

# The Economy Decides History but Shifting Values may Change History

Giovanni Antonio COSSIGA

Ex Presidente Collegio sindaci Policlinico Umberto I, Università Sapienza – ROMA

**\*Corresponding author:** Giovanni Antonio COSSIGA, Ex Presidente Collegio sindaci Policlinico Umberto I, Università Sapienza – ROMA

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## Abstract

*There are clear, non-negligible symptoms that we are at a turning point in the human story. We can in fact consider that the presence of continental Unions, supranational bodies and the UN on the global stage are the progenitors of a new geopolitical interpretation. There is also a side of the world that seems to melt away from this perspective and prefers the old historical and outdated division of the world into blocks.*

*Why should supranational organisms prevail and not the logic of opposing blocs? Well, the world has followed the logic of war to resolve conflicts, but this model of the past is now absurd, because the omnipresent danger of global warming overwhelms humanity. It is a fight for survival that we must wage together to avert the overarching threat. For this line of collaboration to prevail, the issue of the economy is always at stake. The difference in the scale of development between countries and territories has always been the origin of wars. Not only. Because the economy and relative scarcity have shaped the structure of societies and decreed the hierarchy of peoples and communities on the basis of money. For a new perspective on the history of humanity, the logic of coordinated development must prevail, which would allow us to achieve the necessary acceleration for new clean energy, to finance the study and science for the definitive farewell of fossil energy.*

*No longer the race towards the peaks of development but a harmonious ascent that allows laggards on the path of development to gain share. There is no doubt that a common effort on the path of development could accelerate our steps towards the future. These are possible objectives if the world moves away from the logic of divisions and continues along the path of aggregation, with the UN in the lead. According to this point of view, the logic of the opposing blocs has decayed as the Soviet empire dissolved. Consider that the clash on the issues of innovations and trade between the USA and China is also intrinsically wrong. Science must be a field open to all in a collaborative context. Furthermore, the trade dispute triggered by cheap Chinese products must be the subject of diplomatic decisions and not contradictions.*

*China faces a historic decline after a super development in recent decades. China cannot show interest in the opposing blocs. The wars in Africa have economic motivations for the exploitation of the rich mineral reserves of the Black continent. The war in Europe remains the turning point for the choice of the path of coordination of global development. Let us not forget that the long war against Ukraine is destroying resources and the post bellum transformation of the war economy and the decline in the world demand for oil of which Russia has large reserves will be decisive in the post-war period.*

**Keywords:** Social Rapports, Monetary Policy, Constant & Coordinated Development, Geopolitics of the Economy

## Introduction

Placing the economy at the center of human affairs certainly needs no demonstration. It is the strategic factor that contributes to simplifying a complex geopolitical framework like the current

one. On the other hand, apparently, the scheme of the balance of forces, that is, the balance of the potential of the economy, has always been the measure for deciding war but above all peace. What do I mean? Firstly, it is always the economic balances be-

tween states that create the conditions for peace, as on the European continent after the Congress of Vienna.

The imbalances between the relative conditions of power and the economy are therefore the matrix that pushes not to negotiation but to war. Second. The reason that leads to the conflict is to be found in the human predisposition towards large territories. They are attitudes, propensities shared without difference in time or geography that meant that the Europeans who occupied the new world, separated from the old continent by an ocean, could affirm with Morse, Jerome: "the new country would expand towards West, would propagate the principles of freedom throughout the Americas and become the crowning achievement of human civilization during that period and beyond." "At that time America passionately argued that the challenge was not territorial expansion in the traditional sense, but the diffusion of the principles of divinely preordained freedom." (Kissinger, 2015).

Following these principles, the United States, at the phase of formation, purchased Florida from the French (Napoleon) and after the long struggle with Mexico, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona up to California and Nevada. We can consider the situation in Asia no differently, where imperial China considered its neighbors do not ally but subjects. Likewise, we can remember that the Mongols went from a nomadic life of farmers and shepherds to lords of an empire that left an indelible mark on world history.

In 1271, Kubilai officially declared the creation of the Yuan Dynasty, and the following year proclaimed Beijing as its capital. Obviously, we can continue in more recent times, in the Europe of Napoleon who dreamed of a European empire that extended to the Russia and had intension to invade England. Brief hints that indicate an innate incontrovertible tendency of human beings to consider space not limited by borders but extended to the entire continent and beyond. Therefore, we can add that the balance of powers, a symptom of peace when the context remains balanced, as in post-Napoleonic Europe, can tend towards imbalance even if the economic conditions are not tense [1].

The dictator, therefore, can take advantage of the widespread willingness among peoples to serve in war with the prospect of meeting the unconscious desire in each of us for large territories and the absence of borders. We can think of this natural tendency as a sort of prescience of a future in which humanity no longer needs borders and protections but is spread throughout the earth without limitations. An intimate inclination that in the past lent its arms to the great enterprises of dictators and conquerors and today could be the foresight of a humanity without separate states and territories.

The prediction of a future with a single government for all human beings, of a UN with great powers in the management of large continental territories could be the potential evolution of our social organization, when the words conflict and war are now buried in the books of story no longer in common use. Certainly, an exceedingly difficult step should arise from the turbulence that still separates the main powers that individually compete for the power to shape a future in their own image, democratic or non-democratic, both in Europe and in Asia.

The unexpected fall of the Soviet Empire in the 1990s was a sort of watershed, once again linked to the unexpected evolution of economic relations between territories and continents. An unexpected and above all underestimated turning point by the country, the United States, which among the winners of the world war had what it took to acquire the role of gendarme of the world. The inadequacy of the position of the main balancing country on a global level, however, proved to be an unlikely turning point not only due to the relative unpreparedness for the role of the United States but rather due to the unexpected and strong change in economic relations between states and above all between the West and Asia.

The presence of a new competitor in the global area was unexpected and overlooked even if the long step of the Chinese economy occurred due to the co-presence of a series of events, and particularly the strategic participation of Western capital, especially the USA, in the crazy run of the Chinese economy in the last fifty years. Well, the hypothesis that the new major competitor wants to extend the communist capital model of managing the country seems insignificant. However, the idea that we are witnessing a substantial failure of the guardianship of the world entrusted to the United States, not only in terms of mutual relations, is significant. Just as, on the other hand, the idea that the guardian function, which has failed in the Western world, can be attributed to China also appears without merit. For the same reasons that led to the quasi failure of the United States experiment.

That is, the arrogant claim of a stable world without alterations, economic and social, which could be coordinated on one side of the world. The vision of the overseer is not so much opposed by the difference in world cultures or the clock of history which does not move in the same way, but rather by the same arrogance of the winners who did not take into account the fact that history continues, and our world continues to change from the point of view of the economy and the interests that motivate it [2].

Believing that there is the same desire on the part of China to create a new global conservation center, this time on the part of Asia, is clearly an absurdity. From this point of view, we can conclude that the mistake was and is in believing that by following the flag of freedom it was possible that the construction phase of the great American nation could be rebuilt this time not on a continental, but on a global level. It is the economy that forges power and power becomes explicit if there are differences in levels of civilization and development.

A missed objective, therefore, but not to be missed if we consider the possibility of convergence for all territories and continents on more or less equal levels of culture and development. In other words, if we based the balance of communities and peoples not on the balance of power but on the coordinated and planned balance of the economy and common development, there could be no doubts about the possible feasibility of a single community project and universal government. – It is not a question of choosing the side of utopia because the condition of the world which must combat the damage that separateness and unbalanced developments have brought to our world is certainly not utopian, Human Development Report 2020 [3].

A feasibility of the project of a single global community postulate first that the scale of developments is not unequal but that all actions are implemented, by the most advanced countries of the West and China in particular, to accelerate the pace of territories and continents lagging on the path to economic and social progress. Cannot believe that this hypothesis is in the world of dreams and far from any operativities. In concrete terms, on the economic level in the global scenario, financing policies are already being implemented for clients or deemed client countries. The feasibility of the hypothesized framework does not change because the non-repayable or repayable loans are directed towards "friendly" countries and in any case do not have the character of capital for common development of territories. However, this is an important exception which makes us think it is possible to stop playing the role of the conqueror and instead take on the role of good neighbor.

Good neighborliness was part of the ancient culture of the Chinese Empire towards neighboring countries. On the other hand, how can we evaluate, if not according to this prism, the great Marshall plan that the victorious country of the Second World War introduced to help the recovery of countries in Europe and elsewhere. With undoubted advantages for the development of countries devastated by the war but also with advantages for the United States, which had to face the transition from the war economy to that of the peace that followed. The possibility that what has already occurred could be reproduced with a different inspiration towards the seriously lagging continents, starting with Africa, is not only not a utopia but is an objective necessity. We cannot forget that there is only one way to alleviate the serious ailments of the planet that patchy industrialization has created. Define at UN level, with the approval of all the large countries and territories, a change of direction in energy production with recourse this time to renewables and green hydrogen energy. Not an action by individuals but a concert of groups of communities who must agree on the direction to take together to alleviate the ailments of our world. Moving along this line traced to give a future to the next generations, to whom fathers and mothers must leave a living condition at least like theirs.

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As we can see, the topic always falls on the economic aspects linked to change and on the need for the coordination of development at a global level to be preceded by a robust acceleration of general development. There is no doubt that the current criteria that govern the development of territories with a national vision bring with them the disjointed geopolitical framework that we face. As we have said, this disarticulation leads to a discrepancy in perspectives which has led to development peaks and power imbalance. That is, to the wars that continue to alter both the survival of life on the planet, exposed to the damage of fossil energy, and to the decline of development potential. Pope Francis spoke of the third world war, due to the spread of conflicts and the reasons that cause them. However, the search for justifying reasons (if conflicts can be justified?) must always be sought in economic problems and imbalances.

In Africa, the continent that has suffered slavery and colonization, today is prey to local wars, which have as their object the exploitation of the rich mineral deposits in which Africa is rich (in the Sahel, Mozambique, Sudan, etc.). Issues related to economic problems also concern other wars and in particular the war in Europe and the Middle East. But let's proceed calmly and in the meantime address the issue of anti-Judaism, which is violently spreading in many US universities, but which also has reverberations in Europe. 'No Place' in America for Antisemitism, Biden Says in Speech reported by NYT. Now why is so much attention paid to the topic of Anti-Semitism? Does this racial hatred go back to hostility towards those who are different, towards blacks, towards generically non-white races? We can believe that there may be some relationship between these feelings against humanity, in the sense that they are movements that always arise with the same motivations. Poverty and jobs that are still plaguing the West with problems related to emigrants and increasingly turbulent reception.

These are manifestations that we cannot and must not connect to bizarre hypotheses of racism and diversity. Instead, they are recurring episodes in history that we can classify as linked to the theme of the economy. That is, the possibility of creating jobs and the comparison between unemployed residents and new arrivals. Talking about the rejection of differences and racism would mean placing a serious insurmountable obstacle to the fundamental principle of the equality of men before the law. Not only on a legal level but on a social level, the possibility that racism exists, not fueled by economic problems, but driven by hatred towards differences in race, religion and customs could mean that the very basis of democracy and therefore of the community, as center of power of organized society, goes into crisis. Without equality all that remains is slavery and the holocaust [4].

We will return to the topic of community and its importance in managing the economy later. Now, the very idea that the events in Gaza and the Middle East, linked to the harsh and dramatic reaction of the Jewish government, could be the spark that reawakens the ghost of anti-Judaism from the mists of the Nazi holocaust must be repudiated. The disorganized reaction of young university students in America and Europe suggests a resurgence of anti-Semitism, with the sad reappearance of racial hatred. We must forcefully reject this thesis because, if the world were pro-

foundly affected by innate contrasts between humanity, the very idea of a general concertation of all communities would be untenable.

It must be said that in communities a majority is able to choose the government suited to the territory. That is, we cannot exclude that there is even a minimal part of the collectivity that can in summary represent evil, hatred, indifference, crime, which is also part of our life experience. As if to say that the majority becomes a united organism to be the spokesperson for economic trends in a territory, capable of anticipating economic trends through widespread intuition. That is, predict well in advance whether the economic cycle will tend towards dynamism or regression in potential in the coming months. It will therefore act coherently - without formal agreements - to accelerate or decelerate spending on consumption, investments, and savings.

Now the formula of democracy abides by the rule of the majority which, knowing by intuition or otherwise the ongoing process of the economy, guides the institutions. Therefore, the very hypothesis that the majority may harbor forms of interracial aversion, either for cultural and religious reasons or otherwise, must be forcefully rejected. However, we cannot exclude that there is a minimum share of societies in general that can accept these unfair intentions. A sort of distinction between good and bad, which is distilled to confirm the transcendent power of communities or in any case of the relative majorities [5].

We must therefore forcefully reject the adverse hypothesis that the community may suffer from racism or other exclusions due to culture, religion and skin color. And instead affirm that there can be no trace of preconceived aversions in human DNA. Let's not forget that our ancestors, the Sapiens, united with the Neanderthals as shown by the common traces in the DNA of living things. On the other hand, how to welcome at the same time both the ability to predict the order of development of the economy (i.e. of life) and, at the same time, aversion, and hatred in the same community. The aggregation of humanity is an indelible signal that the community group always has the task of safeguarding the lives of future generations. That is, a commitment that is certainly the exact opposite of preconceived aversion and hatred.

But let's get back to the crucial point. Could the acceleration of development and the availability of resources make every action that leads to conflict and war recede and finally relegate to the dust of history the sad sequence of conflicts and war that have violated the past? Now it is evident that, if we admit that the order of classes in humanity has been and still is regulated by money and its power, we could accept the thesis that at that moment (acceleration of global development) may decade any tension between men and communities? That is, to affirm that the negative heritage that humanity brings with it, the memory of the wars of the past and present, can disappear and lead to a new, different, and long-awaited future? To seek an answer, we must first state that until now the status of the resources created by humanity has always remained at a level of scarcity.

It now seems clear that for countries lagging on the scale of human progress, scarcity, and hunger and poverty with it, are still part of the present scenario. However, we could venture that for

the most advanced countries in terms of resource creation, given the looming scenario of the disease inflicted on the planet, the condition is approaching that of abundance. In the sense that not an egalitarian but a fairer redistribution of material and immaterial resources would bring closeness to widespread well-being. Now, none of this happens. For the reason that we remain concerned about the future, which leads to the accumulation of wealth and resources to the point of absurdity. Well, how can we solve this puzzle that leads to great wealth and great poverty even in countries that are leaders in the world rankings [6].

This vice of the entire humanity is present everywhere. It is paradoxical that China, with the legacy of market communism, similarly suffers from an unequal and abnormal distribution of wealth and potential well-being that is far from widespread. Thinking that this serious anomaly can be attenuated or, better yet, resolved by political forces, in the face of a distribution confirmed over the centuries, is pure utopia and is not a viable path. This does not mean that we are at a dead end and that there are no possibilities for a solution. The theme has always been the same over the centuries. The theme, namely the danger of shortage. That is, that the available resources are not enough for everyone and that it is best to conserve savings for an imponderable future. The thesis is: what would happen if the resources that research and technological activity make available became abundant and therefore capable of satisfying the needs of all humanity without worries about a different future? It therefore seems beyond doubt that the abundance of available resources can represent the way out of the division of humanity into income classes [7].

That is, would the lack and unavailability of resources for all human beings be a reason from a human perspective for widespread selfishness, which justifies the wealth of a few and the poverty of many? I'm afraid that's not enough! For the simple reason that the flow of available resources tends inexorably to gather in a few hands to the detriment of everyone else [8]. Even if a more equitable distribution, at least in advanced countries in terms of development, would already make it possible to overcome discontent and social differences. Now if the spread of development levels proceeded across all continents in a coordinated manner, would there be a change in the desire and accumulation of resources? The answer may not be unique.

Let us not forget that behind this desire to accumulate money the structure of power has been forged over time, the rules for the protection of property, the structure of human society itself, the rules of living in community, the social scale, which is so unequal that postpone the remedy for the poor to the afterlife. Yet, if great earthly goods were turned into sand, who would want to accumulate and control them? However, the future of abundance may not, following logic, open to an abrupt change in social relations due to the resistance of privileged groups. However, the arrival at the port of abundance will be underlined by profound innovations in terms of work, culture, and technological innovations, which cannot fail to overcome the residual resistance.

Leaving aside the topic of the fair distribution of resources, which is currently unsolvable, let's move on to consider the topic of conflict and war. Even the theme of war is linked in turn to that of the economy and to the diverse scale of development on which territories and continents are located. Even for war and



the logic of power the tangle of reasons is always found in economic reasons. I have already had the opportunity to observe that the wars in Europe and the Middle East are singularly linked to the issue of fossil fuels and their no longer tolerable impact on the fate of humanity.

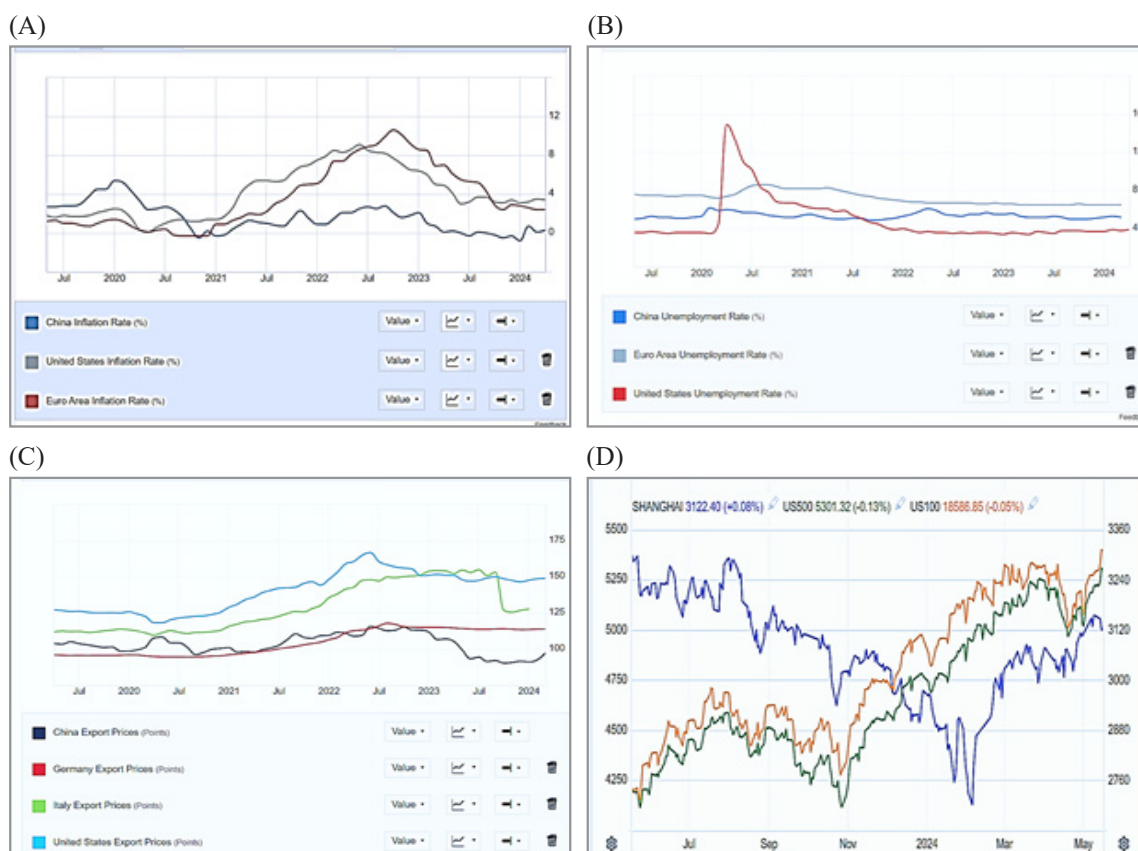
The repudiation of fossil energies and their replacement with renewable energies is also linked to the huge resources necessary to seize the opportunities offered by non-polluting energies. A leap for the health of the planet which is, or better shall be the cause of an alteration of the economic process, which affects both the countries producing fossil energy and the countries tributary to the producers. It is no wonder that some fossil energy producing countries have started wars, both in Europe and in the Middle East. The future without oil worries oil producers who have not introduced economic, industrial, and commercial activities that can replace the resources offered by the sale of polluting energy.

The ongoing change in energy production is a transition phase that brings outdated models or attempts to restore the past back into play, as if to tamper with the geopolitical scenario, as happens in Putin's Russia. Or, again under the ongoing change in trade and financial flows, linked to renewable and non-polluting energy, religious wars regain emphasis after centuries of inertia, as in the Middle East. Both episodes of unexpected conflicts can be interpreted as conflicts inspired by the will to power. But in the ongoing process, with the harm caused to the planet using polluting materials and the need to block and/or reduce the deg-

radation of the planet, the reasons for these conflicts seem inconsistent. We should think that for a segment of the human race, humanity is a guest on another planet. It is not so. We follow the guiding idea that our world is governed by the economy and that no one is unaware that the epochal change underway in energy matters will also have effects on the context of the global economy. Which is to say that even the prospect of the world divided into blocks facing each other seems inconclusive.

Why? Primus, the division into blocks (e.g., East and West) is contradictory to the unity that must be achieved to heal the overheated planet, while the evidence is obvious that the evil of the world requires a single supranational decision-making forum on the fight against pollution of the atmosphere. The insistent and sensitive attempts of Chinese leaders in the search to divide the world do not arise from political evidence but rather from contingent economic problems. Both in Russia, grappling with the war in Europe, and in China, which in turn views with fear the ongoing stagnation of the economy of the large Asian country.

We must not forget that the themes of freedom have never dissolved even after centuries in communities dealing with autarchies and empires. However, they can take a back seat if the management of the economy allows an improvement in the living conditions of the majority. A balance is thus created between less freedom and improved economic conditions of the populations. It seems clear that the issue of the conditions of the population majority are essential to maintain consensus on both the democratic and autocratic government structure [9].



Source: Elaborations on data Trading Economics

**Figure 1:** A- Inflation Rate in China, Euro Area, and USA, B - Unemployment rate in China, Euro Area, USA, C – Export prices in China, Euro Area, USA, Italy, D-Stock market performance: Shanghai, US500, US100

From this point of view, it seems strange that China feels cornered and tries to get out of it by trying, even without skimping on the granting of loans, to qualify a second bloc opposing the West. Nothing that appears is true. There is no real use in creating an opposing block when the world is grappling with vital problems that affect everyone's lives. They are false operations that hide the real problem that afflicts autarkic regimes, such as Russia and China. Those responsible for the Russian regime are affected not only by the geopolitical but above all economic decadence of the great Russian nation. China in turn finds itself in different conditions but also facing a more modest economic horizon after the great development of the last fifty years.

It therefore seems inexorable that the current season marks a sharp decline in the growth of the Chinese economy. for many reasons. After a dizzying run, the Chinese economy has come into conflict with the health of the planet due to the large mass of pollutants created. The now unsustainable tension between the poisoned planet and accelerated growth in China is confirmed by the real estate crisis that has hit three major giants in the sector. The real estate crisis is the signal that the acceleration of development is over and that the Chinese economy is facing a Japanese syndrome, which has essentially blocked the development of the economy of the Land of the Rising Sun, condemned to twenty years of deflation, not alleviated through continued public intervention. On the other hand, another coincident signal comes precisely from deflation, which for some years has been blocking the development of the economy both in Japan and, similarly, will do so in China.

Give to Caesar what is Caesar's and give to God.... Which is to say that the reaction, especially from the United States, is surprising and worrying, followed slowly by the European Union. The recent increase in duties to counter the invasion of Chinese goods at low prices into the North American market due to government financial aid to Chinese companies in the electric car sector, especially, seems justified. US Treasury Secretary Yellen says to prevent China's excess production from invading Western markets. Furthermore, place an export ban on latest generation products, to counter competition from China in advanced research (AI) sectors. Justified decisions but with what consequences? And is it worth rejecting the comparison on the subject of research and science, when advanced research activity is the cornerstone on which to build the defense against the planet's ailments that we have caused with the abuse of pollutants?

At this point you may ask: what to may succeed? Accept the grim division of our world into opposing blocks or choose the path of self-collaborating competition? To untie the Gordian knot of relations between large countries, we must always keep in mind that China's apparent trend always concerns the issue of the economy, which is not an enjoyable time for the Asian giant. I mean that the more Western states push to contain the expansion of the Chinese market and hinder the take-off of technology, the autocrats of the Asian country seek a counterpoint with the creation of a pole of opposition to the West. It is understandable, also due to the pressure exerted by the industrial world, the recent decision by US President Biden to hinder Chinese exports with new duties. Although the pressure on Western markets for Chinese manufactured goods arises from the decline in internal demand, due to the financial crisis underway on the Chinese market.

The deflation that has afflicted the Middle Kingdom for some years also plays on the downward tension in prices for Chinese goods. With a monetary dumping effect that adds to the already low costs of China's production. In short, there are many reasons for the pressure exerted by China's production in the world. And the Western response of imposing duties against the low export prices of goods from the Asian country could be to the best the subject of diplomatic meetings in search of agreements that do not necessarily provide for enforcement actions.

A similar reasoning but with more substance could concern the decision regarding the export of technologically advanced products, which implies concern about the race for innovation. This is a thorny issue, which should instead be overcome sportingly "may the best win". The topic of research and science requires collegial, highly collaborative management, especially since the main topic is not the winner of a competition but the effort of humanity, which together seeks solutions to the serious malaise of the overheating planet. There is no race to win or lose but common collaboration to solve the problem that humanity itself has created.

From the point of view of humanity united to solve the problem of life on the planet, the war on the Gaza Strip may seem completely irrational. A war that seems to have originated from the altered mind of the Palestinians of Hamas and which continues with an equally hateful response from the State of Israel. Without a way forward, because the elimination of the Jewish state is a hoax and on the other hand, Israel's reaction is no less intransigent and hopeless. A war, as Pope Francis says, that no one can win while it is appropriate for all the contenders to lose it and the objective of the two states, Palestine, and Israel, to be achieved. Even more problematic and unfair is the fact that financing and weapons were provided to the aggressor Hamas by Iran, essentially to freeze the Abraham Accords.

Even for the war in the Middle East the source of financing is Iranian oil. The decline and then the expected collapse of the demand for black gold in the next decade is the economic basis that pushes the war, to change the geopolitical situation in the area to the advantage of the Arab country. In other words, wanting to maintain the advantages of an oil producer when these resources are obsolete and replaced. In short, an attempt, the war on the Gaza Strip, of implicit nationalistic economic interests that rely on the resentment of minorities over the presence of Israel in the territory. Obviously, there is the risk that other countries, such as Houthis, Hezbollah etc. of the area can pursue the Iranian strategy, a hypothesis but which over time becomes more tenuous, especially if the West imposes tighter limits on the Islamic Republic's oil exports.

It is difficult to agree with the harsh repression imposed by the Israeli government on the population of the Gaza Strip. However, it is not through the logic of retaliation that the end of the war can be glimpsed. A more decisive presence of the UN is more appropriate than ever to put an end to the conflict, define the Hamas cell as terrorist, impose economic sanctions on the countries that have channeled money and weapons to support the conflict. Wars, in short, on behalf of others, with apparently completely unattainable local objectives and despite the disparity of forces on the field. A small Goliath in front of a large and

muscular David, so much so that the attempt to retaliate against a defenseless people makes no sense.

The situation created by the war in Europe was much more complex. First, Russia is geographically part of Europe, and the common destiny of European countries is to be part of the United States of Europe. The fact that Russia has a vast territory in Asia does not change its inevitable destination with the current European Union countries. The borders of the Unions at a global level no longer coincide with the borders of the continents. A large unitary Eurasian continent therefore returns forcefully, which finally will do coincide the economic, as well as geographical, interests of the large super-continental mass. Faced with this inevitable destination, it escapes even comprehension Russia's ab aeternum desire for an infinite territory, which is also the true objective of the Union of States, including obviously the European Union.

According to this inexorable post war destination of Russia and the United States of Europe, there is no legitimate explanation for Russia's war behavior towards its Ukrainian brothers. Ukraine asked to be part of the Union not only to repel the Russian threat. I would say above all because the ideals in terms of the economy and social relations in Europe now push towards joining the Union of European States. Also, for Russian aggression, the topic under discussion is the income offered by the large gas and oil deposits, which in any case have a horizon in the balance.

The war in Europe ends up contrasting with the great commitment of global communities to confront each other and alleviate the malaise of the planet. War can be described as the great antagonist of the ongoing tendency towards the collapse of nationalistic logic and, at same time, to the aggregation of continents in the face of humanity's demanding objectives. In this sense, it is not a question of achieving the disintegration of Russia but, on the contrary, of converging towards the accession of the large Eurasian country to the EU. From this point of view, it would not matter if part of the Ukrainian territories occupied by Russia were the subject of peace negotiations, because the problem facing Europe and the West is to achieve not defeat but the gradual accession of Russia and Ukraine to the Union of European States. This hypothesis does not appear unlikely because economic degradation appears inevitable due to the enormous burdens of the war, which are now unsustainable. In anyway an agreement to end the war will be necessary.

Still with an eye to the geopolitical theme, it must be said that the United States' decisions regarding tariffs to counter Chinese exports are contradictory at this stage. Equally, initiatives of this kind by the European Union risk worsening relations with China, which could be pushed to help Russia on a military level. Entrepreneurship in America and Europe should take charge of the competitiveness of their products, without having to resort to counteracting moves which, given the ongoing war story, are not appropriate but very problematic. Let there not be any sign of surrender because the end of the war in Europe will represent

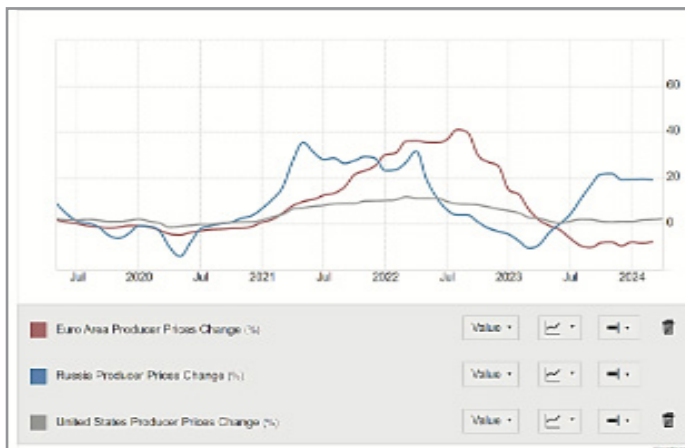
a turning point for the Russian nation. Therefore, it is necessary to create the right conditions to bring Russia closer to the model of collaboration of policies and economies that exists in the EU. Nor should we forget that the current president of Russia had started an attempt at an agreement with the European Union at the beginning of the decade and that the dialogue was interrupted only after the invasion of Crimea [10].

Russia's about-turn towards EU membership is certainly linked to the trade relations between the two partners. Until 2021, the European Union (EU) remained Russia's largest trading partner, despite sanctions and countersanctions imposed following Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014. However, interestingly, the Europe-Russia trade relationship is still strong: The EU accounts for 37.3% of Russia's total trade in goods with the rest of the world. The war against Ukraine is certainly not the first but yet another attempt by Russia to take a final step towards the past, with a problematic reappropriation of the vast empire from the times of Soviet Russia. An idea that is not only worn out because history does not repeat itself, but not even as counter current as it seems at first glance. I mean that the aggregation process is taking place everywhere, with the United States of America and the United States of Europe at the center. Nor should we limit ourselves to the great success stories but look to those underway, even if contradictory, in Russia and Africa.

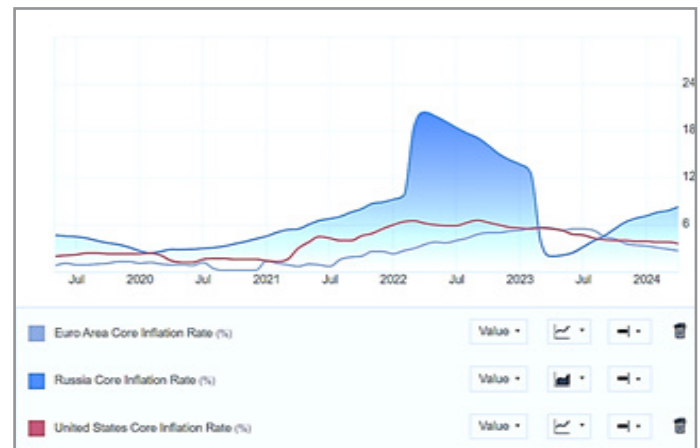
The prospect of a disintegration of the Russian empire, therefore, is an unacceptable countertrend, while it appears fundamental that peace in Europe also marks a rapprochement of the great Eurasian country with the European Union. As if to say that peace on European soil must be an achievement of democracy compared to the autocratic adventure of dictatorship in Russia. There seems to be no doubt that the exit of the current power group could lead to the pacification of the large countries that made up the Tsars' Empire and the fall of autarchic tendencies. Given that China has no especially economic reasons that push it towards East - West blocs formation, the Russia of the autocrats remains substantially isolated in the new panorama, which is inspired by the planet's malaise and by the large resources necessary to push the fight against overheating the earth.

I repeat, the communities will have the final say on the prevalence of orientations for the future. It is not true that in non-democratic countries the power of communities is watered down. Even China, which must survive the long race of development lasting over fifty years, can feel the pressure exerted by its large community in the current era of stabilization of economic growth? With what effects on the stability of market communism, which benefited for the survival of the improvement in the living conditions of the population. However, it will be the communities that decide, based also and perhaps above all on the opportunities offered, to decide for consensus or dissent towards the powers in place. In Russia, it will be the potential possibility of having a market for exports (including oil) and the stability of economic growth that will shape the future and the approval or disapproval of the greater Russian community.

(A)



(B)



Source – Elaboration on data Trading Economics

Figure 2

A – Russia, USA, Euro Area Producer Prices Change (%). B -Russia, United States, Euro Area Core Inflation Rate

The problem from a medium-long term geopolitical perspective is not the defeat of Russia, which still appears unlikely, and not indispensable. The theme is the possibility of creating the condition for the entry of the Eurasian country into the European Union, an eventuality that was lost in the political and economic situations created by the collapse of the Soviet system and not adequately explored, also for the settlement of the countries of Eastern Europe incorporated into the old Soviet system.

The condition appears more simplified, paradoxically due to the effort of Russian leaders to re-aggregate the area that has become independent both in Asia and in Europe with a succession of local conflicts. Paradoxical because it is now clear, apart from the ongoing war in Ukraine, that there are no political and historical conditions for new aggregations with aggressive methods and wars. I was saying paradoxically because we are talking about aggregations as a high-yielding tool for restoring a good relationship between humanity and the planet. Aggregations that become available and feasible on the basis of a current need, even if of a nature foreign to the history of the countries themselves must choose the path of spontaneous aggregation. Only in this inevitable perspective is it clear that war to bring together men and communities is the worst poison for humanity. Whatever the outcome - perhaps now imminent of the wars in Europe

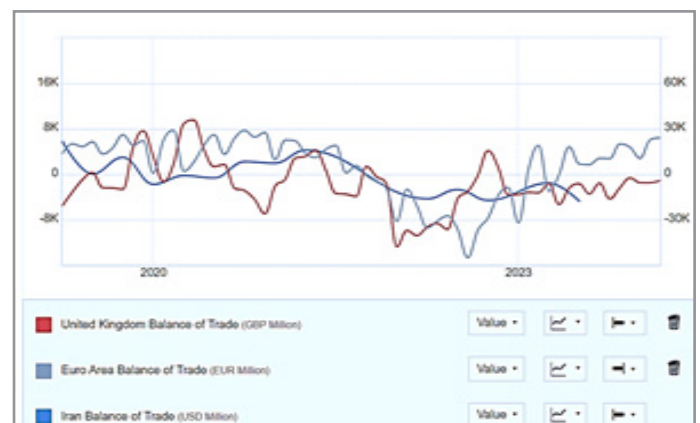
and the Middle East - the inalienable dissent of the community remains, guardians of the life of future generations, and not for an Earth guardian of tombs of the dead.

So, on the one hand there is a deceptive religious war that concerns the Arab world in search of a vital space on an economic level, when the long era of fossil energy is over. And with the inevitable end, the promise of a new era of collaboration between communities for a common path to the coordinated development of territories and continents. It is important that in many countries in the Middle Eastern area and in particular in the largest oil producer, Saudi Arabia, processes are underway to transform the country from a producer of oil, which can mean efforts to finally put an end to the conflicts between the countries of the Middle Eastern area and Israel. Meanwhile, the "Abraham Accords" have been frozen due to the Hamas war, pending examination of Tehran's position on the war between Israel and Palestine. Curbing or blocking an acceptance of the Abraham Accords by Riyadh might have been the ultimate goal of the war in the Middle East. Apart from the end of the war and the attitude of those responsible in Israel, the turning point of the Middle Eastern question now seems to lie after the 1930s; when the decline in oil consumption will begin with the accentuation of the economic reconversion of the same area.

(A)

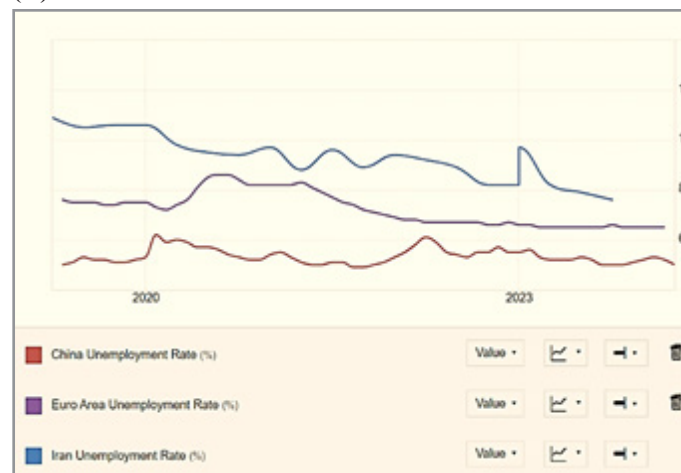


(B)





(C)



Source: Elaboration on data Trading Economics

**Figure 3:** A - Iran Trend inflation rate in IRAN, euro Area, China, USA, B Iran – Balance commerciale, Euro Area, United Kingdom, C Iran – Unemployment rate in Iran, Euro Area, USA, China

It is possible but not realistic to believe that these intricate events both in the Middle East and between Russia and Ukraine - without forgetting however the upheavals in the Caucasus and in the former Soviet Asian republics - can be resolved with quick agreements. Because communities decide and influence their governments looking at the long term and the interests of the next generations. Just to say that the options for the future are cloudy for all the areas in question from Eastern Europe to Central Asia and the distant taigas of Siberia. Despite the differences that history has left on the individual regions in question, and despite the diversity of customs, religions and social models, this entire large area from the borders of the European Union to China and Mongolia seems involved in a destiny unique. An inexorable turning point imposed by the resentment of the Earth that welcomes us and which is destined to impact - abruptly I would say - on a past that is now inevitably receding.

The war condition that is raging in this area indicates that the invaders are essentially inattentive to the ongoing evolution and are seeking refuge in the past to regain the lost dimension. Otherwise, the states subject to invasion seem willing to open to the new things that await us and the difficulties of the near future. As can be seen from the above, there can be no community closeness and consensus for the aggressors in the Middle East and Europe. As is also clear from the social upheavals in Iran, which show opposition to war and autocratic power. Nor can we say differently in Russia, where popular minorities are persecuted, corruption combined with the iron control of the political police do not allow the community to openly express its dissent from autocratic management.

Popular dissent in both Iran and Russia confirms the unease about the war but also the space for innovation in social and economic management, which are possible with the inevitable decline of regimes that have speculated on history, from ancient Persia to empire of the tsars and then Soviet of Russia. It therefore now seems inevitable that the European Union will expand its borders to add the states of the Caucasus and Central Asia, which became independent after the collapse of the Soviet re-

gime. On the other hand, it can be predicted that such a defined process of aggregations will be a strong magnet to attract Russia itself, the Eurasian country, into the sphere of the Union.

With respect to this basic objective, we do not think about the near or remote conclusion of the war in Europe, but rather about the outcome that this umpteenth war of the Moscow ruling group has achieved in the unfortunate attempt to reunify the old tsarist empire. A counter-history, that is, which moves in antagonism to the ongoing tensions, which see the states or, better, the communities increasingly aware that the changing times move towards the aggregation of territories and continents in a peaceful way driven by reasons of economy. But above all from the common theme of global warming, which acts inexorably like a magnet to bring together common decisions to safeguard the lives of future generations [11].

## Conclusion

As has been stated by many, the recent death of the President of Iran, Ibrahim Raisi, does not change the social condition in the Arab country. But the worsening of the economic conditions of the population due to the taxes imposed by the UN countries and reiterated by the Western countries causes delays in terms of the country's development and a worsening of the conditions of the population. As can be seen from figure 3, which provides data on the inflation rate and slowed economic development, a status quo destined to worsen with the expected reduction in oil consumption of which Iran is a major producer. It must be added that an agreement between the USA and Saudi Arabia could soon be approved and become operational, which establishes the obligation of American military intervention in the event of aggression by the neighboring Scythian Arab country. The pact would also include the acceptance of the Abraham Accords and the consensus on the two states, Palestine, and Israel. The expected signature of this agreement brings the true protagonists of the war in the Middle Eastern area face to face. Although the Saudi Arabia-USA agreement cannot guarantee peace in the area, it will certainly represent a brake on the simmering of relations in the Middle East [12].

Therefore, the condition in Europe and the improvident tendency of the autocracy in Russia to grind backwards the times and ways of history remains central. The possibility that aggregations can continue not according to the logic of consensus but with weapons in hand is obsolete. Not only. Because the world in the aftermath of the Second World War chose the logic of voluntary aggregation and the establishment of Unions that developed in Europe, Africa, South America and the Pacific area. A basic tendency, which in turn accentuates and highlights the importance of the UN as a supranational organism, responsible for following the new world order and imposing limits and brakes. As well as having the capacity to intervene to demotivate war and its consequences" [13].

We can admit that Xi-Jinping's China must face internal problems due to the ongoing slowdown of the economy, after forty years of accelerated Chinese development, with the accompanying social problems. The relationship that linked the communist market regime to the accelerated development of previous decades certainly had favorable social problems, both for the progressive well-being in the cities and for a lesser delay in the countryside amelioration. The economic factor is certainly prevalent in the evaluation of communities and has in fact alleviated the community's discomfort due to the lack of freedom. A sort of improper social exchange between good economics and lack of freedom. Well, attributing the long race of the economy to the credit of the regime seems inappropriate.

After the Second World War, economic conditions were created that favored China's pursuit of development. As always, these are non-irrevocable provisions which have faced an expected slowdown, only partly due to the reaction of Western governments to the effects of deindustrialization caused by the long wave of globalization. Attempts to reverse globalization have proven to be inconclusive, demonstrating once again that a backward march of time is not possible. In fact, this observation does not change the hypothesis that it is a mistake to try to technologically hinder the progress of the Chinese economy. As globalization has passed, so too has China's accelerating development, which on the contrary is facing an irrevocable decline in the long run.

The obvious symptoms are the Japanese syndrome that affects the economy of the Middle Kingdom, with price deflation and the financial crisis of the Chinese residential construction giants. The communist regime open to the market must face economic and social problems and it does not seem appropriate to impose or try to impose restrictions on the Chinese market, which supports the export route to support the economic crisis. The US and to a lesser extent the EU decision to antagonize imports from China arises from the mistaken presumption that the Asian country faces a new cycle of accelerated development. May it therefore surpass the West in terms of science and research, as well as potential development. Hypothesis is not only unlikely. First, because research is an open field for everyone and is a fundamental means of resolving or at least mitigating the damage of global warming, and it is the area in which collaboration must have no boundaries. An antagonistic attitude on the commercial level and in terms of scientific collaboration is therefore inadvisable, also because at the same time the US' claims to leadership must be attenuated in the looming future [14].

Born at the end of the Second World War, the American leadership, as a winning nation and with a powerful productive apparatus, well, this prevailing position has lightened. Not only because of the competition from new protagonists, China in the lead. But I would say above all because highlighting the leadership position arouses competition between the major continental states, which is the gangrene that needs to be cleared up. In truth, the American leadership is losing its luster not due to these formal oppositions (that is, it is no longer recognized) but rather due to the presence of supranational organisms, which with the UN at their head are redesigning a universe of equals and not a stratification of hierarchies. I repeat, this transition is unequivocal, given what has already been said about the need to jointly coordinate the path of development. Greater and new resources are needed to guide the path of development at a global level and to accommodate the necessary innovations, especially in the field of energy production [15-20].

These considerations bring us to the central problem: the war in Europe. In summary, the war in Europe could represent an epochal turning point for the geopolitical transition of our world. Whatever the conclusion of the war and whatever the outcome, there can be neither winners nor losers in a war of aggression, as Pope Francis states. Although it may seem paradoxical, it seems inexorable that the war for the annexation of Ukraine could end with the accession of Russia and its former satellites to the Eurasian Union. With the expected fall in demand for oil and natural gas, it seems inevitable that economic opportunities and not the political options of the current autocracy will prevail [21-25].

The risks of an autocracy following one another are certainly not overcome. However, the degradation that may result from the transformation of the war economy, which now shapes Russia's GDP, and the weakening of resources for gas and oil exports may be precursors to widespread dissent among the Russian community. The now estranged minorities will be able to take steps towards democracy, as the Western model. Furthermore, the tension of the Caucasian countries and the Asian republics that were part of the old Soviet empire, in favor of integration with the European-Asian Union, will serve as a springboard for Russia itself to share, under popular pressure, the aggregation of the large Euro country Asian at the United States of Europe. That evolution is destined to be central to the turning point that the entire history of humanity should take. If we also consider that the European Union postulates the thesis to renew and strengthen its strategic partnership with the southern neighborhood [26-30].

It appears fundamental for the purposes of growing aggregation that the levels of partnership underway between EU and African countries are assumed directly by the European Union. Not from the individual countries of the old continent, which all have a colonialist past that remains in the long memory of African generations and therefore would be a cause for retaliation and concern. Relations between Europe and Africa have given rise to an Africa-Europe Partnership with the aim of creating a space of solidarity, security, peace, and sustainable prosperity [31-35].

In February 2022, African and European leaders agreed on a common vision for a renewed partnership. Some key aspects include a EUR 150 billion Africa-Europe investment package,

the supply of 450 million vaccine doses to Africa by mid-2022 and strengthened cooperation on peace and security. We have no reason to believe that the economic relationship with one of the poorest regions does not have an important future. In the same way, there is the perspective offered by the Partnership between the African Union and the European Union and the tensions of the communities that in the Caucasus and in the republics of the former Soviet Union look to the European Union, always to create benefits for the economy and the spaces of freedom that can be freed.

An evolution between Europe, Africa and part of Asia that can act as a precursor for a rapprochement of Russian communities [36-40].

There are no indications on how long the autocratic regime will survive in Russia, but the expected and looming decline in development potential and the expected fate of fossil fuels are shifting the balance of history towards renewal. Much will depend on the state of relations between the European Union and the African Union and on the objective advantages that the partnership will bring, especially in the field of the economy and development of the African continent, starting with the Mediterranean regions of Africa. Looking towards Europe and the West would be inevitable, as would the possibility of launching a new development plan for post-war Russia, to relaunch the economic and social relations of the entire Eurasian country [41-43].

Well, since the Union of North America already exists and is indeed necessary to attenuate the United States' claim to play a supervisory role in the current historical phase, the chain of relationships between states and continents can only increase. Chain of relationships Inspired by the common need to accelerate development potential for the good of humanity grappling with the disease of the overheated planet due to human negligence.

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