Contemporary EU policies are at a watershed pertaining to democratic deficit, immigration crises, security threats, Brexit, common currency setbacks and resource exploitation in European Seas. In spite of “good practice” promotion and creation of “evaluation culture” in most member states, trade imbalance is highly persistent. However, these activities lead EU status in a very perplex scenario;

- Given the accountability motives of “Cohesion Policy”, economic prosperity has had been observed particularly in the poor EU member states.
• Whereas in other member states despite of sizeable EU transfers in terms of GDP growth, overall cost to benefit ratio is disproportional.

EU also met sanguine expectations in enhancing security capabilities particularly in conflict management crises since 1999, which proved as a decisive catalyst for EU’s international image. With an aim of enlarging Europe, EU has done a remarkable job in terms of ensuring security by launching “Stability Pact” along with “Stabilization and Association Process”. This initiative reflects intention of bettering EU international image by portraying it as comprehensive machinery for crises management in terms of political and diplomatic negotiations to economic downturns. Another feature in EU’s cap is incorporation of military that to with overt use of inducements. But even with military asset EU has not lost its essence of managing conflict through negotiation and diplomacy; however this integration proved to be stressing democracy, rule of law and human rights viz a viz discriminatory approach amongst EU members.

**Quantification of Methodological Challenges**

Hypothetically, major emphasize is apparently pressed upon developing strong political agenda and national policies overshadowing the socio economic needs at regional level. To curb this pitfall reconciliation of micro economic factors as well as macro-economic factors need to be developed with better monitored data at large. This shed light on the heavy budgetary breakdown of EU, posing serious financial threat to poor members viz a viz a question on functioning of EU’s decision making body. For this matter in 2005, EU was ahead of comprehensive budget review
exercise and for that matter European Council Budget Agreement was signed but it failed to deliver expected outcome.¹

To begin with economic crises, EU was established on the grounds of German democratic system and French Bureaucratic skill but this structure ended in turmoil casing financial deterioration amongst union states. Structural flaw could be categorised as one of the major rationales behind common market crises owing to European monitoring system. EU being made up of liberal democratic states is at helm of collapse, considering its vague regulatory reforms where members are expected to pursue finding ways to muddle through at least for decade.

**EU Flouncing Policy - Worsening the World Politics**

Unreasonably, 1970 retrospect seems to be threatening future scenario as well with lack of whim and concreteness of vision. However present crises are unravelling the old dynamics with in stagnation into deeper catastrophe pertaining to common market and Euro debt crises.

Notwithstanding, collaboration of all the major powers “security” is yet to be assured in terms of “common funding”. Like 2008 economic crises, states namely; Greece, Spain, Portuguese and Ireland are at brick of common market breakup. EU referendum of “Austerity” no longer seems to be serving the purpose as well.

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Along with absence of legality over providence of support mechanism, weak immigration is yet another major pitfall in EU basket. It has been historically proven common labour market ended in backlash.

Persistent proliferation of economic activities at European seas that are causing hostilities between sectorial states on one side and resource exploitation on other. Hence revising maritime policy is yet another challenge fore to EU operational bodies. Shipping, overseas transportation, ports development, higher temperature risks because of climate change etc. are likely to affect financial market.

**Overcoming the Barriers-Possible Way Forward**

EU particularly through alignment with NATO proved to be an important body in restoration of peace and conflict resolution mechanism. But in order to achieve the real EU policy paradigm, legal work is a must to be inculcated that to with effective monitoring machinery. Considering EU follies that resulted in government immobilization, trust in the union on part of its members with effect to its economic policies has turned down. Therefore, future of EU is highly dependent on financial developmental projects.

Considering theoretical assumptions and legitimacy of economic political models of thinking, future of EU seems to be highly dependent on improving two parameters; uneven growth and increasing inequalities owning to capitalist economy.

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Prognosis about the future of EU seems to absolute transformation into a militarised union with precise vision. However this union is equally prone to vulnerability in terms of security threats by unification of external enmities.

“Brexit” apparently gave a negative impression about the future of EU, but in reality this exit saved the union by taking refuges crises and terrorist attacks along that EU have had because of Russia.

Concurrent to similar assumption about Euro, there is this possibility that EU might emerge as a sole military entity relying on its own institution for production and consumption, with their own tax mechanism to cope with fiscal deficit.

However, being cognizant of the fact “Euro Crises” proved to be handy attention getter and posed question over the unification of EU member states. Self-selected group of policy makers always found to be muddling through blame game but things might change in a decade or two because of downturns in economic crises and growing superpowers; pressurising Europe to fold cuffs and devise model similar to “new deal”.

Another most likely scenario is progress over the left Cosmopolitan project designed to transform Europe. This if succeeded will have very positive ramification on the structure of EU in the years to come. EU identity being vulnerable to tension over national identities, unification of this nature though requires ample time to reach
some significant outcome that to along with Economic and Monetary Union but will help eradicate differences at large.

Owing to existential crises and varying political drive there are serious concerns over the survival of union in 2015-30. Content specific and substantial development of economic progress requires European Union states to strengthen the local and regional ties with interwoven dynamics over politics and economic reforms at priority.

**Conclusion**

Despite the efficacious approach of militarizing union there are certain threats that are likely to hinder the progress. To mitigate the same, progress needs to go beyond Europe either its militarization or Cosmopolitan project⁴, underlying immediate effect beyond borders needs to be understood. Nevertheless, in either way progress will not come overnight but persistent efforts by Union members are needed to articulate vision for overcoming contradictions ahead in future.

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