

RUSSIA, EASTERN EUROPE AND THE WEST

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Nowadays, many geopoliticians underline the fact that Russia has become a great power, with great resources and a great role in the international relations. It is a revival of old imperial supremacy, a revival of super-ethnos and what Lev Gumiliov named, "passionarity". Stanislav Secrieru proposes a new vision of post-sovietic Russia, using the concept of "strategic identity". The strategic identity is a way of geopolitical representations about Russia, the construction of Russia's cognitive map; it may be seen as a way of the restoration of Russia's internal and external supremacy, as Stanislav Secrieru says. In this way, Putin tried to monopolize the decisional processes and to stress the importance of geo-economical aspects in Russia's relations with the West. Euro-Atlantic integration of ex-soviet countries from the eastern border of the European Union depends on the relations between Russia and the West, the Russia's influence upon them and depends on their internal stability. But the eastern border of European Union seems "to suffer" from geopolitical instability. The ex-soviet countries (Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Georgia) have still many problems related to economic, political and decisional instability. The geopolitical picture in this area is still unclear and vague.

Key words: pan-ideas, pan-Slavism, Russia, NATO, European Union, eastern border of the European Union.