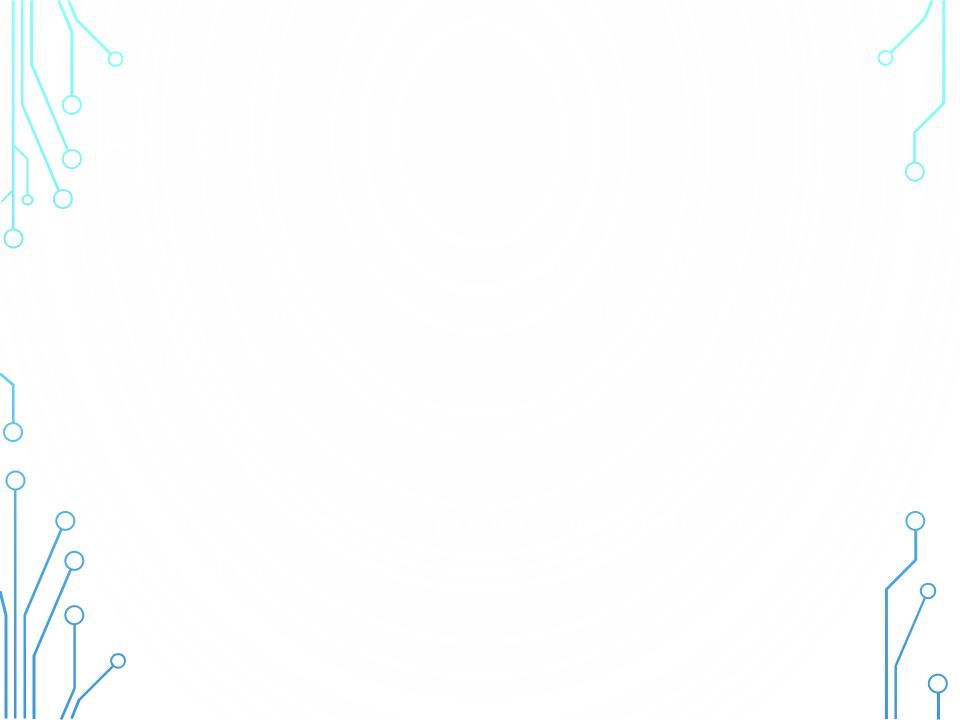
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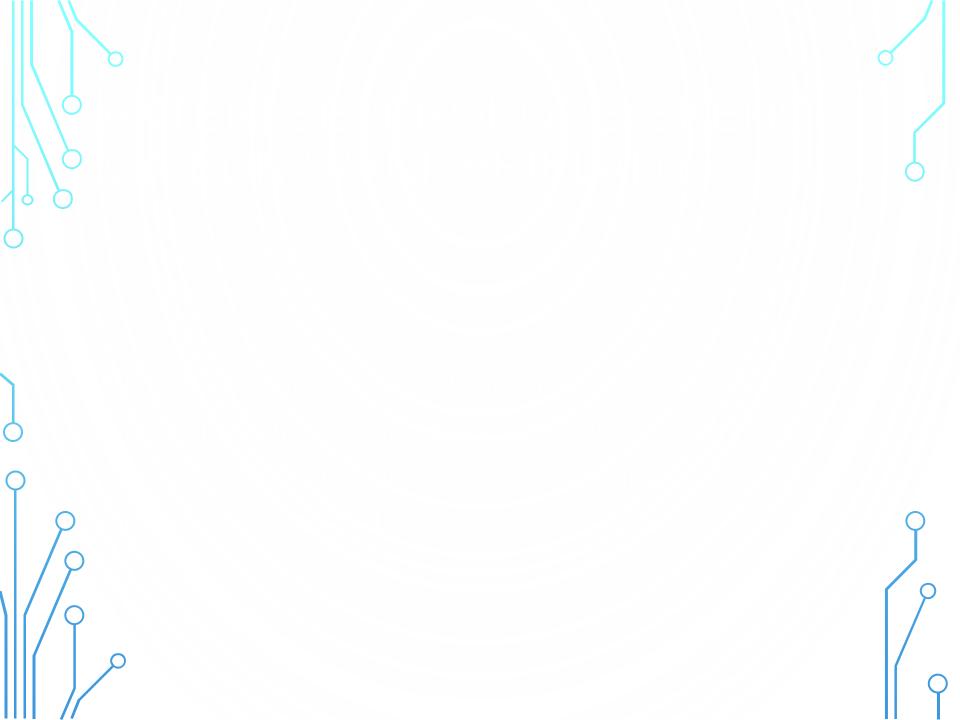


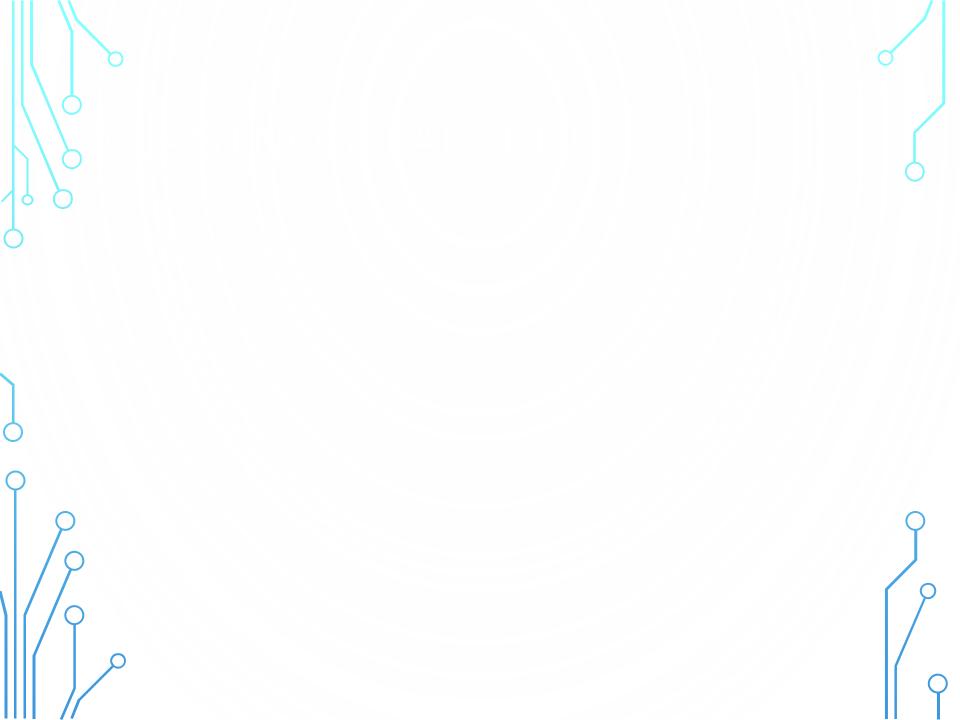


Hodn ota	Preferovaný stav
0	Iránsky jadrový program slúži výlučne na mierové použitie, Irán neobohacuje na svojom území žiadne palivo.
10	Irán má rozvinuté mierové využívanie jadrovej energie, väčšinu jadrového paliva dováža zo zahraničia, má kapacitu na výrobu malého množstva LEU.
20	Irán má rozvinuté mierové využívanie jadrovej energie, dochádza k obohacovaniu LEU v malom množstve, naďalej je palivo dovážané prevážne zo zahraničia.
30	Irán má rozvinuté mierové využívanie jadrovej energie, Irán obohacuje LEU, dovoz jadrového paliva stále vo väčšej miere, ako jeho domáca výroba.
40	Irán používa jadrovú energiu aj na mierové použitie, rozvinuté obohacovanie LEU, dostatočná produkcia LEU pre energetiku.
50	Irán používa jadrovú energiu aj na mierové použitie, dochádza k obohacovaniu 20% U-235.
60	Irán svoje jadrové zariadenia čiastočne používa na mierové účely, navyšuje kapacity obohacovacích zariadení.
70	Mierové využitie jadrových zariadení je len externalita, schopnosť obohacovať urán na hodnoty vyššie, než 20%.
80	Mierové využitie jadrových zariadení je len externalita, Irán dosahuje schopnosti produkovať dostatočné množstvo HEU 90%.
90	Mierové využitie jadrových zariadení je len externalita, Irán vyrobí prvú jadrovú nálož a zintenzívňuje práce na nosičoch.
100	Irán sa stáva štátom s jadrovými zbraňami umiestnenými na použiteľných nosičoch.









		Influence P	osition Salie	nce Flex	ibility
	Afganistan	4	80	25	80
	Ahmadínedžád	40	88	40	10
	Alí Laridžání	60	82	68	45
	Azerbajdžán	10	35	40	40
	Bahrajn	3	35	20	60
	Bonyad	35	70	20	60
	Čína	45	40	35	50
	E3	35	15	25	70
	EU-E3	8	30	15	40
	Chameneí	100	80	55	30
	IAEA	25	20	90	80
	India	15	45	45	30
	Irak	6	20	35	50
	Izrael	70	0	98	5
	Japonsko	7	15	15	40
	Katar	9	52	20	45
	Kuvajt	7	25	30	45
	Mossad	8	0	60	10
	Národný bezpečnostný výbor	55	70	70	49
	Omán	4	10	55	40
/ ()	Pakistan	12	85	40	30
	Rada Bezpečnosti OSN	20	5	35	45
	Revolučné gardy	80 60	80	75 40	15
	Rusko		20		50
/ Y	Saudská Arábia Severná Kórea	15	40 98	65 30	40 20
/	Severna Korea Spojené Arabské Emiráty	15	30	55	15
	Turecko	22	50	25	30
	Turkmenistan	3	20	5	80
) /	USA	150	12	70	25

# Simulácie	Typ dodatočných parametrov	Náhodné šoky
Sim 1	-	-
Sim 2	Chameneí – veto, Izrael – fixed position	-
Sim 3	-	Izrael, Revolučné Gardy
Sim 4	Izrael – fixed position	Izrael, Revolučné Gardy
Sim 5	Chameneí – veto	Izrael, Revolučné Gardy
Sim 6	Chameneí – veto, Izrael – veto	Izrael, Revolučné Gardy

