

GREECE FACES A YIN-YANG DEVELOPMENT PHASE

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Abstract: *The concept Yin-Yang represents the unity of opposites and complementarity. In this respect, from the economical point of view a positive Yin phase represents the cash flow, brings nutrition, gentleness and protection, while a negative Yin phase means capital loss, sloth and passive obedience; a positive Yang phase is translated as an action based on funds, emphasising the creation, the construction and the development of infrastructure thanks to an economical action plan, while a negative Yang phase leads to conflicts, to excessive product stocks and to a stock market collapse, causing, in this line, crisis and inflation by increasing prices and decreasing purchasing power.*

In the European Union, Greece faces a Yang negative phase. When having too much positive Yin monetary stimulus from the EU, the Yin-Yang balance turns in favour of a negative Yang bankruptcy and unemployment. Thus, I explore not only the Greece's economical dimension, but also its geographic role, the synergy between culture and DNA and the last, but not the least, the human's ability in creating a new positive Yin-Yang flourishing future.

Keywords: Greece; the European Union; Yin-Yang; development; gravitation

JEL Classifications: I30; N40

Introduction

This paper aims to provide an overview of Greece's social and economic aspects. In order to understand its long-run development, it is reasonable to take into account that there is a wide range of differences between EU Member States and Greece, from matters of education, income, labour market, communication, language, gravitation and geography, to DNA, technology, energy and transport.

In addition, the type of analysis undertaken here is based on the Yang-Yin concept. The Yang-Yin concept is very famous in China, yet, the specific drawing has also been discovered on ancient sculptures dating back 5500 years BC, in villages such as Cucuteni (in Romania, Iasi) and Trypillia (in Ukraine, near Kiev). On the one hand, Yang is the element which provides the possibility of existence, meaning the possibility of *to be*. Moreover, by the power it holds, it describes both the Active Principle of Creation and the Cohesion Force, giving rise to electricity and movement everywhere in the universe. In this respect, Yang represents the bright side and stands for the Hard Force and for *you are what you are* concept. On the other hand, Yin is the magnetic and the Soft Force, which is equivalent to the dark side and the passive principle, describing the acceptance through obedience, therefore, bringing change in the movement. Dictated by a negative state, we

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witness transformation, hence, the *not to be* condition, usually called *you are not what you are* (Incappucciato, 2000, pp. 68-70). The *you are not what you are* component is necessary, so that the entity can live in a specific world in order to enrich the spiritual experience. The Yang-Yin symbol is very complex because it represents Yang with a point-source Yin and Yin with a point-source Yang. Each one of them can control a part of the other one, thus, the mechanism describes the complementary duality. For example, someone may act dictatorial, if someone else allows this to happen.

I will outline that from the economical point of view, the Yin-Yang concept serves as a forecasting technique, representing both the Yin-conservatory society and the Yang-progressive society. Furthermore, the Yin positive phase represents the cash flow, brings nutrition, gentleness and protection, while an Yin negative phase means capital loss, sloth and passive obedience; an Yang positive phase is translated as an action based on legislation, funds, emphasising the creation, the construction and the development of infrastructure thanks to an economical action plan, while an Yang negative phase leads to conflicts, to excessive product stocks and to a stock market collapse, causing, in this line, crisis and inflation by increasing prices and decreasing purchasing power.

1. Yang-Yin aspects regarding the “*Unity in diversity*” among EU’s Member States

The union of the European States traces its origins in 1951, respectively 1958, when Belgium, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy had created the European Coal and Steel Community, respectively the European Economic Community (EEC). Yet, November the 1st, 1993 represents the Yin-Yang moment, when the Maastricht Treaty established the European Union (EU) under its current name. Today, the European Union is an economic-political partnership consisting of 28 Member States located primarily in Europe.

Europe is one of the seven continents on planet Terra and, in terms of gravity and of rocky particles, the European continent is a Yang positive element, the gravity force representing attraction (Yang positive force), and the centripetal force representing the rejection of gas and particles (Yin positive force). According to the discoveries of the European Space Agency's satellite known as GOCE (European Space Agency, 2011), the gravitational pull (Yang positive) is not exactly the same all over the planet, for instance the gravitational pull from the United Kingdom and Germany is weaker than the gravitational pull from Greece, and the gravitational pull from the Mediterranean Sea is stronger than the gravitational pull from Greece, Germany and the United Kingdom. These Yang positive differences have Yin positive impact on each country’s profile and go hand in hand with

everything related to matter and substance, such as relief, wind, soil moisture and water as well as with energy and electricity, motion and transport, human's height, age and DNA. For example, in 2002 researchers pointed out that due to the gravity field, tectonic features, global heating and ice melting, the sea levels increased considerably, as follows: along the shorelines of Northern Europe (Sabadini *et al.*, 2002), in the periphery of the region occupied by the Fennoscandian ice sheet, especially along the coasts of the Netherlands and Germany, the sea-level has been increasing up to 2 mm/yr; further to the south, in the central Mediterranean Sea, the sea-level has been increasing with 0.6-0.8 mm/yr; whereas in the periphery of the Mediterranean Sea, sea-level rises with rates from 0.2 to 0.4 mm/yr in the Adriatic Sea; and 0.4mm/yr in the Mediterranean coast to France. Hence, changes lead to long-term Yang effects on highly populated regions, territorial cohesion and policies, and last but not least, on the EU's economy.

The European Yang-Yin efficiency of economic growth also depends on Yang positive trade activities, such as transport and communication. Starting with Jonathan Pool's findings regarding the relation between linguistic diversity and GDP per capita, in 1991 Joshua Fishman warns about a negative Yin effect of ceasing upon economic development, caused by linguistic heterogeneity. In 1972 Jonathan Pool highlighted that if a country is "*linguistically highly heterogeneous is always undeveloped or semi-developed, and a country that is developed always has considerable language uniformity*" (Desmet *et al.*, 2015, pp.8-12). Words are Yin-Yang handy mnemonics, but the diversity of Yang languages causes different ways of Yin thinking and different conceptual Yin worlds called *Whorfianism*, after researcher Benjamin Lee Whorf, giving rise to a complex Yang diversity on Yin income levels. Furthermore, not only linguistics investigations prove the necessity for linguistic uniformity, but also physicists plead for a similar result, called hiper-communication. Hiper-communication is the ability which helps human beings both to talk and understand any language on this planet and any universal type of language, due to human's DNA features. Based on Pjotr Garjajev's researches, a Russian biophysicist and molecular biologist who discovered that our language is a reflection of our DNA and vice-versa, the study made by Fosar *et al.*, (2001) reveals that only a group consciousness, such as the way of thinking of ants, leads to hiper-communication, because atoms from a person's DNA communicate with other atoms from an another person's DNA.

Despite the Yin legal personality of the European Union, the European citizenship and the fact that "*English was the most studied foreign language across the EU, with 96.7% of students learning it in 2012 (at ISCED level 2)*" (Eurostat, 2015, p.114), in EU exist 24 Yang official languages and many dialects. Nevertheless, differences of languages and DNA between Europeans across EU are

also due to the glacial period, to geographical isolations and to migrations. For instance, Greeks of Crete show a significant different DNA compared to the Greeks of Northern Greece:

An analysis of Y-chromosome haplogroups determined that the samples from the Greek Neolithic sites showed strong affinity to Balkan data, while Crete shows affinity with central/Mediterranean Anatolia. ...In the Greek data overall, the most frequent haplogroups include E3b1a2-V13 (28%), R1b3-M269 (13%), R1a1-M17 (11%), I2a-P37 (9.0%), J2b-M12 (6%). In Crete, the most frequent haplogroups are R1b3-M269 (17%), G2-P15 (11%), J2a1-DYS413*(9.0%) and J2a1h-M319 (9.0%). ... Crete clusters with the central and Mediterranean Anatolian samples, together with those of southern Iran, Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan (King *et al.*, 2008, pp. 205-208).

With regard to the Greeks of Northern Greece also known as Aromuns (or Aromani, Romani, Romeni, Rumeni and Vlachs) (Comas *et al.*, 2004, p. 124) the maternal and paternal DNA lineages results (H, I, T, J, U haplogroups were the most prevalent in the Balkans) suggest a common Thracian ancestry of all Balkan populations (from Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Romania from Maramures, Constanta and Ploiesti), separated from the Slavic populations (Croatians, Polish, Ukrainians, Czech-Slovakians and Hungarian) (Bosch *et al.*, 2006, pp.461-469).

Paul Krugman highlights that the world's economy is a "*complex system of relations with retroactive effects*" (Brailean, 2009, p. 21), hence, respect, cooperation and love among the EU citizens, and less individuality and competition, will help us not only to achieve hyper-communication with our DNA (Yang positive), but also offer us the ability (Yin positive) to think broadly, to be more conscious regarding the Yin-Yang business decisions and to build eco-friendly technologies, leading to a society of type I, as foreseen by scientists like Michio Kaku. In this sense, education, training and research (Yin positive) lie at the heart of the EU's technological development (Yang positive) and are seen as key drivers for productivity, growth, jobs and globalization. Furthermore, the EU's problems can be effectively addressed with strong collaboration and partnerships (Yang-Yin positive) at various levels. Thus, the European Monetary Union (EMU) is no longer the EU's main driver, but technological cooperation is, changing, in this respect, the territorial diversity of each EU Member State into strength for the benefit of every EU citizen.

In contrast, at the current stage, the European dream and the European hyper-communication are threatened by a Yang-Yin negative domino effect in the education and research area and, at the same time, on the labour market concerning the employment and unemployment area. Concerning the EU's slow motion (Yin negative) regarding the language uniformity is linked to the early leaving

from education and training over the period 2008 to 2013, especially in Southern European countries such as Portugal, Spain, Malta, Greece and Cyprus (Eurostat Statistical Books, 2015, pp. 107-110). Furthermore, between 2008 and 2011 “cuts in education expenditure were significant in Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy and Romania, where spending levels in relation to the GDP were already low and have been cut further”(Eurostat Statistical Books, 2015, p. 128). EU invests less in research and innovation, those two steps representing Yin and Yang positive stages for development. According to the latest official data provided by the European magazine *Smarter, greener, more inclusive?*, in 2013 the EU’s overall research effort ranged from 0.48% to 3.32%, the most innovative countries being Denmark, Germany, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Northern European countries such as Finland and Sweden not only share a pattern of high expenditure, but also have the most ambitious national targets. In 2013 Denmark achieved its national target of 3%. Countries with lower R&D expenditure levels, below 1% were mostly in Eastern and Southern Europe, for instance Romania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malta and Greece. In some countries (Poland, Romania, Croatia, Slovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, Cyprus and Greece), R&D efforts relies predominantly on the public sector (higher education and government) (Eurostat Statistical Books, 2015, pp. 51-52).

From the Yang-Yin balance point of view, as regards the labour market in 2013, the Yang employment rates among EU Member States ranged from 52.9% to 79.8%. The highest employment rates also appear to be located in the most innovative countries, in particular Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria and the United Kingdom. Most of these countries exceeded the 75% EU target. “Countries at the lower end of the scale, with employment rates below 60%, were Greece, Croatia, Spain and Italy. ...The strongest falls were in Greece (-13.4 percentage points)” (Eurostat Statistical Books, 2015, p.30), while Malta and Germany have experienced the strongest Yang positive growth in employment rates since 2008. Over the medium and long term, if the crisis of the European Union continues to worsen (Yang negative), Yang negative consequences occur at all levels, leading to poverty (Yin negative) and, eventually, to difficulties (Yang-Yin negative) to invigorate all EMU economies. Hence, in order to ensure that every EU Member State lives the European dream, Yang-Yin positive changes should be supported by an appropriate range of Yang-Yin positive policies such as apprenticeship and lifelong learning, continuous research, adequate employment jobs and wages, adequate agriculture and fiscal policies, as well as a group consciousness, more collaborations and partnerships across the EU.

2. Greece faces social and economic Yang-Yin challenges

The Yin-Yang moments of Greece (Yang through legislation) concerning the European integration, begun with January the 1st, 1981, when it was already a member in the European Economic Community (EEC) since 1980. On January the 1st, 2001, Greece decided to abandon its national currency in favour of the Euro (€). Between 1983 and 2014, Greece had the honour to hold the rotating Presidency, 5 times, at the Council of the European Union. Since January 1st, 2000 Greece is also a Schengen Area member.

2.1 The Yang Greece's geography shapes Greek's Yin heritage

The Greece's location (Yang element) is at the southern tip of the Balkan Peninsula in south-east Europe and at the north-eastern corner of the Mediterranean Sea. Its geographical size is 131 957 km², 80% being mountains, which has contributed to the preservation of the purity of the Greek culture. Its territory includes more than 1400 islands throughout the Aegean, Ionian and Mediterranean seas, of which 227 are inhabited. As described in Section 1, part of the responsibility for the Greece's culture and biodiversity concerning the morphology of its terrain, geological features, the distribution of rainfall and water, rests with the gravitational field and the sunlight, which have enhanced the DNA communication between plants, leading to environmental and agricultural cues for development. Thus, in response to “*geotropism*” and “*phototropism*” (Forbes *et al.*, 1992, pp. 200-201), 20%-25% or approximately 3.3 million hectares of Greece is forest land (European Communities, 2000, p. 100), and trees grow taller in response to a weak gravitational force. The agricultural land covers about 3.9 million hectares, out of a total area of 13.1 million hectares with cultivated land at about 3.5 million hectares. Due to stronger gravitational forces, trees and plants grow smaller, like grapes and olive trees. For instance, Crete, Laconia, Lygourio, Kefalonia, Olympia, Lesvos, Preveza, Rhodes, Thassos, Samos, Zakynthos, Thrapsano, Agios Matthaïos and Troizinia, are all places that have been recognized for their great contribution to the culture of olive oil and have won distinctions. Furthermore, according to the *Agriculture statistics-family farming in the EU*, in 2010, Greece recorded the largest agricultural area among the EU Member States, with an average of almost 2 600 hectares for each farm without any family labour force (Eurostat – Statistics Explained, 2014).

As it is expressed in the Treaty of European union, the EU aims both to develop and to respect Greece's culture, but at the same time emphasises the common strands of the European culture. This approach is consistent with geographical indicators (GI) and with the designation of zones of land development [*zones oikistikou elenchou (ZOE)*] (European Communities, 2000, p. 100), which provide the needed economically and culturally Yang positive opportunities to create value for Greek local communities through products that are deeply rooted in tradition, culture and geography, in order to support not only Greece's rural traditions, but also to create job opportunities in production, processing and other related services. There are at least 89 Greek PDO products (Protected Designation of Origin), such as the ouzo, tsipouro and raki drinks, the wine from the Greek island of Chios, the Naxos citron drink and kumquat liqueur from Corfu, the "Tomataki Santorini" (the cherry-tomato of Santorini), the Kalamata olives and the "throumpes" (black wrinkled olives) of Thassos, Chios and Crete, the traditional Messolongi avgotaraho (salted flat-head mullet fish roe), 20 different types of cheese, 27 different types of olive oils, 23 vegetables and pulses, as well as several varieties of honey.

2.2 The Yin-Yang Greece's balance: import and export activities

The Greek's PDO products reflect their contribution to the Yang-Yin balance of Greece's economic flows. Greece's Yang intra-EU trading partners are Italy, France, Germany, Holland, the U.K, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Romania, while its Yang extra-EU main trading partners are USA, Turkey, Algeria and United Arab Emirates. Nevertheless, according to the National Statistical Service of Greece, the Yin-Yang "*Balance of Trade in Greece averaged -2396.48 EUR Million from 2001 until 2015, reaching an all-time high of -1157.30 EUR Million in August of 2001 and a record low of -4209.20 EUR Million in June of 2008*" (Taborda, 2014). Before 2008 the Greek Yang exports ranged from 12.722 Million Euros in 2000, 11.013 Million Euros in 2002, 12.306 Million Euros in 2004, 16.525 Million Euros in 2006 and 17.334 Million Euros in 2008, while the Greek Yin import activities ranged from 36.250 Million Euros in 2000, 33.386 Million Euros in 2002, 42.415 Million Euros in 2004, 50.668 Million Euros in 2006 and 60.669 Million Euros in 2008 (MAGOULIOS *et al.*, 2013, p.195). The Observatory of Economic Complexity reveals that trade deficits have continued due to high volume of imports. For instance, in 2012, Greece's imports indicated values of \$60.5B, while Greece's exports indicated values of \$33.8B. Despite exporting refined petroleum (35%), packaged medicaments (3.1%), aluminum plating (1.9%), non-fillet fresh fish (1.7%), raw cotton (1.7%), pure olive oil (1.3%), processed fruits and nuts (1.2%), Greece's main imports ranged from

mineral fuels (34%), machinery and transport equipment (14%), chemicals (13%), passenger and Cargo ships (4.0%), semiconductor devices (1.9%), cars (1.2%), meat and cheese (2.6%), computers (0.68%), video displays and telephones (1.05%)(Taborda, 2014).

On one hand, Yin import activities such as natural gas, mineral fuels and chemicals, are in response to the Yang protection of Greek's environment, considering that the expenditure of public sector on environmental protection was 0.74% of GDP in 2012 (Eurostat, 2014, p. 26, p. 248). Greece has oil production and fossil fuel resources, especially in the form of lignite coal, but if Greece were to explore more of its natural resources, the natural radioactivity caused by water, soil and vegetation, along with the artificial radioactivity, such as geopathogenic outbreaks due to mining industry, oil and gas exploration, would harm Greece's specific biodiversity and would threaten its long-term sustainability. On the other hand, the high volume of imports reflects Greece's deteriorating Yin-Yang economic situation. The most severe financial and economic crisis to have hit Greece, has had a major impact on employment, health and education system, as well as on GDP growth. For instance, labour force represents the Yang-Yin balance of the total number of employment (Yang positive) and unemployment (Yin negative), therefore, Yin negative phases request Yin positive measures and policies, such as adequate education and training, research and innovation, which will lead to Yang positive situations, such as employment. Unfortunately, in Greece, the unemployment rate was at 11.80% in April 2010, which increased to 21.40% in December 2011, followed by 26.40% in December 2012 (Ycharts Eurostat, 2015). Furthermore, some of the peaks on Yin negative unemployment (27.90% in September 2013 and 27.20% in February 2014) are due to school leavers (Yin negative), low educational attainment [in 2007 the proportion was 24.8% among 25-34-year olds (European Commission, 2009, p. 282)], the lack of skills (Yang negative), the difficult work conditions, the low quality of managers and in-firm training (Yang negative), the weak levels of industrial activity (Yang negative), as well as due to high prices for natural gas for household and industrial consumers (Yang negative). Eurostat reveals that "*the largest prices increases for households among EU Member States (between the half of 2012 and the second half of 2013) were observed in Estonia (22%) and in Greece (20%)...In industrial sector, the highest prices were observed in Sweden (0.06EUR/kWh), Greece (0.05EUR/kWh) and Germany (0.05EUR/kWh)*"(Eurostat, 2014, p. 26, p. 39). Between 2003 and 2012, in Greece, the share of each fuel to total production (Eurostat, 2014, p. 65) results from coal and lignite (77.1%), renewable energy (21.8), crude oil (0.9%) and natural gas (0.1%), while there is no production of nuclear energy. As a consequence of Greece's deteriorating situation, poverty and material deprivation have increased dramatically, generating social and political instability, which have harmed investment and growth.

2.3 Yin-Yang challenges ahead for Greece

Although in 2015 there is a slight Yang progress concerning Greece's GDP per capita (-20.3%), compared to the peak from 2013 (-25.70%)(Hanley, 2015), as well as a slight decrease concerning the unemployment rate (25.70% for January 2015) (Ycharts, 2015), Greece still has the highest inflation rate from the Euro Zone (-2.5%), the highest debt-to-GDP (180%) and the highest deficit-to-GDP (-3%) than any other EU Member State. The crisis had a major impact on the Greek population. For instance, in 2013, the study of the Institute of Mental Health of the University of Athens discovered a continuous and alarming rise of depression among Greek population, from 3.3% in 2008 to 6.8% in 2009, to 8.2% in 2011 and to 12.3% in 2013 (Korologou, 2013). In terms of gravity, human's depression and fear can cause earthquakes and climate disturbances. Quantum physics researches reveal the influence of man thoughts on space and time, in other words, every living being perceives time and space according to its genetic line and to its individual cerebral programme. As Einstein described, space-time is a married couple, space and time are not separated one from another, thus, the human brain can change the subjective time flow in correlation to the environment coordinates and factors, hence, we have the possibility to change our space according to our happy or sad moments. Thus, Grazyna Gosa and Franz Bludorf have explained in their book "*Vernetzte Intelligenz*" (Networked Intelligence) that a group consciousness can influence the space-time the environment, for instance the weather (nothing new to some tribes who sing for rain, while performing a specific circle dance), due to Schumann frequencies present in the Earth atmosphere, as well as in the human's brain. Therefore, when many persons synchronize their minds, their thoughts act like a laser beam, in other words, when a mass of people interact their Yin negative thoughts with the morphic fields on a low frequency (fear and depression emit on low frequencies), they cause an impact with the tectonic energies, and earthquakes occur (Yang negative). Hence, it is observed that in December 2008 Greece experiences an earthquake measuring 5.2 on the Richter scale, in April 2009 another earthquake strikes with a 4.5 magnitude on the Richter scale, in 2013 three earthquakes have hit Crete with 5.6 and 6.2 magnitude and another one has hit the middle of Greece, in 2014 in Halkidini another earthquake occurs with a 5.1 magnitude, and, recently, in April 2015 the earthquake shakes Crete again with a 6.1 magnitude.

Yin positive feelings of love, joy, gratitude, appreciation, as well as Yang positive activities, such as a walk in the park or in the mountains, can change Greek's situation, not only from the gravity's point of view, but also from the perspective of health. Thanks to the existence of electrons

at the same time in two and more places at once (Kaku, 2012), and to instant corpuscular speeds (Yin-Yang positive quantum events), scientists proved that DNA can be changed on high frequencies by optimistic thoughts and good words. Therefore, any human being, including the Greek population, has the possibility to improve the mental and body health (Yin-Yang positive). In 2013, 2011 and 2009, 74.1% of the Greek women and 79.0% of the Greek men (Eurostat, 2015) believed they were healthy, while Greece's health expenditure ranged from 8.67% of GDP in 1995, to 7.88% of GDP in 2000, then it has grown to 9.66% of GDP in 2005, to 10.79% of GDP in 2010 and to 10.83% of GDP in 2011 (Ycharts Eurostat, 2013).

A healthy life also means a healthy environment (Yang positive). *“Given the fact that 62% of the Europeans believe climate change is the most significant problem facing the world today”* (Panorama inforegio, 2009, p. 4) and that 25.1% of the Greek population is exposed to air pollution, noise pollution from the street (Eurostat, 2013), pesticide, grime and other environmental problems (Yang negative), Greece decided to comply with EU's environmental protection policies (Yin positive), regarding renewable sources of energy, in order to encourage applications in the use of wind, hydroelectric and solar energy. In this regard, Enel Green Power built wind and photovoltaic farms in Crete, Evia, Thrace and in Peloponez (Biszok, 2012). Furthermore, it is believed that *“carbon fertilization”* (Phillips, 2014) of forests and other land vegetation removes during photosynthesis, more than 30% of human carbon dioxide emissions from the atmosphere (Yin negative); however, there are side effects like water unavailability in some areas and polluted agricultural areas (Yang negative). In this sense, I shall outline that in Greece, between 2000 and 2010, the utilised agricultural area decreased to about a quarter of Greek territory and 94 050 farms from 723 010 agricultural holdings, ceased their activity because the agricultural labour force decreased from 1.4 million in 2000 to 1.2 million in 2010 (Eurostat, 2012). Yet, this situation can be changed, for instance, in the Aegean islands, where in the absence of a comprehensive energy plan, rainwater (Coxworth, 2014) and human walking, meaning Yang positive movement, may create and provide clean energy for households for free. The same energy system could be developed in highly populated cities like Athens, Thessaloniki, Piraeus or Patras, where clean energy and electricity may be obtained from the city's pipes flow (Peters, 2015) or the vehicular flow (Investigación y Desarrollo, 2013). The infrastructure already exists and there is no need for major investments.

Conclusions

Some overall conclusions could be drawn from the analysis presented in section 1 and 2.

Firstly, at the national level Greece's main short-term target is to put public finances in order, because it helps in terms of Yin-Yang growth such as income, employment and pensions, all these being linked to prosperity, access to education and health services.

Secondly, Greece's Yin-Yang progressive transformations can only be sustained by a virtuous circle of continuous research and innovation, those being the main drivers for developing the industrial system and the technology, as well as protecting the environment and natural resources.

Thirdly, if Greece were to invest more in human capital and share human capital more equally (Yin-Yang positive), then Greece will experience a higher resilience, as well as a higher level of optimism, less stress and worries, leading to hyper-communication among Greeks.

These conclusions suggest that competition among EU Member States is not, always, the best solution. At the same time, it has to be recognized that only respecting the legislation, the culture, the people and the environment will ensure that opportunities are widely shared, hence, the European dream may be achieved by every euro-citizen.

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