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## A Comprehensive Study Of EU And US Foreign Policy

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### Abstract

This paper investigates how the European Union evolves its position in global governance along with its expanding control in economic policies and political relations and security management. The EU operates as a distinct supranational body which exercises substantial power through its creation of regulations as well as its diplomatic initiatives and business trade systems. The research investigates how EU foreign policy develops through institutional mechanisms between the European Commission and European Parliament alongside the European Council.

The paper dedicates significant attention to analyze how the EU influences trade at the global level and manages climate change and peacekeeping measures. Through multilateralism the EU demonstrates its status as a political leader while utilizing economic power together with normative influence to construct international agreements between nations and organizations. The analysis covers the EU involvement in international security operations that includes its work for crisis management activities along with peacekeeping roles and counterterrorism efforts.

Because of its extensive worldwide power, the EU continues to confront internal and external difficulties. Historical events like Brexit along with nationalistic trends and social and economic differences between member nations join with geopolitical tensions against countries like the United States, China and Russia regarding international coordination power of the EU. Foreign policy operations of the EU face difficulties due to the complex processes needed to reach agreement among its 27 member states.

The research terminating statement points out that the EU continues being fundamental in international matters yet its worldwide impact requires developing national unity combined with better institutional operations and planetary geopolitical developments. Continuous reforms coupled with strategic partnerships will guarantee the EU's position as a major governing authority on the world stage.

**KEYWORDS:** European Union (EU), global governance, foreign policy, multilateralism, trade policy, security and defence, geopolitical challenges, brexit ,International diplomacy

## INTRODUCTION

A nation's Foreign policy refers to its approach to managing relations with other nations. A nation's foreign policy includes the ability to manage diplomatic relations and trade agreements along with military alliances, international cooperation, and economic sanctions. A well-designed foreign policy plays an essential role in protecting national security, protecting human rights, promoting economic interests, and promoting global stability. Foreign policy decisions in today's interconnected world create geopolitical dynamics that shape both international conflicts and define how nations balance their power.

### The EU and the US as Global Actors

The United States, along with the European Union, consists of the most powerful actors influencing worldwide politics. With its position as the largest economy and military superpower, it holds significant control over international policies by implementing military intervention together with economic sanctions and NATO alliance formation. As a political entity, the EU consists of 27 member states as a political and economic bloc, which uses multilateral approaches in diplomacy, global governance, and trade partnerships. The US takes a unilateral stand in global affairs by using military force, whereas the EU depends on soft power.

#### Similarities:

- The two institutions stand together for voting systems combined with human rights protection along with economic stability at a universal level.
- The UN together with NATO and WTO operate under lock in mechanisms.
- Outside arrangement tools consist of sanctions and diplomatic weight and financial agreements which both organizations employ for their purposes.

#### Differences:

- Military-involved conflicts form a regular part of the US foreign policy but EU officials tend to solve foreign issues through diplomatic negotiations and financial incentives.
- International dominance along with national security come first in US foreign policy while the EU follows an approach of diplomatic cooperation and regional security.
- EU decision-making processes are slower but collaborative whereas US centralized authority enables rapid responses to situations.

### US Foreign Policy Development

The September 11 attacks marked the end of geopolitical times which led to the beginning of the modern global issues period. The current policy challenge for U.S. officials centers around interpreting critical global policy changes while deploying America's dominant military and financial

resources and political capabilities to create favorable world conditions that support its interactions and principles.

American foreign policies throughout the majority of the twentieth century followed geopolitical guidelines. Under progressive presidential direction America aimed to restrict one nation from controlling essential European or Asian centers of power. America fought through two world wars and sustained its forty-year-long Russian Cold War period to reach this goal. The downfall of the Soviet dominance eliminated all remaining authentic threats for territorial control across Eurasia. The primary goal of American foreign policy was successfully concluded.

American foreign policy strategy for the 1990s resulted in establishing a unified method for victory. The United States collaborated with European partners to create what history would recognize as its first peaceful and integrated and legal European domain. The effort aimed at Eurasian dominance stands almost completely completed. The European Union is now the main center for European policy matters across numerous issues after its expected expansion to 10 new members in 2004. The North Atlantic Organization changed from a coalition defense foundation into Europe's main security institution. The development of a contemporary relationship framework between Russia and the rest of the world continues.

Territorial stability between the United States and Japan and South Korea continues to remain strong despite the gradual development observed in Asia. None of these nations in South Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Taiwan are already starting to embrace popular government systems. Exponential Chinese economic growth receives increasing constraints from US involvement which integrates Beijing into worldwide markets.

Over the previous decade American arrangement has emerged victorious which prevents any nation from becoming a Eurasian hegemon including Russia, Germany or united Europe and China and Japan. American foreign policy no longer depends on geographical locations because of this newfound period. America maintains worldwide leadership through its comprehensive control of international matters while global politics continues to expand with no single dominant force except U.S. power.

### **The Sole Worldwide Power**

The United States currently stands as one of the most powerful countries throughout the entire world. The American military reaches anywhere from soil to sea and sky while serving the entire planet. Its economic capabilities hold dominance in global marketplace and industrial operations. American soft power extends across diverse global aspects to the extent that most worldwide educational institutions adopt its cultural framework as described by Joseph Nye. The United States stands alone in history as the nation that has achieved the most extensive worldwide position ever recorded.

While the United States may struggle to increase its market dominance economically over its competitors it will not suffer a decline in position. The U.S. economy shows equal efficiency in utilizing information technology to realize productive improvements as its main international competitors do. Europe and Japan struggle with severe population statistics because their people

are growing older rapidly leading to probable worker shortages alongside significant financial burdens. Russia seems to have overcome its economic challenges but their modern production levels match those of Italy and Belgium while they have yet to develop political structures that promote sustained financial development.

After winning World War II the United States took control of establishing both new security training like NATO and UN but also new programs to enhance economic recovery and development through the Marshall Plan and the Bretton Woods framework and the GATT treaty to support free trade. The deals created sections that fortified American power and made benefits for everybody who participated. The United States faces a present day task to replicate this same successful effort.

### **How Can U.S. Outside Arrangement Change?**

It proves challenging for the United States to make necessary changes to its remote policy. President Donald Trump faced major obstacles before President Joe Biden did while their administrations tried to bring military forces back from Afghanistan. The United States spent decades without success on the establishment of peace or stability in that country and did not show substantial evidence of improvement beyond a significant shift in its strategy so resistance to course redefinition remained substantial. The outsider president Donald Trump initiated the withdrawal process through which the establishment politician Joe Biden pulled down the curtain. Extraordinary few nowadays criticize the U.S. pullout from Vietnam during the early 1970s despite the long timeline and extensive domestic and overseas demonstrations against it.

Essential change requires a president who desires change yet must additionally secure the presidency to achieve it. Trump's efforts to redirect America's international policy represent an illustrative case of his plan regardless of its strengths and weaknesses. His aims which gained smartness met strong opposition from the Republican Party, Congress and national security administration. Trump succeeded in achieving his current foreign policy goals because important groups within the bureaucratic framework already supported them. The Iran nuclear deal agreement became possible for Trump to dismantle because Republican leaders fully supported it yet withdrawing U.S. forces from Syria remained out of reach due to opposition. Trump managed the foreign policy through dramatic means which produced significant public uproar without significant change to American global presence. The outcome remains uncertain to depict which effect was more desirable or inferior yet it shows the power U.S. foreign policy holds in its evolution.

The strategy initially obtained its primary objective which produced remarkable positive outcomes. The United States established Balkan stabilization during the 1990s increasing the potential for political democracy to establish in Central and Eastern Europe. The poverty level decreased significantly when hundreds of millions of people left destitution in this period. Similar to its primary scope of resolving the September 11 attacks the United States launched a wide global campaign that resulted in deciding to attack Iraq and transforming its focused anti-al Qaeda mission in Afghanistan into a nation-building operation which resulted in failure. The initiative also sought European dominance before launching its Asian expansion plans and overreach initiatives.

This inheritance leaves the United States faced with a world perspective that poorly addresses current together with future challenges. The leadership of the United States maintained focus on China and Russia's resurgence throughout many years yet committed attention to other matters until recent times. Due to its diminished status and genuine impact in the world America was forced to confront harsh consequences starting from the mid-2010s after Russian President Vladimir Putin began the Ukrainian conflict followed by Chinese President Xi Jinping's nationalistic approach to his country. As the top global power the United States now encounters a new multidirectional world system in its entire operational history. Over the next several decades the great powers will determine main elements affecting war and peace and prosperity alongside security in addition to their role as participants versus competitors. The present rise of modern global dynamics and unsuccessful U.S. operations in Iraq and Afghanistan demonstrate that the nation will gain by renovating its international strategy. A transformation under these conditions will prove extremely hard to accomplish.

The United States operates outside diplomacy by conducting deals with every nation worldwide along with each potential transnational issue and world institution. The American approach to the world operates at an excessively complex institutional level. Modern presidents along with organizations face difficulties when attempting major modifications especially when the proposed change includes greater specificity within reduced scope

## EU FOREIGN POLICY

The European Union functions as a skilled geopolitical entity to unite multiple European nations for social and economic advancement through its developing path from isolated cooperation to broad interconnectivity between member countries. The EU remains a phenomenon that needs greater research. The theoretical development of European integration remains unstable because enduring changes occur in the institution and aims and exceptional nature of the European Union. The EU foreign policy continues to develop as basic and political elements and outside geopolitical processes exert influence on its advancement. Though the standard EU external policy framework remains vague due to ongoing EU rationalization changes it becomes apparent that we can currently discuss its basic constitutional guidelines. We assume that one main factor shapes the combination and compromise unification between European common policy and its remote component.

Eurasian territorial structure sees the distant policy of the European Union develop into an essential force which strengthens at a steady pace. The EU currently participates fully in all political actions that unfold in the Eurasian and post-Soviet regions. The EU remote approach succeeds in obtaining its targets poorly because political decisions demand lengthy processes through a complex system. Internal necessity to develop a new modern vision for the Eurasian space emerged because of EU expansion eastward and south-eastward and its ambiguous East neighbor relationships accompanied by evaluations of ENP eastern path failures. Planners became aware through the planning process that new EU integration openings for unused people would run out soon after the completion of this program. Development of the future mechanism for the ENP began at that point. This process should meet the extension requirements while promoting European influences to neighboring countries by developing non-total participation models. European authorities along with strategists failed to detect the absolute necessity for border protection in the EU's eastern territories although this resulted in dividing Europe into new sections. Outside expansion of the



European Union maintained its value while formal membership prospects showed all signs of diminishing sharply.

Other solutions needed to be found to address integration challenges for the CEE nations. The initial model with its defects has transformed into the basis for future political crises. Eastern Organization functions under ENP as the approach instrument can manifest results through two paths: either becoming a stronger platform or continuing as ineffective foreign policy strategy while losing its relevance. The world kept following its normal progression throughout that period. The year of 2014 introduced positive shifts regarding EU external policies toward Eastern countries. Massive structure changes occurred in the Eastern Association Program after both the Affiliation Understandings with Georgia Moldova Ukraine established in June 2014 and Moldova received visa-free access to the Schengen area. The European Union needs both higher solidarity among members and improved comprehensive approaches for managing Eastern strategic objectives due to the current Ukrainian emergency along with Russian actions in Soviet Union territories. The European Commission together with Tall Agent F. Mogherini presented a joint consultation paper entitled "Towards an unused European Neighborhood Policy" to the public in Walk 2015 (European Commission, 2015b). The EU's conversations concerning the Eastern Partnership within its territories have weakened strongly because of the Ukrainian conflict in Eastern Ukraine.

The analyzed groups included the value-geopolitical and practical elements. In light of the Crimea annexation and Russian hostility toward Donbas The European Union should provide integration-seeking countries first among them Ukraine and Moldova with advanced political and economic engagement and distinct strategic targets. The acknowledgment of long-term (10-20 years) participation along with actively investing resources to integrate these countries into all European Union spheres of vitality, financial, logical and instructive spaces remains feasible. Specialists agree that pushing advanced EU marketing to its neighbors will bring disastrous effects to the EU's strength and reveal its inability to match Russia's competitive power.

November 2015 delivered a novel document called "Review of the Remote Policy" through joint collaboration between the European Commission and the EU Tall Agent for Common Remote and Security Approach. A crucial need to stabilize the neighborhood arrangement actually emerged from the meeting – its stabilization. The approach provides assistance to partner nations to develop into areas where residents build their futures while addressing population uncontrolled growth (European Parliament, 2015). European Union authorities at the practical implementation level choose Russian hostility as not a threat but rather migrant flows from Ukraine and Syria-affected nations in the Eastern and Southern regions. Brussels set the skylines with the primary goal of minimizing immediate safety risks at external borders. Material differences between motivational elements and specific targets have become progressively obvious across Europe. The assurance to participate serves as the primary obstacle restricting EU progress towards Eastern developments. This instrument represents an absolutely critical advancement that the EU fully realizes. The requirement for solidarity regarding membership expansion possibilities inside the organization prevents the creation of a European future for member states from Eastern Europe. The primary factor causing auxiliary problems for the ENP is its unstable set of goals which lowers the initiative's appeal to its participants

The undeniable and logical necessity to develop the Eastern Association into a more progressive political initiative remains unfulfilled since the EU refuses basic confirmations of such progress. Azerbaijan, Belarus and Armenia as members of the program do not express their intentions to join the European Union. During the first stage of the ENP development the EU implemented a "differentiation" principle to acknowledge member heterogeneity yet their priorities. The "regatta" methodology emerged to establish successful implementation of the "more for more" framework through increased support exchanges to achieve organizational development targets.

### **The Russian affect and Eastern arrangement failure**

The Russian decision to reject the European Neighborhood Arrangement created rising EU-Russia competition across the post-Soviet territories. Eastern Association represents the initial genuine confrontation between European and Russian interests that developed in Eastern Europe. The project has consistently been viewed by Oleksiy KANDYUK 354 since its initial stages as an anti-Russian operation which deepened the conflict between the EU and Russia because of the 2008 Eastern Organization program and Russian-Georgian war coincidental timing.

Germany keeps showing its leadership position with the European Union but clear evidence shows that EU perceptions toward Russia are changing alongside Eastern Partnership agreements. The Western confrontation with Russia in Ukraine forced two opposing factions within the European Union to form according to their stand on Russian policies. Various EU nations have taken opposing stands regarding Russia as some members support direct confrontations with Russia and stricter financial limitations and substantial Ukrainian support.

. A few states within this group demonstrate that weapons supplies to Ukraine deserve consideration for security reasons. The decision was made by Poland and the Baltic nations and Romania to begin with this demanding stance. These nations have individual domestic motives that stem from recent historical events. The United Kingdom along with Scandinavian states show recommendations of solidarity to this policy stance. Despite the conflict in Ukraine some EU nations have opted to take a contentious stand regarding Russia and Ukraine. Six countries represent the so-called "Russia's understanders" since they are part of this alliance: France Italy Spain Portugal Greece and South-Eastern Europe. These countries appear to possess enough power to block new Russia sanctions or to stop ongoing restrictions within the near future. The leaders from Italy alongside Cyprus as well as Czech Republic and Slovakia jointly with Greece and Hungary have expressed this position on multiple occasions.

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The EU should do all to overcome the tendencies of deconsolidation, triggered by the unique position of part countries towards the development of relations with Russia. Russia will continue an arrangement aimed at further development of contradictions within the EU, by ignoring the actual improvement of relations with the EU lesson. Instead, it will go on in solely bilateral organization of relations with every individual state within the so-called "privileged partnership", which provides financial inclinations. Russia will also effectively support parties and trends of the anti-European wing within France, Spain, Italy, Extraordinary Britain, Greece and other countries. Then, Russian proximity and movement in Europe, and the guideline of agreement to make decisions at the level of the EU teach, which entitles part states to have a critical influence on the development of a common stance on some aspects of the Ukrainian problem, can cause a few pro-Russian groups of EU countries, which would undermine the unifying arrangement of Germany and France (as EU leaders), shun the efficient implementation of the European eastern strategy, and efficiently curb the pro-American group of EU part states (the UK, Sweden, Poland, Romania and the Baltic countries). This kind of dissemination activity activated by Russia has the capability to undermine not as it were Eastern EU alignment but European solidarity itself

## Conclusion

The European Union should resolutely reject the "buffering" of cross-border areas. This has been the very first step which has originally been incorporated into the essence of the Eastern Association, and, unbelievably, forms a part of it today. It has proven to be useless. The EU planned to create an area of stability on its borders but today it is facing an area of emerging insecurity. Progressive democratization and Europeanization of Eastern Organization countries were expected. But today we have more pro-Russian Armenia, dictator Azerbaijan and no developments in Belarus. The European Union always kept in focus that the Eastern Association was not against Russia, but achieved "Cold peace" with the Russian Alliance. Therefore, going on from the agreement of creating a buffer zone, the European Union risks finding itself trapped in an issue between the belt of insecurity and a belt of pro-Russian autarky along its periphery. The possibility of membership should be offered as a reward for those EaP countries that have achieved the most significant progress in implementing European measures and fineresses. Planning future relations with its neighbors, European organizers have opted for the most common and probably the most obvious approach, by employing a test of the special demonstration of relations with Central and Eastern European candidate countries. But tools and criteria which proved to be effective in relations with CEE countries, having a clear perspective of EU involvement, have proved to be ineffective for the neighboring countries.

Hence, building from world political essentials of the beginning 21st century, European Union's far approach eastern measure can be named neither fruitful, nor effective. Intense global shifts and multiple inner (deconsolidation, emergency of solidarity) as well as external factors (Russian aggressiveness, Center East troubles, etc.) transformed the tool of Eastern Association into a risky approach with blurred aims and impotent impact on regional political shapes. In reality, detached from the budgetary back and uncertain prospects "for assisted integration", the EU today has nothing to provide to neighboring countries as a reward for a pro-European path of implementation of the necessary political and financial reforms. The problem of vulnerability of extreme goals and the emergency of political conditionality is today one of the essential barriers to the progress of the EU Neighborhood Approach. But the EU's distant strategy is developing and the outcome of the development of the EU Eastern arrangement is the shift of the European Neighborhood



Arrangement and the Eastern Organization from a totally technocratic tool to a value-based apparatus and the maintenance of the EU as an administrative on-screen personality and geopolitical actor in the post-Soviet and larger Eurasian domain. Meanwhile, problems in the geopolitical climate in today's Europe necessitate the EU to develop contemporary conceptual frameworks for the problems of relations with its eastern neighbors and Russian influence over European eastern organization. As it were, the development of an unused Eurasian motivation appeared to provide help in advancing European eastern design, anchor the situation of the EU as a geopolitical performing artist in this region and propagate Europeanization and incorporation of neighboring countries.

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