EUROPEAN UNION AND THE COMPETITION FOR A NEW WORLD ORDER

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Abstract: For the European states, the declared goal of the European Union is to achieve a high level of prosperity. The EU has continuously expanded, and the US has encouraged the expansion in order to have a collective entity to follow its geopolitical and geostrategic initiatives. But the Union believes that the time has come for it to become more and more independent and sovereign in the new international environment, this idea being especially embraced by countries such as Germany, France and Italy, but not only. The commitments of the EU alongside the US in the war in Ukraine led to the destruction of the ideals of prosperity dreamed of by the nations of the European Union.

Keywords: European Union, USA; war in Ukraine, prosperity, expansion.

1. Ideals of prosperity, sovereignty and security. The European Union is considered the result of a process of cooperation and integration that actually began in 1951, after NATO had already been operating since 1949. This process was an extremely complex one, marked by several stages that led to the current configuration of Europe. Initially, the European Union was thought of as a solution to the crisis that arose after the Second World War. After in July 1914 Europe, as a summation of the power of the main European countries, not as its integration, was at its peak (the 19th century represented the culmination of power for Europe: in 1945 these countries found themselves almost destroyed from a political point of view, economic and military. From the entanglement specific to the Second World War, two great powers had imposed themselves on the world stage, the USA and the USSR, which, unfortunately, were also representative of two political systems that were going to assert their global primacy in the following decades.

Thus, between France and Germany, which have been in conflict for too long, for reasons of economic prosperity and under the security umbrella supported by the USA, the idea of historical reconciliation took root.

Starting from the idea of his adviser, Jean Monnet, the French foreign minister, Robert Schuman, proposed, in the famous declaration of

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