



SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF A EUROPEAN HUMAN RIGHTS MODEL

PLANETARY GEOPOLITICS AND ECONOMICS TODAY

English version

By Didier BERTIN

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Society for the Promotion of a European Human Rights Model

Association pour la Promotion d'un Modèle Européen des Droits de l'Homme

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I-INTRODUCTION

The scale of media priorities often seems far removed from global geopolitical and economic realities in order to be in harmony with the expectations of the audience. Each has its own reality that is no longer appropriate to a globalized world.

By taking into consideration in a first step, simple data as GDP, defense expenditures, public debt, energy constraints, the world social situation and some examples of the difference between the vision of media and the real world, we hope to bring a new vision in order to leave the traditional stage on which a few rich countries, which are now in crisis, monopolize the spotlight on the basis of their own problems.

In order to get out of pretense, we have discarded the terms of "developed countries", suggesting that this is an acquired privilege forever and "emerging countries", suggesting that all of them could become as developed as the rich countries and we have preferred the more authentic terms of "rich or wealthy" countries and "poor countries."

We have also reconsidered the reality of the European Union in the global geopolitical balance and have tried to answer the following issues:

1. The world domination by the two major leaders: United States and China
2. Remaining space of the other countries in the international arena
3. The monopolization of the attention of the media, by few rich countries, which also concentrate the bulk of world production as compared to the interest for the other countries on a random basis or according to international developments or to media time availability
4. The reality of the military deterrent of countries apart of that of the United States and China
5. GDP over-utilization despite its restricted meaning
6. The capacity of the planet to resist to the growth model, which is believed to be the norm in Western countries
7. The ethical value of such model, which apparently cannot be equally applied everywhere without endangering the planet
8. The risk of harm caused by an exaggerated growth of GDP instead of generating welfare
9. The risk induced by oil from the pollution standpoint and by oil dependence on seventeen mostly unstable countries
10. The utilization of nuclear energy resource as long as compensating ecological solutions be found

11. The expected reaction of Democratic countries when the democratic system is misused to permit through populist currents, the access of non-democratic parties in governments with political programs of intolerance, discrimination, restriction of freedom and limitation of the rights of women

12. The Arab spring and the Islamist winter

13. The current importance given to public debt problems, which concerns only rich and badly managed countries: 18 countries (including major member states of the EU) out of 193, which total 75.7% of the world public debt and represent only 13.9% of the world population

14. The temptation of rich countries to utilize protectionism in order to deprive poor countries of revenues and to reduce the purchasing power of workers of these countries as well as that of those of their own countries

15. The fallacious will to support the improvement of the working conditions in poor countries by protectionism instead of requesting social audit of exporters

16. The indecent argument regarding poverty as commercially unfair

17. The interest of rich countries to develop new industries with high added value at the level of the education they claim to have

18. The necessary bigger involvement of the States in economy including the management control of large corporation and Banks to protect their citizens from deep public disorders they may cause

19. The inadequacy of Capitalism as it is, to face a changing global and complex world

20. The military deterrent of European Union, which could be limited to those of two member states and the reality of synergistic effect of European Union

21. The Ethics of the European Union according to the following examples:

- The European Union has allowed two member states to deny their citizens, the benefit of its Charter of Fundamental Rights
- The European Union have tolerated that a quasi-dictatorship has chaired its Council in 2011
- The football teams of all the Member States of the European Union went to Ukraine in the frame of the EURO 2012, after the prior vain protest of the EU regarding the disrespect of human rights and the imprisonment of the main political opponent

22. The rightist rooting of the European Union and the limit it may be for the hopes of its peoples

23. The support by the European Parliament to a doctrinaire rightist declaration reshaping the History accordingly and which could indirectly foster racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism.

II-GDP

1-THE TWO WORLD LEADERS: UNITED STATES AND CHINA AND THE THIRTEEN OTHER COUNTRY HAVING A GDP HIGHER THAN ONE TRILLION USD

Comparisons of GDP in purchasing power parity would be ideal if they were reliable, yet we met anomalies in the real world that led us to consider more prudent to stick to the official value of GDP converted into dollars with the sole exception of China whose the exchange rate of currency is very artificial. China keeps the Yuan at a particularly low exchange rate to support the high level of its exports out of which derives a lasting strategic benefit.

The GDP of China has thus much more sense in purchasing power parity (PPP) than in official value. The Purchasing power parity GDP of China is 60% greater than at its official value (+4,300 billion).

With a GDP of 15,060 and 11,290 billion USD respectively the United States and China are by far the first two world powers. The GDP of China is close to that of the USA (75%) far ahead of other countries. Japan and Germany rank respectively third and fourth with a GDP equivalent to only 39% and 24.2% of the value of that of the USA.

The averaged GDP of China and USA is 13,175 billion and the average of that of 13 other countries whose GDP is higher than one trillion dollars, amounts to only 2,339 billion USD.

Only 15 out of the 193 countries of the world, have a GDP above one trillion dollars. **The U.S. and China generate 35.4% of sum of GDPs of all countries of the world.**

These fifteen countries, together represent 56,767 billion or 76.2% of world GDP and 178 other countries the rest (23.8%, i.e. 17,893 billion) .

These fifteen leading countries by order of GDP are USA, China, Japan, Germany, France, Brazil, UK, Italy, Russia, India, Canada, Spain, Australia, Mexico and South Korea.

Only five of these countries have deterrent budgets: The U.S., China, France, the UK and Russia. The other 188 countries of the world can only play a local role or participate in association in international operations.

The GDP of these 15 countries cover very different types of Know-How, as this is shown by their per GDP capita, which ranges from 1,529 dollars for India to 68,500 dollars for Australia.

Only six countries in the world, have a GDP per capita higher than 40,000 USD: Australia (68,500), Canada (51,735), the United States (47,962), Japan (46,102), Germany (44,802) and France (42,545).

China is focusing on an industrial production, which had represented in the past, a significant share of the industrial activity of Western countries and produces a GDP per capita of 8,406 dollars due to low labor cost.

2-THE FIRST FOURTEEN COUNTRIES - INDIA EXCLUDED

In order to better show the world disparities , we have excluded India out of the first 15 countries with a GDP above one trillion dollars because India has a GDP per capita of only 1,529 dollars much too far from the average from the group of fifteen and is one of the poorest country of the world (its high total GDP is only due to its huge population).

As a matter of fact the remaining fourteen countries have an averaged GDP per capita of 20,968 dollars, while the averaged GDP per capita for the rest of the world population (62%) amounts to 4,256 dollars.

These fourteen countries (USA, China, Japan, Germany, France, Brazil, UK, Italy, Russia, Canada, Spain, Australia, Mexico and South Korea) together generate a GDP of 55,924 billion or 75.1% of world GDP with 2,667 million inhabitants or 38% of the world population.

3-THE COUNTRIES HAVING A GDP COMPRISED BETWEEN ONE HUNDRED BILLION AND ONE TRILLION USD

Forty-five countries have a GDP comprised between 100 billion and one trillion USD. The sum of GDP of these countries amounts to USD 14,896 billion or 20% of the world GDP while they represent 27.4% of the world population; their averaged GDP per capita is only 7,730 dollars.

4-THE OTHER HUNDRED THIRTY FOUR OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD INCLUDING INDIA

In order to better show the global economic disparities, India was taken into account with the 133 other countries whose GDP is less than USD 100 billion, despite the GDP per capita of India is still below the averaged GDP of this group.

These 134 countries represent together a GDP of 4,640 billion USD, which is only 6.2% of the global GDP of the planet with a population of 2,429 million or 34.6% of the world population. The averaged GDP per capita of these 134 countries on 193 is only 1,910 USD.

5-CASE OF THE FIRST THREE ECONOMIC POWERS COMPARED TO THE FOURTH ONE

2011	GDP - USD Per capita	GINI %	Levy % GDP	Pop. below poverty %	Un-employed %	Detention / 100 000 inh	Budget Deficit/gdp	EXPORTS \$ Billion	Polity
USA	47 962	45	15	15.1	9.1	750	-8.9%	1 511	Democracy
JAPAN	46 102	38	33.9	16	4.8	60	-8.5%	801	Democracy
CHINA	8 406	48	23.6	13.4	6.5	120	-1.2%	1 898	Dictatorship
<i>Germany</i>	<i>44 802</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>-1.7%</i>	<i>1 408</i>	<i>Democracy</i>

62% of the world's population of 179 countries generate only 25% of global GDP, while the first three countries that produce 43% of global GDP, represent only 25% of the world population.

These first three countries USA, CHINA and JAPAN combine a very high income disparity to a particularly low levy rate.

Income distribution in these three countries is particularly uneven and their governments do not take the necessary steps to improve this situation.

The population below poverty line in these three countries is therefore very high: U.S.: 15.1%, China: 13.4%, Japan: 16%.

It must be also noted that **the U.S. has by far the highest population of the world, in prison**, which is probably the consequence of a very uneven society in economic and educational fields and of the weak presence of the State outside the repressive domain; **only Russia**, which is not a true democracy, **has an index of imprisonment comparable to that of the U.S..**

Insufficient resources create substantial budget deficits in the U.S. and Japan and then substantial public debt.

Only China, that has chosen a strategy of domination highly based on economic development putting aside at least temporarily the Communist ideal, which is assumed to provide everyone with an equal improvement, has made **a negligible use of public debt**; the success of its policy is probably due to an unquestionable Know-How and an unacceptable authoritarian regime.

This situation contrasts with that of Germany, the fourth largest economy and the largest economy of Europe. Germany brings together many of the characteristics of European countries far in general from those of most other countries of the world i.e.:

- an income distribution fair enough
- consistent budgetary resources but still insufficient to permit a public debt reduction.

Germany has a poverty level higher than that of France :**13.5%**, **which is not due to a particularly high median income since it was surprisingly lower**

than that of France in 2010. According to "**Eurostat**" the median income amounted to 20,292 Euros in France and to 17,797 Euros in Germany in 2010; Germany would not be any longer an ideal model of social development.

The percentage of population living below the averaged poverty line in the **European Union** of the 15 former members or of the current 27 members is the same i.e. **16% of the population.** **But the poverty is not an index that can be used for easy comparisons between countries, since it is calculated as a portion of the median income (60% in Europe) and the median income of many countries is itself far below a poverty line, which should be a minimum level of income to "survive".** For example the poverty line in China amounts to \$ 260 per year i.e. 71 cents of dollar per day.

6-REAL WORLD AND MEDIA WORLD

Often the audience criteria that determine the income of media, provide a picture of economic and political world far removed from reality and sometimes by effect of contagion, the reality may even end up adapting to its vision by the media.

This contagion effect is evident in the case of the rating agencies that appropriate, propagate and amplify, the stealth and agreed perception of the moment .

A reduced debt and an austere budget policy are in favor of a good rating even if they are due to a total lack of ambition of a Government indifferent to the plight of its citizens.

The ratings have the appearance of forward-looking statements but are often tailored to the current circumstances and to the market consensus.

The ratings consecrate opinions that will change the real financial context and will thus bring the reality to become consistent with the opinion that a few have of this reality.

We indicate below of the ratings summary of those given by S & P to sovereign risks in order to show their opacity:

Summarized meaning of Long term ratings

"AAA" -Extremely strong capacity to meet its financial obligations'

"AA" - Very strong capacity

"A" -Strong Capacity-

"BBB" - adequate but vulnerable to adverse circumstances

"BB " -speculative investments- uncertainty depending on circumstances

"B" -More vulnerable than the previous category, the debtor might cope with its commitments.

"CCC" -doubtful capacity unless circumstances improve

"CC" and "C" -very doubtful capacity unless circumstances improve

"D"- default of payment

The rating definitions are vague and adaptable to circumstances , in addition, the supplement of (+) and (-) worsens their opacity.

7-EXAMPLES WORLD OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEDIA AND THE REAL WORLD

We would like to present some illustrations of this phenomenon and attempt to make an interpretation.

A-BRAZIL

	GDP	RANK	POPUL.	RANK	GDP/POPULATION.	RANK
BRAZIL	2 518	6	206	5	12 223	35

S & P: BBB

Brazil ranks sixth in the world by the size of its GDP and has successfully developed many industries and mineral and energy resources. Despite these successes and the goodwill of Lula and today of Dilma Rousseff, **this country is very far from having eradicated extreme poverty.**

Brazil's GDP is roughly similar to that of the UK but per capita represents only 31% of it and is similar to that of Venezuela and lower than that of Chile.

The population living below the poverty line is 26%, however this percentage only partially reflects the reality as it is itself calculated as a portion of an insufficient median income.

The vision of Brazil by media is certainly linked to the "absolute" value of its GDP, which ranks among those of the major countries, to a successful industrialization in order to produce among others many goods that other countries simply import and to the charisma of its former president.

B-RUSSIA

	GDP	RANK	POPULATION	RANK	GDP/POPULATION	RANK
RUSSIA	1 885	9	138	9	13 659	34

S & P: BBB

The vastest country of the world with 17 million km² and with 138 million people, produces only a GDP of USD 1,885 billion which is lower than that of Brazil and India and only slightly higher than that of Canada, despite its large exports of oil and gas. The GDP per capita is only 13,659 dollars barely higher than that of Brazil.

Russia is the 2nd largest oil exporter after Saudi Arabia with 12.7% of world exports as compared to 19.4% for Saudi Arabia; the third exporter, Iran, provides only half the value of oil Russian exports.

This position of exporter of gas and oil, gives this relatively poor country, means of pressure on the international stage. Its influence on oil prices can be very substantial and have dramatic consequences on the economies of Western countries.

Like many poor countries, Russia suffers from a substantial inequality in the distribution of its low income , as shown by a GINI index of 42%, demonstrating among others the lack of democracy. Social injustice is compounded by a limited levy rate of only 20% of GDP, against 42% on average in the European union.

Russia has a high military budget regarding its GDP, which is only equivalent to that of France.

The vision of Russia by media underestimates the essential role of Russia in order to defeat Nazi Germany virtually alone and values the conflict with the United States in the context of the Cold War with limited economic means. The

USSR had appeared for a long time as the second world power despite the reality of its economy strength was unknown.

This apparent power however, had encouraged the Western banks to grant the country large loans whose repayment has been repeatedly restructured and phased out.

The main power of Russia are now the size of oil and gas exports and the veto due to its permanent membership of the Security Council of UN.

C-INDIA

	GDP	RANK	POPULATION	RK	GDP/POPULATION	RANK
INDIA	1 843	10	1 205	2	1 529	56

S & P: BBB-

Demographic expansion of India - 000 000 inhabitants

1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
439	548	683	846	1027	1 205

With a GDP per capita of only USD 1,529 and a Gini index of 37%, India is a very poor nation despite its impressive technological development centers and a few very large companies. The low levy rate of 12% of GDP is likely due to the extreme poverty of this country.

The vision of India by media is partially due to the Hinduism that inspired Mahatma Gandhi who tried to promote non-violence in a country torn by violence induced by the UK, castes and religions; India became independent in

1947 following the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi but rejecting his will of coexistence with the Muslims and of emancipation of the untouchables.

The vision of India by media is also due to its military capacity flaunted during the three wars with Pakistan regarding their dispute over Cashmere, to its possession of nuclear weapons and to its important centers of development in high technology sectors that are only a few islands in a sea of poverty.

D-PAKISTAN

	GDP	RANK	POPULATION	RK	GDP/POPULATION	RANK
PAKISTAN	204	47	190	6	1 073	59

S & P: B-

The creation of this country in 1947 has consecrated the impossible coexistence between Muslims and Hindus.

Pakistan's military budget is only 13% of that of India. GDP per capita of Pakistan is only 2/3 of the Indian GDP and **is therefore a particularly poor country.**

Pakistan has chosen to establish good relationship with the United States and is officially a major non-NATO ally of U.S. on the stage but may also play an opposite role in the backstage.

Pakistan claims that it is unable to control the tribal areas like North Waziristan and allows groups such as Haqqani, Taliban and Al Qaeda to have rear bases.

From these bases the Taliban and Haqqani attack NATO's troops in Afghanistan.

The ISI (Pakistan's intelligence service) supports the Taliban or represses them over time according to circumstances and Osama bin Laden was living "in fact" in a city that is a strategic center of the Pakistani army. According to Leon

Panetta, CIA Director and now Secretary of Defense, the U.S. did not warn the Pakistani authorities of their intention to capture Bin Laden on May 2, 2011 in order to avoid that they help him to escape.

Pakistan' support for terrorists is a fact that is either voluntary or due to a total disruption that allows any internal bodies to enforce any competing interests. In both cases it can be alarming that such country holds nuclear weapons.

E-IRAN

	GDP	RANK	POPULATION	RANK	GDP/POPULATION	RANK
IRAN	480	25	79	17	6 076	45

S & P: NA

Iran is the third largest exporter of oil in the world after Saudi Arabia and Russia, and represents 6.4% of oil world exports.

Despite its oil resources and exports, Iran has a GDP of 480 billion only i.e. only 6 076 USD per capita.

Its military expenditures of 2.5% of GDP are in absolute value, the lowest budget of the first 60 countries having a GDP above 100 billion dollars. The expenditures amount to USD 12 billion i.e. a figure slightly higher than the budget of the defense of Norway (5 million inhabitants).

Iran resources do not allow this country to fulfill its warmongers ambitions on the basis of modern conventional weapons and that is probably why this country like some other poor countries (India and Pakistan) has decided to manufacture nuclear weapons with the precise target to destroy Israel.

The desire to destroy Israel goes beyond considerations of the Middle East conflict and is motivated by anti-Semitic reasons as this can be seen in the report

of AFP (Agence France Presse) below, dated of 28 June 2012, which quotes the Vice President of Iran, Mohammad Reza Rahimi.

Despite reports of the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) published since 2011 and which established the willingness of Iran to have nuclear weapons, nothing has been done to stop this Iranian offensive program .

The "Stutnex" cyber attack that targeted the Natanz site and its 7,000 centrifuges appears effective in slowing Iran's nuclear program without military intervention but might not be sufficient.

In order to compensate its limited conventional Army capacity, Iran supports various extremist organization as Hezbollah and even Hamas as well as the government of Bashar Al-Assad.

For the moment the damage caused by the actions of Iran have been the formation of a unity government with broad spectrum but totally dominated by the right wing in Israel.

The vision of Iran by the media could be due to one or all of the following reasons:

- its reputation in the field of fanaticism,
- the worldwide spreading of extremist ideas and current
- nuclear threats.

It seems that the fact that this country produces oil gives it a much greater importance as compared to its very limited economic reality.

Iran wields

- threats of embargo on oil but provides only 6% of global exports and its threats may go beyond its own exports, since Iran
- threatens freedom of ships traffic in the Strait of Hormuz where passes near one third of the world oil exports.

AFP -28 June 2012"*Free translation from French*

*The traffic of narcotics in the world is the consequence of the teachings of the Talmud * (...) whose objective is the destruction of the world," Rahimi said Tuesday during the International Day of UNO "against the narcotic abuse ", which took place in Tehran on Tuesday, June 26 "The Talmud teaches that it is lawful to get rich by legal and illegal means, which gives (the Jews) the right to destroy humanity," said Mr. Rahimi, quoted Wednesday by the website of the Iranian Presidency. "The main cause of global traffic (narcotic) is the Zionist regime," he further said.*

Iranian officials regularly refer to Israel's disappearance, qualified among others of "cancerous tumor" in the Middle East, but they rarely attack publicly the Judaism.

However, Tehran has already accused the Israeli services to promote narcotic use in Iran to undermine the Islamic State.

Secretary General Ban Ki-moon has strongly criticized the declaration of the Iranian Vice President. Ban Ki-moon "called on numerous occasions Iranian officials to refrain from launching such anti-Semitic remarks.

The chief diplomacy of the European Union, Catherine Ashton condemned on Thursday "without reservation" the "unacceptable" anti-Semitic declaration of the Iranian Vice President Mohammad Reza Rahimi.

NB: The Talmud is the oral interpretation of the Bible and the basis of Jewish law; It is written in Hebrew and Aramaic and reports the interpretations of the academies of Jerusalem and Babylon. The Talmud aims to safeguard the identity

of Judaism. The fact that it is important for the Jewish religion and that it is linguistically difficult to access, may explain that it was often utilized in the course of History, as a target of the Church and of all type of ignorant anti-Semites.

F-TURKEY

	GDP	RANK	POPULATION	RANK	PIB/POPULATION	RANK
TURKEY	763	18	80	16	9 538	40

S & P: BB

Turkey ranks 18th worldwide by the size of its GDP but ranks 40th in GDP per capita, which amounts to only 9,538 USD i.e. only 26.7% of the average of that of the E.U.

Despite its limited economic level, Turkey has a military budget traditionally high of 5.3% of GDP.

Turkey seems despite some turmoil in 1998 phasing out the secular legacy of Ataturk on secularism and tolerance (inspired from France) to return to the values of Islam and far away from those of Europe.

Despite the ban of the Islamist party named Virtue Party "**Fazilet Partisi**" in 1998 as being against the country's secular constitution, their MPs have reappeared on the political scene through new parties created purposely and yet not banned: The **AKP** Party meaning Ruling Justice and Development Party and the **SP**-Party of Felicity (which has no representatives in parliament).

The **AKP party** (heir of Fazilet Partisi) has obtained a majority in Parliament and rules Turkey **since 2002**; This majority was confirmed by the elections of June 18, 2011, with 326 seats out of 550 in Parliament.

The AKP party has been convicted for violation of secularism and for having passed laws favorable to religious uses. These laws were cancelled by the Constitutional Council.

Turkey has no oil but control a substantial part of the water in the middle East. Tigris and Euphrates and some of their tributaries have their sources in Turkey. Turkey has begun construction of 22 dams that can store 110 billion cubic meters of water.

In Syria, the flow of the Euphrates could be reduced by 11 billion cubic meters and in Iraq the flow Tigris flow could be reduced by 6 billion cubic meters and that of the Euphrates by 80%.

The vision of Turkey by the media, could be due to one or several of the following reasons:

- the capture of Constantinople in 1453,
- the establishment of an empire of nearly 20 million km²,
- the **Armenian** genocide in 1915,
- the tensions with **Greece** and with
- the **Kurdish people** who were not given a State by the colonial powers.
- the secular values and modern constitution, which were given by **Ataturk in 1922** and were inspired from the French Revolution,
- its serious economic and **financial past crises and defaults**
- the size of its military budget
- its control of **Tigris and Euphrates**

• **the phasing of Ataturk's legacy with the return of Islamists to power** since 2002 and that might separate this country from Europe and from Ataturk's legacy to **dock it in the Middle East.**

G-GREECE

	GDP	RANK	POPULATION	RK	GDP/POPULATION	RANK
GREECE	312	33	11	44	28 364	25

S & P: CCC

After having tried to unite Cyprus and Greece in the frame of the rightist project of "ENOSIS", the **Greek colonels** have not been able to exercise over the Turks the same authority and violence as they did on their own citizens. The Greek colonels have preferred to leave the power **under Turkish pressure that allowed Greece to recover freedom** and democracy and later in 1981 to join the European Economic Community.

The lax management of European grants and more generally of the economy led to an accumulation of budget deficits and correlative substantial public debt **that gives Greece the second world rank after Japan** and ahead of Italy **by the size of its public debt in proportion of GDP.**

In addition it must be reminded that Greece was accepted in the Euro area on the basis of forged figures.

The levy rate represents 39.9% of GDP (average in the EU: 42%), but beyond the famous case of ship-owners, a portion of the assets of the wealthy Greek people is housed abroad and escapes taxation. Among the many traditional reasons for this capital flight often organized by overbilling of imports compensated by commissions paid abroad, one can note the financing of Universities studies abroad, and the coverage of medical expenses abroad

because of the distrust of the wealthy class against Greek medical and educational systems.

The vision of Greece by the media could be **the fundamental contribution of the ancient Greeks to the European civilization**, its **many tourist resources** and its **merchant fleet registered outside Greece**, but this should not overshadow **the laxity in the economic and tax fields**.

H-EGYPT

	GDP	RANK	POPULATION	RK	GDP/POPULATION	RANK
GREECE	312	33	11	44	28 364	25

S & P: B

Egypt played a **key role in the emancipation of the Arab world** since the advent of the Republic in 1952; leaders' efforts to develop this country were ruined by an **impressive population growth**; the population of Egypt amounted to **21millions** inhabitants in **1952** and has reached nearly **84 million** inhabitants in **2011**.

The 1952 revolution led by Gamal Abdel Nasser gave emancipation values which were used as references for the entire Arab world despite the opposition Muslim Brotherhood.

The dictatorship in Egypt could not continue anymore, but the ruling of the State by **the Muslim Brotherhood** (parliament and presidency) **is an abandonment of the legacy of the 1952 revolution** values in favor of obscurantism.

The discontent caused by dictatorships and monarchies of the Arab countries have provoked reactions that brought Islamists to power from Morocco to Gaza and includes now Egypt with the recent election as President of the Country of a representative of the Muslim Brotherhood in the person of Mohamed Morsi.

This is disappointing for the progressive forces, which have expected a replacement of dictators by enlightening democracies bringing the values of freedom, tolerance, and secularism.

One single model of society is imposed to all citizens whose freedom is no more guaranteed than it was before. **The diktat of one man has been replaced by the diktat of others in the name of religion. The women will be the first victims of this change** as this has been unfortunately already experimented by two foreign women working as journalists to report the events of the Tahrir Square.

The vision of Egypt by the media could be due to one or several of the following reasons:

- its brilliant ancient civilization,
- its leadership of the past in the struggle for the emancipation of the Arab countries into States independent from the colonialists powers
- **its past leadership to achieve Israel destruction** and to and to
- **the courageous and bold initiative of Peace with Israel made in 1978 by Anwar Sadat** (Peace Agreements of 1979) and who was also an actor with Nasser of the 1952 revolution.
- the degradation of the Women condition

Despite its past political leadership, Egypt is primarily a very poor country with no resources except that of tourism, which could be jeopardized by the Islamists as this is already the case in the whole Sinai and could empty all tourist resorts.

I- ARAB SPRING AND ISLAMIST WINTER

a-EGYPT -see above

b-TUNISIA

The Arab Spring has permitted to get rid of the dictator Ben Ali **but was followed by an Islamist winter**. On 22 November 2011, **the Islamist party ENNADHA** (Mouvement de la Renaissance) became the largest political party of Tunisia with 89 seats in Parliament meanwhile the democratic parties obtained only few seats: 29 for the CPR (Congrès Pour la République), which is the party of the new president of the country Moncef Marzouki and 19 for EKKATOL (Forum Démocratique pour le Travail et les Libertés).

The Islamist party ENNADHA formed a coalition with the CPR and EKKATOL but took most Ministries and is heading the Government:

- ENNADHA has appointed the head of government, Hamdji Debali and inherited the following ministries:
- Ministry of Interior,
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
- Ministry of Justice,
- Ministry of Human Rights,
- Ministry of Religious Affairs,
- Ministry of Industry,
- Ministry of Public Health,
- Ministry of Investment and Cooperation,
- Ministry of Transport,

- Department of Information Technology and Communication,
- Ministry of Infrastructure,
- Ministry of Regional Development,
- Ministry of Education,
- Ministry of Agriculture,
- Ministry for the economic file.

CPR has obtained the Ministry of Training and Employment, the Ministry of Women, the Department of Land Affairs and the Ministry for Administrative Reform. **EKKATOL and CPR as the State President himself do not seem to detain any real power.**

A recent event has shown the Islamist intolerance and the support by governments of the Salafists (fundamentalists and followers of a narrow application of the Qur'an and Sunnah), whose influence seems to grow:

In the night of June 12, 2012, an exhibition of Tunisian artists in the palace Abdellia, was destroyed by Islamists. These artists were targeted by Islamists for almost one year.

The artists have of course not been supported by the government but in addition the Ministry of Culture, assumed to be independent, has filed a complaint against the organizers of the artists exhibition for blasphemy against the sacred, who are according to him responsible of the disorders they suffered. The palace Abdellia was closed. The freedom is clearly restricted by the rule of the religion.

c-MOROCCO

After the parliamentary elections of 25 November 2011, **the Islamist Party PJD (Parti de la Justice et du Développement) won 107 seats, became the first party of Morocco and heads now of the Government.**

The PJD has developed a policy of control and censorship of information. Television must present most of its programs in Arab language and thus reduce the programs in French (widely spoken), broadcast the calls to prayer five times a day, and make more room for religious programs. A documentary about the exodus of Moroccan Jews on public television has been severely criticized by the PJD. In order to mark its offensive position in the conflict in Middle East, **the PJD has invited Hamas to participate in its last congress (July 2012).**

d-LYBIA

The death of the dictator Gaddafi seems not to have been followed by the expected democracy. Moustapha Abdeljalil, President of NTC (National Transitional Council) said: *"The Libyan people are attached to Islam as religion and as law. Therefore, the NTC recommends the Sharia as the main source of laws."* On July 17, 2012, 80 MPs were elected as representatives of political parties and 120 as independents. Out of the 80 MPs, 39 are from AFN (moderate Islam) and 17 belong to the Muslim Brotherhood. The situation will be clear when the position of each of the 120 independent MPs is known.

e-SYRIA

The dreadful dictatorship of Hafez and Bashar Al-Assad could only lead to a bloodbath. The Assad family has only retained the authoritarianism from the

Ba'ath Party . The ties with Iran, Hezbollah and even Hamas, put the religious and clan conflicts on the stage.

Only a truly secular state that does not seem to be the path chosen by the Arab Spring could reconcile the various components of Syrian society.

J-ISRAEL

	GDP	RANK	POPULATION	RANK	GDP/POPULATION	RANK
ISRAEL	245	40	8	51	30 625	24

S & P: A +

The necessary rebirth of Israel is the result of the deeply rooted anti-Semitism in Europe.

After various slaughters and even contemporary proposals from their hosts of mass deportation of Jews to Africa, this European antisemitic continuum has naturally generated the Final Solution.

The Jewish survivors to the various attempts of annihilation have naturally preferred to find a shelter in their initial home country from where they were expelled by other Europeans: the Romans.

The link of the Jewish people with their original homeland forms an essential part of the Jewish identity and culture and was substantially strengthened by two thousand years of hostility in the Diaspora.

This choice was ratified by the conference of the League of Nations in San Remo in 1920 after the declaration of Lord Balfour in 1917 on the partition of Palestine. By this declaration the Europeans finally understood the weight of the burden of the Jews in Europe and acknowledged by the same token their own inability to improve their lot by modifying their attitude.

As a matter of fact, It should be noted that Lord Balfour was not only the author of the Declaration of 1917 on the partition of Palestine but was also as Prime Minister of the UK in 1905, the instigator of the "Alien Act" aimed to prevent the Jews from Russia, victims of horrendous Pogroms during that year, to come to seek refuge in the UK.

The European responsibility in the current turmoil in the Middle East is thus very heavy.

Israel is a country whose population amounts to nearly 8 million people by including various minorities and mostly Arab. The GDP per capita is not too far from the average of that of the EU because of development poles in high-technology sectors while the banking sector has been unaffected by the financial crisis.

A good GDP per capita does not benefit to everyone as shown by the GINI index of 39% . Social inequality has led to a major event from new participants in the political life "**the indignants movement**" (similar to that of Spain) claiming together access to housing that became very difficult and a reduction in the price of basic foodstuffs.

These claims have absolutely not been accepted by the current rightist government, which considers as a "loophole" that the Iranian nuclear threat is the only priority of Israel preventing any real social improvement.

The population is under pressure from media that often relay the official discourse of insecurity, which is the basis of the argument of the main parties forming the government. The "indignant" are even considered as irresponsible traitors since they have social claims under Iranian threat. This attitude is unfair and a government is assumed to be able to face several issues together. The truth is that the government is favorable to the jungle rule of the free market.

Unfortunately the rise of Islamism in Arab countries with the Arab spring, the recent victory of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, the possible emergence of an Islamist State or States in Syria, the terrorist attacks abroad assumed to be organized by Iran against Israeli tourists, the current lack of control on Sinai and then on Gaza, while the former ally "Turkey" is ruled by an Islamist Party **give grist to the mill of the hard right. The conflict risk has "objectively" increased in the Middle-East.** Iran has claimed not to organize attacks against Israeli civilians (after the attacks against tourists) but one wonders how Iran may target to destroy Israel with nuclear weapons without civilian casualties.

The lack of intervention in the social and economic field is restricted by the low levy rate of only 28.5% of GDP against 42% in the EU while military spending represents 7.3% of GDP. This shows a radical change of conception of the society organization as compared to the past. **The privatization of the Kibbutzim (collective farms) is a strong symbol of this change.**

We should note that the high level of military expenditures as a percentage of GDP that is used as argument to limit of social policy, are **in terms of financial flows** partially offset by the unrequited transfers of 9,480 billion USD and representing 3.9% GDP. According to the last known distribution (2006), these transfers came from the U.S.: 37.3% Germany: 8.6% - other states: 15.3% - and other entities or individuals: 38.8%.

Progressive parties were almost excluded from the political scene.

Ehud Barak, whose convictions seem to be very opportunistic, has finally and fortunately resigned from the Labor Party and create a new party "ATZMAUT" (Independence); it seems that this political operation has aimed to enable him to keep his post as minister (defense minister) in a right-wing government.

More recently the centrist KADIMA party rallied to the same government under the pretext of unity against the Iranian threat but in reality to avoid collapse to possible early elections.

Tzipi LIVNI was no longer president of the KADIMA party since March 2012 and has remained in line with her convictions not to join the rightist government of Benjamin Netanyahu and **resigned from Parliament in May 2012.**

The vision of Israel by the media could be due to one or several of the following reasons:

- the deep-rooted anti-Semitism in Europe, which has now found an additional reason with the discontent of Arab countries in the Middle East and **whose Europe is responsible as a result of its intolerant long lasting attitude ,**
- the wars which this Israel has faced,
- an expansionism viewed as a safety policy, which fragilizes the peace expectations in a radicalize area and
- the predominance of relatively recent right-wing governments combining populist extremists, religious parties and since May 2012 centrists in troubles.
- **The power of Islamist parties in Turkey since 2002 and more recently in Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Gaza, Egypt and the uncertainty of the fate of Syria that may involve high military tension aggravated by the**

aggressive position of Iran, which will strengthen the position of right-wing parties in Israel and may destroy the left parties and end the hopes of social reforms.

K-POLAND

	GDP	RANK	POPULATION	RANK	GDP/POPULATION	RANK
POLAND	532	22	38	28	14 000	33

S & P: A-

a-Summary on the contemporary History

Since its independence in 1918 until the German invasion in 1939, the power in Poland was held by a succession of military dictatorships and especially that of General Jozef Pilsudski, a nationalist authoritarian and author of a coup in May 1926. General Pilsudski had been considered a champion of anti-Bolshevism by the British because of his military ability during the Russo-Polish war of 1919-1921, which allowed Poland to keep some Ukrainian and Belarusian territories taken to Russia and given to Poland by the Versailles Treaty of 1919. In 1936, after the death of General Pilsudski, the former colonels of his legion, the General Felicjan Slawo-Sladowski and the Marshal Edward Rydz-Smigly, benefiting from a nationalist and populist thrust became respectively president and head of government.

Polish anti-Semitism had almost reached the level of that of Germany before the war. The two main parties in Poland, the Pilsudskiste Party Sanacja (Sanitation), which held the majority and the Endecja party had both envisaged the mass deportation of Jews, by the law for Sanacja or by violence for Endecja. The Polish government also probably thought to get a break from Germany on territorial issues (particularly the Danzig corridor) by mimicking the German anti-Semitic policy (see - book of Daniel Tollet -2010).

In 1938, the USSR had offered to send the Red Army in the Sudetenland to deter Germany's invasion, but the Polish Colonel Jozef Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland and former collaborator of General Pilsudski had blocked the feasibility of the operation and objectively favored the projects of Germany.

Finally the arrival of the Red Army in 1939 on a part of Poland "including" territories partly lost in 1919 and 1921 (Treaty of Riga) and inhabited by over 60% of Belarusians, Ukrainians and Jewish minorities, has been for local people a brief respite before the Nazi invasion and allowed few Jews of Poland to escape the Holocaust.

b-Wages

In Poland the gross minimum wage is 1500 PLN in 2012 or approximately 350 Euros. Eurostat has recently published the median income in Poland in 2010, which is 367 Euros i.e. 4,405 PLN per annum, while during the same year the minimum wage was 314 Euros (1,320 PLN). We can see that the median income is very close to the minimum wage.

Social charges and taxes are about 46% out of which approximately 57% paid by the employee and the rest by the employer. **The net median income was therefore about 271 Euros in 2010.** These wages correspond to 40 hours of work per week.

17.6% of the population live **below the poverty line** which should be **163 Euros per month**, against e.g. 929 Euros in Germany. The German poverty line is equivalent to 2.65 times the Polish minimum wage and 5.7 times the Polish poverty line.

Wages do not permit to live and employees are seeking overtime. However, overtime is often paid in cash at a level below the legal one, in particular by failing to pay social charges.

The levy rate in Poland is only 18% of GDP and is one of the lowest in the world (42% in the EU) and reflects a lack of involvement of right-wing governments to improve the lot of their citizens.

c-Labor Law

Most employment contracts are now temporary and can be maintained for several years. The legal working time of 40 hours is exceeded in the best case to allow employees to reach by working overtime, the minimum subsistence level. **An employee may legally work up to 13 hours a day if he agrees.**

Many employers seek to minimize the labor cost despite the very limited value of wages and avoid to pay the social and tax charges to the State. **This can be made easily because wages are often paid in cash.** The employers tell the employees that they prefer to give them the amount of contributions rather than, the State.

The result is that workers have a retirement unrelated to the amount of their wage.

The retirement age has been increased to 67 years in a country where life expectancy is 76 years (77th country far behind most European countries), which will substantially limit spending on pensions.

d-elections and political consciousness and union

The Poles seem disillusioned with their leaders given the record abstention rate in elections to the Sejm (House of representatives) and Senate of 51% on 9 October 2011.

The Poles who bother to vote (49%) give 82% of their votes to the right-wing parties, which obtain 393 seats out of 460 seats in the Sejm and thus worsen themselves their own living conditions.

Poles do not seem to have any illusions about their leaders and many of them prefer to leave the country whenever possible rather than to vote.

Elections of 2011 - total votes and seats in the Sejm (460 seats):

PO - Donald Tusk- Europhile-Rightists: 5.6 million votes - 207 seats

PSL-Polish Peasants Party, rightist Center allied to PO: 1.2 million votes, 28 seats

Pis, Jaroslaw Kaczynski - Europhobic-Conservatives: 4.3 million votes 157 seats

PJN Conservatives -0.3 million votes-0-seat

German minority: 0.3 million votes, 1 seat (minimum by law)

The right wing has obtained nearly 82% of the votes and 85% of the seats in 2011.

The parties for progress, obtained only 18% of the votes and 14.6% of the seats are:

RP-Party Palikot - Janusz Palikot anticlerical Left-Center-1.4 million votes and 40 seats

This party has participated to elections for the first time in 2011 and its result indicates a strong dissatisfaction in a 90% Catholic country.

SLD-Democratic Left Alliance: 1.2 million votes, 27 seats

The Poles do not seem to have therefore the political consciousness that would allow them to elect party which could improve their life.

The omnipresence of the Catholic Church does not facilitate the political consciousness of citizens; 75% of the population go regularly to church, which is probably a world record among the Christian countries, e.g. 4% in France.

In the sole labor unionism field, Poland seems to have lost its militancy after having been deprived of its Jewish minority by the Holocaust; during the elections of 1922, the BUND (labor union and Socialist Movement of secular Jewish Workers of Poland, Lithuania and Russia) called for the improvement of living standards by requesting the limit of the workday to eight hours, the generalization of social security and the fight against unemployment. In 1923 the Polish Communist Party (PPK) took from the BUND the idea of the night classes for workers.

Labor unions in Poland today are not particularly combative far from the alleged action of Solidarnosc during the communist era.

For example the cashiers of the supermarkets Biedronka were requested and have accepted in 2009-2010, to wear diapers so they have no excuse to leave their workstations, renouncing to fight for their own dignity. The case had to take large proportions in order to stop the abuse of Biedronka.

(Biedronka-Kasjerka-Pampers-Autor: Gość: IP: .152.129.152. Dsl.dynamic.eranet.pl 07.12.10 - Ja pracowałem biedronce 3 lata w i did Kasie dostawaliśmy Pieluchy Pamper Czep Czep).

d-The Polish anti-Semitism

Despite the undoubted contributions of the Jewish minority in the economic and cultural the rebirth of Poland, the country had returned to a violent anti-Semitism from its independence in 1918 and particularly from 1929 to 1939.

In 1936 the BUND had denounced the fascist regime which had established an anti-Semitic policy quite similar to that of Germany before the war: Pogroms, violence, limited access to the University and to various professions.

The climax of this anti-Semitism was the "**Madagascar Project**" proposed by the Polish Government in **1937 with the agreement of the French government**, which had targeted the mass deportation of Polish Jews to Madagascar.

This project was considered as unfeasible but was again taken into consideration by the Nazis in 1939 that preferred the final solution. (Reference: To be a Jew in Poland, Publication: 2010-Daniel Tollet).

In the sixties anti-Semitic campaigns were orchestrated and forced the few survivors of the Holocaust to flee Poland.

Anti-Semitism is still alive despite the disappearance of the Jewish community and the fact that Poland was the main place of achievement of the Holocaust. **For example, caricatured figurines representing religious Jews, a bag of gold in one hand and a gold coin in the other are on sale everywhere in Poland because their possession is supposed to attract money into homes and businesses.** We have criticized TVP Polonia for airing on March 29, 2012, a television series for families in which we could see in a house, the piggy bank of the family in the hand a caricatured figure of a religious Jew; our request was transferred to their ethics committee.

e-Emigration of Poles abroad today

The vote the most used by the Poles who want to mark their opposition, is to leave the country, so **the figure of 38 million inhabitant in Poland is above the reality**. The Ministry of Interior reported a mass exodus of over one million Poles abroad and now indicates that the population of Poland is **37 million inhabitants**. **Rumors point to a smaller population due to emigration.**

d-The Poles are deprived of the rights granted to other Europeans at the request of their own Government and with the agreement of the EU

In 2009, the EU has accepted the request of the Conservative government Pis- of Jaroslaw Kaczynski, to deprive the Poles of the benefit of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

e-Conclusion

The vision of Poland by the media may be due to one or several of following reasons :

- its "official" population makes it the most populous country of Eastern Europe that has joined the European Union.
- it is seen as a country closer to Western Europe by its history and its religion. Jan III Sobieski is considered the Polish king who stopped the advance of the Turks in Europe 1683 (Vienna).
- Poland has played a leading role in opposition to the USSR.
- Solidarnosc gave it an inaccurate appearance of a country with a combative labor unionism,

- it has returned to high-level anti-social practice since the breakup of the Soviet Union,
- Anti-Semitism remains deeply rooted despite the disappearance of Jewish people due to Holocaust, which mostly took place in Poland,
- Lech Walesa, Solidarinosc and John Paul II made a promotion of the country according their personal convictions
- Given a very low median income, we may assume that most of the Polish population live below a poverty line according to averaged European criteria. This situation is changing unfavorably because of the crisis and the lack of social ambitions on the part of rightist Polish governments.
- Poland also shows the futility of ratings: With A-, S & P is satisfied to note that the country is moderately indebted without seeing that in this is rooted to a weak development and to poverty.

L-JAPAN

S & P: AA-

See details in the chapter on public debt.

8-THE LIMITS OF THE GDP AND THE DANGERS OF ITS GROWTH

A-POWER

The size of a GDP is an indication of the production and thus of potential power or power of a State as compared to another as GDP is the basis of the resources

that the State can draw. On this basis a government may develop means of military deterrence or general infrastructure or research and education or any other means that will guarantee a predominance. Power can also come from other sources such as detention of strategic resources.

B-WELFARE

GDP is the quantity of the production of goods and services produced during one year. The real value of these goods and services is partly subjective and induced.

GDP does not guarantee neither a production of welfare nor the accumulation of long lasting goods and thus its meaning is restricted.

Welfare could grow according to the life of goods that may be long lasting and is thus not related to GDP as such , which only relates to one single year.

The current policy, which consists in increasing each year the GDP have generated among others the planned obsolescence i.e. the shortening of the life of the goods and services and **eases partly the repetition of the GDP every year**; this type of incentive creates a taste of consumption for itself without adding a real welfare. Marketing includes tools, which permit to convince people of the reality of artificial needs.

Welfare is based on meeting the real needs without creating new artificial needs, which only aim to guarantee an increasing production, activity and profits ; **durability of goods may increase welfare without link to GDP growth.**

We may even imagine a growth of welfare combined to a decrease of GDP.

Other correlated factors to GDP decrease, may also increase welfare as the reduction of the pollution which threatens the viability of the planet, and

also the reduction of the necessary volume of work to be shared in order to offer more available time to individuals for their personal development.

This point of view is also justified by the following paragraph.

C-FEASIBILITY OF AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM BASED ON GDP GROWTH

The GDP growth is a headlong rush and therefore a choice among others. This headlong rush will be however stopped by the physical limits of our planet.

An ideal and fair world that would provide the entire world population a GDP per capita of the rich countries would be out of reach of planetary resources and will generate on its way a pollution that would jeopardize the viability of the planet.

If we assume that the ideal GDP per capita is the average of those of **U.S., Japan, Germany and France i.e. 45,194 dollars**, the planet sum of the PIB of the whole planet would be today **317 trillion USD i.e. 4.25 times that of today which seems to be not far from the limit beyond which the viability of the planet could be questioned and probably impossible.**

Under these considerations, the continued growth of GDP could cause more harm than welfare.

The current growth model is thus based on a deep inequality of wealth distribution on the planet since fourteen countries (USA, China, Japan, Germany, France, Brazil, UK, Italy, Russia, Canada, Spain, Australia, Mexico and South Korea) together generate a GDP of 55,924 billion USD or **75% of**

global GDP and comprise only 2,667 million i.e. **38% of the world population**.

The other 179 countries out of the 193 countries of the planet, produce a GDP of only 18,536 billion USD while representing 4,355 million of inhabitants, or 62% of the world population. The averaged GDP per capita of these 179 countries is therefore of only **4,256 USD** as compared to **20,969 USD** for the population of the first 14 countries.

These 179 countries should thus abandon all hope of welfare to allow fourteen to continue developing their GDP without jeopardizing the viability of the planet. **This is a new version of colonialism or of the master-slaves relation.**

It is therefore necessary to choose a new economic model worldwide, far from the current model (automatically regulated economy based on profit and on free markets, i.e. capitalism) with a greater involvement of the governments of each country. The calculation of a need of a GDP 4.25 times greater than that of 2011, is also based on the 2011 population. In the current economic model the need of GDP will increase with the world population.

Evolution of the world population from 1960 to 2011

Evolution of the world population from 1960 to 2011- billion inhabitants						
1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011
3.0	3.7	4.4	5.3	6.0	6.8	7.0
Distribution in 2011						
Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania		
15.1%	13.6%	62.2%	8.6%	0.5%		

On the basis of the growth rate of the last ten years (+1.4% p.a.) the world's **population would increase to 8 billion people in 2020**, i.e. the fair GDP necessary for the whole world population would reach thus **362 trillion USD or 4.9 times that of 2011**.

Growth of welfare should be the main objective unrelated to that of GDP by improving the durability of goods and sharing the work.

The adoption of 35 hours in France is an example of work sharing and was finally a success despite the critics. Maintaining retirement in France at the age of sixty is also an example of such work sharing.

NB:-Retirement in France

The retirement in France at the age 60 has unfortunately made only a timid return to France in June 2012 by being limited to exceptional cases and this to probably satisfy the rating agencies and the European Commission. Arithmetically, the retirement age is imposed by the number of years of required contributions. The retirement at 60 years is now possible for the sole persons who may prove to have had a physically straining work and 41 years of contributions, may retire at 60. Assuming that people who have a higher education had a less physically demanding work than the others, they should retire at $18 + 5 + 41 = 64$, where 5 is the usual period of study at University and 41 the number of years of contribution requested today. Increasing the retirement age is the result of the facts but maintaining of a possible retirement at 60 years would have been an act of solidarity with the senior persons excluded out of the business world and who are willing to accept a reduction their retirement to not stay unemployed. The waves of suicide at Renault and France Telecom have shown that the strain at work is not only physical.

III-DEFENSE BUDGETS

Defense expenditures may generate a deterrent in order to be heard of dictatorships, which enslave their peoples or of terrorist states or to react to any attacks. A country cannot be a great power if it has no deterrent. These expenses as a percentage of GDP are an indication of the willingness of a country to defend itself or give the measure of his bellicosity, but ultimately **the sole absolute value of military expenditure are the indicator of the deterrent of a country on the international stage.**

The size of the military budget in absolute value depends on that of the economy of a country, which limits the number of major powers.

One could distinguish three groups of countries:

- The two major world powers.
- The three secondary powers that could intervene in limited conflicts or in addition to the actions of great powers or in association.
- The powers that seek to impose themselves locally and have high military budget in proportion to their GDP.

1-THE TWO WORLD LEADERS

ANNUAL EXPENSES OF DEFENSE

A-UNITED STATES

% GDP	\$ 000 000 000
4,6	693

Permanent member of UN Security Council

B-CHINA

% GDP-ppp	\$ 000 000 000
4,3	485

Permanent member of UN Security Council

GDP in purchasing power parity taking into account the undervaluation of the Yuan

C-Other references**Averaged defense expenditures:**

Countries of the EU: 12.8 billion USD each i.e. **1.8%** of the budget of the United States.

Other countries of the world: 4.1 billion USD each i.e. **0.6%** of the budget of the United States.

2-THE THREE SECONDARY POWERS

Military expenditures exceeding 60 billion USD:

There are only three countries in this category

A- France

% GDP	\$ 000 000 000
2,6	73

Permanent member of UN Security Council

B-United Kingdom

% GDP	\$ 000 000 000
2,7	67

Permanent member of UN Security Council

Although the expenditures of France and the UK account respectively for only 10.5% for 9.7% of those of the United States, these two powers are the only ones able to act effectively away from their borders.

However the UK seems to have chosen to be only an auxiliary force of the United States.

C-Russia

% GDP	\$ 000 000 000
3,9	74

Permanent member of UN Security Council

Russia ranks only ninth in the world by the size of its GDP and its defense expenditures are only equivalent to those of France but this country has to defend the vastest national territory of the world.

However as the second largest oil exporter and related products and permanent member of the Security Council, Russia has a significant influence power on the international stage.

3 - OTHER COUNTRIES WITH DEFENSE BUDGET HIGHER THAN FORTY BILLION USD**A-Germany**

% PIB	\$ 000 000 000
1,5	54

After the catastrophic defeat of 1945, Germany has chosen or was forced to break with its militaristic Prussian tradition as this is reflected the modesty of its defense expenditures in percentage of GDP. Germany is therefore only a major economic power.

B-Saudi Arabia

% PIB	\$ 000 000 000
10	56

Saudi Arabia denies its people a disproportionate percentage of its resources due to its excessive military expenditures. The military budget is intended to discourage outside appetites on its oil resources. Part of its resources are dedicated to the United States since Saudi Arabia is one of its key suppliers.

The defense expenditures permit also to protect the interests of the royal family who reigns supreme.

Saudi Arabia is a longtime ally and supplier of oil to the United States, it is a dictatorship or an Islamist absolute monarchy that cannot be sure of a long lasting future.

Because of repeated threats by Iran to close the Strait of Hormuz through which one third of the oil traffic passes, the U.S. has strengthened the armament of Saudi Arabia.

C-Japan

% PIB	\$ 000 000 000
0,8	47

More than in the case of Germany, the percentage of GDP allocated to military expenditures shows a desire or an obligation of pacifism after the dramatic defeat in 1945 due to its past military tradition.

Regarding defense, Japan remains in the shadow of the U.S. and is not even a member of NATO because of its Constitution. Indeed, under Article 9 of its Constitution Japan has renounced to recourse to war and generally to all military means to settle international disputes.

Japan is therefore only a major economic power.

D-India

% PIB	\$ 000 000 000
2,5	46

India has a vast territory and a huge population to defend. The absolute value of its military expenditures is very high for a so poor country, notably because of its dispute over Kashmir with Pakistan that has already generated three wars. India and Pakistan threaten each other with nuclear weapons.

E-Australia

% PIB	\$ 000 000 000
3	45

Australia must defend a very large territory inhabited by a small population.

F-Turkey

% PIB	\$ 000 000 000
5,3	40

The high percentage of GDP dedicated to military expenditures, indicates that **the army is a national institution, which traditionally accounts for a relatively autonomous power.**

Turkey needs to address the tensions with the Kurdish people, who unfortunately do not have their own country because of the decision of the former colonialist powers and might be probably under pressure from Syria and Iraq as it endangers their water resources by the construction of 22 dams on the Tigris and the Euphrates, as soon as these two countries have resumed a stable existence.

4 - ISRAEL

% PIB	\$ 000 000 000
7,3	18

Despite it represent a high percentage of GDP , Israel has a defense budget relatively limited (16th in the world) since he can be at any time in the center of a conflict involving the entire Middle East. Israel has faced many conflicts in order to ensure his security.

The military expenditures are restricted to regional needs but are heavy for a country of near eight million people. These expenditures are in line with the sum of those of potentially hostile or hostile countries. However, Israel has his own military industry that covers a portion of his needs and generates exports.

Figures in USD billion:

Egypt: 8; Syria: 3.9; Jordan: 2.4; Lebanon: 1.3; Iran: 12.

Total amount without Iran is **15.6** but **27.6 with Iran** as compared to **18** for Israel. However the sum of military expenditures of these countries has a very limited meaning given the total lack of synergy between them.

The advent of offensive Islamist governments in the many Arab countries and Turkey that may increase a conflict risk compounded by instability in Syria and the threat of Iran .

Israel remains a dominant regional military power because of:

- his high tech military industry
- his expertise and experience
- his troops mobilized and effective, Men: 1,517,510 - Women: 1,446,132
- the importance of unrequited transfers that could reduce or increase its defense effort as needed: 9,480 million USD in 2010.

IV: OIL: RISK FOR DEMOCRACIES

1 - MAIN NET-IMPORTERS

	GDP/ Population	COUNTRIES	BBL/DAY NET	SUM bbl/day net	GDP Billion USD
1	47 962	USA	8 350 000	8 350 000	15 060
2	46 012	JAPAN	4 027 000	12 377 000	5 855
3	44 802	GERMANY	2 201 000	14 578 000	3 629
4	41 910	FRANCE	1 733 000	16 311 000	2 808
5	36 820	ITALY	1 271 000	17 582 000	2 246
6	32 702	SPAIN	1 554 000	19 134 000	1 537
7	23 755	SOUTH KOREA	1 400 000	20 534 000	1 164
		TOTAL			32 299
8	8 406	CHINA	4 574 000	25 108 000	11 290
9	1 529	INDIA	2 234 000	27 342 000	1 843
	SOURCES: CIA FACTBOOK	MAIN OIL EXPORTS	39 267 000	GRAND TOTAL WORLD PIB:74 460	45 432

The major net oil importers are of course countries that have the most developed economies with the exception of India, as shown by their GDP per capita and are democracies with the exception of China.

Most producers being poor countries, relations between producers and consumers may be stretched or insecure.

2-ORGANIZATION OF OIL PRODUCERS AND NET EXPORTERS

OIL EXPORTS BY PRODUCING COUNTRY IN EXCESS OF THEIR CONSUMPTION								
	COUNTRY	BBL/DAY	Share %	EST. Date	OPEC	EXPORT OPEC	PNB/Popul. dollars	GINI%
1	SAUDIA ARABIA	7 635 000	19,4	2009	1960	7 635 000	20 741	60
2	RUSSIA	5 010 000	12,7	2010			13 659	42
3	IRAN	2 523 000	6,4	2009	1960	2 523 000	6 076	45
4	UAE	2 395 000	6,1	2009	1967	2 395 000	71 600	60
5	NORWAY	2 184 000	5,6	2009			95 800	25
6	IRAQ	2 184 000	5,6	2011	1960	2 184 000	3 516	NA
7	KUWAIT	2 127 000	5,4	2009	1960	2 127 000	57 000	60
8	NIGERIA	2 012 000	5,1	2009	1971	2 012 000	1 453	44
9	CANADA	1 929 000	4,9	2009			51 735	32
10	VENEZUELA	1 871 000	4,8	2009	1960	1 871 000	11 071	39
11	ANGOLA	1 851 000	4,7	2009	2007	1 851 000	5 517	NA
12	ALGERIA	1 694 000	4,3	2009	1969	1 694 000	5 228	36
13	LIBYA	1 580 000	4	2010	1962	1 580 000	14 000	NA
14	MEXICO	1 511 000	3,9	2009			10 304	52
15	KAZAKHSTAN	1 390 000	3,5	2011			10 000	27
16	QATAR	1 038 000	2,7	2011	1961	1 038 000	86 500	41
17	ECUADOR	333 000	0,9	2007	2007	333 400	4 335	47
	TOTAL	39 267 000	100		69,20%	27 243 400		

In order to prevent that oil price decreases too much, Iran and Venezuela created OPEC in 1960. Today OPEC includes twelve countries exporting 69.2% of oil in the world.

This concentration of producer-exporter countries gives them a great power that allows them to be in a position to dramatically influence the oil prices and consequently the health of major economies.

Oil price seems to result from a precarious balance between the breaking of the world's major economies and that of the few producer-exporter countries.

In addition many OPEC countries are not real democracies and their room for maneuver is greater than those of importing countries.

Outside of OPEC, the largest producer-exporter of oil is Russia that provides 12.7% of world oil exports and which is not either a real democracy.

Seventeen countries are providing all the oil to about 170 countries (all countries of the world minus these 17 countries and self sufficient countries) and make the oil market, unbalanced and precarious.

3 - ECONOMIC SITUATION OF OIL PRODUCERS AND EXPORTERS

A- GDP BIGGER THAN USD 40 000 PER CAPITA

	GDP PER CAPITA USD	%world of oil exports
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	71 600	6.1
NORWAY	95 800	5.6
KUWAIT	57 000	5.4
QATAR	86 500	2.7
CANADA	51 735	4.9
Total		24.7

Among the producers-exporters, only five countries are rich and provide 24.7% of oil exports.

Apart from Norway and Canada, which have other resources than oil, only three countries, controlled by a few families, enjoy a high GDP per capita because of their small populations.

B- GDP PER CAPITA BETWEEN USD 30,000 AND USD 40,000

No producer-exporter country belong to this category.

C-GDP PER CAPITA BETWEEN 20 000 AND 30 000 USD

	GDP per capita USD	% of world oil exports
SAUDIA ARABIA	20 741	19.4

Only one country belongs to this category.

D-GDP PER CAPITA BETWEEN 10 000 AND 20 000 USD

	GDP per capita USD	% of world oil exports
RUSSIA	13 659	12.7
VENEZUELA	11 071	4.8
LIBYA	14 000	4.0
MEXICO	10 304	3.9
KAZAKHSTAN	10 000	3.5
TOTAL		28.9

This category includes five relatively poor countries and provides the highest percentage of oil exports.

E-GDP PER CAPITA BETWEEN 0 AND 10 000 USD

	GDP per capita USD	% of world exports
IRAN	6 076	6.4
IRAQ	3 516	5.6
NIGERIA	1 453	5.1
ANGOLA	5 517	4.7
ALGERIA	5 228	4.3
ECUADOR	4 335	0.9
TOTAL		27

Six particularly poor countries provide 27% of oil exports.

Out of the seventeen producer exporter countries, **twelve have a GDP per capita below 13 659 USD and eleven have populations that are under severe inequality of income distribution.**

4 - POLITY OF OIL PRODUCERS AND EXPORTERS

OIL EXPORTS BY PRODUCING COUNTRY IN EXCESS OF THEIR CONSUMPTION									
	COUNTRY	BBL/DAY	SHARE %	EST. DATE	OPEC	EXPORT OPEC	REGIME	GDP/ POPUL \$	GINI%
1	SAUDIA ARABIA	7 635 000	19,4	2009	1960	7 635 000	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY	20 741	60
2	RUSSIA	5 010 000	12,7	2010			AUTHORITARIAN REGIME	13 659	42
3	IRAN	2 523 000	6,4	2009	1960	2 523 000	ISLAMIST FANATIC REGIME	6 076	45
4	UAE	2 395 000	6,1	2009	1967	2 395 000	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY	71 600	60
5	NORWAY	2 184 000	5,6	2009			DEMOCRACY	95 800	25
6	IRAQ	2 184 000	5,6	2011	1960	2 184 000	US CONTROL	3 516	NA
7	KUWAIT	2 127 000	5,4	2009	1960	2 127 000	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY	57 000	60
8	NIGERIA	2 012 000	5,1	2009	1971	2 012 000	INSTABLE TO VIOLENT RISK SITUATION	1 453	44
9	CANADA	1 929 000	4,9	2009			DEMOCRACY	51 735	32
10	VENEZUELA	1 871 000	4,8	2009	1960	1 871 000	CURRENT AUTHORITAIAN PRESIDENT	11 071	39
11	ANGOLA	1 851 000	4,7	2009	2007	1 851 000	Improved situation-presidential regime	5 517	NA
12	ALGERIA	1 694 000	4,3	2009	1969	1 694 000	MILITARY REGIME DE FACTO	5 228	36
13	LIBYA	1 580 000	4,0	2010	1962	1 580 000	TRANSITIONAL ISLAMIC REGIME	14 000	NA
14	MEXICO	1 511 000	3,9	2009			State authority questioned by narcotics gangs	10 304	52
15	KAZAKHSTAN	1 390 000	3,6	2011			DICTATORSHIP	10 000	27
16	QATAR	1 038 000	2,7	2011	1961	1 038 000	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY	86 500	41
17	ECUADOR	333 000	0,8	2007	2007	333 400	INSTABLE DEMOCRACY	4 335	47
	TOTAL	39 267 000	100		69,20%	27 243 400			

Among the 17 oil producers and exporters in the world, only Norway and Canada are real democracies that together provide 10% of exports.

Ninety percent of oil exports are supplied to major Western countries by precarious countries.

A-ABSOLUTE ISLAMIC MONARCHIES

COUNTRIES	BBL/DAY EXPORTS	%
SAUDIA ARABIA	7 635 000	19.4
UAE	2 395 000	6.1
KUWAIT	2 127 000	5.4
QATAR	1 038 000	2.7
TOTAL	13 195 000	33.6

B- EXTREMIST COUNTRIES AND DICTATORSHIPS

COUNTRIES	BBL/DAY EXPORTS	%
IRAN	2 523 000	6.4
ALGERIA	1 694 000	4.3
KAZAKHSTAN	1 390 000	3.6
TOTAL	5 607 000	14.3

C- COUNTRIES WITH PRECARIOUS POLITY

COUNTRIES	BBL/DAY EXPORTS	%
IRAQ	2 184 000	5.6
LYBIA	1 580 000	4.0
TOTAL	3 764 000	9.6

D- RUSSIA

COUNTRIES	BBL/DAY EXPORTS	%
RUSSIE	5 010 0000	12.7

Russia is not a real democracy because of its constant threats on individual liberties and freedom of expression, of uncertain elections, of the maintaining of the same president in title or in fact by diverting the rules of alternation and of distribution of former common assets and income for the benefit of a few chosen oligarchs.

The levy rate is very low and the distribution of income is very unequal. Russia can use its exports of oil and gas to make pressure on its customers and it did it already.

E-COUNTRY SUBJECT TO AN INSTABILITY DUE TO INTERNAL EXISTING OR POTENTIAL VIOLENCE

COUNTRIES	BBL/DAY EXPORTS	%
NIGERIA	2 012 000	5.1
VENEZUELA	1 871 000	4.8
ANGOLA	1 851 000	4.7
MEXICO	1 511 000	3.9
ECUADOR	333 000	0.8
TOTAL	7 578 000	19.3

5- THE PRACTICAL CHOICES IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY

The dependence on oil should be reduced for the following reasons:

1. Oil is a highly polluting product regarding exploitation, transportation and consumption.
2. Apart from its use as an energy source, the petroleum-based products are also pollutants as the result of their near-indestructibility.
3. Oil is a finite resource whose price should continue automatically grow in a long run if it is utilized .
4. The number of oil producing countries is small as compared to the consuming countries and the market is particularly unbalanced.
5. Fifteen of the seventeen producer and exporter countries are not real democracies and each may alone or in association and for a various reasons, may influence the price of oil with heavy social and economic consequences for importing countries. These fifteen countries whose regimes are unstable and sometimes belligerent, could also pose a threat to one another that can influence the global oil price (example: Iran / Saudi Arabia).

The non-oil energy sources are the solution to get rid of this constant threat. Until we can use equivalent ecological resources, nuclear energy is a way with a limited pollution as compared to oil, to be partially rid of the major risk that exists with a too large oil consumption. **The Nuclear waste management should be improved and of course countries with seismic risk cannot utilize nuclear energy.**

France has a remarkable advance in this area and the EPR that is expected to produce more electricity (+10.34%) in using less uranium (-15%) appears to be an acceptable temporary solution.

V-PUBLIC DEBT

1 - KEY DATA ON PUBLIC DEBT

Public debt allows among others, a State to cover its accumulated budget deficits. This debt can be virtuous if its applications increase ultimately the revenues or decrease the expenditures of the state at the point of at least providing new resources sufficient for its repayment. Unfortunately in a capitalist economy, the State may only take incentive steps to encourage such applications without guarantee of result since the State is not or not anymore a direct actor in the economy.

The public debt is too often utilized to cover deficits due to the decline in State revenues resulting from an economic downturn or from insufficient tax revenues in line with the capitalist theory, which advocates the minimization of State intervention.

In this case, these deficits and consecutive debt, fall down in a vicious circle due to ideological choices and which are:

- **The loss of influence and action of the State** in the industrial and commercial fields,
- **The assimilation of welfare to economic growth** despite they are not necessarily related and may even diverge.

The systematic rush to production is sometimes an incentive to technological progress, **but it also generates a need of consumption for itself far from a**

real welfare and often without respect for the planet that is also necessary for welfare.

The long lasting goods and services can provide a bigger welfare than that based on precarious goods and services enabling

- a reduction of production as well as
- the correlated reduction of the pollution and
- of the necessary quantity of work required.

The remaining necessary work could be shared in order to offer everyone an income that would give even reduced, access to a greater welfare because of the new type of goods and services and also in order to offer more available time for personal development and for a better quality of life.

The reduction of working time to 35 hours in France and the "initial" will to maintain the retirement age of 60, are examples of fair sharing of remaining quantity of work. The volume of production involves an adaption of means to a new conception, which is based on the real needs instead of those guided by the sole profit.

The rush for production, concern mainly fourteen countries out of 193, which absorb 75% of the production of the planet and represent only 38% of the world population.

2-THE RISK OF OVER-INDEBTEDNESS CONCERNS ESSENTIALLY THE RICHEST COUNTRIES

Only States assumed to be rich, are currently eligible for loans enabling them to cover their deficits; most other countries do not have access to such facilities. China is the only major power to have had "by choice" a very limited use of public debt.

The thirteen countries with highest GDP, excluding India because of its poverty and **China** because of its limited use of debt, **cumulate together a public debt of 38 billion USD i.e. 74.5% of the world public debt.** These **thirteen countries** represent only 1 324 million inhabitants i.e. **only "19%" of the world population.**

The European Union, which represents only 7.2% of the world population has accumulated 29.5% of the public debts of the planet.

3-PUBLIC OVER-INDEBTEDNESS CONCERNS ONLY 13.9% OF WORLD POPULATION LIVING ESSENTIALLY IN THE RICHEST COUNTRIES

Considering that a country with a public debt in excess of 60% of its GDP is over-indebted, we may say that only 18 countries out of which only two poor ones (Egypt and Morocco) are over-indebted out of the 193 countries recognized by the UN.

These 18 countries, account for 75.7% of public debt world but represent only 13.9% of the population worldwide. This over-indebtedness has been made possible by the wealth of most of these countries, which give or gave them, a very large access to credit lines since their averaged GDP per capita is 39 978 USD. These 18 countries produced 51.2% of global GDP

and have a broad access to debt that have generated their lack of budget discipline.

GLOBAL FIGURES OF THE 18 OVER-INDEBTED COUNTRIES

	\$bn GDP	DEBT% GDP	GDP/POPULATION	DEBT BILLION USD	Population
18 countries	38 099	99.40%	39 978	37 883	978
WORLD	74 460	71,60%	10 604	50 017	7 022
% OF WORLD	51.2			75.7	13.9
EUROPEAN UNION	17 960	74,60%	35 635	13 403	504

All these countries are not in the same critical situation and three categories of over-indebtedness may be distinguished.

A-FROM 60% TO 80% OF GDP - TEMPORARILY TOLERABLE

COUNTRY	\$bn GDP	% GDP	GDP/POPUL	DEBT BILLION \$	population	GINI
MOROCCO	102	65	3 188	66	32	41
USA	15 060	69	47 962	10 391	314	45
SPAIN	1 537	68	32 702	1 045	47	32
AUSTRIA	425	72	53 125	306	8	26
ISRAEL	245	74	30 625	181	8	39
TOTAL	17369	68	42 466	11 989	409	

Spain is not too overloaded with debt, **but this has not protected it against a major banking crisis that a severe state control could have moderated.** Four of these five countries are rich. **The averaged GDP per capita average of these countries amounts to 42 466 USD.**

These countries represent 24% of world public debt, 23.3% of world GDP and 5.8% of world population; they also represent 31.6% of the public debt of **over-indebted countries** and 41.8% of their population.

B-FROM 80% TO 100% OF GDP - DIFFICULT SITUATION

COUNTRY	\$ bn GDP	% GDP	GDP/POPUL	DEBT BILLION \$	population	GINI
UK	2 481	80	39 380	1 985	63	34
GERMANY	3 629	82	44 802	2 975	81	27
HUNGARY	148	83	14 800	123	10	25
CANADA	1 759	84	51 735	1 477	34	32
France	2 808	86	41 910	2 415	67	33
EGYPT	232	86	2 761	200	84	34
TOTAL	11 057	83	32 616	9 175	339	

These countries represent 18.3% of the world public debt, 14.8% of world GDP and 4.8% of the world population, **they also represent 24.2% of the public debt of over-indebted countries** and 34.7% of their population.

Four of these six countries are rich. **The averaged GDP per capita of the six countries amounts to 32 616 USD.**

C-100% OF GDP AND OVER - PRECARIOUS COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	\$ bnGDP	% GDP	GDP/POPUL	DEBT BILLION \$	population	GINI	Taxes /GDP
BELGIUM	529	100	52 900	529	10	28	47.9%
Portugal	242	103	22 000	249	11	39	44.9%
IRELAND	222	107	44 400	238	5	34	34.4%
SINGAPORE	267	118	53 400	315	5	47	14.8%
ITALY	2 246	120	36 820	2 695	61	32	40.9%
GREECE	312	165	28 364	515	11	33	39.9%
JAPAN	5 855	208	46 102	12 178	127	38	33.9%
TOTAL	9673	172.8	42 056	16 719	230		

These seven countries are particularly rich yet with **an averaged GDP per capita of 42,056 USD** and they hold 19% of the world public debt, they produce 13% of world GDP and represent only 3.2% of the world population; **they also represent more than 44.1% of the public debt of over-indebted countries and 23.5% of their population.**

Japan and Singapore suffer from the same problem, which combines both a levy rate insufficient to provide the State with the resources it needs and a particularly unfair distribution of income, as a result 16% of the Japanese population lives below the poverty line.

4-EUROPEAN UNION, EURO AREA AND PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS

INDEBTED COUNTRIES	\$bnGDP	DEBT% GDP	GDP/ population	USD DEBT BILLION	Debt/ population	population	GINI
BELGIUM	529	100	52 900	529	52 900	10	28
Portugal	242	103	22 000	249	22 636	11	39
IRELAND	222	107	44 400	238	44 400	5	34
ITALY	2 246	120	36 820	2 695	44 180	61	32
GREECE	312	165	28 364	515	46 818	11	33
GERMANY	3 629	82	44 802	2 975	36 728	81	27
France	2 808	86	41 910	2 415	36 044	67	33
SPAIN	1 537	68	32 702	1 045	23 222	47	32
AUSTRIA	425	72	53 125	306	38 250	8	26
In EURO AREA	11 950	94.5	39 701	11 295	37 525	301	
REST OF EURO AREA	1 399	32.6	43 719	456	14 250	32	
EURO AREA	13 349	88	40 087	11 751	35 288	333	
% EURO AREA	89.5			96.1		90.4	
% European Union	66.5			84.2		59.7	
UK	2 481	80	39 380	1 985	31 507	63	34
HUNGARY	148	83	14 800	123	12 300	10	25
INDEBTED COUNTRIES	14579	88.5	39 463	13075		374	
% of European Union	82.2			97.6		74.2	
% of world	19.6			26		5.3	
EUROPEAN UNION	17 960	74,60%	35 635	13 403	26 594	504	
WORLD	74 460	71,60%	10 604	50 017	7 123	7 022	

Thirteen of the twenty seven countries of the European Union are over-indebted and represent 74.2% of the EU's population and 97.6% of the EU's public debt.

More broadly the European Union includes 26.8% of the public debts of the world while its population represents only 7.1% of it.

The Euro area is particularly affected by this phenomenon of public over-indebtedness. The seventeen Euro area countries include nine over-indebted countries which alone account for 96.1% of public debt of the euro area and **84.2% of the public debt of the European Union.**

These nine countries account for 90% of the population of the Euro area and **59.7% of the population of the European Union.**

THE FOUR LARGEST PUBLIC DEBT OF GENERATORS OF THE EURO AREA:

INDEBTED COUNTRIES	GDP	DEBT % GDP	GDP/ POPUL	DEBT BILLION \$	Debt/ population	population	GINI
ITALY	2 246	120	36 820	2 695	44 180	61	32
GERMANY	3 629	82	44 802	2 975	36 728	81	27
France	2 808	86	41 910	2 415	36 044	67	33
SPAIN	1 537	68	32 702	1 045	23 222	47	32
TOTAL	10 220	89.3	39 922	9 130	35 664	256	
EURO AREA	13 349	88	40 087	11 751	35 288	333	

The four main over-indebted countries of the Euro area represent 76.9% of its population, 76.6% of their combined GDP and 77.7% of the Euro area's public debt.

Among these four countries, Italy is the most indebted countries in proportion to its GDP; its debt represents **2,246 billion USD** while the total public debt of the

other four over-indebted countries of the Euro area amounts to **USD 1,305 billion: Belgium, Portugal, Ireland and Greece.**

5- JAPAN

Limits of protectionism, and inadequate government action

Japan is the third largest economy by the size of its GDP after the United States and China and the fourth largest exporter after China, USA and Germany. **Japan has also the highest public debt of the world: USD 12,178 billion in 2011. This debt represents 208% of its GDP and has become a significant handicap.**

Japan is not a great global power since this country has abandoned by its constitution (Article 19) to use military deterrent. Governmental actions of Japan are now limited by its huge public debt.

The Japanese government has taken expensive steps initiatives ultimately not effective to revive its economy. These actions have increased the high public debt already at a record level. Government initiatives were vain because of the spurt of the crisis in 2011 during which Japan suffered the violent earthquake in March 2011 that caused the devastating tsunami and the disaster of Fukushima.

Already in 1997 Japan's public debt had reached the size of the country's GDP and this situation steadily deteriorated.

The important aging of the population may also aggravate the country situation. 22.9% of the population is over 65 years old versus 17.3% in Europe and 16.8% in France. The median age in Japan is 44.8 years as compared to 39.9 years in France.

Japan's economy depends on the demand of its two main partners that are China (19.4% of exports) and the United States (15.7%). Debt of the country may be reduced by its potential tax resources subject to the willingness of the government to increase the levy rate. The levy rate of Japan, accounts for only 34% of its GDP, while for example the averaged levy rate of the main five countries of the European Union is 43.9% (Germany, France, UK, Italy, Spain).

6 - ATTITUDE REGARDING THE PUBLIC DEBT

The very high public debt of some countries of the European Union, Singapore and Japan relates thus mostly to rich countries on the basis of their GDP per capita compared to the rest of the world and its causes could be:

1. The generous credit lines granted to those countries and which spurred them to over-indebtedness due to mismanagement, with long term consequences,
2. The inadequacy of the levy rate whose consequences are often unfair for most of the citizens,
3. The state's inability to adapt resources to applications preferably to the contrary

The right-wing governments are reluctant to increase the resources of the State on an equitable basis and to take fair steps to re-allocate revenues in a way favorable to the economic activity. They appear to be in poor position to manage crises since their privileged steady reduction of public expenses may cause a decline of economic activity and social unrest.

4. The inability of corporations to adapt to economic context and their preference to maintain the same production process by reducing labor costs through layoffs or relocations,

This attitude lowers the tax revenues and increases the social costs for the state.

5. The vain expectation of a future growth that does not eventually happen in spite of incentives which might increase the budget deficit (e.g. Japan).

6. The austerity steps imposed to most of citizens that may induce an economic slowdown and a fall in tax revenues, which may be in excess of the savings initially expected from this steps.

VI-OTHER ECONOMIC OPTIONS

1 - THE RISK OF PROTECTIONISM

Protectionism of Japan has not safeguarded this country against its government mismanagement, the economic slowdown, the public over-indebtedness and the increase in poverty.

Protectionism generates higher prices in the newly protected and former importing country and thus impoverish people of both importing and exporting countries. **It might only improve the corporate profitability of the former importing country with no guarantee of the creation of new jobs.**

The countries targeted by protectionism are often poor countries seeking to escape their condition by taking up productions with low added value. The protectionism applied by rich countries protects the privileges of their businesses by avoiding questioning the nature and the adequacy of their production and general management.

Protectionism is sometimes fallaciously justified by ethical reasons such as the job protection in rich countries and the protection of local populations of exporting countries against abuse of their employers.

The protection of workers in poor countries should indeed be a prerequisite for signing import contracts. The demand of reliable and controlled social audits of exporting companies should guarantee decent working conditions for the workers more than protectionism : limited working time, rest period, social protection, health coverage, prohibition of child labor.

The main importers: the main countries of the European Union, the United States and Japan, have together the power to improve the working conditions in the exporting countries by conducting a concerted action.

The promotion of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union in Europe and abroad could be among others a target of the international policy of the EU but it seems that the EU has neither the means nor the will to do so in Europe and as outside.

2 - ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

A-INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

The poor countries have shown that they did not intend to remain so in order to preserve the privileges of the rich countries and have developed competitive industries that should encourage rich countries to build new activities with high added value, which should be more in line with the high level of education they claim to have.

This new challenge is facing the shortermist traditional opposition of businesses, which control the markets and are not enough creative.

Instead of focusing on research and development and create new activities, businesses prefer outsourcing, layoffs, reduced social benefits, in order to maintain the profitability of their production process as it is.

The substantial share taken in the stockholders' equity of large companies, by financial investors such as pension funds, has led to an abandonment of specific industrial management criteria for the benefit of those applied in the financial markets, i.e. the predominance of optimal and immediate performance of investments.

The predominance of short-term performance of stocks is damaging to the investment choices that would ensure the long term survival of businesses. This new behavior has resulted in an increased unemployment, a declining of purchasing power and consequently that of State revenues.

The current functioning of capitalism does not permit anymore to cope with the new economic challenges that would preserve the welfare. The State should exercise a greater control over economic actors to protect the citizens against this new type of public disorders. **Administrative and legislative measures should avoid costly nationalizations.**

The tension between poor and rich countries may increase until a solution be found to harmonize the welfare of everyone taking into account the inability of the planet to resist to unlimited production growth amplified by a constant demographic pressure.

B-BANKS SECTOR

The development of interbank transactions was among others intended to stabilize short finance resources for longer term applications and to syndicate the risks of operations. Since it appears that this market now react by contagion and pulsion, the benefits that were expected, may turn into threats on economies: risk of sudden interruption of the credit lines and increase of the interest rates, both aggravated by the rating agencies that only amplify the existing and known problems.

A good State budget management is not sufficient to protect itself from financial crises due to private banks mismanagement, which may accumulate too many bad risks by greed spirit.

The Banks risk may, among others, be reduced by stopping speculative activities of **trading desks** that should become, as they were initially, **service providers to traditional banking activities and not anymore independent profit centers.**

The central banks including ECB have for obvious problems of means, restricted approaches of risk by financial structures rather than by the underlying reality. The tightening of prudential ratios in the Agreements of Basel III dated of 16 December 2010 did not permit to escape the crises of banks in 2011 and 2012.

Of all the banking scandals that have generated each time a serious systemic risk for the banking system and **which led to adopt additional and vain control steps**, the Libor crisis is particularly impressing by the magnitude of the related risk and consequences and **by the ease with which malpractice have occurred from 2005 to 2009:**

- The manipulation of Libor affects all products that take it as a reference and which could reach USD 350 trillion.
- The reasons were mainly the greed of the traders and of the Banks, **which stop to be actors on an the market in instrumentalizing it in order that it stops to be a market.**
- **The ease to find accomplices** in the Banks used as market references in order to distort what was a market.

The corrections of similar failures in the past have proven to be vain and the hardening of regulation or penalties do not remedy the situation.

Even control by automation did not work and market economy is no longer satisfactory. The so called the market may no longer be insidiously a market due to manipulations difficult to identify (those of Libor began at least 8 years ago).

The banking business is not an ordinary commercial activity because of its immediate impact on the overall economy and cannot be freely left in private hands.

VII -THE PLANETARY SOCIAL DISPARITIES

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE GINI INDEX

The income disparities may be reduced by the state levies if they are equitably redistributed in the form of allowances, income and services. The impact of the levies on the income distribution depends on both their nature (e.g. direct, or indirect taxes and their base of calculation) and on their applications. Only a government with a strong social policy can ensure an equitable redistribution of income.

The levy rate has thus a limited interest in the assessment of social justice, without taking into account also the Gini index **hereunder defined**.

1-DEFINITION

The Gini index measures the inequality in income distribution by country and was created is by the Italian statistician Corrado Gini. This index varies from 0 to 1 or to 100%, where 0 means that everyone receives an equal income and 1 or 100%, means that one single person receives all the incomes of a country and that the others receive nothing.

2-CALCULATION

This index is usually calculated using the Lorentz function, which associates to each part of the population ordered by increasing income, the share of its incomes. In practice and because of data availability, the income per share of

the population is taken into account and the Gini index is calculated with the formula of Brown:

$$G = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{k=n-1} (X_{k+1} - X_k)(Y_{k+1} + Y_k)$$

Where X is the cumulative share of the population, and Y is the cumulative share of income.

This index gives an indication about the social justice and thus of the democracy effectiveness in a country and is used by many international institutions.

3-THE GINI INDEX APPLIED TO THE PLANET

A-Determination of significant geographical areas

Areas below, were determined on a geopolitical basis and without necessary relation to the geographical logic.

- **Middle East:** These countries belong generally to Asia but have been considered separately on the basis of political, cultural and even conflictual cohesion. Although Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Kuwait do not provide of course data to determine their Gini index, we have estimated them since they are very useful to have a better understanding of the whole landscape of this area given the importance of oil revenues. Egypt is included in this area.
- **Europe:** Europe includes for clarity, the countries which are entirely on the European continent thus excluding Russia and Turkey.

- **Asia:** Asia excludes the Middle East, Russia and China in order to give more meaning to this continent too large and too heterogeneous. China is viewed separately.
- **Russia, China and the United States:** These countries alone account for specific geo-political areas. Their integration with other areas would have opacified the understanding of the other countries because of the geographical peculiarity of Russia (vast and on two continents) and the global supremacy of the United States and China.
- **Canada:** The country has been included in the United States' area because it is substantially a reality and because the geographic North America is not socio-politically significant.
- **Latin America:** This group includes all American Spanish speaking countries and Brazil and has a lot more geopolitical, social and cultural sense than their geographic position (North, Central and South America).
- **Africa:** We have excluded from the geopolitical Africa, the Maghreb, Libya and Egypt, which focus cultural, religious, linguistic, economic and conflictual features different from the rest of Geographic Africa.
- **Maghreb** or small Maghreb includes Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.
- For sake of clarity, the **Caribbean** and **Oceania** were considered separately from other nearby areas.

LIST OF 140 COUNTRIES WITH THEIR GEOPOLITICAL AREA

Rank	COUNTRIES	Index %	Date	AREA	Population- 000 000	
					Rounded	Accumulated
140	NAMIBIA	70.7	2003	AFRICA	2	
139	SEYCHELLES	65.8	2007	AFRICA	0	
138	SOUTH AFRICA	65.0	2005	AFRICA	49	
137	LESOTHO	63.2	1995	AFRICA	2	
136	BOSTWANA	63.0	1993	AFRICA	2	
135	SIERRA LEONE	62.9	1989	AFRICA	5	
134	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	61.3	1993	AFRICA	5	
133	SAUDIA ARABIA	60.0 Est		MIDDLE EAST	27	
132	KUWAIT	60.0 Est		MIDDLE EAST	3	

131	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	60.0 Est		MIDDLE EAST	5	
130	HAITI	59.2	2001	CARIBBEAN	10	
11 COUNTRIES					108	108
129	BOLIVIA	58.2	2009	LATIN AMERICA	10	
128	HONDURAS	57.7	2007	LATIN AMERICA	8	
127	COLOMBIA	56.0	2010	LATIN AMERICA	45	
126	GUATEMALA	55.1	2007	LATIN AMERICA	14	
125	THAILAND	53.6	2009	ASIA	67	
124	PARAGUAY	53.2	2009	LATIN AMERICA	7	
123	CHILE	52.1	2009	LATIN AMERICA	41	
122	BRAZIL	51.9	2012	LATIN AMERICA	206	
121	PANAMA	51.9	2010	LATIN AMERICA	4	
120	MEXICO	51.7	2008	LATIN AMERICA	115	
119	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	50.9	1996	OCEANIA	6	
118	ZAMBIA	50.8	2004	AFRICA	14	
117	SWAZILAND	50.4	2001	AFRICA	1	
116	COSTA RICA	50.3	2009	LATIN AMERICA	5	
115	GAMBIA	50.2	1998	AFRICA	2	
114	ZIMBABWE	50.1	2006	AFRICA	13	
16 COUNTRIES					558	666
113	SRI LANKA	49.0	2009	ASIA	21	
112	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	48.4	2007	CARIBBEAN	10	
111	CHINA	48.0	2009	CHINESE AREA	1 343	
110	MADAGASCAR	47.5	2001	AFRICA	23	
109	SINGAPORE	47.3	2011	ASIA	5	
108	ECUADOR	47.3	2011	LATIN AMERICA	15	
107	NEPAL	47.2	2008	ASIA	30	
106	EL SALVADOR	46.9	2009	LATIN AMERICA	6	
105	RWANDA	46.8	2000	AFRICA	12	
104	MALAYSIA	46.2	2009	ASIA	38	
103	PERU	46.0	2010	LATIN AMERICA	30	
102	ARGENTINA	45.8	2009	LATIN AMERICA	42	
101	PHILIPPINES	45.8	2006	ASIA	104	
100	MOZAMBIQUE	45.6	2008	AFRICA	24	
99	JAMAICA	45.5	2004	CARIBBEAN	3	
98	URUGUAY	45.3	2010	LATIN AMERICA	3	
97	BULGARIA	45.3	2007	EUROPE	7	
96	USA	45.0	2007	US AREA	314	
95	CAMEROON	44.6	2001	AFRICA	20	
94	IRAN	44.5	2006	MIDDLE EAST	79	
93	CAMBODIA	44.4	2007	ASIA	15	
92	UGANDA	44.3	2009	AFRICA	35	
91	MACEDONIA	44.2	2008	EUROPE	2	
90	NIGERIA	43.7	2003	AFRICA	170	
89	KENYA	42.5	2008	AFRICA	43	
88	BURUNDI	42.4	1998	AFRICA	11	
87	RUSSIA	42.0	2010	RUSSIAN AREA	138	
86	COTE D'IVOIRE	41.5	2008	AFRICA	22	

85	SENEGAL	41.3	2003	AFRICA	13	
84	QATAR	41.1	2007	MIDDLE EAST	2	
83	MOROCCO	40.9	2007	MAGHREB	32	
82	GEORGIA	40.8	2009	ASIA	5	
81	TURKMENISTAN	40.8	1998	ASIA	5	
80	NICARAGUA	40.5	2010	LATIN AMERICA	6	
79	TURKEY	40.2	2010	MIDDLE EAST	80	
78	MALI	40.1	2001	AFRICA	15	
77	TUNISIA	40.0	2005	MAGHREB	11	
76	JORDAN	39.7	2007	MIDDLE EAST	7	
75	BURKINA FASO	39.7	2007	AFRICA	17	
74	GUINEA	39.4	2007	AFRICA	11	
73	GHANA	39.4	2005	AFRICA	25	
72	ISRAEL	39.2	2008	MIDDLE EAST	8	
71	MAURITANIA	39.0	2000	AFRICA	3	
70	MAURITIUS	39.0	2006	AFRICA	1	
69	VENEZUELA	39.0	2011	LATIN AMERICA	28	
68	MALAWI	39.0	2004	AFRICA	16	
67	PORTUGAL	38.5	2007	EUROPE	11	
66	LIBERIA	38.2	2007	AFRICA	4	
65	MOLDOVA	38.0	2008	EUROPE	4	
49 COUNTRIES					2869	3535
64	YEMEN	37.5	2007	MIDDLE EAST	25	
63	VIETNAM	37.6	2008	ASIA	91	
62	JAPAN	37.6	2008	ASIA	127	
61	TANZANIA	37.6	2007	AFRICA	44	
60	INDIA	36.8	2004	ASIA	1 205	
59	UZBEKISTAN	36.8	2003	ASIA	28	
58	INDONESIA	36.8	2009	ASIA	248	
57	LAOS	36.7	2008	ASIA	7	
56	MONGOLIA	36.5	2008	ASIA	3	
55	BENIN	36.5	2003	AFRICA	10	
54	NEW ZEALAND	36.2	1997	OCEANIA	4	
53	BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA	36.2	2007	EUROPE	5	
12 COUNTRIES					1797	5332
52	LITHUANIA	35.5	2009	EUROPE	4	
51	ALGERIA	35.5	1995	MAGHREB	35	
50	LATVIA	35.2	2010	EUROPE	2	
49	ALBANIA	34.5	2008	EUROPE	3	
48	EGYPT	34.4	2001	MIDDLE EAST	84	
47	POLAND	34.2	2008	EUROPE	38	
46	UNITED KINGDOM	34.0	2005	EUROPE	63	
45	NIGER	34.0	2007	AFRICA	17	
44	IRELAND	33.9	2010	EUROPE	5	
43	AZERBAIDJAN	33.7	2008	ASIA	9	
42	SWITZERLAND	33.7	2008	EUROPE	8	
41	KYRGYZSTAN	33.4	2007	ASIA	5	
40	ROMANIA	33.3	2010	EUROPE	22	

39	BANGLADESH	33.2	2005	ASIA	161	
38	GREECE	33.0	2005	EUROPE	11	
37	FRANCE	32.7	2008	EUROPE	66	
36	TAJIKISTAN	32.6	2007	ASIA	8	
35	TAIWAN	32.6	2000	ASIA	23	
34	CANADA	32.1	2005	US AREA	34	
33	ITALY	32.0	2006	EUROPE	61	
32	SPAIN	32.0	2005	EUROPE	47	
31	TIMOR LESTE	31.9	2007	ASIA	1	
30	ESTONIA	31.3	2010	EUROPE	1	
29	SOUTH KOREA	31.0	2010	ASIA	49	
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	31.0	2009	EUROPE	10	
27	NETHERLANDS	30.9	2007	EUROPE	17	
26	ARMENIA	30.9	2008	ASIA	3	
25	PAKISTAN	30.6	2008	ASIA	190	
24	AUSTRALIA	30.5	2006	OCEANIA	22	
23	ETHIOPIA	30.0	2000	AFRICA	94	
22	KOSOVO	30.0	2006	EUROPE	2	
31 COUNTRIES					1095	6427
21	AFGHANISTAN	29.4	2008	ASIA	30	
20	CYPRUS	29.0	2005	EUROPE	1	
19	SLOVENIA	28.4	2008	EUROPE	2	
18	SERBIA	28.2	2008	EUROPE	7	
17	ICELAND	28.0	2006	EUROPE	0	
16	BELGIUM	28.0	2005	EUROPE	10	
15	UKRAINE	27.5	2008	EUROPE	45	
14	BELARUS	27.2	2008	EUROPE	10	
13	GERMANY	27.0	2006	EUROPE	81	
12	CROATIA	27.0	2009	EUROPE	4	
11	FINLAND	26.8	2008	EUROPE	5	
10	KAZAKHSTAN	26.7	2009	ASIA	18	
9	MALTA	26.0	2007	EUROPE	0	
8	Luxembourg	26.0	2005	EUROPE	1	
7	SLOVAKIA	26.0	2005	EUROPE	5	
6	AUSTRIA	26.0	2007	EUROPE	8	
5	NORWAY	25.0	2008	EUROPE	5	
4	DENMARK	24.8	2011	EUROPE	6	
3	HUNGARY	24.7	2009	EUROPE	10	
2	MONTENEGRO	24.3	2010	EUROPE	1	
1	SWEDEN	23.0	2005	EUROPE	9	
21 COUNTRIES					258	6685
TOTAL					6685	
REST OF THE WORLD - 53 COUNTRIES					336	
<i>Source of figures : CIA Factbook -</i> WORLD					7021	

The Gini index has been calculated for these 140 countries and thus 53 countries mostly poor, remain in the shadows.

4-ANALYSIS

A-COUNTRIES BY GEOPOLITICAL AREA

The Gini indexes of **140 countries** were taken into account (out of which 3 estimated) representing **72.5% of the 193 countries recognized by the UN**, and **95% of the world population**. The indexes of 53 countries are not known because of insufficient data and most of them combine both high poverty and high income disparities and are mostly African.

These 53 countries represent 27.5% of all countries, but only 5% of the world population.

The countries taken into consideration:

- **EUROPE: 41 countries** out of **43** (excluding Russia and Turkey)
- **AFRICA: 33 countries** out of **50** or 66% of the African countries without Maghreb, Libya and Egypt, which are viewed separately.
- **LATIN AMERICA: 17 countries** out of **19** - The Caribbean is considered separately.
- **ASIA: 26 countries** out of **31**, Middle East, Russia and China are viewed separately.
- **MIDDLE EAST: 10 countries** out of **15**
- **MAGHREB: 3 countries**
- **RUSSIAN AREA: 1 country**, Russia
- **U.S. AREA: 2 countries**, USA and Canada

- **CHINESE AREA: 1 country, China**
- **OCEANIA: 3 countries out of 14**
- **CARIBBEAN: 3 countries also out of 14**

COUNTRY NOT CONSIDERED DUE TO A LACK OF DATA:

**AFRICA: 17 - EUROPE: 2 - ASIA: 5 - LATIN AMERICA: 2 -
THE CARIBBEAN: 11 - OCEANIA: 11 - MIDDLE EAST: 5 - TOTAL: 53**

These 53 countries added to the 140 countries taken into consideration represent the 193 UN members.

These 53 countries represent 27.5% of the countries but only **5% of the world population.**

Excluding the countries of the Caribbean and Oceania: We see that 55% of the 31 remaining countries, belong to Africa.

B-DISTRIBUTION PER TRANCHE OF GINI INDEX

a) Tranche from 59.2% to 70.7% - 11 Countries -

7.9% of the considered countries - **108 million inhabitants i.e. a negligible portion of the world population** - 1.4% of the world population

A few monopolize almost all the wealth - most of the people are practically left with nothing - These countries are in fact feudal organizations.

This tranche comprises 11 countries including 7 poor African countries and also Haiti. The other three are Middle Eastern oil countries whose power and wealth is held by a few families.

b) Tranche from 50.1% to 58.2% - 16 Countries

11.4% of the considered countries -558 million inhabitants i.e. 8% of the world population

A few take most of the wealth and leave a little to the majority of the population. Some of these countries may have a semblance of democracy that the figures debunk.

This tranche comprises 16 countries including 10 Latin American countries, 4 African countries, Thailand and Papua New Guinea.

This social organization is very unfair and is **widespread in Latin America**. Colombia is of course included in this tranche but more surprisingly Brazil and Mexico also.

Brazil now has the sixth GDP of the world but extreme poverty is very far from being eradicated.

c) Tranche from 38% to 49% - 49 Countries

35% of the considered countries - 2,869 million inhabitants - 41% of the world population.

This is the largest group in terms of countries number and population, whose common characteristic is often a poor economic development and/or an imperfect democratic functioning.

The distribution of wealth exists but is unfair without being so unequal than in the two previous tranches and often because of the public administration inefficiency or of the corruption.

This tranche includes USA, China, Russia, 7 Latin American countries, **18 African countries**, 8 Asian countries, 5 Middle East countries, 2 Maghreb countries, 2 Caribbean countries and 4 European countries: **Macedonia, Bulgaria, Moldova and Portugal.**

In number of countries, Africa has the largest share of this tranche (37%), followed by Asia (16%) and Latin America (14%). However this tranche is mainly composed in terms of population by "China, USA and Russia" representing together 63% of this tranche.

The United States and China have roughly similar unfair indexes of 45% and 48% respectively and Russia has an index of 42%.

The U.S. seem to be part of the imperfect democracies in the field of unfair income distribution and in fact 47 million Americans live below the poverty line and have no social and medical insurance. The United States hold the world record of incarceration slightly before Russia.

The Situation of China stems from its full economic strategy in order to become a leading world power. The Chinese Communist Party seems to have won this challenge. This strategy also includes the control of the Yuan, which is artificially low in order to enable China to remain the world's largest exporter. Unlike capitalist countries, China has managed its development with a limited public debt. China is a great power but most of the Chinese people are poor.

Only a small part of the Russian population has been enriched by the market economy, since few oligarchs have monopolized most part of the revenues and that the former common assets were sold at low price and/or acquired by

corruption. **This situation is summarized by the high Gini index of 42%.** The GDP per capita being low, the vast majority of the population lives in poverty.

Israel is also part of this segment with an index of 39%. The progressive parties have been sidelined by the rise of an orchestrated populism, **that takes advantage of the reality of insecurity.** The rise of Islamism following the Arab spring, the seizure of power in Egypt by the Muslim Brotherhood who are likely to jeopardize the peace agreements, the threat of Iran, the uncertain lot of the Syria dictatorship and before that the rise of Islamism in Turkey (former ally, which became openly hostile) and in Gaza put the Middle East in a precarious situation.

The parliament elected in 2009 is in the hands of right-wing and religious parties which were recently joined by the centrist Party (KADIMA) afraid to lose anticipated elections. The indignants will probably not have their social claims satisfied and the Gini index could worsen.

d) Tranche from 36% to 37.5% - 12 countries

8.6% of the considered countries - **1,797 million inhabitants - 26% of world population**

Income distribution is better than in former tranches but still very unsatisfactory, especially since **11 of these 12 countries are poor.**

Japan is part of this tranche and 16% of the population this country lives below the poverty line. The Japanese government is paralyzed by the largest public debt in the world. The social situation of Japan may only improved through a substantial tax reform increasing the too low levy rate.

Taking into account the already analyzed tranches, we can see that 62.3% of countries that represent 76% of the world population suffer from a very unequal income distribution. The social order of the vast majority of the planet is at stake; this is not only an economic issue but also an ethical and social justice issue.

Summary of tranches from (a) to (d)

	POPULATION 000 000	World Population	GINI tranches
	108	1,5%	59,2-70,7
	558	7,9%	50,1-58,2
	2869	40,9%	38-49
	1797	25,6%	36-37,5
TOTAL	5332	75,9%	

e) Tranche from 30% to 35.5% - 31 countries

22.1% of the countries considered - 1,095 million inhabitants - 16% of the world population

We reach at last a tranche of income distribution that starts to be acceptable but not entirely satisfactory. 52% of countries in this tranche are European and gather 360 million inhabitants or 33% of the population of this tranche, 29% are Asian, including 4 former Soviet republics.

13 of the 16 European countries in this tranche, belong to the European Union; **they represent 48% of the European Union countries and 69% of its population, among which one can note the presence of the United Kingdom and France.**

European countries probably use primarily indirect taxes that penalize the poorest people. **In France for example VAT and taxes on oil products**

amounted respectively to 132 billion and 14 billion Euros (146 billion) in 2011 or 57% of the net tax revenue.

f) Tranche of 23% to 29.4%- 21 Countries Champions of solidarity

- **15% of the considered countries, but only 3.7% of world population**
- **90.5% of European countries**
- **44% of countries of the European Union (12 out of 27), but only 27% of the population of the European Union.**

This tranche which does not include France, is marked by solidarity in terms of income distribution and is a sort of a European club.

19 of 21 of the countries of this tranche are **European** countries out of which **12** are members **of the European Union but compose only 27% of its population**. The champion country of this tranche is of course Sweden with a score of 23%.

The solidarity reflected by the Gini index has no link with economic growth, but is a mean to reach it by sharing equitably its benefit or the troubles in case of crisis.

VIII-THE REASONS WHY THE EUROPEAN UNION IS NOT A GREAT POWER

The analysis of what truly represents the European Union aims to determine if it has, as such, a tangible economic and geopolitical impact on the world i.e. if this group of countries can be regarded as a great power or whether it is more appropriate to stick to each member state in this field.

Arithmetically the European Union could be the first global power in terms of GDP: USD 17,960 billion in 2011 before the United States: USD 15,060 billion although in terms of defense budget, the sum of those of the countries of the European Union is with USD 345 billion, far behind that of the U.S.: USD 693 billion and that of China: USD 485 billion. **Moreover the sum of the defense budgets of the countries of the European Union, has little meaning since they are not coordinated and have not real synergy. In addition the European Union as such has no army.**

1 - EUROPEAN UNION AND NATO

The EU has no army and of course no single military command and prefers mostly to act in the field of a coordinated defense as part of NATO.

Only 6 Member States do not belong to NATO (Cyprus, Malta, Finland, Sweden, Austria and Ireland) which thus includes 21 out of the 27 Member States of the European Union, the United States and other allies of the latter.

The European Union has thus preferred to act primarily in a defense organization substantially dominated by the United States.

NATO AND THE REST	Billions USD	Millions		Billions USD
OF THE WORLD	GDP	Population	% GDP	Military exp.
US AREA				
USA	15 060	314	4,6	693
CANADA	1 759	34	1,1	19
TOTAL	16 819	348		712
NATO COUNTRIES OUT OF EUROPEAN UNION				
TURKEY	763	80	5,3	40
CROATIA	61	4	2,4	1
ICELAND	14	0	0	0
ALBANIA	13	3	1	0
NORWAY	479	5	1,9	9
TOTAL	1 330	92		50
NATO 21 MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION				
GERMANY	3 629	81	1,5	54
France	2 808	67	2,6	73
UK	2 481	63	2,7	67
ITALY	2 246	61	1,8	40
SPAIN	1 537	47	1,2	18
NETHERLANDS	858	17	1,6	14
POLAND	532	38	1,9	10
BELGIUM	529	10	1,3	7
DENMARK	349	6	1,3	5
GREECE	312	11	4,3	13
Portugal	242	11	2,3	6
CZECH REPUBLIC	220	10	1,15	3
ROMANIA	185	22	1,9	4
HUNGARY	148	10	1,75	3
BULGARIA	54	7	2,6	1
ESTONIA	22	1	2	0
LATVIA	27	2	1,1	0
LITHUANIA	43	3	1	0
SLOVENIA	52	2	1,7	1
Luxembourg	63	0	1	1
SLOVAKIA	97	5	1	1
TOTAL - 21 EU	16 434	474	2%	321
NATO	34 583	914	3.1%	1083
REST OF THE WORLD	39 877	6 108	3.1%	1 117
WORLD	74 460	7 022	3,20%	2200
EUROPEAN UNION	17 960	504	1,90%	345

The NATO's countries totalize 46.4% of the world GDP and nearly half of world military expenditures, but only 13% of the world population. The NATO's forces are coordinated and thus allows 13% of the world population to have an unquestionable dominance in order to support most of the richest countries and an ideological economic doctrine.

Most members of the European Union have preferred to incorporate this organization largely dominated by the United States whose military budget represents 64% of the sum of defense budgets of all NATO's members rather than creating its own military deterrent.

This demonstrates a shared vision of the world order for most countries of the European Union with the United States and contributes significantly to the lack of substance of the European Union.

Moreover 10 former communist countries which had joined NATO and were then welcomed into the European Union, have strengthened its rightist vision and its link with NATO.

This integration of the European Union in NATO has also been greatly strengthened by the return of France on 17 March 2009 at the initiative of Nicolas Sarkozy.

France withdrew from NATO in the past because of a wish of national independence expressed by General De Gaulle, founder of Gaullism to which Nicolas Sarkozy is assumed to adhere.

Before 2004, 10 of the 15 European Union countries i.e. 2/3 were NATO's members against 78% today.

2-CREATION AND TREATIES - EXPANSION AND INTEGRATION

Before the Second World War, Europe had not heard the calls of the two "Nobel Peace prize holders": Aristide Briand for France and Gustav Stresemann for Germany in order that Europe avoids creating the conditions conducive to World War II.

After the war, the ECSC was created in 1951 and had represented a first reconciliation between former enemies France, Benelux and Germany and Italy and established a free trade zone for coal and steel. In 1957, the European Economic Community (EEC) has expanded the scope of this economic free trade zone. In 1986 the Single European Act was designed to increase community integration, to reform the previous treaties in order to achieve a true single market and give more powers to Community institutions. In 1992 the Maastricht Treaty has replaced the European Economic Community by the European Community with a broader scope including an international and defense policy and judicial and police cooperation; at the same time a political union has been created and named the "European Union."

In 1997, the Treaty of Amsterdam clarified the concepts of development and human rights within the European Community.

The Euro zone was created in 1999, implemented in 2001 and included 11 countries initially that became 17 in 2011.

The Treaty of "Nice" signed in 2001 established a system of qualified majority based on the demographics of the Member States and adopted the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Eager of expansion and of large markets, the European community has increased their sizes and that of its Euro zone without establishing sufficient stabilization phases and without even systematically checking the authenticity of the figures of all the countries wanting to join the Euro zone.

Its expansion is visible through the numbers:

YEAR	1957	1973	1981	1986	1995	2004	2007	2013
COUNTRIES	6	9	10	12	15	24	27	28

The Lisbon Treaty of 2009 has imposed as a compulsory rule the application of Charter of Fundamental Rights to its Member States but paradoxically to this obligation, The EU has also accepted that the peoples of the UK and of Poland do not benefit of the rights included in this Charter at the request of their own conservative Europhobic governments.

This Treaty has also extended the qualified majority vote with exceptions and has appointed a representative for Foreign Affairs.

The Lisbon treaty of 2009 has also given a legal personality to the European Union and replaced by the name "European Community" by that of "European Union" in the initial treaties.

3-THE PROBLEM OF THE APPLICATION OF THE CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Despite being mandatory since 2009 for all members of the European Union except for Poland and the United Kingdom **who both rejected the Charter of Fundamental Rights without being excluded of the European Union**, this Charter does not seem to be really and entirely enforced by all Member States; it does not seem either that the European Commission is ready to force them to do so.

The rise of a certain number of racist and extremist organizations tolerated or allowed by some Member States are increasing as well as the limitations of freedom of expression. Moreover the pauperism of certain Member States is of concern and shows the wide heterogeneity of the European Union.

Hungary was shockingly authorized to chair the Council of the European Union from January to June 2011 despite his dictatorial policy.

The most difficult clauses to enforce, which require steps from the European Commission are the following:

Article 11

Freedom of expression and information

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.

2. The freedom and pluralism of the media shall be respected

Article 12

Freedom of assembly and of association

- 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association at all levels, in particular in political, trade union and civic matters, which implies the right of everyone to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his or her interests.*
- 2. Political parties at Union level contribute to expressing the political will of the citizens of the Union.*

Article 21

Non-discrimination

- 1. Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited.*
- 2. Within the scope of application of the Treaties and without prejudice to any of their specific provisions, any discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited.*

Article 22

Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity

The Union shall respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.

Article 30

Protection in the event of unjustified dismissal

Every worker has the right to protection against unjustified dismissal, in accordance with Union law and national laws and practices.

Article 31

Fair and just working conditions

1. Every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity.

2. Every worker has the right to limitation of maximum working hours, to daily and weekly rest periods and to an annual period of paid leave.

Article 35

Health care

Everyone has the right of access to preventive health care and the right to benefit from medical treatment under the conditions established by national laws and practices. A high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all the Union's policies and activities.

4-THE CONSTRAINTS OF DECISION MAKING

Two principles may give priority to the action of Member States:

a) The principle of subsidiarity, which restricts the actions of European institutions to those that States cannot drive.

b) The principle of degressive proportionality, which favors the application of the least coercive action vis-à-vis the Member States.

These two principles may also be used by the European Commission to limit its monitoring by laying the blame of non-enforcement of the rules on the sole EU Member States.

5 - INSTITUTIONS

A-The European Council

The European Council includes the heads of State or Government of all countries of the European Union in order to decide on important priorities in the major fields. The European Council also deals with issues that cannot be resolved at a lower level. It has no power to enact legislation. Mr. Van Rompuy is the current President of the European Council.

The European Council shows that the major decisions of the European Union remain the domain of the highest authorities of the Member States.

B-The Council of the European Union

The Council of the European Union includes the government ministers from each EU member countries chosen according to the particularity of the problems to be solved. The presidency of the Council of the European Union is rotating with a different country every semester.

The Council of the European Union adopts legislation of the European Union, coordinates the broad guidelines of economic policies of Member States, signs agreements with other countries, approves the annual budget of the European Union, defines its foreign policy and defense and also coordinates the cooperation between the courts and police forces of Member States.

The prerogatives of the Council of the European Union and those of the European Council, show that Member States retain control on the European Union at their level and **do not wish to transfer any real power to an elected representation by the all the European citizens such as the European Parliament.** Indeed the Council of the European Union together with the Parliament share the common responsibility for the final decision on the legislation proposed by the European Commission.

The Council of the European Union is indirectly an extension of the majorities and of the national parliaments and plays the role of a European Parliament. It shares its power with the "official" European Parliament whose decisions have an impact only if the Council of the European Union also agree with them. This designated organization (Council of the European Union) has therefore "somehow" a control over the elected body of the European Union (the European Parliament).

Regarding security, foreign affairs and taxation, the Council of the European Union must make its decisions unanimously. This means that any single Member State can veto. The Council of the European Union usually takes its decisions by qualified majority in accordance with demographic considerations, according to the following rules:

Countries	Countries Number	Votes per country
Germany, France, Italy , UK	4	29
Spain, Poland	2	27
Romania	1	14
Netherlands	1	13
Belgium, Greece, Hungary, Portugal, Czech Rep	5	12
Austria, Bulgaria, Sweden	3	10
Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Slovakia	5	7
Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Slovenia	5	4
Malta	1	3
TOTAL	27	345

A qualified majority is reached if (i) a majority of the 27 Member States approves a proposal (two-thirds majority for the projects not proposed by the European Commission), if (ii) a minimum of 255 out of 345 votes are obtained and if (iii) the favorable voting countries represent at least 62% of the total population of the European Union (upon request).

This system will be simplified in 2014 by a double majority of 55% of voters representing at least 65% of the population of the European Union.

THE WEIGHT OF THE VOTES OF THE COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THEIR GDP

Countries	GDP/POP	Entrance date	VOTE SHARE	in %	Shares Sum	Dominant Party -EU
SWEDEN	63 556	1995	10	2,9	10	PPE
LUXEMBOURG	63 000	1952	4	1,1	14	PPE
DANEMARK	58 166	1973	7	2	21	S&D
FINLAND	54 200	1995	7	2	28	PPE
AUSTRIA	53 125	1995	10	2,9	38	S&D
BELGIUM	52 900	1952	12	3,5	50	S&D
NETHERLANDS	50 471	1952	13	3,8	63	ALD
GERMANY	44 802	1952	29	8,4	102	PPE
FRANCE	42 545	1952	29	8,4	131	PSE
IRELAND	44 400	1973	7	2	138	PPE
UNITED KINGDOM	39 380	1973	29	8,4	167	ECR
ITALY	36 820	1952	29	8,4	196	Indépendant
SPAIN	32 702	1986	27	7,8	223	PPE
GREECE	28 364	1981	12	3,5	235	PPE
CYPRUS	26 000	2004	4	1,2	239	GUE/NGL
SLOVENIA	26 000	2004	4	1,2	243	PPE
ESTONIA	23 000	2004	4	1,2	247	ALD
PORTUGAL	22 000	1986	12	3,5	259	PPE
CZECH REP.	22 000	2004	12	3,5	271	ECR
MALTA	21 000	2004	3	0,9	274	PPE
SLOVAKIA	19 400	2004	7	2	281	S&D
HUNGARY	14 800	2004	12	3,5	293	PPE
POLAND	14 000	2004	27	7,8	320	PPE
LATVIA	13 500	2004	4	1,2	324	PPE
LITHUANIA	10 750	2004	7	2	331	Indépendant
ROMANIA	8 409	2007	14	4	335	PPE
BULGARIA	7 714	2007	10	2,9	345	PPE

13 of the 27 countries, which are richest and include six founding members and eleven of the twelve EEC countries, have an absolute majority and two-thirds majority in the Council of the European Union.

C-The European Commission

The European Commission represents and upholds the interests of the European Union as a whole. It submits proposals for new legislation to Parliament and the Council of the European Union, manages the budget of the European Union, provides financing and ensure the application of European law. The Commission consists of 27 commissioners, one from each Member State, who are appointed for five years. The President gives each commissioner one or more specific areas. The President is appointed by the European Council, who also appoints other commissioners in agreement with the President.

The Commission has a right of law initiative: The Commission may propose new laws (which must be approved by at least by 14 of the 27 commissioners) that aim to defend the interests of the European Union in areas that cannot be treated at the national level (principle of subsidiarity).

The legislative initiative is thus the privileged area of the Commission . As guardian of the Treaties, the Commission should normally ensure that each Member State shall apply the law correctly in the European Union. In practice it appears that a member state may resist this application because of its importance or of the lack of interest of the Commission that may wish to avoid a conflict.

D-The European Parliament

The European Parliament is currently composed of 753 MEPs elected by universal proportional suffrage and on the basis of lists, every five years and who are supposed to represent the citizens of Europe. The Parliament shares the legislative power with the Council of the European Union. The number of seats will be reduced to 736 for the next elections of June 2014 and distributed as follows:

Countries	GDP/POP	SEATS	%	cumulative seats
SWEDEN	63 556	18	2,4	18
LUXEMBOURG	63 000	6	0,8	24
DANEMARK	58 166	13	1,8	37
FINLAND	54 200	13	1,8	50
AUSTRIA	53 125	17	2,3	67
BELGIUM	52 900	22	3	89
NETHERLANDS	50 471	25	3,4	114
GERMANY	44 802	99	13,5	213
FRANCE	42 545	72	9,8	285
IRELAND	44 400	12	1,6	297
UNITED KINGDOM	39 380	72	9,8	369
ITALY	36 820	72	9,8	441
SPAIN	32 702	50	6,8	491
GREECE	28 364	22	3	513
CYPRUS	26 000	6	0,8	519
SLOVENIA	26 000	7	1	526
ESTONIA	23 000	6	0,8	532
PORTUGAL	22 000	22	3	554
CZECH REPUBLIC	22 000	22	3	576
MALTA	21 000	5	0,7	581
SLOVAKIA	19 400	13	1,8	594
HUNGARY	14 800	22	3	616
POLAND	14 000	50	6,7	666
LATVIA	13 500	8	1	674
LITHUANIA	10 750	12	1,6	686
ROMANIA	8 409	33	4,5	719
BULGARIA	7 714	17	2,3	736

In fact the figures of 2014 should be increased by the new coming Croatian MPs.

As we can see in the above table, the majority may be gained by the eleven richest countries also representing eleven of the twelve former members of the EEC. Furthermore the number of votes in the Council of the European Union and the number of seats in Parliament are supposed to be calculated on the basis of national demographics and yet different percentages are applied.

The 2014 reform regarding the rule of vote in the Council of the European Union in 2014 will bring more clarity.

The Parliament adopts the European laws together with the Council of the European Union, has a control over the activities of other institutions of the European Union, including the Commission and adopt the budget of the European Union also with the Council of the European Union. The Parliament may have an influence on the designation of the members of the European Commission and may "in principle" force it to resign. The Parliament may ask the commissioners to report on their action.

The Parliament elected by the European citizens could be the key institution of the European Union, as is the case of national parliaments, but in fact it **seems to be only an expensive ceremonial institution** without power of law initiative or capacity to adopt the laws proposed by the European Commission, without the consent of the Council of the European Union **that in fact oversees its legislative activity.**

MEPs are elected according to a proportional system on the basis of electoral lists, which cannot be modified by the voters, who thus may feel to be deprived of their right to directly appoint their MEPs.

Some MEPs may have been designated on the lists by their party when they have failed to be elected to their National Parliament. Moreover, the strict proportional representation opens the doors to extremist parties.

If the European Union was a nation and not a group of countries, the European Parliament would have a similar role to the national parliaments, which is not the case at all. **The real European Parliament is currently all the National Parliaments of the Member States whose orientation can be seen through the members of the European Council and of the Council of the European Union.**

Their members are in one way or another a reflect of the majorities of national parliaments.

However the political ties of the European Parliament are heavily marked on the right wing and **if the power of the European parliament was not restricted, it could be in major conflict with the societal choices of some Member States without possibility of moderation through the intervention of the Member States themselves.**

6-THE POLITICAL ORIENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

A-THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

- **CONSERVATIVES PARTIES: 472 seats or 62.7% of MEPs**

EPP -European People's Party- **Europhile-Rightists: 271;**

ALD-Alliance of Liberals and Democrats - **Center Rightists: 85;**

ECR-European Conservatives and Reformists -**anti-Federalist Rightists: 52;**

EFD - Europe of Freedom and Democracy - **Europhobic Rightists: 34;**

IN (Independent people and various extremists): **30**

- **PROGRESSIVES PARTIES: 281 seats or 37.3% of MEPs**

S & D - Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats: **189**

GUE-NGL -European United Left / Nordic Green Left: **34**

G /EFN - Greens/European Free Alliance: **58**

B-THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

CONSERVATIVES PARTIES: 9 heads of government or 70.4% of the members

EPP - Europhile Rightists: **15**

ALD-Center-Rightists: **2,**

ECR- Anti-Federalist Rightists: **2 - INDEPENDENT: 2 heads of government, or 7.4% of members**

PROGRESSIVE PARTIES: 6 heads of government, or 22.2% of the members

S & D: 5 - GUE/NGL: 1

**C-INFLUENCE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL MAJORITIES
ON THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Countries	GDP/POP	Entrance date	VOTE SHARE	in %	Shares % Sum	Dominant Party
SWEDEN	63 556	1995	10	2,9	2.9	PPE
LUXEMBOURG	63 000	1952	4	1,1	4	PPE
FINLAND	54 200	1995	7	2	6	PPE
GERMANY	44 802	1952	29	8,4	14.4	PPE
SPAIN	32 702	1986	27	7,8	22.2	PPE
GREECE	28 364	1981	12	3,5	25.7	PPE
IRELAND	44 400	1973	7	2	27.7	PPE
SLOVENIA	26 000	2004	4	1,2	28.9	PPE
PORTUGAL	22 000	1986	12	3,5	32.4	PPE
MALTA	21 000	2004	3	0,9	33.3	PPE
HUNGARY	14 800	2004	12	3,5	36.8	PPE
POLAND	14 000	2004	27	7,8	44.6	PPE
LATVIA	13 500	2004	4	1,2	45.8	PPE
ROMANIA	8 409	2007	14	4	49.8	PPE
BULGARIA	7 714	2007	10	2,9	52.7	PPE
UNITED KINGDOM	39 380	1973	29	8,4	61.1	ECR
CZECH REP.	22 000	2004	12	3,5	64.6	ECR
NETHERLANDS	50 471	1952	13	3,8	68.4	ALD
ESTONIA	23 000	2004	4	1,2	69.6	ALD
DANEMARK	58 166	1973	7	2	2	S&D
AUSTRIA	53 125	1995	10	2,9	4.9	S&D
BELGIUM	52 900	1952	12	3,5	8.4	S&D
FRANCE	42 545	1952	29	8,4	16.8	S&D
CYPRUS	26 000	2004	4	1,2	18	GUE/NGL
SLOVAKIA	19 400	2004	7	2	20	S&D
LITHUANIA	10 750	2004	7	2	2	Indépendant
ITALY	36 820	1952	29	8,4	10.4	Indépendant

CONSERVATIVE PARTIES: 19 countries - 69.6% of votes

PROGRESSIVE PARTIES: 6 countries - 20% of votes

INDEPENDENT: 2 COUNTRIES - 10.4% of votes

D-THE DOMINANT POWER IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

The right wing is thus the "overwhelmingly dominant" power in the European Union and substantially controls all of its institutions.

The **EPP** (European People's Party) which represents the Europhile conservative right wing, **is itself the dominant party of this power.**

The President of the Commission Jose Manuel Barroso and the President of the European Council, Herman Van Rompuy, and the Hungarian quasi-dictator,, Viktor Horban are Vice-Presidents of the EPP. Herman Van Rompuy belongs to the conservative side of the rightist Belgian party: "Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams."

Jose Manuel Barroso was prime minister of Portugal in 2002 and apparently did not take the necessary steps to prevent his country from plunging into a major crisis due to deep structural reasons and Herman Van Rompuy has not spared Belgium from its public debt crisis and communities conflict when he was Prime Minister until November 2009.

The presidents of the European Union institutions seem therefore having been chosen primarily for their opinions.

Thus the rightist vision is the basis of the European Union politics and this has the following effects:

- Predominance of the policies of austerity, i.e. cuts of expenses to solve the situation of budget deficits without enough consideration any possible increase of the revenues of the states by an adequate tax policy, social reforms or steps to boost the general activity. This is doctrinal choice minimizing the role of the State.
- Accelerated growing of the number of the Member States in order to offer new market opportunities to major companies at the expense of European integration
- Reduction of labor cost by restricting social policy.
- Incorrect application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and total exemption of its application granted to the most antisocial countries.
- **Publication by the European Commission of a report highly critical of the program of the French Socialist Party regarding its proposal for retirement, in the middle of the parliamentary election campaign of June 2012 and which was a clearly political offensive.**
- The European Union supports the doctrinal capitalism and tends to reject the Member States which do not share its ideas.
- **The Rightist Declaration in 2008 by a majority in the European Parliament linked to that of Prague equating crudely communism and Nazism, whose consequence was the opacification of the horror of Nazism and shading on the memory of its victims.**

The European Union cannot be under these conditions neither a nation nor a great power.

7-INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

National governments exert independent control over these issues, but they cooperate together to develop an "International Politics and Security Policy." The EU has no army and most of its actions are coordinated within the NATO that comprises twenty one of the twenty seven Member States of the European Union.

It seems, that the most important members-States wish to retain control of their foreign policies and in this purpose the EU has designated a High Representative for Foreign affairs for the form only.

The international positions of the European Union appear to lack substance e.g. the European Union has on one side protested against the imprisonment since August 5, 2011 of Yulia Tymoshenko (who obtained 45.88% of votes in the presidential elections of January 2010) probably orchestrated by her rival President Viktor Yanukovich (48.53% of votes) who remains totally indifferent to the protest of the EU and was probably encouraged to behave in this manner by the participation on the Ukrainian territory, of the football teams of all Member States of the European Union, to the EURO in 2012.

8-THE CASE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS

This is a proportional suffrage by not alterable lists in one single round.

From 2004 to 2009, the abstention rate in the European elections increased from **45.7% to 57% up from 37%** in the first elections in **1979**. In France the rate increased gradually from 39.3% in 1979 to 59.5% in 2009.

The European electorate does not seem to be fooled by the limits of the European Parliament, which can only approved the laws proposed by the

Commission and agreed by the Council of the European Union, the latter being itself a kind of European Parliament. Also the very strong rightist ties of the European Parliament does not leave much hope for change.

9- THE DISPARITIES OF THE MEDIAN INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Median gross disposable income of households per capita in the EU in 2010 -

Source: Eurostat (extraction June 20, 2012)

	2010	Euros /year	Euros/month	Value/average
1	Luxembourg	32 333	2 694	2,19
2	DENMARK	25 668	2 139	1,74
3	FINLAND	21 349	1 779	1,45
4	AUSTRIA	20 618	1 718	1,4
5	NETHERLANDS	20 292	1 691	1,38
6	FRANCE	20 058	1 672	1,36
7	IRELAND	19 882	1 656	1,35
8	SWEDEN	19 709	1 642	1,34
9	BELGIUM	19 464	1 622	1,32
10	GERMANY	18 797	1 566	1,27
11	United Kingdom	17 106	1 425	1,16
12	CYPRUS	16 981	1 415	1,15
13	ITALY	15 937	1 328	1,1
14	SPAIN	13 030	1 085	0,88
15	GREECE	11 963	997	0,81
16	SLOVENIA	11 736	978	0,8
17	MALTA	10 458	872	0,71
18	PORTUGAL	8 678	723	0,59
19	CZECH Republic	7 058	588	0,48
20	SLOVAKIA	6 117	509	0,41
21	ESTONIA	5 727	477	0,39
22	LATVIA	4 537	378	0,31
23	POLAND	4 405	367	0,3
24	HUNGARY	4 241	353	0,29
25	LITHUANIA	4 059	338	0,27
26	BULGARIA	3 016	251	0,2
27	ROMANIA	2 037	170	0,14
	European Union	14 751	1 229	1

The disparities are substantial and show the heterogeneity that would be totally unacceptable if the European Union was a nation. The averaged median income of the European union is low and below the French minimum wage of 1,343 Euros in 2010.

The highest median income represents 15.8 times the lowest one. France ranks sixth, ahead of Germany who ranks before the UK that holds the 11th place. Median incomes for the first nine countries are higher than that of the United States in 2010 (approximately 19,400 Euros).

Apart from Slovenia **all Eastern countries remain poor** in 2010 after six years in the European Union and three for Bulgaria and Romania, but after twenty years in the capitalist system from which they expected a substantial enrichment

10 - THE NEW MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

In 2004 and 2007, the EU has expanded from fifteen to twenty-seven Member States and should reach twenty eight in 2013, by integration of most former communist countries of Europe (ten) and Cyprus and Malta and Croatia in 2013.

This sudden enlargement of the European Union has complicated its administration and organization of its institutions and has strengthened its rooting on the right wing as well as in the NATO.

This expansion process by heterogeneous integration is a growth process similar to that of conglomerates. The growth of 80% in terms of member states which seems to have induced an unjustified renunciation to part of ethical values , has only resulted in **low overall growth.**

EUROPEAN UNION - 15 COUNTRIES (before 2004)								
MN	BN USD		BN USD		%	taxes	%	%
POPULATION	GDP	GDP/POP	MILITARY EXP.	PUBLIC DEBT	PUBLICDEBT/PIB	BN USD	taxes/GDP	GINI
402	16 544	41 154	320	14 023	84.8	7 121	43	31
EUROPEAN UNION - 27 COUNTRIES (after 2007)								
504	17960	35 635	345	14 738	82	7526	42	30
GAP								
102	1 416	-5 879	25	715	-2.8	405	-1	-1

The 80% increase in the number of countries provided **only an overall GDP growth of 8.6%** and a population increase of 24.8%. The averaged GDP per capita of the twelve new members is \$ 13,882 as compared to \$ 41,154 dollars for the Europe of fifteen. These countries being poor, are not over-indebted.

The increasing number of members-states **may be justified**, at the expense of the speed of integration, **by social reasons based on humanitarian solidarity** with countries that are lagging behind, but these new member states should accept democratic, social and ethical values and **reconsider their rigid conservatism that affects their development.**

11-THE LIMITS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The purpose of the above analysis was to determine whether the EU could be regarded as a world power that it is arithmetically or if in the field of economics and geopolitics, it is wiser to stick to its components: each Member State.

After a phase of purely economic association, European countries have attempted to create an economic and political Union that could rival the great powers of the moment: USA and USSR and then USA and China.

The difference between these great powers and the European Union is that they are or were nations.

A nation is characterized in our opinion by:

1. A common language,
2. A common economic area,
3. A common currency,
4. A willingness to represent **a group of currents of thought** in Europe including **the identity and historical heritage of each state that is both rich and ancient and which is the wealth of Europe** and also the willingness to **discard the idea to be the bearer of a political doctrine** as it is currently the case,
5. **A sufficient autonomy** of each Member State in order to allow them **to implement a social policy that suits the identity of each one,**
6. **Common laws in particular in the field of Human rights, social rights and Justice as well as a common ethics,**
7. A central government understanding and admitting the differences between the member states,
8. A median income of households in harmony on the whole European territory
9. A social and medical protection similar for all European citizens,
10. **A coordinated education system which discards any indoctrination and defends History as it is and not arranged for the benefit of any national glory,**

11. A common deterrent under a single command and independent of the two major powers,

12. A single external and reliable foreign policy.

The European Union is far from being a nation, and each member state wishes to retain considerable discretion.

Moreover the conservative doctrinaire thinking in economics would not allow the action of the Member States, which would wish to adopt in the frame of a European nation, a policy with a strong social involvement requiring an important role of the State in all spheres of economic and of social life in order to avoid crises, which damage the welfare of citizens.

Despite the large development subsidies, the gap between north and south and between west and east are still very important because their applications were not properly controlled. This lack of rigor is also visible in the Euro zone which was opened to some countries that did not have met "initially" the conditions, which permit to face the constraints of a common currency. The former Communist countries remain poor and as yet neither the capitalism nor the European Union have really enriched them.

Europe has no real parliament. However it seems that an organization that leaves the prerogative to national parliaments or to bodies emanating from it, is currently the most suitable. A powerful European Parliament would require that all member states implement a highly conservative policy, which would be difficult then to relax by the representatives of the Member States in the European Council and in the Council of the European Union. Member States, which wish to implement a very social policy might have a too limited flexibility.

The European Union has many vernacular languages but no common language (which could be for example English for practical purposes given the failure of Esperanto). **The absence of a single common language could restrict the appropriation of the European Union by the sole elites as also shown by the failure of the European elections**

The EU has no army and is submitted to NATO.

The excessively rapid enlargement of the European Union and of its Euro area, by absorption without stabilization phase and sufficient common values, might lead to the disintegration of ethics and identity.

12-A PARTICULAR EXAMPLE THE RIGHTIST ROOTING OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Declarations of Prague of 3 June 2008 and of the European Parliament of 23 September 2008 and their consequences:

The contents of the Declarations of Prague of 3 June 2008 and the European Parliament of 23 September 2008, whose target was to take stock of the suffering experienced by the peoples under communist regimes, finally took an ideological and partisan rightist turn.

The progressive parties could have done about it their own statement rejecting the ideological and revisionist considerations, which focus both an anti-communist hatred and contempt for Nazi victims and their liberators. We had proposed such a declaration to the French Socialist MPs in July 2011 which did not receive the expected support (**see the proposal in paragraph k**).

A-The Prague Declaration of June 3, 2008

The Declaration of Prague dated of 3d June 2008, should have been devoted to the errors and crimes of communist regimes of Eastern European countries, but went unfortunately well beyond this mission by engaging in an unfortunate reconsideration of the History motivated by ideological convictions, whose consequences are ethically damaging.

The letters of support issued in 2008 by Margaret Thatcher, Nicolas Sarkozy, and Zbigniew Brzezinski supporter of American hegemony by meddling in European affairs, foreshadowed the direction of the Prague Declaration and the process that has resulted.

The historical considerations of this declaration that were neither necessary nor justified but have shook the European ethics when the European Parliament also made a declaration in the spirit of that of Prague.

The content of the Prague Declaration has lost track of critical assessment of the serious errors and crimes of communist regimes in order to become a political rightist statement aiming to bring the Communist regimes at the highest level of horror in making them crudely equivalent to the Nazism.

Consequently the Prague Declaration has indirectly reassessed of the reality of the crimes of the Nazis.

The Nuremberg trials and the numerous procedures and investigations that followed, have determined that Nazi crimes were the culmination of horror.

Their improper and shocking indirect reassessment was probably made to create an "effect" symbolizing the strong disapproval of the Communism by the signatories of the declaration of Prague and of the European Parliament.

Unfortunately it has become commonplace to call what one hates, Nazism to mark the horror that is felt, but this trivial ease of language becomes insulting for the victims of Nazism when it is used by institutions in official statements.

This form of expression used by institutions are on the border of revisionism or denial and are counterproductive for the critics of the communist regimes. It is as if the signatories of the declarations were lacking of arguments to criticize the communist regimes for themselves and felt obliged to refer to the crimes of other regimes.

This unfortunate reference gives a propagandist appearance to the critics of the communist regimes and is damaging for the memory of the victims of Nazism.

The triviality of the Prague Declaration is betrayed by the will to make a mathematical equation between the crimes of communist regimes and those of the Nazis despite they have no link regarding their causes, their goals, their ideology, their politics, their nature and the motivations of their founders.

B-The dangerous consequences of the Prague Declaration and of the related declaration of the European Parliament

a- The European Commission

The Declarations of Prague and of the European Parliament have apparently already affected the European institutions, as we have seen in our exchange of correspondence with the Cabinet of Viviane Reding. **Nazism is seen now as a totalitarian regime among others and is thus trivialized, by losing sight that it was consecrated as the climax of horror by investigations and procedures over more than half a century.**

It seems that the European Commission has in this regard a limited power or that it limits itself in order not to interfere in ethical domains that are voluntarily abandoned to Member States.

It is all the more regrettable that there exists a very meaningful Charter of Fundamental Rights whose application remains de facto at the free initiative of the Member States despite the fact that the Lisbon Treaty of 2009 has made compulsory its application.

b-The European Parliament

Similarly the European Parliament in its Declaration of 23 September 2008 has repeated the same mistakes and shortcuts than those contained in the Prague Declaration.

This declaration is not legally binding but remains regrettable for the victims of Nazism and for those who might misunderstand the legal value of such a declaration.

c-Nazism and Communism in brief

The Prague Declaration mixes communism and his perverted version of "Stalinism" and omits to mention the responsibility of Europe due to the offensive and ostracism imposed to the revolutionary countries by the highly conservative states. This aggressiveness has led to the winning spirit of the First Empire in France and to that of the USSR. It is significant that France and United Kingdom had preferred to abandon the Sudetenland in 1938 to the Nazis

rather than forcing Poland to permit USSR to move troop to defend the Sudetenland as USSR had proposed to do.

Moreover in this declaration the concept, which could be criticized, of dictatorship of the proletariat representing the power given to impoverished people is insidiously confused with a dictatorship of one single man like in fascist regimes.

After a long period of silence of the survivors of the holocaust due to surrounding incomprehension, many procedures and investigations have permitted to be inform everyone of the reality of Nazism and should have led anyone not to use the suffering of victims of Nazism to assert those of the people of Eastern countries.

- Nazism was the product of the general European racism at the time of its creation notably on the basis of the works of French and English racist ideologues. Nazism developed the concepts of sub-men, supermen and living space and aimed to be the consecration at the highest level of the Germanic identity.
- We are far from Communism and its commitment to empower the workers of all nationalities to improve their lot.
- The founder of Nazi has developed a fanaticism in the field of anti-Semitism, which was already part of European traditions particularly violent in the East (Pogroms in Tsarist Russia and Poland) and of the strong anti-Semitic atmosphere in many Western European countries.
- Instead Communism has reduced the violent mass anti-Semitism in the Eastern countries as compared to what it was before. Anti-Semitic steps taken by the communist countries after 1948 did not reach the violence of those of the Tsarist era, or of Nazism.

- The cult of death and of extermination were clearly mentioned in "Mein Kampf" regarding the Jews and before the Wannsee Conference; the author of this book was convinced that his targets were in agreement with: "*the plans of the Lord and Nature.* "
- Communism has no such conceptual values.
- Stalinism was a perverted version of Communism, resulted in the death, exile and incarceration of large numbers of people for political reasons,
- while Nazism developed industrialization and commercialization of death by providing the major German companies with enslaved people to be ultimately murdered and by implementing industrial process and equipment dedicated to racist mass extermination with high productivity,
- Communism has not pursued a policy of industrial death.
- The Nazis and their allies have triggered a world war in which 65 million people were killed in five years of which 21 million Soviet citizens and 63% of the European Jewish population
- **Communism did not cause such carnage in 5 years but the USSR gave back its freedom to all Europe, as being in fact the essential opponent of Germany.**

Nazism is the ultimate horror and should remain as such for ethical purpose and it is not one totalitarian regime as any others as some would like to impose the idea of it, within the European Union.

d-The Holocaust and the *de facto* denial of the Holocaust

Equating Communism and Nazism as this is done in the Declarations of Prague and of the European parliament has probably encouraged on the

basis of the same principle, the eastern European countries to pretend they had been also victims of a genocide similar to the Holocaust.

In some cases this self-persuasion goes to the point of ranking the Holocaust second after the alleged genocide by Communists and sometimes to the point of excluding it from History. Yet The Holocaust had been made to 91% in the Eastern European countries whose peoples had been the first witnesses and in some case some of them had also been its perpetrators.

- With the extermination of six million Jews, the Holocaust destroyed 63% of European Jewry and any no other genocide is comparable in term of magnitude over a so short period.
- No East European countries has seen its population destroyed in a so big proportion and the Eastern European country that lost the largest number of people during the World War II, was the USSR with 21 million people killed by the Nazis out of a population of 170 million i.e. 12.4% of its whole population.

The alleged existence of a genocide in any Eastern country equivalent to the Holocaust could have among other anti-Semitic motives deeply rooted in these countries despite the almost disappearance of local Jewish populations.

In certain Baltic countries the anti-Semitism may be also combined with a glorification of the Nazis considered as liberators.

It must be also noted that the Holocaust has been the paroxysmal phase of a two thousand years of European anti-Semitism. This paroxysmal phase of a European continuum, has resulted in the necessary creation of a refuge for Jews in the Middle East and consequently **Europe has a direct responsibility in the conflict in the Middle East today.**

The questioning of the magnitude of the Holocaust compared to an alleged other genocide in Eastern countries reveals the deeply rooted European anti-Semitism and reinforces Israel's role as the last refuge for world Jewry and undermines the possible involvement of Europe in a peace process in the Middle-East.

Some Eastern countries such as Lithuania and Hungary may find in the Declarations of Prague and of the European Parliament a support to their regrettable claim to be seen as victims of a genocide similar to the Holocaust as well to their newly created concept of double-Genocide.

The uniqueness of the Holocaust is very clear as a result of the proportion of the Jewish population of Europe exterminated.

The sole concept of double genocide that we may note is (i) the destruction of the memory of the individuals after they were (ii) physically murdered. This can be felt strongly in Lithuania

In order to clarify this point we will quote the words of the BUND (1) leader Leon Feiner (2) said to Jan Karski (3), during their meeting in Warsaw in August 1942 (reference: My testimony before the World -Jan Karski published in 1944):

"You Poles, you are lucky. Many of you are suffering and dying but despite that your nation will live on. After the war there will be a new to Poland, and your wounds will heal. In this sea of tears , of suffering and of humiliation, this country, which was also our homeland, will rise again, but we, Jews will be no longer here, our people will have disappeared. "

(1) **Bund:** *Algemeyner Yidisher Arbeter Bund in Lite, Poyln un Rusland - Labor union and Movement of Socialist secular Jewish Workers of Lithuania, Poland and Russia.*

(2) **Leon Feiner:** *Executive member of the Bund in Warsaw. He sent to London a first report on the massacres of Jews in Poland in May 1942 and a second report in August 1942 on the final solution (Endlösung der Judenfrage).*

(3) **Jan Karski:** *was a Polish resistance leader and emissary in London in November 1942 with the support of the Polish Government in exile. He reported the situation of Poland and the extermination of Jews in Poland to Anthony Eden, to other British ministers and members of the British Parliament and in 1943 at its creation, to the commission of crimes to United Nations. He also reported this situation to President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House on July 28, 1943 during one hour and fifteen minutes. Jan Karski had penetrated twice in the Warsaw Ghetto and once in the extermination camp of Izbica Lubeska near that of Belzec.*

The alleged existence of another genocide equivalent to the Holocaust is a denial of the Holocaust "as such."

e) The declarations of Prague and the European Parliament could lead some Member States from Eastern EU to propagate a distorted version of History:

LITHUANIA

- The Holocaust was excluded from the National Museum of the genocide of Lithuania and by the Centre for Research of Genocide associated with it.
- The Public Relations Director of the Genocide Research Center funded by the Lithuanian State is a leader of a neo-Nazi Party, and the organizer of the neo-Nazi marches in the city of Vilnius on the independence day of Lithuania. His statements on Diena.lt are particularly shocking: *"The Jews play with matches on a powder keg ... if the Government does nothing the people will do it ..."*.
- The neo-Nazis parades and marches are allowed in Lithuania.
- Lithuania has legalized the swastika in 2010 as a national symbol (Judgment of Klaipeda) and **without any European protest**.
- **Several events are organized to rehabilitate the memory of Nazi collaborators during the war and participants to the perpetration of the Holocaust** : The last one is the reburial from 17 to 20 May 2012 of the former President of Lithuania and Nazi collaborator who created the first concentration camp in Lithuania in 1941: "**Juozas Ambrazevicius**." The Lithuanian government has allowed this shameful event. A celebration was held in the Church of the Resurrection of Christ in Kaunas and a lecture was given to his glory at the University of Vytautas Magnus. **Terese Burauskaite**, President of the research center of the genocide has naturally attended these events.
- **Audronius Azubalis**, foreign secretary, said he intend to take the opportunity of Lithuania's presidency of the Council of the European Union in 2013, to emphasize the new version of history built by his country.

HUNGARY

- While the former left wing government, had established in 2010 a law condemning the denial of the Holocaust, the following far rightist totalitarian government has during the same year, deleted the word Holocaust of the law and replaced it by the word Genocide, which is related, on the same footing, to the one that was allegedly perpetrated by the communist regime.
- This new far rightist government took totalitarian steps restricting the freedom of expression and particularly that of press and has increased its control over the main entities of the country.
- The European Commission did not take any disciplinary steps and has in addition imposed to the European Union, this quasi-dictatorship as President of its Council from January to June 2011.
- The Hungarian President Viktor Orban is apparently still Vice President of the EPP, as are MM Barroso and Van Rompuy.

LITHUANIA, HUNGARY AND OTHER SIMILAR COUNTRIES

Since the fall of Communism, many pro-Nazi war criminals from Eastern European countries and especially from Hungary and Lithuania, were able to return quietly live out their retirement in their home country either voluntarily or expelled from the United States when they are unmasked.

The Declarations of Prague and European Parliament do not ease healing of the resurgent or traditional Anti-Semitism in the Eastern European countries, which is very particularly rooted in the minds "as a real mental sickness of many

people" notably because the Jewish populations of these countries have virtually disappeared.

Moreover the trivialization of Nazi totalitarianism may only facilitate the disinhibition of far right on the whole territory of the European Union.

f-Neo-McCarthyism in the eastern countries of the European Union

The Prague Declaration accusing the communist parties of not being able to evolve, has promoted a policy similar of that of McCarthy i.e. the banning the communist parties, their symbols and their supporters.

Such laws are in force in most countries of the Eastern members of the European Union and are in conflict with the provisions of the Charter of Fundamental Rights regarding freedom of expression and association.

g-THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE REGAINED BY THE USSR

The Prague Declaration and that of the European Parliament leave no room for the fact that Europe owes its freedom to the USSR.

Without the death of 21 million soviet citizens out of which 13,6 million soldiers of the Red Army during the World War II, Europe would have been difficultly freed from Nazism. **The Red Army lost 9.4 times more soldiers than that of all the other allied armies of about 1.44 million soldiers.**

The USSR has been able to defeat Germany with the material support from the United States by destroying or neutralizing nearly 80% of the Wehrmacht.

To achieve this victory the USSR has suffered 85% of all losses of the allied army.

h-VERSAILLES - RIGA -MUNICH-Ribbentrop-Molotov- YALTA

The division of some European territories and in particular of Polish territories were not definitely decided by the USSR and Germany as we could think in reading the Prague Declaration and that of the European Parliament , but **ultimately** by the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom and the USSR who met in Yalta in February 1945: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin. Yet the Declarations of Prague and the European Parliament made a relation between the division of Europe or with an assumed common view between Germans and Soviets, and the temporary and strategic agreement between Ribbentrop and Molotov dated of August 23, 1939 and broken on June 22, 1941 .

Given the failed attempts of the Soviet Union to find an agreement with France and the United Kingdom, Molotov (see Nikonov -2009) concluded an agreement with Ribbentrop to save time on the inevitable war with Germany, in order to make up the technology gap of the USSR and move strategic assets to the East.

By the additional agreement dated of 28 September 1939, Germany invaded a part of Poland including 22 million of Polish and **USSR occupied another part of Poland including 14 million inhabitants of which 60% were not Polish** but mainly Belarusians and Ukrainians, since part of these territories, initially Russian, had become Polish in 1918 following the Treaty of Versailles or in 1921 following the Treaty of Riga (Russo-Polish war).

At the Yalta conference the territories taken to Russia and given to Poland were returned to the USSR, while Poland was receiving territories in the West.

Germany and USSR had signed in 1939 a strategic agreement in order to prepare the war, meanwhile France, UK and Germany had signed in 1938 a shameful agreement in order to preserve the peace at least in the mind of France and UK. France and UK had signed September 30, 1938 the shameful Munich Agreement by which Czechoslovakia had to cede the Sudetenland to Nazi Germany and by which France was in breach of its agreement with Czechoslovakia.

Before the Munich Agreement, the USSR, which was rejected from any negotiations, was the only country to have proposed to oppose militarily the annexation of the Sudetenland by Nazi Germany.

Colonel Jozef Beck Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland and former collaborator of the General-dictator Pilsudski had prevented the USSR to go to the Sudetenland and had objectively favored the projects of Nazis.

In 1939 the power in Poland was still in the hands of the military: "Regime of the Colonels" and this since his coup in 1926 by General Pilsudski. After Pilsudski's death in 1935, the former colonels of his Legion had continued to rule the country until the German invasion with Edward Rydz-Smigly as president.

It should be noted that the authoritarian Polish regime had applied in Poland an antisemitic policy quite similar to that of Nazi Germany before the war and had planned a mass deportation of Jews from Poland (see Daniel Tollet -2010).

i-The declaration of the European Parliament

Following the recommendation of the Prague Declaration, 409 members out of 732 of the sixth parliamentary term of the European Parliament, have signed a declaration inspired by that of Prague, a few months before the end of their legislative mandate.

In this declaration, the word Stalinism often preferred to the word communism refers ultimately to the communism according to the words of the third paragraph of that declaration.

The declaration makes a tragic mix of Communism and Nazism in the same manner of that of the Prague Declaration, and again the Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement is mentioned as a reference day for the division of Europe or for the common view of Germans and Soviets.

The European Parliament even proposes a day of remembrance for victims of communism, but also for those of Nazism that would be the day of the anniversary of the signing of the Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement.

The victims of Nazism are used against their will in order to give weight to anti-communism despite the fact that as above mentioned the Nazism was essentially defeated by the Red Army.

The choice of the date of commemoration may be seen as a provocative act, consciously or unconsciously towards those who want to protect the memory of the victims of Nazism, which is relegated to the same level as those of Communism.

A day of commemoration that serves the interests of some and rejects that of all others may only be perceived as an injustice.

Among the main victims of Nazism we may note without being exhaustive the Jews whose nearly two thirds were exterminated in Europe, Gypsies, the people

with physical or mental defects, the Freemasons, the Communists, the civilian and military Soviets , the resistance fighters and allied soldiers.

A day of commemoration cannot exclude anyone by its definition of victims or by the choice of a memorial day and its reference and cannot be determined without the agreement of all or it would have the color of the totalitarianism.

j-Conclusion

We understand the suffering of the peoples of Eastern European countries under Communist regimes, captives in their own countries where many of them were imprisoned, deported or executed for their political disagreements and where they were in any case deprived of freedom.

However the Declaration of Prague and of the European Parliament do not denounce only the suffering of the peoples, who lived under communism but also use them for the glory of another ideology. Indeed, the ideological nature of these declarations appears in the light of its historical distortions used in an offensive spirit.

These statements re-assess indirectly the horror of the Nazism by a trivial equation with Communism, which is outrageous to the victims of Nazism.

The defeat of Nazism was possible through the sacrifice of 13.6 million Red Army soldiers, i.e. 9.4 times the total losses of all the other allied armies.

The Declarations of Prague and of the European Parliament may also encourage deleterious excesses as the disinhibition of the far right organizations and Parties in Europe, the resurgence of Nazism in the Baltic countries and the birth of a neo-McCarthyism enshrined in the laws of Many Eastern countries of the European Union in opposition with the ethics of the European Union.

We wish to acknowledge the fact that most of German and Austrian MEPs, which have knowledge of Nazism and Communism abstained from signing the Declaration of the European Parliament.

k-Proposal of declaration submitted in July 2011 to French socialist MPs without much success and resubmitted in July 2012 as part of this essay.

DECLARATION

The content of the “Prague Declaration on European Conscience and Communism” dated 3 June 2008, and the related declaration by the European Parliament of 23 September 2008, having introduced the concept of equivalence of Communism and Nazism, has impaired the specific abomination of Nazism accepted as a universal value in pan-human resistance to the evils of genocide, racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism, which generated the unique phenomenon of the Holocaust, and in terms of magnitude of destruction over a few years, on a unique scale in European history.

As a result they have introduced a significant danger of obfuscation and trivialization of the crimes of Nazism whose effect among others might be the granting of de-facto contemporary encouragement to the current rise of racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and of the resurgence of Nazism in Europe, in total opposition to the ethos upon which the European Union is founded.

Additional pressures are currently being applied by some Eastern members of the European Union to impose upon Europe this distorted combination of a legitimate wish for an improved knowledge of the history under Communist regimes with an irrational supposed equivalence with the Nazi regime. This trivial equation is detrimental for history and ethics and must be rejected.

We declare that:

1 - Suffering of Peoples under Communist Regimes:

We understand the suffering of the peoples of Eastern Europe under Communist regimes, each of who may legitimately celebrate its recovered freedom from communism.

However, the notion of an imposed pan-European remembrance of the victims of Nazism and Communism together, as this is suggested by the above mentioned declarations, is an attempt to build an artificial equivalence between two different phenomena so that the one serves the other one and is not acceptable.

2 -Crimes of Nazis and the uniqueness of the Holocaust:

As a result of World War II which was unleashed on Europe and the world by the Nazis and their allies, more than 60 million people lost their lives in the world in only 6 years, and the very large majority of the Jewish European population in Nazi-occupied Europe was murdered by the Nazis

and their collaborators, in the frame of a campaign of total eradication of the world's Jewish population.

Taking into account the unparalleled destruction perpetrated by the Nazis, the monstrosity of the Holocaust and of its racist, anti-Semitic and xenophobic principles, Nazism must keep its specific place in the field of horror which cannot be shared with Communism, without a high risk of obfuscation impairing ethical references hardly acquired and still very fragile. The specificity of the crimes of the Nazis must always be taken into account and taught by all the institutions.

We draw the attention that the word 'genocide' should not be utilized without due care, as we currently notice it in a certain number of Eastern countries, or with a purpose of only challenging the empirical uniqueness of the Holocaust.

The simplistic proposed equivalence between Communism and Nazism obfuscates the Nazism as paroxysmal phase of racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia, impairs the memory of the Holocaust and offers encouragement to dangerous new strains of resurgent racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism.

3 -The duty of the European Union to prevent any form of resurgence of Nazism on its territory:

Taking into account the huge sacrifices of the Allies to free Europe from Nazism, the European Union should feel responsible for preventing any resurgence of Nazism or similar movements on any part of its territory and to take sanction against any person who might try to reintroduce it , or its glorification in any form or circumstance.

IX-GENERAL CONCLUSION

1. The USA and China generate **35.4%** of the sum of **GDP** of all countries of the world and the 191 other countries, the rest.

2. Fourteen countries: The USA, China, Japan, Germany, France, Brazil, UK, Italy, Russia, Canada, Spain, Australia, Mexico and South Korea, **generate a cumulative GDP of 55,924 billion USD or 75.1% of the sum of GDP of the world** and represent only 2,667 million inhabitants or **38% of the world population** (average **GDP per capita 20 968 dollars**). The other **179 countries** of the world generate a cumulative GDP of 18,536 billion, or **24.9% of the sum of GDP of the world** and represent 4,355 million inhabitants or **62% of the population of the world** (**GDP per capita average: 4,256 dollars** or 21.9% of the figure of the above mentioned figure for the 14 countries)

3. Only five of these fourteen countries have a credible military deterrent in the international arena: The USA, China, France, the United Kingdom and Russia, but only the two major world powers have a defense budget that allows them to be heard individually. The defense budget of France which is the highest in Europe and equivalent to that of Russia, represents only 10.5% of that of the U.S.

4. The USA, China and Japan have a very unfair distribution of incomes and a particularly low levy rate and their governments do not take the steps to improve this situation. The population below the poverty line of the USA, China and Japan is accordingly high, respectively 15.1%, 13.4% and 16% of their population.

The lack of State resources in highly capitalist countries where the State plays a reduced economic role like the United States and Japan have generated substantial budget deficits and correlated public debt, to which China has escaped.

5. It must be also noted that 76% of the population of the world who live in 62.3% of the countries suffer thus of imbalanced and unfair social conditions . This is not only an economic issue but and ethical and social justice issue. This imbalance is also the product of the unique proposed model for development.

The tranches of fairer distribution of income (indexes of 23% to 35.5%) are the privileged domain of European countries: thirty five of the forty-one European countries, including twenty four of the twenty seven countries of the European Union.

Nineteen of the twenty one countries in the tranche of the fairest distribution of income (below 30%) are European and twelve of them belong to the European Union. However, these twelve countries (44% of the countries of the European Union) are with the exception of Germany, small countries and represent only 27% of the population of the European Union.

6. Many media outlets focus on the problems of the richest countries and in particular on their economic troubles regardless of the very substantial disparities on the planet. The information seems chosen for its announcement effect on a particular and wealthy audience and probably participates in the creation of a virtual media world away from reality.

7. The importance given to the GDP and specially to its growth is mainly due to the headlong rush implied by the unique economic model of wealthy countries, which is based on deep world injustices without which it is not viable. Poverty is even considered by some rich countries as being "commercially" unfair when it challenges the privileges of the companies deprived of creativity of these countries.

The generalization of the economic model of the wealthy countries should, in order to provide a GDP per capita equal to the average of that of the U.S., Japan, Germany and France to the whole world population, would involve **a global GDP 4.25 times higher than that of 2011 and nearly 5 times higher in 2020 given the population growth. This growth does not seem to be realistic since the planet is apparently today, not far of its maximum level of tolerance to human economic activity.**

8. The dependence of the economies of democracies on oil which is a finite resource, gives disproportionate power to seventeen producing and exporting countries even more annoying than fifteen of them are dictatorships, absolute monarchies or perverted or very unstable democracies. Each producing country, alone or in association, may affect the price of oil in a manner which can be devastating for the democracies.

9. Wealthy countries make much noise about the public debt but it only concerns themselves. Eighteen countries are over-indebted (debt greater than 60% of GDP) out of the 193 countries of the world; these eighteen countries have accumulated 75.7% of the global public debt and represent only 13.9% of the population of the planet. They have an averaged GDP per capita average of 39,978 dollars as compared to 10,604 dollars on average for the rest of the world.

Wealthy countries should rectify their situation by increasing their levy rate in proportion of GDP and by applying their resources equitably in order to enhance solidarity between citizens by a fairer income distribution.

The European Union, which represents only 7.2% of the global population has accumulated 29.5% of the public debt of the world.

10. In order to maintain their economies, wealthy countries should focus on the development of new industries with high added value and in line with the level of education that they claim to have.

The layoffs, outsourcing and attacks against the social gains are ways for companies of these countries to safeguard the performance of a production process that they can neither improve nor renew.

Rich countries are tempted to protect the privileges of their businesses by using protectionism by claiming that "poverty is commercially unfair." The retreat into protectionism would reduce the purchasing power in the importing rich countries as in the poor competing countries.

Rich countries should instead participate in improving the living condition of the workers of poor countries **by requesting before any transaction, social audits,** which must be reliable, complete and satisfactory.

11. The present crises show the inadaptable character of capitalism to the changing current circumstances and **requires a return to an expanded role of the State,** which cannot be reduced to give incentives without guarantee of result, but should be directly involved in key companies **in order to protect citizens against any major public disorders that these companies may cause.**

This internal control is particularly pressing with regard to banks due to the inefficient control of the central banks as this is shown by the permanent financial scandals and to the disproportionate and tragic consequences of the errors of the Banks sometimes due to their embezzlements or to those of their staff. **The banking business is not a normal commercial activity that can be left to private initiative without a stringent control.**

12. The race for economic growth is neither realistic nor fair because it essentially offers welfare to fourteen countries on one hundred ninety-three. A new model based on real needs and appropriate supply of durable goods must be defined that will put us away from the race for growth and which, will be therefore more readily generalizable.

13. The resurgence of state religions or states dominated by religion is a dead end for the citizens of those countries that have real needs that cannot be satisfied with the hope of a better life after death by focusing on mythologies of another age and need on the contrary a rational administration far from

theological rules. **This obscurantist approach is unfortunate because it justifies everything, intolerance, violence, inequality between citizens, discrimination between women and men in the name of the hazardous certainties of a few.**

14. The European Union, as such, does not challenge the dominance of the two great powers since it is neither a nation nor a true federation. The European Union, which does not its own military deterrent is actually integrated into NATO (twenty one out of the twenty seven countries of the European Union are members of NATO) overwhelmingly dominated by the USA, whose defense budget represents 64% of the sum of the defense budgets of all the NATO members. The European Union is not a great power and appears to be rather an association of countries centered on the economy and firmly politically rooted to the right .

The European Union seems difficultly in a position to impose its ethics to its own member states e.g. the Presidency of the European Union was given from January to June 2011 to a quasi-dictatorship (Hungary) led by one of the vice presidents of the largest European political party (EPP).

Given the political consciousness and identity of the populations of each member state, an excessive transfer of political power to an elected supranational body, such as the European Parliament, would oblige all Member States to suffer a doctrinaire rightist policy.

The current political domination of the European Union is shown for example by the current composition of the European Parliament which comprises 63% of Conservatives MEPs for only 37% of progressive parties MEPs. The European Parliament has no real power and acted regarding

legislation under the control de facto **of the Council of the European Union. In this latter near 70% of the votes are held by the conservatives parties.**

15. The rightist rooting of the European Union and the inconsistency of its ethics were especially visible in the declaration of the European Parliament dated of 23 September 2008, supporting the Prague Declaration dated of 3 June 2008.

In fact this Declaration supported a rewriting of History opacifying and obfuscating the magnitude of Nazi crimes at the expense of the memory of their victims in order to dramatize those of Communism for evident political reasons since, among others and against the evidence of historical facts, it utilizes a rough and trivial mathematical equation unacceptable in the field of History.

In addition, the proposal to commemorate both the remembrance of the victims of Nazism and Communism, the day of the anniversary of the signing of the precarious Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement is totally meaningless, and is insulting and outrageous for the victims of Nazism.

The USSR suffered 84% of the losses of the all the allied armies to free Europe from Nazism , this should be kept in mind as well as the Agreements of Versailles, Riga, Munich and Yalta.

60 COUNTRIES OUT OF 193 UNO 'S MEMBERS HAVING A GDP BIGGER THAN USD 100 BILLION - GDP official value in mn USD Source CIA Factbook														
GDP 2011-USD Billion		POPULATION		GDP per capita-USD		MILITARY EXPENDITURES		PUBLIC DEBT					GINI	
COUNTRY		RANK	MILLION	RANK		RANK	% GDP	USD BILLION	BILLION USD	% GDP	per inhabitant	taxes	tax%GDP	%
PAYS		RANG	MILLIONS	RANG		RANG	% PIB	\$ MILLIARD	MILLIARDS USD	% PIB	par habitant	USD BN	taxe%PIB	%
USA	15 060	1	314	3	47 962	15	4,6	693	10 391	69	33 092	2259	15.0	45
CHINA PPP+4300	11 290	2	1 343	1	8 406	48	4,3	485	3 075	44	2 290	2664	23.6	48
JAPAN	5 855	3	127	10	46 102	16	0,8	47	12 178	208	95 890	1985	33.9	38
GERMANY	3 629	4	81	15	44 802	17	1,5	54	2 975	82	36 728	1394	43.6	27
France	2 808	5	67	19	41 910	19	2,6	73	2 415	86	36 590	1582	49.2	33
BRAZIL	2 518	6	206	5	12 223	35	1,7	43	1 360	54	6 602	1005	39.9	52
UK	2 481	7	63	20	39 380	21	2,7	67	1 985	80	31 508	1680	40.9	34
ITALY	2 246	8	61	21	36 820	22	1,8	40	2 695	120	44 180	1015	46.4	32
RUSSIA	1 885	9	138	9	13 659	34	3,9	74	170	9	1 231	383	20.3	42
INDIA	1 843	10	1 205	2	1 529	56	2,5	46	958	52	795	2193	11.9	37
CANADA	1 759	11	34	30	51 735	13	1,1	19	1 477	84	43 441	677	38.5	32
SPAIN	1 537	12	47	24	32 702	23	1,2	18	1 045	68	22 234	561	36.5	32
AUSTRALIA	1 507	13	22	39	68 500	5	3	45	452	30	20 545	469	31.1	30
MEXICO	1 185	14	115	11	10 304	38	0,5	6	450	38	3 913	267	22.5	52
SOUTH KOREA	1 164	15	49	23	23 755	26	2,7	31	384	33	7 837	267	23.0	31
SUB TOTAL-15	56 767		3872		14 660		3,10%	1741	42 010	74%	10 852	18 401	32.4	38
% OF PLANET	76		55					79	84			77		
NETHERLANDS	858	16	17	41	50 471	14	1,6	14	549	64	32 294	392	45.7	31
INDONESIA	834	17	248	4	3 362	52	3	25	208	25	838	134	16.1	37
TURKEY	763	18	80	16	9 538	40	5,3	40	320	42	4 000	177	23.2	40
SWITZERLAND	666	19	8	49	83 250	3	1	7	346	52	43 250	222	33.3	34
SWEDEN	572	20	9	48	63 556	6	1,5	9	212	37	23 556	293	51.3	23
SAUDI ARABIA	560	21	27	36	20 741	30	10	56	50	9	1 852	270	52.3	60
POLAND	532	22	38	28	14 000	33	1,9	10	303	57	7 974	293	18.1	34
BELGIUM	529	23	10	46	52 900	12	1,3	7	529	100	52 900	253	47.9	28
TAIWAN	505	24	23	37	21 957	29	2,2	11	176	35	7 652	78	15.5	33
IRAN	480	25	79	17	6 076	45	2,5	12	58	12	734	131	27.2	45
NORWAY	479	26	5	53	95 800	1	1,9	9	230	48	46 000	284	59.2	25
ARGENTINA	435	27	42	27	10 357	37	0,8	3	187	43	4 452	109	25.1	46
AUSTRIA	425	28	8	50	53 125	11	0,8	3	306	72	38 250	204	48.0	26
SOUTH AFRICA	422	29	49	22	8 612	41	1,7	7	152	36	3 102	105	24.8	65
UAE	358	30	5	54	71 600	4	3,1	11	158	44	31 600	121	33.7	60

DENMARK	349	31	6	52	58 166	7	1,3	5	164	47	27 333	125	35.8	25
THAILAND	339	32	67	18	5 060	49	1,8	6	139	41	2 075	65	19.2	54
GREECE	312	33	11	44	28 364	25	4,3	13	515	165	46 818	124	39.9	33
COLOMBIA	322	34	45	25	7 156	44	3,4	11	148	46	3 289	85	26.4	56
VENEZUELA	310	35	28	35	11 071	36	1,2	4	112	36	4 000	89	28.6	39
FINLAND	271	36	5	55	54 200	9	2	5	133	49	26 600	142	52.4	27
SINGAPORE	267	37	5	56	53 400	10	4,9	13	315	118	63 000	37	14.8	47
MALAYSIA	248	38	29	34	8 552	42	2,3	6	134	54	4 621	60	24.2	46
NIGERIA	247	39	170	7	1 453	57	1,5	4	44	18	258	24	9.9	44
ISRAEL	245	40	8	51	30 625	24	7,3	18	181	74	22 625	70	28.5	39
CHILE	243	41	17	42	14 294	32	2,7	7	22	9	1 294	58	23.7	52
Portugal	242	42	11	43	22 000	28	2,3	6	249	103	22 636	109	44.9	39
EGYPT	232	43	84	14	2 761	54	3,4	8	200	86	2 381	45	19.3	34
IRELAND	222	44	5	57	44 400	18	0,9	2	238	107	47 600	76	34.4	34
CZECH REPUBLIC	220	45	10	45	22 000	27	1,15	3	90	41	9 000	53	23.9	31
PHILIPPINES	216	46	104	12	2 077	55	0,9	2	106	49	1 019	32	14.8	46
PAKISTAN	204	47	190	6	1 073	59	3	6	122	60	642	26	12.9	31
ROMANIA	185	48	22	38	8 409	43	1,9	4	72	39	3 273	60	32.2	33
ALGERIA	183	49	35	29	5 228	47	3,3	6	13	7	371	87	47.8	36
KAZAKHSTAN	180	50	18	40	10 000	39	1,1	2	29	16	1 611	39	21.5	27
QATAR	173	51	2	60	86 500	2	10	17	16	9	8 000	69	39.7	41
KUWAIT	171	52	3	59	57 000	8	5,3	9	12	7	4 000	98	57.4	60
PERU	169	53	30	33	5 633	46	1,5	3	37	22	1 233	34	20.3	46
NEW ZEALAND	169	54	4	58	42 250	20	1	2	57	34	14 250	62	36.7	36
UKRAINE	163	55	45	26	3 622	50	1,4	2	73	45	1 622	44	26.9	28
HUNGARY	148	56	10	47	14 800	31	1,75	3	123	83	12 300	72	48.4	25
VIETNAM	122	57	91	13	1 340	58	2,5	3	70	57	769	32	26.5	38
BANGLADESH	115	58	161	8	714	60	1,3	1	43	37	267	13	11.0	33
IRAQ	109	59	31	32	3 516	51	8,6	9				97	88.6	
MOROCCO	102	60	32	31	3 188	53	5	5	66	65	2 062	26	25.5	41
SUB TOTAL-45	14896		1927		7 730		2,70%	409	7 307	49%	3 792	5 019	33.7	39
TOTAL - 60	71 663		5799		12 358		3%	2150	49 317	68,80%	8 506	23 420	32.6	39
Remaining World	2 797		1 224		2 280	EST		50	700			390	14 Est	50 Est
WORLD	74 460		7 022		10 604		3,20%	2200	50 017	71,60%	7 123	23 810	31,9	41
EUROPEAN UNION	17 960		504		35 635		1,90%	345	14 738	82,00%	26 593	7 526	41.9	30

MAIN INDEBTED EU STATES						
COUNTRY	GDP	% GDP	GDP/POPUL	DEBT BILLION \$	population	GINI
BELGIUM	529	100	52 900	529	10	28
Portugal	242	103	22 000	249	11	39
IRELAND	222	107	44 400	238	5	34
ITALY	2 246	120	36 820	2 695	61	32
GREECE	312	165	28 364	515	11	33
UK	2 481	80	39 380	1 985	63	34
HUNGARY	148	83	14 800	123	10	25
France	2 808	86	41 910	2 415	67	33
SPAIN	1 537	68	32 702	1 045	47	32
	10525	93	34 649	9794	285	

EURO AREA FIGURES					
COUNTRY	GDP	Public debt% GDP	GDP/POPUL	\$ BN	POPUL
GERMANY	3 629	82	44 802	2 975	81
France	2 808	86	41 910	2 415	67
ITALY	2 246	120	36 820	2 695	61
SPAIN	1 537	68	32 702	1 045	47
NETHERLANDS	858	64	50 471	549	17
BELGIUM	529	100	52 900	529	10
AUSTRIA	425	72	53 125	306	8
GREECE	312	165	28 364	515	11
FINLAND	271	49	54 200	133	5
Portugal	242	103	22 000	249	11
IRELAND	222	107	44 400	238	5
SLOVAKIA	97	42	19 400	41	5
SLOVENIA	52	46	26 000	24	2
ESTONIA	23	4	23 000	1	1
CYPRUS	26	65	26 000	17	1
Luxembourg	63	20	63 000	13	1
MALTA	9	66	0	6	0
TOTAL	13 349	88	40 087	11 751	333
EUROPEAN UNION	17 960	82,00%	35 635	14 738	504

FIGURES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION										
MN		BN USD		BN USD		%	taxes	%	%pop	%
POPUL.	COUNTRIES	GDP	GDP/POP	MILITARY EXP.	PUBLIC DEBT	PUBLICDEBT /PIB	BN USD	taxes/GDP	b.poverty	GINI
81	GERMANY	3 629	44802	54	2 975	82	1 582	43,6	15.6	27
67	France	2 808	42545	73	2 415	86	1 381	49,2	13.5	33
63	UK	2 481	39380	67	1 985	54	989	39,9	17.1	34
61	ITALY	2 246	36820	40	2 695	80	919	40,9	18.2	32
47	SPAIN	1 537	32702	18	1 045	68	591	38,5	20.7	32
38	POLAND	532	14 000	10	303	57	96	18,1	17.6	34
22	ROMANIA	185	8 409	4	72	39	60	32,2	21.1	33
17	NETHERLAND	858	50 471	14	549	64	392	45,7	10.3	31
11	GREECE	312	28 364	13	515	165	40	39,9	20.1	33
11	Portugal	242	22 000	6	249	103	109	44,9	17.9	39
10	CZECH REP.	220	22 000	3	90	41	53	23,9	9	31
10	BELGIUM	529	52 900	10	529	100	253	47,9	14.6	28
10	HUNGARY	148	14 800	3	123	83	72	48,4	12.3	25
9	SWEDEN	572	63 556	9	212	37	293	51,3	12.9	23
8	AUSTRIA	425	53 125	3	306	72	204	48	12	26
7	BULGARIA	54	7 714	2	10	18	19	35,2	20.7	33
6	DENMARK	349	58 166	5	164	47	125	35,8	13.3	25
5	IRELAND	222	44 400	2	238	107	76	34,4	5.5	34
5	FINLAND	271	54 200	5	133	49	142	52,4	13.1	27
5	SLOVAKIA	97	19 400	1	41	44	35	35,8	12	26
4	LITHUANIA	43	10 750	0	16	38	14	32,6	20.2	36
2	LATVIA	27	13 500	0	12	45	10	35,3	21.3	35
2	SLOVENIA	52	26 000	1	24	46	21	41,1	12.7	28
1	ESTONIA	23	23 000	0	1	6	9	38,4	15.8	31
1	CYPRUS	26	26 000	1	17	67	11	41,8	na	29
1	Luxembourg	63	63 000	1	13	20	25	39,6	14.5	26
0	MALTA	9	0	0	6	68	5	52,4	15.5	26
504		17 960	35 635	345	14 738	82	7 526	41,9	16	30