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The Relations between the EU and USA

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Abstract

EU-US transatlantic relationship remains the largest in the world in economic terms, even if not formalized by any legal instrument to confer special advantages to the parties in relation to third parties.

In the present paper I analyzed the relations between European Union and USA at the global level and I tried to realize a profound conclusion regarding this issue.

Keywords: European Union, USA, International Relations

1. Introduction

Traditionally, each of the two economies have (except immediate neighbors: EFTA - where the EU and Canada - in the US) the largest trading partner of the other. Although down from 20 years ago, when I was meant for about one third of US exports, the EU market continues to absorb over 20% of exports the United States, while the US is still the main outlet for Community exports accounting for about 18% in 2005.

The situation is similar on import, where the EU has a 17% of total US imports, and the United States are home to about 17% of extra-EU imports as a whole.

The United States account for 15.2% of total EU trade, representing 12% and 19% of extra-EU imports and exports in 2015. While EU trade with industrialized countries is in principle governed by WTO rules, this has not prevented the emergence of controversies related to specific issues.

Relations between Europe and China

During the Cold War, which lasted more than 40 years, the United States has set them in Europe remaining defender outside the sphere of influence of Russia.

To support the economic reconstruction of Europe and halt the advance of the Communist bloc to the West, the US initiated the Marshall Plan; the US Congress is convinced that economic cooperation is a prerequisite for lasting peace.

The financial support from the United States has provided European countries with one condition: the initiation of cross-border reconstruction plans and Economic Cooperation between the European countries, which led to the creation in 1948 of the European Organization for Economic Cooperation.

A year later, at the initiative of the US, Western Europe most free states and Canada joined to form the North Atlantic Organization (NATO) military alliance to oppose Soviet Eastern bloc. All Marshall Plan was an important factor that helped laid the foundations of the Schuman Plan and the European Coal and Steel Community.

Shortly after the entry into force of the Treaty of Paris signed by France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries have established diplomatic relations established between the new entity and the US. As the years passed, other countries joined the European Community, turning it into a political and economic power with a role increasingly important on the international scene.

Although transatlantic trade growth is slightly lower than the trade conducted by EU and US that other regions of the world, the two economies will continue to be strongly interdependent. An argument in this regard is the strong link existing flows through mutual

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direct investments: more than half of the cumulative stock of foreign direct investment in the US economy comes from the EU, as 40% of all foreign investment received by EU originate in the US.

The jobs of about three million Americans are the result of investment from EU countries and subsidiaries in Western European American companies achieved a turnover of over \$ 700 billion in EU. Besides quality common global actors on land economically and politically, the two partners bind them strongly and that share a common set of values starting from the principles of the democratic system of governance and human rights and continuing with firm belief in the virtues of market economy.

As result, the transatlantic relationship has both a component of bilateral or multilateral one, two partners of the move or acting in concert in international for to promote equal shared principles and objectives.

Sometimes caused friction coverage of some disagreements on trade issues and the frequent use of the term "trade wars" to describe them can generate a false perspective on the nature of US-EU relations. Undoubtedly, they are not completely smooth, and some frictions are based on divergent principle:

EU for example, objects to some tendencies towards unilateralism and extraterritoriality manifested in trade policy. US and States attest present American companies to award contracts public acquisition in EU member states. Such conflicts are but uncertain, and their number (apparently very important) relate to the size quite exceptional reciprocal trade.

Always these frictions were managed in a spirit of responsibility and restraint and have not been allowed to escalate into major conflict with destructive impact on bilateral trade flows.

Moreover, since 1994, the two sides agreed on the development of a common mechanism of "early warning", enabling them to identify problematic areas in the early stages, facilitating their rapid resolution.

Finally, it pointed out that the commercial relation USA - EU, taking into account its size, is among the most balanced in the world in terms of balance mutual trade, a trait that is not found in the case of foreign trade of major trading powers, and particularly Japan, characterized by severe edema almost imbalance.

The new dimensions of this partnership were outlined since November 1990, in the "Transatlantic Declaration" which sets common objectives of the two partners, the principles of their partnership, and has established a framework institutionalized consultations, consisting of biannual meetings at the top, between the presidency of the EU Council, Commission and US President.

An important step on the line crystallization objectives and mechanisms transatlantic partnership was made with the adoption, in the "summit" in Madrid (3 December 1995) transatlantic Agenda which aims to create a Transatlantic Economic space, gradually reduce to the possible elimination of barriers that still hinder mutual flows of goods, services and capital.

Transatlantic Declaration established the institutional framework for consultation between the two powers, strengthening and intensifying cooperation on both sides of the Atlantic.

Thus, they began to take place meetings (in the US and EU) level of Presidents (President of the European Council and

European Commission President on the one hand, and the US President on the other), and other annual consultations or ad hoc at various political levels and groups.

Those action frameworks established four major goals achieved by transatlantic cooperation: promoting peace and stability, democracy and development worldwide; solving global problems; expansion of world trade and strengthening economic relations worldwide; transatlantic relationship building for business, for scientists and academics.

To contribute to strengthening the competitiveness of the two economies, tens of billions of euros are allocated annually for research and development by European companies in the US and the US in the EU.

The bilateral volume and finding optimal solutions for strengthening relations between the two powers decreases or even delete occasional disagreements between the US and the EU appeared over time in commerce, such as the issue of subsidies for agriculture or aeronautics.

The relations between the two parties are not confined to the commercial sector, as important as political and military relations. Being two superpowers that dominated the international scene, they cannot remain indifferent to problems that arise in different regions or states.

The cooperation in international affairs between the US and the EU is vital, since most often the problems are too complex to be solved only one of them. There is no international dispute, area or country in the world where the United States and the European Union have no interest in each of them is not affected by how the other works. It is known that the two are different opinions regarding a number of important issues such as the International Criminal Court, the Kyoto treaty, production and storage of landmines, capital punishment.

However, it is undeniable that what divides them is far less important than what unites them: the values and objectives that we share and which aims to be achieved globally through cooperation - respect for the rule of law, human rights and minority rights, democracy, the fight against crime and terrorism, to name a few.

The annuals summits US-EU level presidents, numerous meetings at ministerial level and at the technical working groups provide a framework for the two sides to coordinate their actions when they agree or minimize disputes when not enough an agreement on an issue.

The relations in recent years (since the beginning of Administration Bush until now), though sometimes been strained due to inconsistency of views between the two entities (which began with the threat of the United States to withdraw the peacekeepers of the United Nations if their staff was out of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and continuing with the war in Iraq) had to be modified according to the events that took place worldwide.

Thus, cooperation between the United States and the European Union has seen an intensification increase in the fight against crime and terrorism following the terrorist attacks of September 11, the two sides taking a series of bilateral measures such as: exchange of information on terrorist threats, patterns of crime and trafficking routes (2001), the exchange of airline passenger lists to detect potential terrorists (2004) etc.

The cooperation between the US and the EU took on a new dimension and its involvement becoming more European

Union in securing the world's conflict zones. Although the ways of providing security provided by the EU (missions of peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, prevention and conflict resolution, reconstruction and securing post-conflict) are somewhat different methods the US armed forces, lately the EU It is emerging as an important entity in the world able to provide security, complementing US efforts.

If discussions on international security, peace, human rights, democracy, and those related to economic relations between the US and the EU have led to clear conclusions about the actions to be followed in the cooperation between the two sides, category problems were free to be more sensitive and demanding more time solving them.

The first one is the issue of the Kyoto treaty, the Bush administration has not ratified. Also, another controversy which has not yet found a solution to the problem is representative of the International Criminal Court. Since the United States will soon have a new president, the European Union hopes that in the near future the US to take responsibility to solve these problems.

Another sensitive issue for some Member States of the European Union is the visa regime imposed on European citizens.

Since only 15 of the EU countries can enter the United States without a visa (for tourism or business for a limited period of time), the European Union wants the US to lift the regime of visa and treat all European citizens equally, including all Member States Visa Waiver Program (VWP).

The program was established in 1986 with the objective of promoting relations between the US and its allies, to remove unnecessary barriers to the movement of persons.

To be accepted in the Visa Waiver Program, a state must meet a number of conditions, including:

- Reciprocity - the need to obtain visa lifting is done on both sides, by the US Government and that of the countries included in the program;
- The alignment technology for checking passports (all countries in the VWP must use the same scanners used to read passports);
- The existence of programs biometric identification of persons and read the travel document to reach the standards of the International Civil Aviation;
- The low rate of clandestine immigration;
- Indicate small refusing visa applications (index of "violation" of the terms of visa to be less than 2% of the total number of citizens of that state who traveled in the previous fiscal year in the US).

Moreover, states wishing to join the VWP must issue passports that comply with safety standards of the Member States in the program, have the necessary legal provisions and institutional framework of a state fighting threats and combating illegal immigration and smuggling. Furthermore, the candidate must have political and economic stability and signatories of cooperation agreements with the US and its other international partners in the fight against these threats, including treaties on extradition.

To ensure free access to all European citizens in the United States in April 2008, EU Member States have authorized the European Commission to negotiate on their behalf those conditions inclusion in the Visa Waiver Program which falls under the responsibility of the European Community.

Cooperative relationship between the EU and US has evolved based on the values and principles shared: "democracy, fundamental rights, rule of law, human dignity, and solidarity", the two giving meaning transatlantic community not only in a geographical sense, but in terms of sharing common rules.

Given that international society began to face threats becoming more complex and difficult to address, the EU and the US were forced to periodically strengthen the partnership to develop new action plans. In recent years, the EU began to assert itself as an important pillar for maintaining European security and even international programs they carry and non-European.

Moreover, with help from the US and NATO, the EU has developed Common Security and Defense Policy, and ESDP component. The US role is invaluable to international security and, beyond the significance and impact of American realism, a world where the US is not present is hard to imagine.

However, cooperative relationship between the two was not uniform but marked by moments of tension, an example being the approach time September 11, 2001 by the US and the EU.

The terrorist attacks in the US on September 11, 2001 have changed the perception of the world in terms of threats to international security have caused states to mobilize their forces under a common goal: combating terrorism in all its forms. It was not, however, the only effect of the terrorist attacks on cooperation between states.

The Euro-Atlantic community has been shaken because of differences in vision on how to approach this challenge.

The relationship between the US and the EU has been affected especially noticeable after the invasion of Iraq by US troops, at which created a rift within the binomial. The two were able to manage their problems and give a new sense of cooperation between them. The representative of this is the title of a French newspaper at the time: "We are all Americans", reinforcing the assumption that Europeans were the closest partners of the US in the fight against terrorism and they tend to take their role more seriously once ESDP developments despite the crisis in Iraq and differences of approach to the phenomenon.

US has always asked the EU to take a partner role more seriously and develop towards creating a security and defense identity to be able to ensure its own security in space. After ten years, the partnership between the two is much different: Union more responsible and capable and the US increasingly selective regarding their involvement in those areas not directly affect the security and US interests.

Summit 2008 publicized last EU-US summit in the Bush administration took place in early June 2008 in Brdo, Slovenia, and included on the agenda of a wide range of issues of regional interest or global areas the US and the EU have acted or will act in partnership problems facing both the EU and the US require urgent action: climate change and rising prices for oil and food are challenges that we can cope more effectively given the two regions work hand in hand. Discussions focused on the impact of climate change, the price of growing oil prices and the problem of ensuring energy supplies have on the major economic actors worldwide, emphasizing in particular the need to develop transport and forms energy with low carbon dioxide emissions, and new green technologies.

EU hopes the US will cooperate and get involved more actively in combating climate change. US still waiting for India and China to become involved in the fight against climate change. Cooperation between the EU and the US has a solid base, despite occasional differences of opinion emerged regarding the death penalty or mandatory limits for carbon dioxide emissions. Both the European Commission president, and US President stressed the importance of good relations between the EU and the US, which, through a close cooperation on the world stage become stronger and better able to help others, including developing countries.

One result is that the summit in 2009, European citizens will be able to enter the US without a visa. Currently, this facility is available only to citizens of 15 countries of the EU (14 Member States who joined before 2004, and Slovenia). EU wants equal travel status for all 27 Member States.

In early 2012, both partners face situations that affect their activity on the stage of international relations: the EU is urged to turn its attention mainly to resolve the euro crisis and avoiding internal dissension, while in the US presidential election seem to point the weight of the public agenda. Barack Obama said in one of his speeches that the US does have a closer partner than the EU.

This point is reinforced by the action plan at the EU - US dated November 28, 2011, which we wanted to reaffirm the strong partnership between the two international players and have established the main points of the common agenda. EU and US have acknowledged difficulties in the global economy and poor financial stability and pledged to work together to revive growth and to increase the number of jobs.

At this summit has reaffirmed the vital role of the Transatlantic Energy Council in enhancing energy security and sustainable development stressed energies resources, but also on the idea of diversification of these resources.

The agenda of the summit took into account issues such as democratization of the Arab world under the events in Libya and Egypt, strengthening stability and security in the Western Balkans in order to integrate its Euro-Atlantic structures, the fight against terrorism and cyber-attacks. Summit of 28 November 2011 was seen as proof that the US-EU partnership is vital for maintaining a safe international environment, democratic and prosperous. Also, two members of the partnership state that will seek every opportunity to strengthen the cooperative relationship.

In January 2012, on the 12th, EU and US officials attended the traditional meeting that takes place in the country holding the EU presidency Denmark case. During the meeting discussed the activities in the area of justice and home affairs, data protection, aviation security, migration and combating cyber-attacks, focusing on those issues of common interest to the US and EU.

Antonio Tajani, European Parliament President warned in July 2017 Administration Donald Trump not nominate Eurosceptic Ted Malloch ambassador in Brussels, noting that individual is persona non grata and that the EU does not accept orders from anyone, according to the newspaper La Repubblica.

Antonio Tajani was responding to a question about the possible appointment of Ted Malloch American ambassador in Brussels. "The United States remains the

main interlocutor of Europe's global and US friends are beyond a president or another, but we will not bow to anyone and we will not take orders from anyone", added Antonio Tajani. In turn, Manfred Weber, leader of the EPP Group in the European Parliament, warned that "a US ambassador who question the euro and wants euro end of Europe should not be accredited."

Conclusion

EU-US partnership is of significant importance for Euro-Atlantic security and stability and its performance depended largely on the way the two international players have outlined strategies. The recent events have had an impact on the extent of cooperation between the two, and spread their threats necessitating a rethinking and a renewal of transatlantic relations in order to improve coordinated action at this level.

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