



Relating Theories of Geopolitics and Globalization

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Abstract

Relating theories of Geopolitics and Globalization attempts to provide a definition of globalization. The globalization of trade and finance has evolved considerably over the past half century. But it is less impressive than most economists, judged either by the standard of 100 years ago or by the hypothetical standard of perfect international integration. However, a more nuanced understanding of the interactions between local, national, regional and global, instead of indiscriminate use of the word "globalization" is confusing. Globalization is a set of social processes that lead to the social condition of globality, thanks to the growing awareness of global connectivity. There is no consensus on the processes that constitute globalization, but the common themes include networking, the expansion of social relations and the acceleration of social exchange. The paper documents the magnitude of globalization and some of the reasons for the remaining barriers, briefly examines the implications for economic dislocation and the implications for political objectives such as equality and the environment. The conclusion is that Globalization is not the main obstacle to efforts to address societal problems.

Keywords: Relating Theories/ Geopolitics/ Globalization

Geopolitics in the time of globalization

Globalization or globalization appears as the dominant world of the cold war. The earth no longer shared between opposing blocs, men or at least the majority of them rallying to the market economy and pluralistic democracy, priority would now be for states to adapt to economic competition; it seems all the more ferocious than a new industrial era (triggered by the electronics, computer and telecommunications revolution) flourishes and new protagonists - and rivals - (Asian dragons or tigers, old communist states ...) enter the game.

• End, back or just permanence of geography?

It would be the end of geography. The increasing speed of communication and transport, the collapse of their costs abolish space and time. Today, many products are manufactured, assembled and finally consumed in several parts of the world very far. How multinationals are network firms, involving thousands of subcontractors spread throughout the world, with whom they forged precarious contractual links in order to keep them in a feverish competition! Similarly, the speed at which they move masses of capital increasingly large creates a global financial space, where states no longer control the world monetary game and are borrowers among others, that need at every moment to prove operators them seriously.

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However, globalization does not abolish geography. Any actor - individual, corporate, state - remains registered in space and in time. One of the illustrations of the permanence of the geographical constraint is given by the inequality of growth. Thus, to Jeffrey Sachs, Harvard professor between 1965 and 1990, "the landlocked countries had lower economic growth than the coastal countries [...]. And tropical countries [...]"

The central thesis of his geopolitical theory suggests that the compounds globalization between countries (including network connections, financing, and media streams) create, synonymous or set equal with the compounds of the countries with stable governments, with an increasing standard of living and with "*a higher number of deaths by suicide than murder.*" These countries form the *core functioning*. These regions are in contrast to those regions where globalization has not arrived yet, which is synonymous with political oppression, poverty, disease and mass murder and conflict. These regions form the *non-integrable gap*.

The key to the geo-strategic ideas Barnett is so that these regions integrate and connect to the *functioning core* that "*export*" the United States "*security*" in this gap. Although this means you have to trigger further result in the "*gap countries*" war, the prolonged phase of nation building follows.

As far as the information that can be found for example at *Wikipedia*.

Drösselt to Barnett's theory further on, we find startling parallels to today's lived reality:

Globalization - The role of the United States

The USA as a multinational state union is the lighthouse of globalization, what can not be denied by the United States in his opinion, since one has claimed responsibility for the universal ideals of freedom and equality and no identity ethnically defined for Barnett. "*Our interests are global because globalization has to be global. (Our interests are global because globalization must be global.)*"

The four "*flows (currents, movements)*" of globalization

Peace and balance in the world can be realized permanently only by globalization, according to Barnett. For globalization "*works*" (The only question in what way and for what profiteer) must be four "*flows*" exist and where.

1. Unrestricted current of immigrants (cf.. This balkanization, refugees from Africa and Middle East), which may be prevented by any people, any government or any institution. Interestingly, Barnett provides a tenfold increase in immigration to the EU.

2. Unrestricted current resources (oil, gas, etc.), which in turn the aspirations of the United States corresponds to the world's resources to secure (Middle East or Russia under Yeltsin). Barnett speaks explicitly at this point the assumption that raw materials may not be in the hands of states or peoples, but rather need to be privatized and internationalized. (see. See also the current situation with Russia, which thanks Putin prevented the sale of domestic raw materials to Anglo-American big business and since then stands on the "*hit list of the West*".)

3. Unrestricted current loans and investments inwards (to the states and the people, so the klass Malaysian Debt and interest case) and an unimpeded flow of profits to outside (especially well to the United States and a few individuals / groupings).



Barnett sees it the US dollar as a key part of this "*credit cycle*" and calls for the raw materials and resources by lending in US dollars must be traded, where the states have taken any control mechanisms to ensure that the proceeds unhindered (the direction USA) can flow.

4. An un- blocked current US security technology and forces in the regional markets (*export of US security services to regional markets*), which is ultimately tantamount that no state or government interfere, condemn or treat them with resistance US military operations must , Full Spectrum Dominance.

Refugees as a means of co-ordination

Barnett describes that the ultimate goal of globalization is the co-ordination of all the countries on earth. Annually to 1.5 million immigrants from the Third World to be included in Europe, so as to achieve a mix of ethnicities and races. The result is that to a population are created, whose average IQ at 90 is - smart enough to work, simple-minded enough to offer no resistance.

Eastward expansion of NATO

All previous Eurasian (sub) states of the Soviet Union to be part of NATO by Barnett. In addition, Barnett writes that the US / NATO a system of security agreements with all neighboring states that economically are on the move, has close to the coasts of Asia Pacific (see. This *TPP*, the Pacific equivalent of *TTIP*). As well as an alliance with India, which in turn will lead to further agreements with countries in Central Asia and the Persian Gulf.

Unhindered movement of capital

Neither states nor governments should prevent the "*free movement of capital*" and the generated income at its reflux (be), so that there is an interdependence between the countries and it is therefore no longer able to exist autonomously.

False Flag Operation

Barnett writes that it may be necessary to stage a new September 11 to destroy all opponents of globalization and thereby achieve a further, deeper networking of all countries.

Islamism as a bogeyman

Radical Islamism takes in Barnett's theory on the role of the enemy of globalization. An enemy to unite the people and (that globalization) represent their own system as superior and better. For this reason it was decided to Barnett that Islam should play the role of unifying enemy image.

Peace through globalization

For Barnett all existing national boundaries must be resolved in order to achieve a "*defusing the differences in religious beliefs*". These differences he sees as



the cause of violence and the outbreak of war, but forgets to mention the same time, that in particular the "*happy rightly puts*" US conflicts, in order there to assert their own interests.

FTA

Bilateral and regional free trade areas are essential for Barnett's theory. *NAFTA* he sees as a pioneer whose continuation is manifested in *TPP*, *TTIP*, *TISA*, *CETA* and Co..

Immigrant worker

Europe demography forces according Barnett Europe to increasingly to rely on guest workers. Similar to the United States should open Europe and become a "*country of immigration*". Any counter-currents (politicians who oppose immigration or citizen [*Pegida*], arguing for a controlled immigration) must conform to the statements Barnett "*be silenced*".

US government debt

The US export their debt with the instrument of the US dollar as the world's leading trade and reservewährung. De facto, the US lives at the expense of other countries in which it generates IOUs keystroke, which are payments for imported goods. So, (digital) Nothing in exchange for goods.

Breaking the resistance

For Barnett are critics of immigration and "*mixing of races and cultures (OT)*" idiots who refuse the recognition that the economic logic will always go win the match and only they can convince people. But this economic logic requires the multicultural and multiethnic globalization, which can then be halted for Barnett only by internal resistance (from the *functioning nuclear* out). And to prevent this resistance to globalization, he calls literally: "*Kill them!*"

The purpose of this literature review is to present an overview of the thesis recently developed on globalization. There is a large amount of documents that subject that would not be realistic to undertake a comprehensive review of literature. We therefore chosen to focus on recent literature (most of which were published after 1995) dealing with political and economic aspects of globalization. The structure of this document is based on the guideline used by David Held et al. in a detailed study on the globalization published in 1999 and revolves around these fundamental issues¹

- What is globalization? How to conceptualize?
- Contemporary globalization does represent a new phenomenon?
- Is globalization causing the decline, resurgence or processing power state
- Does contemporary globalization requires new political boundaries? How to democratize globalization?

The first part is devoted to the definition of the concept of globalization, as well as theoretical differences that fuel the debate about this phenomenon. A review



of the Economic globalization is then developed in the second part using the results of various empirical studies and recent statistics on the state of the global economy. Third part, the process of globalization is discussed in terms of its political impact. Both main themes that are treated are processing power and functions of the state and compatibility between the global economy and democracy. Finally, the solutions proposed to counter the negative effects of globalization (economic and political) are presented in Part IV.

Definitions and Terms

Definitions of globalization abound in the literature, which causes some confusion regarding the use of this term. Thus, the word globalization is employee lax "way as a word among others to simply designate further internationalization of economic activity expressed through integration and an increased interdependence of national economies." (Thompson, 1999, p.159) Recently, several researchers have tackled the task of clearly defining the concept without reach a consensus Several definitions proposed either by minimalism, reducing phenomenon in these economic events, either by over-generalization by associating all modern changes in human society. In the middle of Sciences economic and business for example, the concept is frequently used globalization only refer to the increase in commercial and financial transactions border.

In its definition of globalization, Jean -Luc Ferrandéry (1998, p.3) emphasizes on the capitalist nature of this concept, which he refers to a " complex movement opening of economic borders and deregulation , which allows activities economic capitalists to expand their field of action to the entire planet. " Amore restricted interpretation of globalization , it results from a combination of economic strategies residing in the minds of decision-makers, and in particular leaders private companies (Kherdjemil 1999; Mucchielli, 1998). This view is strongly challenged by several observers even claim that globalization is a process induced by the evolution of the market rather than the result of political volunteers. (Mittleman 1996) In general, the so-called "official" definitions of globalization associate this phenomenon in the international trade very closely as does, for example, the European Commission: "Globalization can be defined as the process by which the interdependence between markets and production in different countries is increasing as a result of trade in goods and services as well as financial and technological flows. There this is not a new phenomenon, but the continuation of a trend that began long time ago. "(European Commission, 1997, p.51, in Thompson, 1999)

In the same vein, Antoine Ayoub (1998, p.477) suggests a definition emphasizes the central role of free trade extending a portion more and wider human activities. According to him, globalization can be defined as the "spreading the free movement of goods, services, capital, people and ideas between all countries ignoring political boundaries that separate them." Stephen D. Krasner (1999, p.36) speaks in



similar terms: "[Globalization is] the Increase in international flows of ideas, people, goods, and factors".

In other social sciences, the concept of globalization is often used more inclusive way where then is the tendency to "global interconnection growing "in virtually all areas: economic, cultural, technological, political, legal, military, environmental and social (McGrew, 1997). Grahame Thompson (1999, p.159) goes on to say that it involves "all social phenomena contemporaries." The main deficiency usually associated with such a broad interpretation is it provides little tools that could be used in an empirical analysis seeking specify the causes and consequences of the phenomenon of globalization

In one of the most comprehensive studies to date on Globalization, DavidHeld et al. (1999) attempts to resolve the problem by proposing a definition both broad enough to capture the multidimensional nature of the process and specific enough to give it a certain analytical usefulness:

[Globalization is] ...a process (or set of processes) which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions – assessed in terms of their extensity, intensity, velocity and impact – generating transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction, and the exercise of power. (Held et al., p.16)

According to its authors, this definition has the merit of correcting the defect of most current approaches do not sufficiently differentiate the globalization of other processes more limited in spatial terms such as "location", nationalization, regionalization and internationalization. Furthermore, the decomposition of the process in terms of extension, intensity, velocity and impact allows the development of an analytical framework that can be used to address the issue in a more precise manner.

Anyway, we are forced to note that the term "globalization" is not used uniformly among the authors, which makes it all the more difficult analysis. The confusion arose from the understanding and the different use of the concept of globalization resulted not only complicate the theoretical debate within the scientific community, but also contribute to the dialogue of the between economic policymakers and the general population. For the latter, globalization has a connotation negatively associated with wild capitalism and appeals to emotions as much as the reason. (O'Sullivan, 1998)

Since we must choose among several definitions, this study explicitly opts for the definition of Held et al. (1999). Without neglecting the cultural and environmental aspects, military, social or even individual of globalization, the purpose of this literature review rather focus on the economic and political effects of globalization.



Characteristics of globalization

The controversy surrounding the definition of globalization ensures that differences of opinion are also reflected in the identification of the characteristics and manifestations of the phenomenon. But despite disagreements, some of these characteristics general rally a majority of researchers. According McGrew Anthony (1997), lines Guidelines of globalization can be summarized in the following characteristics.

- **Interdependence:** The effect of the exchange and dissemination of information, activities social, political and economic transcend national boundaries so that events, decisions and activities located anywhere in the world can affect individuals and communities anywhere in the world.
- **Erasing national borders:** The boundary between what is local and what is global becoming increasingly blurred. It is therefore more difficult to distinguish what is "Internal" what is "external".
- **Sovereignty dispute:** The growing interdependence generates more problems transnational calling into question national sovereignty. These issues cannot be resolved by way of intergovernmental multilateralism
- **Systemic complexity:** The increase in the number of actors and links between them leads intensification and complexity of the global system and generates a constraint systemic on their activities and their autonomy.

Another central aspect of globalization is generally recognized by the researchers is the "compression of space-time." This expression refers to profound transformations in our societies that occur at an accelerated pace, calculating years rather than generations (Mittleman, 1996), as well as the erosion of meaning traditional notions of space, territory and region, which appear as a mere support the global economy (Hiernaux-Nicolas, 1999). This last proposal does however, unanimously and will be discussed in the section on state and territoriality third parties.

In addition to these general points, the literature on globalization includes a large variety of interpretations of the more specific characteristics of the phenomenon.

Recall that geopolitics is generally considered a science. It still remains very far from exact sciences. Hence the need to approach it with maximum objectivity, in order to eliminate overly partisan approaches. However, it is impossible not to refer to the major underlying policy options to choose questions or solutions that are suggested. A well-designed geopolitical approach imposes a permanent criticism. It therefore generates debate. Hence his interest.

Smart controllers proposes a first list of important themes appearing for the future work of the European Network of geopolitical reflection. It will be possible to draw articles, study subjects or folders to the attention of economic and political decision-makers. It will sort according to the available means of deepening. But it



seems that these are existential questions involving the survival of Europe as geopolitical independent entity.

Blueprint

1. Risk assessment and resources
2. Definition of Strategic Policy
3. Evolution of the European institutions
4. Conclusion

1. Risk assessment and resources

Evaluation of risks threatening the global world

Europe does obviously not escape these risks. It will be implemented to prevent, in his own interest and that of the rest of the world, policies as effective as possible.

- * Climate change and its consequences: desertification, floods, severe weather ... In general, scientists predict for 2050 and beyond a rise in sea levels and a shift towards the poles (including the Arctic) tropical and temperate regions.
- * The collapse at the expense of many already endangered species, terrestrial and oceanic biodiversity.
- * The possibility of global population growth higher than the ceilings currently estimated. The demand for food could then exceed the current forecast.
- * The gradual depletion of certain vital resources: water, arable land, clean air, scarce raw materials.
- * Technological type disasters that may occur everywhere, including in developed countries. With the Fukushima accident in Japan, the example of nuclear fission is today present in all minds. But it should also evoke certain risks taking into biotechnology.
- * The maintenance or development, globally, the standard of living and education inequalities between poor and rich countries. This results in increasing degradation of public services and facilities in many countries. Different voltages can take violent forms, will necessarily follow.
- * The persistent weakness of international institutions at a time when the globalization of dangers require high efficiency organizations to combat them
- * The geopolitics of organized crime (world)



Risk assessment particularly threatening Globalizing powers

These risks arise precedents. But some are inherent to history or to the organization of the whole pan-European.

- * The demographic risk: falling birth rates, aging. The call for immigration does not solve the lack of predictable workforce. The birth rate relief would be required so immediately.
- * The failure marked the most energy and industrial raw materials deemed strategic.
- * The gradual loss by lack of investment and relocation outside Europe, the scientific, technological and industrial have done until now the power of Europe. The result is an unemployment less bearable by the structures of the welfare state.
- * Maintaining otherwise growing social and geographical inequalities. Underinvestment in the suburbs affects all European cities. Resource transfers from rich European countries to the poorer countries seem blocked.
- * The temptation felt by facing such difficulties as to the crisis, each state or regional group to fall back on itself at the expense of the European ideal. This can lead to the extreme by a return of populist nationalisms.
- * The loss of influence of the values which Europe was until recently the home: human rights, gender equality, secularism, political democracy and against powers, regulatory and welfare state state.
- * The systematic abandonment of the defense efforts.
- * In general way, the lack of sufficient political coordination. The European Union, faced with the great empires, is as a political ectoplasm.
- * The geopolitics of organized crime (Europe)

Evaluation of competing geopolitical groups

In a now multipolar world, naivety is not appropriate. He must know the competitors likely to turn into opponents. We need to define comprehensive strategies for resistance to them. It must also identify parallel casual partners or long term, in order to cooperate effectively with them. For this, effective services and economic war against war is necessary, not only in the major States but at European level.

- * United States. Undeniably losing influence face of new powers (say rather emerged and emerging), the United States retain considerable potential of competitiveness that Europe must learn from. This especially in science and technology, as in power technologies (defense, space) and cultural industries (soft power). However Europeans too often fascinated by American power, forget that America has never



encouraged the emergence of an autonomous European power. She has always regarded Europe as an instrument and outpost to serve its own strategies. Without falling into anti-Americanism, Europe must get rid of a naive Atlanticism and beware of all active networks of influence within it and working to serve US policies;

* China. Second, soon probably leading global economic power, China will be increasingly in competition on most fields with Europe. This is no reason to make a political opponent. Europe must learn to know it better (in its strength and in its weakness) and especially adopt the means to behave herself as power vis-à-vis her. That practice without the moods of give or reciprocity policy. But why Europe must strengthen considerably.

* India, Brazil, South Africa and other emerging powers. Europe will generally be taken against them without political naivety, which are also on the basis of give and take. In many cases, limited strategic partnerships may be considered.

* Russia. Despite its current weakness, Russia is (we think) for Europe a geographical, linguistic and cultural extension that should develop in many areas. The reverse is also true. Euro-Russian strategic partnership or outright industrial, scientific and economic agreements will be needed more and more. They will be crucial, both for the future of Russia than to Europe.

* Latin America and Africa. Europe can not ignore these countries, despite their current difficulties. This is often, especially European states in the South, true civilizational or territorial extensions. The neglect represent a loss of significant influence for Europe, including the countries of Central and Eastern Europe is more forward. This will not mean an opening without precautions, but rather co-investments, without neocolonialist of mind, essential in economic and techno-scientific fields. In this perspective, we now attach a particular interest in what is called the "revolutions" in the Arab-Muslim world, which seem full of promise.

Evaluation and protection of Geopolitical potential

Europe has exceptional potential, as Euro-pessimism it tends to overlook. Instead, they should be subject to systematic valuation, including through strategic partnerships with non-European countries allies of Europe.

* The existence of solid state and administrative structures, without which moves or remains societal disorder (you can read in this regard what says Francis Fukuyama in his latest book "The origins of political order", 2011).

* The existence of public and government services involved in the social field (labor law, social protection, public health) and in many sectors covered by "public utilities" (disinterested scientific research, transport, regional development...). Financial interest globalized lead against state structures and European public services permanent offensives in order to "privatize" ie to take ownership. They managed to do so far, with the support of the European Commission and of liberal or ultra-liberal



governments. But doing Europe is about to be deprived of the bases of its power globally, as many issues to be "exported" to the benefit of young states turning to her.

* In human and societal level, the existence of a diversity of languages and cultures, as well as professional skills, making Europe capable of adapting rapidly to organic methods, to changes in the global constraints. European values mentioned above to deplore the loss of influence, are part of these potentials.

* The presence of many mobilized savings, particularly in favor of investments located in Europe. This contrasts in a world where usually the public and private debts are crippling investment prospects.

* The existence of dynamic economic sectors, potentially serving European and export development: agriculture and food processing, infrastructure and construction industries, advanced technology sectors (aeronautics and space, land transport, application NBIC) services. We also mention tourism, which must not be overlooked.

* Geographically, Europe has great potential in terms of climatic facilities, farmland, river, coastal and ocean resources, which should ensure protection against the temptations of on-farm.

Definition of Strategic Policy

And call for the most interesting political European partners as possible, preferably to the medium and long term, and involving in the European tradition, the greatest number of resources and public means.

Global strategies

Almost philosophical choices made in these areas involve real company options.

* How to define the respective areas of free trade and economic liberalism and economy regulated by public authorities (or directed)? Could there be mixed economies, and in what forms?

* Can we today primarily develop or disseminate new economic thinking, vis-à-vis the economic crisis, indebtedness and access to capital markets. Our answer is yes. (See for example our comments " Manifesto of economists dismayed")

* How to define and fund the development needs of laboratories and universities in Europe, especially in poorly represented countries in this regard?

* How to assess and begin to address the internal and external externalities, positive and negative. This is economic data that know no national accounts and budget but which represent assets and liabilities of the determinants for the survival of people and companies).



Economic development policies and fight for jobs

Economic development and employment support does not necessarily mean the systematic growth in consumption, which would be impossible. Instead, they should be accompanied by decline in many areas unnecessarily wasteful, but also growth in what is sometimes called "cognitive capital".

- * List of investment priority areas and industrial policies in the areas of advanced and fundamental research and applied technologies. How to finance and protect strategic investments? The industrial patriotism and selective protectionism.
- * How to control the current excesses of the banking and insurance sector? How to effectively fight against tax havens?
- * Exporting while preserving the capacity for innovation? The issue of technology transfer.
- * How to select and fund research programs in emerging sciences.
- * In what areas and how to define a European environmental policy: fight against global warming, protection of terrestrial and marine biodiversity.
- * In what areas and how to define a European energy policy (energy mix, production, transportation, savings).
- * How can the functioning of the euro area? Should we seek to extend or otherwise to reduce it?
- * How to increase public resources? Tax increase. Mobilization and protection of European savings? Should there be a European Strategic Investment Fund?
- * What limits to fiscal policies say austerity (or reform)

The particular area of large programs involving sovereign technologies

This term refers investment sectors which no world power can claim today happen except to alienate its independence. There we find the above questions, applied research and applications requiring specific public policies

- * Technologies and defense and security equipment (preferably dual).
- * Information technology and computing.
- * Autonomous Robotics and Artificial General Intelligence.
- * Neuroscience and Cognitive Science.
- * Civil and Military Space, in their various forms.
- * New Energies.
- * Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Industries



Cultural policies

This is what the United States called the soft-power. The field overlaps with what Europe has long been a global symbol: philosophical, artistic, cultural. The spread of digital networks and tools it requires creativity and continuous adaptation. Ongoing investments are needed, engaging individuals, associations, but also states. For Europe, it is also detected and if necessary fight political dependencies cultural form, particularly with regard to Atlanticism whose penetration is global. We also discuss in this section the development of European universities and their wide open to foreign students who contribute eminently to European influence in the world.

* Can we or should we define a European soft-power. Who should do it? How to specify the targets, actors and delivery methods?

* In which areas allocate public resources to cultural investments? Aid for the creation and dissemination media and all media. Development of assisted translation and skills management programs by artificial intelligence.

* Should we encourage the production of issue and the establishment of multilingual chains (the Arte model)? Should we encourage the online edition? Should we limit by regulation of commercial advertising on cultural networks?

* Must support investment by public non-commercial digitization of European libraries and museums?

Reform of Global institutions

Be mentioned in this section the different techniques to give more weight to the current European institutions, without radical changes (by a federal constitution) their respective jurisdictions and powers.

* The borders of Europe. This term refers to the complex question of the possible enlargement of the Union, but also possibly the exit, at their request, to certain Member States.

* The "bi-national engine". The "Franco-German motor". Should we keep it? The extension to other countries? Encourage others? Should we consider a special status for the UK, if it persisted in considering, at least in part, as "outside" of Europe?

* The enhanced or structured cooperation. How to develop? In what areas? The defense is probably the first priority, beyond the existing shares of European defense. We extend this purpose the expertise and resources of the European Defence Agency

* The agencies. These are flexible and effective forms of association between governments, administrations and European companies. Examples include the European Space Agency, food safety agencies or pharmacovigilance, Eurocontrol. We propose to us to create new, with wide powers: European Energy Agency, European



Environment Agency ... We will strengthen the parallel European services in charge of cooperation with poor countries.

- * The strengthening of the economic and financial government of the euro area. This is an absolute priority in order to provide all countries of the euro area means of tax harmonization, customs, regulatory, without which no joint management of the single currency is not viable. It will be almost a first step towards a broader federal Europe.
- * How to increase and in which areas the competences of the EU Presidency and the Commission? It is essential primarily to increase budget transfers from the states to the Union, so that the EU budget is at least 10 to 15% of all European budgets.

European call sovereignism the European Union's ability to act globally as a sovereign state, like the US, China and others. This would not be possible without the transformation of the Union. by either a confederation of national states but a federation of Federated States. Given the importance of the likely resistance, an approach plusieurs time, accompanied by simulations on the Internet, could be considered.

- * Establishment of a Constituent Assembly and adoption of a federal constitution first.
- * Election of a chamber of deputies and a chamber of the member states.
- * Election of a President
- * Development of a government with progressive transfer of skills, budgetary resources and human resources.

Geopolitics, from the Greek Γη (earth) and Πολιτική (politics), broadly refers to the relationship between politics and territory in local or international scale. Geopolitical analysis includes practices, precedents, estimates, and the use of political power to an area. Specifically, a geopolitical analysis of foreign policy that seeks to understand, explain, and predict behavior in variable geography of international politics. The geographic variables generally leads to: the geographic location of the country or countries in question, the size of the countries involved, climate regions where these countries are, topography, demographics, natural resources, and technological development. [1] Traditionally, this term is used the impact of geography on politics, but its use has changed in the last century to include a wider connotation.

Geopolitics traditionally indicates the relationship between political power and geographic space. In concrete terms, geopolitics is often seen as a prerequisite learn strategic thinking based on the relative importance of land and sea power in world history. Traditional geopolitical theory consistently studies the correlation of forces in the political world geopolitics, the identification of international core areas, and the relationship between land and sea capabilities. [2]

Academically, the study includes an analysis of the geopolitical geography, history, and social science with reference to the political space and the patterns in a variety of scales. Geopolitics has a multidisciplinary scope, and covers all aspects of social sciences with particular emphasis on political geography, international relations, the territorial aspect of political science and international law. [3] In



addition, the study covers the study of the geopolitical importance of the relationship between international political actors, interests focused on the region, space, geographical element, a relationship that creates geopolitical system

Conclusion

Two points are worth making about this observation, however. First, the fact that some of its neighbours have been forced to come to terms with China simply because of its material importance is not to say that influence, let alone cordial relations, will necessarily result. On the contrary, there is a sharp disjuncture between China's economic and strategic positions in East Asia, where The latter is a growing source of tension. In short, economic interdependence is no guarantee of ideational influence, let alone stability. Second, even those countries that are not threatened strategically by China and ostensibly benefit from Chinese investment are not always comfortable with the reality of China's corporate presence. Indeed, not only is the China model often not appropriate—for countries in Africa, for example—but China is continually having to fend off accusations of 'neo-colonialism'. Although this is a rather ironic situation for the former champion of the developing world to find itself in, in many ways the allegation is a telling symbol of both how far 'China' has come and how far it has to go, at least in terms of being a coherent and unambiguous influence over the policies of its interlocutors.

Is there a Chinese model of economic development? Up to a point, perhaps. There are distinctive features of the Chinese developmental experience, of course, but the prominent role played by the state in China is far from unprecedented in East Asia and persists in other notionally 'communist' states in the region. There is, therefore, nothing that entirely distinguishes China from other states of the region—other than the sheer scale on which the development process has occurred—and nothing that one could point to as a decisively Chinese model of development. There is plenty that is distinctive and different, especially when compared to Anglo-American alternatives, but this does not of itself constitute a 'model' of, or template for, development in quite the same way that the Washington Consensus did. Even if the Washington Consensus was not always strictly adhered to—even in the United States itself—it did represent a readily identifiable brand of economic theory that could be promoted as a coherent package. The Beijing Consensus, by contrast, offers no such transferable template. Seen in comparative perspective, therefore, the Chinese and American experiences not only shine a revealing light on the relatively limited impact of China the Bank of China. Another Chinese national is Jianhai Lin, Secretary of the Fund and the International Monetary and Financial Committee. Dilip K. Das, 'A Chinese renaissance in an unrelentingly integrating Asian economy', as a potential developmental role model, but they also serve as a reminder of the surprising durability of the Washington Consensus. Despite the GFC and the United States' central role in precipitating it, broadly neo-liberal policies continue to enjoy the support of the IFIs and many national governments. True, in some cases, such as Greece and Ireland, distressed circumstances and lack of leverage may leave governments with little option other than to follow the policy injunctions of the IMF. Even in the United States itself, though, there is little appetite for meaningful reform of the financial sector, despite its role in causing the crisis. Significantly, the dominance of neo-liberalism and policies broadly associated with the Washington Consensus is not simply attributable to ideas or even institutional inertia. The US



economy is—for the moment, at least—still the biggest in the world, and its financial sector and currency retain a ‘structural’ importance to the world economy that shows few signs of disappearing, despite apparent Chinese unhappiness with the prevailing order. Even the greatest economic crisis since the Depression was not sufficient to definitively shift the extant ideational, institutional and international order. Although China’s material significance has plainly grown enormously, at this stage there has been no concomitant growth in its ideational influence—the growing interest in Chinese ‘soft power’ notwithstanding. For all its apparent shortcomings, the Washington Consensus is still winning the battle of the paradigms, largely because it has become the highly institutionalized, taken-for-granted, conventional wisdom, with apparently no credible rivals. Until Chinese policy-makers come up with a coherent alternative, and have the political and institutional capacity to make such views influential, American hegemony may well persist. Change may well occur if the United States declines and China continues to rise again, but at this point, some of the principles associated with the Washington Consensus may persist for want of an alternative.

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