

Modern world is changing so dynamically that perceptions of this or that event very often lag behind the actual facts, while decisions taken thereon are no longer up to date and not entirely sustainable, a fact that causes a negative social impact within the countries and makes Orthodoxy appear less attractive in the international arena.

Today there are a number of foreign policy challenges that constitute an immediate threat to the most essential interests of the world. The situation in Cyprus is a brilliant explanation of this fact. The world is in a ruthless struggle not to maximize profits but to minimize losses and every serious international player will try to transfer these losses to its neighbors.

Global growth is becoming increasingly uneven. Time is ripening for new conflicts of economic, geopolitical, religious and ethnic nature. Competition for resources, mainly for human resources, for high-quality social capital, is growing. Who will spurt into the lead and who will remain an outsider and will inevitably lose independence will depend not only on the economic potential but, primarily, on the will of each nation, on each nation's internal energy, on passionarity, according to Lev Gumilyof, on the ability to progress towards change.

In fact, the ongoing "struggle for expulsion" has been planned due to the absence of a European well thought-out strategy against crisis. Moreover, the management of the Greek crisis showed that Brussels had actually been withdrawn and ceded to the bankers of the European Central Bank, the policy of which had previously discredited the economy of Greece, the right to decide upon the fate of the Greeks. As a result Greek debts came into the possession of the collection body, the European Financial Stability Fund, which currently converts them to real assets, mainly land at amazingly advantageous prices.

The only consequence of bankers' management will be "the dismantling of Greece into parts", and subsequently, after Greece and probably after Cyprus, the economies of other European countries will also go under the hammer. The algorithm will not change radically; first comes the provision of credit, then, the discrediting of economy and, thereby, making the situation an unresolved one through the public statements of bankers and politicians followed by the purchase of collapsed assets at derisory prices.

It goes without saying that such a policy has an end. The more Europe is dismantled, the more unemployment is extended and dissatisfaction within the population is intensified, a fact that, sooner or later, will lead to social upheaval and destabilization of the European Union. It has to be noted that both scenarios –«the bankers' scenario» and «the scenario of the protest» pose a very strong objective threat for the whole world.

The two-day conference of the Interparliamentary Assembly on Orthodoxy, held in Istanbul, was a key-forum where orthodox MPs touched on the most topical issues of contemporary world order and tried to find the most effective ways of their resolution. In

particular, it has to be stressed that virtually all suggestions were of much applied nature, sometimes quite critical, especially with regard to questions of development of democracy and civil society. As a matter of fact, the intention of every MP who spoke was to affect crisis in the European Union by indicating the possible ways of resolving the not at all easy situation created. Significant parts of the speeches were dedicated to the humanitarian problems of modern times and the persecutions of Christians (especially in Syria). Much attention has been given to issues relating to the shaping of civil society and the development of effective models of democracy. A large number of speeches were dedicated to contemporary Russia, which not only has to maintain its orthodox identity, but it also has to strengthen it and elaborate the mechanisms for the most beneficial cooperation with its partner countries.

A number of speeches were related to professional assessments of the impact of global crisis on the orthodox world and the measures taken in the fight of states, associations of states and international organizations against crisis.

The minutes of the two-day conference constitute an early preventive professional analysis of the key issues and directions at stake in international relations. This analysis was made in the form of detailed surveys and recommendations that, in future, can virtually support the making of balanced and quality decisions, which may prevent the damage and maximize profits for us all.