

Amidst a myriad of critical geopolitical pressures, ranging from civilian unrest to the economic crisis and border wars, the European Union and, previously, the European Community were compelled to respond decisively. Some instances were the Oil Crisis during the 1970s or the American decision to switch the pillar of the international economy, which had severe repercussions for the European states. At that time, the member states could agree on new strategies to revert each adversity in both scenarios. However, nothing in the 20th century got the European continent so unequipped as the collapse of the Soviet Union and the creation of newly independent states in the East. Before that, the Community had already engaged in economic and trade dialogues with outsider countries in Latin America; still, the delicate geopolitical perspective in the east-European map left no room for talks due to the ideology division of the western and eastern blocks. Nonetheless, the dissolution of the URSS and the request of new free states to join, to a certain degree, the European dimension during one of the most delicate times in the Community, "the shift in a unified market" got everyone off-guard. Hence, the member states had little voice in undertaking new economic agreements and settling a temporary order with countries like Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia, offering at first a future perspective to join the Community within the talks under the condition to pursue political and economic benchmarks stated in treaties. Thereby, the main bulwark of these negotiations was left in the hands of strong institutions like the Council (to a small degree) and the Commission, letting the latter enjoy most of the prestige through the conclusion of these economic agreements.