



## **The EU in the hospice – Waiting for death: Why the agony sometimes lasts longer**

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**The European Union is like a patient in a hospice. Life support is running at full speed, the machines are still beeping, but the organism is already dead. Only the bureaucrats in Brussels and the political elite refuse to pull the plug.**

Looking at current reports and analyses on the economic and political situation of the European Union, one inevitably gets a picture that Martin Armstrong succinctly summarizes in his recent [article on Armstrong Economics](#) : The EU is no longer in a phase of reform, but rather in palliative care. It is waiting for the end, but the dying process – as is so often the case with colossal bureaucratic apparatuses – is taking considerably longer than it might appear from the outside.

### **Palliative care instead of reforms**

Anyone familiar with the history of great empires and monetary unions knows that such structures don't collapse overnight. The same is true of the European project. Its structural flaws were visible from the outset: a monetary union without a fiscal union, a central bank that prioritizes politics over stability, and a political class that substitutes ideology for reality.

History repeatedly shows us that when institutions lose touch with reality and define themselves solely through self-preservation and the expansion of their own power, their inevitable decline begins. The EU is no exception. Armstrong touches a nerve: Why aren't we witnessing the sudden collapse that many doomsayers have been predicting for years?

The answer lies in the inertia of power. A political system that has become entangled in a web of subsidies, regulations, and dependencies over decades doesn't die overnight. Like a patient in a hospice, the status quo is artificially maintained through constant interventions. Every new bailout package, every new regulation is merely a prolongation of the suffering, not a cure.

## **Debt, demographics and deindustrialization**

The [symptoms are unmistakable](#). Many member states are struggling with exploding mountains of debt. The ECB is artificially keeping the system alive with negative interest rates and bond purchases – a classic Ponzi scheme on steroids. At the same time, the population is aging rapidly, birth rates are catastrophically low, and mass migration is straining social systems without providing the necessary integration. Industry is relocating: energy prices are skyrocketing thanks to failed "Green Deal" policies, regulatory madness, and ideological blindness. Germany, once the engine of Europe, is sputtering alarmingly.

Armstrong [rightly points out](#) that such systems survive longer than expected because politicians do everything they can to delay collapse—often at the expense of citizens. Capital flight is hampered by controls, new debt is incurred to service old, and crises are exploited as opportunities for further centralization. But the math doesn't lie. Cycles of economic confidence, as Armstrong has analyzed them for decades, reveal clear patterns. The EU is in a downward spiral that could be further accelerated by panic cycles in 2026.

## **The illusion of irreversibility**

Brussels elites and their media backers continue to preach the irreversibility of the European project. Anyone who voices criticism is quickly labeled a "populist" or worse. But reality is catching up with them: electoral successes of skeptical parties in several countries, growing public discontent, and economic data that no longer allows for any rosy picture. The introduction of the euro has shifted speculation from currencies to government bonds – with predictable consequences, as Armstrong warned decades ago.

Why does it take so long? Because the [system has enormous inertia](#). Institutions that manage billions, lobbyists who profit from them, and a political class whose power depends on the continued existence of the Union. The patient is on life support until the reserves are finally exhausted. Historically, such phases often end abruptly – through an external shock, a loss of confidence, or simply insolvency.

## **What comes next?**

An orderly end would be desirable: a return to national sovereignty, more flexible currency arrangements, and a policy once again committed to the citizens of the respective countries instead of abstract Brussels visions. But the elite seems more willing to keep the project alive with increasingly radical means – from further centralization to distraction through geopolitical adventures.

The lesson of history is clear: empires and artificial constructs cannot survive indefinitely against economic realities. The EU is no longer a natural entity of voluntary cooperation, but a bureaucratic monstrosity that undermines the sovereignty and prosperity of its peoples. It is time to take an honest look. The EU, a hospice patient, does not need further life-prolonging measures. It needs a dignified end – and the chance for European nations to rebuild and improve. Prolonging its agony only lengthens the suffering of its citizens.