

Conflicts may be at Turning Point

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Abstract

The document explores the theme of war and its origins, questioning whether it is a natural event or an invention of groups of citizens eager for revenge or to impose their leadership. Various historical examples, such as the exploits of Alexander the Great and Genghis Khan, are analyzed to demonstrate how military conquests do not guarantee immediate control of territories. After Alexander's death, wars and internal divisions dismembered the empire that the young king had not had time to consolidate. Similarly, the Mongol Empire disintegrated after the death of Genghis Khan. The importance of the democratic principle and political representation is emphasized, highlighting how people have often anticipated economic and political changes. The crisis of political representativeness, the fragmentation of parties and the decline in electoral participation are also discussed. The use of popular referendums to confirm the most important legislative decisions is proposed.

The text examines the role of the European Union and the need for greater uniformity among member states to face future challenges. The European Commission represents and protects the interests of the Union as a whole and has a monopoly on the power of legislative initiative. The European Constitution, signed in Rome on 29 October 2004, is the fundamental document that enshrines the Charter of the Rights of European Citizens. The European Constitution replaces most of the existing treaties and will enter into force in 2009. The crisis of political representation, the fragmentation of parties and the decline in electoral participation are also discussed. The use of popular referendums to confirm the most important legislative decisions is proposed. It is stressed that the EU must work together to rebuild the role of the European Commission and, consequently, of Europe.

Finally, the case of China, which after the Second World War was involved in a process of accelerated economic development, is analyzed. It highlights how the speculation of Western multinationals has contributed to this development, but also how the Chinese people have perceived economic changes in advance. The crisis of political representativeness, the fragmentation of parties and the decline in electoral participation are also discussed. The use of popular referendums to confirm the most important legislative decisions is proposed.

Keywords: Social Rapports, Constant & Coordinated Development, Collectivity Reason, Speculation Waves.

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Introdouction

In a previous article I examined the theme of war, to ask whether it is a natural event or the genius of war in our world is a bad invention of groups of citizens who have imposed it on the world out of a desire for revenge or to impose leadership on collectives. In short, we could briefly define who is the source of the threat that has dragged people to wars they did not feel. Do not come to talk about love of country which can be a sacrosanct motivation against the invader. The apology of the war of invasion was certainly one of the serious sins that are called in the Second World War "love of country", the emotional

dragging of fascists and Nazis for the illusion of revenge cultivated by the exalted minds of the German and Italian leaders. Significant movements are developing in Asia, Europe, and Africa, characterized by distinct leadership. However, it is important to note that the general population often remains uninvolved, even if affected by the current circumstances. Nor can a mention be missing of the often-abusive character used to coin "love of country". What homeland? that of the thousands of men from numerous European homelands and other countries who participated in the Napoleonic wars against Great Britain and Russia. Well,

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what homeland are we talking about, if not the one that Napoleon tried to establish in most of Europe, a long illusion of a unified homeland that only after two centuries reunited the Old Continent in the EU. Let it be illusion or premonition or conception these great ideas that have fascinated millions of men not for "love of country" but behind the illusion of a land without patrie and therefore without homelands.

There are at least two elements to consider, connected to each other. The story of Alexander the Great teaches us how a great strategic-military capacity can change the fate of an empire¹² in a short time; but, at the same time, it confirms how a military conquest does not in itself mean immediate control of the territory. After Alexander's death, wars and internal divisions unraveled the empire that the young king had not had time to consolidate» (Prof. Franca Landucci) For our thought, the importance of Alexander's work in 323 is not so much the difference between military conquest and the non-matching desire of the conquered peoples. Peoples, in history, cannot be defined by their rulers. People show more interest in groups and families than in the state. On a more general level, the people have qualities to foreshadow the change in the economic framework of the country. So, it is the peoples and their majority who feel the climate of the economy and politic in advance and change their orientation for the future. The democratic principle is based on this proposition, which calls on citizens to express consent or deny it, giving rise to the principle of political representation. If the democratic principle is not accepted, as in many people in Asia, this unease cannot be placed in opposition to democratic life, because it is the fruit of a past of hegemony, of sultanates, of refusal to recognize the authority of the people. Returning now to Alexander's enterprise, it is important not only the defragmentation of the great conquered territory, but also that the peoples, even in a primitive context, have divided themselves according to family or other priorities, although subject to the authority of autocratic powers. On the other hand, how to define Genghis Khan's Mongol feat; a people of shepherds who has managed to assemble the territory between Asia and Europe of unprecedented dimensions? THE Mongol Empire was also torn apart after the death of Genghis Khan. Predestination or something else? From the point of view of the community, it can be said that it always remains in the hands of the peoples to intervene in posthumous times to decide whether they are extraneous to the enterprise of the leaders, be it Genghis Khan or Alexander and so on. That is, the subjugated peoples can be presumed to have adhered neither to the previous irreducible empire of the Parthians nor to the Greek army that has superadded. The same can be said of the adventure of Genghis Khan. The populations involved in the greatest war tragedies of the ancient world did not participate except for the forced obedience, in the maneuvers of the greatest ancient leaders. The same consideration could also be made for the Second World War. It is an abuse to consider Hitler's war to be a people's war. Certainly, there was a great tribute of the people to the dictator for the great ORATORY ability of the leader of the Nazis. But not a popular referentiality, which convinced the hierarchs themselves to try to assassinate Hitler, without success: five attacks before the war and about twenty during the war. The people cannot have been fascinated by the war and cannot be reduced to spectators of historical events [1-5].

It is a narrative about dictators, kings and princes, while little information is available on the behavior of the people, who during the French Revolution took a direct role in revolutionary events in order to obtain the right to witness and protagonist of history. It will certainly not be the history of monarchies and empires that have trampled on the right of peoples to fail in the study of the past, but with the important premise that too often the opinion of people and their availability or not to the various leaders who for reasons of birth and the art of war have taken the reins of history has been forgotten. The history of the war adventures of the leaders is the left side of the life of generations, which contradicts the obligations of the living, to give life and to oppose death, with the replacement of generations according to the long love story that distinguishes humanity. Nevertheless, the fabric of history is missing, that is, with a few exceptions, it is not expressed the singular opacity of the will of peoples, subject to tyranny or otherwise. History is not needed. It is the mirror of populations that are servient but are not responsible for the acts that history reports. In an execrable orientation of peoples in history, with the exception of the French revolution where it is the people who lead the dance. Until an absolute leader, Napoleon, with the ideas of freedom born of the revolution, who catalyzes the will of various young people in Europe, in military campaigns against Austria, Russia and Great Britain. Although incongruous with the revolutionary principles, he propagated with the creation of the Empire, the young people who participated in Napoleon's wars were inspired by the ideas that survived the revolution and perhaps above all by the future continental development of the territory, that is, the embryo of the EU and the Europe of states. Apart from the reasons for the choices of fighters of each flag in the Napoleonic battles, an admirable picture of the youth population in Europe that chooses to be on the side of the new ideas imported from the revolution, a people's movement is revealed.

China After the Second World War was Involved in a Process of Accelerated Economic Development

Alongside the history of changes in state realities, we can grasp aspects of the position that the peoples or part of them had at the time on the events that involved them and did not appreciate. In short, another story not from the point of view of battles won or lost, but of the feelings that the populations, involved in a plot by the dictator leaderships (by birth and then under the influence of the innovative ideas and positions decided by the revolutionaries). Leaving aside Lenin's revolution, which was not a people's movement, nor did it become one, some of the above observations can be applied to some of the regimes in Asia and Africa. Not only that. But they can be useful for the major countries of the West that are inspired by the British institutional regime, which relies on the rule of representation and voting of the electorate to appoint its representatives. Since the Second World War, however, with the relative spread of the democratic system, some problems have arisen over time that are a source of concern. Defects in the representation of those elected to parliamentary offices and fragmentation of parties. Let's start from this last aspect, the canon of representativeness of peoples is based on the observation that peoples have a singular intuition in perceiving the change or modification of the conjuncture economic and politic ahead of time. The case of China is significant, I remember that **post-Mao Zedong** China

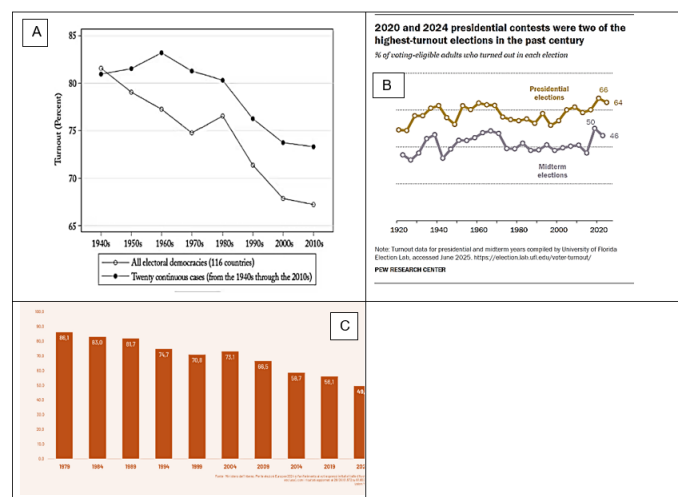
was a poor country, albeit with an imperial past and an excellent culture. Well, China after the Second World War was involved in a process of accelerated economic development. The result of the geolocation of the economy but more concretely of an altered and out of control process of speculation by Western multinationals in search of cutting production costs, through the transfer of PLANTS TO China (the desertification of industry in the United States of which Republican President Trump complains). But where was the president's Republican Party in previous decades not to notice the mass transfer of American industry if it and its rich friends had not been beneficiaries of the stock market gains for the revaluation of US share capital? Returning to the topic (China), well after the end of the epidemics and the events both economies and politics adversity at the beginning of 2020, the cycle of Chinese economy began to contract like an **orange** that suddenly begins to dry and shrink. Well, with an immediacy or, rather, with the usual ability to predict in advance, the Chinese people warned in advance that the economic situation had stopped and pulled the nets dry. The attempts of the authorities to reproach this attitude, and to expand public spending and bank credit, are useless, because these popular decisions are immovable if the economic framework is changing. For this reason, it is sensible to indulge in caution in relations with China, also because of the foreseeable economic and social difficulties after the years of accelerated development [6-10].

It should also be considered that the people decide collectively in an inspired form with a majority of consensus or rejection usually very large. And a minority that generally dissolves after the test. As I said, a majority and a minority; the people decide in binary form, so that the majority decision becomes unanimity, while the minority among the people dissolves. Now this decision-making model of the people (binary, of which the minority dissolves) has found application in the models of democratic representation, starting with England, always with a binary opposition that seem dissolves. Whoever wins in the popular votes, assumes the power to govern the country while the opposition is confined to the dissenting area. This rule, ideally unbreakable and tied to fair community decisions between majorities and minorities, has been undermined in some European countries by the division between right-and left-wing parties, resulting in decreased representativeness. A mechanism that waters down the composition of the parties and can be advantageous for the majority party or parties because of the difficulty of building an alternative majority. Since the formation of a majority and a minority is always essential, the multiplication of parties implies that the simplification between the governing majority and the critical minority is replaced by a plural that complicates citizens to join or choose between the various groups. These maneuvers do not accentuate but reduce the value of representativeness.

In Italy even the Political Class is Thinning, so There may be Positions of President of the Region without Replacement, in the Next Regional Elections

In short, the crisis of political parties that is expressed with the fragmentation of representative political bodies finds its most evident expression in the outcome of the political consultations which confirms a decline in voters; among those entitled to

vote and voters in the polling stations. A condition that makes it difficult to recover the number of participants at the polls, which is then a "vision" on the degree of representativeness of the parties. I read in the leading article of the Corriere¹ that in Italy even the political class is thinning, so there may be positions of president of the Region without replacement, in the next political elections. As if to say that the crisis of representativeness of the parties is reflected in their ability² to attract new citizens for the replacement in political parties and formation of the ruling class. Figure 1 shows examples of turnout in political elections in Europe, Italy, and the United States. In note 4 you can read turnouts still on the rise in India [11-15].



Source: iA - <https://www.ipsos.com/it-it/elezioni-europee-2024-risultati-elettorali>

Figure 1A: Evolution of voter turnout in national elections 1945-2017

1B: Turnout in Italy for the European elections 1978-2024 (values in %)

1C: Europe - Presidential contest where two of the highest-turnout election in the past century 2020 2024

The 2024 median voter turnout figure for eligible voters globally is 66% with a downward trend, with reference to over 80% in the forties (Figure 1A). A general trend that is expected to continue in the near future because there are no reasons that can reverse the current trend. Assuming that the tendency in voter turnout does not change with a further drop, it should be noted that a recovery in the number of voters is unlikely because the pact of representation between candidates at the polls and voters is fading. Furthermore, the mandate between voters and elected representatives in the post-war period relied on the dialectic of candidates, while in the time the media is entrusted with the dissemination of the specific characteristics of each party, while the direct relations between voter and candidate at the polls are minimal. This being the "status quo", even in the positive hypothesis, it seems necessary to have an instrument of confirmation about the popular will, which in part (due to the share of voters does not present at the polls) has not been expressed also due to the rarefaction of direct relations between elected representatives and voters. To overcome the status quo, a popular referendum can be introduced for the most important legal provisions, before being consecrated in the Official Gazette (in Italy). As if to say that - if there has been a lack of number in voter representation - it is better to give a crutch through the

¹Antonio Politto, "The Regions without replacement", Corriere della Sera, 25. 8. 2023

²India election: lower voter turnout raises questions of fatigue with PM Modi's ruling powers. Turnout for phase 3 of the country's 7-phase election was 65.7 per cent, lower than the first 2 phases and down from 67.4 per cent in the 2019 general election

The drop spurred a get-out-the-vote effort by officials. The Election Commission last week gave orders to state officials to come up with plans to boost turnout

South Korea - South Korea had its highest voter turnout in 1987 at 89.2 percent, the same year that direct presidential elections were introduced under the 1987 constitutional reforms. The last time turnout exceeded 80 percent was in 1997, when 80.7 percent of voters participated and opposition leader Kim Dae-jung defeated ruling party candidate Lee Hoi-chang. Voter turnout has since declined steadily, falling to 63 percent in 2007. It only rebounded to 77.1% in 2022, when then-candidate Yoon Suk Yeol defeated Lee Jae-myung, who was the favorite in this election.

popular pronouncement on legislative acts of greater political, economic and social importance.

In the event that the turnout continues to fall in the near future, we will be faced with a nice puzzle. We may see a tie between voters and the turnout of voters who did not participate in the vote. In this hypothesis, the non-voters would become the majority while the voters become the minority. Those elected to the top of the administration would be chosen by minority of voters. Also, if the non-voting majority might be inert although subject to the management of the government of elected representatives by minority. That way would alter the democratic procedure that is based on the prerogatives of the collectivity, the majority that governs and the minority that disappears. It is therefore evident that, even if the procedure in minority is accepted, a correction is necessary to restore emphasis to the true majority. The system of referendums to ultimately decide on the measures adopted by the minority government is back in vogue. A majority consensus that puts the canons of democracy back in order, with the approval of the majority of those entitled to vote. A procedure that will have to extend to measures of greater importance approved by the minority government, thus saving the goat and cabbage. In this regard, we recall the system in place in SUISSE³ which provides for an optional referendum at the request of 50,000 eligible voters. In the case of a minority government, a referendum might be proposed to approve laws of the minority government so that the most important laws have the seal of the majority of those entitled to vote. In the case of a minority government, it therefore becomes mandatory to activate referendums for the approval of important measures [16-20].

All that said, let's take a look at the present condition. Let's start with Italy, Figure 2 examines the rhythmic trend of votes for the Chamber of Deputies, Senate and European elections. The rhythmic trend of "Fratelli Italia", Lega, "Movimento 5 Stelle". In particular, "Fratelli d'Italia", which jumped from the lows of 2018-2019 to about 8 million votes in the last European elections in 2024. A complex trend that can be explained together with the dizzying increase in vote consensus for both "Lega" and "Movement 5 Stelle" (2018-2019) that will register after an equally rapid decline to the lows of the two parties in the 2024 elections.

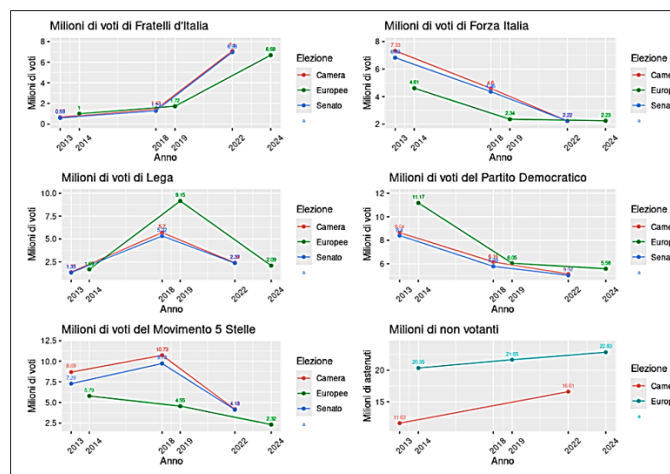
Italian voters have been looking for a right-wing party in parliament, are intended after limiting the votes to the main left-wing party, the "Partito Democratico". As if to say that Italian voters searching to comprehend the ability of each party, on the right of the political spectrum, to take on the functions of government. The decline in consensus for the at his time awarded parties and the rapid shift of majority votes to "Fratelli d'Italia"; the last chance on the right of the political spectrum, to choose a right-wing candidate to govern the country.

Once the government test on the right of the line-up has been exhausted, it can be believed that Italian voters will return to the "Democratic Party" after the abandonment of consensus from the beginning of 2013-2014. In this regard, it should be considered that the pride not only of the current government, insists on the number of employees with permanent contracts. A reality that concerns all previous right-wing or left-wing

governments. In this regard, see Figure 3A, which summarizes the trend of Employment data from 1900 to 2025 Examining the employment curve, it can be observed that the recovery, after a period of failure, has taken a breather since 2015 and continues up to the present day, i.e. throughout the span of governments of the left and right of the alignment. This say that the rise continues for about ten years without any regard to specific periods in the decade under review. Good performance must therefore be a value that unites all the governments of the five-year period to which the merit of the development of employment must be collectively assigned. Development factors, such as employment, are solidly the result of improved expectations.

Unfortunately, an element that has favored employment is not a *positive* factor, the long pause in wages in Italy⁴, a truly singular fact. The comparison in Figure 3B shows that wages in Italy have decreased compared to a previous decade (on average 488 euros). A drop in average wages that is a sign of the policies of the governments that had the leadership in that period. A picture of wages in the Bel Paese that will have to be adjusted and rebalanced in comparison with the main European countries. In Mind Dei and if policies will change in Italy in the near future! Policies aside, if and when they change, it is inevitable that the next permanent employment contracts cannot bypass the issue of updating and adapting contract renewals to the European scheme, even if it is unlikely that they will climb back up the slope against France and Germany.

It is reasonable not to seek a balance with cheap products that nevertheless serve a percentage of families with low incomes who find a market. Italy produces high-quality products that do not need price control policies to impose themselves on the market [21-25].



Source: Eligendo Wave

Figure 2: Voting trends in Italy in the 2013-14, 2018-19, 2022, 2024 general elections

The Decline in Turnout in General Elections is a Temporary Phenomenon and we must Expect a Potential Recovery in a Relative Time

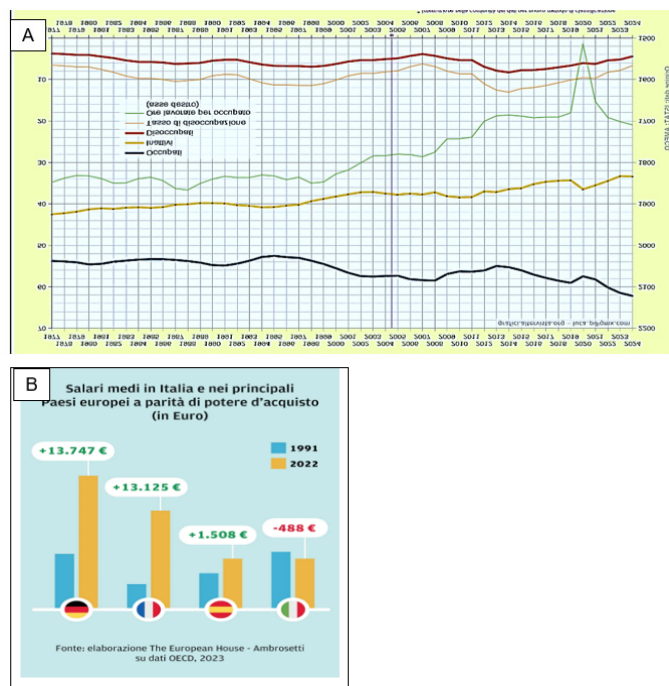
All said, we have to ask ourselves whether the decline in turnout in general elections is a temporary phenomenon and we must expect a potential recovery in a relative time – or that the trend of decline in turnout will not improve and we may see

³SUISSE - Legislative power belongs to Parliament and the People: laws are in fact issued by Parliament, but are subject to an optional referendum. If 50,000 eligible voters or eight cantons request a referendum, the law is put to a popular vote. Ordinances are normative acts that are hierarchically subordinate to the Constitution and federal laws. They implement, concretize and complete the legislative provisions. Most ordinances are issued by the Executive (Federal Council) and the administrative units; however, there are also ordinances of the Federal Assembly or the federal courts. Parliament is usually not involved in issuing executive ordinances, but if the Federal Council prepares an important ordinance, the competent parliamentary committee may request that the draft be submitted to it for its opinion. Ordinances are not subject to referendums.

⁴Wages reduced to a minimum are the real alarm bell of the deepest crisis that afflicts our country: those wages that remain leveled, without ever increasing, are proof of an exclusively Italian anomaly, generated by the inability to build the future. The comparison with the rest of Europe is lapidary: the data show that between 1991 and 2022, at purchasing power parity, the average annual salary in Germany and France increased by more than 13 thousand euros; in Spain the increase was about 1,500 euros, while in Italy there was a decrease of 488 euros. The analyses of WOSMO - the system developed by Vidierre that makes it possible to identify behaviors and trends starting from a monitoring of 25 million national and international sources such as the Web, social and media - help to understand what is behind those downward psychoses.

phenomena of minority governments in the coming years. This hypothesis is so threatening that I think it is worth running for cover now. On the other hand, the positive phenomenon (slight increase in voters at the polls) occurs recently in the US presidential challenge in November 2024 which, however, may not be confirmed in the US 2026 presidential midterms. Even the examination of the turnout for the USA unfortunately confirms the presence of minority conditions for some American states and seems to confirm a downward trend in turnout at the polls

If we look at the latter hypothesis as the most probable over the next decade, it is worth implementing defenses against the hypothesis of minority governments. We may decide that the rule of the popular referendum could gradually affect many democratic nations over the years, to give substance to the waited majority value of the vote. This hypothesis cannot be trivially grafted onto the current model, but first of all we must take into account the changes that have affected the fragmentation of the parties; a reality in Europe (See figure 4 B) A watery choice that has complicated and not improved the relationship between voter and elected representatives.



Source: Elaboration the European House - Ambrosetti, dati OECD 2023

Figure 3A: Labor market in Italy: employed, unemployed and inactive people in Italy between 15 and 64 years old (percentages)
3B: Average wages in Italy and in the main European countries purchasing power parity (euro)

The decisions on this matter can be become urgent, and it is necessary to contain the forms of attachment to power shown by some current states to the sound of votes by citizens⁵. At this point, the figure of the president of the EU Commission might be defined, starting from the power of political initiative that is hour centralized in the European Commission [26-30].

Proposals, such as laws and constitutional amendments, might be initiated to exam by members of Parliament or by the Commission (government of the Union), but if approved by Parliament they must be considered definitively sanctioned,

without the Commission imposing its seal. Conversely, if the rules are approved by the committee, they become final only after the reading of parliament. I would better define the Commission as the government of the European Union. The government of the Union is reserved for the political direction and power of political initiative that in that hypothesis it will share with the EU Parliament⁶. In theme of political direction, parliament could raise its guard if it believes that there is a constitutional flaw and therefore refer the bill back to committee. The figure of the Commission (government of Europe) assumes political tasks and administrative management of the Union. For the states that make up the Union of EU, the governments of the States might be transformed into monocratic bodies to be implemented within a reasonable period of five years. The current presidents of the states should be abolished, again within a period of five years. The figure of the President should be quickly established of the United States of Europe, endowed with representative and political powers, including the promulgation of European laws in accordance with the Treaties. The Constitution was not approved, at cause of the exception of NO, by France and Belgium. The European Commission will work with the states that have not approved the constitutional hypothesis of Union Europea, for overcome the problem (please read the endnote on the history of carta constitutional European Union). Note therefore Article 117 of the Italian Constitution that defines areas jointly governed by the State and Regions. Similarly, regulation shared between the European Union and its member states adds complexity to their relationship and can cause tension. To address this, a "concurrent" system exists where both the EU and member states can issue acts in shared areas.

At time, it was decided that the EU Constitutional Charter was approved either by vote of the national parliament (Italy) or by referendum (France). The Constitutional Charter was not approved with referendum by France and Belgium. As the former president of the Commission suggested. Prodi, it is unthinkable that a new Europe can be launched if France or Germany are missing from the roll call and I add England. Economic and political reasons are behind the unexpected result of the referendum in France and in Belgium. A monavis, these are the cases in which the European Commission must intervene to remove or mitigate the problems that have decided for NO the French and the Belgians on referendum. After a two-year hiatus, it was put on the construction The **Treaty of Lisbon**, also known as the **Reform Treaty** and officially the **Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community**. It is one of **treaties of the European Union**, signed on 13 December 2007 and officially entered into force on 1 December 2009, which made extensive changes to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community. Compared to the previous Treaty (the Treaty of Nice), it abolishes the so-called "three pillars"⁷, provides for the division of competences between the Union and the Member States, strengthens the democratic principle and the protection of fundamental rights, also through the attribution to the Charter of Nice⁸ of the same legal value as the Treaties.

The EU commission⁹ works by consensus and, when it votes decide by simple majority. That rule might be appropriate for

⁵The European Constitution — formally the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe — was signed in Rome on 29 October 2004 by the Heads of State or Government of the 25 countries then members of the European Union

⁶The European Council and the Council of Ministers of the Union no longer adopt choices with the previous weighting of votes established by the Treaty of Nice, but with the formula of qualified majority: a resolution or a law is approved with the favorable vote of 55% of the Member States (minimum of 15) representing 65% of the European population; the blocking minority must comprise at least four states. Although this new formulation is presented as a decisive innovation, in reality the "Concertation" limits itself to acknowledging the permanence of these intergovernmental "bodies", which are nothing more than a semi-permanent international conference

⁷The Three Pillars refer to the foundational structure of the European Union established by the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, which aimed to deepen European integration across three distinct areas: the European Communities, Common Foreign and Security Policy, and Justice and Home Affairs.

The graph illustrates the demographic trend of the voting age population across 50 US states and the District of Columbia from 1976 to 2020. The Y-axis represents the 'Percent of Voting Age Population' ranging from 35% to 75% in 5% increments. The X-axis represents the years from 1976 to 2020 in 4-year increments. The legend on the right lists the states and DC, each associated with a unique color and line style (solid, dashed, or dotted). The data shows that while many states have seen an increase in their voting age population percentage over the period, there is considerable variation in the rates and patterns of change. For example, some states like New Hampshire and New York maintain relatively high percentages, while others like West Virginia and Delaware show lower percentages, particularly in the later years of the period shown.

Figure 4A: Presidential Elections turnout By State 1876-2020



4B: List of political groups in the European Parliament

In order to contain the doubts and resistance that may be put in place by the States, with conviction or, perhaps, even to maintain powers, the EU Parliament has supplemented the Constitutional Charter by providing transitional rules that gradually transfer powers. In addition, on a transitional basis or limited to a few

Figure 5: European EU Member States or Accession Candidates, European Union Member States in blue, Accession Candidates in yellow

The document traces the history of the European Union (EU) since the 1983 Declaration on European Union and the 1990 Intergovernmental Conference. German reunification, made possible by the fall of the Berlin Wall, has revived the idea of a European Union. French President François Mitterrand feared a strong, militarized Germany and promoted the acceleration of European integration to tie the German government into an integrated Europe.

In 1990, during an extraordinary European Council in Dublin, the commitment to the birth of a European political union was relaunched. The second Dublin Council decided to convene a new Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) to discuss political union. Between July and December 1990, the rotating presidency passed to Italy. The second European Council in Rome discussed relations on political union, reaching key decisions on strengthening the powers of the European Parliament, European citizenship, the principle of subsidiarity and the common area of security and justice.

The IGC on political union saw a number of proposals, including that of the European Commission to replace the existing Communities with the Union, which is the holder of foreign and security policy. France and Germany supported the federalist hypothesis, while the United Kingdom and the Netherlands opposed it. Spain has called for the strengthening of economic development policies. The rotating presidency of Luxembourg presented a draft compromise treaty, proposing that the European Union should be composed of three pillars: the European Community, the Common Foreign and Security Policy, and Home Affairs and Justice.

⁸The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (CFREU), also known in Italy as the Charter of Nice, was proclaimed for the first time on 7 December 2000 in Nice and a second time, in an adapted version, on 12 December 2007 in Strasbourg [2] by the Parliament, the Council and Commission.

^{9,10}Commission represents and protects the interests of the European Union as a whole and, having a monopoly on the power of legislative initiative, proposes the adoption of EU legislation, the final approval of which is the responsibility of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. It is also responsible for the implementation of political decisions by the legislative bodies, manages EU programs and the expenditure of its Structural Funds. The Commissioners assist the Executive Vice-Presidents and the High Representative Vice-President in making proposals to the College. In general, decisions are taken by consensus, but votes may also take place. In this case, decisions are taken by simple majority and each Commissioner has one vote.

The Maastricht European Council in 1991 gave birth to the new Treaty on European Union, signed on 7 February 1992 and known as the Maastricht Treaty. This Treaty established a single institutional framework for the Union, officially recognizing the European Council as a body of political development.

The Maastricht Treaty introduced economic and monetary union, with the creation of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the European System of Central Banks (ESCB). It set out five convergence benchmarks for the adoption of the euro. It also extended the Community's competences and defined the principle of subsidiarity. In the field of justice and home affairs, new procedures for access by third-country nationals and the creation of Europol have been introduced.

The Treaty increased the powers of the European Parliament by introducing the concision procedure and creating a Committee of the Regions with consultative powers. A document known as the second Delors package has put forward proposals to allow the Treaty to enter into force in all its parts.

The following timeline illustrates the integration that led to the formation of this union

Signature: In force: Treaties:	19471947 Treaty of Dunkirk	19481948 Treaty of Brussels	19511952 Treaty of Paris	19541955 Amended Brussels Treaty	19571958 Treaties of Rome	19651967 Merger Treaty	1975N/A Conclusion of the European Council	19851985 Schengen Agreement	19861987 Single European Act	19921993 Maastricht Treaty	19971999 Treaty of Amsterdam	20012003 Treaty of Nice	20072009 Treaty of Lisbon				
							European Union (EU)										
							Three pillars of the European Union:										
							European Communities: (with common institutions)										
							European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)										
							European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)							Treaty expired on 23 July 2002		European Union (EU)	

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Denmark had called a referendum for the approval of the Maastricht Treaty. On June 2, 1992, surprisingly, a small majority (0.7% more) voted against ratification. Denmark had always been very skeptical of the integration process, jealous of its privileged "historical" relations with the Scandinavian area and with the privileged economic ones with Great Britain. The idea of giving the Court of Justice the task of settling conflicts on the subject of subsidiarity was perceived as too federalist. In June 1992, the Lisbon European Council met to seek a solution. The attention of European countries was focused on the outcome of the French referendum. Any rejection, it was implied, would have definitively buried Maastricht. On 20 September 1992, France voted in favour of a 'yes' vote by a slight majority (51.04%).

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