

**Widening Core-Periphery disparities in the new European Monetary Union:  
Forms of institutional exploitation in Southern European States**

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Fundamental socioeconomic changes during the recent international capitalist crisis culminated into a new European Monetary Union institutional order: new forms of dependency of countries of the periphery from countries of the centre have been structured and EU integration and deepening of the new and centralized Economic Governance from 2008 to 2015 have paved the way for *widening Core-Periphery disparities and new forms of institutional exploitation in Southern European States*.

This article visits changes forced in peripheral EU countries in comparison to centre EU countries Germany and France. It seeks to:

1. Identify whether countries at the centre of the EMU (Germany and France) have further strengthened their position while the position of peripheral countries (Ireland, Portugal, Greece and Cyprus) was weakened under Economic Adjustment Programmes .
2. Establish whether and to what extent uneven development patterns apply to the dynamically evolving shape of the centre-periphery relationship.
3. Consider if dominant classes in the countries of the periphery continue and to which extent to be the carriers of powerful roles and still benefit despite the economic adjustment period.

Criteria analyzed concern social welfare, wages and investment, profit share of non-financial enterprises, policies of privatization, public debt across time that is prior and after Economic Adjustment Programmes and the EMU restructuring. Special emphasis is attributed to labour law changes.