

What Brought Geopolitics in European Union (EU) Policies: A Study in the Perspective of US-China Rivalry

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Abstract

European Union (EU) is a common governance system for a group of 27 European Nations with a common democratic policy applicable for all its members. EU began its operation to bring back stability, peace and monetary prospects for the war suffering member countries. To attain this purpose, it adopted liberal and rule based multilateral treaties for including members/partners and work in an integrated, peaceful, healthy competitive environment. There, it stayed away from international geopolitics building a cooperative set up among its members and partners. This, although began in ambitious notes started showing serious troubles through a number of shortcomings present in EU laws that were ignored. In current scenario of last two decades, EU has developed considerable risks of business policies as well as the value of its political voice from two of its major partners – United States of America (USA) and China, leaders in World Economy. To make itself compatible, safe and sufficient, there is serious need of reforms that should be made in European Union norms to gain competitive advantage and scope of emerging as a World Power. In this paper on US -China Economic rivalry and EU geopolitics, we have collected those significant reasons that are hampering European Union in coming to an equal position with its external partners, USA and China and raise its political opinions without any dependency. Our research includes, fact study and predictive analysis done on relevant records and data related with our research objective that have helped us in getting conclusion on EU's future, growth opportunities and probable difficulties.

Keywords: european union in geopolitics with US-China rivalry, reform in european union power policies, US-China economic rivalry and EU geopolitics, scope of EU as world power

1. Hypothesis

This analytical study on transition of European Union in Geopolitics with US-China rivalry is done to classify the areas of improvement and rectifications, where European Union is currently struggling under the coercive circumstances of US-China rivalry. The paper explores present political and economic proceedings within these major world camps and identifies the future scopes and threats that can affect them as well as other nations of the world.

2. Introduction

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Liberal diplomacy, the working tool of European Union (EU) with which its foreign policies are constructed has faced certain serious conflicts since last few decades. This is a major European reform and integration mission initiated during 1950s after World War II. It started with a common objective of recovery and progress route for its member countries that currently includes 27 European States. In this institution, environment of peace, value and cooperation was uplifted rather than building up a platform of power politics to dominate the World System.

What they followed to achieve economic and security benefits is a law based set up of liberal global order on democratic principles and multilateral cooperation agreement. Further, to expand their economical advantages, they introduced Economic Monetary Union (EMU), a single market policy for its member nations with free exchange provisions for capital, stocks, services and human resources. It brought a single currency - Euro, liberal trade policy and other helpful business measures to stimulate their integrated prospect. To ascertain protection and solidarity, they have formatted common political platform, common foreign and security policy (CFSP) and a broad area in Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) [8]. Initially, these moves saw gains for EU, having six founding members with rich Coal and Steel wealth, Germany, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg and Italy. They began working under multilateral rule based orders. Other neighbouring nations joined in it and EU guaranteed the economy and defence for the poorer members in against of their participation to achieve EU's common goal. EU has United States of America (USA) as the major external partner to aid their security issues. They made cooperation treaties with prosperous external partners for building competitive and healthy business leadership in foreign market. China is one such big external partner of EU.

But, later, serious internal and external complications arose through a number of shortcomings that were previously ignored. Now these problems are amplified as much bigger troubles for EU to restore its integrity and prospect. In this paper on Reforms in European Union Power Policies, we are focussing on the factors that are pressing EU lawmakers for immediate consideration in order to take a competitive stand in tackling US-China economic rivalry. Our Research Objective requires all these factors to be explained in advance to get a clear picture of the current post-Covid-19 scenario on which we conducted our study.

2.1 US dominance over EU Policies [6]: United States of America (USA) is EU's foremost support in terms of defence and at business agreements. However, US-EU relationship is facing troubles for a number of conflicts. (1) Western European member countries receive security support of United States through NATO agreement to protect themselves from Russian authoritarian suppressions. Russian Federation, on the other hand, remains more attached in business terms with individual EU member countries, such as, Germany and Poland, rather than considering the cooperation treaties of EU. This is more to keep a political stronghold and diminish EU's integrated structure. Consequently, it has affected in EU's own governance producing internal disputes. Moreover, since Russia is a big rival, USA places financial obstructions at major business strategies between EU individual member nations and Russia, like, Nord Stream Gas Pipeline agreement with Germany.

(2) To keep a financial dominance, USA creates troubles with tariffs on imports [11] that are resulting in long lasting partnership disputes. In some business pacts, US sanctions against financial provisions for EU has caused the project to remain unsuccessful. For Example, 2015

Nuclear Deal with Iran. (3) EU's ground objective being retention of peace, prospect, economic benefits and integrity, it wishes to stay in good business terms with both of its major external partners – China and USA. However, that is a troublesome task to handle. For, USA, as a part of its aggressive market leadership policies, creates strategic obstructions on business pacts between EU-China citing either security or international business norms violation issues as breached by China, like, Huawei 5th Generation Telecommunication project pact between China and EU has received US objection in terms of data theft, etc.

2.2 EU's Slow Progress in Covering Internal Troubles [7], [8], [9], [10]: To attain its common goal and prospects, EU Governance works under common decisions as granted by all its member countries. That is a slow process if compared with independent governance decisions. Anyhow, EU, to expand its integrity and economic stability, has included other economically struggling countries in terms of helpful financial support and security benefits and introduced common one currency system during 1999 – Euro to provide an optimal monetary platform for trade and financial dealings. 19 members have adopted this currency system and are called 'Eurozone'.

Eventually, common security and single currency structure developed in EU began to cripple out of poor economic performances of the southern EU member nations, five countries in particular, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Italy and Spain. Financial advantages as provided under common monetary policy for Eurozone, like lower interest rate, ease of borrowing, No-Fiscal Record policy, lack of evaluations on expenses and GDP, etc. created a big trouble in global recession during 2008, when these southern nations could not meet their unpaid public debts and came to the point of defaulting. At this stage, lower interest rate policy as followed in EU common monetary norms could not support demands of external financial institutions that asked to rise interest rates on their bonds, which in turn increased borrowing amount for these EU member nations.

To handle this economic shock, proposal of loans and relaxations as decided by the EU members did not serve completely. It resulted in slower economic growth rate for other EU member countries (the northern EU members, who provided financial support to recover the position), huge unemployment problems and loss of market credibility. Also, 'North-South Divide' [9] issue erupted over the dispute of debt recovery, where Northern EU members disagreed on relaxation terms and southern nations felt themselves to be separated.

Although, during 2012, the situation improved indicating economic confidence to come back, but the suggested recovery actions, like, Austerity Measures [9], led public displeasure, decrease in trust and frustration internally within EU. In this circumstance, the exit of Britain from EU and role of Brexit adds another uncertainty. And, it raises an obvious question of feasibility on common currency system that the EU had implemented. After Covid-19 pandemic crisis, there is high amount of speculation on reforms of economic policies that if EU does not take on time may cause another financial damage in its infrastructure.

2.3 US-China-EU Power Struggle [6], [11]: China, with its authoritarian political policies has gained sufficient market leadership to be in the competitive position as a World Business Leader. US, on the other hand, is working as a strategic ally of EU, promoting for its building international relations in terms of liberal democratic cooperation treaties. However, through its own powerful

'US First' business policies, United States of America keeps EU as its dependent partner. EU, with its internal troubles, financial and security concerns that are largely attached with US cooperation promises remains under this pressure with insignificant successes so far.

For a long time, as observed, most of the prosperous multilateral partnerships of EU have gone in vain for the tough US-China competition as well as EU-US partnership disagreement, such as, German Auto-Export Business, Manufacturing troubles of Netherlands, Nuclear Deals with Iran, etc. To enforce strategic advantages, US imposes financial restrictions/increased tariff charges on import/business objections on EU to obstruct its opportunity of getting global market exposure. Under such situation, US and China get the priority to rule international market, with lower scope of EU to establish its own.

These aforesaid and several other global relationship troubles that are arising out of US-China and EU power struggles are truly alarming for the future prospects of EU. In post-Covid-19 time, possibilities of economic coercions on EU can mount up with even more competitive conflicts and hindrances. This scenario deserves a thorough rethinking on EU policies and its immediate transformation involving resilience, power politics and geopolitical presence to enable necessary EU sovereignty.

2.4 EU-China Partnership Troubles [6], [12]: EU-China relationships are apparently promising, even more prosperous in terms of investments for EU member countries, but with several areas of disputes and uncertainties. Lack in liberal partnership terms, restricted market access, human right violations as per international business policies, environment protection issues and security risks are the major problems that need to be settled before further proceedings. However, the disputes are only lingering without any desirable positive responses from Chinese end.

In post-Covid-19 time of global economic imbalance, US-China market battle have visible chances to enlarge, where EU lawmakers should build up their relationship terms that keeps a balance between their principles and scope of economic advantages from their future partnership relations. These ground facts are deeply analysed with the help of public/political opinions and authentic records in our research 'European Union in Geopolitics with US -China Rivalry' to come at the conclusion deciding on the role of EU lawmakers in reshaping their structural policies.

3. Study Objective

The study as done on the European Union in Geopolitics with US-China rivalry identifies and analyses the post Covid-19 pandemic power politics that are exerted on one another by the three major world powers – USA, China and EU. In this paper, we've focussed on EU's position and observed its deficiencies and prospects to come up as a third leading power of the World. Further, it evaluates how other Asiatic countries, such as, India, is involved in this struggle of building Economic supremacy.

4. Related Works

4.1 Frank Gaenssmantel (2014) [1], in his paper describes the growth stages of People's Republic of China since 1970s and its expansion strategies to involve in world politics and economic

reforms that gave rapid success Side by side, since 1990s, it has worked to reform its military power to build more stronger defence capable to put challenge any neighbouring or foreign nations. Lastly, but not the least, the nation has emerged as the chief producer in technology market. That has eventually enhanced the nation's control over world economy and passage to influence prosperous nations as its external partner with its further ambition of grabbing political and economic leadership.

4.2 Volker Perthes (2021) [2], says about the colliding leadership attitudes between two biggest global economic powers, China and United States of America that has turned into long term rivalry. The paper explains how European Union (EU) sees this leadership growth and poses its criticism on Chinese economic policies. In this paper, it is said that according to EU, China is a strategic partner as well as a competitor with its assertive policies that completely contradict with EU's own liberal cooperation based business agreements. Also, China's violation of Human Rights and Covid-19 involvement are discussed as the major factors that can affect future relationship between EU and China. The paper analyses EU-US relationship to become more coordinated in Joe Biden's presidential period that is expected to help in sorting international issues including the growing authoritarian business generation policies of China.

4.3 Jacob Funk Kirkegaard (2019) [3], explains the phases of China's rapid growth to appear as a World Power with its assertive authoritarian commands. In this publication, China's strategic decision on its foreign direct investment (FDI) policies for US and EU market and their changes are explained in terms of political transitions as taking place in these two prosperous nations. China's military enhancements are considered along with its technological advancements that have given the nation its desired status of 'Competitor' in US as well as EU. Accordingly, as per this publication, investment policies are being modified in the Chinese end to exert necessary pressure and obtain the unilateral role in world economy as part of its future ambition.

4.4 Fiona Hill et al. (2020) [4], in this interview based article describes the political and economic scenario built in post-Covid-19 pandemic crisis, where all major players are directly or indirectly participating in the game of catching maximum advantages with the biggest global show of US-China rivalry of taking the position of world leadership. Here, the responses are collected from India, Russia, Japan, United Kingdom, European Union and Turkey, where their opinions on this geopolitical competition are broadly analysed. The discussion includes their views on possible impacts on international trade, sea power, technology and infrastructure out of this intensified bilateral battle between the two powerful nations.

4.5 Sarah Raine (2019) [5], in this book creates the impression of European Union to be having unique features and principles in the world platform and explains about its promises and prospects. She has included the series of challenges that EU is handling one after another. Here, it describes about the major impacts of multiple crises that European Union has witnessed in past few decades. These are consequences of Euro crisis and its aftermath, Russian suppressions, migration problems, emerging shortcomings that are causing internal troubles and other economic and political issues that are observed and thoroughly analysed by the author. She indicates the notable changes and their possibilities to open for a scope of EU as world power.

5. Methodology Design

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This analytical study on US-China Economic Rivalry and EU Geopolitics is done based on literature review as well as fact study that have appeared for public access all over the globe. Based on the background study done on the factors as mentioned in the Introduction Section of this paper, we have collected associated relevant information that support or contradict them and then made our analysis. Our research combines fact observations at the time of post-Covid-19 pandemic that are comprised of these study areas:

- EU-US and EU-China trade relationships
- EU-US and EU-China trade statistics
- EU strengths and compatibility as a World Power
- Prospects of major Asiatic countries through EU partnerships in Post-Covid-19 time

Our conclusions are taken based on these analytical observations on the aforesaid areas that allow scope of further extensions/predictions to be conducted in future as per the consequences or requirement connected with the subject of our study.

6. Study Area and Data Collection

In this research, we have sorted (1) various member nations of European Union (EU), such as, Germany, Netherlands, France and others (2) Political and Economic platforms of United States in Trump and Biden Administration, (3) China under Xi Jinping Administration and (4) some Asiatic countries, like, Japan, India and others that are willing or involved as strategic partners of EU.

Accordingly, information, statistical records and data are collected from verified authentic official portals, references of research/survey/journal in this area, opinion polls and review reports as formally published by the connected agencies/institutions/functioning bodies/research organizations. Data/Information are collected within the time period of 2019-2021, that is, we chose the time of post-Covid-19 pandemic to observe the trade and political transitions or developments taking place in the three major world powers, EU, US and China. Reliability of these data/information is confirmed through the credentials and methodology as declared in those information sources and properly checked to ascertain that they contain NO contradictory or misleading facts to harm social/political/economic or any other platforms

7. Sample Observation and Analysis

7.1 Analysis on EU Partnership Relationship with China and US: As we wished to get a practical overview of the EU-US-China partnership relationship, we began our analysis with the developments that took place in this context during post- Covid-19 time (2019-2021). We classified the facts under the two categories (EU-US Post Covid-19 Partnership Status, EU-China Post Covid-19 Partnership Status) as given below:

7.1.1 EU-US Post Covid-19 Partnership Status:

- In 2020, EU based companies have made goods export worth 353 billion Euros, which is about 2 billion Euros more than 2018.
- Number of EU companies that make export to US is more than 164,000. 93,000 of them are Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs)
- Development of EU-US 2021 Summit:
 - Initiatives to settle the Airbus-Boeing WTO dispute. Emphasis on more cooperative operations in Large Civil Aircraft sector. Suspension of US-EU tariff for five years.
 - Initiatives to bring up trade from the 2020 global crisis by working in a cooperative approach.
 - Adjustments on clearing the disagreement over Steel and Aluminium tariff as applied by US on their imports.
 - Renewal of Transatlantic Partnership in post Covid-19 time, building better developments in global health, green growth, trade relationships and democratic environment ensuring optimal security.
 - initiative of EU-US Trade and Technology Council that will work on enhancement of infrastructure, innovations, investment scope and employment opportunities in the emerging areas of trade and technology.
- Trade Relationships as compared with Asiatic Countries:
 - Net US investments in EU trades is three times more than Asia.
 - Net EU investments in US is about eight times more than its combined investments for India and China.

EU-US Relationship Compatibility opinion by major EU member countries: We collected two sets of information, (1) Trump Administration before Covid-19 crisis in 2018 and (2) Biden Administration in post-Covid-19 time in 2020 in order to obtain a precise picture of uncertainties and trend of disagreements between EU-US relationships over power shares and trade extensions.

(1) Opinion of EU member countries on Trump Administration before Covid-19 crisis in 2018:

Table 7.1.1 (1): Opinion of EU-US Relationship Compatibility in 2018 Trump Administration Survey done with 10 EU member countries

Source: Pew Research Center (<https://www.pewresearch.org/>)

EU Countries	Favourable Opinion (%)	Unfavourable Opinion (%)
Germany	30	66

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France	38	60
Netherlands	34	62
Poland	70	18
Sweden	44	50
United Kingdom	50	43
Hungary	63	30
Italy	52	39
Greece	36	59
Spain	42	54

As per this survey table (Table 7.1.1-1), EU-US relationship compatibility showed lower trend than Barack Obama Administration as, 77 percentage points decrease in Germany, 25 percentage points decrease in France, 11 percentage points decrease in United Kingdom. In Poland, Greece and Hungary the opinion of compatibility did not change significantly.

(2) Opinion of EU member countries on Biden Administration in Covid-19 crisis in 2020:

Table 7.1.1 (2): Opinion of EU-US Relationship Compatibility in 2020 Biden Administration Survey done with 3 European (2 EU member) countries Source: Pew Research Center (<https://www.pewresearch.org/>)

EU Countries	Favourable Opinion (%)	Unfavourable Opinion (%)
Germany	84	13
France	84	14
United Kingdom	72	23

We found a tremendous rise in optimism on EU-US relationship compatibility (Table 7.1.1-2) showing about 54 percent point increase in Germany and 46 percent point increase in France.

7.1.2 EU-China Post Covid-19 Partnership Status:

- In 2020, China became 3rd largest export partner of goods for EU member nations (10.5%). It is the 1st import partner of goods for EU (22.4%).
- In 2020, EU imports from China went down to 26.8 billion Euros in March and it improved by December with a net import worth 33.9 billion Euros. It is 20% higher than the December 2019 figure.
- In 2020, EU exports to China reached to minimum of 15 billion Euros in March and improved up to the net export of 19.2 billion Euros in December, 13% higher than December 2019 figure.
- Netherlands was the largest importer of goods as traded from China. Germany became the largest exporter of goods to China.
- Development of EU-China 2020 Summit [13]:
 - Negotiation of fair market accessibility issues, political involvement and multilateralism with no significant conclusion giving stronger hint of China to become EU's strategic competitor.
 - EU showed serious concerns on China's forced energy transfer, unequal market accessibilities for EU members, access of information, environment issues and Human Rights violations and other important areas affecting international relation that should be improved, where China showed its willingness to move ahead under the consideration of its ambitious policies and sovereignty.
 - Initiatives on expansion of agri-food trade, financial service and digital technology were carried out.
 - Defence, cultural cooperation, security issues, post-Covid-19 information share and health measures were emphasized to be handled with proper sensitivity.

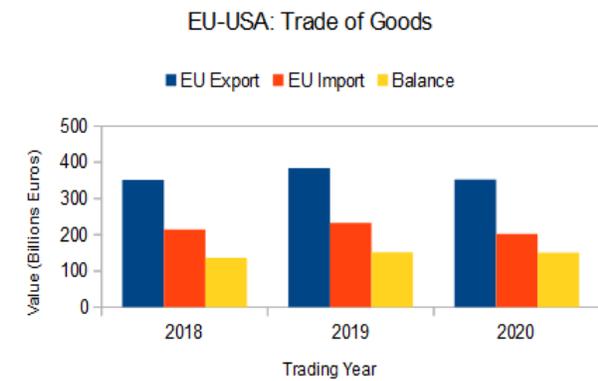
EU-China Relationship Compatibility opinion by major EU member countries: EU member countries have divided opinions on China mainly for its assertive business policies, non-democratic authoritarian views, market accessibility restrictions, lack of reciprocity, unreliability in terms of information share and strategic alliances with non-EU nations. As a result, EU member nations fear it as their strategic rival. We collected EU member countries opinions on EU-China Relationship compatibility as given below:

Table 7.1.2: Opinion of EU-China Relationship Compatibility in 2019 Survey done with 14 EU member countries Source: Pew Research Center (<https://www.pewresearch.org/>)

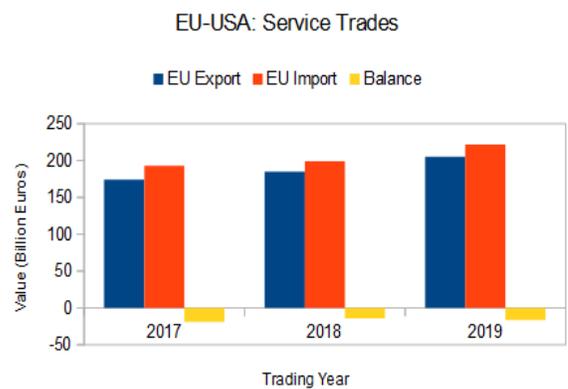
EU Countries	Favourable Opinion (%)	Unfavourable Opinion (%)
Germany	34	56
France	33	62
Netherlands	36	58
Poland	47	34
Sweden	25	70
United Kingdom	38	55
Hungary	40	37
Bulgaria	55	20
Lithuania	45	33
Slovakia	40	48
Czech Republic	27	57
Italy	37	57
Greece	51	32
Spain	39	53

The trend of opinions of the above survey table (Table 7.1.2) have unfavourable views from those countries that have political differences, higher GDP values and better public freedom than China.

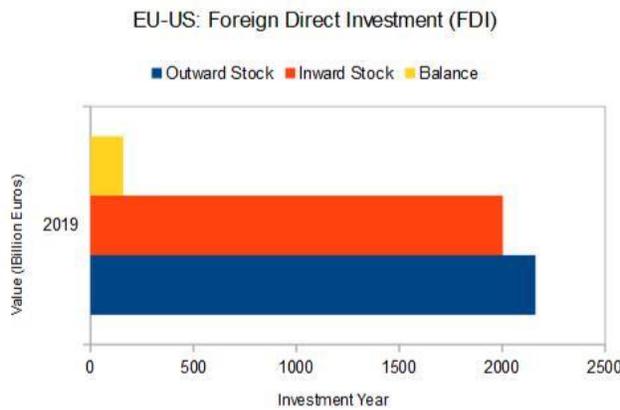
7.2 Summarising EU-US and EU-China Trades:



(a)



(b)

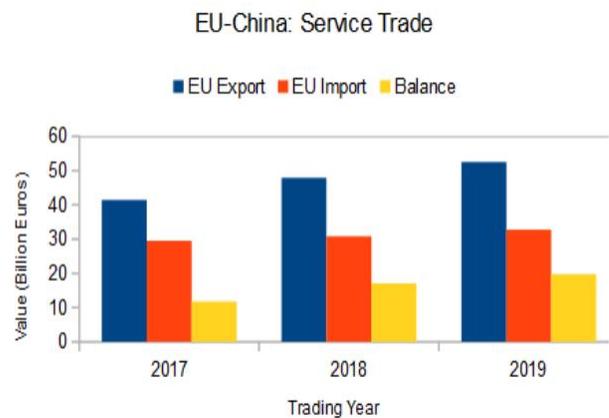
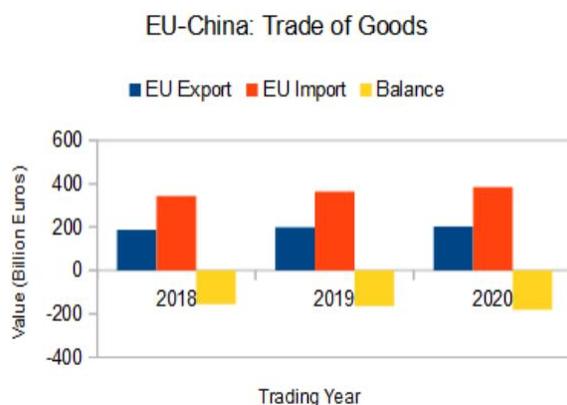


(c)

Figure 7.2.1:(a) EU-USA Trade of Goods in 2018-2020 (b) EU-USA Service Trades in 2017-2019 (c) EU-USA Foreign Direct Investment in 2019.

Source: European Commission with Author's graphical implementation.

The graphs (Figure 7.2.1) above show (a) EU-US Trade of Goods, (b) EU-US Service Trade and (c) EU-US Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the time period of 2019-2020.



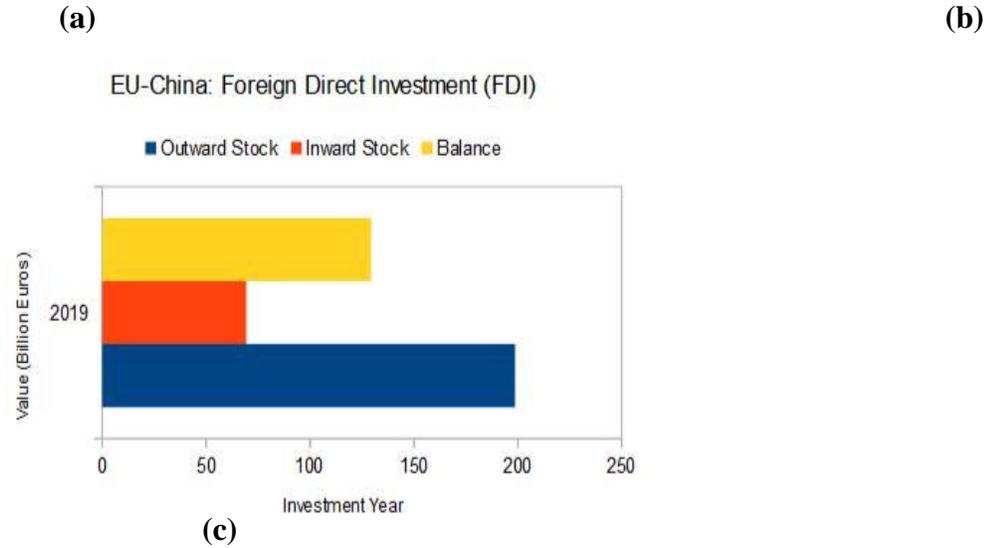


Figure 7.2.2: (a) EU-China Trade of Goods in 2018-2020 (b) EU-China Service Trades in 2017-2019 (c) EU-China Foreign Direct Investment in 2019.

Source: European Commission with Author's graphical implementation.

The graphs (Figure 7.2.2) above show (a) EU-China Trade of Goods, (b) EU-China Service Trade and (c) EU-China Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the time period of 2019-2020.

These graphical representations gave us better understanding on EU-US and EU-China trade prospects. We observed that, both in goods as well as service trades, US is giving EU more scope of export and ease of market penetration than China. With China, EU is doing more imports and getting less chance to compete in Chinese market. Also, there is a significant balance (both positive and negative) in the EU-US and EU-China trades, which brings the possibility to build up surplus or deficit for EU in its international trade arrangements.

7.3 EU Strengths to become World Leader: We did a comparative study on EU -US -China in terms of Gross Domestic Products (GDP), both purchasing power standard (PPS) and per capita, workforce and trading potentialities to ensure its prospect to be the World Economy Leader with the unique liberal multilateral rule based trading approach.

7.3.1 EU-US-China in terms of GDP (both PPS and Per Capita) and Employment Rates:

Table 7.3.1 (a): GDP comparison of EU, US and China

Source: European Commission Data

Economy	GDP (PPS) in %	GDP (Per Capita) (EU=100 as base)
European Union (EU)	16	100
United States of America (USA)	16.3	140
China	16.4	33

Table 7.3.1 (b): Employment Rate (Age 20-64) Comparison of EU, US and China
Source: European Commission, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, statista.com

Economy	2019 in %	2020 in %
European Union (EU)	73.1	72.4
United States of America (USA)	61	58
China	75	66.8

7.3.2 EU Leadership Compatibility Opinions:

Table 7.3.2: Opinion of EU Leadership Compatibility in 2019 Survey done with EU and Non-EU countries Source: Pew Research Center (<https://www.pewresearch.org/>)

EU Countries	Favourable Opinion (%)	Unfavourable Opinion (%)
Germany	69	29
France	51	47
Netherlands	66	34
Poland	84	14
Sweden	72	26
United Kingdom	54	44

Hungary	67	25
Bulgaria	77	20
Lithuania	83	12
Slovakia	70	26
Czech Republic	52	43
Italy	58	38
Greece	53	44
Spain	66	33
Canada	69	23
USA	51	27
Russia	37	44
Japan	60	29
South Korea	80	13
Phillippines	70	20

7.3.3 Major Global Trade Facts of EU during 2019-2020:

- In 2020, in effect of Covid-19 pandemic crisis, EU export dropped down than import resulting in rise of Balance from 192 billion Euros to 217 billion Euros.
- In 2020, exports to other European countries of 37%, in Asia 30% and North America 20%.
- Trade Surplus of EU in US trade in 2020 is about 150 billion Euros. Whereas, trade deficit in EU-China 180 billion Euros in 2020.
- EU's global population share is only 6.9%.
- EU's global trade percentage in import and export is 15.6%. It was placed 2nd largest in import and export trade in 2016.

- Partnership with US and China gives EU the opportunity to be the 3rd largest global trade power.

7.4 EU-Other Partners Trade Opportunities [14]: With growing trade relationship troubles of EU with both US and China, the governance is now started building alternate partnership opportunities with other prosperous world economy. In this research, we observed some major post-Covid 19 business prospects for which Asian countries are looking forward, such as:

- Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) [11] that started as an ambitious partnership plan of EU-China during 2015. It was an enormous project, where EU planned to have a trade corridor between Europe and Asia to expand its liberal rule based partnership domain. China's non-reciprocity let EU to think about an alternate approach ensuring sustainable connectivity and healthy infrastructure. There, Japan can be EU's second choice for its bilateral partnership.
- EU is looking forward to establish emission free green power projects, transport and digital technology zones in Asia with helpful and cooperative partnerships.
- Environment protection, health, global defence, disaster management and cultural development are major operations in which EU wishes to participate together with its Asiatic partners.
- EU wishes to extend support to Development Cooperation (DCI) in the mission eliminating poverty by developing sustainable economy, defence, political and social set up to ensure stability in 19 developing countries of Asia that are covered by DCI, including India.
- First Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between EU and an Asiatic country was completed with South Korea in October 2010. Thereafter, EU did another FTA agreement with Singapore in December 2012. India, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam are some other countries to whom EU wishes to approach in this scheme.
- Development programs of EU-ASEAN countries can bring better regional economy, free accessible farming market, environment protection, human rights support and etc.

8. Findings and Conclusions

The observations done in this research with the fact study of data/information on US -China Economic Rivalry and EU geopolitics gave us evident indication of ample scope of future development as well as bigger crisis chances. Benefits are plenty and risks are serious too, if, in case the EU instruments fail to perform in correct steps with the variant policies followed by the two other world leaders in global economy. That is, EU liberal democracy based multilateralism could be the best choice for future global economy, provided EU's power policies follow the right resilience, command and diplomacy to generate its capability of independent progress. Echoing its agenda, decoupling is not considered in our paper too as a solution of power struggle in these three big world figures. The circumstances have enough space for EU lawmakers to make out alternate flexible terms where these two EU partners, US and China give their support without any obstructions or conflicts.

9. Recommendations and Suggestions

1. EU should resolve its internal troubles and make suitable reforms in its security, political and economic structure that can sufficiently evaluate risks and opportunity in advance before falling into troubles.
2. EU should be sufficiently equipped to regain its promising image within the European nations to receive support and trust. This is essential to retain its own principles and create a valuable position amongst its rivals, where they wont feel to undermine EU visions, rather regard their importance.
3. EU should broaden its development sectors other than inclining towards technocracy to please public sentiments and enlarge its employment provisions.
4. Business generation policies of EU should be more flexible with room for alternate way out and reduce NO-Other-Choice conditions and minimize chances of dominance from powerful/assertive/unipolarism following partners.
5. EU should be more futuristic other than traditional with its own reserves ready to confront disputes on multilateral agreements. Its strategy should have keep right balance in between safeguarding its own ideals and receiving the desired benefits with no uncertainty or failure.

10. Acknowledgement

For our research, we had to search for qualitative as well as quantitative data from reliable sources to give this research its structure as proposed. We are fortunate to obtain required information/resources for the official and research websites that allowed open access and reuse opportunities under creative commons licence. For statistical data and facts on EU's Global Trades, Demography, Economy, etc. we are highly thankful to the open access resources provided in European Commission and EuroStat official website. Through U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and statistica.com, we obtained latest US and China employment rate figures. Public/Political opinions and polls that we required for our practical analysis are taken from the relevant research based surveys done in Pew Research Center (www.pewresearch.org/).

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