

# **10 International Economic Forum**

**Eurasia -  
the territory of the  
future**

**24-25 June 2021**



"Siberian School of Corporate Management"



## Eurasia – the territory of the future

### **10 International economic forum**

June 24-25, 2021

Conference proceeding

## Евразия – территория будущего

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Dear Ladies and Gentlemen



Distinguished Rectors, Distinguished Presidents, academics, business representatives and esteemed participants.

As Istanbul Arel University, we always attach great importance to international academic cooperation. Developing international joint projects, exchanging faculty and students, and making joint publications are among the strategic goals of our University.

In this context, together with the "Siberian School of Corporate Management" University, where we have an academic cooperation agreement, we organized the Congress with the main title "Economic Cooperation Models in the Eurasian Region" with more than a hundred participants in our Sefaköy Campus in 2015, with the contribution of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization. Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, this time we are organizing this online conference.

The 10th INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM, which will be held with the main theme of "Eurasia – the territory of the future", will be held in 2 parts with the participation of invaluable academics and business representatives from Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, North Macedonia and Kazakhstan, as well as Turkey and the Russian Federation. will be carried out.

In the first part, scientific and academic presentations will be made, and in the second part, company presentations of successful businesses operating in the Eurasian geography will be made.

Invaluable papers presented at the conference, which will last for 2 days, will be digitally printed as a publication of our University and presented to the benefit of those concerned.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you all on behalf of Istanbul Arel University for your participation in the 10th INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM conference, which we held with the participation of Universities, Businesses, academics and business world representatives from 6 countries, and I would like to offer my sincere regards with the hope of holding our next joint academic event face-to-face with the disappearance of pandemic conditions.

Prof. Dr. Ercan Gegez  
Rector of Istanbul Arel University

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,



I am glad to welcome you to the venues of the Tenth International Economic Forum "Eurasia - Territory of the Future".

The Forum is one of the main scientific, practical and discussion platforms for determining the forms, methods, tools and technologies of interaction between the states of the Eurasian space in all spheres of public life at the present difficult stage of world geopolitical and geo-economic development.

The objective realities of today are the tendencies of unleashing along the perimeter and within the Eurasian space of continuous geo-economic wars caused by contradictions and competition between the key players of the world economic power.

The objectives of the forum are to develop methods, approaches and practical tools in determining the competitiveness of economic and regional systems and business infrastructure, university research and educational complexes of the states of the modern Eurasian space.

The following actively participated in the preparation and holding of the forum: Arel University (Istanbul, Turkey), Recon (Istanbul, Turkey), Siberian School of Corporate Governance (Russian Federation), TurkSib, political, business and scientific circles of Turkey, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Albania.

We are glad to welcome the mass media of the countries of the Eurasian space, accredited and actively working at the sites of our forum.

From the standpoint of scientifically grounded assessments and analysis of regional economic systems, the participants and guests of the forum will outline ways to solve the problems of improving the processes of interaction between the countries of the Eurasian space in all spheres of public life.

On behalf of the organizing committee of the forum, I would like to congratulate its participants and strategic partners on the successful start of its work.

As a result of the forum, a resolution will be adopted, which will determine the real directions, forms and methods of enhancing the role of the states of the Eurasian space, as a key macroregion in ensuring stability and sustainable development of the world civilization model.

Vlasov Roman  
Phd, Prof. CEO "TurkSib"  
Rector "Siberian school of corporate management"

## **SECTION 1. GEO-ECONOMICS OF SECURITY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EURASIAN SPACE**

### **GEO-ECONOMIC LANDMARKS OF THE MODERN EURASIAN SPACE**

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#### **Abstract**

The states that are members of the Eurasian economic space have certain potential opportunities for economic growth and their exclusive competitive advantages, based on historically formed national interests and values. Following the well-known formula "development is change plus growth", which it is difficult to disagree with, for a stable progressive movement of regional economic systems, it is necessary to use system forecasting based on the methodology of strategic analysis, as well as views on modern geo-economics.

**Key words:** socio-cultural code, civilizational development, geo-economics, geopolitics, geopolitical wars, geopolitical weapons, geopolitical security.

We believe that the origins of the current crisis state of the world economy and politics should be sought in the socio-cultural codes of civilizational development. The movement of the world's reproductive cores, which form the world income at the end of the XXI century, was influenced by the United States and Western Europe, as the core of the Euro-Atlantic civilization.

The Soviet Union and the integrated associations of Eastern Europe – the Warsaw Pact Organization (ATS) and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), as a State and leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, ceased to exist for objective and subjective reasons. According to Vladimir Putin's apt definition, the processes of the late 80s and early 90s of the last century were the largest geopolitical catastrophe. At a certain time stage, the entire Eurasian space, except China and Turkey, turned out to be a historical loser.

The civilizational defeat inflicted by the poles of economic power at the end of the 20th century by the Euro-Atlantic economic model completely changed the geo-economic map of the world. As a result, the Soviet Union ceased to exist, Yugoslavia dispersed to national apartments, Czechoslovakia was divided into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, real hotbeds of instability were created in the Middle East, Central and Near Asia, the era of color revolutions began, solving the task of strengthening the Euro-Atlantic economic model by forming a belt of Sattelite



countries that recognize the supremacy of Euro-Atlanticism in all spheres of public life.

The German thinker Karl Clausewitz defined war as the continuation of politics by other violent means. Indeed, in the new and modern times, the world civilization, whose active players, representing the cores of economic power, solved the issues of the redistribution of the geo-economic map exclusively by military means. The First and Second World Wars, their results became a vivid confirmation of the views of the German scientist.

The recorded result of the Second World War was the so-called Cold War, which, from the point of view of strategic geo-economic analysis, on the one hand, fixed the civilizational economic field between the two poles of economic power—the Euro-Atlantic space and its satellites and the Eurasian space, as well as the wandering reproductive cores between the poles of economic power—the countries of the "third world". On the other hand, a global economic war for world income has unfolded between the poles of economic power and the countries of the "third world".

Since the 70s of the twentieth century, the poles of economic power began to use special geo-economic tools to solve their tasks to achieve their strategic goals. Such tools are geo-economic weapons, the use of which constituted the technologies of unleashing hybrid wars, which are essentially nothing more than geo-economic wars.

The winner of the geoeconomic competition of two economic and civilizational systems – the United States and its Euro-Atlantic satellites were created by the definition of the German scientist K. The phenomenon of "axial time", which allows the winner at a certain time stage to solve the issues of the development of his geo-economic model, taking into account the economic and civilizational absorption of geo-economic spaces that give their strategic interests to the winner in the status of a satellite.

Modern tools of geo-economic wars implemented through real technologies of using geo-economic weapons are: economic sanctions, tools of hybrid wars, economic embargoes imposed by system countries with and without the consent of the United Nations, geopolitical isolation formed through technologies of forming "double standards" according to the geo-economic model of the "state – outcast", "color revolutions" to replace the political elite, the blurring of elements of the socio-cultural code in multinational states, the revision of the results and results of key events in the history of countries and peoples, the formation of a syndrome of historical guilt for the results of the historical process, the introduction of values alien to the civilizational state of a particular country and its people, the technology of forced transformation of the civilizational foundations of states by resettling the population of another civilizational type in them.

The practical use of geo-economic weapons, the unleashing of hybrid geo-economic wars, especially on the part of the countries-systems of Euro-Atlantic orientation and their satellites at the end of the twentieth century led to serious, global changes in the geo-economic atlas of the world. It should be noted that in

every war, especially in geo-economic, there are almost always winners and losers, although on a fairly limited historical and period.

From the point of view of theory, everything is obvious. However, practice, tools of strategic analysis and geo-economic forecasting allow us to trace not only the life cycle of the victorious march but also to conduct a practical analysis of the behavior of the defeated, his ability to solve national-state problems of development, recovery growth, to achieve the effect of advanced development, overcoming the syndrome of catching up with the state of the national economic model in conditions of uncertainty associated with the consequences of geo-economic wars.

Thus, the victory in the cold war of the United States and the Euro-Atlantic countries-systems over the Soviet Union, called by the President of the Russian Federation – V. V. Putin, the largest geopolitical and national catastrophe, confirms the idea of the effectiveness of geo-economic weapons for solving strategic tasks. But here we should also recognize the fact that the last leader of the Soviet Union, headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, objectively and subjectively framed the country for a guaranteed defeat in the civilizational geo-economic war with the Euro-Atlantic civilizational system.

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was also defeated with the help of geo-economic weapons, against which the technology of aggravating confessional socio-cultural historical contradictions, the policy of "double standards" the priority of economic decisions over political expediency, and other tools of geo-economic weapons were used.

The opposite examples are also of interest. It was during the late 90s of the twentieth century that we observed the creation of highly effective and efficient geo-economic models with pronounced national characteristics that allow us to talk about the emergence of new countries – systems whose economies can develop and function sustainably in any, even the most unfavorable circumstances. We are talking about the Russian Federation of the sample of the XXI century, China, Iran, Turkey, South Korea, Brazil, the "economic tigers" of Southeast Asia, India, Kazakhstan, Belarus.

It should be borne in mind that the result of geo-economic wars against and around the perimeter of the Eurasian civilizational space is the formation of poles of instability on its southern borders, as a modern variation of the civilizational confrontation.

The problem of a global scale is the "boomerang effect" when the actions of the countries-systems of Euro-Atlantic orientation on the formation of geo-economic chaos, when geo-economic weapons were deployed on the contrary, against the countries-initiators of global and regional systemic crises.

The victim was chosen by the European Union, which is unprepared for crises, against which the technologies of "controlled chaos" are used for the mass resettlement of millions of refugees of Islamic civilizational culture to the territory of successful European countries with all the ensuing consequences for all types of security of the European Union, which, together with controversial issues related to the policy of further expansion of the European Union, geo-economic war, is one of

the leaders of the Eurasian Economic Space – The Russian Federation makes the prospects of the European Union vulnerable both in the short and long term.

The geo-economic wars of the late twentieth century and their consequences within and around the perimeter of the Eurasian space created countries-systems, the development of which allows us to talk about the phenomenon of the use of geo-economic weapons, the striking elements of which contribute to the formation of a philosophy of self-reliance, the diversification of the economic model of the state, the creation of a positive image of the country-system to form real instruments of investment attractiveness of the state, the formation of exceptionally effective development institutions. The definition of the main strategic goal – advanced economic development is an important tool, the derivatives of which are the patriotism of national business and representatives of state and municipal government bodies in solving the problem of state development. As a result, new countries appeared on the geo-economic map-China, Iran and Turkey. These countries-systems are real and potential leaders forming reproductive cores under their patronage and participating in the struggle for the distribution of world income. It should be noted that China, Iran, and, to a large extent, Turkey have no constitutional allies in the person of friendly states, but only strategic partners are present that contribute to solving the problems of global positioning on the world market, within the framework of values formed exclusively for each of the system countries.

Taking into account the common socio-cultural code, a long period of common history, and the preservation of the traditional single economic space, the Eurasian Economic Union was created as part of Russia, Belarus, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan. It should be noted that the Eurasian Economic Union is a powerful integration association of the Eurasian space, although it is at the stage of formation. According to its potential, the Eurasian Economic Union can not only become a bridge between China and the European Union but also in the future become a highly competitive integration association located in the center of the Eurasian space, in its heartland.

It is also interesting to note that the Eurasian Economic Union includes three of the four former Soviet republics whose combined economic power accounted for almost a quarter of the USSR's GDP in the twentieth century-Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, unfortunately, the exception is Ukraine, which is at the stage of an objective and subjective civilizational fracture characteristic of countries with an uncomplicated statehood, the collapse of which is a matter of time.

Thus, the results of the geo-economic wars of the late twentieth century caused the collapse of the federal states of Europe, the liquidation of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), which unites the countries of Eastern Europe. A mosaic of small states with their peculiarities of economic development and national interests has appeared on the geo-economic map of Europe.

If the states of Eastern and Central Europe and the Baltic countries have changed their civilizational leader, moving to their historical opponent in the European Union and NATO, the countries of Southern Europe have taken a more

pragmatic position, expressed in balancing between the poles of economic power in the Eurasian space.

The basic geo-economic characteristics of the countries of Eastern, Central, and Southern Europe are:

- a pronounced model of a catching-up economy in the system of priorities of economic development of states;

- the adaptation of the economic model to the standards of the European Union objectively reduces the opportunities for diversification of the economic development of states, including in the formation of development institutions and their communication with the poles of the economic power of the Eurasian space outside the European Union zone;

- the catching-up economic model turns the countries of Eastern, Southern, and Central Europe into the second and third echelons of the European Union, characterized by an increasing gap in the levels of socio-economic development with the first echelon – the core of the European Union.

Thus, in terms of gross domestic product per capita, Croatia ranks 58th in the world, Slovenia – 34, Serbia – 94, Bosnia and Herzegovina – 103, Albania – 105, Macedonia – 101, Kosovo – 113, Montenegro-82. According to the size of the gross domestic product, the statistics are as follows: Croatia is 77th in the world, Slovenia is 82, Serbia is 89, Bosnia and Herzegovina is 110, Albania is 126, Macedonia is 136, Kosovo is 147, Montenegro is 155.

Statistics are a stubborn thing, arguing with numbers is not a grateful thing, but issues of ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy require strategic analysis according to a multi-level system. It should also be understood that the syndrome "we are a country with catching up development", "we are a small country-help us, protect us – take us to your club" generates a psychological fracture of the political and business elites of states, this is when the transformation of project thinking aimed at development, situational thinking aimed at fixing the state occurs in the decision-making circuit. The fixation of the state inevitably forms the effect of the "little man", which entails the formation of a separate stratification model within the elite, the characteristics of which are: catching up thinking, a longer period of decision-making or not making them in principle, the syndrome of "slave" management as a counterweight to "leading" management, immunity to the project field, innovations, and innovations.

Of course, the model of catching-up development, its system characteristics, the very philosophy of the national situation, at first glance, gives a negative background to the functioning of economic and political systems, determine the place and role of the state on the geo-economic map of Europe and the world. Yes, at first glance everything is obvious and from the standpoint of real statistics, it is quite justified.

The realities of the modern geo-economic situation are as follows:

- the states of Southern Europe are the heirs and legal successors of the economic and industrial model formed in the second half of the twentieth century;

- the transition of the economic model from the socialist mode of production to the market system has objectively led to the transformation of the industrial economy

into a commercial and agricultural economy. Industrial inheritance is the remnants of state property or the consequences of its privatization. The industrial model is either in a state of static stagnation or falls under the strategy of sectoral specialization of the European Union, which in general has nothing to do with the national economic interests of the states of Eastern, Central, and Southern Europe.

The negative trend of the catching-up economy requires understanding and continuous search for models and tools for the sustainable progressive development of economic and regional systems. Is catching up on development a diagnosis, a natural state, or an opportunity for growth? Here we should pay attention to the following hypothesis: the poles of global economic power are objectively and subjectively interested in maintaining and deepening the gaps in the indicators of the socio-economic gap between the countries-systems and the rest of the world. Attempts to get out of the trap of catching up with development and reduce economic and technological gaps will inevitably lead to the intensification of geo-economic wars on the part of the system countries to achieve the status quo they like. In other words, many countries-systems that are real or potential leaders of centers of economic power historically, including based on the socio-cultural code, form their economic interests only on a subjective basis. It should be borne in mind that the system countries objectively occupy leading positions in international economic and political unions, deliberately creating crises of gaps in the levels of technological and socio-economic development within them.

Impressive results have been achieved in the Eurasian Economic Space by countries whose economic and political model paradoxically was able to provide precisely the phenomenon of catching-up development to diversify not only the economic model of the state itself but also to solve the problems of modeling the growth poles of regional economic systems, providing national-oriented tools for the economic security of the state to create the necessary and sufficient conditions for countering geo-economic weapons and wars waged or planned by the country-systems. In the Eurasian Economic Space and on its borders, these are China, Iran, Turkey, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus.

The experience of the economic development of these countries clearly shows that the transition from catching up development to a new civilizational economic model is quite possible for states with different areas of territories, different populations, with completely different starting growth opportunities to ensure the sustainable development of regional economic systems of states.

If we use the methodology of modern strategic analysis, adopt analytical tools of management philosophy, use the methodology of geo-economic forecasting and modeling, then the following mega-problems of analyzing and positioning the life cycle of states based on the categories "competitiveness", "growth", "development", "national economic security" will be in our field of view:

- strategic analysis of the life cycle of post-industrial capitalism in the positioning system of national economies. The problem is that the key institutions of the development of national and regional economic systems should understand the essential features, challenges, threats of the final stage of the post-industrial economic and civilizational model, the mechanisms of transformation of the laws of

development that ensure the systemic stability of the post-industrial model and the infrastructure institutions built into it;

- strategic analysis of the definition of the civilizational and economic coordinates of the system of economic development and their compliance with the threshold values of the security of the stages of the life cycle of regional economic systems, in the understanding of the assessment and forecasting of the model of being, in the context of the exhaustion of cyclical resources of development, with an unchanged national socio-cultural code. Ultimately, it is necessary to determine the indicators of geo-economic development, in which the national economic model of the state will unambiguously correspond to the realities of the XXI century.

- forecasting the development of national economic systems and models, regional development institutions in the conditions of the formation of reproductive cores, and economic attributes characteristic of the realities of the XXI century on the world geo-economic atlas.

- definition, assessment, and analysis of the concept, scenarios, tactics, and strategy of the emergence and course of possible geo-economic wars between the poles of economic power, on the one hand, the direct and indirect impact of the consequences of geo-economic wars on the national economic system, determining the threshold values of security and economic stability of the national interests of global and local players of the Eurasian space.

The national economies of the catching-up Eurasian space, accepting the realities of the geo-economic situation of the XXI century, realizing the positioning of the economic model as the final stage of post-industrial development, should analyze and make strategic decisions on the further development of states. The criteria for decisions on changing the economic paradigm are the problems of limited opportunities for systemic economic development associated with a reduction of the volatility of the cycles of functioning of the main reproductive elements, real geo-economic wars with unpredictable results. An extremely important issue is the formation of an extremely painful zone of continuity of the final, certainly borderline stage of the life cycle of post-industrial development and, importantly, is the object and subject of systemic research at the national and international levels.

The border zone is the most complex phenomenon of self-organization and management decision-making. It is in it that synergetic processes take place, countering geo-economic wars and parrying geo-economic threats related to the issues of artificial introduction into the realities of the XXI century of an outdated post-industrial model that has all the qualities of a catching-up economy. This is how the process of its introduction into the system elements of national economies, regional economic systems, interstate economic unions, associations, and development institutions takes place.

The bifurcation points and key events in the synergetic field for the formation of strategic goals in the modeling of geo-economic processes are either the fixation of the static nature of economic development or the use of specific geo-economic weapons to achieve managerial chaos, the introduction of dominion-based management and management tools to reset the socio-cultural code.

There are quite enough examples of such effects of geo-economic weapons on the states of the Eurasian space. The most characteristic example is Ukraine, where several states of the Western Balkans, as well as Eastern European countries that are members of the European Union and NATO, which are trying to pursue a nationally oriented domestic and foreign policy, have been exposed to geo-economic weapons. The post-Soviet states have traditionally been the object of constant pressure, including the tools of geo-economic weapons.

The creation of a belt of instability and controlled chaos can and does lead to continuous geo-economic wars along the perimeter and inside the traditional Eurasian space. The consequences for the countries of Eastern, Southern, and Central Europe, the states of the former Soviet Union can be quite radical, up to changing the existing state borders on confessional or civilizational grounds.

The threat of fixing the state of the catching-up economy in the synergetic field artificially forms a point of control in the life cycle of the national economy, which does not coincide with the system capabilities, and most importantly – with the national interests of states. Hence the emergence of national or cross-border economic zones that correspond to all the signs of post-industrialism, functioning according to the catch-up principle.

The strategic goal of the system of management decisions of the system countries concerning countries with a different economic and civilizational model is either to fix the synergy of the economic field or to determine a sufficiently competitive level of development, which in many respects does not coincide with the threshold values of the economic security of states.

Within the framework of the tools declared by the national elite of compliance with the threshold values of the economic security of the state, the effect of contradictions between development indicators and real situational characteristics occurs. To prevent the effect of national economic chaos, tools are being introduced to create a field of equilibrium in institutions at the national and economic-regional level, by declaring the ideology of common choice, civilizational mission, concern for the processes of geo-economic expediency in integration synergy associated with threats of real or potential geo-economic war.

Modern Greece has faced this phenomenon, the consequences of reforming its economic model have been the current situation of a sharp slowdown in growth and development, including the basic sectors of the economy and the related social sphere of this southern European country.

From the point of view of geo-economic analysis, one of the reasons for the current global economic crises and constant cataclysms is the transition of the system countries to a new economic and civilizational stage of development. The states of the industrial and post-industrial models successively follow the countries-systems into a new unexplored synergetic field of the final stage of the outdated economic model of development. From the point of view of the results of numerous interdisciplinary studies in science and technologies of practical consulting, the process of systemic restructuring of the economic and regional model, especially the subsystems and development institutions, and their subsequent modeling into the system characteristics of the new world order is inevitable.

A new neo-industrial model is emerging on the geo-economic atlas, the attributes, structures, and ideology of which have yet to be defined and constructed.

In a generalized form, the neo-industrial model is characterized by the following system features and includes:

- the new paradigm of the world order and world understanding following the post-industrial model;

- a civilizational model of the global system associated with a new list of axiological norms and rules;

- the formation of a new geo-economic system and the inclusion in it of a symbiosis of synergetic, technogenic, and non – systemic factors-mega-institutional, regionally decentralized, ethnonational, socio-cultural to create a new image of the geo-economic space.

- the construction of fundamentally new supra-territorial economic and political entities, the strategic effect of the creation of which is the technologies and tools of operating on the geo-economic atlas of the world using a new generation of geo-economic weapons and a new generation of protecting national interests from its use to achieve strategic balance and form growth points like institutionalized reproductive cores.

It is important to note that the final stage of the life cycle of the post-industrial model and the new civilizational paradigm – neo-industrialism, formed on its framework, has all the signs of a borderline situation, which means that the phenomenon of uncertainty and risk with all the resulting indicators of organizational and functional instability of the economic field is of great importance in the system and structure of the new model.

There is a problem of comprehensive system analysis of the starting opportunities, technologies for ensuring the economic security of states that keep pace with the trend of "neo-industrialism", and countries that remain within the framework of industrial and post-industrial development.

In the strategy of geo-economic development of the Eurasian space, the processes related to the problems of geo-economic interests are relevant. Geo-economic interests are determined by the following features:

- further restructuring of the institutions of the unipolar world to determine the points of geo-economic interests;

- the transition of national economies from a geopolitical model to a geo-economic one, and as a result, the transition from a trade model of development to a reproductive one;

- formation of a model of the national economy that is adequate to the reproductive cores that are being formed, functioning in the Eurasian geo-economic space;

- determination of decision-making tools in the field of designing organizational and managerial forms, development institutions that correspond to the emerging neo-industrial economic and civilizational model.

Being isolated from the processes and phenomena of world development and the mobile geo-economic field affecting them, the national economy and its regional elements function according to the principle of a catching-up economic model. The



life cycle of such a phenomenon, corresponding to a certain stage of industrialism and post-industrialism, objectively enters a period of systemic exhaustion of the economic field, the bifurcation points of which are in critical values of stability, passing into the stage of uncertainty and exorbitant risk.

The system-forming signs of the border situation characteristic of states balancing in zones of uncertainty during the transition to a new economic model can be:

- a trading model that expands and cultivates a bias not only in the structure of trade turnover but also in the industry specialization associated with the real sector, leading the national economy at an increasing pace in structural and systemic crises. Moreover, the cultivation of this process objectively excludes industry, transport, communications, and communications, a highly efficient agro-industrial complex, i.e. the basic branches of the national economy that previously produced products with high added value, from the rank of competitive industries;

- key business processes in the economic sphere of the state function according to the model of deindustrialization;

- the world reproduction cycles representing the Anglo-Saxon model, which are the main interstate integration associations, either do not allow the majority of countries with a catching-up economic system to join their membership or accept them as "members of the club" with a deliberately uncompetitive economic model, thereby deepening the gap in the levels of economic development of the leading states and outsider states;

- national economies that accept the catch-up development model as the basic one are forced to consider external loans, bound by strict obligations, provided by the leading states as investments, and not as shares of the world income, in the formation of which they participate. As a result, the external debt, the rehabilitation of which is problematic for states that do not have strategic export potential.

Economic institutions, political and business circles, scientific and educational complexes of any state strive to escape from the field of uncertainty and risk caused by new challenges of world economic development, to defend their national interests in the equilibrium system as a real strategic partner recognized by the subjects of world economic development, to adjust the economic interests of the state based on unchanging national values, to determine strategic goals, to enter into integration alliances existing and promising, to outline geo-economic bridgeheads, to create a real barrier to technologies related to geo-economic weapons aimed at reformatting the socio-cultural code and historical memory.

The countries of the Eurasian space, positioning themselves as active or potential poles of economic power, which are at the stage of active formation of correction of their national interests, should not allow the national economic and regional systems to be drawn into the zone of economic exhaustion characteristic of the final stage of post-industrial development and its offspring—a continuous chain of technological revolutions implemented by the leading countries, which undoubtedly negatively affects the real health of the economic sphere of states with catching up economies.

Most of the countries of the Eurasian space objectively cannot at the moment allow the overturning of viable branches of the real sector of the economy in favor of the latest technological innovations. Following the majority of the countries of the Eurasian space in the wake of the post-industrial paradigm can put them in a difficult economic situation related to ensuring sustainable development and competitiveness of the national economy here and now.

The following fundamental considerations related to the issues of forecasting the economic development of the states that are part of the Eurasian Economic Space deserve attention. Many states of the Eurasian space, having in principle equal starting opportunities for the life cycle of the development of national and regional economic systems, objectively do not have time to enter the last stage of post-industrial development.

If there is political will and project thinking among the political and economic national elite, states with a catching-up economic system have a unique chance to move into a neo-industrial economic and civilizational state, bypassing the last stage of post-industrialism, or to make the transition to a neo-industrial model, bypassing the entire stage of post-industrialism.

The countries of the Eurasian space can join the neo-industrial development model as quickly as possible. The neo-industrial model objectively grows out of the post-industrial model, all the system-forming zones of the latter should be forcibly introduced into the infrastructure of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Space, based on the following systemic grounds:

- the formation of a nationally-oriented management stratum, maximally focused on the values of the Eurasian economic and civilizational space;
- formation and business administration of priority economic projects with the status of national;
- identification of problem areas for the creation of supranational methods of their rehabilitation;

This is only a preliminary list of necessary organizational and managerial measures.

Following the industrial and post-industrial model will inevitably lower the competitiveness indicators of the national economy, which means that the subjects of the Eurasian Economic Space will be thrown into a catch-up mode. The neo-industrial horizon will adopt an economic and managerial paradigm consisting of mega systems – ethnoecological transnational, innovative-industrial, strategically designed in the field of logistics, etc., allowing to form competitive economic and reproductive cores as the basis of an effective national economy of the XXI century.

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## **THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AFRO EURASIA REGION IN TERMS OF GEO-ECONOMICS**

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### **Abstract**

With the emergence of the concept of globalization, the loss of the importance of the concept of geopolitics and the replacement of the concept of geoeconomics have made the struggle for power between global actors in the world predominantly based on economic power. China, which is the production center of the world, will cause a revisionist transformation in the world economy, the land-sea-digital foreign trade network, It has been tried to be completed since 2013 with the project of Silk Road, a.k.a., One Road, One Belt. This project is also leading to the emergence of new economic zones as the most comprehensive geoeconomic-based new integration project. While it is included in the new generation economic initiative, including the Poles, except for North America, a subregion called " Afro Eurasia" is gaining importance in the world economy again. In this article new projects in that region will be mentioned.

**Key Words** Afro Eurasia, China Belt Road Initiative, Turkey, Iran, Russia

### **1. Afro Eurasia Region and Its Geo economics importance**

The vast mainland geography, called *Afro Eurasia*, consisted of Eurasia (Europe and Asia) and the unification of African continents with the conceptualization of the “ Old World” before the United States was discovered. The

old Silk Road trade had united these mainlands in the past. Again in the 21st century, these continents come together with the China project. It has been included as an example of an international system before the emergence of capitalism in history and today's modern international system where there is interaction between trade network and societies. In this regard, Andre Gunder Frank and Barry Gills evaluate the Afro Eurasian region as a single world system in history in terms of the inter-civilization land silk road trade between Europe, Mesopotamia, Western Asia, India and China, the breadth and scope of this trade. (Frank and Gills, 1993: 152-154). Philippe Beaujard stated that there were integration and trade networks in various regions of the world before the 16th century and that they intersected with the African-Eurasian geographical area. (Beaujard, 2010: 1-2) It is also revealed that the center of the world economy is East, that is Asia. The fact that the East pioneered the rise of the West and created the global economy dates back to ancient times also changes the understanding of Western-centered history. (Hobson, 2004: 5) With the 2th Silk Road project, it will be evident that China, which is the world's economic center, is Asia. When British Geographer Harold John Mackinder combines African, Asian and European continents with the Chinese trade network as "*World Islands*", which he mentioned in his *Heartland Theory*, China will come to world economic leadership as the theory predicts.

Its total area covers almost half of the earth and is 82,816,512 m<sup>2</sup>. The total population in China and India, the countries with the largest population in the world, is approximately 6.5 billion, that is, 86% of the world population lives in this area. A total of 147 countries are located in this geographical area. This region, which is owned by the largest lands and energy resources of the earth, has been positioned as a region where the greatest economic competition and instability will be experienced in the coming years. In terms of world history, the area covered by the Asian-European-African continents was called the *Old World*. It is located opposite the *New World*, which is described as America and Oceania. Before the American continent was discovered, people lived on these three continents and with the globalization of the world,

**Map 1 -Afro Eurasia Region**



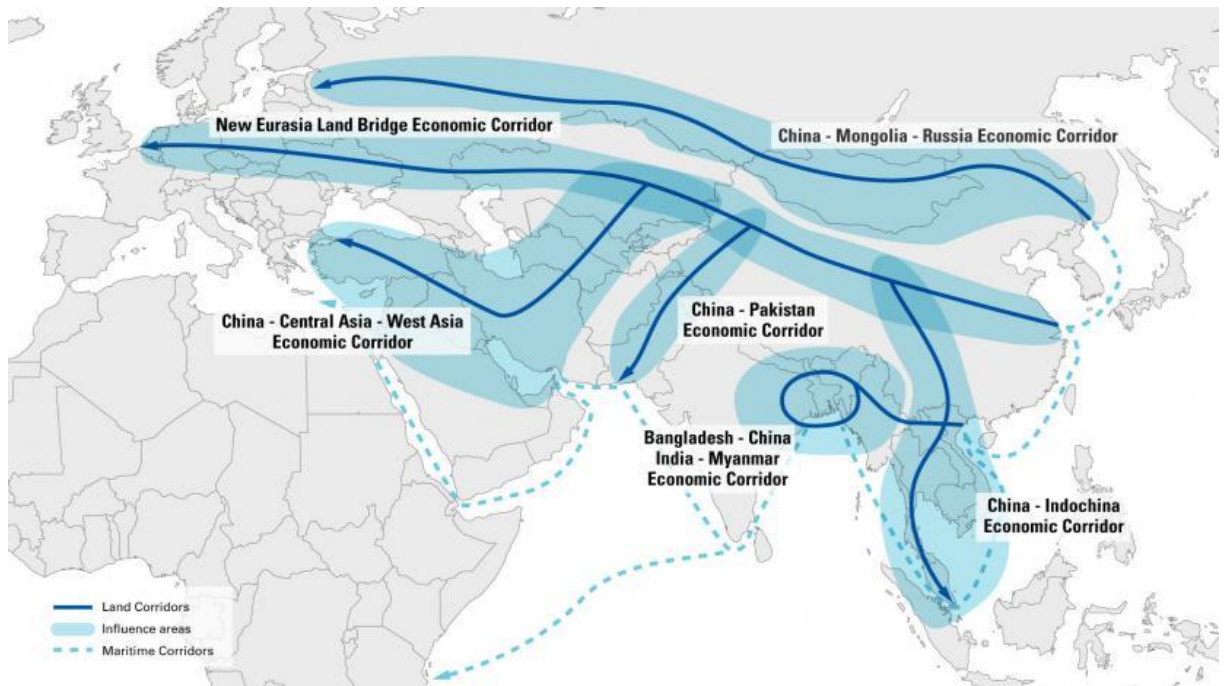
Source (Alan pedia wiki [web])

cultures that were far away from each other began to interact with each other and learn each other's cultural values. This region, which has approximately 85% of the world population, is seen as a new geopolitical and geoeconomic effective area with some elements such as land, island, water and climate. The strengths of the Afro Eurasian region can be said to have 84% of the world population, to include world oil and natural gas basins, to have a large young population in the market, to have Africa at the forefront in mines and agriculture, 15 of the G20 countries, four of the BRICS countries, and to be in the top 15 with 10 countries in the world production ranking. Their weaknesses are civil war, terrorism, epidemics, political instability, and the US-China global competition.

## **2. Chinese Belt Road Initiative and Afro Eurasia Region**

As a subsystem, China will combine mostly Muslim and Arab geography, Africa and the Middle East, and will have easy access to rich oil, natural gas and mineral deposits. The Aqaba Gulf Region transportation area, which is planned to be opened together with the Suez Canal, which connects the two regions, will provide easy access to Europe. The railway network line passing through Iran and the Central Asian Republics through Istanbul to China Urumçi, the trade of containers by sea to both the Middle East Gulf and Aden Region via the port of Pakistan Gwadar, and the International North-South Transport Corridor to Russia via India Iran will enable the development of the new strong trade zone. After the cities on these transit routes were renewed as smart cities, It will also be a part of the silk road. Within the scope of the trade state approach, connecting cities on the routes will become of strategic importance as smart logistics cities. The Eurasian region will thus be integrated with Africa and the Middle East. The merger of three geographical areas where world oil and natural gas production takes place under a trade network actually constitutes the new energy center of gravity. In this area where the transportation of raw materials and energy will be fast, the acceptance of a new reserve currency other than the dollar, even digital money, may slow down the position of the USA in the world economy. Economic organizations in three regions will become more functional within this new geoeconomic subsystem such as the Eurasian Economic Community, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, the African Union. The Great Eurasia Project, which was created by China and Russia together, will accelerate the implementation of trade, investment, finance, energy, foreign aid, new monetary policies, which are geoeconomic tools, with a large population in the largest continental area of the world, including the Middle East and Africa.

## Map 2- New Eurasian Land Transport Initiative

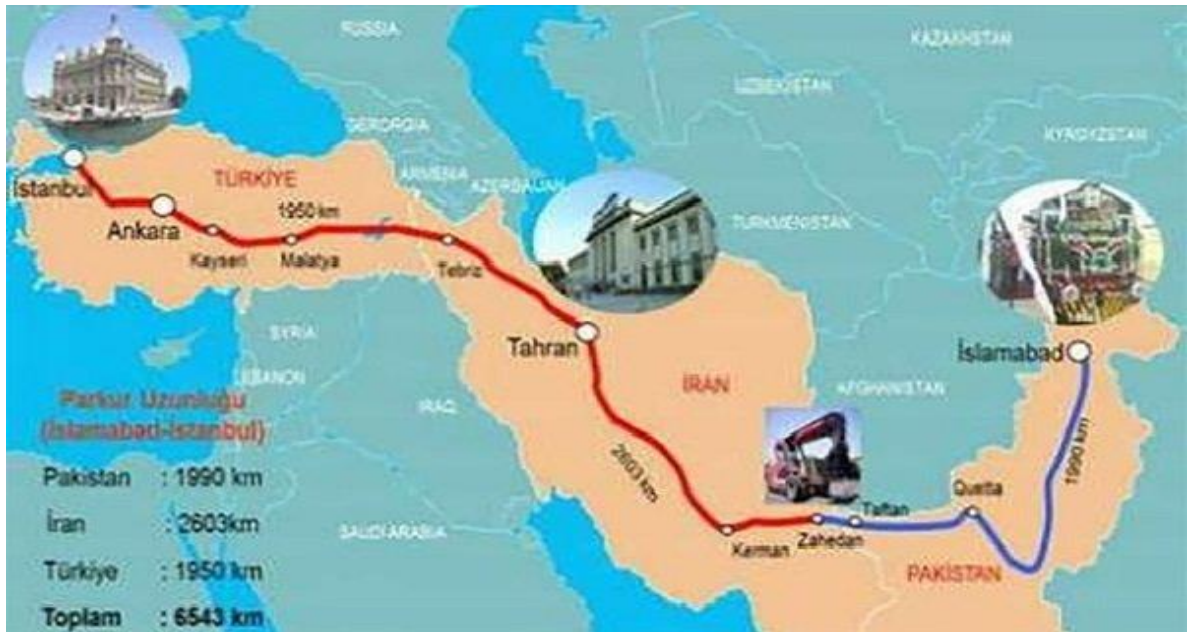


Source (IRU, Web)

### 3. Turkey and Iran's Projects in Afro Eurasia Region

The role of Turkey, one of the G20 countries, in the African Eurasian region is that it is one of the central junction countries connecting Europe and the Middle East and Asia. Within the scope of the Asian vision in Turkish foreign policy, the Belt Initiative, which China is about to end, agreed with Iran and Pakistan to connect to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and decided to restart the Istanbul-Tahran-Islamabad railway. The 6500 km railway line will reach Pakistan in 11 days to trade cargo and containers. Thus, Turkey, which was joined to the Pakistani corridor, became the strategic central logistics city of the route from Europe to Istanbul and from here to China by rail. In addition, in accordance with the 9th article of the ceasefire signed between Azerbaijan and Armenia in the Caucasus, it has become possible to connect to Azerbaijan with the Zengezur corridor by removing the obstacles to transportation and economic connection in the region. Turkey's land transportation to Azerbaijan via Nakhchivan enabled it to connect to Central Asia via a second route. While the opening of new corridors is welcomed by China, Turkey's goal of achieving peace with economic cooperation continues to improve its strategy that prioritizes the welfare of the countries in the region. Former Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev proposed the construction of a Eurasian Canal between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. This channel is a joint channel project that connects Russia, Iran, Azerbaijan and the Indian Ocean to the White Sea. The project, which will integrate the Don and Volga rivers into the Baltic canal, also provides Eurasian-European unification. When the Eurasia Canal project is combined with the Istanbul new canal project, it is the second alternative sea route that can connect the Caspian region to Europe. China, which is interested in the construction of both channel projects, wants these roads to be opened.

**Map 3 -Istanbul – Tehran- Islamabad Railway Route**



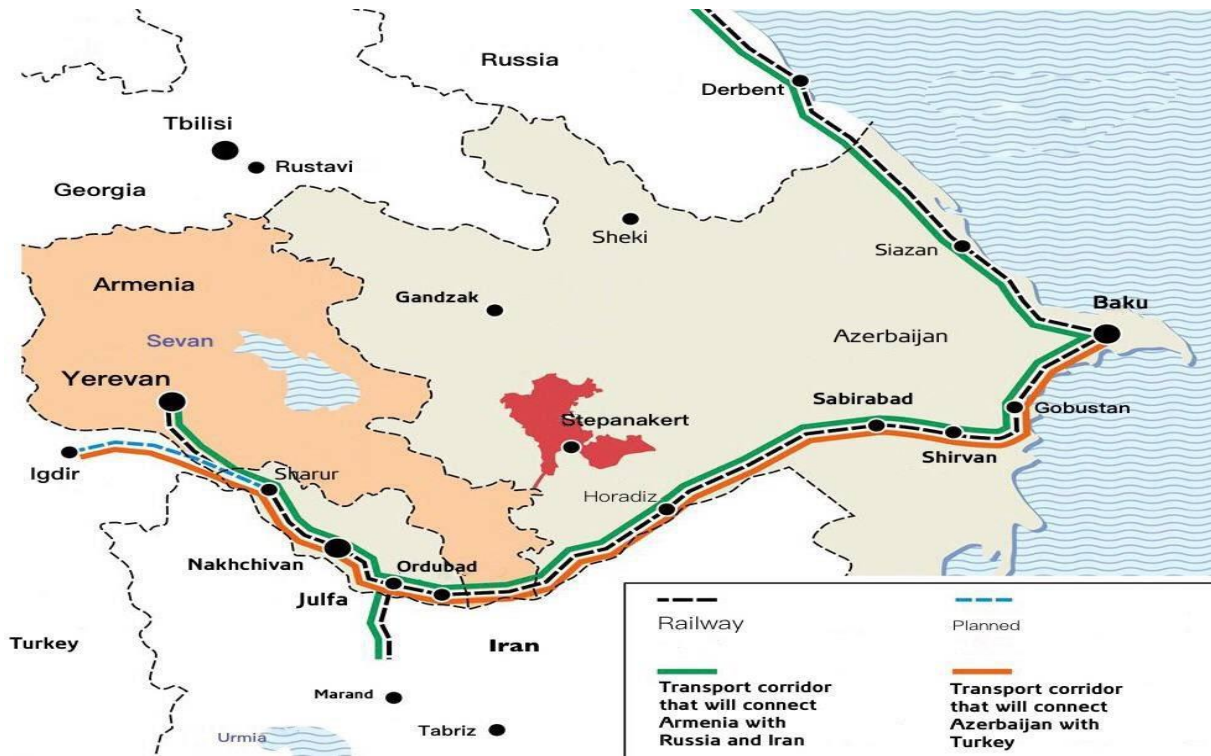
Source : (Mehr, 2020, web)

**Map 4- China Train at Turkey**



Source (Uysal, 2019, Web)

**Map 5 - New Caucasus Transport Projects**



Source (Gungor, 2021, Web)

**Map 6- Eurasia Canal Project**



Source: (Silk Road, 2020)

It is possible to say that Iran will gain economic importance with these projects as well as Turkey. While the China-Iran economic agreement relieves the country in 25 years, the possibility of transportation by alternative means is important for China. Russia and Iran will also be able to connect to the Middle East through the



facilitation of land transportation and alternative routes. The “*Caspian Sea Persian Gulf Project*” supported by Russia and the “*Eurasian Canal Project*” supported by China will reduce Iran's isolation in the world economy. In parallel with the Chinese Pakistani corridor, Iran planned to build the “*Port of Çahadar*” project with India and Afghanistan. In particular, the Union of Coastal Countries (IORA) in the Indian Ocean will benefit from all alternative routes with 21 member countries (Australia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Bangladesh, Somalia, Kenya, Malaysia, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, UAE, Yemen, Singapore, Oman, Sri Lanka, Comoros, Seychelles, Mauritius) and integrate Africa into the region.

**Map – 7 Iranian Land and Sea Trade Routes**



Source : (On the Mos Way, 2020, Web)

### Conclusion

The biggest obstacle to creating alternative routes for sea and road is regional security crises and the preventive strategies of the USA. Radical jihadist terrorist groups, which still exist in regional security crises, pose a threat to Afghanistan's economic cooperation and trade within the collapsed state structure of sea pirates. The US approach that sees China and Russia as a threat to itself, that it will develop an alternative project at the last G-7 summit as an infrastructure project, and security cooperation with many countries in Asia for double siege purposes may prevent the African Eurasia region from becoming the economic system center of the world again. However, instead of the Cold War concept, the majority of the world states that want to cooperate with both the USA and China will prefer peace to conflict and give importance to these projects and economic cooperation in order to increase their economic prosperity after the pandemic. The fact that Chinese domination on Afro Eurasia region will be concluded its leadership position in the World Economy. In

the Meanwhile regional countries will take advantage of this integration economical web.

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## SANCTIONS – THE MAIN WESTERN TOOL IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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Madelaine Albright (in a speech): *“It is a great injustice that 40% of the world’s mineral resources belong to one country, Russia.”*

The new censorship in the West consists of so-called “fact-checkers” – and those made it impossible to find the video or transcript of the speech in which ex USA’s administration warmongering officer, Madelaine Albright, said this. As it is impossible to find the answer by the late UK Prince Phillip from more than 10 years ago, to a question how he would like to be reborn, if it would be possible. He answered he would like to be reborn as a deadly virus. But, fortunately, it is still possible to find another Albright’s statement on a systematic and deliberate assassination of Iraqi children:

Journalist: *We have heard that half a million children have died. I mean, that’s more children than died in Hiroshima. Is the price worth it?*

Madelaine Albright: *I think it is a very hard choice, but the price – we think the price is worth it.*

There are many deranged and outrageous statements by various Western officials regarding their conquests and plundering wars. As Trump’s administration and his friends are now out of favour by Western public, it is possible to find the following:

Rudi Giuliani: *The people of Iran obviously have now had enough. The sanctions are working. The currency is going to nothing. We see sign of young man and woman saying “Give me some food”. We saw a sign of a man trying to sell his internal organs for 500 American dollars, probably a fortune in Iran today. This is truly pitiful. These are the kinds of conditions that lead to successful revolution.*

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Collective West is in a very big trouble. Whenever it has own trouble, West makes trouble to others. This time, West has many own troubles and that is why it makes many troubles to many countries and peoples. And, whenever Western world is in trouble, instead of solving the trouble, it makes even bigger trouble to cover up the smaller one.

Great Britain is traditionally in charge of producing troubles to continental Europe and to Western Asia, either in EU or not. If approaching to things from strategic perspective, it is completely irrelevant whether UK is in EU or not. It might be even said that, both joining and leaving the EU in certain periods of time, was only maneuver in order to preserve colonial assets and to maintain power in ex-colonies, now so-called ‘independent countries’, but still under Commonwealth rule. There is a silly example of David McAllister, previous EU officer/rapporteur on

Serbia's negotiations with EU – while he was residing in Serbia. A journalist asked him why would he in force Serbia's accession to EU, while his country was just leaving the EU. McAllister said UK was a different story. And that was the truth. It is also worth mentioning that McAllister presents himself as “German politician” just because, he was born (by accident) in former Western Berlin. So much about falling British Empire and Queen's tiny objects. For the sake of truth, the queen is German by origin, while McAllister is not. Not to specially elaborate that EU is a Fourth Reich.

During the period of colonization of non-Western world, the Western powers introduced kind of punishment system and methods for those who do not want to destroy own cultures and do not want to obey whatever collective West find convenient – depending of the historical moment. The countries which do not want to obey in the processes of non-military attacks are exposed to unlawful military interventions – or vice versa – if military interventions do not bring results which West wants, the countries are exposed to various kinds of non-armed methods of aggression; this includes coloured revolutions, forceful change of educational processes conditioned by economic out casting of the country, planting shallow-minded Western consumerism in order to impact life attitudes and habits and imposing Western style companies in order to destroy local industries, etc.

But, from the end of WW2, one of the most used methods of pressure by the West toward the rest of the world are sanctions (apart of military interventions, or in combination with them). Collective West, in other words self-proclaimed “leaders of the free world” and self-proclaimed “the richest countries in the world” really developed and elaborated system of sanctions – from sanctioning individuals and individual companies or organizations from some countries to sanctioning entire countries, including entirety of its citizens, public service, artists, scientists, sportsmen, etc... Cuba, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Argentina, Iran, Russia, Belarus, China, and many more...

The real purpose of sanctions in international relations was never meant to be imposed as a tool for achieving specific goals in international arena of countries. It was meant as punitive action if a country violates certain treaty or international law. But, as West overtook international institutions, while non-Western countries were serving only as extras, the sanctions as a tool gained many other meanings, which can be interpreted as those who (falsely) present themselves as international community want to. Collective West developed various meanings for the concept of sanctions, depending how it is convenient. There is separate meaning of sanctions within international, criminal or civil law. Also, UN has its own definition of sanctions, but as it does not work or, it works only if the Western countries use it, it will not be considered important.

United States of America went that far to have special “sanction programmes” – at this moment, there are 36 active “sanction programmes” which are “specially designed” and imposed to various countries, legal bodies, companies, etc. around the world. (<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/financial-sanctions/specially-designated-nationals-list-sdn-list/program-tag-definitions-for-ofac-sanctions-lists>)

The collective West - in other words, political wing of criminal and terrorist NATO pact - when it can not confront militarily, because there are many single armies of single countries, which are better equipped and better trained than USA or entire NATO military, it imposes sanctions and expect all the Western proxies or colonies to obey.

It will be 40 years in August this year since USA has ended dollar convertibility to gold. Afterwards, USA introduces wage and price controls, which was the end of Bretton Woods System. And it was 88 years in May/June since USA had abandoned the golden standard and since the Thomas Amendment granted the executive branch unprecedented monetary powers -which means printing dollars like toilet paper, without any valuable guarantee or substantial ground.

But, all the wrongdoings by UK/USA financial institutions before WW2 did not stop this criminal clan of acting as if they were the most righteous people in the world. It is also worth mentioning how the USA's private financial institution (Federal reserve Bank) activities overlapped with Nazis' coming to power in 1933. The other problem is why the world did not confront...

As it cooperated with Nazis before, Collective West now cooperates with terrorist groups and hides behind loud hypocrisy, fake human rights, deranged democracy, while killing people and stealing their countries' natural resources. Under the disguise and under UN, WTO, IMF, WB, etc... Anglo-American criminal crew decided to impose US dollar standard to everyone and anyone, in any kind of communication between countries, be it bilateral or regional or whatever. When US dollar became standard in international relations, the West has started to misuse that fact. US dollar became standard for everything – from the price for barrel of oil to the price of ounce of gold. If, at the same time, having in mind that US dollar's real value does not exist, that it is based on nothing or, more precisely on logorrhea of Western officials, then it becomes clear that worthless, valueless and useless US currency is used for transferring real and existing wealth of some country into possession of Western cowboys, fake aristocracy, actually criminals.

The strategies that West uses in their global, regional or local operations spread from so-called interest to protect world affairs and international law to protect various peoples and nations from themselves. In order to cover up its robbery norms presented as economy system, West created false “international institutions” and treaties, which most of the countries signed, but at the end of the day, the Western countries are those which do not apply those treaties. Actually, those treaties serve them to hide their real intentions – colonization of countries. If something goes wrong in achieving colonization agenda, Collective West starts to use sanction as deliberate pressure in acquiring own narrow minded goals worldwide – it is covert robbery dressed up as “economic development”, “human rights”, “women's rights”, “children's rights”, “fighting poverty”, “delivering democracy”, “freeing people”, and other empty phrases which are used to deceive and conquer. It should be kept in mind that World Bank was founded as NGO.

Without any international debate or consent regarding sanctioning some country, Collective West, the political wing of NATO pact, introduces sanctions as it is pleased to countries and people it does not like, as well as to those who

communicate with countries and people West does not like. Sanctions became the consisting part of all the deals, treaties and contracts which created possibility for the Collective West to cut the ties of any country to any other country, to affect its economy and other important sectors, to weaken the country and to conquer it in some way.

From the geopolitical perspective, it can be concluded that Collective West, the political wing of terrorist NATO pact imposes its rules to everyone, in order to acquire power beyond the borders of Western world. Imposing own rules to the entire world comes from the Western need for the resources it lacks. Madelaine Albright said loud and clear that “it is a great injustice that 40% of the world’s mineral resources belong to one country, Russia”. When this statement is read as it was meant to be understood by the audience (Western officials, from totalitarian liberals to neo-cons, capitalist mega-businessmen who get funds from the state budget as if it was socialist country, fake aristocrats, proxies and traitors of own countries and peoples), Albright actually said that Russia should share its resources with the rest of the world, where rest of the world implies only Collective West.

Every now and then West creates some new global deception in order to continue with its robbing and conquering “policies”. One of the programmes is created around so-called, global warming – but, the same people who now promote global warming and the need to stop it, were the main to promote global cooling and the need to stop it, 40 years ago. One of the new covert operations which West uses these days is named “green economy” – it sounds innocent, but it is meant to be used as a tool in silent occupation of countries and their natural resources. Apart of usual sanction “programmes”.

According to data from June 23<sup>rd</sup> voting in UN General Assembly about 60 years long blockade of Cuba: out of 193 members of UNGA, 184 members voted against blockade, 2 voted in favour of blockade (USA and Zionist entity), 3 members abstained (Ukraine, Colombia and Brazil), while 4 members did not vote or were not present, it remains unclear according to the UN info on that matter. It was the 29th time that UNGA voted on this matter. But, it appears that only a vote in US Congress may end the 60 years long sanctions against Cuba. If that is so, the UN General Assembly is only a theatre which serves to US (and to the rest of Collective West) to cover up their wrongdoings and their criminal policy. Political coordinator at the US Mission to the UN said that

sanctions are “one set of tools in Washington's broader effort toward Cuba to advance democracy, promote respect for human rights, and help the Cuban people exercise fundamental freedoms” (<https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/06/1094612>). In other words, what that statement of US official really means: UNGA should support regime change in Cuba, which was the main goal of introducing sanctions 60 years ago. And, if UNGA supports regime change in Cuba, USA will lift the sanctions. This is an obvious example how the sanctions serve for political and colonial goals, no matter how Western regimes would name them.

This example of 29th voting against 60 years of blockade without any significant success, beside the fact that 184 members of UNGA voted for ending the blockade, says that policy of Western imposed sanctions will never end if the rest of

the world does not bring the Collective West to legal and criminal responsibility in accordance with international law and rules of multipolar world, based on international law, not on colonial needs of the criminal Collective West (which presents significantly smaller number of world countries, territories and population).

The policy of sanctions is a policy of cowards, not able to stand tall in the international arena, but first needs to bribe, deceive and create bureaucratic mechanisms in its own favor and then, the cowards use the facts of bribing and deceiving and bureaucratic mechanisms (usually private, but named as they are not) in accomplishing own unjust and criminal goals of robbery and colonization. Just like the pirates of Elisabeth I, Spanish conquistadors, illegal settlers from Western Europe to Northern America, and their friends and pawns, these days.

## **SECTION 2. EURASIAN DIALOGUE: FROM THE CRISIS OF IDEAS TO REAL JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

### **THE FUTURE OF THE EURASIAN INTEGRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA THROUGH PARTNERSHIP WITH RUSSIA**

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#### **Abstract**

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the nation set out to build an empire that would unite the nation, states that were formed and coalitions that would secure the best position in the Eurasian milieu, which was a region in transition at the time. What was seen as a good chance for Russia, is that it is a good ground for opportunity and a chance for new partnerships. The Republic of Serbia, which is also going through a certain transition period, one step closer to the European Union, and with good interstate cooperation with Russia, also sees a good chance to create new partnerships, especially in the field of economic stability.

**Key words:** Eurasian, Russia, Serbia, partnership,

#### **1. Integration as a partnership**

Turbulent world events that accompany a terrorist attack, such as the one in the United States, war events, such as the war in Afghanistan, strategic partnerships between the United States and Russia, based on military forces in Georgia and Uzbekistan, or beginning the construction of the Baku-Ceyhan pipeline, they concluded that Eurasia will be in the focus of attention as a significant global factor in the critical decision-making (Stronski, Sokolsky, 2017). Seen in this way, through a global prism, it appears that the system of integration and the future of Eurasia are facing dramatic changes. Considering this aspect, the role of Russia, as a regional leader, is strengthening its position and retaining its role on the global scene. The Republic of Serbia, as a part of Europe retaining the position of leader in the Balkans, maintains diplomatic, political and economic relations with Russia, in order to



capture success and to maintain a good position on the Eurasian continent. Laying the foundations of the Eurasian development, Russia, with its wealth of natural resources, the effort to develop nuclear energy and its territorial superiority on two continents, has taken a significant position, which, in addition to its political success, also enables strong economic development increases (Rollberg, P.) (2014). In order to maintain political, economic and social stability, the Republic of Serbia, like its role model, considers Russia to be a domain of positive influence and a support which is important in terms of development and stability. The state provides support, first of all the entry, and then the recognition of Serbia as a part of the Eurasian milieu, as a segment of strategic programs and integration partnerships, as well as joint projects with Russia.

Integration partnerships include product offerings of companies that integrate and complement each other with Russian companies. Russian indicators of social stability, according to some analysts (Hierman, B. (2018)) show that the country is far from being fully developed, because its terrorist and socio-political power is based on partnerships that cannot have a future. Even if these factors do not exclude such a possibility, Russia still retains the status of a power in Eurasia, which, through partnerships such as that of the Republic of Serbia, significantly increases its international presence and authoritarianism.

The best indicator is that with strong diplomatic and economic strategies, Russia, through a partnership with the Republic of Serbia, contemplate from the aspect of trade exchange, achieves through Eurasia, economic profit in the amount of 19% BDT (Petrović, 2018). Up to this, shows considerable interest in smaller partnerships that can play a profitable role, especially when it is in a situation where the United States has taken the position of an economic blockade of Russia on the international level.

## **2. Economic aspect of the future of integration**

That course of international politics gives a key segment of the will of small global states to the economic impact, which at the same time gives answers to strategic questions about the importance of integration into the Eurasian course of the Republic of Serbia. Russia's diminished global role does not necessarily imply a diminution of its influence on Eurasia but on the contrary, the consolidation of power is accompanied by a consolidation of the status of Russia's regional power and the stability it gives to the Republic of Serbia. It has a growing influence over strategic countries, such as Serbia in the Balkans, which it sees as a non-discreetly linked continent of integration in Eurasia.

Russia's continued status as a regional economic leader means that it can value the visionary segment of countries that have a future, especially those in Europe, because it pretends to increase its power in Eurasia more on European rather than Asian continent (Stroev, Bliakhman, Krotov, 2012). Simply stated, it sees Europe as an opportunity, while the other side, China, in Asia, is seen as a kind of threat. The Republic of Serbia sees the desire for post-integration into Eurasia as a significant segment of the multilateral financial institution, which is already deeply woven into the Russian world. Apart from this, the need and aspiration of Russia to maintain its

position as a European strong state, at the same time opens up space for Serbia to integrate into the Eurasian course by becoming a strong partner and good friend, which in the future will also mean the development of new partnerships and economic abetment.

### **3. Conclusion**

Considering the future of the Republic of Serbia as part of Eurasia, it is indisputable that its presence is inevitable, both in terms of territorial belonging and through the development of partnership relations with Russia, which certainly has an impact on the Eurasian region.

The influence that is being realized, seen especially from an economic point of view, is certainly much larger when it comes to Serbia, but Russia well, with its strategic development, is aware fact that small, but stable European countries can make a significant economic contribution to its development. By maintaining open diplomatic and political relations, Russia and the Republic of Serbia, each from its own regional domain, are giving substance to the development of Eurasia, while Russia provides support to the Republic of Serbia in a unique way for achieving an equal position.

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## **VISION OF EURASIA THROUGH INTERDISCIPLINARY AND SPATIAL PRISM**

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### **Abstract**

Eurasia can be viewed from the aspect of interdisciplinary scientific doctrines, a subject-oriented area, which is basically directed as a geographical social science, but which has a strong social, geopolitical and cultural orientation in order to understand its visionary role. The analysis of the transformation that Russia experienced after the collapse of the Soviet Union gives Eurasia a segment of multidisciplinary that is not only spatially oriented but also has an impact on the wider global course of development

**Key words:** Eurasia

### **1. Approach to the interdisciplinarity of Eurasia**

We experience Eurasia as a special geographical space, which is structurally organized to realize political, economic and social discourse in that area. Considering it in this way, Eurasia creates a geopolitical and geo-economics impact, the character and impact of which is recognized on the international plan. Eurasia is developing a geopolitical and geo-economics impact, the character and impact of which is recognized on the international plan. Spatially integrated into Europe and Asia, where China dominates in Asia and Russia in Europe, the system of duality is also reflected in the political and economic scene, which gives it a special note of interdisciplinarity (Hann, Benovska-Sabkova, 2016). The growing influence of Eurasia has its own historical understanding, which has integrated and transformed into a geo-cultural context, forming a certain “subcontinent” as a geoeconomic and geopolitical reality, especially at the beginning of the 21st century (Schorkowitz, 2012). The countries of Eurasia are imbued with an identity which, in terms of its geographical segment, is unique, but the very creation of this space provokes various interdisciplinary investigations of its essence and vision. The increase of eventfulness is visible in a value sense in the Eurasian space, and therefore the presence of the social and ethical segment of the educational formation of Eurasia is one segment of the interdisciplinarity of the visionary perception of Eurasia (Dragneva, Wolczuk, eds, 2013). Awareness and real integration in the visionary sense of Eurasia show as a process which with its associated socio-economic, demographic and ethno-cultural diversity, significantly contributes to an adequate understanding of the real geopolitical and geo-economics situation in Eurasia, which also gives a segment of interdisciplinary approach how to understand the various turbulent and sometimes tense situations, especially between China and Russia (Diesen, 2017). This difference signifies the need for a new conceptualization of Eurasia and for the identification of its contemporary trends and positions that these countries have in the Eurozone.

## **2. The complexity of the Eurasian space**

The multidimensionality of Eurasia, gives complexity to human action, which at the same time feels limited in a circumscribed space, but also liberal enough to achieve social, economic or political goals. Eurasia, as a physical and geographical contour, encompasses up to 75% of the world's population and about 60% of the planetary economic potential calculated according to GDP, which is a quite a bit clear, stable, recognized and relatively sufficient reason to consider the vision of the future of Eurasia to be considered valid (Kreikemeyer, 2020 ). Moreover, this huge land mass (about 53.9 million km<sup>2</sup>) is certainly indifferent to the social and societal needs of the countries that belong to it. Therefore, the problem of self-development and self-identification of the countries at the head of the economic power of two continents has arisen. Modern ideologues of New Eurasia, think that the institutional and cultural field is unacceptably functional, that it does not exist generating the demands of small states and nations, which are part of such a geographic space (Diesen, 2017). Its interdisciplinarity is being developed on such a basis, because it aims at ordering and pursuing the diversity that is present. Socio-economic reality is highly dynamic, which is reflected on the geopolitical, or, more importantly, on the geo-economic plan, and results in a structural division into centers of power and countries experiencing economic underdevelopment or stagnation. Ethnic, ethical, linguistic, cultural or traditional system of the way of life of a country in the context of Eurasia, give a special mark, multilateral or interdisciplinary relationship to Eurasia. The system of identification and reorientation to the nurturing of economic relations that will lead to the development of the union remains mainly in the domain of political relations, which dictate the geocultural or even geopolitical picture of Eurasia. Analyzing the Eurasian reality, it is important to know that in its dual socio-geographical incarnation it develops its own system, processes and currents, which give a multidimensional scientific approach through a socio-economic and cultural phenomenon and, at the same time, give a specific mental construction which is also multidimensional.

## **3. Conclusion**

With the growing perception of perceiving the multidimensionality and interdisciplinarity in the approach to the understanding of Eurasia, the visionary tendencies of unique development, which must be based on differences, are becoming clearer. If we consider Eurasia as a space of territorial unity, it is possible to consider that political stability, social prosperity and economic supremacy can be created with special interdisciplinary efforts. The openness of the transboundary world can ensure the stable admission of integrated cultures and economies, as a unique continent in the future. Marginalization in the context of the Eurasian countries is a question of the framework of possible orientations and visions, which makes the growth of global "power canters" unacceptable and specific for each country of the Eurasian space, and that only for integrated scientific segments, of different scientific areas, the unity of the geographical space can be maintained as a perspective domain.

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## EURASIAN ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS

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### Abstract

The economy, as a significant segment of each country, very often determines its weight on partnerships that develop within integrated but also non-integrated economic and political grouped countries. Serbia, which is a candidate for membership in the European Union in its legal and legislative segment, is harmonizing through a special chapter, directing its economic interests towards every country in the world that can be a good economic partner, which certainly includes the countries of Eurasia. The direct impact of economic cooperation is economic projects that develop Eurasia, in which Serbia finds its interests.

**Key words:** Eurasian, economic, projects, Serbia

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMY

Besides the European Union, other regional unions are developing also their own economic projects, which are more difficult to implement than their own and their partners' economies. One of them is the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), which aims at reintegration, especially in the former Soviet area. Its members include Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. Among its members are Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. Among its members are

Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. To a certain measure, the EAEU gathers inspiration for economic projects from the European Union, considering it as a model, with an open condition for welcoming new members and partners, including the countries of Europe. An example of this is Serbia, which, by signing a free trade agreement with the EAEU, has become part of an economic partnership with Eurasia. From a legal point of view, this partnership is realistic, because Serbia is not yet a juristically member of the European Union.

The Eurasian Economic Union has an integrated market of 180 million people and a GDP of over five trillion US dollars (Smolina, Seryomina, 2019). EAEU operates through its supranational and intergovernmental institutions, in which it promotes the free trade of goods and services, strategically develops a common policy on the macroeconomic plan, and provides for transport, industry, energy and investment, increasing the competitions and technical regulation.

As part of its daily business activities through the Eurasian Economic Commission, as the executive authority of the Union, the EAEU develops recognized economic projects that are increasingly attractive to the countries of Europe and the world.

### **BASIC ECONOMIC PROJECTS OF EURASIA**

The project initiative, which originated across the Eurasian continent, is mainly gathered around the leading members of Eurasia, which certainly includes China and Russia. This is how the economic projects initiated by China: One Belt, One Road (OBOR) or the New Silk Road, then the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TTP) and the Eurasian Customs Union (Dragneva, Hartwell, 2020). Each of these projects promotes new principles of international trade, focusing on investment, ecological standards, the development of industrialization, especially in countries with poorly developed infrastructure, as well as other economic models that can connect countries within and outside the European Union. The sustainability of these project initiatives, mainly depends on the support from the member or partner with whom they have bilateral agreements.

### **EURASIAN PROJECTS AND SERBIA**

The economic projects being developed by Eurasia are a strong base on which Serbia is focusing, in order to find an adequate way to develop its infrastructure, strengthen its energy security and increase its exports. It is certainly a strong abetment that awareness its economic reality from the political and diplomatic relations that Serbia has with China and Russia, developing a specific geopolitical strategy (Vuković, 2020). A particularly important project is the Chinese initiative OBOR, which mainly focuses on infrastructure and investments in railways and roads, which are the basis for further economic development.

How the path of European integration Serbia is gradually and chapter by chapter being resolved, it has shown that it is not sufficient for its economic growth and the attraction of investments and aid that the European Union is providing in this area. Most of the EU funds have so far been used for other purposes and the

prospects for change are not promising, Serbia was looking for new ways to sustain its economic aspirations. With such aspirations, Serbia for the creation of its infrastructure needs finds partners in China, as the most important investor in infrastructure, partly through a special fund of 10 billion euro, which it has created for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, where Serbia, with its central position in the Balkans, plays an important role in the OBOR project, raising the current level of 1.5 billion euros of projects it has with China in the near future to 3 billion euros (Sekaric, 2020).

Alongside the economic cooperation through projects implemented by Serbia with China, Serbia's investors see the EEU as an opportunity to increase Serbia's exports. They see this as a promising development through the signed free trade agreement with the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, which should be extended to other members of the EU. The specific realization of the EEU project is in particularly focused to bilateral relations with Russia. Economic agreements with Russia offer considerably more freedom to Serbian companies than to China, due to the free trade regime that Serbia has had with Russia since 2000, compared to Belarus since 2008 and Kazakhstan since 2009, which allows 99% of border exports to these countries without customs duties (Danevska, 2019). Serbia realizes a particularly important role of cooperation with Russia through energy stability, ie through the gas pipeline that is realized through the territory of Serbia as a Balkan stream. Every partnership that Serbia is developing within one of the Eurasian projects is certainly not a segment that determines Serbia towards the East. Economic growth, which can achieve social and political stability, is set as a priority for Serbia, and Serbia sees its chance to achieve this goal in approaching the European Union or in maintaining economic and diplomatic relations with the members of Eurasia.

### **Conclusion**

Serbia certainly expects to be able to realize important economic benefits from both the OBOR initiative and the EEU, because in that way it can solve its infrastructural issues and realize greater export potential. Based on the former results within the EEU projects, Serbia has shown that with adequate political and economic policy it can fulfill economic expectations, close cooperation with EEU members on the one side and accession to the European Union. How Serbia's future economic path will be depends in many ways depends on other foreign policy developments, especially when the relations of great powers, which is not an imperative for the exclusion of Serbia from the economic projects of Eurasia at the moment.

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## EVERYDAY'S LIFE IMPACT ON THE SERBIA-EAST TIES

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### **Abstract**

The aim of this work is to draw the key problems of sustainable presence of the Eastern cultures and consciousness in Serbia. It is hard to exactly measure this kind of claims since it is not possible to measure someone's *level of consciousness* about something. Therefore, I will try to explain my claims by analyzing the factors of social life in Serbia – which will lead to the conclusion that, according to my presupposition, they are more Western than Eastern. This topic raises lots of questions. Who, what and in what way affected (un)popularity of the East in Serbia? What are the key factors? I find social reality very important for a society, because that social reality consists of many factors which, at the end of the day may shape parallel reality.

**Key words:** East, Russia, USA, the role of media, Serbia, Eurasia

### **1. THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF EAST AND WEST**

At the very beginning, I will explain the main subjects of this work, which are East, West and Serbia. For the first two subject, there is a simple explanation by Neuman. Quoting Hegel, Neuman finds that by knowing and defining “the other”, we constitute ourselves as self (2011,23). Collective identity is, consequently, defined by the series of “others”. All this brings Neuman to conclude that, in a certain moment, the East becomes Europe's “other” (2011,22). Or, in other words, Europe is everything what East is not and it builds its identity in accordance to what East is not. According to Neuman, this comes from 19<sup>th</sup> century when Russian strategic discourse was found violent and conquering (which, I would add is not strange for that period of time). On the other side, Russia is legitimate participant in European affairs in the continent (2011,107). I would like to outline here that focus is not on territories and physical borders, but on ideological and civilizational. The



main question that arises from this is, when and to what extent will the West give in to the East, and whether the West will ever be able to build its identity without denying the East.<sup>1</sup>

## 2. “THE PRESENCE” OF EAST IN THE MEDIA

As Domazet states, printed media stopped being watch dog and were replaced by the media which are, according to some renowned political scientists, so powerful that they dictate rules and priorities in the political sphere (2020,165). The same author unequivocally claims that, for the West, the media means power – which can not be denied by any serious political scientist or communicologist (2020,165). Generally speaking about media in Serbia, Domazet adds that the lack of any critic is their main characteristic. Besides, she mentions mass culture of entertainment and, consumer culture as its integral part (2020,166). Why this is important? I find it crucial to consider how much the East or anything Eastern is present in media. Many authors rightly state, and Djukić is among them, that media are extremely powerful and their influence in shaping and manipulating public opinion is crucial. They create social reality (2012,229).

According to official data of public service RTS (Radio Television of Serbia) from 2019, there were 3 million people watching its programme, which makes it the best rated in terms of viewership, which has been the practice for years.<sup>2</sup> According to the analysis of Nielsen Audience Measurement, it may be concluded that Serbia is the country of sports – which, according the results of Serbian sportsmen so far cannot be disputed. In addition, the most watched were ‘Dnevnik’ (the central daily info programme), ‘Slagalica’ (‘Puzzle’ in English, the form of competition in dealing with letters and numbers games). The visit of The President of Russian Federation, Mr Vladimir Putin, to Serbia also had a high share in the terms of viewership.

Considering that, according to the polls, political shows on RTS are very popular, what needs to be considered is their topics – which may give an answer to the question of what is the focus when we talk about political life in Serbia. I find that just these programmes, discussions and topics shape public opinion in Serbia.

By reviewing the topics of the popular political talk show "Questionnaire"<sup>3</sup>, it is possible to conclude as follows: the chosen topics are: NATO, US elections, same-sex marriages, feminist debates. From 2021 back to May 2018, one Questionnaire’s topic was (partly) dedicated to any Eastern issue (in May 2018, exactly) - the topic of the show was "Turkey's Return to the Balkans".<sup>4</sup> Shortly before that, the same show’s topic was war in Syria.<sup>5</sup>

It is worth adding here that most of the topics of this programme (Questionnaire) are based on problems connected to occupied Southern Serbian province of Kosovo

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<sup>1</sup> Neuman, ibidem

<sup>2</sup> 2020 is excluded from analysis due to the state of emergency because of COVID-19

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.rts.rs/page/tv/ci/news/17/rts-1/32/%D0%A3%D0%BF%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA.html?position=-2&>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.rts.rs/page/tv/ci/story/17/rts-1/3145556.html> show review

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.rts.rs/page/tv/ci/story/17/rts-1/3107840.html> show review

and Metohija and the frequent presence of Brussels, EU, Germany, UK or USA in Serbian media are connected to that issue. As long as issue of Kosovo and Metohija exists in current shape, the focus has to be on the West to certain extent, because Western institutions are involved in this issue – which in more details, General Branko Kruga writes about. (2017,56)

As for the most watched informative show in Serbia, it is evening's Dnevnik<sup>6</sup> (RTS public service network). By analyzing news that are marked as the most important at the national level for a certain day, several conclusions may occur. 1 Except for the significant events in Globe level, such as the popular wars (Syria, Israel-Palestine, recent political fluctuations in Belarus) and news from China, Russian Federation, Turkey, the other Eastern countries are not mentioned, or they are mentioned very rarely. What is also shown by the analysis is, that these topics on Eastern countries are very popular in terms of viewership.

Analysis of the other popular talk show, titled “Yes, Maybe, No”<sup>7</sup> results in following: from today back to April 2016, there were two episodes of this talk show dedicated to Russia and that is all.. Apart of that single episode no other Eastern issue or country or anything related to East was the topic. Here, I would like to underline that, apart from the fact that this show covered in detail the US presidential elections and Donald Trump's policy, the discussions were mostly related to Serbian internal political issues.

It is important to note that political shows mentioned were chosen randomly, and that the limited scope of this work, unfortunately, does not allow to analyze in detail the topics of many other political shows. The conclusion based on this "random sample" is clear: Eastern issues in Serbia do not have media attention as Western ones do.

### **3. THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION**

My assumption is that globalization as a process and as a set of various foldings is largely responsible for the absence of the East in Serbia. According to Gaćinović, this phenomenon, in terms of culture, brings "Americanization". (2009,203) The same author approaches the notion of globalization by quoting Henry Kissinger's words "globalization is another name for the domination of the United States".<sup>8</sup> (2009,211) What many political scientists and sociologists would agree on is that the loss of national identity is a consequence of globalization.

If we follow Gaćinović's position that private property, democracy and individual freedoms are ideological basis of globalism, and at the same time of the Western world, it is clear that Serbia, by improving all three dimensions, is culturally slowly falling under some kind of Western occupation. (2009,228) It develops all three dimensions, which is not the case with Asian countries. Serbia strives for democracy as a political system. Through its laws, it promotes individual freedoms.<sup>9</sup> Serbia says

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.rts.rs/page/tv/ci/series/17/rts-1/34/dnevnik.html> show review

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.rts.rs/page/tv/ci/news/17/rts-1/261/da-mozda-ne.html?position=-1> show review

<sup>8</sup> USA's ex-State Secretary

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.istinomer.rs/izjava/evropski-sud-pravde-ne-obavezuje-na-donosenje-zakona-o-istopolnim-zajednicama/> current example

it strives to join the European Union.<sup>10</sup> The aspiration of Serbia's policy towards the European Union contains certain liberal programmes. Alendar speaks in detail about the conditions of entry and the special treatment of the Union for the countries of Eastern Europe.<sup>11</sup>

#### 4. ECONOMIC CONNECTIONS

According to Gaćinović, institutions such as the IMF<sup>12</sup> and WTO<sup>13</sup> form the basis for change in Third World countries. (2009,213) In various ways, through various loans and programmes, a large number of countries, especially the post-communist countries of Eastern Europe, become dependent on Western institutions. Mitrović confirms this thesis, writing that these two institutions, as well as some others (which are exclusively Western institutions), such as the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, have not fulfilled the results and goals for which they were originally created (2012,262). The overall impression is that less developed countries, intentionally or unintentionally, are convinced by the West that they cannot do without West and its programmes. At the same time, according to Gaćinović, there was a constant copying and emulation of the economies of Eastern European countries to the economies of the West. (2009,214) Also, Kahubani cites the OECD as an organization that is extremely unsuccessful in its intentions. (2015,219) What is important is not the criticism of these organizations, but their connection with Serbia. Serbia is a member of the IMF.<sup>14</sup> Serbia cooperates with the OECD. It is also a member of the WTO, and many other economic organizations created in the West.<sup>15</sup>

It is assumed that the first steps towards cooperation with Europe, both political and economic, were made by Asia. Here are few examples – first is the issue of Turkey's joining the EU.<sup>16</sup> Another is the issue of joint economic project of EU and Russia, such as Nord Stream 2.<sup>17</sup> Then, there is China's foreign policy and its expansion into the Balkans, through investments and trade agreements. According to Kulintsev, the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative should transform the world economy in various ways, and it is especially important that the project is based on the concept of Eurasia and the Eurasian network of relations. The Chinese BRI does not exist outside the concept of Eurasia, and it is an already launched project that is largely in the process of accomplishing.<sup>18</sup> Having in mind these facts, it seems that Eurasia is a reality. But, our awareness of it still seems insufficient and ignorance usually leads to mistakes. This is a common case in politics.

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<sup>10</sup> <https://scindeks-clanci.ceon.rs/data/pdf/0032-8979/2007/0032-89790702185R.pdf> Irena Ristić on Serbia and EU

<sup>11</sup> „EU Enlargement toward East of Europe“ by Branislava Alendar

<sup>12</sup> International monetary fund

<sup>13</sup> World trade organization

<sup>14</sup> <https://nbs.rs/sr/ciljevi-i-funkcije/medjunarodna-saradnja/mmf/index.html> website visited on June 6<sup>th</sup> 2021

<sup>15</sup> <https://geotesla.wordpress.com/2020/05/31/saradnja-srbije-sa-drugim-drzavama-i-medunarodnim-organizacijama/> website visited on June 6<sup>th</sup> 2021

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/hr/policies/enlargement/turkey/> website visited on June 6<sup>th</sup> 2021

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<sup>18</sup> Kulintsev Yuri V.

#### **4. EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, SHAPING CONSCIOUSNESS THROUGH FILM**

Bologna, the programme and the process, are a typical example of how the EU education is uniform. Because, it required, from the very beginning of the idea, the consents and agreements of a large number of European countries. Zgaga writes about this in more detail (2017,13). Such programmes are not problematic in themselves, but there can be great cultural and political differences between the countries that participate in them. Also, from the beginning of his analysis, Zgaga states the political background of such programmes. (2017,13) And, the fact is that students from Serbia, through various programmes, largely choose Western countries for education. I would like to point out how unpopular the concept of the East is, but when look at the list of the best 20 universities in the world, we will see that it is a mixture of universities from European and Asian soil.<sup>19</sup>

Apart of education, another important component in shaping consciousness is an entertainment programme or, in this case, film programme. According to the Zvijer, the Hollywood film industry has been an important component of American foreign policy since the middle of the 20th century. (2005,47) Hollywood as a film industry went through World War II, the Vietnam War, the overthrow of communism, the Cold War, and various other interventions together with the United States – Zvijer writes about this in more detail, analyzing how much benevolence and positive propaganda the West (US namely) acquired from Hollywood film industry. Zvijer writes specifically about the impact of films on American citizens and its public. I find it is easy to think and compare how much of which film content is placed before us, since the end of the Second World War, and especially from the middle of the 20th century until today.

#### **5. Conclusion**

According to Stepić, Serbia should examine and rethink its position in the future multipolar world. It seems that the extraordinary potential of Asian countries will play an increasing role in the future. Gaćinović talks about the base of Eurasia, which lies in the energy networking between the EU and Russia, which, no doubt, is happening, despite various pressures (for more information on that issue, the sanctions against Russia should be examined). Here, I would like to point out how rich the Asian continent is strong economically, and to point out its small popularity on the European continent, in general, and therefore in Serbia as well.

Here I would underline and conclude that media (in)attention, globalization in the economic sense and copying the West in cultural and educational programmes, as well as other various processes have led to that the concept of East and Eastern is being seen as "other". We have become, as an integral part of the West, the "other" of the East.

As we started with the question of consciousness, I would like to finish with it. Serbia needs better education, better and more comprehensive media programme, better economic policy. Serbia and its senior policy-makers, should take into account

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<sup>19</sup> <https://www.edsys.in/best-education-system-in-the-world/>

absolutely all relevant information from each relevant area and have strategic partners all around the world.

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## INNOVATION AND PEACE

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### **Abstract**

This paper discusses the connection between innovation and peace. The history so far, which is an undoubted "teacher of life", there have been many war conflicts between different groups of people, states. In those conflicts, weapons have been perfected over time and have become increasingly dangerous. Fear was one of the building blocks of war conflicts.

In order to achieve better and better peace on planet earth, this is possible with the creation and implementation of many other peaceful innovations in all spheres of life. In this way, a safer and more harmonious life on our planet can be achieved for all living beings.

**Key words:** innovation, peace

We live in a dynamic reality. The ancient saying "Panta rei" is 100% current. Reality and life circumstances are changing. In these changes, most of humanity desires, one might say personal and general civilization progress. To make that happen, it is necessary to innovate the world, to realize a multitude of innovations in almost all spheres of life. Be sure to look for and find ways to peacefully communicate and exist on our dear planet Earth. And to make our lives not make changes on the planet, which can be characterized as bad. Personally, I am convinced that there are ways to realize a new harmony of life, not only for our human race, but also for other living beings on our planet.

It is estimated that there have been about 5,000 wars in the last 3 millennia. The number of dead, wounded or disabled was not recorded or added by anyone. The causes and causes of war conflicts have not been adequately studied and classified. One of the earliest trainings or schoolings was battle or war training.

Various weapon was used in the wars. At first, mechanical, stones, various levers, spears, knives, swords, sabers, axes, maces, which were means of war for close combat of warring warriors. Then mechanical means of war became lethal at relatively greater distances. Deadly blows could be inflicted on the opposing side without close direct contact. For this purpose, bows and arrows, crossbows, slingshots, catapults were used. Then fire, that is, thermal energy, is used for war purposes. The appearance of gunpowder and explosive casualties made it possible for there to be more in war conflicts.

There was the use of animals in conflicts, horse-drawn carriages, elephants, etc.

The advent of steam engines and engines made it possible for combat vehicles to be larger in mass and more mobile and lethal. Mobility was not only on land but also in water, under water, as well as in the air.

In addition to firearms, the use of biological and chemical means in war conflicts, as well as means that cause climate change or earthquakes, has been recorded.

The development of science and technology has enabled the emergence of atomic and thermonuclear means of extremely great destructive power. And those means were tested, used and showed practically terrible destructive means (in 1945, atomic bombs were dropped from the air on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki). The stockpiles of nuclear bombs are in the hands of the people, distributed among the states that managed to produce them, and now ominously threaten to destroy all life on planet Earth. Unfortunately, the human race has so far failed to realize its collective property, and to bring these stocks under reliable control, and not to let the world be ruled by some balance of fear of escalating nuclear conflicts.

The country that has so far had military numerical superiority, better training and better-more powerful weapons had the potential advantage of ending the war conflict in "their" favor. Two wars were fought, which had a world character in terms of the scope and number of countries involved.

Almost everything and one country in the world has an army in its structure. The army has equipment and weapons, various military means. The government in all countries allocates significant funds for equipping the army, naturally for the development of better and more modern weapons. So there is a dangerous further arms race on the scene.

The development and production of military equipment are inconceivable without the application of the most modern achievements in science, technology and engineering. Certainly this is unthinkable without the application of a multitude of novelties and innovations. Thus innovations were created to make dangerous weapons of war, means capable of destroying people's lives.

It is generally known that education for leading a conflict or war is very important and has taken on wide proportions, so we can call this activity military

science. Education is generally an activity of an essential character. It is known that education frees, primarily from ignorance.

The question of consciousness, both of individuals and of the collective, is very important. In addition to education, information media, books, and various other media, information technology is transmitted and there is an unstoppable increase in awareness.

A general characteristic of today's education systems is insufficient or inadequate education in the field of innovation or intellectual property. So there are still disparities, states encourage the creation of military innovations more than civilian or peaceful ones.

Apart from technical-technological things, it is worth emphasizing the social, social and organizational forms of the current moment in the existence of human civilization. One of the most important institutions is the UN, the United Nations. In its composition and work to date for the establishment and preservation of peace, the UN peacekeeping forces or blue helmets have emerged. However, the way the UN organizes and operates does not allow the organization to oppose the so-called superpowers. UN peacekeepers do not own stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

In any case, future innovations for desired or expected changes should be in all spheres of life, with certainly a broad reduction in the arms race and the spread of fear. They should be aimed at building peaceful communications, and trust, among all groups of people, regardless of race, skin color, religious and ideological affiliations. Education of all ages, media of all kinds and applied informatics can realistically give a strong impetus to this. Thus, cultural diversity can mean a significant advantage.

With the synchronous reduction of allocations for the further development of weapons, the spread of fear would also cease.

The emergence and application of technique and technology have led to very modern production vehicles, etc. The owners, the owners of these funds, make solid earnings and living benefits. There is certainly a widespread phenomenon of unemployment. The solution can be found in further reduction of working hours. If capitalism could reduce feudal working times from 12 to 8 working hours. Now is the time, and chance to further reduce working hours and to enable more adult people to work and earn a living.

It is to be expected that many new games for children and adults will appear, that life will be completed with more content that increases joy and happiness.

This would create the conditions for achieving a greater degree of harmony!



## **SECTION 3 THE ECONOMY OF THE EURASIAN SPACE: ANALYSIS AND IMPROVEMENT OF INDUSTRY BUSINESS PROCESSES, INSTITUTIONS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

### **EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS**

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#### **Abstract**

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is an international organization of regional economic integration. It has the international legal personality and was established by the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union signed on in 2014. It has been operating as a customs union since 2011, and as an economic union since 2015.

The main objectives of the Union are to create proper conditions for sustainable economic development of the Member States in order to improve the living standards of their population and to ensure common market for goods, services, capital and labor within the Union.

This paper assesses the current results of the establishment of the Eurasian Economic Union. In particular, the aim is to see whether the formation of the Union has contributed to an increase in trade, foreign investment, the employment rate and, consequently, the gross domestic product of the member states.

To this end, we analyze the above-mentioned economic indicators for individual member states before and after joining the Union.

**Key words:** Eurasian Economic Union, trade, foreign investment, employment rate, gross domestic product.

## **1. Introduction**

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) officially appeared as a regional organization on 1 January 2015. It was created on the basis of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. The Member-States of the Eurasian Economic Union are: the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and the Russian Federation. The EAEU is created for comprehensive modernization, cooperation and increase in competitiveness of national economies and creation of conditions for sustainable development for the increase in living standards of the population of member states. According to provisions of the Treaty on EAEU, the freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labor, as well as implementation of coordinated or united policy in various branches of economy is provided within the Union (Ministry of foreign affairs of the Republic of Armenia, 2020).

The EAEU implements coordinated macroeconomic policy, the main directions of which are as follows - formation of the uniform principles of functioning of economies of the union's member states, ensuring their efficient interaction and also designing general principles and reference points for forecasting social and economic development of the Parties (Ministry of foreign affairs of the Republic of Armenia, 2020).

The purpose of this paper is to see whether and to what extent international trade, foreign direct investment, portfolio investment, gross domestic product and consequently the employment rate have increased, since the formation of the Union. For this purpose, we analyze the movement of these macroeconomic indicators before and after the creation of the Union.

### **2. Has the formation of the Eurasian Economic Union contributed to the growth of the main macroeconomic indicators?**

In this part we are analyzing certain macroeconomic indicators before and after the creation of the Eurasian Economic Union, in order to see whether the initial objectives set out in the Treaty on the Union, which concerned the free movement of goods, services, capital and labor, contributed to the growth of those indicators.

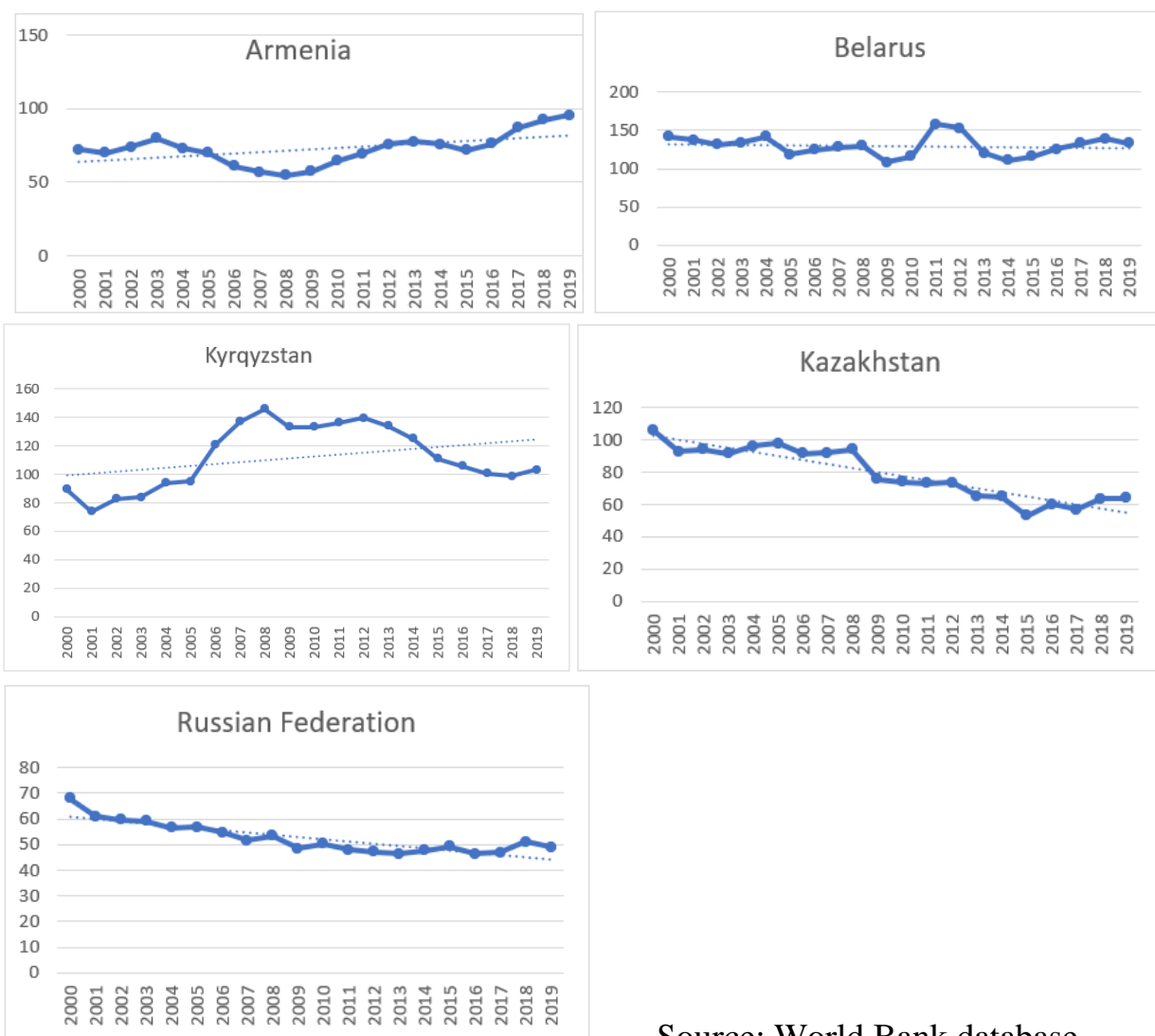
The data is taken from the World Bank database for the period from 2000-2019 (there is currently no available data for the year 2020).

#### **2.1. Analysis of the effects on trade since the founding of the Eurasian Economic Union**

In this section we analyze the effects that countries have had on trade since they became members of the Eurasian Economic Union. In order to compare whether trade increased after the founding of the EAEU we consider a period of time before and after their membership in the Union (see chart 1).

Chart1.

Trade (as % of GDP) 2000-2019



Source: World Bank database

As we can see from the charts above in Armenia from the year 2015 to 2019, trade increased and the trend line in the years taken in the analysis also slightly. We also may see an increase in trade in Belarus, with a slight decline in 2019, although the highest level of trading was observed in 2011 and 2012, the years before the creation of the Union.

In Kazakhstan and in Russian Federation, there is a cyclical movement in the years from the formation of the Union to 2019. The trend line for all the years involved shows a downward slope, which is more severe in the case of Kazakhstan.

In contrast, in Kyrgyzstan in the years since the creation of the Union there has been a downward trend in trade as a percentage of GDP, although the trend line for all years taken in the analyses is upward.

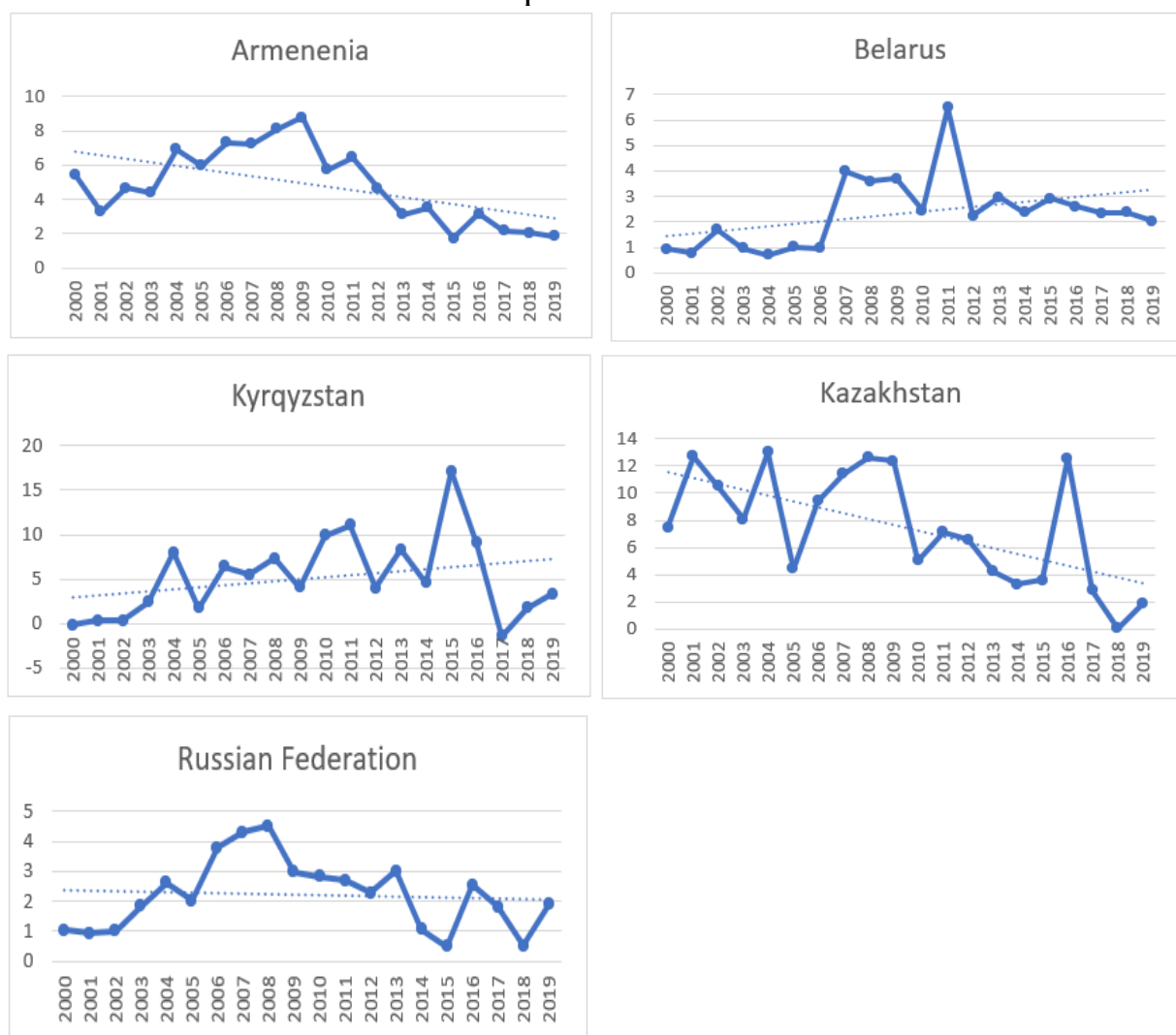
## 2.2. The foreign investment movement of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union

In this section of the paper we will perceive if there is an increase in the foreign investment in the form of foreign direct investment and portfolio investment in the years since the formation of the Union, in order to see if there is greater investment among the signatory countries, but also by other foreign investors who see greater

potential, greater security for their investments and return of the investment capital, as a result of the formation of the Eurasian Economic Union.

On the chart below we analyze the trend of net inflows in foreign direct investment in the period before and after creation of the Union in the separate members states.

Chart 2.  
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) in countries members of EAEU  
in the period 2000-2019



Source: World Bank database

After the peak reached in Armenia in the year 2009 and in Belarus in the year 2011, (the years before the formation of the Union), in the period from 2015-2019 we see a decrease in net foreign investment in both countries, except slight increase in 2016 in Armenia. The trend line in Armenia has a downward slope, while in Belarus it has an upward slope.

The situation in Kyrgyzstan is interesting, because we can notice a sharp increase in FDI, net, immediately after the formation of the Union, and then a sharp decline in 2017. In the last two years of the analyzing period, the inflow of these investments is slowly increasing.

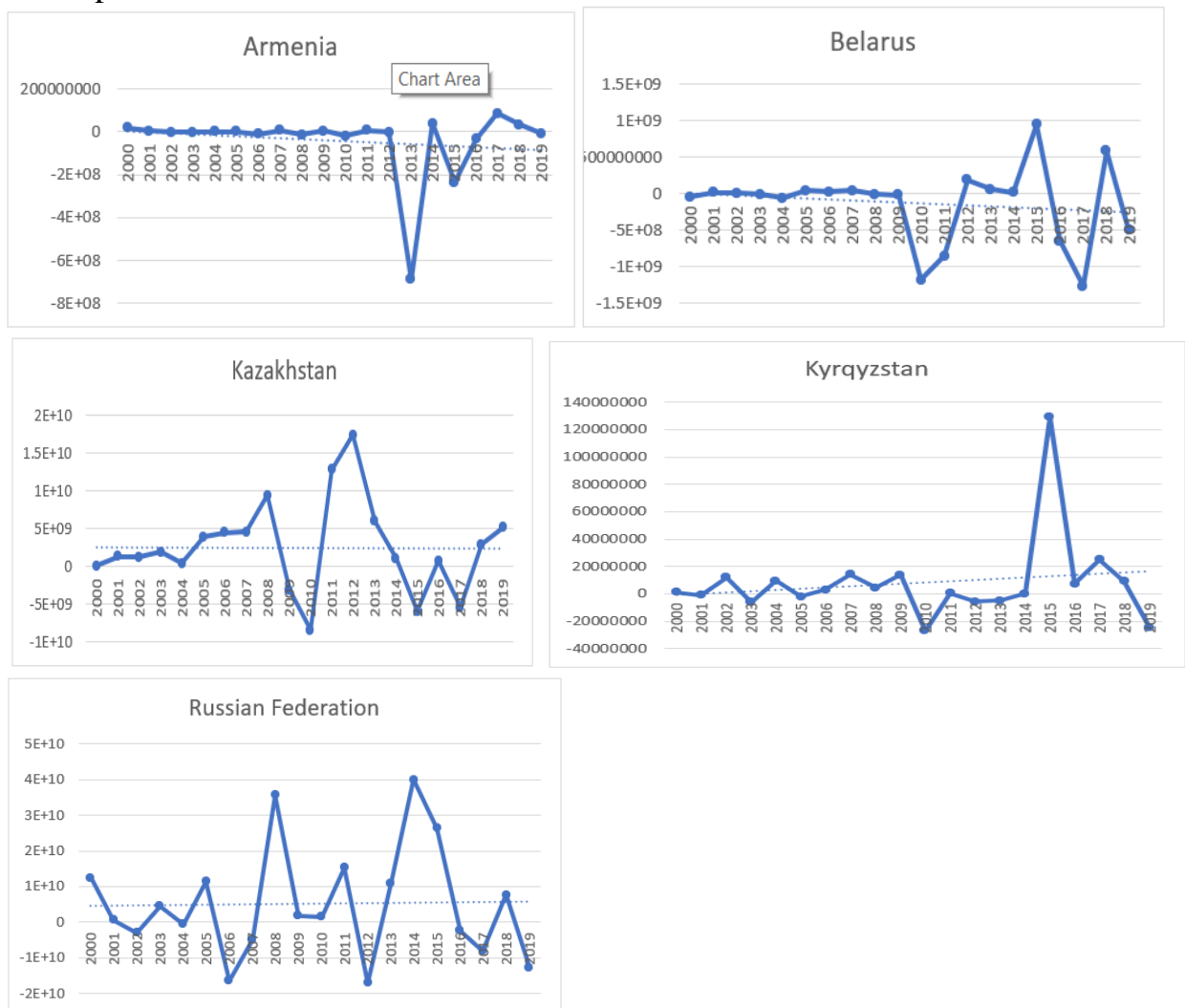
The situation is similar in Kazakhstan, except that here a sharp increase in FDI is noticed one year after formation of the Union, and a sharp decrease in the year 2018.

Unlike the previous countries in the Russian Federation in the period from 2015-2019 it can be noticed a cyclical movement of capital inflows on the basis of these investments.

In continuation we analyze the inflow of portfolio investments. It is well known that these investments for the recipient country are much more riskier and more unstable than foreign direct investments, because they can be quickly withdrawn by the parent company in the home country and due to that may cause so called "sudden stops" and subsequent financial shocks.

Chart 3.

Portfolio investment, net (BoP, current US\$) in countries members of EAEU in the period 2000-2019



Source: World Bank database

In Armenia there was a dramatic decline in the year 2013, before the formation of the Union, furthermore we may see a decline again in 2015, but lower than in 2013, then growth in the following years, especially in 2017.

In Belarus, there is a characteristic cyclical movement in the years 2015-2019, with sharp increases and sharp decreases in capital flows on the basis of portfolio

investments, which were a likely cause of instability in the financial market of the country.

The situation is similar with Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation where there is also a cyclical movement of these investments in the period 2015-2019. It is interesting to mention in this context that the biggest inflow of these investments in the Russian Federation happened in the year 2014 and in the year 2008 year when the global financial crisis occurred.

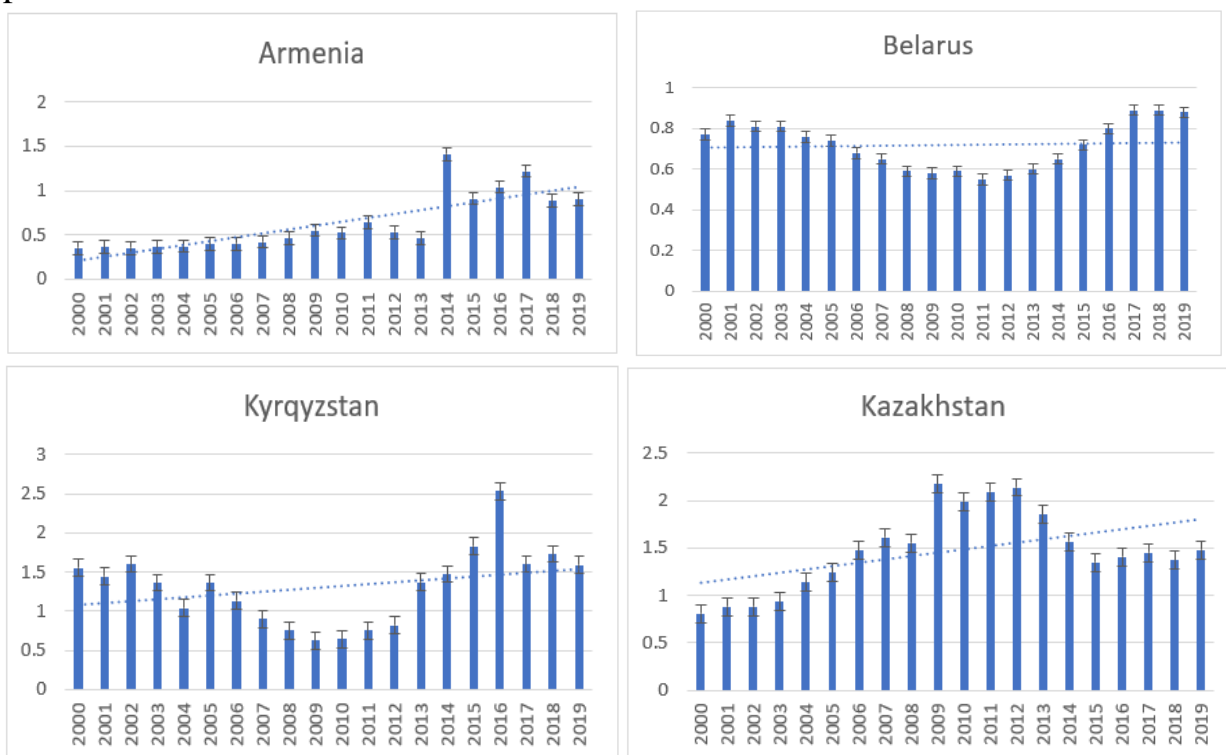
The situation is different in Kyrgyzstan. Namely, with the formation of the Union, we may notice a large increase in the inflow of portfolio investments, and immediately afterwards in the following years decline of these investments, with the exception of a slight increase in the year 2017.

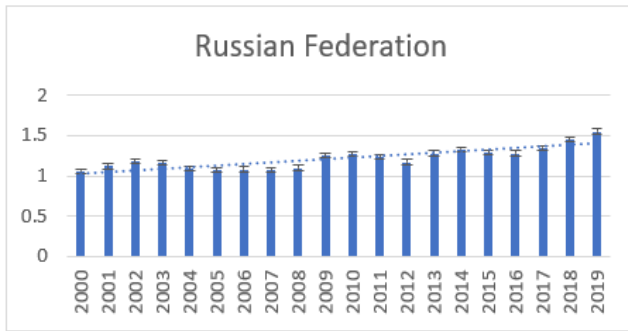
### 2.3. The role of the EAEU in the employment rate of the member states

After seeing the movement of trade and the capital inflows on the basis of foreign direct and portfolio investments, in this section we will see if the formation of a single market in which people can move freely within the Union, to work and study, may contributed to the growth of the employment rate (see chart 4).

Chart 4.

Employers, total (% of total employment) in countries members of EAEU in the period 2000-2019





Source: World Bank database

From the charts above we can notice that in Armenia, employment rate has increased in the period from 2015-2017, and then decreased in following years. We can see a slight increase in the employment rate in Belarus in the years that are of interest to us in this analysis.

After the low employment rates in the period before the formation of the Union from 2006-2012, in Kyrgyzstan, since 2015 there has been a moderate increase in the employment rate, which is most pronounced in 2016.

In Kazakhstan, after the relatively high employment rates in the period before the formation of the Union, we expected growth because of the single market, yet we notice decline in the period 2015-2019.

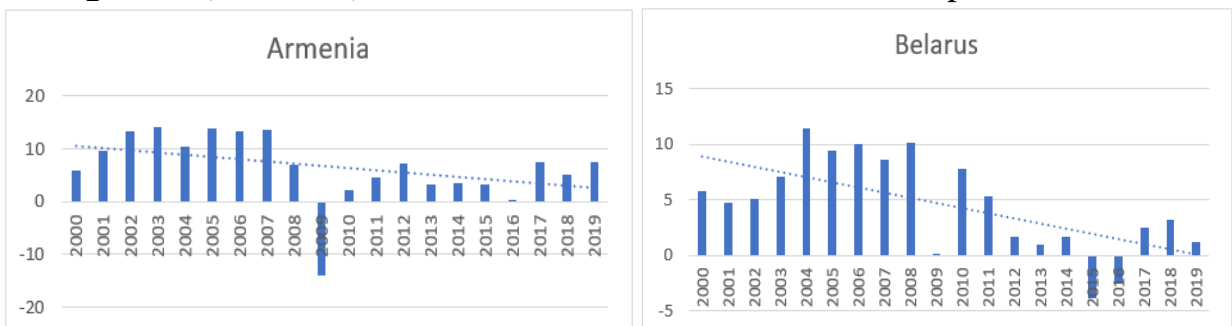
Finally, we notice a slight increase in the employment rate in the Russian Federation in the years that we are interested in.

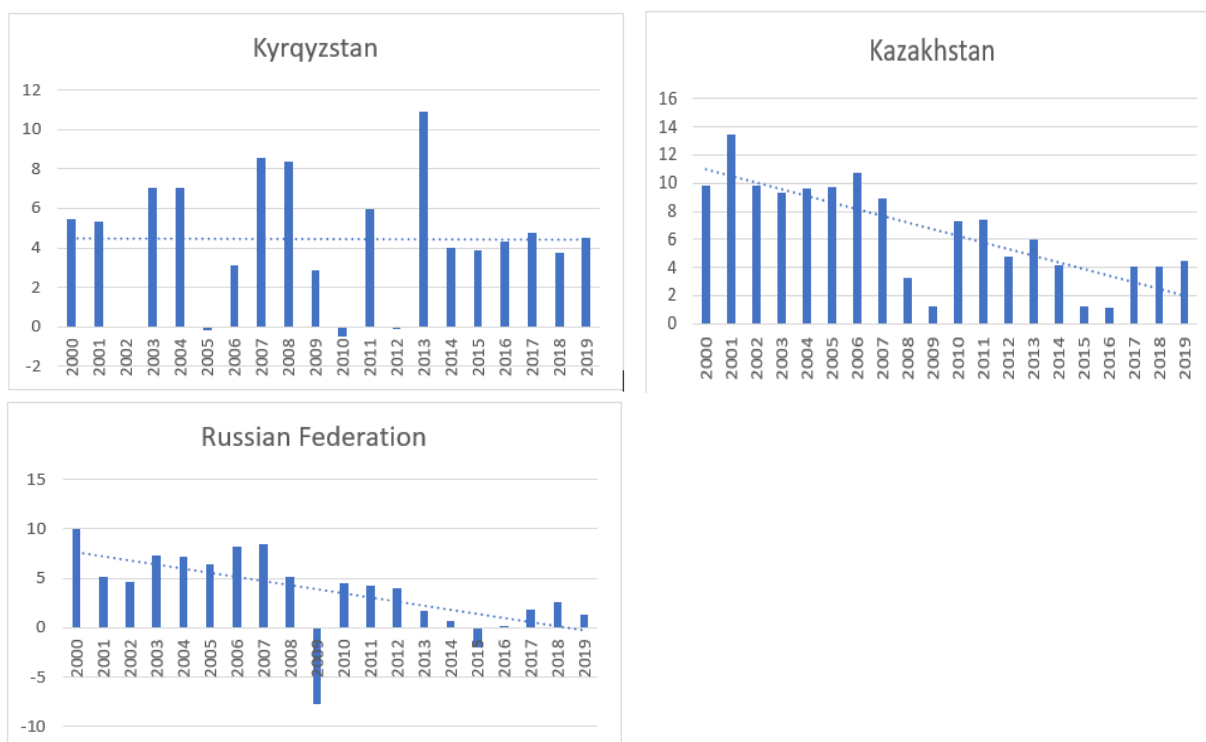
#### 2.4. The impact of the common market, trade and capital liberalization on the GDP of individual member states

After analyzing how formation of EUEA influenced separate economic indicators in the previous sections, in this part we will analyze how those indicators, as well as common market for goods, services, capital, labor within the Union affect the GDP of individual member states. Annual GDP growth rates for individual countries are given in the charts below.

Chart 5.

GDP growth (annual %) in countries members of EAEU in the period 2000-2019





Source: World Bank database

From the charts we may notice that except in the case of Kyrgyzstan, in other countries the trend line in the years that are of interest to us in this analysis has a downward trend. In Kyrgyzstan this line is flat.

From this we can conclude that the formation of the Union has not yet given the goals set in the Treaty - an increase in the living standards of the citizens of all participating countries, and consequently an increase in GDP rates.

## 2. Correlation between GDP and certain macroeconomic variables in separate countries from EAEU

To determine the correlation and direction of that correlation between the degree of trade, the employment rate, the inflow of foreign direct investment and portfolio investments on the gross domestic product, we apply the Pearson correlation coefficient. The aim is to see if the common market that promotes trade, free movement of capital, free movement of labor force may contribute to GDP growth, because the purpose of forming the Union was, among others, to ensure a higher standard of living for the citizens of the member states. The correlation coefficient is detailed in the tables below.

Table 1.

Correlation between GDP and certain macroeconomic variables  
Armenia

GDP	Employment	Trade	FDI	PDI
	-0.33286	0.126815	-0.0678	0.15709



### Belarus

GDP	Employment	Trade	FDI	PDI
	-0.11495	0.21461	-0.23585	-0.12349

### Kyrgyzstan

GDP	Employment	Trade	FDI	PDI
	0.00206545	0.1331874	0.1600279	0.0376189

### Kazakhstan

GDP	Employment	Trade	FDI	PDI
	-0.50597233	0.7592073	0.265048	0.097523

### Russian Federation

GDP	Employment	Trade	FDI	PDI
	-0.6117946	0.6447288	0.1671468	-0.1522176

Source: Author's own calculations based on data from the World Bank database

In the case of Armenia, Belarus and Kyrgyzstan the coefficients show very weak or in some cases weak correlation between variables of interest and GDP (coefficients are less than 0.19, i.e. 0.39). In Kazakhstan, only the coefficient between GDP and variables employment and trade are moderate and strong, respectively. In the Russian Federation the coefficient of the same variables are strong correlated with GDP (coefficients are more than 0,60).

Furthermore, it is important to underline that in all countries except in Kyrgyzstan there are coefficients with negative sign, which means inverse relationship between these variables and GDP.

The reason for this deviation from theory and practice as well, can probably be attributed to the short period of existence of the Union, and despite liberalization it takes time to make progress in terms of trade growth, labor mobility, as well as capital inflows and capital outflows.

#### **4.Eurasian Economy Union as a Monetary Union - challenges and perspectives**

In several occasions, there have been proposals to establish a common currency, in fact, the economic union to grow into a monetary union, such as the European Monetary Union. The gains for the member states from the common currency will be the following: lower conversion costs, greater price transparency, increased competitiveness, development of financial markets, cheaper and simplified payment operations; reduction of financing risks - absence of currency

risk etc. However, countries will lose their monetary independence, due to the common currency and the common central bank.

Therefore, countries should first see if they represent an optimal currency area, which means whether they have a high degree of economic integration in relation to the markets for goods and services, financial capital and the labor market and whether they are at the same time in the same business cycles of expansion and recession, because they are losing their independent monetary policy. If this is the case, then the losses in monetary efficiency will be compensated in the following ways:

- If trade between members states is high, then transaction costs in a large amount will be reduced.

- If financial capital can move freely between countries, then unpredictability around yield rates will decrease significantly.

- If people can migrate freely across borders to work, then wage unpredictability will be significantly reduced.

The decision to establish a currency zone may be is too early given that the movement of: goods and services, capital, labor is still not at the level originally conceived, which we noticed from the data presented in the graphs. Furthermore, if based on the experience of the European Monetary Union, states will have to spend some period in some exchange rate mechanism and to fulfill certain criteria for convergence.

## **Conclusion**

In 2015 the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) became the latest version of integration in the post-soviet space, bringing together Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus Armenia and Kyrgyzstan in a Union, taking the European Union as its model.

EAEU was established to help its member states make the most of intraregional economic ties, modernize their national economies, and forge an environment conducive to improving their global competitiveness. A single market for goods, services, capital, and labor is at the heart of the Eurasian integration process.

However, five years later the EAEU is still suffering from a number of structural weaknesses, which have restrained the organization from becoming much more than a Customs Union with little prospects to fully implement the free movement of goods, capital, services, and labor and develop deeper economic integration between its members (Togt, 2020).

In this paper we have made a comparison on several macroeconomic indicators before and after the entry of the countries into the Union. In fact, the aim was to see whether the free market targets set out in the Treaty establishing the Union had contributed to increased trade, foreign investment inflows, employment rates and gross domestic product of individual Member States.

The final conclusion we drew from the analysis is that in some countries there was a decrease, in some there was no change, and in some even a decrease in the movement of these indicators.

The reason for such concessions can be attributed to the short period of existence of the Union and that more time is needed to achieve an increase in trade,

inflows of foreign capital, and thus consequently to employment rates and gross domestic product in the member states, and raising the standard of living, which was the aim of the Treaty establishing the Union.

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## POTENTIALS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND EURASIA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

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### Abstract

Economic cooperation realized between the Republic of Serbia and some countries of Eurasia, members of the European Union, can indicate further potential for the development of cooperation, essentially defining itself as an econometric model. The potential for the development of this cooperation is in the domain of foreign trade, but it is an indisputable fact that this relationship is developing slowly and insufficiently. The basic segment of untapped economic opportunities is

conditioned by political circumstances, here is integration, especially when it comes to Serbia.

**Key words:** Serbia, European Union, Eurasia, economic,

### **1. The Republic of Serbia in the transition period**

The social and economic transformation of Serbia began at the end of 2000, which was conditioned by the political crisis and war conflicts that led to the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia. The economic crisis that arose in that period left consequences on the economic, social and political milieu of the country. The process of transition began at the beginning of the 21st century, when Serbia opted for the European path and the Union as a common goal. Only after such a determination is it noticeable that the economic, political and social crisis is being overcome and the qualitative aspect of change can be seen. The very progress of globalization and the inclusion of Serbia towards the European path, gave to the recent political and economic history the idea of regional connection, creating an integrated domain of development of international politics and economic relations. (Jakopin, 2018).

By defining its Western European and socio-political orientation, which is directed towards Serbia joining the European Union, the foundations and the path of transition flows were laid, since in that way the priorities of political stability, economic prosperity, investment and better positioning in international relations were given. At this moment, each individual goal is partially realized, where joining the European Union is one of the alternative domains of integration, while the other segment is oriented towards the Eurasian Economic Union. Certainly, even this path of integration is not simple and can have numerous economic consequences that must be overcome in order to preserve but also develop economic and political stability.

### **2. The Republic of Serbia and its economic paths of integration**

The established alternative ways of integration of the Republic of Serbia into European trends, in its essential orientation, aims at economic prosperity that would enable the development of the country as a whole. On that path, there are numerous dilemmas which, due to contradictory and opposing political orientations of economically strong countries, put the Republic of Serbia in a situation to achieve its integration path with strong diplomatic engagement. Namely, as Serbia, as a candidate for joining the European Union, is a signatory to trade agreements that provide facilitation in foreign trade, the obligations towards the Union in this regard are clear (Danevska, 2019). Eurasian orientation of Serbia, would lead in this regard to termination of these agreements, which would have economic consequences. On the other hand, the path of integration and Serbia joining the European Union would lead to possible interruptions and stagnation in fostering economic cooperation with the countries of Eurasia. Such alternatives pose a number of dilemmas because they are essentially imbued with mutual exclusions and limitations, which can certainly have an effect in economic terms. In order to achieve the best orientation of Serbia,

it is necessary to individually analyze the economic aspects of sustainability and economic development in relation to cooperation with these economic unions.

When we analyze the economic aspect of cooperation between Serbia and Eurasia, and following the historical sequence of the emergence of Eurasia within the new international relations and economic identity that has developed, the initial initiative of regional and geographical integration included the Eurasian Economic Union of Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Belarus and Serbia (Borsch, Tsohla etc. 2019). Even today, there are similar attitudes towards the development of such economic cooperation and the development of international politics, but the daily political and economic problems of certain countries, including Serbia, have prevailed, so such inclusions have stagnated. The basis of this integration is the strength and unique economic development, which primarily relies on the natural resources that countries have, economic stability and clear political goals. Russia has a leading role in this union, as a regional leader with a strong economy and natural resources, so the aspiration of the countries of Eurasia is directed towards the countries of the region, the customs union and joint trade (Smolina, Seryomina, 2019). The possible basis of such a union is found in the common historical facts, which unite them culturally, traditionally and spiritually, as well as the geographical factor that opens the multilateral path to the common economic market. Serbia has traditionally nurtured economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which was a good starting point for the level of economic cooperation to continue, with the development of more modern economic relations. The advantage of Serbia to be able to achieve economic cooperation with Eurasia is its independence, regardless of micro and macro economic problems, as well as diplomatic and political conditions. Thus, the largest single trade partnership with Russia was achieved, which is the basis of a broader partnership with the Eurasian Economic Union. (Panagiotou, 2020). The essence of the partnership is cooperation in mutual trade relations, as well as investments that are in a good position due to geographical proximity. The agreements that Serbia signed on free trade have their effect, but they have not been sufficiently used because it is often a segment of stagnation due to the changing but also dependent relations of certain European countries of Eurasia with the outside world. In addition, these agreements are often reviewed due to Serbia's additional duties as a candidate for the European Union. Certainly, it is essential to understand that the future of economic cooperation between Serbia and Eurasia should be seen through the complementarity of all economic and geographical factors, which can condition economic development.

### **3. Conclusion**

In terms of economic and economic development of Serbia, the Eurasian Economic Union should be understood as a good potential for cooperation, especially based on the domain of foreign trade and investment. At the moment, Serbia is directing its economic cooperation towards the countries of the European Union, and at the same time, to an insufficient extent, also with the countries of Eurasia, where it has a special partnership with Russia. The Russian market is certainly a great challenge for Serbia, where the continuity of delivery is determined

by qualitative and quantitative parameters. The realization of such trade demands of Russia obliges Serbia to maintain its development trend, but also its political independence, in order to be able to continue cooperation, and at the same time prepare for joining the European Union.

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## TOOLS OF GEO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF RUSSIAN ENTERPRISES AT THE PRESENT

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### Abstract

Technology parks in the world practice are one of the most popular forms of development of enterprises and territories. This is due to the availability of the necessary infrastructure and services that they can provide to their residents and third-party organizations. As a result, technoparks can act as “entry points” for foreign investors, minimizing the risks of their investments and increasing efficiency. Partners only have to choose the optimal form of interaction with the technopark management company.

**Key words:** Technopark, foreign investor, resident, infrastructure, entry point

In modern conditions, the factor of uncertainty in decision-making by managers and owners of enterprises plays a decisive role. This is due to the high rate of changes in the external environment, the high speed of communication and information dissemination, and the availability of information resources.

In such a situation, the management faces the task of making optimal decisions and reducing the level of uncertainty. Some companies choose situational management - they do not make long-term plans, they make decisions based on the current situation. Others, on the contrary, try to foresee all possible factors, use risk management tools, etc.

Both approaches have advantages and disadvantages. In the first case, you can win tactically, but lose in the long run. When using the second method, the speed of decision-making is significantly reduced, which negatively affects the current results.

Industrial and economic policy in the Russian Federation provides for the creation of institutions aimed at reducing the uncertainty of economic entities. Industrial production technoparks are one of these institutions. By becoming a resident, companies get the opportunity to use the collective infrastructure, services of the management company and enter into cooperative relations with other residents.

Industrial Technopark - objects of industrial infrastructure and technological infrastructure intended for the implementation by subjects of activity in the field of industrial production, and (or) scientific and technical activities, and (or) innovative activities in order to master the production of industrial products and commercialize the obtained scientific and technical results and managed by the management company.

In the northern industrial zone of the city of Omsk, within the boundaries of the special economic zone "Avangard", the first industrial technopark in the region is being created.

The project is planned to be implemented in several stages on 7 land plots with a total area of 17 hectares. A significant part of these plots is occupied by industrial capital construction projects to accommodate potential residents ("Brownfield"), the rest is free for new construction ("Greenfield"). This provides the project with development potential and the opportunity to work with future residents who have a wide range of needs and carry out various types of economic activities.

In addition, the residents of the technopark have tax benefits under the simplified taxation system and property tax.

At the same time, not so many requirements are imposed on a resident:

- small or medium-sized fast-growing company;
- registration on the territory of Omsk;
- high-tech modern production;
- increased requirements for the leased production site;
- interest in reducing own capital expenditures;
- the need for specialized technological services.

There are no requirements for the minimum investment, creation of additional jobs or the implementation of any mandatory expenses.

Thus, the infrastructure of the technopark is redundant, so there are opportunities for residents to increase production volumes. In addition to the possibility of increasing production, the enterprises have the opportunity to access technological equipment for testing products, interacting with specialized

educational institutions in terms of commercializing new technologies, developing new design and technological solutions. The office premises of the technopark are equipped with everything necessary for a comfortable business.

It should also be noted the intangible effect of the services of the management company in terms of assistance in attracting financial resources, assistance in expanding sales markets through assistance in participating in international and regional exhibitions, organizing exchange of experience with other residents of the technopark, introducing best business practices in the framework of consulting services of the management company and various trainings. Thus, a technopark resident gains access not only to equipment and infrastructure, but also to new knowledge and professional information, which significantly reduces the uncertainty in decision-making and development of strategic plans.

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## **THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT: INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

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### **Abstract**

The article examines the experience and the results achieved in the formation of the institutional environment of agriculture and agro-industrial complex on the example of the activities of the international development institution - the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

**Key words:** Institutional environment, formal and informal institutions, training, institutional changes, FAO, supranational development institutions, agriculture and agribusiness

The development of regions and branches of the national economy is due to institutional changes associated with the continuous change of previously established institutions. Due to the transition from one state to another, more perfect, the transition from the old qualitative state to the new qualitative state. The institutional environment is a set of various institutions and is the most important element in the conceptual apparatus of the modern institutional economy.



In the theory of institutionalism, formal and informal institutions are distinguished. Formal institutions are created by the conscious actions of social groups and are recognized by the state as normative legal acts and state institutions. Informal institutions are the product of spontaneous actions of economic actors. These are habits, customs, traditions, social conventions. The institutional environment is characterized by a set of formal norms, rules, procedures-institutions, and informal institutions, which are a "set of unwritten rules". At the same time, informal institutions often have a higher priority than formal ones. The institutional environment, according to the views of representatives of the institutional theory, is a set of fundamental political, social, economic, administrative rules, which form a kind of basis for production, exchange, and distribution. Most of these rules are fixed by legislative and regulatory acts.

The institutional environment is in constant motion – formal and informal institutions are changing, which is the basis for the development of a region or industry, for example, new practices of activity or organization of work are introduced, new technologies are introduced based on the positive experience already gained. In this part, the subject of the study is the study of the best practices of formal institutions that create an institutional environment in the field of agriculture (new norms and rules of conducting activities) and the adaptation of their developments to the practice of the regions of the Russian Federation. One of the development institutions whose experience deserves attention is the international organization of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which is a specialized agency of the United Nations.

The main areas of work are:

- \* Food policy and nutrition;
- \* Fisheries;
- \* Crop production and plant protection;
- Development of land and water resources;
- \* Statistics;
- \* Commodities and trade;
- Agriculture;
- \* Animal husbandry and animal health protection;
- \* Genetic resources for food production and agriculture;
- \* Forestry.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations carries out its work through project activities, which are supervised by the relevant organizational units.

In addition to accumulating financial resources and project activities, FAO provides a wide range of statistics to justify decisions, policies, and investments aimed at solving problems related to food and agriculture – from hunger and malnutrition to rural poverty, from the productivity of food systems to the sustainable use of natural resources and climate change. The statistical database is available in several languages 24/7.

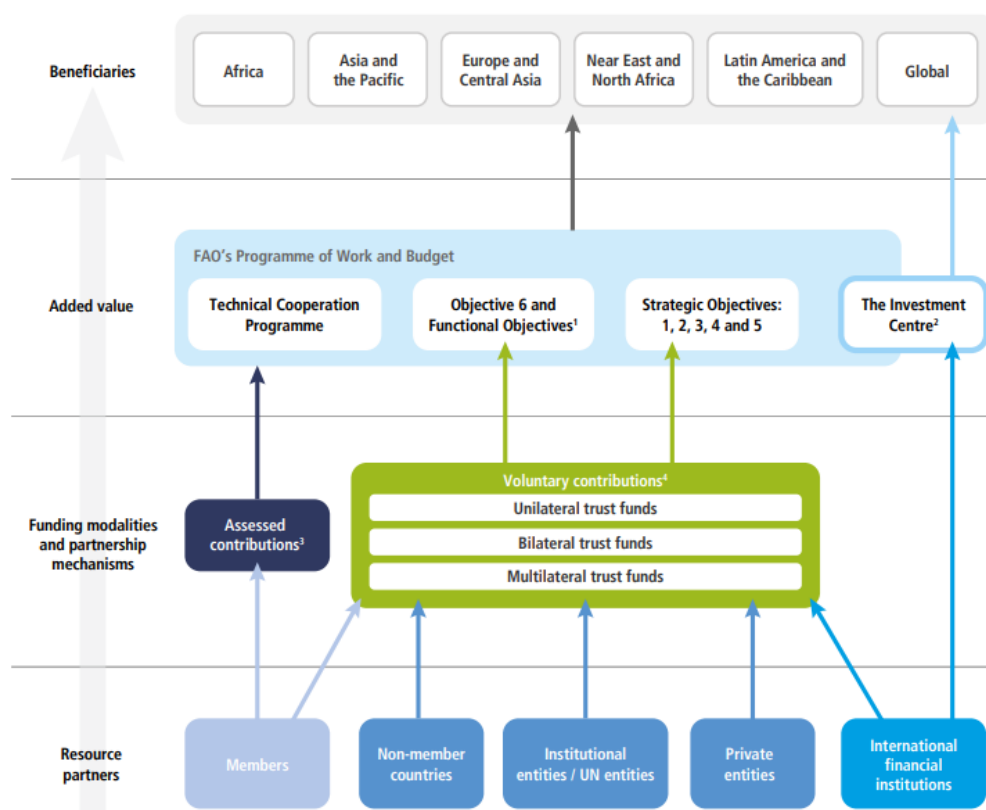
FAO is also engaged in the collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of food and agricultural statistics necessary for decision-making,

provides support to member countries in the collection, dissemination, and use of data for the development of policies and plans or more effective investment direction.

FAO also maintains a scientific and technical information system (AGRIS), a multilingual bibliographic database with more than 450 data providers from 145 countries, the database provides access to a wide range of high-quality information on the world status and trends, best practices, and technologies in fisheries, animal husbandry, land use, breeding, etc.

FAO provides information on technologies and best practices, conducts and initiates joint projects of universities and territories. FAO conducts an active marketing policy on its presence in social networks and the Internet, uses these resources, including for attracting and highlighting its activities for organizing events: Food days, forums on environmental management and sustainable development, meetings at the level of ministers of agriculture of the countries. In addition to information services, FAO provides consultations on the evaluation of investment projects, preparation of projects for investment, and advisory support. FAO generates partnerships for innovation and development finance, through the involvement of international financial institutions to implement technical knowledge and policies in action. FAO also attracts private sector investment by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information on investment and development opportunities. The scheme of financial flows is shown in Fig.1.

Figure 1. FAO financial flow chart



Among the donor, organizations are FAO member countries, non-FAO member countries, private investors, institutional investors, international financial institutions.

Institutional structures involved in FAO projects:

United Nations entities Global Environment Facility (GEF);

Green Climate Fund (GCF);

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa World Organization for Animal Health (OIE);

African Development Bank (AfDB);

Standards and Trade Development Facility in SPS Measures

World Bank China

Agricultural Science and Education Foundation

Intergovernmental Authority on Development eWater

The limited Indian Ocean

Commission International Trade Centre

The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural

Cooperation Texas

A&M

University College of Veterinary

Medicine and Biomedical Sciences

Telefood Projects

Elsevier Foundation

International Union for the Conservation of Nature

Islamic Development Bank

Within the framework of the FAO, the FAO E-Learning Academy has been established, which provides training in agricultural technologies and effective environmental management.

The FAO e-Learning Academy offers a large number of free multilingual courses in such areas as food security and nutrition, socio-economic development, and sustainable management of natural resources; great attention is paid in all courses to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The FAO e-Learning Academy provides free access to materials on several topics of wide interest in various formats, including e-self-study courses, mixed training programs, mass open online courses (MOOCs), technical webinars, online courses under the guidance of instructors, mobile training, face-to-face training seminars, university masters and postgraduate training programs.

The main tasks of the Academy are:

- \* support the national policies of the participating countries, the legal framework, and decision-making processes.

- \* create conditions for generalizing the country's experience and getting the maximum benefit from it

- \* maintain continuity

- \* ensure that the accumulated experience is summarized and shared

- \* offer universal solutions for different contexts

- \* take into account the individual needs of students
- \* facilitate the implementation of national capacity development activities by countries
- \* use local expert and traditional knowledge and experience.

The FAO e-Learning Academy organizes online courses under the guidance of instructors, addressed to a specific target audience. Such courses are interactive, have a modular structure, and contain blocks of practical situational tasks. Another important distinguishing characteristic of these courses is the joint work of participants located in different parts of the world, their participation in peer reviews and discussion groups under the supervision of an instructor. The task of the instructor is to guide the learning process, facilitate the joint work of the course participants and the exchange of knowledge. Such online courses are developed under the guidance of instructors to master specific knowledge and skills by students and their subsequent application in a project directly related to their professional activities.

The development of any FAO mixed training program is preceded by a thorough multi-stakeholder and interdisciplinary assessment of training needs with the participation of local governments and institutions, local practitioners, and representatives of the potential target audience. It is thanks to this approach that it is possible to draw up truly comprehensive curricula designed for specific students. Mixed training programs involve continuous step-by-step training for four to six months:

The first stage is to conduct a web seminar based on a platform that involves joint training and interaction of participants to master basic concepts and principles and conduct a collective analysis of the country or regional context. If necessary, the participants of the web seminar can contact the instructor. In addition, they are encouraged to apply the method of social learning, working with blogs, edited reference pages, taking part in discussions, and actively interacting when completing tasks. To assess the results of the participants' work and their compliance with the requirements necessary for participation in the full-time seminar, the program provides appropriate criteria and test tasks.

The second stage is face-to-face seminars with participants based on the results of the work done at the webinar. The structure of the face-to-face seminar is based on the results of online events, and the overall goal is to create conditions for the participants to apply the knowledge and skills acquired during the web seminar and develop realistic plans at the national and regional level through joint efforts.

The final stage of the mixed training program is working with an instructor online. During three to six months of such work, students are invited to put into practice the acquired skills and, together with other participants of the program from around the world, solve problems, questions, and problems that they face at the country level. Such collegial support is accompanied by work with the instructor, his recommendations, and advice. Thus, at this stage, participants receive support in implementing the plans developed within the framework of the face-to-face seminar and maintain cooperation and dialogue with other participants.

For example, the training program "Improving the quality of nutrition through agri-food systems" is designed to help specialists in various fields related to agri-food systems (production resources, production, processing, storage, transportation and retail, consumption) involved in the development and implementation of nutrition-related programs, investments and policies. It will also be useful for professionals working for development partners (international organizations, donor agencies, NGOs), national governments, or working as independent consultants.

This training program examines the links between agriculture, food systems, and nutrition on the basis of two realistic scenarios, and also describes the existing opportunities for integrating nutrition issues into policies, investments, and programs related to food systems. It provides an example of a number of measures and steps developed with a nutrition perspective, as well as an overview of the main initiatives and commitments in the field of nutrition.

The results achieved in each of the regions are presented in the annual report of the FAO [1]: for example, in one of the African countries, agro-industrial centers were created for farmers so that they could get high-quality seeds of adapted varieties. They also received training on crop production and equipment operation on the basis of curricula and manuals that are agreed between knowledge dissemination organizations at the country level. Farmers were provided with field equipment that was tested in local conditions, were trained to work with it, and received guidance on growing crops that do not affect the climate. More than 1,130 farmers and service providers were trained in climate-oriented crops, production technologies, including alternative methods of wetting and drying.

According to the Rice Research and Development Institute, through the use of new water management methods, farmers have reduced the total irrigation requirements for rice cultivation by 20 percent per season, which allowed them to use canned water in the next season.

Farmers were able to expand irrigation by 15 percent during the drought season.

The use of fertilizers was optimized and reduced by 27 percent, thanks to the use of cover crops, technological maps.

Thus, the technologies used by the FAO for the formation of the institutional environment have a positive impact on the development of agriculture and agriculture, and in the practice of forming development institutions at the national and regional levels, the positive international experience of development institutions should be taken into account.

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## **SECTION 4 BUSINESS EDUCATION AND ADULT EDUCATION IN THE EURASIAN SPACE. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS**

### **THE IMPORTANCE OF ONLINE EDUCATION PLATFORMS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO:**

**a) OVERCOMING PREJUDICE, STEREOTYPES AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVES AS AN OBSTACLE TO COOPERATION**

**b) RECOGNITION AND EMPHASIS OF COHESIVES FACTORS**

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### **Abstract**

The application of information and communication technology in the educational system is an important element that aims to ensure the efficiency of the educational system and then the competitiveness of young people after graduation. Almost all countries that apply the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning state that they use information and communication technology as a means to help students acquire at least some competencies. Recognition of the need for the use of technology in education was recognized by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) in 2006, and conducted a study on information and communication technologies in European education systems which found that the use of ICT in schools has an effect on teaching methods, which teachers use. The European Commission also highlighted the potential of ICT to

foster innovation in access to teaching and learning, and the opportunities offered by ICT (eg networking, interaction, information retrieval, presentation and analysis) are considered key elements in building skills for the 21st century. All this has contributed to the inclusion of ICT and its pedagogical use in the curriculums of individual countries, as well as in the professional development of teachers and teaching staff in this area.

#### Subject and Problem of Research

The subject and problem of this research is to investigate the extent to which information technologies are represented in the teaching process. Also, it is necessary to elaborate on the advantages and disadvantages of information technology when it is applied in educational institutions, because the fact is that IT brings many advantages in every sphere of life, and the subject of this paper is to explain them in detail in the educational process.

#### The Aim of the Paper

The aim of this paper is to investigate how information technologies affect the improvement of education. Also, based on a practical example of the application of IT in education, it will be clarified what the advantages are.

Usage of IT on a higher education institution; and all previously explained theoretical concepts will be presented on an example.

#### Structure of the Paper

This paper consists of 4 chapters, including an introduction and a conclusion.

The first chapter deals with the very concept of information technology, as well as how IT has evolved throughout history.

The second chapter deals with information technologies in modern teaching, as well as technology and information literacy.

The third chapter deals with e-learning, ie. what are the forms of e-learning, e-learning systems and the sub-segment of e-learning Moodle platform and ZOOM platform.

The fourth chapter deals with the advantages of IT in education, while the fifth chapter deals with the disadvantages of IT in education.

The fifth chapter deals with the application of IT in education, with reference to a practical example, where the previous chapters show in practice how they are used.

At the end of the paper, a conclusion was given, which covered the topic and the paper was completed.

## **1. THE CONCEPT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES**

The term IT primarily refers to technologies that use a computer to collect, process, store, protect and transmit information. They imply a set of technologies based on microelectronics. This group consists of: computer technologies, telecommunication / radio-television technologies, optoelectronics-based technologies and genetic engineering technologies. (Čelebić and Rendulić, 2011)

Pelgrum and Law (2003) state that in the late 1980s, the term “computer” was replaced by the term “information technology,” meaning a shift in focus from computer technology to the capacity to store and capture information. The name

change was followed by the introduction of the concept of information and communication technology around 1992, when e-mail service became more accessible to the general public, and the term ICT was popularized only in 1997 when it was used by Dennis Stevenson to promote a new national curriculum in the UK. .

Information technology (IT) is a technology that uses a computer to collect, process, store, protect and transmit information. The term IT is associated with communication technologies because today working with a computer is unthinkable if it is not connected to a network, so we are talking about information and communication technology (ICT).

The term ICT is actually a collective term by which we mean new technologies intended for communication, learning, acquiring knowledge, obtaining and exchanging data, games and entertainment. (Čelebić and Rendulić, 2011)

Information technology is a common name for the study of means, procedures and methods, management, storage, processing, transmission and presentation of data and information. (Sotirović, 2004: 55)

With the invention of computers and its availability to almost all people, and with the invention of computer support that facilitates communication and exchange of information, a new era begins with new possibilities and a new concept - the concept of information and communication technology. The beginning of a new era marked by new skills, which did not exist at all for fifty years, is becoming more and more visible, and now they are increasingly becoming a priority for working in new jobs.

"Not only do these technologies support the acquisition of basic skills, but they also serve for lifelong learning and the acquisition of complex skills. Numerous new perspectives and opportunities are opening up within the educational process. One of them, and at the same time the most powerful, is the Internet. The Internet has already proven to be an exceptional tool in education and science. In fact, the Internet has unlimited potential and motivates students to stimulate and satisfy their natural curiosity and desire for knowledge." (Hutinski et al., 2009)

### **1.1 Development of IT through history**

The impact of ICT on the entire life and work of humanity is obvious and is growing every day. The way ICT is used in education has changed with their development - from learning programming in BASIC in the initial phase to teaching via the Internet. Information and communication technology is, in fact, an activity that forms the technical basis for the systematic collection, storage, processing, dissemination and exchange of information of various forms (signs, images, text, sound...).

The beginning of information and communication technology can be considered the invention of the typewriter in the 15th century, which influenced the spread of literacy and great progress in society. Nevertheless, its true beginning dates back to the first half of the 20th century, which was marked by the discovery of the telegraph, telephone, film, radio and television (Croatian Encyclopedia, 2016). It is this technology that is responsible for a complete change in the way people



communicate. As for the technology we know today, it flourished after the Second World War when the constructions of computer devices that were kept as a military secret were revealed to the public. Their discovery in the early 1950s enabled the emergence of the first computers on the market and the beginning of the rapid development of computing, and later personal computers, their mass production and penetration into all forms of human activity. (Gvozdanović et al., 2009:2)

In parallel with the development of computing, the field of telecommunications also developed, the development of which led to the connection of computers into a single computer network, the Internet, which enabled the exchange of large amounts of information at high speed. (Croatian Encyclopedia, 2016)

The communication in question is closely related to information because it contains channels that enable the exchange of data. Over time, all available means of exchanging information have been used, and these sources have expanded significantly today and the choice is greater than ever. This allows those who do not have the ability to be physically in a place to still be able to find out what happened or to educate themselves.

If it is said that knowledge has played a major role in society for centuries, today it can be said that this role is crucial. One who possesses certain information is ahead of his contemporaries. The emergence of new technologies is changing the relations in society, the way of managing and functioning of organizations and the way of thinking. Knowledge is needed for the functioning of all aspects of a country, a system or a program, and their success depends on the correct use of available sources of information. Information has always been the foundation of invention, innovation and progress in general. Information is powerful because it can also be used to manipulate a larger mass, to manage someone's knowledge if one arbitrarily chooses what is placed.

Information is all around us today, available in almost all forms, available to everyone regardless of financial situation and geographical distance. The current information itself is available, which is published literally at the same time and becomes usable at the same time. Also available are those contained in older subjects that are accessible to everyone through digitization. All it takes is access to technology. It connects us and enables communication in all technological aids in an understandable way.

Newer technologies that enable the dissemination and sharing of knowledge are becoming more and more researched and as such are recognized in their functionality and are increasingly used which started the information revolution. "The third revolution, let's call it the information revolution, is a process that is still going on and due to the lack of historical distance it is relatively difficult to talk about it, but it is unquestionable that the process exists at the level of revolution and that the society we live in The technology that enables and encourages it is the technology of computers and global communication, the development of which is violent and difficult to predict. (Badurina, 2007 URL: URL: [http://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/332465.magisterij\\_f\\_reduced\\_size.pdf](http://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/332465.magisterij_f_reduced_size.pdf))

Picture No.1 - Five generations of distance learning  
 (https://www.slideshare.net/vesna.janko/primjeri-ucenja-na-daljiniu-2012)



## 2. IT IN MODERN TEACHING

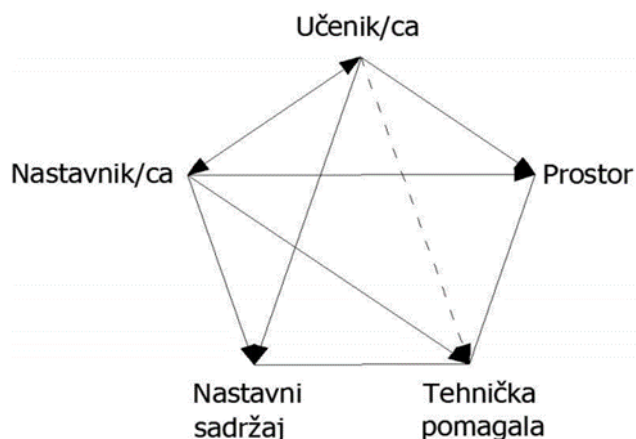
Today, information and communication technologies (ICT) have a great impact on the life and work of mankind. This explains why the tools provided by ICT play such an important role in the educational process as well. Namely, these technologies, in addition to supporting the acquisition of basic skills, are used for lifelong learning and the acquisition of complex skills. Within the educational process, numerous new perspectives and opportunities are opening up. One of them, which is also the most powerful, is the Internet, which has already proven to be an exceptional tool in education and science. In fact, the Internet has unlimited potential and has become a motivation for pupils and students to satisfy their natural curiosity and desire for knowledge.

According to Šehanović and Tatković (2000: 90), the concept of information and communication technology, which is applied in education, has expanded from the previous concept of information technology, and represents a huge area of rapid change and rapid growth. The use of technology in teaching gives rise to the concept of digital competence. Digital competence means knowledge of working on a computer, and is one of the 8 basic competences determined by the European Union. With the help of information and communication technology nowadays, people are provided with a simpler way to transfer knowledge, but also a simpler way of learning.

We call the didactic triangle the relations between the three factors of teaching. It contains the teacher, the student and the teaching content. After some time, the didactic triangle became insufficient for quality teaching. For quality teaching, teaching technique is needed, and by adding technique to the didactic triangle, a didactic quadrangle is created. However, the technique cannot be used optimally if there are no conditions for it. The space in which technology will be available is becoming an increasing shortage of teachers and students and is becoming necessary

in order to integrate technology into teaching. In total, we have five things that we can focus on for quality teaching with the help of technology, and they are: teacher, student, teaching content, teaching technique and space. Together they form a didactic pentagon.

Picture no. 2 - Didactic pentagon (<https://www.slideshare.net/didakticki-peterokut-2011>)



Modern teaching, which includes the application of technology in teaching, can be divided according to the intensity of the use of technology in the teaching process itself. In classical teaching, the way knowledge is transferred to the student does not motivate the student to work actively. Namely, the student in classical teaching is the one who listens, and the teacher has the main say in the teaching process. The teacher in classical teaching does not pay enough attention to the student, but the teaching is reduced to the teacher's lectures. Most teachers use the Internet in ICT-based teaching. The Internet offers a variety of tools for conducting various forms of teaching such as knowledge tests, discussions and the like. Used properly in teaching, the Internet can enhance learning outcomes. Mixed teaching is created by a combination of classical teaching and teaching with the help of technology. Teaching with the help of technology can be carried out using online platforms that allow the teacher to create their subject with teaching content, teaching checks and to be able to edit teaching materials, tests and more in one place. (Šehanović and Tatković, 2000: 93-95)

## 2.1. Information and information literacy

Literacy has always been, and especially today, part of the culture and identity of a nation or country. When it comes to literacy there are several levels. With elementary or primary literacy, ie. knowledge of reading and writing as basic skills, today deals with the terms secondary or functional literacy (understanding written instructions in everyday life, eg when using certain products, filling out contracts or forms, orientation in trade, traffic, public institutions, etc.) and tertiary (information, computer, Internet, SMS) literacy. It is from these last two forms of literacy or communication that most people are excluded.

With the development of information technology, we are increasingly encountering the concept of information literacy, but also the broader concept of information literacy, which is the basis for the development of modern society.

These two concepts are closely related to each other because the phenomena of information and information literacy complement and support each other.

"Computer literacy is defined as the ability to use computers and computer programs. Information literacy is the recognition of the need for information and the possession of knowledge on how to find, evaluate and use the best and most up-to-date information available to solve a particular problem or make a decision. The sources of information can be different: books, magazines, computers, TV, film or anything else. Today, the Internet has a special role as a source of information."  
(Nadrljanski 2006: 262)

As the information revolution progresses, new skills are created, necessary for successful functioning in such an environment. The environment is such that richer countries need as many information literate people as possible. In this way, they achieve a more efficient education system and more efficient education. According to the definition of the Association of American Libraries: "In order to be information literate, someone must be able to recognize when information is needed and have the skills to find, evaluate and effectively use the necessary information." [...] Information technology skills enable an individual to use computers, software applications, databases, and other technologies to achieve a large number of different academic, business, and private goals. Information literate individuals also necessarily develop certain technological skills."  
(The Association of College and Research Libraries Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education, 2000. URL: <http://www.ala.org/acrl/sites/ala.org/acrl/files/content/standards/standards.pdf> )

The computer is considered a teaching tool in school. Given this, the computer and information literacy of all teachers is implicitly implied which in reality is not yet a true statement. The fact is that most teachers do not grow up using technology, so it is not "natural" for them to use it. With this in mind, the absolute priority is first and foremost to educate teachers so that they can truly use the computer as a tool. The use of computers refers not only to the teaching environment but also to the extracurricular one, so it is important to train staff in such a way that they can use the computer independently, and not to consider it a "necessary evil" or a condition for keeping a job. Of course, in the information age, information literacy should be one of the main conditions for employment, but in our education system there are a large number of older staff who met with information technology only after completing formal education. Information technology has undoubtedly changed the technology of all subjects and represents one aspect of integrated learning in which informatics is trying to be applied in all subjects of the educational process and thus improve the quality of receiving and acquiring knowledge. The use of computers in teaching affects students' motivation to learn, the ability to think logically, school success, the ability to express themselves, metacognitive abilities, cooperation, and a sense of responsibility. In addition, it develops attitudes for detecting mistakes and gives the student immediate feedback on his success and progress. (Ljubić-Klemše, Nataša. Application of technology in teaching and expectations from teachers, 2010. URL: [https://zbornica.com/index.php?Option=com\\_easyblog&view=entry&id=8&Itemid=132](https://zbornica.com/index.php?Option=com_easyblog&view=entry&id=8&Itemid=132) )

### **3. E-LEARNING**

E-learning or e-learning is defined as the use of new multimedia technologies and the Internet to make education accessible to anyone outside the reach of educational institutions. E-learning consists of all forms of learning and knowledge transfer based on electronic technologies. This term does not imply learning and transfer of knowledge in the "classical" way, ie. direct teacher-student contact already using ICT technologies.

The benefits of e-learning coincide with learning like books with the difference that books come exclusively in textual and pictorial form on paper, while e-learning materials have multimedia capabilities and the ability to follow distance learning in real time. The best example of distance learning is students who can follow the teaching that takes place at another faculty. The advantages of e-learning for students are: flexible time, place and duration of learning, availability of education, the possibility of unlimited repetition of lectures, multimedia environment (audio, video, text...). The traditional way of transferring knowledge implies a large cost of education per person (primarily going to the place where classes are held).

With the advent of information and communication technologies, a new possibility of knowledge transfer has opened up, which brings with it a low cost of education per person. Education can be available to everyone at a very low cost, can be very easily and simply upgraded, and is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. As a consequence of the availability of education to every member of society, collective knowledge spreads more easily among members of society, resulting in a more efficient labor market, increased efficiency of existing businesses and, ultimately, a more competitive economy. Likewise, distance learning is the only way to reach a large number of workers in a way that is effective and adaptable to everyone. However, in order to successfully learn in an e-learning environment, it is necessary to follow some basic steps and activities, and it is necessary to include them in e-learning programs. (URL: <https://sites.google.com/site/elektronskoucenje1994/definicija-elektronskog-ucenja>)

#### **3.1. Forms of e - learning**

Today, when it comes to forms of education that include the use of computers, ie. ICT, depending on the intensity and manner of use of ICT, in the educational process we distinguish four ways of education:

1. Classical teaching in which only the teacher uses a computer, most often in order to accompany the teaching with slides that present the educational content.

2. Teaching with the help of ICT most often in computer classrooms where the teacher with the help of electronic board and computer screens in front of his students holds classes, takes exams via a computer network (usually in the form of tests), assigns tasks to his students, monitors and helps them execution.

3. Hybrid teaching that takes place partly in a real classroom, and partly students participate in lessons from home, learning from educational materials distributed through a computer network, and participating in educational work through ICT, which is sometimes called a virtual classroom.

4. Online education or the so-called "pure" e-education or education that takes place exclusively through electronic technology, computer and telecommunications networks, computers, mobile phones, etc. (Afrić, 2014: 5).

Of course, these different forms of e-learning are also used by different technologies that support the educational process. Thus, in classical teaching, teachers most often use Word, Power Point (Microsoft Office) or Writer and Impress (Open Office), as well as multimedia applications on CD, DVD or Blue-Ray discs and the like. With the help of ICT, various multimedia applications, applications for conducting tests, simulations and the like are used in teaching. Also, hybrid teaching and "pure" e-learning benefits from the Web, various browsers to various Internet services and applications.

### **3.2. E - learning systems**

A typical e-learning system is a web application that users access through a web browser on their computers. Users can access the e-learning system from any computer as long as they have access to the Internet. It is common for such systems to be installed on web servers located at a school, college, or even some other organization. At the same time, the systems provide the possibility of creating e-learning courses that thus become places for posting and sharing materials, online discussions, solving quizzes, teaching homework and the like. Of the current e-learning systems, LMS and LCMS are the most commonly used. What these systems have in common is that they are Web-oriented and intended to support learning and teaching during the acquisition of knowledge and skills of students (and students). While LMS systems handle the processes in the learning environment, LCMS systems handle the processes of creating and delivering learning content, ie. combine the administrative and business dimension of traditional LMSs. Some of the most powerful modern systems that support e-learning are Moodle, Claroline, ATutor, eFront, Docebo, Dokeos, Interact, etc., of which Moodle is closest to us. (URL: <http://eucenje.efst.hr/moderni-sustavi-za-e-ucenje/>)

#### **3.2.1. Moodle**

Moodle - an acronym for "Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment" is a free open source software solution for e-learning management, developed by Martin Dougiamas in 1999.

Moodle is a free online LMS application that provides teachers with full computer support in organizing and conducting courses using the Internet. In terms of configuration, Moodle has small requirements and easily adapts to specific wishes and expectations. On the Moodle system, the teacher monitors the time when the student is on the subject page, has an insight into the student's time spent on the page, and the student's work on each part of the online course. (Bosnić, 2006

URL: <https://docplayer.net/23911239-Moodle-prirucnik-za-seminar-ivana-bosnic-hrvatska-udruga-za-otvorene-sustave-i-internet-v1-0-listopad-2006.html> )

Moodle, due to the license under which it was issued and because it is open source, can be very easily and simply installed and maintained on its own server, with the necessary adjustments. Moodle is designed to help teaching staff create computer-based tests. Once created, the test can be completed by a large number of

people via a computer network, and the results and statistics are visible immediately after the test is completed.

Features and characteristics that make Moodle flexible but easy to use are:

- possibility to create e-courses,
- uploading teaching materials to the server,
- e-submission of assignments (seminar papers),
- knowledge test, making dictionaries and lessons,

Ocjena records of grades,

- forum and chat,
- numerous authentication and authorization options (IMAP, LDAP...)
- the possibility of making a backup (backup) at the level of the entire system, as well as at the level of individual courses,
- Large and active community of users and developers around the world.

### **3.2.2 Zoom Platform**

ZOOM Cloud Meetings (often referred to as zooming only) is a video-protected software program developed by Zoom Video Communications. The free plan provides a video communication and interaction service that allows up to 100 simultaneous participants, with a time limit of 40 minutes. Users have the option of upgrading by subscribing to a paid package. The top plan supports up to 1,000 simultaneous participants for meetings lasting up to 30 hours. During the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a large increase in the use of Zoom for distance work, distance education and online social relations. The increase has led to Zoom becoming the fifth most downloaded mobile app in the world in 2020 with 477 million downloads. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, Zoom has been used by banks, schools, universities and government agencies around the world, the UK Parliament, telemedicine health workers, barbershops, and ceremonies such as birthdays, funeral services ... Zoom has created a partnership with Formula 1 to create a virtual club where fans can go behind the scenes and participate in virtual activities through Zoom, starting with the Hungarian Grand Prix on July 19, 2020. An article published in July 2020 in the San Francisco Chronicle recorded a new real estate trend in San Francisco and Oakland, where some entries include "Zoom rooms" with backgrounds for Zoom calls. People complained about "zooming in" (too many video calls) before they had their "zoom happy hour" (online social gathering with friends or colleagues).

## **4. ADVANTAGES OF IT IN EDUCATION**

The positive aspects and the importance of the use of ICT in education are increasingly highlighted in numerous educational documents. Many explore the potential that technology offers in learning and teaching. Used properly, technology can help a student acquire the skills he or she needs to advance in a complex, technology-dependent market and knowledge-based society. The integration of technology into teaching is more than just training students to acquire basic computer skills and use programs in the computer room. It also does not mean giving students free access to technology and the opportunity to "play" with everything that is available to them.

It can be said that the effective use of technology in teaching is achieved only when it is used imperceptibly and does not interfere with the achievement of quality teaching, and when it supports the goals of the curriculum that is permeated by its use. The literature states that ICT improves the teaching and learning process because the characteristics of ICT support a curriculum that focuses on the acquisition of competencies and skills, enriches the learning environment and increases motivation to learn. For example, networked computers with Internet access can increase motivation because they combine media richness and interactivity with the ability to connect with real people and follow real world events (Bulatović et al., 2013: 152).

The research, which examined high school principals and teachers, showed that the most significant advantages of using computers in teaching and learning are: the ability to perform simulations, positive attitudes of students towards the use of computers in teaching and learning, great opportunities for various teaching techniques, high opportunities to monitor student achievement. individualization of teaching and immediate feedback for students (Mrkonjić et al., 2000: 125).

An important feature of ICT that benefits the advantages of its application in teaching is multimedia. Multimedia technologies enable new access to teaching content. Enrichment of teaching content thanks to the combination of media, text, images, animation, audio and video recordings, various simulations, etc. it is inevitable. The visual nature of a technology, especially animation, simulation, and imagery, improves students' conceptual understanding. By providing various types of visual representations of the processed material, the visual needs of students are met, which affects their interest in teaching content and a greater desire to learn and work (Vidaković, 2013: 255).

ICT has the potential to enable teachers and students to build a rich interactive environment with almost unlimited learning potential. Teaching content that is presented in a multimedia way creates conditions for more successful learning because it enables better understanding and easier memory. Using multimedia creates challenging and authentic content that will engage students in the classroom. In this way, opportunities for constructivist learning are realized, and if the teaching is easier and more interesting, students will remember better (Palekčić 2000: 85).

Also, the Internet enables networking to promote collaborative learning. Students were enabled to communicate and share content and experiences no matter where they were. For example. tools like Zoom Cloud enable video conferencing between schools or classes, no matter where those classes are located. Students thus have the opportunity to learn languages and improve communication in foreign languages, to learn from their peers the geography, history and culture of their countries and peoples, which is a much more valuable experience than the knowledge they gain by reading the textbook. Also, they become lecturers who teach others about their history, culture and language.

## **5. DISADVANTAGES OF IT IN EDUCATION**

Despite its many advantages, ICT also has its many shortcomings and problems related to the integration of ICT in teaching. According to Mrkonjić et al. (2000:



127), limitations in the integration of ICT into the education system can be divided into two categories, external and internal constraints. The external ones refer to the approach, support, resources, training of the participants of the teaching process, and the internal ones to the restrictions related to the attitudes, beliefs, practice and resistance of the participants of the teaching process in integrating ICT into the education system. Therefore, the basic premise for the use of ICT in teaching is the ICT approach.

Mrkonjic et al. (2000: 129) by researching the opinions of principals and professors on the use of computers in teaching and learning confirmed that the main disadvantages of using computers in teaching are poor quality software and large financial investments and, according to shortcomings, are factors that hinder the use of computers in teaching and learning, stated insufficient financial resources and lack of skills and experience in educational technology.

Lavrnja (2000: 27) points out that placing various technologies in classrooms and schools will not ensure effective integration into teaching. Although ICT has advantages in the preparation of teaching and its enrichment, it also complicates the work of teachers on the selection and application of media in teaching compared to the traditional approach. Teachers often refuse the application of educational technology, not because they believe that it is not necessary or does not increase the quality of educational work, but because they are not adequately prepared for its application, which makes their work more difficult and requires additional effort.

Therefore, the success of the integration of ICT in teaching depends on the readiness of teachers to work with educational technology. Teachers must be trained to work in rapidly changing conditions, otherwise they become a limiting factor in their work and hinder development. Their lack of interest can influence the realization of traditional teaching even with the most modern means (Rosić, 2000: 57).

The introduction of ICT represents a significant change in teaching, and the introduction of change is almost always associated with great resistance to changes in the habits of individuals. Any change that affects a change in routine causes discomfort, which is delayed or prevented so that a change in behavior does not occur, no matter what business you are engaged in. This includes teachers at all levels of education, but also students (Bulatović et al., 2013: 149).

According to Lavrnja (2000: 29), the most common problem when using ICT in teaching and learning is that this technology is mostly not created for teaching purposes. It only subsequently finds application in educational processes, without considering their possibilities and limitations in teaching and learning. As a result, teaching technology is inadequately applied. The application is based only on some possibilities, ie it is not applied in the whole set of didactic-methodical decisions, conditions and processes of teaching and learning, which can easily lead to it being applied in an unusable way.

"The use of computers in teaching that is not didactically designed leads to the glorification of the media, and not to the improvement of teaching." (Palekčić, 2000: 80).

All ICT, not just the computer, needs to be didactically placed in the context of teaching, and not to adapt teaching to the characteristics of technology, which can only lead to meeting the external requirements of the use of ICT, without beneficial effects on teaching.

## **6. APPLICATION OF IT IN EDUCATION ON A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE**

I will take FINra College of Finance and Accounting as an example.

FINra Tuzla School of Finance and Accounting was founded in July 2016. The founder of the FINra College is the educational and consulting company FINconsult, which has been successfully conducting education and training of the financial and accounting profession in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 15 years.

The main tasks of FINr arose from the needs and requirements of young people, different target groups to provide them with the opportunity to acquire quality and modern, practically determined higher education, modeled on leading universities of Western and Eastern European educational culture, as well as the social need for more higher education staff, which would be a bridge in European and other modern integrations of our country.

Teaching at V.Š. FINra takes place in modernly equipped classrooms on modern IT equipment on which application programs for accounting and financial operations are installed. As a teaching tool, the Smart Board is used - a "smart" board of the latest generation. Lectures and exercises that are realized with the help of a "smart" board are saved in files in the Smart Notebook, which is available to students after the lecture on their smartphones, tablets or computers.

FINra High School has equipped the training hall with modern computers on which application programs for accounting and financial operations are installed, as well as programs for methods and techniques of business decision-making, SPSS statistical program. (FINra Tuzla College of Finance and Accounting, Student Guide, URL: <http://finra.ba/wpcontent/uploads/2020/08/VODIC.pdf> )

At the FINra Higher Education Institution, classes of I, II, III and IV year students in the academic year 2020/2021 are in progress. More than 230 students are enrolled in this academic year. Teaching process in the academic 2020/2021. years at the Higher Education Institution FINra is realized according to the combined model in class and online at the same time. In this way, students are enabled to attend classes regardless of their dislocation.

All lectures and exercises are recorded via the Zoom platform and this teaching material is posted on the E-Teaching website of the FINra Higher Education Institution website and is available to students 24/7 throughout the academic year. According to this concept of teaching, FINra is unique in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For this academic year, FINra has equipped another student training cabinet, with new IT equipment, a "smart board" and audio and video solution equipment. Students at FINra now have at their disposal two modernly equipped cabinets with 40 computers and two "smart" boards of the latest technology. This makes FINra one of the best equipped higher education institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region. Student work and activities are monitored and evaluated

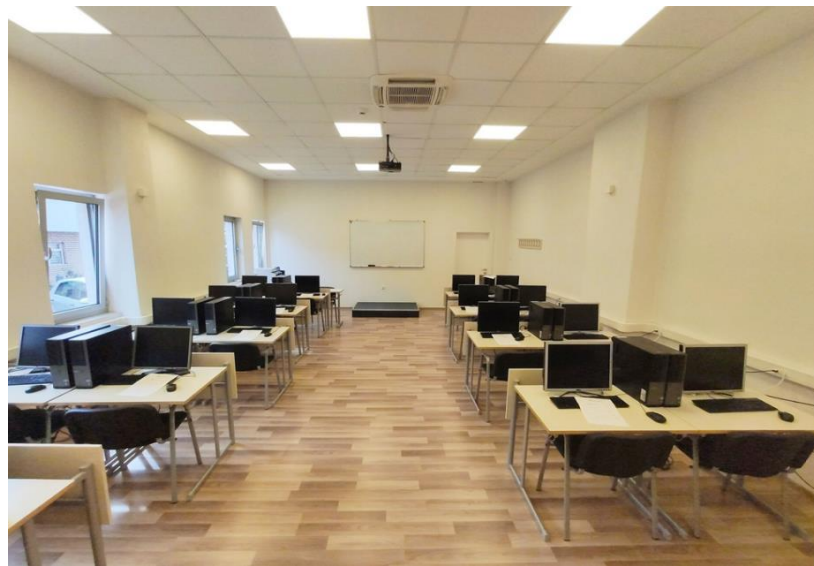
continuously throughout the academic year. Within the pre-examination obligations, students prepare and present seminar papers from the subject in all years of study. Through the preparation and presentation of seminar papers, students, in addition to the knowledge and skills they have acquired by studying subjects, also improve their public speaking skills.

In the academic year 2020/2021. year, more than 40 thousand BAM were invested in audio-video solution equipment.

FINra higher education institution has equipped training classrooms with modern computers on which application programs for accounting and financial operations are installed, as well as other application programs (SPSS statistical program, programs for decision-making methods and techniques).

Students are provided with top lecturers, the best professors in the field of finance, accounting, IT, computer science, informatics and programming.

Some classrooms on FINra:





### **Conclusion**

Nowadays, it is impossible to bypass IT and its use for the reason that computer literacy stands right next to writing and reading skills. Generations sitting in school desks today, as well as those yet to sit, are growing with technology. Pupils (and students) today independently, very skillfully and boldly explore new technologies and their possibilities. All participants in the learning process must strive to follow current events from the world of technology as quickly and efficiently as possible. That is why it is very important to cooperate with fellow professors, students and exchange fresh ideas and learning opportunities - to learn all your life. Learning does not end with passing an exam, defending a final or diploma thesis. On the contrary, man learns while he is alive. It is also very important to recognize the direction in which education will go through the future, and to adapt to that direction. Today, e-learning occupies one of the leading positions in IT and for that reason its possibilities and advantages should be recognized and used to the maximum. An increasing number of educational institutions are interested in implementing e-learning in their own education systems. Also, a large number of state institutions such as ministries recognize the importance of e-learning as one of the leading branches in the information society. If we haven't already, it's high time to understand what changes in education have arrived and that it is necessary, that is. we need to start adapting to them and applying them in our daily lives. By applying these changes, we as individuals discover, create, learn, grow, ie. we live a quality life.

It can be concluded that information technology is an integral part of everyday life, and that it brings various benefits through its use. Thus, it was implemented in the educational process, where it brought great changes. These changes are mostly positive, with minor shortcomings, but if society continues to develop and use IT in education, the end result will be educated, responsible and adaptable students (staff), who will be most desirable in the labor market.

Many countries from Eurasian space already fully participate in ERASMUS and SALTO YOUTH programs, but some of them are partner countries, instead of

full participants. It certainly is a great asset, but it would be even greater to establish an EURASIAN network with the aim of fostering student and youth exchanges.

It would help youth in the Euroasian space to overcome not only geographic and physical barriers, but also fear which exists due to historical narratives, biases, prejudices and stereotypes.

There are a lot of young people full of enthusiasm to make a positive change. However, the most important issue in Bosnia and Herzegovina is inter-ethnic and inter-religious understanding and there is a great need to offer an opportunity to young people to study and get to know each other. Having in mind the internal political problems of the countries belonging to the Eurasian space, it is not such an easy task.

Students and young people should get a chance to understand that biased approaches do create stereotypes, which are later difficult to eradicate.

The work has to be done in local communities and countries, but also in the Eurasian space as a whole. When we learn about different religions in general, widening our perspectives, it is much more efficient, because then we are not focused on the local problems which often blind us and make us reluctant to open our minds.

We have to teach our youth to identify and rely on coherence factors in our cultures and focus on similarities which unify us, while representing differences as source of beauty which pluralist society and diversity bring.

One of the most important things students could gain from online courses which would be organized by universities in the Eurasian space is a totally new perspective and way of looking at "others". The core of such courses should be the systematic approach to various and varying manifestations of religion in diverse social contexts.

Special attention should be given to literature, theatre and all forms of art, which are also useful tools for dialogue and peace-building. Students should be encouraged to develop critical thinking and get access to important information and knowledge from the field of sociology of religion. Art and religion, we believe, are the most influential cohesion factors in pluralist societies. The courses should give insight into the way that religion has changed over time, and the way it is interconnected with all important factors in society.

This would be particularly helpful in the process of dismantling historical narratives which are the roots of biases, prejudices and stereotypes.

The main aim of the establishing a platform for the Eurasian student and youth exchange would be an attempt to bridge the great divide. Hereby we refer to the deep division between the politics, interpretation of history, religion and people in the Eurasian space.

Fear and frustration may cause violence, and they usually often cause strong beliefs and opinions. It is important to question and understand both ourselves and others. In order to do so, we have to be able to explain our approaches rather than assume our thoughts and positions are so clear and right that there is no need to elaborate and analyze.

In this process, at certain point, we realize that we should listen more carefully. Listen to both ourselves and others. And that is where the change starts. That is the

point from which we see the possibility to transform the conflicts and enhance cooperation.

It is not easy to start questioning and explaining our views. When it comes to complex issues, we believe that online discussions, which we suggest should be organized by the universities in the Eurasian space. When we are online, we have a buffer of time and space, and necessary distance. And this is a great way of creating a safe space for participants who would otherwise not communicate. It would be of great importance to include young people into such conversations. Of course, the conversation should be guided by experienced and trained professors and experts.

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## **THE DMW INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATS ASSOCIATION**

**Jülide CILINGIR**

General secretary of DMW

Istanbul, Turkey

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The DMW International Diplomats Association was founded in 2000 by European diplomats with the support of the European Commission's Enlargement Commissioner and EU Commission Vice President Gunter Verhugen. Its main purpose was to prepare candidate countries for the EU in the new enlargement process of the EU.

Respected members of DMW Turkey strive for the security and peace of humanity. It mediates international social projects. Communities work for cultural and social dialogue, joint investments and cooperation with each other.

DMW Turkey has taken its place in the international arena with the events it organizes such as conferences, panels, seminars that support vocational education, research and development, as well as developing social projects, carrying commercial and investment cooperation to international platforms.

Organized jointly by DMW Turkey, the International Union of Diplomats (DMW Turkey) accredited to the EU and the United Nations, and the European Businessmen's Club accredited to the EU Commission and Parliament, and supported by the Prime Ministry Turkey Investment Support and Promotion Agency and the Polish Ministry of Economy, Istanbul International Cooperation and The Investment Summit took place on May 30, 2015. .33 foreign companies from

different countries of the world with a business volume of billions of Euros and more than 40 Turkish companies came together at this summit. With the message that we trust the Turkish economy, we have come to invest, the first step of agreements worth 20 billion dollars was thus taken at this summit.

DMW Turkey ON THE PATH TO PEACE“II. CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND INVESTMENT SUMMIT” was held on 28 November 2015 in GIRNE under the auspices of TRNC Prime Minister OMER KALYONCU. Nearly 100 investors from 10 countries attended the summit.

DMW Turkey, III. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION SUMMIT ON DECEMBER 10, 2016

It was held in Istanbul. The theme of the summit was STRONG AND RELIABLE TURKEY, THE COUNTRY OF INVESTMENTS. Business people, diplomats and academics from Europe and America attended.

With the summits it has held so far, DMW Turkey has enabled domestic and foreign investors to come together and provide new investment opportunities.

DMW Turkey has always mirrored the change and transformation brought about by the changing global world's codes, international relations gaining a commercial dimension and the rapidly changing outlook of the economy, and defended the motto "COLLABORATION IS STRENGTH" by bringing together the power of knowledge.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION “EURASIAN MERIDIAN” AS AN  
INSTITUTE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS EDUCATION  
AND CONSULTING IN THE EURASIAN SPACE**

**Roman VLASOV,**  
Phd, Prof. CEO “TurkSib”  
Rector “Siberian school of corporate management”  
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The International Association "Eurasian Meridian" is conceived as a structure in the Eurasian space that unites universities, faculties of economics and management, business schools, colleges of economic and managerial orientation, consulting and research companies in the Eurasian space.

The Association was established for the purpose of mutual efficiency of the functioning of the business education system of the Eurasian space, the introduction of advanced educational experience, achieving operational effect within the international educational community, expanding cooperation and partnerships between educational institutions, consulting and research structures of the Eurasian space.



Universities and other educational institutions of the Eurasian space, scientists, individual experts, researchers who have expressed their readiness for joint activities can be admitted to the association in accordance with the established procedure.

Purpose and objectives:

- Building international partnerships in the scientific field;
- Joint implementation of international projects;
- Management of international congress activities;
- International scientific communications;
- Joint Publication Activity;
- Coordination and consulting in the field of scientific administration;
- Sponsored research (projects);
- Developing research partnerships.

The structure of the international association "Eurasian Meridian":

- the Center of "Eurasian studies",
- the international scientific and practical journal "Eurasian Space: economics, management, development institutions".

The purpose of the creation of the center of "Eurasian studies" is the formation, administration and management of scientific and practical projects of economic and investment interaction of the states of the Eurasian space, including the design and functionalization of institutions for the development of the system of business interaction, creating conditions for the development, economic, political, cultural, scientific, educational and innovative-technological interaction of the states of the Eurasian space.

The purpose of the establishment of the international scientific and practical journal "Eurasian Space: economics, management, development institutions" is to ensure the functioning of the media in which experts and scientists, researchers and specialists promptly publish new scientific results of research on Eurasian issues.

Activities:

- Analytical: Research and translation of the best practices of IA. International forums and round tables for the exchange of experience and best practices
- Training: activities for the development of competencies in IA
- Methodological guidelines: materials on the implementation of the IA
- Marketing: promotion of master's, postgraduate, and research programs. Creation of information and communication platform
- Information and communication: information and communication system
- Service: support of international cooperation

The information can also be viewed on the Internet:

<http://eurasianmer.tilda.ws/>

[Association "Eurasian Meridian" | Facebook](#)

The Association has held a number of scientific conferences and forums on Eurasian issues in such regions as Turkey, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Kazakhstan.

## **«TURKSIB» IN THE SYSTEM OF STATE AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OF THE EURASIAN SPACE**

**Alena POSAZHENNIKOVA**  
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We believe that the formation of nationally-oriented institutes of business education is advisable for the advanced with drawal of the national model of the economy from the depressive, catching-up state. In our opinion, the sphere of business education has the same degree of national sensitivity as industry, the agro-industrial complex and especially financial institutions, banks.

In the case of the countries of the Eurasian space, the system of business education institutions should definitely take into account the multi-vector economic priorities of the country.

The political will of the top management plays a decisive role in solving the problems of forming a modern nationally oriented system of business education and related professional consulting.

The goals of a nationally oriented business education system can be:

- training of bachelors, masters and students in educational programs and courses reflecting the national specifics of the development of economic relations in the state;
- training and education of nationally oriented teachers and business coaches. Their development of methodological and pedagogical support of educational disciplines formed on local material.
- licensing of bachelor's and master's programs, MBA programs, etc. within the framework of the current legislation, reflecting the current issues of the development of the economic model of the state;
- creation of a system of state support for higher education programs (bachelor's, master's and MBA) aimed at adult education – the national business community, heads of social institutions, managers of all levels, specialists and personnel reserve of enterprises, organizations and institutions of foreign countries working in the Eurasian space, as well as continuous training of target groups-young entrepreneurs, women entrepreneurs, etc.
- formation of a system of scientific research, scientific-practical and consulting developments aimed at the economic and investment development of the countries of the Eurasian space, as well as a system of continuous improvement of business processes and the business climate in the real sector of the economy.

The organizational structures of business education institutions based on the specifics of the countries of the Eurasian space can be:

- institute of state and corporate governance, organizationally and functionally consisting of a master's training center, a bachelor's training center, an MBA program center, a research center, a technopark and a business incubator for senior students and residents representing regions with a low level of economic development and a reduced business climate, editorial and publishing activities, international programs, an accreditation center for business education;
- Professional Association of Economic Faculties of the Eurasian space;
- research center on regional development issues-think tank;
- state order for personnel training, state target programs;
- professional business school. Short - and medium-term corporate training of the business environment of the Eurasian space, foreign enterprises and organizations operating in the countries of the region, state and municipal employees, export of educational programs and business education technologies to third countries (Sberbank Corporate University);

In our opinion, the state costs for the creation of development institutions in the field of business education in the Eurasian space are insignificant, and effective management based on state support will allow business education development institutions not only to solve the most urgent task of catching up development, but also to create conditions for the country's competitiveness in its economic zones and national strategic interests.

The practical form of implementation is the international business school "TurkSib". The main activities of "TurkSib" are:

- professional development, seminars, trainings, master classes, exchange of best practices;
- consulting support on export activities;
- monitoring of strategic partners.

The information can also be viewed on the Internet:

<http://turksibn.tilda.ws/>

<https://www.facebook.com/TurkSib.official>

«TurkSib» programs involve experts with international experience, who are heads of large enterprises in Russia and Turkey. The main training programs are: Operational Management, Human Resource Management, Business Development, Project Management, Strategic Marketing, Strategic Management, Soft Skills and Self-development Skills, SMART Organizations and others.

The programs can be adapted and developed for a specific corporate customer, based on the diagnostics of his activities.

So, as part of the training program, Russian businessmen got acquainted with the activities of Turkish enterprises, studied the technologies of operational management in Istanbul.



Delegation of Turkish businessmen through “TurkSib” held meetings in the Government, where the forms and methods of business interaction between industrial enterprises of Turkey and Russia were determined, cooperation agreements were concluded for the foreseeable period.



For example, the structure of the program "Industrial management" is as follows: the theoretical part and the practical part. The practical part includes meetings with the heads of industrial enterprises, visits to enterprises and exchange of experience, conclusion of cooperation agreements, conducting business negotiations on the topic of the program "Industrial management", also the practical part of the program includes meetings with the Government of the regions of Russia, work with professional associations and unions.



The final part of the program includes the protection of students' projects on the topic of the program aimed at the development of the enterprise. The general director of the enterprise is present at the defense of the project, thanks to which the proposals of students find practical implementation.

«TurkSib» is a real operating tool that helps managers to develop their business better.

## **RESOLUTION OF THE 10<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM "Eurasia - the territory of the future" June 24-25, 2021**

The organizers and participants of the International Economic Forum "Eurasia - Territory of the Future" note that the support and development of interstate relations in all spheres of public life, integration processes in the modern Eurasian space is a zone of strategic interests of states and their development institutions.

The formation of the functional foundations of integration processes in the Eurasian space should correspond to the political choice of countries and peoples, determine the multi-vector economic development as a determining tool for the competitiveness of the national socio-economic model in modern conditions.

Being a complex, contradictory and varied multifactorial process, the state, problems and possibilities of which in the Eurasian socio-economic model require systemic scientific analysis and expert discussion, conceptual justification and modern design modeling, taking into account civilizational, regional, country and global states, interests, values and trends that are effectively combined with the socio-cultural realities of our time.

1. The Forum proceeds from the fact that the global strategic objectives of the development of economic and regional systems of the Eurasian space are based on strengthening the sustainability of the functioning and development of the states of the Eurasian space, inextricably linked with respect for their economic and political interests, elections and vectors of their integration development.

1.1. State and municipal authorities of the countries of the Eurasian space, organizers and participants of the forum to support the results of this forum.

1.2. The Forum considers it necessary to develop an organizational, management and business model that determines the main directions, forms and methods of improving the quality and effectiveness of the strategic partnership of socio-economic systems, business education institutions, investment, innovation and economic-integration institutions of the states of the Eurasian space, taking into account the geo-economic and geopolitical scenarios and forecasts of the development of their economic and regional systems for the foreseeable future.

2. The Forum notes that in matters of organizing strategic cooperation and business interaction in the economic, investment, educational and humanitarian spheres, there is a shortage of ideas, modern real projects and programs related to the maximum use of the potential of the states of the Eurasian space.

2.1 The organizers and participants of this forum should initiate the 11th International Conference or International Economic Forum on topical problems, projects and programs of management and organization of regional socio-economic systems in the Eurasian space in October 2021.

2.2. The organizers and participants of the forum jointly develop a roadmap for business interaction between development institutions of the states of the Eurasian space in order to solve the problems of neo-industrial development, form interstate

development institutions and business platforms to solve the problems of effective management of the processes of competitiveness of economic models of states.

3. The organizers of the forum and its participants consider it necessary to carry out cooperation and business interaction in the field of business education and adult education within the states of the Eurasian space in directions, forms and methods that ensure an increase in the level of competitiveness of nationally oriented institutions for the development of business education in educational, scientific and practical, consulting, editorial and publishing and other areas related to the support of sustainable functioning and advanced development of infrastructure and institutions of the national and regional economy, interested in using the potential of the organizers and participants of this conference.

3.1. The organizers of the forum and its participants support the activities of the International Business School "TurkSib" with the aim of training leaders and specialists of state and municipal authorities, business circles, young entrepreneurs under joint business education programs in the interests of developing the basic sectors of the economy of the states of the Eurasian space.

Recommend to public authorities and authorities to create conditions for supporting and regulating the creation of joint (network) highly competitive bachelor's and master's programs, MBA programs in order to train nationally-oriented specialists for basic sectors of the economy and socio-cultural sphere, export educational programs to the states of the Eurasian space, the formation of student business incubators, industrial technology parks, corporate universities of Russian and foreign companies operating in the countries of the Eurasian orientation.

3.2. Establish the Eurasian Association of Business Education "Eurasian Meridian" in order to create a single space for business education, adult education in modern Eurasia.

3.2.1. Create in the structure of the "Eurasian Meridian" "Center for Eurasian System Studies" in order to form, administer and manage scientific and practical projects of economic and investment interaction between the states of the Eurasian space, including the design and functionalization of development institutions of the system of business interaction, creating conditions for the development of economic, political, cultural, scientific, educational, innovation-technological, investment interaction of the states of the Eurasian space.

3.2.2. Establish an international scientific and practical journal "Eurasian space: economics, management, development institutions" and form its editorial policy in the states of the Eurasian space.

Invite universities, business schools, faculties of economics and management, consulting companies, industry-specific corporate training centers, development institutions of the states of the Eurasian space to join the Eurasian Meridian Association.

4. For the founders, participants and guests of the Forum, continue business interaction based on the results and proposals expressed during the scientific and

practical platform of the Forum "Geo-economics and Geopolitics: Sustainable Development in the Eurasian Space" and its business platform within the framework of "Eurasian Dialogue: From Crisis of Ideas to joint projects", the final resolution of the Forum, taking into account the interests and proposals of its participants.

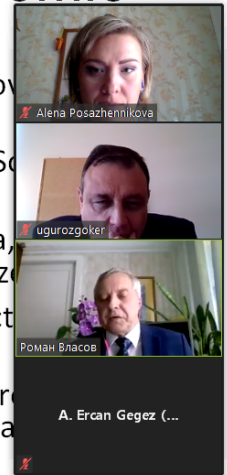


## FORUM'S FOTOS

# The principles for the formation of a modern vision of the Eurasian economic space:

- general geo-economic historical code - the states of the former Soviet Union;
- general geo-economic axiological code - the states of the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia;
- a common ethno-confessional geo-economic code - Russia, Serbia, Ukraine, Macedonia, Montenegro, Greece, Cyprus, Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- general geo-economic code associated with the immanent character of the countries - systems: Russia, Turkey.

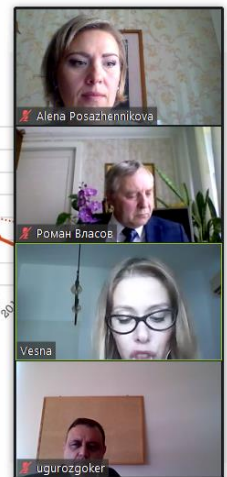
The strategic goal of economic models of the Eurasian space is to create the geo-economic map a competitive one, which allows one to speak as a real pole of economic power, a regional economic system.



4

Запись...

## FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, NET INFLOWS (% OF GDP)



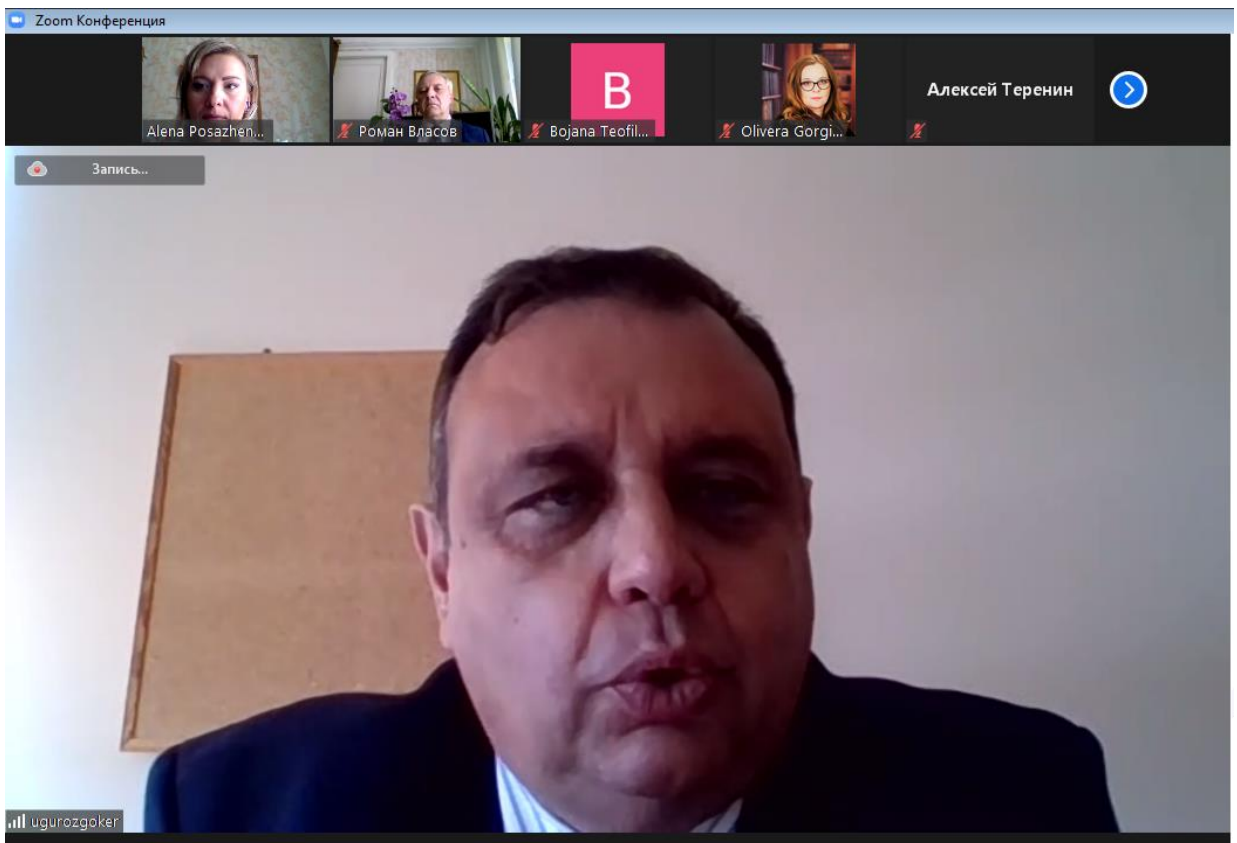
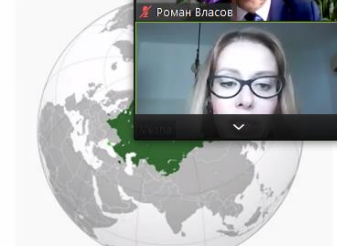
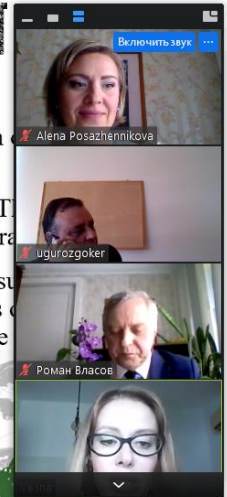
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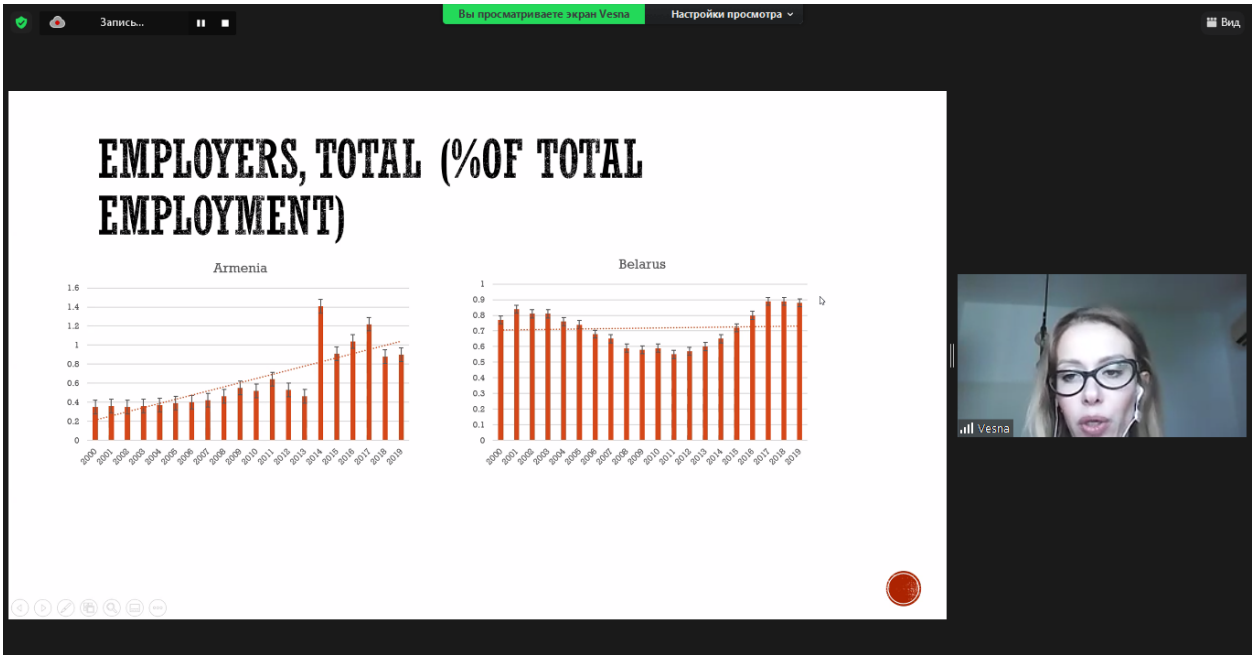
# WHAT IS EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) officially appeared as a regional organization in January 2015

The Member-States of the Eurasian Economic Union are: The Republic of Armenia, The Republic of Belarus, The Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and the Russian Federation

The main objectives of the Union shall be as follows: to create proper conditions for sustainable economic development of the Member States in order to improve the living standards of the population; to ensure common market for goods, services, capital and labor within the Union





Zoom Конференция

Запись...

Роман Власов

Alena Posazhennikova

Ivana's iPhone

**B**

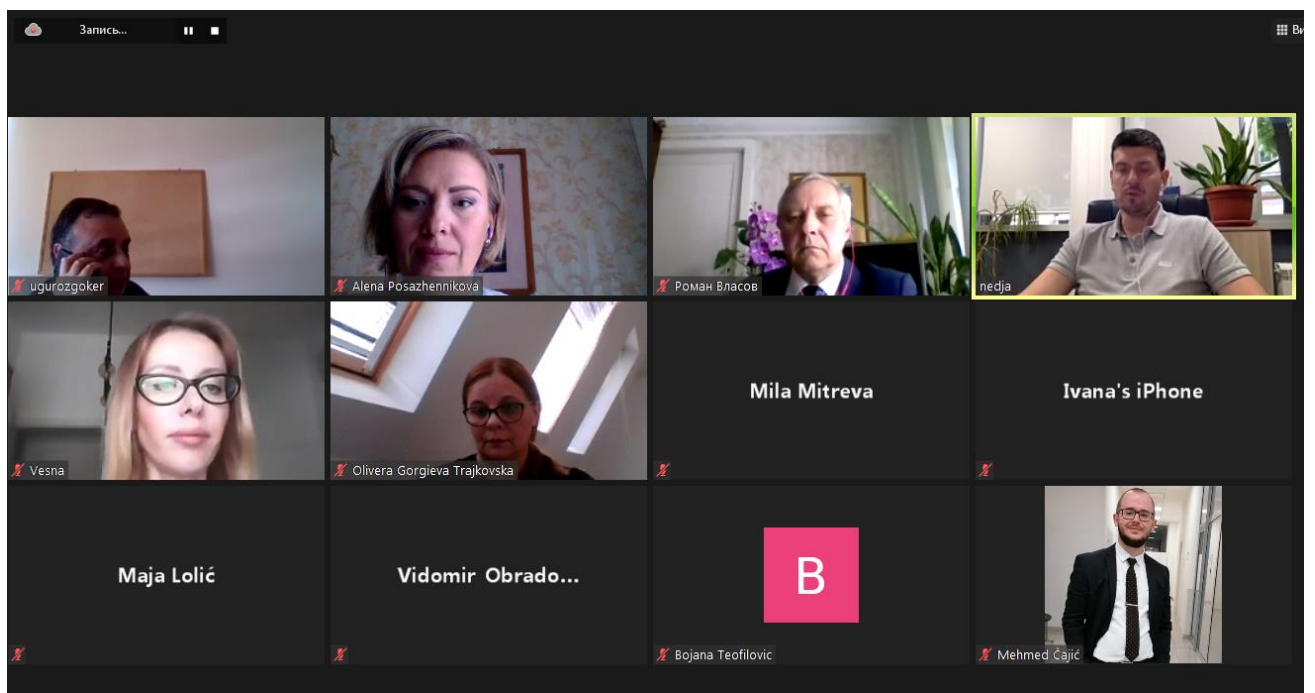
Vojana Teofilovic

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Vesna

Olivera Gorgieva Trajkovska

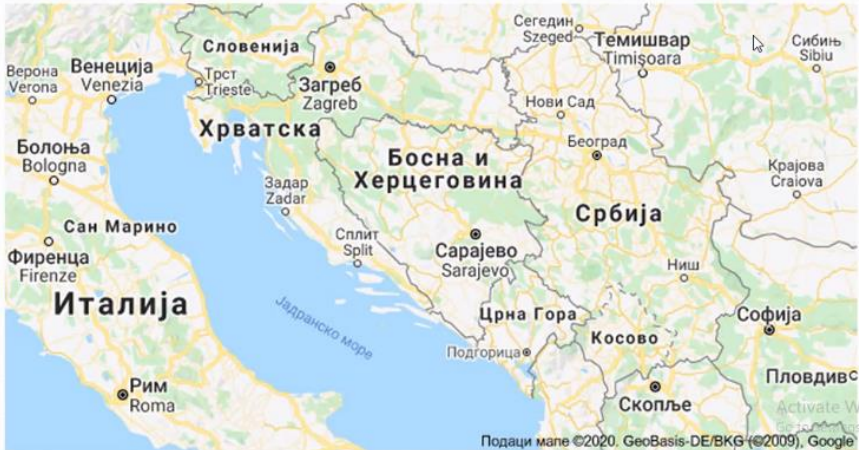
Mehmed Čajić



Zoom Конференция

Alena Posazh... ugurozgoker Mehmed Čajić Maja Lolić Роман Власов

## Босния и Герцеговина



Map showing Bosnia and Herzegovina (Босна и Херцеговина) and surrounding regions: Хрватска (Croatia), Србија (Serbia), Италија (Italy), Црна Гора (Montenegro), Косово (Kosovo), and Пловдивска област (Plovdiv region). Major cities like Сарајево (Sarajevo), Загреб (Zagreb), Београд (Belgrade), and Рим (Rome) are marked. The Adriatic Sea (Јадранско море) is also labeled.


Подаци мапе ©2020, GeoBasis-DE/BKG (©2009), Google

Zoom Конференция

Вы просматриваете экран Vidimir Obradović

Настройки просмотра

Запись... Вид



УДРУЖЕЊЕ  
“СРПСКО-РУСКИ МОСТ”

## Спасибо за Ваше внимание!


Maja Lolić

Alena Posazhen... Mehmed Čajić ugurozgoker Vidimir Obrado...

Zoom Konferenция

Запись приостановлена

## Campuses



- Cevizlibağ Campus, located in the most central area of Istanbul, consists of a closed area of 15.000 m<sup>2</sup> and an open area of 3.200 m<sup>2</sup>.
- It includes the School of Health Sciences and the Faculty of Medicine, which will begin accepting admissions in 2020.

Zoom participant thumbnails:

- Роман Власов
- Alena Posazhen...
- ugurozgoker
- keremerikgenoglu

315138

Zoom Konferenция

Alena Posazhen...

ugurozgoker


Mila Mitreva

315138

keremerikgeno...

Вид

Запись приостановлена



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Zoom Конференция | Вы просматриваете экран Mila Mitreva | Настройки просмотра

Запись приостановлена

Вид

### STUDY PROGRAMS

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    graph TD
      A[POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMS] --- B[ECONOMICS OF EUROPEAN UNION]
      A --- C[FINANCE AND BANKING]
      A --- D[HEALTH MANAGEMENT]
      A --- E[MBA MANAGEMENT]
      A --- F[MANAGEMENT]
      A --- G[FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND AUDIT]
    
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Alena Posazhennik...

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Mila Mitreva

keremerikgeno...

Роман Власов

Aleksei Terenin

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Alena Posazh... | ugurozgoker | Aleksei Terenin | 3 15138 | Роман Власов

Запись приостановлена

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RAY 2021 (1).pdf

#### LED Luminaires RIX-S for housing and communal services

##### SENSOR ALGORITHM

RIX-S luminaires are produced without sensors or equipped with various types of sensors depending on the modification.

When the supply voltage is applied, the luminaires with sensors are switched on for a time of delay, then the products switch to normal operation.

##### Luminaires with acoustic sensor (A)

The luminaires turn on when noise appears more than 60 dB and turn off after 60 seconds when the noise stops.

##### Installation recommendations

We recommend to install the luminaires with an acoustic sensor in rooms where there is no natural light and bright illumination is required only in the presence of a person at any time of the day for example in vestibules, storage rooms, basements.

Luminaires with an acoustic sensor react to sound. If the noise is more than 60 dB false turn on are possible. For example, do not install lamps in utility rooms, where there is constantly operating equipment.

##### Luminaires with photosensor (P)

The luminaires are turned on when the illumination level drops to the triggering threshold (10 Lx). Luminaires are switched off 4 minutes after the illumination level increase above the trigger threshold.

##### Installation recommendations

We recommend to install the luminaires with a photosensor in places where there is natural light during the day and constant illumination is required only in the dark. Such luminaires are suitable for illumination of pre-access areas.

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