The Contemporary Global Economic Crises

The Leading Professor Miguel Angel Sanchez-Rey [The Grandmaster, The Master of Space-Time]

The Academy of Advance Science and the Technological Sciences

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
New Keynesian is dead, long live New Keynesian economics. A trade dispute is on the verge of a trade war across three regional political continents: South-East Asia, the North America Union, and the Western European Union (E.U.). With an expansionary trade route -- the Commonwealth of Nations, that includes two strategically valuable trade routes in the Eastern bloc and the southern hemisphere: the Eastern E.U. and the Panama Canal in Panama, Central America (with access giving by the Polynesian countries to the Indies and the Americas, and vice versa). Enabling further entry to vital mineral resources and oil reserves in South and Central America, the United Russian Federation, the African Union, and the Middle East Union.

In 2018, an anticipatory shock led to the demise of all notions of contemporary economics -- where a central-ruling bank regulates key inflationary and/or deflationary measures to spur economic growth and to forestall an economic depression cause by excess supply.

With the E.U. facing a major setback with the Brexit in the United Kingdom, ultra-nationalists maneuvered to capitalized on the vote to incite fervor to reinvigorate the British state -- in the form of, a competing model that
outmaneuvers the United States (U.S.) global economic dominance on trade, commerce, and capital. Which led to multinational heads, in the United States, to increasingly govern market assets -- including banking, loan, and credit shares, to seek an omnipotent advantage over the increasing wealth of the appointed viceroy's of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Pressures to deregulate, coupled with the vast absorption of capital amongst the U.S. business elite (and the flood of expenditure assets to the Commonwealth of Nations), the global economy went haywire to the extent that an anticipatory aftershock burst out into the global markets. Marking the end of all notions of modern New Keynesian economics. Unleashing a growing trade dispute with the People’s Republic of China, competing corporate interests battled for competing self-interests -- by imposing competing prices and conditions, to dominate a fairer and larger share of the diminishing international markets.

Corporate competition on the verge of corporate warfare to maintain and/or (re)gain control of profits and long-term interests. Leading to competing interests in South America (especially, Venezuela and Colombia) and the Russian
Federation to battle for control of short-term gains to negotiate terms with long-term decision makers.

A crippling crisis that led to the demise of Theresa May’s prime ministership and the collapse of neo-capitalism on a planetary scale. Preceding further progress on the internationalist model -- revitalizing key aspects of New Keynesian economics. Such that, political federalism blossoms into political anarchy. Where the Leviathan remains the supreme sovereign of the nation-state.