

«EURO»: LATENT THREATS AND DESTRUCTIVE EGOISM

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In 2003 components of process globalization of monopolies will proceed on a background of the major event of century – starting of process of introduction «euro». In 1990 beginning of the European currency integration became the first real chance and attempt of creating of universal financial markets and deepening of regional integration.

Introduction «euro» will reduce currency reserves of bank systems of the world (first of all in Europe) and will increase a significant amount of dollars (only from China – tens billions dollars).

Besides calculations in the European market of energy carriers go in dollars. Translation of these calculations in «euro» which after introduction of the last becomes a matter of time, let even long, will liberate some tens billions dollars as a minimum.

At last, purchasing capacity of the largest European banknote in 500 «euro» will be higher than purchasing capacity of the greatest banknote of USA in 100 dollars. It will transfer in «euro» the basic part of the large available sums of Europe, and not only in the countries of the currency union, but also in their neighbors, - also tens billions dollars.

Absence at a management «euro-zone» seen concern by the further destiny of these dollars is characterized by the extremely destructive passivity not only for USA, but also for other world. Actually this passivity provokes USA on efforts on additional destabilization of a world financial system.

You see, that euro- and chine-dollars have not returned to USA and did not destabilize them, they should be absorb in other countries. Such «absorb» world reserve currency in the significant scales comparable to its liberation during introduction «euro», occurs only in conditions of deep economic destabilization.

Thus, egoist indifference of Europeans to well-being of their basic global competitor - USA - in the strategic plan objectively provokes the last on destructive steps according not only to «euro-zone» which economic power at the first stage reliably enough preserves it against short-term influences, but also to the third, economically less steady countries being therefore the favorable potential recipient of liberated dollar weight.

Most vulnerable regions are Latin America (first of all Brazil), some countries Southeast and, in the long term, China.