

Strategic Europe ©



Strategic Europe: Prospective Outreach

Manifestly, Europe is faced with numerous problems: its overall global position is on the wane. Some EU states – in no distant past – were great powers but now, they are merely shadows of their former selves. Moreover, EU's geopolitical position remains most confined. Only the Cultural Frontiers of Europe – in their Greater Europe format – can provide the superior geography and demography that can raise Europe to its merited global position. [European Integration: Fragmentation to Unification](#). Such cultural frontiers stretch eastwards from Western Europe to Vladivostok; thus – in addition to its prominent Atlantic coastline in the west – a key Pacific outlook thrives in the east. In the south, through the western Caucasus, the intercontinental cultural frontiers reach Armenia. Beyond that point there is only one influential non-European country between Armenia, and the Gulf, as well as a key Indian Ocean outlook. The said land route conveniently bypasses the geographic confinement induced by the Mediterranean. Thus, an indirect, yet workable oceanic outreach is established [Armenia and Europe: Cartographic Perspectives](#). Such a development may also eradicate politicised frictions in the region.

Possibilities for lineal land links by road, pipeline and power transmission-lines between Europe and such key regions are of significant importance and beneficial to all concerned. In the future, the security of long maritime routes, relevant to Europe,

may become unsustainable. During this century, developments in the Gulf, India, east Africa and a commercially southwards advancing China will transform the Indian Ocean region into a major hub. Only a powerful Armenia can provide a direct continental European outreach, and possibly help to shield Europe from a clash of civilisations in its region. Furtive adversaries of Europe, of course, have detected the formation of a new pro-European geopolitical current in the region. Hence, the greater levels of pressure brought upon Armenia by its already hostile neighbours situated at its western and eastern frontiers. Such adversaries are aware that a number of most justifiable corrections will eventually be implemented in the region. [Legal and Political Aspects of the International Treaties.](#)

Europe, on the other hand, is considerably divided to promote any major joint outlook regarding its long term vital interests. Its disjointed policies continue to sap its potency. The EU, to its peril has failed to assist decisively the European states with strategic importance. [Shields of Europe.](#) Moreover, preferences and large funds have been lavished upon its long standing foes and competitors. Consequently, it is now only a matter of time before its Cultural Frontiers in the south – continental or maritime, within *de facto* or *de jure* delimitations – are breached. North America is not confronted with such perils. Latter's interests – due to geopolitical realities – have begun to diverge from those of Europe. Such hazardous factors can be countered, firstly, by establishing reasonable levels of European integration – encompassing all its cultural frontiers. Secondly, by providing funds with strategic ramifications. Thirdly, by founding significant EU controlled and financed economic projects. Thus, not only establishing rapid levels of economic progress, but also helping to check the declining population trends in the endangered strategic zones. [European Cultural Frontiers: The Endangered Zones.](#) The combination of such avenues may be the only prudent way forward. Europe's all-encompassing Civilisation remains its primary asset and maintaining its values is a foremost objective.

[Integral Frontiers of Europe](#)
[Greater Europe](#)
[European Security Integration](#)
[Political Europe](#)



T. S. Kahvé
Ararat Heritage
London
2012