

THE INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPED IN THE EU - EURASIA AND THE ROLE OF BALKAN COUNTRIES – GEOPOLITICAL AND GEO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The particular modern “western” economy is currently in a marginal position. The relationships developed in the past between the EU and the countries of Eurasia were developed given the primacy of EU. The deviations, caused by existing economic institutions as a result of the depletion of the EU reserves and the composition of the new institutions being developed in Eurasia, highlighted new forces changing the geo-economics and geopolitical balances. The wide internationalized and globalized economy has no effective management methods. Hysteresis of management of the economy methods widely internationalized and globalized economy showed new forces, combined with the impasse that led the geo-economic component of Globalization. The West began to lose its sovereignty to productive resources such as land redistribution did not entail redistribution of income, so the geostrategic from the side of the West, which is currently applicable is evident that it has not resulted in the expected economic growth.

Key words: Management, transitivity, contrasts, institutions, Eurasia, repositioning

1. DIALECTIC PREHISTORY AND HISTORY

1.1. Objective reality of the Balkan economies

In this context, the area of the Balkans and the countries located on the edge of both sides EU and Eurasia has become the scope for developing relationships, which are trying to influence the two sides either by existing or traditional institutions or by creating new ones. Transitivity causes changes in the economy. New positions on wages, labour money and monetary policy of the Balkan countries have established. These changes will be made and will primarily affect the Balkan countries because this is the field of experimentation. It is the place where the contradiction arises between traditional financial institutions and the creation of new ones. It is the place where the contradictions and evolve from the quantitative level to the purely qualitative. By tipping point Economy of Energy and Raw Materials (EERM), the two main management systems of the economy, the neoclassical economics and Keynesianism, with corresponding mechanisms of competition and state intervention can not provide a solution to the contradictions it creates this crisis. The dialectic clash of old and new with the issues of self-determination, national independence, nationalization, creation of nation states, public sector reform, protectionism etc. repositioned theoretically and practically. Developed a new type of quality management requires implementation of total quality control on every economic activity. Geostrategic space, which provides the most appropriate conditions to replace the management system of the economy, is the area of the Balkan countries and countries at the edge of the EU borderline and Eurasia (Ukraine, Moldova, etc.). These economies have elements of the previous two economic systems that of capitalism and socialism and are deadlocked or are under development. Created cooperation and given the opportunity to establish partnerships ties through the creation of new financial institutions. In this area, conditions are possible to be created, such management systems of the economy, which will lead to efficient and dynamic development. All the contradictions together and all players are created around these, in this region as well as regional contradictions act together. The resultant motion is formed in the direction of development in the present conditions of the international sphere. The period of intense instability, of the last decades is favouring a general reassessment of theories of economic growth which may lead to a new reassessment of Keynesian and neoclassical theory. The area of the Balkan Peninsula is characterized by continuous changes of borders of countries that are unable to co-exist peacefully. The economies of the countries during the commodity capitalism, before 1870, were characterized by intense feudal elements. Industrial growth

was impossible and the degree of development of countries based primarily on agriculture. The main elements are prevailing nationalism and the struggle for liberation and two trends developed, national and social, as issues primarily farmers cantered on the social problem of land. Greece became the first country gained independence in 1830, with the London Protocol and Bulgaria in 1878 with the Treaty of Berlin, and almost even took a century for the liberation of other countries. Under these circumstances, the economies of the Balkan countries passed almost violently from feudalism to imperialistic capitalism after 1870. During this period attempts guidance of states as expressed through the process of creating bourgeois states in the era of capitalism and the pre-monopoly stage of economy. The development of the economies in transition of capitalism to monopoly, from pre-monopolist period, highlights the weaknesses adaptation of rural economies to the demands of the scientific management of the economy. This is expressed through the dynamic efforts of bourgeois states to pursue imperialist policies of the leading powers, which are exercised financial control. The leading expression of this trend was the participation of Bulgaria in WWII, with the cooperation of the country with the Axis powers.

1.2. The prehistoric era

The withdrawal of feudalism left unresolved the Eastern Question (EQ), which marks the Balkan and general world affairs. The typical representative of era of feudalism, the Ottoman Empire (OA), decayed historic, by this procedure to inhibited, by geo-strategic intervention in the Russian-Turkish war of 1877-1878. The OE became a vassal of England under imperialism, thus joining the dynamics of USA and Euro-Atlantic Structures (EAS). Failure to resolve the EQ. has direct consequences on the economies of the countries of the Balkans. Simultaneously with the battered OE the strategic orientation of the Greek bourgeoisie primarily and secondarily Bulgarian, looked forward to the expansion of economic space. This trend was hampered by the bourgeoisie emerging nation-states, which looked forward to sharing territories and markets. Bourgeoisies cancelled the idea of federal democracy, which existed from the late 18th century at the request of the uprising against the OE, but still considered timely and 19th century. The urban intelligentsia of that time was positive for a federation of the Balkans, believing that in this way would be achieved the development of the region in economic and political level, avoiding conflicts among them and independence from the imperialist plans of the European states. The economic organization of the Balkan countries based on the participation of the state and this form of organization is effective for newly created urban communities. The State-nation was the only entity that was able to provide the necessary infrastructure and the necessary improved management methods. The bourgeoisie was facing the need for a social direction of production turned it to state control and strengthened state structures creating in this way conditions to get government control by international institutions (EU, NATO, UN, etc) and the control to be converted to supranational. The Balkans characterized by ethno-national cultural elements which affected the relations of countries with both systems. The cultural element was and is strong and yet is not strong bond between them. The common cultural characteristics were not been standing power enough to set barriers in war between each other or join in opposing camps, the two great wars. The wars in the Balkans have shaped the political - economic life. First the war between Russia and Turkey has a bilateral form but in fact contributing parties were more. One side is Russia and the Balkans together, cored Russia with historical dynamic creation of a constitutional state and the possibility of progressive fulfilment of the mission under capitalism. Unlike Balkan countries were claimed their existence in the formation of nation-states. In Russia, land reform was completed in 1861 and the two classes, the bourgeois and the labour class through urban culture collide with feudalism. Russia puts the foundations of industrialization and urban progressive class collides with feudalism, whereas the Balkans conflict with feudalism seeking their national identity. The feudalism in the Balkans is expressed through the Ottoman Empire (OE). Secondly, the logic of the Russian-Turkish war had two sides that its sovereignty over to OA and the liberation of the Balkan countries and the other had as a goal the dissolution of OE. The opposing side Turkey and "allies" have aimed sovereignty in South East Europe which can be achieved by dissolving the OE or sovereignty in what could be left from the dialysis of OE, to be preferred the second, under the fear of creation powerful

states in the Balkans, with the territorial expansion to residues of OE. If the declining OE collapsed, would create a power vacuum in the region and the emerging countries of the Balkans and other major powers, especially Russia will benefit disproportionately from this. The geostrategic set an attitude toward events that could change the geopolitical and geo-economic balance on routes to the origins of resources in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Bosphorus. The geostrategic of dissolving or dominance had as main representative England, were growing at the monopoly stage. The historical legitimacy was on the side of progress and Russian-Balkan alliance with the capitalist integration of Russia, the transition to capitalism of the Balkan countries and the elimination of feudalism in the region. The move towards progress found resistance from anachronistic Ottomanism and state monopolies. The expression of the resistance during the war, on the battlefield and in politics, was unable to stem the social progress that was expressed primarily through the Treaty of San Stefano ¹. The Balkan states acquire sovereignty with the Treaty of Berlin, which is the beginning of the passage from prehistory to history in the Balkans. The logic of the Treaty of Berlin is purely “distributive”² and supplemented by that of “exchange”, i.e. “land for peace” and “Money for peace”³. Which, although the first in detachment from all other European states, territories of the Ottoman Empire for peace, and the second in pure capitalist practice, where for example Bessarabia to Russia devolved with financial compensation⁴. In the case of Romania we have exchanged national independence, essentially “power over property”, which in other circumstances was destined to be repeated later in the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk⁵. The collective management of the Eastern Question was reaffirmed by the Treaty of Berlin. On this condition confirms the existence of “nationalism”⁶ in the Balkans. The geostrategy expression above translates to the taking of management from England, of Russia's unilateral control through its transformation into a pan-European management. At the same time there is a clear threat against the Balkan states to limit their sovereignty, as that is the opponent geostrategic plans of England. While in the above allocative authority is rich and the variety of forms of sovereignty graded as “annexation”, “dismemberment and distribution”, “surveillance”, etc.⁷ Of practice rhetoric rules, the interest and power and total involvement of all the ruling classes of Europe to deal with international affairs, depending on their power, joining together the decisions and it becomes the rule of the global management of the economy⁸. The management of the economy as a product of institutions and treaties, in which the ruling classes are expressed is different and time-limited. It is possible to settle the major issues of the time, but it is possible to reverse the historical dynamic, evolving as an objective inevitability. The Treaty of Berlin as an expression of the will of the ruling

¹ This treaty involves progress based on historical conditions of the time, anti-feudalism and the incitement of capitalist development in Russia and the Balkans. ...While intra-Balkan context was favourable for Bulgaria, unfavourable for Greece etc. The main decision was that of the independence of Serbia, Romania, Montenegro and Bulgaria and significant benefits for Russia against the Ottoman Empire.

² Petros D. Ntouskos, 2004, “*Geostrategy and Contemporary World*”, «Γεωστρατηγική και Σύγχρονος κόσμος», Gutenberg, Athens, p. 122

³ Petros D. Ntouskos, 2004, “*Geostrategy and Contemporary World*”, «Γεωστρατηγική και Σύγχρονος κόσμος», Gutenberg, Athens, p. 122-123

⁴ Petros D. Ntouskos, 2004, “*Geostrategy and Contemporary World*”, «Γεωστρατηγική και Σύγχρονος κόσμος», Gutenberg, Athens, p. 123

⁵ Petros D. Ntouskos, 2004, “*Geostrategy and Contemporary World*”, «Γεωστρατηγική και Σύγχρονος κόσμος», Gutenberg, Athens, p. 123-124

⁶ The same is said today from the NWO for the Balkan region. In 1877-1878, the bourgeois-democratic revolutions had completed their historical mission, the beginning of the imperialist stage of capitalism, not nationalism as a progressive ideology of the rising bourgeoisie, run counter not only to feudalism, but also acts as patriotism, against imperialism that dissolves nations - states. While in the Balkans and on the verge of two millennia, what stoned as nationalism is primarily patriotism resist cosmopolitanism and national nihilism of the NWO.

⁷ Petros D. Ntouskos, 2004, “*Geostrategy and Contemporary World*”, «Γεωστρατηγική και Σύγχρονος κόσμος», Gutenberg, Athens, pp. 121-123

⁸ The Berlin Treaty limited the Treaty of St. Stephano, and the war has had great importance for the liberation of the Balkans and the pursuit of Russia to extend the custody of them. In this logic, Russia took southern Bessarabia who had lost in the Crimean War and annexed the region of Kars, Austria-Hungary took the supervision of Bosnia - Herzegovina, England suzerainty in Cyprus.

classes with the English domination, led to delayed progress towards capitalism and sovereignty in the Balkans, but was unable to prevent it. The Treaty itself is contained, among others, the contradiction of the dissolution of feudalism movement towards capitalism and the simultaneous maintenance of OE as collateral to the interests of the forces of the time.

1.3. From prehistory to history

The movement of historic progress found its expression in the First World War and the October Revolution broke out and defuses the contradiction of the Berlin Treaty. These two major events gave an end to the controversies, toppled the Berlin treaty, but nevertheless the model, resolution of issues, all European states together and the division depending on the strength and the interest remained. In this way, in the late nineteenth century OE entered the European balance system as a temporary member of Westphalia international order, however, as it was in decline stage, it had complete control of fate, becoming true factor which should be taken account in the calculations of the European equilibrium, but without participating fully in the planning⁹. The Russian-Balkan interests, the national status of the states and the capitalization of the region is the geostrategic consideration of sovereign European countries by considering them as a direct threat of force balance in Europe. Consistently selected from the above and from the class standpoint, the Ottoman feudalism, who over the concurrence of "capitulations" with the above geopolitics broken simultaneously the general social progress¹⁰. This is expression is formed under the exorcism of the nationalism¹¹. Balkans, who mutates historically into "powder keg of Europe" to "anti-communism", anti-sovietism, anti-Russianism and anti-Slavism, anti-Europeanism and even anti-humanism¹². Practical manifested at the end of the 20th century, with the restores censure of nationalism in the Balkan peoples, the choice of Turkey as a guarantor of new capitulations in developing communications networks¹³, energy¹⁴ etc in the Balkans, Southeast Europe, the "Black Sea Cooperation", Caucasus and generally in Eurasia¹⁵. With the Treaty of Berlin the Balkans gained the ethno-state entity, with the border between the states to remain liquid. At the same time consolidates the geostrategic concept of capitalism which evolved from the "Europeanism", the "Atlanticism" New World Order, as manifested in the early 21st century¹⁶. These get their geopolitical expression of the compositions, "protectionism-liberalization",

⁹ Henry Kissinger, 2014, "World Order", trans. Despoina Giannarudi, Livani A.A. Athens, p. 120

¹⁰ Petros D. Ntouskos, 2004, "Geostrategy and Contemporary World", «Γεωστρατηγική και Σύγχρονος κόσμος», Gutenberg, Athens, 2004, passim

¹¹ In 1878, the specific content of nationalism in the Balkans was the release from Ottomanism and national, bourgeois-democratic constitution, and today regarded nationalism as opposition to imperialism, patriotism. Dummy diseased nationalism constitutes the separatist, national-nihilistic perception, this derivative of cosmopolitanism which together act to the dismemberment of the states of the region and the entire Slavic world.

¹² Petros D. Ntouskos, 2004, "Geostrategy and Contemporary World", «Γεωστρατηγική και Σύγχρονος κόσμος», Gutenberg, Athens, passim

¹³ It is about the undersea communications cable between the West countries and the countries of the Caucasus.

¹⁴ This is the crossing of pipelines of the Caspian to the Mediterranean or bypassing Russia or through it. ... Assuming that the complications associated with Caucasus etc.

George Karaoglou, 1997, "The energy barons take battle positions" «Οι βαρόνοι της ενέργειας παίρνουν θέση μάχης», The Capital (oblation), Vol. 93, June 1997, pp 66-77

Cristos Papoutsis, 1999, "For the Europe at 21st century (part II, energy)", "Για την Ευρώπη του 21^{ου} αιώνα", New borders – Livani A.A., Athens, pp 125-230

¹⁵ Larry Diamond, 1994, "The Global Imperative: Building a Democratic World Order" Current History, January 1994, pp 1-8

¹⁶ The neo-globalism US associated with the relocation of their standing in the world. The application of this doctrine began in the late 1970s, is the core of human rights and slogans you think are the real socialism and especially the Soviet Union the evil empire, the terrorist national liberation movement, the labour movement anachronism and guild, world peace-loving subversive movement of international stability, turning point is considered the Carter Doctrine that proclaims' around the globe as a zone of influence of USA.

J. Carter, "Annual Message on the situation in the country", in January 1980 and "Speech" to Congress on 01/23/1980

The commander of NATO, American General Rogers on 03/24/1981 states: "The US must be ready to carry

“enlargement-deepening”, “Atlanticism-Europeanism”, “modernization”, “reform”, “market”, “competition” and the last decade with flare “Euro-Atlanticism”, “international community”, “globalization”¹⁷. The geostrategic, as expressed in the Balkans until the First World War and the October Revolution established through the geo-economic component and the economies of the Balkan countries.

1.4. The historical era in the Balkans

The qualitative change took place in the Balkans after the Second World War, the Yalta Conference, embodies the dynamic of historical development. Since the end of WWII shaped the political and economic map of the Balkans with the imposition of zones of influence. The qualitative change makes the Balkans field intersection of three historical eras, the feudal survival represented by Turkey, the peak capitalism represented by Greece and the socialist elements by many countries with a stronger appearance in Yugoslavia. The political life of the region remains fluid with Greece and Turkey to NATO, Greece accession to the EU, Yugoslavia integrated into the Non-Aligned Movement and Bulgaria to seek its orientation, between bourgeois capitalism and socialist perspectives. The cultural elements with highly dynamic foundation in the Balkan maintained against the effort degradation of national consciousness. Sample confusion creation effort was the creation of imitation national consciousness among the Slavic nations, even before the breakup of Yugoslavia and disorientation of the Balkan peoples. Religious elements are organically tied to culture and, the three major religions dominate the Balkans. The main religions in the area are the Eastern Orthodox Christianity, Catholicism and Islam. A variety of different traditions of all faiths, are practiced, with each of the Orthodox countries having its own national church. Orthodoxy is the predominant religion in most countries, Bulgaria, Former Socialist Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro. In Croatia and Slovenia dominated by Catholicism and Islamism in Albania, Turkey and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The existence of a dominant religion in each country does not eliminate the significant problems emerge with varying degrees of intensity and in each country. Turkey has serious problems of religious tolerance and partly Bulgaria, where the heterodox do not have the formal right to create places of worship or temples. The Greece, where religious tolerance is typically legislated and has problems of accepted of heterodox. The cultural, religious and mainly three types of states coexist together in the Balkans and determine the path to modern era. The economies remained largely rural industrialization take place on both sides this of capitalist and socialist with main representatives of Greece on the one hand and Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other. The fundamental change takes place in the 1970s, with the opposition of two systems take the form of equivalent manage world affairs by Final Act of Helsinki (FAE). The economies of the Balkan countries have been steadily growing in the period until 1989¹⁸. Since 1989 attempts of re-capitalization the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and especially the Balkan countries. This has two dimensions of similar importance. First serve the aims of Euro Atlantic Structures (EAS), in the direction of enlargement, in the territory of the former socialist countries, the logic of capitalist expansion. This first dimension is realistic and legitimate, the capitalistic mentality of supranational capital and the living space of capitalist development. The second dimension is that of the dissolution of nation-states and supranational governance, through institutions for the benefit of Supranational Company (SC). The second is a historical nature and has to do with the Supranational Monopolistic Corporation (SMC), and the neoclassical current of capitalist movement in general, with the newly established specifically New World Order (NWO), in the modern world. It is historic because it is connected with capitalism in the final stage and the unique need of conservation, in a supranational global dimension. Second,

troops to any area of land if they want to fulfil their universal mission"

V. Flah, U. Zifried, 1980, “*Human Rights*” Berlin, New books, passim

¹⁷ Petros D. Ntouskos, 2004, “*Geostrategy and Contemporary World*”, «Γεωστρατηγική και Σύγχρονος κόσμος», Gutenberg, Athens, pp 133-135

¹⁸ The GDP of all the Balkan countries increased steadily throughout the period from 1962 to 1989, except for Albania. Receding in some cases associated with the crises of 1974, 1982, 1987, and Bulgaria from 1989 until 1994 we have large negative change with higher -9,11 1990, Source: World Bank,

emerging an organic link of capitalistic development with the need for the global war or not. The settlement of the Yugoslav issue with the use for the first time since the Second World War, nuclear weapons, and stated the next step, to the energy resources of Eurasia¹⁹, submitting to the needs of enlargement. This war is qualitatively different from all the former continues to threaten the Balkans in terms that differ from Sarajevo 1914 because Sarajevo '95 is a nuclear Sarajevo²⁰, warning to all mankind that nuclear weapon exclude the prospect of war. The economic growth that followed the end of WWII in the Balkans halted the 90s²¹. In general it can be said that in the 90s and in the late 20th century attempted a dismantling of structures that had developed in the Balkans, this subject in geostrategic recall all that had been achieved on rural development level (cooperative movement in Bulgaria, rural policy in Greece etc.) and industrialization (Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, etc.), technological development (Electronica Bulgaria etc.). Under these developments the Balkan countries marching, seeking their future under the Euro-Atlantic Structures, or looking forward to understand the new developments and their historical validity. The Balkan intellectual elite anxiously looking for a new ideology to rely, ignoring that reality preceded and ideology formed on this reality. This reality must to see and be redirected to it. Otherwise they will reciprocate between vested, wondering why things do not improve, as expected to happen. This will be a historic error, to ignore the historic movement towards progress.

2. GEOSTRATEGY AND DISSOLUTION OF NATION-STATE

2.1. Dissolution of nation-state

Historically, from the portion of geostrategy, this subject in the imperialistic development of capitalism has its roots in the 19th century. Also is linked to geostrategy of monopoly capital, finding resistance in national status and nation-states. Paradigm of this geostrategy is the characterization of the Balkans as a “powder keg of Europe” and the socialism region as “Iron Curtain”. For its part geopolitical component in the NWO this geostrategic divides the world into “spheres of influence”²². και the geo-economic component to “areas of interest”²³. The dissolution of states structures is necessary to subject the member nations to supranational structures and supranational governance. This is the translation of the dissolution of the Yugoslav federation with a view to dissolving the federation of the USSR emerged as a feasible target after 1989. The depletion of energy resources and raw materials dictate the direction of geostrategic on the part of capitalism in its last stage. This geostrategic is subject to dissolution conditions under the threat of a limited nuclear war in Europe²⁴. The application of military conditions in the economy is a privilege of capitalist expansion as it specifically applies to the Balkans. Such are the views of that geostrategic economy, the demise of the labour class in Bulgaria attempted to respectively “gifts” in imitation local elites, the fraudulent practice of recent wealthy people, of the rising bourgeoisie, young scientists and aspiring entrepreneurs. This same practice today dissolves everything in Greece, future projection, itself the Bulgarian perspective. These instruments are known to imperialist expansion by applying the rule of “divide and rule” brought respective new allies, buffers, available in the settlement of the Balkan “affairs”. The outbreak of imitating nationalism of FSYROM, peculiar status of Kosovo and, the idea of Greater Albania constitute the reserves of the NWO in the Balkans²⁵. Those countries with aggressive foreign policy and the verbal claims are the counterpart to the defensive rhetoric of Greek

¹⁹ “Geostrategy and Geopolitical Crisis”, Blog, <http://financialreview-news.blogspot.gr/> accessed June 2015

²⁰ Charles Gati, 1992, “From Sarajevo to Sarajevo”, Foreign Affairs, Fall 1992, pp. 64-78

²¹ In Serbia during the war in the former Yugoslavia saw the biggest percentage decline in GDP, as 1991 -9.78, -27.16 -30.50 1992 and 1993, Source: World Bank

²² Petros D. Ntouskos, 2004, “Geostrategy and Contemporary World”, «Γεωστρατηγική και Σύγχρονος κόσμος», Gutenberg, Athens, pp 133-135

²³ S. Huntington, 1991, “America’s changing strategic interest”, Survival, January/February 1991, pp. 3-17.

²⁴ R. Reagan, on 05.28.1981 states that: “We can argue about which weapon we need but is another thing, however, we give up all weapons, for the sake of the agreements and covenants”

²⁵ “Even the smallest birds want to fly”, NATO in the 21st Century: Albanian and Macedonian Perspectives, ENGLAND, R.G., 01.02.2007, Washington, McCain, J., Real Truth/February14, 2007

foreign policy and can be used to change the geopolitical balance in the Balkans. These outbreaks remain active both in the Balkans²⁶, and in other parts of Europe and Eurasia²⁷. The lessons of WWII sacrificed in the name of market and profit²⁸, against social progress and new economic systems that lead to it, the unapologetic sense that profit is only entitled to the ruling class and when this right may not exercise it, then let's all destroyed, winking in the nuclear havoc. These currently receive their practical application in Ukraine with the expansion of NATO influence, the NATO umbrella by any means and manner, ignoring the very institutional status of the Atlantic that the EU Enlargement²⁹. The designs they encapsulate the meaning of geostrategy, the exclusion of Russia and access to Energy and Raw Materials, at all costs, even if I have to break down the bridges that lead there. This geostrategic simultaneously destroying the economies of countries that dissolves the ethno-state the substance and it happens primarily in the Balkans. Relegated to the economies and financial systems, on which developed economies are not able to lead in principle to reverse the economic collapse, let alone they are unable to offer recovery.

2.2. Economic effects of Enlargement

The dissolution of the nation state and its absorption by supranational institutions, excludes Keynesianism, the dissolution of private enterprise, the inclusion of Greece in the Euro zone and the accession to this Bulgaria constant rate, the neoclassical approach, the supranational governance programming and all along socialism. The Balkan states are under a peculiar hostage as it translates the economic level. The hostage is expressed in terms of anti-Balkan, anti-European, anti-progressives. The geo-economic expressed by "European directives" geopolitics as NWO in the Balkans and around the world, in the form of "New NATO" in Yugoslavia, Chechnya, etc. The history-prehistory comparison is inevitable and shows the lack of management systems of global governance. The "Dayton Agreement"³⁰ for Bosnia commemorates the Treaty of Berlin and the division of Bulgaria into three parts. The financial compensation given to Romania for the assignment

²⁶ To Vima, Το Βήμα, 2015, "Επικίνδυνα παιχνίδια των Τυράνων για την Μεγάλη Αλβανία", "Hazardous games of Tirana for Great Albania", "<http://www.tovima.gr/world/article/?aid=696426>" accessed June 2015

B. Clinton argues on 05/23/1999 that the attack against Yugoslavia and all the attendant aim to exterminate Milosevic and his regime and that result will be "a free Europe, unified, democratic and non-divided." ...Revelation, unintentionally perhaps, that the division of Europe exists and constitutes the existence of Yugoslavia, the socialist regime, the socialist party and its leader, Milosevic. The revelation which annuls and chatter after 1989 "decompartmentalise" This confession of division already existed in Europe, class nature, as established from 1917 and especially after the war, confirmed from the Yalta agreements of 1945 and Helsinki in 1975. This existing line must be eliminated in the B. Clinton, the US and the new NATO, restoring US-NATO domination on the entire territory of Europe.

W. Tucker, 1993, "America and Bosnia", The National Interest, fall 1993, pp. 14-27.

²⁷ At the Caucasus we have the first war in Chechnya in 1995 and the second in 1999-2000, with a focus on energy resources of the region and other geo-strategic reasons,

(i) 1999 "The powder keg of the Caucasus-the events in Armenia and the war in Chechnya", "Η πυριτιδαποθήκη του Καυκάσου-τα γεγονότα στην Αρμενία και ο πόλεμος στην Τσετσενία", Independent/To Vima, Το Βήμα

(ii) G. Delastik, 1999, "Δολοφονίες στον Καύκασο εν ονόματι της ειρήνης", "Murders in the Caucasus in the name of peace" Kathimerini/Καθημερινή

²⁸ 1991, "This created the Gulf War is profit, revenue from black gold", "Αυτό που δημιούργησε τον πόλεμο στον Κόλπο είναι το κέρδος, τα έσοδα από τον μαύρο χρυσό", International Herald Tribune/Financial Time-Καθημερινή 7.12.1991

²⁹ The alleged conversation between Assistant Secretary of State, Victoria Nuland and the US Ambassador to Ukraine, Geoffrey Pyatt. BBC News *Nuland*: OK. He's now gotten both Kerry and [UN Secretary General] Ban Ki-Moon to agree that Kerry could come in Monday or Tuesday. So that would be great, I think, to help glue this thing and to have the UN help glue it and, you know, Fuck the EU», <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-26079957>, accessed July 2015

³⁰ 2004, *General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, United Nations, General Assembly, Security Council, 30 November 1995, http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/BA_951121_DaytonAgreement.pdf, accessed January 2004

of Bessarabia in Russia was raised in the logic, providing “assistance”³¹ for the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, or to amend the “zone of influence” of the EU and NATO. These two institutions consists a complex supranational mechanism, as geopolitical and geo-economic unity, as geostrategic namely transnational mechanism, within the Slavic world and Russia's neighbourhood³². Organic incorporated along these two organizations and the IMF. In supranational organizations commissioned umpire role in the Balkans with the consent (UN, NATO, World Bank, etc.) policies of countries in need of survival of political systems, reducing the interest of politics as an interest of their countries. The geopolitical situation as it stood after the breakup of Yugoslavia at the end of the last century, it was considered by many as an absolute and permanent, in favour of Euro-Atlantic Enlargement. Failure objective assessment of developments interprets the situation created in the Balkans in terms of Euro-Atlantic region³³, which occurs concentrated in geostrategic management of the trend towards globalization, in terms of unipolar dominance. The great changes in recent decades in the Balkans, Europe and the world in general, distinguished for their deterministic character. The approach of these developments requires the connection data, financial and political. The situation as it stands in the Atlantic expansion in Europe aims to expand in the Balkans to check the roads and pipelines of energy and raw materials are located in Eurasia. The first attempt of the Atlantic policy after the dissolution of the Soviet Union was the complete control of the east Iran, Iraq, Caucasus regions etc. This goal suited the economic aspect of a system that emerged after the dissolution (bankruptcy) of the capitalist (1972 etc). The only way of maintaining the system was to continue expanding in living space and exploitation of raw materials. Has the geostrategic plan of dissolution of resistances and obstacles that led to the interior of Eurasia and also prevented the Russian and Asian economies have access through the Eastern Mediterranean to the Western world. The geostrategic plan was to rule the roads of trade and to prevent China and Russia from acquiring business bases lead in Europe. This will weaken the emerging economies of Asia. On the side of the Pacific to ally Japan would exclude the roads of the East. For the success of this project important geostrategic role and has primary control of the Eastern Mediterranean region both marine and terrestrial area of the Balkans. To achieve control of the Balkans should not be powerful nations - states and basically no strong state entities. The nation states were dissolved with the governance of powerful supranational organizations. It remained, however, the cultural element and as the national barrier. The next step was the partition of large states and the alliance with the small-state actors of the region and of course a powerful force that would serve the stability of the success of geostrategic projects (Turkey). This geostrategic requires skilful handling. The reorientation of the Balkan countries was in Euro-Atlantic structures (EAS), NATO and the EU, which dissolve the State generally, the socialist and the capitalist. The move constitutes a historic decline, to the historical epoch of capitalism. The historical era that the Balkan countries lived after their liberation, that of capitalism, are now obliged to live it again. The dual effect of this movement is that these countries do not have neither capitalist nor socialist state, and further led to privatization of state-dissolution of the institution, by assigning to the EU and NATO and uniform longer EAS, politics, and economic status. The crisis of the early 21st century, highlighted the difficulty and lack of recovery mechanisms, and as the crisis deepens, so will urgently raises the need for state independence with the possibility of national sovereignty and of conversion to the new financial perspectives. The function of the dissolution of Member attempted throughout both the Balkans and the EU, but also the

³¹ Petros D. Ntouskos, 2004, “*Geostrategy and Contemporary World*”, «Γεωστρατηγική και Σύγχρονος κόσμος», Gutenberg, Athens, pp 133-135

³² During the war in Yugoslavia, the IMF was pressing Russia not to get on the side of Serbia, threatening to cut the loan instalments to it. Additionally, the X. Solana on 25.3.1999 states that it will “continue with progressive intensity knocks, nothing of Yugoslavia is outside the scope of the shot, or the centre of Belgrade”, while a year later, faced the same spirit of the court Nuremberg hovering above the culprits, he says that “We never invaded an independent country” (Rizospastis/Radical 7.6.2000). ...While the Stability excludes Serbia from financing, forcing it to clear the Socialist Party from the government and S. Milosevic from the presidency.

(i) Communication of the Conference of the EU Brussels, March 2000

(ii) 2002, “*Civil society, democratization, participation and the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe*”, “Κοινωνία πολιτών, εκδημοκρατισμός, συμμετοχή και Σύμφωνο Σταθερότητας για τη Ν.Α. Ευρώπη”, Newsletter Committee-Quarterly edition of the Economic and Social Council of Greece, Vol. 9/January-March 2000

³³ Zbigniew Brzezinski, 1977, “*A Geostrategy for Eurasia*”, Foreign Affairs, September-October 1977, pp. 50-65

whole world³⁴, aiming the monopoly control. Recourse to methods of War is the last level of enforcement, practicable (Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Syria etc). The Balkan countries have to wait something new from the outgoing financial systems, yet have all the elements, which make the bridge, to the new, global society. The location and perspectives of Balkan countries find themselves in a complex transition, as the whole world.

3. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ECONOMY

3.1. International Institutions and supranational management of the economy

In today's reality, through political leadership, the theoretical approaches and management of the economy, has emerged the crucial issue of economic globalization. The Keynesianism and neoclassicism economics (neoclassicism, neo-liberalism) have no management and control methods for the globalized economy. The economic dimension is formed in the sphere of circulation by reducing the cost of production and distribution of goods and services and the dissemination of digital information. This weakness is covered through the international institutions, which act as intrusive mechanisms. The power in the context of globalization, divided into central and regional institutions, each operating autonomously and independently as part of the predefined activity. There are certain issues which handle a single independent power while other secondary resolved by the local regional powers.³⁵ Economic growth and the productive forces do not always function parallel, are not automatically actuated and the first does not automatically involve the second or vice versa, these politico-economic considerations, creating dangerous dynamic relationships, they need analysis and adoption of new forms of management and control. The globalization of economic activity affects and is affected by the international division of labour, each country's culture and politics. Regional disparities, expressed in various ways, as differences in population density, employment, income, to migratory balance, the economic structure, consumer patterns etc. and spatial North-South inequalities. These differences are evident both between states and within each state. These imbalances are detected the existence of areas with concentration of economic activity and at the same time the existence of less developed regions. Continued enlargement exacerbates the problems between countries and regions, as is currently in the Balkans, and the Balkan states to be the poor relative of the powerful European states³⁶. To test all the above has been applied a management system based on the existence of international institutions. The management system using the quantitative financial data, alter both the quality characteristics, with mitigation of strong local consistency, forming a false historical truth, altered states create consumers, instead of producers, member dissolving the financial structure of the economies. Thus created, financial institutions stronger than the states, the states lose national identity, lose control and cooperation based on economic inequality. A management system of the economy of capitalism in the global arena, manifested geopolitically and geo-economically. The international institutions (IMF, World Bank, etc) since the 1950s are used as a form of management systems of the global economy. Globalisation is a complex system, the centre of which the US and

³⁴ It noted previously that imperialism to monopoly stage dissolves the nation-states in all their versions, single, confederational, federal. Note also that this is most pronounced in the conditions of capitalist integration, for example in the EU. While in the case of NWO that dissolution of each prior form historical community, including the EU, AL etc., targeting anti- bourgeois, anti-national liberation, anti-Keynesian, anti-federal and primarily anti-socialist,

1980, International theoretical symposium "The national question in the countries of developed capitalism – Materials" Vol. 3, pp 106-123.

The federal principle but is strong in Europe and delivered the May 2000 and from the German Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, stimulating Atlanticism, "What kind of federation envisions Fischer", *Economist/Kathimerini* (Καθημερινή) 21.5.2000.

2000, "A United States of Europe", *Business Week*, June 12, 2000, pp. 2-3

³⁵ Nikos Sarris, 1999, "European Integration", "Ευρωπαϊκή Ενοποίηση", 2nd edition, Ellin, Athens, p 42

³⁶ 2015, "Greece is the poor relative of Euro zone", "Η Ελλάδα ο φτωχός συγγενής της Ευρωζώνης", Newspaper Fileleftheros/Φιλελεύθερος, Nicosia 12.07.2015

Greece lost 25% of its GDP, Source: Euro stat 2015

where power derives stand ultimately from a single source, namely from Washington (Zbigniew Brzezinski, 1998). Traditional structures and institutions of the national-state are replaced with new institutions and new system and standard production and circulation, quantitatively larger but fragile and vulnerable to economic changes. The nationally management of the economy replaced by a system of independent nation-states and tends to become a global management system, through international institutions, as a control mechanism. In the Balkan countries, the EU with the European treaties and European directives has replaced the sovereign national parliaments, the European Central Bank (ECB), the IMF, in the case of Greece and NATO economic policy of states composing the supranational management mechanism of the economy. At the level of joint enterprises, multinational companies transformed into joint ventures partnerships with private companies and state-owned companies, which are controlled by the states, which have no longer the legitimacy of control and in turn control the productive forces and act independently of national economies (Supranational Monopoly Company). The economic activities of joint enterprises determine the use of resources, the scientific staff and productive forces. The corporate partnerships create a supranational system, controlling the flow of resources and determine the movement of goods and services by controlling costs, the control of the productive forces and scientific personnel. The operation of the agreements of joint enterprises, with a management system, determined by peer synergy relations, and maintains the characteristics of the sovereign Member States, is acceptable, magnifies the economic development and incorporates the rational use of resources, of productive forces and scientific staff. A prerequisite is the Scientific-Technical Progress (STP), which is the key driver of globalization and the new economy. The STP through the qualitative change in the basis of Scientific-Technical Revolution (STR) is at all times power and lever of advancement. State-level control is exercised externally, because each state, as does every region of the world, suffers the consequences and implications of decisions and "actions" of transnational actors. Supranational institutions define the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of each nation-state, region or area, affect and shape their socio-economic reality. They form well within development and exploitation of natural resources, the productive forces and scientific personnel.

3.2. The institutions distort the economy

We might as commonly accepted working hypothesis to understand that "development" of an area/region is a new, different from the previous one and "better"-established-equilibrium of human, social and productive forces, capabilities and relationships, and systems employment, land use, production, distribution and consumption, which is designed, planned and pursued with the aim of "optimal" use of "total real potential" of natural and socio-economic reality. The evaluative terms "better", "optimal" and "total real potential" refers to the obvious resultant perception, outcome and practice of militant coexistence of each dominant social context of values and choices of the forces in power in globalization conditions promiscuity markets, the average social consciousness (such as the catalytic effect and to modulate, especially electronic media) and to each social dynamics, in which the social subjects "growth", active, responsible and conscious citizens, as workers, scientists, producers and creators can, "potentially", put their stamp. Every effort, planning, design and planning that aims to develop an area of a state, it ignores a number of constraints, which are decided in advance and control the growth of this region. These institutions apply to the region level, such as the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes (IMP), the stimulus packages (Delors' packages, NSRF, and others) the European budget, which concerns EU countries, either globally, such as international conferences of the United Nations that led the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1965, the United Nations Environment, Programme (UNEP) in 1972 and in 1982, the Summits on the Environment and Development in Rio in 1992 (Rio Declaration on Environment and Development Agenda 21), and the Conference on Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, etc. The Regional Development and the development of a state can not be the same for each region and for each country, according to the decisions and predefined, but there should be a national development strategy based on the specificities of each region, to cultural, economic and social characteristics and specializes in economic prospects of the area or state. An integrated

development plan should be based on a credible strategy National Spatial Plan, the elements of a comprehensive national development planning and special studies of development, based on territorial, economic, social, structure. The one-dimensional, centralized and fragmented economic development of certain areas does not constitute simultaneously real growth for an entire country. A development model based on decisions taken by supranational centres, decision making and based on service, geostrategic and geopolitical options, do not take into account the existence of comparative advantages of regions and lead to economic stagnation or negative growth rates. A one-dimensional model of development can bring about economic improvement or development, but only in the short term and only in certain areas or regions, but long term this development model regulates the economy and despite the benefits to certain groups of the population will result in general economic deterioration throughout the state or region. General example is the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which in combination with the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes (IMP) even with the stimulus packages, deregulated economies of states, particularly the weak economies of the Balkan countries and ignored the comparative advantages of each region or country and led to economic distortion national economies. Compliance with the general terms and main objectives of the EU single strategy to enhance business growth as central units, the promotion of entrepreneurship and innovation as a top priority in the economic development of nations, only States does not favour, but instead results in flexible working to Reproduction Qualified Scientific Resources (RQSR), ignores the Scientific Technical Progress and control moves into the realm of free trade. The implementation of sustainable policies or sustainable development, with the wording in the report Brundtland (Our Common Future) in 1987 and in 1992 became a global growth driver in the top of the Rio Conference, he had focused on competitiveness. These policies were reassessed at the Johannesburg Summit, below the range of the increase in poverty in all countries of the world, including industrially developed countries, climate change, destruction of the environment, depletion of natural resources and non-renewable energy sources. The policies that emerged from the new global-economy highlighted the inability of international institutions to solve these longstanding problems, for specific reasons. The main reason is that these institutions were not created by economic perspective, but geopolitically and geo-strategically and foremost the interests of powerful countries who created it. These states have ignored the consequences of war operations, local and civil conflict, aimed at only the initial need for which these institutions were created, namely the creation of a global management system of the economy. Under this determinism, it is impossible to meet the international institutions to the needs of modern political economy. The results so far is the failure of management systems to settle the issues arising from the need to maintain the hegemony of the EAS and the establishment of consumer development model of industrial developed countries and the developing economies of Asia. In the middle of all this stands the systematic refusal of states to rebound imposing sovereignty as a lever for economic and political development. Attention focuses on the future of things to understanding them, as they have developed in monopolistic core of economic policy, expressed by the geostrategy. Dominant role in all this has the current STP, as expressed through two components, technology and its use, with the second coming in conflict with the productive forces. In the pre-computer era, the projections were still vague and qualitative nature. The intellectual effort was necessary and critical participation adds the evaluation and economic rationality. Globalisation manifested in after computer era, using of technology, occasionally and without program, moving around it and is led to the developments of the Scientific-Technological Progress (STP), instead defines them. The STP is determined by globalized production, which controls the political centres of decision and replaces the STR with Reproduction Qualified Scientific Resources (RQSR).

3.3. Contradictions and New trends

The exogenous control and particularly, until recently, the control of the only dominant economic and military superpower, which using the international institutions, to maintain political and economic balance and peace worldwide, imposed geostrategy, aim for the unipolar globalization. This squandered natural and human assets of the planet catalyses national sovereignties, destroys the natural and cultural environment, exacerbates the social, religious and cultural contrasts, wreaking

wars and civil wars and deepening inequalities in the modern world³⁷. By countries, public limited partnerships, defined local and regional development, altering the cultural, economic and social character, imposing growing conditions set by the globalized economy, with the unipolar governance. The national development policies, affected directly and any design for the rational use of productive resources is not applicable (see Greece after the imposition of memorandums). The dialectic of the productive forces, under these conditions, the relations of production, resulting in dislocation of production and this is the main reason why the crises in the capitalist system are manifested in the sphere of production. Which crises never called production crises but baptized “circular”, “oil”, “financial”. In the globalization of one pole the global economic elite, controlling, and reap the profit. In a globalized world, with the proper management of the economy and proper governance, all countries can be benefited. But in fact the rich are favoured and the poor less privilege. The globalization is an unfair game with rules dictated by rich countries to favour (J. Stieglitz, 2002). In grandly rant book *The Grand Chessboard*³⁸ 1997, Brzezinski analyzed the philosophy behind the current US military engagement. He argued that for the first time in history a non-Eurasian power, America has come to the fore, and should control the Eurasian region if it wants to remain the world superpower. “For America, the big geopolitical prize is Eurasia ... About 75% of the world population lives there ... the region produces 60% of world GDP and controlled ¾ of known energy resources”. It was the dynamic of the market economy which led to multinational enterprises and thus the creation of a new supranational elite, which institutionalized the present internationalized market economy and the interrelated neoliberal form of modernity, as respectively, was the process of creating national markets and parallel industrial revolution-always in conjunction with the Social Struggle that led to the creation of a new economic elite, which institutionalized the same market economy and liberal form of modernity³⁹. Controlling the capitalist economic system in economy level applied by free competition or state intervention, while socialism by central planning. New forms of control are created and start to apply at the level of companies, countries, institutions and new institutions tend to be created through the contradictions that caused the global management system. New management of the economy systems created in the space of Eurasia, and new control methods applied by the use of budgets, at the level of companies, partnerships, countries and institutions. The pressures at the global level, creating new economic relations and new regional economic formations are developed, based on resources, the productive forces and scientific personnel. The quantitative control is transformed into qualitative and new forms of quality control are necessary to be created. The wealth of Eurasia and its geographical superiority makes it the centre of global developments, bringing new economic, political, cultural centres in this geographical area. This wealth, both businesses and subsoil, is what makes the ruthless economic elite to want desperately to control Eurasia. The “terrorism” is a well-planned and pre-arranged strategy, a lie and a deception in order to justify the American military presence in Eurasia and Peripherals. Often intimidated analyzes focusing our attention on development models and create development projects and studies at the state level to the implementation of state economic policy.

4. THE ROAD TO THE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND RAW MATERIALS AND EURASIAN INSTITUTIONS

4.1. Economy of the Energy and Raw Materials

The available development resources inevitably are subject movement of all the dynamic, developed in the realm of geo-strategic and strategy. The same trend is reflected in the geostrategy of the EAS and the strategy of the Eurasian countries⁴⁰, diminishing the power of the famous law of comparative

³⁷ D. Rokos Pr. Metsovian Polytechnic, 1998, Research, “*Integrated Development of Epirus - Possibilities and Prospects*”, “*Η Ολοκληρωμένη Ανάπτυξη της Ηπείρου – Δυνατότητες και Προοπτικές*” passim

³⁸ Zbigniew Brzezinski, 1998, “*The Great Chessboard*”, Basic Books, Athens, p 38

³⁹ Takis Fotopoulos, 2001, “*The Myth of Postmodernity*”, Democracy & Nature, Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2001, Athens.

⁴⁰ This trend conflicts with the Atlantic geostrategy

Michael Gkramper, 1975, “*Unequal partnership*”, Pan Hellenic Association of Editors, Vol. 0/1975, Athens, pp 62-69

advantages⁴¹. These are organic tied to the phenomenon of relative resources depletion⁴² and need more overall calculation at international-regional level, the possibility of power lines and water from long distances, thus replacing the problem of industrialization and development in another way. These trends are amplified further by the general signification social production and increase of scientific-technical content of the social product, and as the general networking⁴³ international and global levels. The last twenty years major changes have been made throughout the world and in the Balkans, which are distinguished for their objective and historical character. These changes have highlighted the struggle between strategy and geostrategy. The geostrategic be aggressive and if necessary dissolves everything to achieve its objectives, while the first, the strategy is defensive and is distinguished by the pacifism. The changes were translated financially-economically, the geo-economic component of geostrategy, and occurred as deindustrialisation, with closure of industries in Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, etc. or absorption of the rest of the SMC, as dissolution of the rural economy with the implementation of European directives and the EU's common agricultural policy, as dissolution of labour relations with the abolition of collective labour agreements to reduce wages and the impoverishment of the working class in all the Balkan countries. At the same time the dominant European countries, wages are rising, but they can avoid these consequences of their policies (Germany introduced minimum wage from 1.1.2015). The divergences between EU countries (Bulgaria minimum wage 184 euro, Luxembourg 1,923 euro)⁴⁴, are indicative of the EU's cohesion deficit. The manifestation of these policies follows the law of the Reproduction of Skilled Labour Force (RSLF) that transcends national boundaries. Strong European countries have high technological base, which requires skilled labour force, which have most of the Balkan countries as socialist heritage. This complementarily gives meaning to European integration, which however requires an integrated reform and rationality in shaping the relations of production⁴⁵. At the same twenty years created institutions or formed existing among them is the "New NATO" and "Europe Treaties"⁴⁶. These institutions are now expressing management of the economy, at the supranational level, the growth potential of the transnational monopoly of SMC. Extension of the Berlin Treaty, which is transformed into the logic of joint management of world affairs and the distribution of the outcome depending on the strength of the participants in "New NATO", "European Treaties". Geopolitics, as expressed above, collides with the development of the Balkans, regardless of the capitalist or socialist character and takes form in "areas of interest", the "vital space", the "Europe Agreements". The geo-economic expressed by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the "European Treaties", the IMF, the ECB, in principle conversion of socialist economies to capitalist subsequent to dissolution. The dissolution of nation-states in the Balkans outside the affiliation, the management of the world economy needs by supranational organizations has another character it brings a level of the international production system. Balkan countries located in the centre of a "vascular system" of energy and raw materials from their sources, expanding from Ukraine to Syria and the Middle East, in fact the South East Europe. This system includes pipelines, existing and under construction, the ports of Piraeus⁴⁷ and Thessaloniki as a

⁴¹ This is one of the key elements of the theory of D. Ricardo and the entire bourgeois political economy, bound up with the social division of labour, especially in the international field. Critical evaluation of those views we have from K. Marx and with all generally Marxist thought, classical and modern.

⁴² Petros D. Ntouskos, 1986, *"The Scientific-Technical Progress in Modern World"*, *"Η Επιστημονικο-Τεχνική Πρόοδος στον Σύγχρονο Κόσμο"*, Gutenberg, Athens pp 171-177, 231-233, 292-295.

Aurelio Peccei 1997, *"The human quality"*, Club of Rome, Oxford, Pergamon press

⁴³ Refers to transport networks, mainly transport telematics and communications, Internet -, developed version of infrastructure. For the current approach to transport networks.

see illustrative materials of the 15th International Symposium on Theory and practice in Transport Economics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki 7-9/June 2000"

⁴⁴ Source: Euro stat 1.1.2015

⁴⁵ Peter D. Ntouskos, 1998, *"Freight-monetary relations and international economic cooperation"*, Greek-Soviet Chronicles, Vol. 125/1988, pp 18-25.

⁴⁶ Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, the Amsterdam Treaty, the Lisbon Treaty, the European Journal, C series number 130, Journal of the European Communities, <http://europa.eu.int/constitution>. ISBN 92-824-3099-5

⁴⁷ The port of Piraeus is included in the Chinese initiative "One Belt One Road", Piraeus, Container Terminal S.A. http://www.pct.com.gr/pct_site/, accessed July 2015

gateway to the EU and airports. Such size systems require the corresponding and appropriate management and settlement, which is given the geostrategic effect on countries that acquire colonial characteristics. Enclosed them in the law of the absorption of the small from the large, in which the supranational element prevails over national in both systems with different perspectives in each toward the social progress. The Balkans within EAS manifests as enlargement, which essentially is translated as an outflanking movement in Europe⁴⁸ and Asia-Eurasia⁴⁹. Since 1970 with similar historical, deterministic drive, globalization manifests⁵⁰ and is categorized as “ecumenical development”⁵¹, “global problems”, to evolve these categories into “universal”, “ecological”, “nuclear”, “space”, “humanitarian”⁵².

4.2. The Eurasian institutions

The Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) is the economic integration of EurAsEC and the transition to a higher level of EU and Euro-Atlantic Union. The idea of the compound is not limited to customs union, free trade zone, but extends the concept of a comprehensive settlement and regulation of the economy, as part of equity, fairness and solidarity, to socialist. Russia having strengthened its position in global economic and political community, this era of transitivity while the economic activity is transferred to east in the space of Eurasia, seeks strong partners and peers in the transition to the new economic reality. The countries taking part, and will participate in EEU have considerably improved the economic indicators. There are important issues to be resolved, competition, transport, energy, etc. Most states have approached the limits set by the WTO and Russia is already a member of the organization. The economic integration of former Soviet republics resulted in the improvement of the economic indicators of the individual states. According to data held great rise in the border regions of Member States of Custom Union. It must be remembered that the Russian-Kazakhstan borders are the largest in area in the world with a length of 5,000 km. In the context of linking of economies, transnational companies developed and the transfer their businesses from Russia, due to the lower taxation of Kazakhstan. Synergies made in the fields of heavy and light industry, agriculture and energy because of the large rich inventory of those areas. In the region of Eurasia developed a geo-economic and geostrategic relations system between USA, Eurasian countries and the EU, which aims to enlargement towards the former Soviet republics, west of Russia. Enlargement aims to secession and creation of new states in the Eurasian region (Ukraine, Kazakhstan, etc.). The new institutions developed in Eurasia, taking into account the sizes of states, as well as the capacity to resources, productive forces and scientific forces are deterministically shifting economic centres to the east through parts of Eastern Europe, the Balkans, and the eastern Mediterranean. Regional multipolarity forces' complexity is formed which affects the global economy and development, especially this of regional and developing countries, which have the opportunity to participate in new Institutions under equal conditions and political and economic convergence. The Economic Union is founded on the principle of equality of all members⁵³. We examine developments after the creation of the new

⁴⁸ In the first revision of their foreign policy in 1947, the US had focused on Europe. The Helsinki Conference in 1975, involving between 35 European countries US and Canada, gave the political concept of Europe by setting the security in the Euro-Atlantic. While 1995 was founded the TAU, Thomas Dusterberg, “*Prospects for an EU-NAFTA Free Trade Agreement*”, The Washington Quarterly, spring 1995, pp. 71-82 and since then we speak for the Euro-Atlantic area.

⁴⁹ As part of this move military institution was the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was founded on 08.09.1954 and subsequently founded and the agency Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), with mainly financial features and ending long process

Georgi Skorof, 1978, “*The financial crisis and developing countries' RTAs*”, No. 11/1978, pp. 101-109

⁵⁰ 1999, “*Globalization: Humanity's great experiment*”, *The Futurist*, October 1999, pp. 60-61.

⁵¹ Tzermen Gkvisiani, 1978, “*The global modelling: complex analysis of global development*”, PAE, No. 8/1978, pp. 92-97.

⁵² Chovarnt Av. Parsons, 1979, “*The problem of humanist values in Marxism and Christianity*”, PAE, No. 7, pp. 54-60.

⁵³ decision-making within the TE and the future Eurasian Economic Union based on the principles of equality of all States participating in it. Therefore, the composition of the Eurasian Economic Commission, the main

institution we examine and incorporate any new emerges, we study the methods and principles by which develops, constitutional principles and operational rules. The developments in the global economy “revived” perhaps the most important institution of our time, the Treaty of Good Neighbourhood, Friendship and Cooperation, Treaty of Good-Neighbourliness and Friendly Cooperation (TGNFC) between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation. In 2001 China and Russia signed the TGNFC, on the basis of which founded the modern relations between the two countries and covering strategy development. The Russia-China relations in contemporary international politics and economy began in 1920 with the signing of a military pact between the two countries. Since these relations went through different phases, like countries that have common and conflicting interests. The alliance of 1920 ended in 1927. In 1937 the two countries signed again non-aggression pact. In 1947 Russia attacked Manchuria, who had occupied by the Japanese and having defeated the Japanese army surrendered its weapons to the Communist Party of China. The 1950 and 1960 relations between the two countries became even closer to worsen gradually when Mao began to see in the USSR, the threat of “socialist imperialism”. In the 1970s, after the death of Mao in 1976 the two countries began to develop close relations. In 1991, signed pact, which transferred to the Russian Federation all diplomatic relations which the two countries were concluded in 1949. In 2001 signed the TGNFC and 2005 signed regional economic cooperation agreement. Finally in 2010 the strategic partnership taking shape in the common positions of the two countries in international affairs. Relations between the two countries are of particular scientific interest on how they will affect the economy worldwide. Changes in the global economy and the transition from quantitative to qualitative control of economies, and research and analysis of new institutions, growing in Eurasia, are kept under review in which incorporated everything new. Also an issue analysis, on how they will affect these relationships global political economy⁵⁴. Organic tied with the aforementioned institutions, the Group of Shanghai, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), began as military cooperation and confidence between the countries of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan. April 24, 1997 the same countries signed the Treaty on Reduction of Military Forces in Border Region. The cooperation of the countries of the SCO expanded the field of economy, culture, education and technology transfer between countries. By 2007 the SCO had initiated over twenty large-scale projects related to transportation, energy and telecommunications and held regular meetings of security, military, defence, foreign affairs, economic, cultural, banking and other officials from its member states, creating another financial institution in the Eurasian region, which is required the scientific study in the dimension of political economy. The transition of global developments in the geographic area of Asia has highlighted the weakness of the World Bank and the IMF to meet the demands of a dynamic emerging economy. This deficit and the need to create an institution which would give equitable management of the members and simultaneously would be able to orient to the size of the economies of Asian countries came to cover Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to challenge to the World Bank and Asian Development Bank. In Asia created New World Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), with 21 Asian countries to sign the October 2014 the Memorandum of Understanding. Australia, Indonesia and South Korea did not participate following

executive body, composed of nine ministers, three from each country, presidents of the three most successful economically states (Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan) took the decision to establish the Customs Union (CU). This was a new phase of integration, which involved the creation of a single area for the free movement of goods, services, money, and the movement of their citizens. Progress in this direction allowed members of TE then set more ambitious goals. (Stanislav Pritsin, political scientist, Contemporary Russia, January 7, 2014).

⁵⁴ The “Key” factor is energy cooperation of 1.5bn. Is the number of people living in both countries (1.35 billion China and 145 million Russia), which represents 20% of the world population. 11.2 trillion Dollars were the cumulative GDP of the two countries in 2013 (9.1 trillion Dollars for China and 2.1 trillion. For Russia), which represents approximately 16% of world GNP, 224 billion Dollars it will be in 2014, officially as military spending China and Russia (132bn for the first and 92bn for the second), compared with 682 billion US (2012), which spends more than all together countries of the world. 4.3 trillion dollars reached, almost, foreign exchange reserves of the two countries. China is by far in the lead with 3.8 trillion (Second is Japan with 1.3 trillion), while Russia in fifth with 490 billion (before the recent outflows). 51 trillion cubic meters are declared to Russia and China's natural gas reserves (48 trillion and 3 respectively), while for oil this amount is from 117bn barrels (80 billion Russia and 17 billion China), Source: Hmerisia, 12/4/2014 “<http://www.imerisia.gr/>”, accessed May 2014

US claims of “concerns” about a rival to Western-dominated multilateral lenders⁵⁵. The worldwide acceptance of new institution defined in this initiative the spirit and the vision of New Age. Until April 2015, forty countries have submitted an application for acceptance in the new institution and among those who declared interest in joining are Germany, France, Brazil, Russia, Hungary etc. Historical Australia's ties with Asia and new economic prospects, led it to express an interest in joining despite its initial denial, due to the pressure of the EAS. The US came in opposed the Chinese initiative, trying to convince their partners in the EAS, and raised the level of confrontation in the power shift to the countries of Eurasia. The first breach in the front against AIB was from Britain decided to be a founding member. Eventually the only powerful countries that remain outside are Japan and the USA. These institutions have common features that stem from the historical destination of TGNFC between Russia and China and tied with it organically or created to form its synthetic parts in the management of world affairs and in this context it is necessary to be their scientific approach.

5. THE NEW INSTITUTIONS AND THE SOCIAL PROGRESS

5.1. *Institutions towards social progress*

The era of transitivity organic with previous institutions ties the **Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation** (TGNFC) and a new progressive complexity UN-G20-TGNFC settlement mechanism established in the transition to the New Economic Era. The conflict between the supranational monopolistic company and private property ends in favour of the first. Ownership of the means of production goes to SMC, with a corresponding lack of methods of management of the economy. Keynesianism and neoclassical economics, the neoclassical synthesis, are unable to solve. The SMC as a supranational organization is not within the logic of state intervention of Keynesianism, and the mechanisms of the free market. The supranational dimension requires corresponding size management methods, Keynesianism with state intervention and the neoclassical synthesis of the free market can not respond to the nature and dimension of SMC. The crisis of monopoly and capitalistic property dissolves the private ownership of the means of production and the private enterprise, capitalism itself dissolved from within. The management of the economy, which meets the current requirements of such magnitude arrangements, matures and transition conditions are created to new complex Management systems of the economy, at global level. The individual view of the management system takes its form in the contemporary institutions of UN, the G20 group and the TGNFC. The mechanism, which emerged through the great crisis of the 21st century, is the G20 group. Its importance stems from the participation of the main countries that produce 80% of world GNP. The importance of the G20, not only stems from the quantitative economic characteristics, but also from the qualitative ones. The multipolar participation of countries with different attitudes towards the global governance enhances the quality of the substance and its orientation. Its evolution into an institution of global settlement emerged from its dynamic to replace traditional mechanisms of support for crises such as the World Bank, the World Trade Organisation, the International Monetary Fund, etc. Traditional institutions, serving the unipolar globalization, shaken, the new institutions formed are leading to stabilization and social progress, towards multipolarity of world governance.

5.2. *Historical legitimacy*

Creating a complex mechanism that meets the needs of today's complex era of a globalized economy is more imperative than ever. Today's economy, in the transitional stage, requires management systems that respond to a multipolar global governance and respective institutions that are controlled by many different poles. This transition to new economic system is commensurate with the course of history to the social reproduction, and is in need of scientific programmed management. The planned management of the economy concerns the relations of production and ownership, organically tied to management of the STP. The critical transition point as the two realities of Modern Age capitalism

⁵⁵, 2014 “China launches new World Bank rival”, Russia Today, 2014, “<http://www.rt.com/business/198928-china-world-bank-rival/>”, accessed December 2014

and socialism and their dialectic, with capitalism to collapse, threatening to entrain with him anything progressive it has built to date and socialism finds its footsteps, neutralizing the negative consequences of capitalism's collapse, with positive attitude strategy, upward line of social progress. In line with the challenges of the time, the transitional period to which juxtaposes forces, takes place the complex mechanism. This mechanism confronted with the time and history by gathering three types of relations of production, feudal, capitalist and socialist. In the feudal relations of production appeal the outgoing capitalism, seeking supports, on the historical unlawful dissolution of the nation state, of private property and private enterprise and on the alliance with world order beside Westphalia rationalism, confronted with capitalism at final stage of its historical withdrawal, when exhausted and the last reserves, the Enlargement, the unipolar world governance, NWO etc, confronted socialism in spiral motion toward social progress. Confronting interests formed as a result of the contradictions surrounding the historical-economical orientation. The G20 takes on the challenges of the time absorbing the rhetoric of current at the dialectical contradictions of member countries with sometimes conflicting interests. The TGNFC embodies the strategy of joint state of the two largest countries of Eurasia in world affairs, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, reciprocity, solidarity, and equity.⁵⁶ The organic connection between the two institutions with the UN constitutes the complex mechanism that takes on the challenges of the time. This complex mechanism and all three institutions that compose it, individually take the historical legitimacy of the management of world affairs, reflecting the broad participation (G20, UN), reciprocity and parity (G20, TGNFC), solidarity (TGNFC), toward the social progress. Simultaneously encapsulate data and other institutions with the participation of the EU, governors of central banks, the IMF, the World Bank, OECD, World Trade Organization and the United Nations⁵⁷. The UN-TGNFC-G20 mechanism moves within this dialectic perception, both as a complex mechanism but in the same materialistic dialectical concept moving and individual institutions that make it as individual components. Called to confront the crises⁵⁸ or the system crisis, which occurred successively and continuously in recent decades. The historical legitimacy is accomplished based on the abolition of unipolarity, which lost its validity and value as a global settlement agent, through the contrast capitalism-socialism, to the territory of capitalism. Sought scientific documentation to test the limits and dimensions, the necessity and possibility, in fact, in the new society formed with underlying mechanism transition, mechanism UN-TGNFC-G20 on the

⁵⁶ ...Moscow is increasingly turning to China to cope with the pressure of the Western embargo ... The growing Russia-China economic cooperation is to strengthen its growing presence in international trade of the Chinese Yuan-and emanating from American mostly EASs 'eschatological' forecasts for the end of autocracy dollar The China recently agreed to prepay the supply of gas from Russian Gazprom, which is expected to start in 2018 to help the Russian state oil giant to fund the construction of a pipeline that will transport the precious fuel. Payments will be made in Yuan. Russia and China signed an agreement in May of \$ 400 billion. Dollars for the supply of Russian gas, opening a new market for Moscow now it seems that finally closes due to embargo the European market ... China is already Russia's largest trading partner with turnover of last year reached 89 billion dollars and aims to reach 100 billion dollars in 2015. The two countries discussed a while ago suggestions for Chinese enterprises investing in more than 30 projects in Russia, worth several hundred million dollars including the construction of roads and bridges, developing natural resources, agricultural production and transport. Russian companies have borrowed a total of 90.5 billion. Dollars in dollar bonds maturing before 2020, compared to 19 billion dollars in bonds in euro and only 864 million dollars in bonds in Yuan ... Although small share of bonds in Yuan, trading in Yuan-rubble are growing faster than any other currency pair. In contrast even with the dollar and the euro largely placements profit making, almost all transactions in Yuan relating to the processing of trade agreements...

Evgenia Pismennaya, 2014, "*Moscow's 'Mr. Yuan' Builds China Link as Putin Tilts East*", Bloomberg business, "<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2014-09-23/moscow-s-mr-yuan-builds-china-link-as-putin-tilts-east>", accessed November 2014

⁵⁷ Fact Sheet, Greek Embassy, Australia Government Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Australia 2014, "http://greece.embassy.gov.au/files/athn/web-1401-G20%20Background_gr.pdf", accessed January 2015

⁵⁸ On November 14-15, 2008, U.S. President George W. Bush invited the leaders of the G20 countries-creating the first ever G20 summit-to Washington DC to coordinate the global response to the aftermath of the financial crisis that had in the United States. At that meeting, the leaders agreed to meet again. The University of Toronto Library and the G20 Research Group at the University of Toronto, "<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/summits/index.html>", accessed January 2014

road to social progress. This transformation is universal, far as concerns the global society and catholic because addresses all aspects, constitutes subversion and new quality, it is revolutionary change.

6. THE ROLE OF THE BALKANS AND THEIR PERSPECTIVES

In Eurasia today developed realities that can not be ignored. The “transition” is accompanied by significant changes in the governance system. The move to Eurasia has historical legitimacy and a movement that has been expressed by the commodity capitalism of simple commodity exchange and verified with the outbreak of the two socialist revolutions, currently collaborate united and organically with the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation (TGNFC) between Russia and China, as a challenge to global growth. Provision in the social sciences can only be done with the materialist conception of history. This perception with scientific, philosophical and epoch-making positions came to the fundamental conclusion that the centre of the future growth of the world moved to Asia⁵⁹. Marx from its time predicted that Asia will become the centre of the world. Stalin expressed the need to institutionalize the alliance between the USSR and China-India since 1953. Boris Yeltsin and Yang Zemin proclaimed in 1999 that “the world can not be governed by a single value system, that of the West”. The importance of this position means that capitalism is not the only value system and that without the contribution of socialism with its own values, global governance can not be performed. In 2001, Putin and Jintao signed the TGNFC and that “this promotes more equitable world order in the world”. This relationship expresses the view that the world can not be governed by a single system of values those of the West⁶⁰, to deal for exiting the crisis, while West chose the market mechanism and the Russia the state. The translation of all these, states indirectly but loudly that socialism is the historical partner of the West in world affairs, which regularized and institutionalized in the FAE and restated from the historical rhetoric, new institutions being developed in Eurasia and drift with them, any positive and progressive exists in the outgoing economic systems. The realities formed in Eurasia, is today's reality, denatured in theory with historical approach and these realities will move forward the world in its entirety. The transition requires bridges and there are the bridges and the bridges are the roads that lead to the new centre of the world. In particular are the roads that lead to economic growth, in short the roads leading to the Sources of Energy and Raw Materials, identified in Ukraine, the Balkans and the Middle East. Especially the Balkans with the data of historical experience, as these has been documented in this study, from the two dominant economic systems, those of capitalism and socialism, it is necessary to form the transition area to the economy which developing in Eurasia. The Balkans are at the edge of Europe geographically, and penetrate Asia culturally (Slavism), religiously (Orthodox Christianity, Islam) and politically (socialism), that is the closest between old and new world. Belong to Europe by narrow and broad sense. In the narrow sense belong to Europe, the New Europe of Enlargement and treaties as defined by the EU and the Euro zone, extension of EAS, in the post-war Europe. This New Europe confined within the pages of European conditions and is not Europe. The concept of Europe is broader and is not intended to be limited to the treaties or the geostrategic of Enlargement and maintaining balance or the creation of a sovereign power. The logic of Gretix will not disintegrate Europe but the New Europe of treaties, in which not predicted output clause, because Europe of treaties absorbs and dissolves the nation-states, denatures the nation-states into vital space with the same logic of the Vital Area led to the last war. This is the historical role of the Balkan countries, the Balkan countries, which were marked by the transition from feudalism to capitalism and socialism and from the current transition to new economic systems, which are developed in Eurasia. The Balkans are at the verge of two continents with a strong national-state cultural element, it is a space that highlights the small bourgeois character, it is evident to this day the relations of countries with capitalism and socialism and Western influence that existed in some of the Balkan countries and the absorbance of the EAS to all. The main issue related to the prospects of the Balkan countries, the complex transition period. The state apparatus, as shaped post-war in both systems meet the demands of the management of the economy or to the mechanism of the

⁵⁹ Stalin 1953... Yeltsin-Zemin (West, Chechnya...) ... Putin-Jintao (TGNFC...)

⁶⁰ Petros D. Ntouskos, 2008, “*The Crisis of Capitalism and the ghost of 1941*”, “*Η κρίση του Καπιταλισμού και το φάντασμα του 1941*”, Technical Chamber of Greece, Athens, p 20, footnote 124.

free market and government intervention or of programming. The complexity is enhanced by the withdrawal of the nation state and the lack of management methods of the economy in the context of supranational economic management of the economy, which seeks elements from neoclassical economics or Keynesianism. The same geopolitical supranational capital is also located under configuration. The most important question that arises has to do with the prospects of the Balkan countries and the world of globalization and confirmed by the trend that started in the early 90s in Europe and the world. Globalization is seeking the management of the economy and geopolitics is under development. The multipolar globalization strengthened against unipolar and the expressions, "President of the world", "global President", "global superpower", "global domination" etc. withdrew from the global rhetoric. Globalization is moving in a positive direction with new powerful states or coalitions of states and institutions created in its core. At the core of this "social globalization", are placed, people of the world, the nations and the states. In this direction may be directed the Balkan states and converted from powder keg of Europe, a bridge between Europe and Eurasia. Europe itself could join the "One Belt One Road" strategy. Europe itself could join the One Belt One Road strategy, offering considerable historical importance in shaping the world trade map. At this point lies the realistic prospects of the Balkans, due to economic and political advantages and the strategic importance "as allies in infrastructure" of the strategic initiative One Belt One Road. These perspectives for the Balkan countries are realistic, the realism but by itself is not enough, the EAS, are disorienting perspectives of the Balkan countries and other countries of Europe. The new world as it formed can not wait, Europe must look to the East and if it does not, will be lost in the texts of treaties and European directives and with the nation-state will be dissolved EU itself.

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