

**THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MODEL CONFERENCE 2021**



**Preklad/Translation:**

**SK/EN**

*Mária Kurtová*

**Pod vedením/Under the Leadership:** *Mgr. Lucia Podlucká*

*Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky FIF UK/Department of British and American Studies*

**SK/DE**

*Katarína Lacková*

**Pod vedením/Under the Leadership:** *Mgr. Tomáš Sovinec, PhD.*

*Katedra germanistiky, nederlandistiky a škandinavistiky/Department of German, Dutch and Scandinavian Studies*

**SK/FR**

*Kristína Slosiariková*

**Pod vedením/Under the Leadership:** *Mgr. Stanislava Moyšová, PhD. Katedra*

*romanistiky/Department of Romance Studies*

**SK/RU**

*Bc. Kristína Jurková*

**Pod vedením/Under the Leadership:** *Mgr. Jelena Ondrejkočová, PhD.*

*Katedra rusistiky a východoeurópskych štúdií/ Department of Russian and East European Studies*

*Za obsahovú a jazykovú stránku príspevkov zodpovedajú autori./Authors are responsible for the content of their papers.*

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**Supervízori/Supervisors**

**Supervízorka Modelovej konferencie a Organizačného tímu/Supervisor for the Model Conference and Organizing Committee**

*Ing. Kristína Baculáková, PhD.*

**Supervízorka Politickej sekcie/Supervisor for the Political Section**

*Ing. Kristína Krupová*

**Supervízor Ekonomickej sekcie/Supervisor for the Economic Section**

*Ing. Tomáš Kajánek*

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## **FOREWORDS**



**Ivan Korčok**  
Minister of Foreign and European Affairs  
of the Slovak Republic

Bratislava April 2021

**Dear organizers and participants of the Model Conference, dear students,**

It is always a pleasure to have an opportunity to speak to young people about the current state of foreign affairs and to listen to fresh ideas and proposals to the challenges we all face. Although the epidemic situation makes it impossible to discuss in person, all your endeavors put in the organization of this year's Model Conference have not been fruitless. Even in a virtual version, it still provides a chance to talk, listen, and learn.

Last year, the COVID-19 pandemic hit us hard and unexpectedly. It was also the year when the United Nations celebrated its 75th anniversary – a historic moment to reflect on our past and to reconsider our future. The nature of multilateralism has been changing in recent years and as a consequence, its impact has been fading.

The pandemic has exposed how serious the gaps in global cooperation and solidarity are. Not only the current coronavirus crisis exacerbates and deepens existing global challenges, such as climate change, poverty, inequality or racism. COVID-19 threatens to significantly reverse decades of hard-fought efforts put in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

There is a fundamental need to restore trust and cooperation in order to get back on track and to “build back better”. The anchor of renewed multilateralism must be, above all, political will, credible and efficient international institutions, expanded participation in decision-making, and a focus on global public goods.

There is a growing momentum for a change and it is the young generation whose voice is getting stronger and louder. And we need to listen, because only together we can emerge from these public health and economic crises and lay the foundations for a cleaner, safer, fairer world for all, and for generations to come.

With that, I wish you every success and all the best in your future endeavours.

Yours sincerely,

**Dear excellences, dear guests, students, ladies and gentlemen,**

I am honored to greet you today from the University of Economics in Bratislava on behalf of our Rector, Prof. Ferdinand Daňo at the start of this significant day – which will be devoted to the 14th Model Conference.

**Dear students,**

Your several months of effort, demanding and systematic preparation have reached the final stage. Now – in the last year of your Master studies - you have the opportunity to apply all your skills and knowledge obtained during your time here.

This Model Conference has brought together more than a hundred students from the University of Economics in Bratislava, Comenius University, Slavic Grammar School and the University of the 3rd Age – including experts and members of the diplomatic corps. This is an excellent example of connecting generations and joining forces for this unique project.

Model Conference has been awarded by the European Student Union for effective implementation of educational results in practice. This has been a fantastic achievement through the years and a prestigious recognition for all future Model conferences. What I would like to especially highlight is the flexibility and enthusiasm students have demonstrated during the preparation of this year's edition despite pandemic challenges.

**Dear ladies and gentlemen,**

I am proud that this unique project belongs to the portfolio of activities of the Faculty of International Relations of the University of Economics in Bratislava. It is a magnificent promotion for the faculty and the university, as well.

Allow me to express my gratitude to all those involved in the implementation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Model Conference - financial and institutional partners for their support, teachers and internal doctoral students for their guidance, but I would like to thank you dear students in particular, as this conference is the result of your work.

My sincerest gratitude goes to the panel experts for their precious time and valuable expertise.

*Assoc. Prof. Boris Mattoš, PhD.  
Vice-Rector for International Relations  
University of Economics in Bratislava*

**Dear excellences, guests, colleagues, students,**

Although online, I would like to welcome you at University of Economics and especially at the Faculty of International Relations. Model conference has long-term tradition. The Faculty of International Relations organizes the conference for the fourteenth times. The aim of the conference is clear - to discuss urgent challenges of international politics, international economics and to be more general - to discuss the current challenges for our and global society.

This year conference has two panels – economic and political. We will discuss the future of the EU, impact on COVID-19 on its political and financial future, its political, enviro and security visions. Let me thank all our panelists for being with us and for their willingness to share their knowledge and attitudes with us.

Let me thank also all our partners and especially Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic Mr. Ivan Korčok for their support in this untypical time.

Model conference is final project of our students. Students that are going to finish their studies in few weeks. This year's conference is, as I said, untypical. At the beginning we hoped we could meet in-person - finally after a year of on-line study process. Few weeks ago, it was evident that it was a dream. I really appreciate all the effort of the students and I am grateful they did not give up and that they fulfilled all the tasks connected with the organization of the conference. They proved they are really professionals prepared to start their life-careers.

Finally let me thank once more. I really appreciate effort of all my colleagues and conference teams leaders. Without their effort, everyday work and patience we probably would not meet here today.

Of course, Special thanks to Denisa Hanáková – this year conference president and former vice-dean Kristina Baculáková for their positive attitude.

*doc. PhDr. Rudolf Kucharčík, PhD.*

*Dean of the Faculty of International Relations*



**Dear colleagues, supporters of the Model Conference, dear friends,**

On the April 13<sup>th</sup>, we had the possibility to meet at the already 14<sup>th</sup> year of the Model Conference of the Faculty of International Relations. On this, especially for our students' significant day, we traditionally discuss the most important issues of the international economy, environment, politics and culture in the Assembly Hall of the University of Economics.

Unfortunately, the coronavirus pandemic that hit us last year did not relieve and did not allow us to meet in person at this traditional event. The project thus found itself in a relatively complex and unexpected situation, as the primary goal of the subject Negotiation in Diplomatic Practice and the Model Conference as such is to translate theoretical knowledge into practice. It is therefore based on the personal cooperation of all involved. However, the enthusiastic students did not give up and took the situation into their own hands. The conference was held in full online form, for the first time in its history.

Fifth year students, soon to be our graduates, worked very hard throughout the year to make their Model Conference different, more innovative and even better than the previous ones. This year, the Model Conference has also brought several novelties. The central motif, in addition to the political and economic topics that we present in this conference proceedings, was the establishment of intergenerational cooperation. Namely, it was a cooperation with the University of the Third Age, i.e. with seniors and also with younger students of the grammar school, whose studies are focused on diplomacy. Organizing this year's conference online was as difficult as if the conference and all the events took place as usual. However, our student made every effort, for which I am very proud of them.

The Model Conference was successful despite all the circumstances, so I would like to thank all our sponsors, media partners and long-term supporters. et me also thank the people without whom the Model Conference would not have been feasible. These are our great colleagues who are involved in the preparations, this year namely Kristína Krupová and Tomáš Kajánek. Let me also thank our Dean Associate professor Rudolf Kucharčík and Vice-Rector for International Relations, Associate professor Boris Mattoš for their continuous support of the project.

I believe that the project will continue successfully for many years to come. The situation around the pandemic, which has affected our daily lives, has in many ways changed the way we look at the functioning of education, and I therefore strongly believe that it will bring revival and improvement in many areas. I hope that the situation will soon improve and that our future graduates will be able to experience once again the unique atmosphere of diplomatic negotiations live.

*Ing. Kristína Baculáková, PhD.  
Coordinator of the Model Conference 2017-2021  
Vice-dean for International Relations*

**Dear University members, Faculty members, sponsors, media partners, supervisors, chairs of the sections and colleagues,**

Well, an event like this cannot happen overnight. The wheels started rolling years ago. It required planning and a birds eye for details and now we are at the end of our studies. The turn of the year 2020/2021 was very difficult for each of us. It brought many changes to our lives and it also affected our final project - Model Conference 2021. The final year of our studies as graduates we are participating in the unique project of our Faculty of International Relations in Bratislava where we use all the acquired knowledge and skills that we have learnt for past 5 years and put it in practice.

If you are holding our proceedings in your hands now, you can see that despite the unpleasant situation we didn't give up and did everything that was in our force. Although the COVID-19 complicated the preparation of Model Conference, the proceedings will show you what the Negotiations in diplomatic practice were about in the academic year 2020/2021 and highlight the key features and activities we did throughout the year.

It's a privilege for me to write on this page as The President of the Model Conference 2021. I am honoured that I obtained trust from my colleagues to be responsible for 14th Model Conference. It is a great opportunity for all of us to work together as a team, learn something new and to contribute with our ideas to the project. We were traditionally divided into negotiating sections and an organizational team, where everybody could use the essential skills like negotiating, debating, decision- making. Throughout the year we organized accompanying events such as round tables, where negotiating sections invited experts and held fruitful discussions on current global topics. Although the discussions took place online, we are grateful that they were able to take place at least in this way and we were able to contribute to smooth process of our conference

This is the first Model Conference in history of our University, which is completely conducted on a digital platform in line with the social distancing norms due to COVID-19 pandemic. We are honoured to organize the conference despite of unfavorable conditions. At least it is conducted in different, more innovative way. The main topic of the Model Conference is The Future of Europe 2030, it is an interesting and current topic that will interest various age groups.

This year was the first to prepare an event for High School students, that are studying diplomacy and seniors from University of third age. Our intention was to put them closer to the environment of international diplomatic negotiations and introduce them the basics of diplomatic protocol. This year we showed that Model Conference is open to all age categories, that makes it very diverse.

We have been fortunate enough to be backed by a team of very motivated and dedicated supervisors and colleagues of Faculty of International relations, who gave us a constant support and a lot of encouragement and continue to work efficiently on this project. I cannot thank everyone enough for their involvement, adaptability and willingness to take on the completion of tasks under unpredictable circumstances that we face this year.

Last but not least, I would like to thank to all the students for showing their interest in the program and once again thanks everyone for making this project successful.

*Bc. Denisa Hanáková*  
*President of the Model Conference 2021*

**EKONOMICKÁ SEKČIA**

**ECONOMIC SECTION**

**LA SECTION ÉCONOMIQUE**

**WIRTSCHAFTLICHE SEKTION**

**СЕКЦИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ**

# Final Communiqué

For the Economic Section of the Forum for 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Adopted by the Representatives of the Countries of the European Union

## **MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE NEXT GENERATION FUND OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Bratislava, 31 March 2021

The 14th ordinary session of Delegates of the Member States of the European Union of the Economic Section of Forum for Recovery of the EU after the Pandemic was held in Bratislava, Slovak Republic, on 31 March 2021 under the chairmanship of Mr. Pavol Meluš, current Chairman of the Economic Section of Forum for Recovery of the EU after the Pandemic.

The following Delegates of Member States of the European Union attended the session:

The Honourable **Cyntia Matusová**, Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany

The Honourable **Daniela Pelikánová**, Delegate of the French Republic

The Honourable **Diana Ďurčáková**, Delegate of the Kingdom of Spain

The Honourable **Dominika Krivdová**, Delegate of the Portuguese Republic

The Honourable **Jozef Pavúk**, Delegate of the Kingdom of Belgium

The Honourable **Kristína Čutriková**, Delegate of the Republic of Austria

The Honourable **Krisztina Csibrányiová**, Delegate of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

The Honourable **Kristína Šarníková**, Delegate of the Republic of Estonia

The Honourable **Martin Hospodár**, Delegate of the Republic of Croatia

The Honourable **Martina Macková**, Delegate of the Republic of Malta

The Honourable **Nadežda Kuntová**, Delegate of the Czech Republic

The Honourable **Natália Mikudová**, Delegate of the Republic of Slovenia

The Honourable **Noémi Merva**, Delegate of Hungary

The Honourable **Olha Brynko**, Delegate of the Slovak Republic

The Honourable **Paulína Kimleová**, Delegate of the Italian Republic

The Honourable **Pavol Valík**, Delegate of the Kingdom of Sweden

The Honourable **Petra Koniarová**, Delegate of the Republic of Ireland

The Honourable **Richard Szász**, Delegate of the Republic of Poland

The Honourable **Samuel Sojka**, Delegate of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Honourable **Tamara Kušnírová**, Delegate of the Republic of Cyprus

The Honourable **Veronika Novotná**, Delegate of the Kingdom of Denmark

The Honourable **Viktória Peštová**, Delegate of the Republic of Finland

**Following is the Communiqué adopted by the Delegates of the Member States of the European Union at the end of the session for the purpose of the conference on financial issues held by the Forum for Recovery of the EU after the pandemic on 31 March 2021 in Bratislava:**

## **Introduction**

It is safe to say that nowadays the European Union is one of the most significant and influential international economic integrations in the world. The initial six Member States have laid the basis for a continuous growth and since the World War II the European Union has undergone a miraculous transformation from a sui generis international organization into a regional power protecting and promoting the development of its Member States. We continue to receive applications for membership and our goal of integrating practically the whole of Europe is constantly making progress. Although the candidates are bound to meet the conditions, the economic power and mutual help of the Member States make it worth every effort.

The pandemic forced the world onto its knees but together, united in diversity, we have the power to face this challenge just like we have faced all the crises that came before. The blooming internal market and the single currency have helped us resist the worst and this time it will not be any different. How we respond will determine our future. The time runs very fast and especially during a pandemic it is important to act quickly. Now it is time for all of us to be bold and ambitious. The virus exposed some fundamental weak points and challenges that the European economy must face. It showed that the economic interdependence made each member state more vulnerable alone, but strong in unity. The European Union has to accept that this situation demands a more determined and coherent response at the political level. We improvise, adapt, and overcome. However, to overcome this challenge and fight for a sustainable future, we must look beyond the short term and not only revitalize our economy but prepare our economy to grow more and more rapidly.

We must show the world that Europe has the capability to show the direction. We geared all our efforts to delivering an ambitious agenda that is meant to help overcome this recession. Hereby we introduce the manifestation of these targets, the next Multiannual financial framework. The EU provides an unprecedented EUR 1.8 trillion of funding over the next seven years to support the recovery of the Member States and their long-term priorities across different policy areas. The financial framework distributes the funds between the main areas of focus, such as the single market, development of the

Member States, natural resources, and safety. The goals of the document are ambitious, yet attainable. Such an ambitious goal requires not only the right tools, but also the considerable efforts of all of us. Last but not least, we need to think about our common green future. Climate change and environmental degradation are an existential threat to Europe and the world. To overcome these challenges, Europe needs a new growth strategy that will transform the Union into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. We would like to invest in environmentally friendly technologies, introduce greener, cheaper and healthier forms of private and public transport, decarbonize the energy sector and ensure high energy efficiency of buildings. To improve global environmental quality standards, it is also important for us to cooperate with international partners.

The Multiannual financial framework’s role is to ensure the optimal use of the historically biggest allocated resources through careful forecasting and planning in all its areas. The aim is to contribute to the creation of economic conditions in which all Member States can prosper. It is the first step towards becoming a place of stability and prosperity in the world. The European Union has always stood its ground and the world already knows that even if experience hard times, just like a phoenix, we rise from our ashes and become stronger.

## **Multiannual financial framework**

The Multiannual financial framework covers a period of seven years from 2021 to 2027 and it will provide the tools for the European Union to face the recent and future challenges. The delegates of the Member States have agreed on the following targets of the financial framework:

<b>I.</b>	<b>Single Market and Smart Europe</b>	EUR 214 860 million
<b>II.</b>	<b>Strong and Developed Europe</b>	EUR 322 290 million
<b>III.</b>	<b>Natural Resources and Green Europe</b>	EUR 322 290 million
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Migration, Asylum and Border Management</b>	EUR 64 458 million
<b>V.</b>	<b>Secure and Safe EU</b>	EUR 32 229 million
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Going global</b>	EUR 75 201 million
<b>VII.</b>	<b>European Public Administration</b>	EUR 42 972 million
	<b>Total</b>	EUR 1 074 300 million

## **HEADING 1 - SINGLE MARKET AND SMART EUROPE**

Single Market and Smart Europe is one of the most important elements of the functioning of the European Union. This heading assists Member States in economic cooperation and development at the highest level, thanks to state-of-the-art technologies and practices applied in various fields. Our priority in this sphere is the development and modernization of digitization, which is becoming increasingly important in a world in which more business processes and trade take place in the digital sphere. However, such progress would not have taken place without significant support for innovation and research, which is fundamental for the development of programs and databases that ensure smooth and efficient running of the economic activities of large enterprises and SMEs. In the light of recent events, cybersecurity and artificial intelligence are crucial areas for support, which are not only an important component of the EU's defense and security, but also play an important role in building trust and a secure digital sphere in which economic subjects engage.

The level of commitments for this Heading will not exceed EUR 214 860 million:

HEADING 1 - SINGLE MARKET AND SMART EUROPE (Million euros, 2018 prices)						
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
31 694	31 609	31 451	30 429	30 368	30 101	29 208

## **HEADING 2 – STRONG AND DEVELOPED EUROPE**

The purpose of this Heading is to ensure balanced development in all European regions by promoting favorable economic activity, creating new jobs, increasing the economic growth, and minimizing economic, social and territorial disparities between the Member States of the European Union to achieve convergence and investment in those areas most in need. It is important to sustain competitive advantages, generate stronger, fairer, and livable regional economies and promote effective and innovative governance. Furthermore, the Heading includes the development of rural areas, which have the task of ensuring competitiveness in agriculture and creating and maintaining new jobs regarding sustainable development related to the environment, the use of natural resources and climate change. Cohesion ensures social values but also supports projects related to energy or transport, if they clearly benefit the environment in terms of energy efficiency and sustainability, use of renewable energy, developing rail transport, supporting intramodality and strengthening public transport.

Commitment appropriations for this Heading will not exceed EUR 322 290 million:



STRONG AND DEVELOPED EUROPE (Million euros, 2018 prices)						
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
45 000	45 150	45 200	46 340	46 500	47 048	47 052

### **HEADING 3 – NATURAL RESOURCES AND GREEN EUROPE**

Finances allocated in this Heading ensure delivering balanced, fair and viable agricultural and maritime policy. The modernization of Common Agricultural Policy is focused on moving towards more sustainable and market-oriented agriculture and promoting dynamic and flourishing rural areas. EU is fully aware of the need of operating as a leading force in easing pressure that is put on climate. Climate change is a global challenge that requires a global response and certainly is at the heart of EU commitment, which encompasses an ambitious package of measures such as cutting down greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the share of renewable energy to 20% and improving in energy efficiency. Combating climate change is only one of multiple aspects on the way to designing Green Europe. The other elements to take into account are biodiversity protection, land use, forestry, water protection, air and noise pollution and sustainable consumption and production. It is crucial to boost the economy through green technology and thus creating sustainable industry. The funds allocated to this Heading will play a key role in reaching these goals.

Commitment appropriations for this Heading will not exceed EUR 322 290 million:

NATURAL RESOURCES AND GREEN EUROPE (Million euros, 2018 prices)						
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
49 100	47 090	46 015	45 800	44 960	44 740	44 585

### **HEADING 4 – MIGRATION, ASYLUM AND BORDER MANAGEMENT**

This Heading finances measures related to the management of external borders, migration and asylum. The aim of this Heading is to strengthen measures to prevent possible abuses of international protection (asylum) procedures, with special regard to sanctions against intermediaries, to combat illegal migration to the European Union / Schengen Area, including increased protection of the European Union's external borders, including inter alia activities coordinated by Frontex. Supporting the European Union's common return policy, in particular through effective cooperation in dialogue with third countries - in particular agreed and implementing readmission agreements or participation in social negotiations, including activities coordinated by Frontex. It also supports activities at EU level aimed at the potential for trafficking in human beings and smuggling, including activities coordinated by EUROPOL. Support for joint EU conservation and development projects at local and regional level in third countries. Support and

involvement in practical cooperation in individual areas of migration at the international and EU level - also through the European Union agencies operating in the area (EASO, Frontex, EUROPOL). We will ensure that all EU countries fully implement the Common European Asylum System (CEAS).

Commitment appropriations for this Heading will not exceed EUR 64 458 million:

MIGRATION, ASYLUM AND BORDER MANAGEMENT (Million euros, 2018 prices)						
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
8 500	8 700	9 000	9 200	9 300	9 758	10 000

## **HEADING 5 - SECURE AND SAFE EU**

The programmes and funds proposed for Heading 5 consist of old and also of new initiatives. In terms of EU Security, the programmes include the continuation of the current Internal Security Fund – policy instrument, ensuring a high level of security in the Union. Main aims are preventing and tackling terrorism and radicalization, serious and organized crime and cybercrime as well as assisting and protecting victims of crime. Also, finances dedicated to external migration management are included here mostly for combatting illegal migration and trafficking of human beings. For the EU Safety this Heading will also include a financial contribution for the European Defense Fund (EDF) aimed at fostering competitiveness, efficiency of the European defense as well as supporting cross -border cooperation, between legal entities throughout the Union, including small and medium-sized enterprises. EDF should also promote better exploitation of the industrial potential of innovation, research, and technological development, at each stage of the industrial life cycle, thus contributing to the EU's strategic autonomy. The largest item under Heading 5 is the newly created European Defense Fund. Heading 5 consists of three policy clusters, namely cluster 12 'Security', cluster 13 'Defense' and cluster 14 'Crisis response'.

SECURE AND SAFE EU (Million euros, 2018 prices)						
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
2 578	3 223	3 867	4 512	5 157	6 124	6 768

Commitment appropriations for this Heading will not exceed EUR 32 229 million:

## **HEADING 6 – GOING GLOBAL**

The EU budget through the medium of the funding allocated in this Heading – Going global, aims to implement its priorities globally and to promote its interests in all corners of the world. We are committed to bring a meaningful modernization, increased effectiveness and visibility to our external policies and associated action. The European Union ought to have visible and vocal links between external and internal policies which assures them to be correctly implemented. We identify an immediate urgency to

concentrate more resources in pursuance of establishing higher flexibility for a faster response to new crises, challenges and rapidly alternating conditions that we are facing. The EU is the world's largest donor of development aid and assistance and focuses on results, transparency and promoting good governance. Going global aspires to tackle global issues and to provide a coordinated response to migration. Finances in this Heading will also contribute to assistance for countries preparing for accession to the European Union.

Commitment appropriations for this Heading will not exceed EUR 75 201 million.

GOING GLOBAL (Million euros, 2018 prices)						
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
8 271	9 200	10 070	10 840	11 670	12 250	12 900

## **HEADING 7 – EUROPEAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

To ensure the proper and smooth functioning of the European Union and all of its institutions, the administration has to be financed adequately, especially in view of the 2 substantial civil reforms in 2004 and 2014 that introduced cuts to the EU administration. Commitments under this Heading cover the necessary expenditures for the EU institutions to carry out their duties effectively. We place great importance on a highly qualified administrative service, which respects geographical, cultural and gender balance. The vast majority of the spending within Heading 7 is related to the salaries and pensions of the administration staff. With the 2014 reform, a 5% cut in administrative staff has been implemented, showing the efforts to make the European administration more effective and reduce the associated costs at the same time. While this type of spending is unavoidable, especially if we aim to guarantee the EU's cultural and linguistic diversity, it is still important to target an increase in effectivity and productivity of the institutions.

EUROPEAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (Million euros, 2018 prices)						
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
7,6	7,2	6,7	5,972	5,3	5,2	5

The level of commitments for this Heading will not exceed EUR 42 972 million:

## **NEXT GENERATION EU**

The amounts under NGEU for individual programs shall be as follows:

<b>I.</b>	<b>Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)</b>	EUR 456 billion
	<b>of which loans</b>	EUR 360 billion
	<b>of which grants</b>	EUR 96 billion
<b>II.</b>	<b>ReactEU</b>	EUR 88.5 billion
<b>III.</b>	<b>Horizon Europe</b>	EUR 40.5 billion
<b>IV.</b>	<b>InvestEU</b>	EUR 37.5 billion
<b>V.</b>	<b>Rural Development</b>	EUR 60 billion
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Just Transition Fund (JTF)</b>	EUR 52.5 billion
<b>VII.</b>	<b>RescEU</b>	EUR 15 billion
	<b>Total</b>	EUR 750 billion

## **RRF – LOANS**

The Recovery and Resilience Facility is the central part of the Next Generation EU. The main objective of the RRF is to help the Member States overcome the economic and social stress, and mitigate the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic, as well as to make their economies more competitive, sustainable and inclusive. The RRF encompasses six flagship areas, while special attention is directed towards green transition and digital transformation. Other areas of interest include economic cohesion; productivity and competitiveness; social and territorial cohesion; economic, social and institutional resilience. Member States shall submit national plans that set out reforms and investments and also clear, realistic and verifiable milestones and targets. The funding will provide support to investments and reforms in the form of loans and grants. At least 40% of total expenditures shall be devoted towards the climate objectives, and at least 25% of total expenditures shall support the digital agenda. The EU will pay 15% of the total support upfront, after the approval of the national recovery and resilience plan, to kick-start the recovery.

Total: EUR 456 billion (60,8% out of EUR 750 billion) = EUR 96 billion in grants, EUR 360 billion in loans:

RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE FACILITY – LOANS (Billion euros, 2018 prices)		
2021	2022	2023
144	126	90

Loans: Until 31 December 2024 a Member State may be granted a loan for implementation of its recovery and resilience plan. A Member State may request loan until 31 July 2024, while the request shall include additional milestones and targets related to the persuaded objective. The loan request shall set out additional reforms and investments and justify the requested loan and its financial needs. The maximum volume of the loan support for each Member State shall not exceed 10% of its 2019 GNI in current prices. The loan shall be paid in instalments, the Member State shall submit a justified request for payment. Such requests may be submitted twice a year, upon completion of the relevant agreed milestones and targets. The amount of the loan, maturity, pricing formula, maximum number of instalments and other related elements shall be laid down in individual loan agreements based on the needs of each Member State.

## **RRF – GRANTS**

The Recovery and Resilience Facility will make 96 billion EUR in grants available to support reforms and investments undertaken by Member States. The aim is to reduce the social and economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic and make societies and economies in Europe more sustainable and resilient for the challenges and opportunities of the green and digital transitions. Because of the financial support for investment and reforms, the Member States will be better prepared for a sustainable recovery. For 70% of the total of 96 billion EUR available in grants, the allocation key will take into account the Member State’s population, the inverse of its GDP per capita and its average unemployment rate over the past 5 years (2015 - 2019) compared to the EU average. For the remaining 30%, the observed loss in real GDP over 2020 and the observed cumulative loss in real GDP over the period 2020 - 2021 will be considered.

The level of commitments for the Recovery and Resilience Facility will not exceed EUR 96 billion:

RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE FACILITY – GRANTS (Billion euros, 2018 prices)		
2021	2022	2023
51,84	24,96	19,2

## **REACT EU**

We have been strongly hit by the pandemic crises, the effects and consequences of which are far-reaching. The political agreement reached on React-EU is therefore an important incentive for emerging stronger from the crisis together. React-EU, which stands for Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe, should help Member States to support health services, jobs and small and medium-sized enterprises while stimulating the green and digital transitions. Bearing in mind the fact that the regions and sectors have been hit by the pandemic differently, Member States shall increase flexibility in using the resources, and shall move finances between structural funds more deliberately if such needs shall occur. Primarily, we need to ensure that the most impacted regions of Europe will rapidly receive additional funding over the next two years for investment in green, digital and stable economy.

## **HORIZON EU**

Europe account for 20% of global research and development investment, and over the last decades 2/3 of EU productivity growth has been driven by research and innovation investments. Horizon Europe is the EU's most ambitious and largest transnational research and innovation programme, which shall promote green and digital transitions across Europe. The programme, in accordance with the goals of its predecessor Horizon 2020, shall help EU strengthen its scientific and technological bases, accelerate innovations and development of breakthrough technologies, develop solutions for healthier living, as well as drive digital transformation and the systematic changes needed to ensure a green and resilient Europe. Only investments in research and innovation can support EU's competitiveness and allow EU to maintain its scientific and technological leadership. Horizon Europe will have a budget of around EUR 95,5 billion for the projected seven-year period 2021 – 2027. Programme is co-funded through the Next Generation EU - Recovery Fund, and the allocated funds represent EUR 40,5 billion.

## **INVEST EU**

The InvestEU Programme, whose budget stems partly from Next Generation EU, is able to provide crucial support to companies in the recovery phase. In the current crisis, the market allocation of resources is not fully efficient, and the perceived risk impairs private investment flow significantly. At the same time, and in line with its original goals, it ensures a strong focus of investors on the EU's medium- and long-term policy priorities such as the European Green Deal, the European Green Deal Investment Plan and the Strategy on shaping Europe's digital future. The InvestEU Programme consists of 3 building blocks: The InvestEU Fund, The InvestEU Advisory Hub, The InvestEU Portal. Digital solutions supported under InvestEU open up new opportunities for businesses, boost the development of trustworthy technology, but also contribute to achieving the green transition. Triggering more than EUR 37.5 billion in additional investment over the period 2021-27, the InvestEU Programme aims to give an additional boost to sustainable investment, innovation and job creation in Europe.

Commitment appropriations for this Heading will not exceed EUR 37.5 billion:

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Sustainable rural development is vital to the economic, social and environmental viability of nations. Strategies to deal with rural development should take into consideration the remoteness and potentials in rural areas and provide targeted differentiated approaches. Each national plan will be built around key social, environmental and economic objectives for the EU agriculture, forestry, and rural areas. In order to help rural regions, grow and raise employment and living standards, the European Union's rural development policy has set three overarching objectives: improving the competitiveness of agriculture, achieving sustainable management of natural resources and climate action, and a balanced territorial

development of rural areas. Rural development programmes can also support the smart villages initiative, which aims at providing a versatile toolbox to foster, enable and scale up innovation in rural areas around Europe, addressing the common challenges faced by citizens living in rural territories. Rural development programme will make EUR 60 billion to support the transition towards an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable and market-oriented agricultural sector and development of vibrant rural areas. In 2021 it will be distributed EUR 24 billion, as in the beginning EU member states will need strong support during the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic. The allocation of funds for year 2022 will be in the amount of EUR 21 billion. The remaining EUR 15 billion shall be fully committed by the end of 2023. Rural development actions will also make a strong contribution to the Commission's key priorities and strategies, such as the European Green Deal and the long-term vision for rural areas.

## **JUST TRANSITION FUND**

The Just Transition Fund is a new progressive instrument with an overall budget of EUR 52,5 billion. The Fund is expected to play key role of the European Green Deal and the Fund serves as a first pillar of the Just Transition Mechanism. Fund goal is to decrease the social and economic costs resulting from the transition towards a climate-neutral economy. Success of this Fund consists of a wide range of activities directed mainly at diversifying the economic activity and helping people adapt in a changing labour market. Moreover, the transition can only be successful if everyone benefits from it. Therefore, fund is the key element of cohesion policy which aims to make sure that no member country is left behind, while all member states progress together towards a greener and more competitive Europe. For the year 2021 budget stands at EUR 16 billion, for the year 2022 at EUR 18 billion and for the year 2023 at EUR 18,5 billion.

## **RESCEU**

The last part of the Next Generation fund, RescEU, is more important in the current situation than ever before. The fund, which aims to help overcome possible crises facing Europe, be it natural disasters, man-made disasters or pandemics, accounts for 2% of the total NGEU package, which equals EUR 15 billion. Challenging times, such as those we are currently experiencing because of the Covid-19 pandemic, show that Member States are finding themselves in difficult situations in which they are unable to help each other. It is for such cases that the RescEU tool will help. The European Civil Protection Pool will also be strengthened. The RescEU fund doesn't only address the Covid-19 pandemic, it also helps, for example, to finance the fight against forest fires, which in practice means providing aircraft such as firefighting helicopters to countries affected by forest fires. In addition, the fund will ensure that a disaster is foreseen before it even hits Europe. In this case, the disaster can either be prevented or overcome with the least possible impact on the Member States and on Europe as a whole. To strengthen the EU response to the coronavirus, medical stockpiles are located in 9 EU Member: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, and The Netherlands. As for the distribution of the fund itself, the

largest part will be allocated to countries as early as the first year, precisely because the coronavirus pandemic affects perhaps every EU country, more or less, and it is important to reduce and minimize its consequences as much as possible so that we can return to "everyday" life. In the first year, we will allocate 55%, which is EUR 8.25 billion, in the second year 25%, which is EUR 3.75 billion, and in the third year, the remaining 20%, which will equal EUR 3 billion.



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Pavol Meluš  
Chairman of the Economic section

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Bibiána Chrenková  
Secretary of the Economic section

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Cyntia Matusová  
Delegate of Germany

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Daniela Pelikánová  
Delegate of France

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Diana Ďurčáková  
Delegate of Spain

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Dominika Krivdová  
Delegate of Portugal

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Jozef Pavúk  
Delegate of Belgium

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Kristína Čutriková  
Delegate of Austria

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Krisztina Csibrányiová  
Delegate of Luxemburg

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Martina Macková  
Delegate of Malta

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Nadežda Kuntová  
Delegate of Czechia

---

Natália Mikudová  
Delegate of Slovenia

---

Noémi Merva  
Delegate of Hungary

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Olha Brynko  
Delegate of Slovakia

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Paulína Kimleová  
Delegate of Italy

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Pavol Valík  
Delegate of Sweden

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Petra Koniarová  
Delegate of Ireland

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Richard Szász  
Delegate of Poland

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Samuel Sojka  
Delegate of the Netherlands

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Tamara Kušnírová  
Delegate of Cyprus

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Veronika Novotná  
Delegate of Denmark

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Viktória Peštová  
Delegate of Finland

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Kristína Šarníková  
Delegate of Estonia

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Martin Hospodár  
Delegate of Croatia

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Tomáš Kajánek  
Supervisor of the Economic Section

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Balázs Mede  
Technical support of Economic section



## **Viacročný finančný rámec 2021-2027**

V 14. ročníku Modelovej konferencie Ekonomickej univerzity sa Ekonomická sekcia na začiatku negociácií rozhodla vybrať ako hlavný bod svojich rokovaní tvorbu Viacročného finančného rámcu na obdobie 2021 – 2027. Súčasťou tohto dokumentu je aj Plán obnovy Next Generation EU, ktorého úlohou je zmierniť dopad pandémie COVID-19 na členské štáty EÚ. Za predsedu Ekonomickej sekcie bol zvolený Pavol Meluš a za tajomníčku Bibiana Chrenková, ostatní študenti (21) si vybrali jeden z členských štátov EÚ, ktoré počas oboch semestrov budú reprezentovať. Negociácie prebiehali v anglickom jazyku.

Pre študentov v rámci rokovaní bolo dôležité sa oboznámiť s postojmi zastupovaných členských štátov, ktoré boli odprezentované v predošlých rozpočtových obdobiach. Naštudovali si hlavné oblasti, kde prúdili finančné prostriedky v minulých rokoch. Jadrom tvorby VFR bolo poznanie predošlého dokumentu, jeho jednotlivých hláv, programov a finančného objemu, ktorý bol použitý. Študenti sa so všetkými aspektmi tohto dokumentu zosúladiť a obohatili si svoje vedomosti aj o programy, ktoré sú obsiahnuté v Pláne obnovy.

Študenti si hlbšie preštudovali doterajšie stanoviská a pozície štátov, ktoré reprezentovali a spôsob akým čerpali finančné prostriedky zo spoločného rozpočtu. Na základe nadobudnutých vedomostí si pripravili svoje stanoviská týkajúce sa percentuálneho prerozdelenia finančných prostriedkov vo VFR 2021 – 2027 a v Pláne obnovy na základe svojich priorít a nadobudnutých informácií o programoch zahrnutých v týchto dokumentoch. Pre autentickjší proces pri tvorbe VFR sme sa rozhodli použiť tzv. „modelové situácie“, kde sme vytvorili scenár, na základe ktorého sa odvíjalo hlasovanie a ďalšie diskusie.

Na konci zimného semestra sa študenti dostali do hlbšej fáze tvorby, kde mali za úlohu vytvoriť nové názvy jednotlivých hláv vo VFR a spôsob akým budú výdavky prerozdelené v čase, či budú stúpať alebo klesať. Svoje vyjadrenie opreli o priority a ciele reprezentovaných štátov. V neposlednom rade sa študenti sústredili aj na hlavné oblasti financovania v jednotlivých hlavách, ktoré odzrkadľovali spoločné ciele Únie, ale aj jednotlivých štátov.

Pri každom aspekte prijatia časti dokumentu bolo vyhlásené hlasovanie, ktorého mechanizmus bol stupňovaný vážnosťou témy. Pri nosenejších témach sa aplikovalo jednomyselné hlasovanie, ktoré mnoho krát rozprúdilo vášnivú diskusiu medzi študentmi, ktorá

zvyčajne viedla k ústupkom a kompromisom jednej zo strán. Pri nenáročnejších bolo použité hlasovanie jednoduchej väčšiny.

V letnom semestri spoločne pokračujeme pri tvorbe VFR, jeho textu a ostatných náležitostí. Tento dokument bude výsledným outputom našej práce a úsilia, ktoré sme vložili do jeho tvorby počas dvoch semestrov pri štúdiu fundamentálnych dokumentov, príprave pozícií a simulácií negociácií.

## **Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027**

At the 14th Model Conference of the University of Economics in Bratislava, at the beginning of the negotiations, the Economics Section decided to choose the creation of the Multiannual Financial Framework for years 2021-2027 as the main focus of their discussions. This document also includes the EU's Next Generation Recovery Plan, which aims to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on EU member states. Pavol Meluš was elected as a chairman of the Economic Section and Bibiana Chrenková as a secretary. The remaining students (21) chose one of the EU member states, which they are going to represent during the both academic semesters. Negotiations and discussions were held in English.

Within these negotiations it was important for the students to become acquainted with the approaches of the represented member states, which were presented in the previous budget periods. They studied the main areas where funds have flowed in recent years. The core of the MFF was the knowledge of the previous document, its individual heads, programs and the financial volume that had been used. Students have aligned themselves with all aspects of this document and enriched their knowledge with the programs contained in the Recovery Plan.

The students studied more deeply the previous approaches and attitudes of the states they represented and the way in which they drew funds from the common budget. On the basis of the knowledge gained, they prepared their opinions on the percentage redistribution of funds in the MFF 2021-2027 and in the Recovery Plan on the basis of their priorities and the information obtained on the programs included in these documents. For a more authentic process in creating the MFF, we decided to use the so-called "model situations", where we created a scenario according to which voting and further discussions took place.

At the end of the autumn semester, students entered more profound phase of creation, where they had the task of creating new names of individual heads in the MFF and the way in which expenditures will be redistributed over time, whether they will rise or fall. Their statement was based on the priorities and goals of the represented states. Lastly, students focused on the main areas of funding in the individual heads, which reflected the common objectives of the European Union as well as the individual states.

A vote was taken on every aspect of the adoption of part of the document, whose mechanism was graded by the seriousness of the subject. Unanimity voting was applied to more

widespread topics, which often sparked a passionate discussion among students – which usually led to concessions and compromises of one of the parties. For the less demanding topics, a simple majority voting was used.

In the spring semester, the creation of the MFF – its text and other essentials – continues. This document will be the final output of our work and the efforts put into its creation during the two semesters filled with studying of fundamental documents, preparation of approaches and simulations of negotiations.

## **Cadre financier pluriannuel 2021-2027**

Dans le cadre de la 14<sup>e</sup> édition de la Conférence modèle de l'Université économique, la Section économique a décidé de choisir comme le point de départ de ses négociations l'élaboration du Cadre financier pluriannuel (CFP) pour la période 2021 – 2027. Le Plan de relance Next Generation EU qui a pour but d'atténuer l'impact de la pandémie COVID-19 sur les Etats membres de l'UE fait partie de ce document. Pavol Meluš a été élu président de la Section économique et Bibiana Chrenková a été élue secrétaire. Chaque étudiant (21 personnes) a choisi un des pays membres de l'UE qu'il représenterait pendant les deux semaines des travaux. Les négociations se sont déroulées en anglais.

Lors des négociations, il était important pour les étudiants de prendre connaissance des positions des Etats membres représentés qui ont été soutenues par ces Etats pendant les exercices budgétaires précédents. Ils ont étudié les domaines principaux du flux des financements au cours des années précédentes. La préparation du CFP était déterminée par la connaissance du document précédent, particulièrement de ses titres, de ses programmes et du volume financier utilisé. Les étudiants ont analysé tous les aspects de ce document et ils ont enrichi leurs connaissances relatives aux programmes inclus dans le Plan de relance.

Les étudiants ont étudié en profondeur les avis et les positions actuels des Etats représentés ainsi que le modèle d'exécution des ressources financières en provenance du budget commun. D'après les informations acquises, ils ont préparé leurs avis en matière de la ventilation budgétaire de pourcentage dans le cadre du CFP 2021 – 2027 et dans le cadre du Plan de relance tout en considérant leurs propres priorités et les informations sur les programmes issues de ces documents. Pour un procédé plus authentique lors de la réalisation du CFP, on a décidé de mettre en place «les situations modèles» où on a créé le scénario qui a servi de base pour le vote et les discussions ultérieures.

À la fin du semestre d'hiver, les étudiants ont atteint la phase réalisatrice plus détaillée. Ils ont travaillé sur les nouveaux noms des titres du CFP et sur le mode de la redistribution des dépenses dans le temps, sur leur augmentation ou leur diminution. Leurs décisions ont été basées sur les priorités et les objectifs des Etats représentés. Enfin, les étudiants se sont focalisés aussi sur les domaines principaux de financement dans les titres particuliers qui reflétaient les objectifs communs de toute l'Union, mais aussi ceux des Etats eux-mêmes.

Tous les aspects de l'adoption d'une partie du document ont été soumis au vote. Le mécanisme de ce vote dépendait de l'importance du thème. Les thèmes porteurs ont été décidés à l'unanimité. A nombreuses reprises cette manière de vote a suscité de débats vifs parmi les étudiants ce qui a mené d'habitude aux concessions et compromis d'un des partis. Les thèmes moins compliqués ont été conclus par le scrutin à la majorité simple.

Pendant le semestre d'été on continue dans le travail commun de préparation du CFP, de son texte et d'autres exigences. Ce document sera le résultat final de notre travail et nos efforts que nous avons développé pendant deux semestres: étude des documents fondamentaux, préparation des positions et la simulation des négociations.



## **Mehrjähriger Finanzrahmen 2021-2027**

Auf der 14. jährlichen Modellkonferenz der Wirtschaftsuniversität entschied sich die Wirtschaftssektion, als Hauptpunkt ihrer Verhandlungen die Schaffung des mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens für den Zeitraum 2021-2027 zu wählen. Teil dieses Dokumentes ist auch das Next Generation, dessen Aufgabe ist, die Auswirkungen der Corona-Pandemie auf die EU-Mitgliedsstaaten abzumildern. Zum Vorsitzenden der ökonomischen Sektion wurde Pavol Meluš und zur Sekretärin wurde Bibiana Chrenková gewählt. Andere Studierende wählten einen der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union, den sie während beiden Semestern vertreten werden. Die Verhandlungen verliefen in englische Sprache.

Während der Verhandlungen war es für die Studierenden wichtig, sich mit den Stadtstaaten der Mitgliedsstaaten bekannt zu machen, die in den vorigen Haushaltsperioden präsentiert wurden. Die Studierenden untersuchten die Hauptbereiche, in denen die Finanzmittel in den vorigen Jahren flossen. Der Kern für die Schaffung des mehrjährigen finanziellen Rahmens (MFR) war die Kenntnis des Dokumentes, das verwendet wurde, und zwar seines Titels, seines Programmes und des finanziellen Volumens. Die Studierenden haben sich auf alle Aspekte dieses Dokumentes eingestellt und ihr Wissen um die im Wiederherstellungsplan enthaltenen Programme erweitert.

Die Studierenden untersuchten detailliert die früheren Stellungnahme und Positionen der von ihnen vertretenen Staaten und die Art und Weise, wie sie die finanziellen Mittel aus dem gemeinsamen Haushalt bezogen. Aufgrund der gewonnenen Erkenntnisse bereiteten sie ihre Stellungnahmen zur prozentualen Umverteilung der finanziellen Mittel im MFR 2021-2027 vor und im Sanierungsplan auf der Grundlage der Prioritäten und der Informationen zu den in diesen Dokumenten enthaltenen Programmen erstellt. Für einen authentischeren Prozess bei der Erstellung des MFR haben wir uns entschieden, die so genannte "Modellsituationen", in denen wir ein Szenario entwickelten, auf dessen Grundlage die Abstimmung und andere Debatten stattfanden.

Am Ende des Wintersemesters erreichten die Studierenden eine tiefere Schaffungsphase, in der sie mit der Schaffung neuer Namen einzelner Kapitel im MFR, der Art und Weise wie die wie die Ausgaben im Laufe der Zeit umverteilt werden, d.h. ob sie steigen oder fallen werden, beauftragt wurden. Sie stützten sich auf die Prioritäten und Ziele der vertretenen Staaten. Nicht zuletzt konzentrierten sich die Studierenden auch auf die Hauptbereiche der Finanzierung in

jedem Kapitel, welche nicht nur die gemeinsamen Ziele der Union, sondern auch die Ziele der einzelnen Staaten, widerspiegeln.

Bei der Verabschiedung eines jeden Dokumententeils wurde die Abstimmung bei jedem Aspekt durchgeführt, deren Mechanismus durch die Ernsthaftigkeit des Themas eskalierte. Bei den Schlüsselthemen gab es eine Abstimmung mit einstimmiger Mehrheit, die unter den Studierenden oft eine hitzige Debatte auslöste, die in der Regel zu Zugeständnissen und Kompromissen seitens einer der Parteien führte. Bei den weniger anspruchsvollen Debatten wurde die Abstimmung mit einfacher Mehrheit verwendet.

Im Sommersemester setzen wir gemeinsam die Schaffung des MFR, seines Textes und anderer Elemente fort. Dieses Dokument wird das endgültige Ergebnis unserer Arbeit und der Anstrengungen sein, die wir während zwei Semestern unternahmen, um grundlegende Dokumente zu studieren, Positionen vorzubereiten und Verhandlungen zu simulieren.

## **Многолетний финансовый план 2021-2027**

Для уже 14-ой по счёту Модельной конференции Экономического университета секция экономики выбрала для себя в качестве темы работу над документом «План Многолетних финансовых рамок на 2021-2027 гг.», составной частью которого является и «План восстановления Next Generation ЕС», направленный на уменьшение влияния последствий пандемии COVID 19 на государства-члены ЕС. Председателем Экономической секции был избран Павол Мелуш, секретарем - Бибиана Хренкова, остальные студенты (21 участник) выбрали одну из стран-членов ЕС, которую они будут представлять в течение обоих семестров. Переговоры велись на английском языке.

Во время переговоров студентам было важно ознакомиться с позициями выбранных ими государств-членов в предыдущие бюджетные периоды. Студенты изучили основные области, получавшие финансирование в последние годы. Главным моментом в работе над «Планом Многолетних финансовых рамок на 2021-2027 гг. (Multiannual Financial Framework – MFF)» была необходимость ознакомления с предшествующим планом, его отдельными главами, программами и объемами финансирования. Студенты координировали свою работу по всем аспектам данного документа и обогатили свои знания программами, содержащимися в «Плане восстановления».

Студенты более глубоко изучили предыдущие позиции государств, которые они представляли, и способы получения финансовых средств из общего бюджета. На основе полученных знаний они подготовили свои заключения о процентном перераспределении финансовых средств в «Плане MFF» и в «Плане восстановления» на основе своих приоритетов и информации, полученной по программам, включенным в эти документы. Для более эффективного процесса создания «Плана MFF» студенты решили использовать так называемые «Модельные ситуации», для которых был создан сценарий, на основе которого проходило голосование и дальнейшие обсуждения.

В конце зимнего семестра студентам пришлось еще глубже погрузиться в тему, когда перед ними встала задача создать не только новые статьи отдельных глав в «Плане MFF», но и придумать ключ, по которому будут перераспределяться расходы, будут ли они увеличиваться или уменьшаться. Студенты должны были обосновать свои мнения, исходя из приоритетов и целей представляемых государств. Наконец, что не менее важно,

студенты также сосредоточились на основных областях финансирования по отдельным статьям, которые отражают общие цели Евросоюза, а также отдельных государств.

По каждому аспекту всех составных частей документа прошло голосование, механизм которого определялся в соответствии с важностью темы. Единогласное голосование применялось к наиболее важным темам, которые не раз вызывали бурную дискуссию среди студентов, которая обычно приводила к уступкам и компромиссам одной из сторон. Для менее важных тем применялось принятие решений простым большинством.

В летнем семестре мы продолжаем работу над «Планом Многолетних финансовых рамок на 2021-2027 гг.», его текстом и другими важными деталями. Этот документ станет окончательным результатом нашей работы и усилий, которые мы вложили в его создание в течение двух семестров по изучению основополагающих документов, подготовке позиций и моделированию переговоров.

**POLITICKÁ SEKČIA**

**POLITICAL SECTION**

**LA SECTION POLITIQUE**

**POLITISCHE SEKTION**

**ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ СЕКЦИЯ**

# Final Communiqué

For the Political Section of the 14<sup>th</sup> Model Conference

Adopted by Respected Representatives of Member States of the European Union  
in Bratislava

## VISION FOR EUROPE 2021

Bratislava, 7 April 2021

### Introduction

The regular sessions of Representatives of Member States of the European Union of the Political Section were held in Bratislava, Slovak Republic, from 19th of October 2020 until 10th April 2021 under the chairmanship of Mr. **Daniel Pleško**, current Chairman of the Political Section of 14th year of the Model Conference of the Faculty of International Relation at the University of Economics in Bratislava. The following Representatives of Member States of the European Union attended the sessions:

The Honourable **Michal Majtán** and **Tereza Sušilová**, High Representatives of the Czech Republic, European Union,

The Honourable **Andrej Vober** and **Kristína Ostradecká**, High Representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, European Union,

The Honourable **Karol Lépes** and **Kristína Lopatková**, High Representatives of the French Republic, European Union,

The Honourable **Martina Ribanská**, **Rebeka Žáková** and **Soňa Sabová**, High Representatives of the Kingdom of Belgium, European Union,

The Honourable **Jakub Pernický**, **Daniela Orosová** and **Betina Kollárová**, High Representatives of Kingdom of Denmark, European Union,

The Honourable **Lubomíra Kubíková** and **Karin Zaťková**, High Representatives of the Kingdom of Spain, European Union,

The Honourable **Diana Budinská** and **Anna Ferčáková**, High Representatives of the Republic of Austria, European Union,

The Honourable **Nelly Opálková** and **Ivana Pápayová**, High Representatives of the Republic of Finland, European Union,

The Honourable **Lenka Mestická** and **Timotej Juraš**, High Representatives of the Republic of Ireland, European Union,

The Honourable **Norbert Marinčin**, **Branislav Ženčuch** and **Natália Lazaráková**, High Representatives of the Republic of Poland, European Union,

The Honourable **Kludia Priputenová** and **Alica Ďurišová**, High Representatives of the Slovak Republic, European Union.

**Following is the Communiqué adopted by the Respected Representatives of Member States of the European Union at the final plenary meeting end of the session for the purpose of the Model conference of the Faculty of International Relations at the University of Economics in Bratislava held by the Political Section on topic Vision for Europe 2021 15 March 2021 in Bratislava:**

We, the Representatives of Member States of the European Union have negotiated our joint effort on *Vision for Europe 2021*. We have adopted general agreement on various issues such as European Green Deal, Circular Economy, Enlargement of the European Union and Common Foreign and Security Policy.

### **Chapter 1: EU Environmental Policy**

We, the Representatives of Member States of the European Union have adopted mutual consensus on following issues regarding European Green Deal and Circular Economy:

1. The EU will be climate neutral within the year 2050.
2. Boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy.
3. Restore biodiversity to cut pollution.
4. Reaching our climate aims will require action by all sectors of our economy, including: investing in environmentally-friendly technologies, supporting industry to innovate, rolling out cleaner, cheaper and healthier forms of private and public transport, decarbonising the energy sector, ensuring buildings and more energy efficient, working with international partners to improve global environmental standards.

5. Make sustainable products the norm in the EU.
6. Ensure less waste.
7. Make circularity work for people, regions, and cities.

## **Definitions**

To address immediate challenges faced by the European society, we commit to coordinate our actions and policies. Each State shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to guarantee the firm implementation of following mutually agreed definitions:

1. **The European Green Deal** is a set of policy initiatives by the European Commission with the overarching aim of making Europe climate neutral in 2050. An impact assessed plan will also be presented to increase the EU's greenhouse gas emission reductions target for 2030 to at least 50% and towards 55% compared with 1990 levels.
2. **The circular economy** is a model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing, and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible. In this way, the life cycle of products is extended. In practice, it implies reducing waste to a minimum. When a product reaches the end of its life, its materials are kept within the economy wherever possible. These can be productively used again and again, thereby creating further value.

## **Chapter 2: Enlargement/Leaving of the European Union**

We are determined to strengthen our internal integrity and reduce differences, which are dividing our nations. Convinced of the essential role of transparency, we recognize the importance of mutual dialogue between Member States. Following, we are highlighting the positions of represented Member States within our Political Section:

- **Kingdom of Belgium:** Belgium is one of the EU countries with a lower support for the enlargement of the European Union. Belgium supports a stronger presence of the EU in the countries, as well as the ambition to join the European Union once the relevant conditions have been met. The countries have to implement a number of important reforms, in particular at the constitutional level and in the field of justice, the fight against corruption, rule of law, freedom of the press, war crimes and organised crime.
- **Republic of Austria:** Austria generally supports the future enlargement of the EU. The opinion of Austria is that the prospect of EU membership is crucial for the peaceful and



stable development of Southeast Europe. It therefore committed itself to intensively supporting the accession process of six candidates from Western Balkan.

- **Republic of Finland:** Finland supports continued enlargement of the EU. The approved accession criteria have to be met and there is no room for compromise. New members have to adopt the EU's rules and values. Finland supports the enlargement as an active element of the future of EU. Finland sees the EU as a community of shared values for establishing democracy and the rule of law.
- **Czech Republic:** The Czech Republic, as a part of the V4 countries, has agreed with its other members that they will support further EU enlargement. The Czech Republic thinks that the enlargement is a sign of success, they want the V4 to play an important role in the enlargement and thus help the EU to reach conclusions in the negotiations.
- **Republic of Poland:** The Republic of Poland, as a member of the Visegrad Group, fully supports the further enlargement of the EU. Our position in this area is unchanged and consistent in the long run. It is very important to support countries that would like to become part of the EU.
- **Slovak Republic:** Slovak republic is a strong supporter of EU enlargement, mainly in the direction to Western Balkan. Western Balkan is considered a key area in respect to future enlargement and security of the European Union. Slovak Republic believes in the right of Albania and North Macedonia to be part of the EU.
- **Republic of France:** France vetoed the start of EU accession talks with several countries. The French government voiced the need to reform accession procedures before any country shall join the EU.
- **Kingdom of Spain:** With the possibility of eastern enlargement, Spain felt concerned about its own interests in the EU, but Spain declaratively supports the enlargement of the European Union.
- **Federal Republic of Germany:** Germany has consistently supported the expansion of the EU, but the situation now is a bit different. Germany is not interested in how the EU should look in the short- or long-term. Germany has joined other countries in putting the interests of the member states first - often at the expense of the EU's executive, the European Commission.
- **Republic of Ireland:** The Irish view on EU enlargement is to keep the door open. Ireland is in favour of enlargement if the countries meet all the necessary conditions.

- **Kingdom of Denmark:** In General, Denmark is not against new Members in EU even though, some Euroscepticism is present. Member states would have to go by all necessary requirements, by EU in order to join organisation.

**The section voting process:**

The key part of our continual sessions was also the voting process on various issues. As part of the topics such as Enlargement or Leaving the EU, following statement were accepted:

- **Are you in favour of the enlargement of the European Union to include the countries of the Western Balkans?**

Seventeen from eighteen present representatives voted in favour of the enlargement of the European Union to include countries from Western Balkan. Representatives stated mutual consensus, that these countries hold strategic location, in which EU tries to build strategic position. This region is particularly important, because of the conflict of interests of geopolitical powers. Representatives also see the possibility to strengthen the economic potential of this region. Last but not least, representatives raised the issue, that EU must emphasize internal integration, in addition to enlargement itself.

- **Are you in favour of the enlargement of the European Union to include the Republic of Turkey?**

None of the members of the Political Sections did not vote in favour of the enlargement of the European Union to include the Republic of Turkey. Turkey is culturally different from countries of the western world. Representatives also raised the concern on the current ruling government of this country. In their opinion, Turkey has different view on rule of law, it has also different interest in the strategic regions, such as Middle East. Our section raised concern about Turkey's two-pronged policy towards the EU in regard of China and Russia.

- **Are you in favour of deeper integration of countries within the EU in order to prevent possible EXITs?**

15 from 18 students voted in favour of deeper integration of countries within the EU.

In our opinion, however, countries must retain the freedom to decide whether to leave the EU or not. Every Member State has the right to leave the EU, but in the future it must be ensured that the Member States do not have such a need. The answer to such tendencies may be deeper integration within the European Community, e.g. uniform tax burden, uniform foreign policy, federalism with a common decision - making apparatus, etc.

### **Chapter 3: Security Challenges of the EU**

To address immediate challenges faced by the global society, we commit to hold a strong position within various security questions. Each State shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to guarantee security:

- **Kingdom of Belgium:** Belgium is a vocal supporter of multilateral security cooperation through NATO and the EU, which are considered the two essential pillars of Belgium's security and defence policy. In Belgium, 74% of respondents are supporting EU army. Belgium remains a strong proponent of NATO. It cooperates closely with the United States within the alliance framework, in addition to supporting European defence efforts through the Western European Union (WEU). Terrorism remains the number one security threat to most Belgian citizens. The resilience of terrorism and radicalization in Belgium requires that the armed forces help to suppress them, precisely by supporting the domestic security services. In this context, the Military Intelligence Service and the General Intelligence and Security Service are and will remain present in countries that are vulnerable to terrorism, including Belgium. Also, the Military Intelligence Service, together with the Center for Cyber Security and other departments, has the task of building basic capabilities to guard the Internet with regard to terrorism, misinformation and propaganda. It has a special responsibility for monitoring information and propaganda wars waged by other states to the detriment of Belgian national security and the fundamental values enshrined in the Belgian Constitution.
- **Republic of Austria:** Austria military spending (2019) – 0.73% of GDP – 3.24 billions USD. Austria strongly refuses to increase its military spending. As a neutral country, Austria has spoken out in favour of international disarmament and instead of investing in defence, Austria prefers to invest more into education, research, development and internal

security. Austria as a neutral state doesn't see a common EU army as an option and will never participate in it. Former Austrian Defence Minister Mario Kunasek also stated that many EU countries are already members of NATO, so it would be illogical to build a duplication. Austria's neutral status is the reason why the alpine republic would never be allowed to join such a force. The current governmental program contains important security policy elements, with the clear commitment to Austrian neutrality in particular. With an active neutrality policy, Austria should contribute to peace and security in Europe and worldwide. Furthermore, Austria's role as a mediator in international conflicts needs to be strengthened in terms of active and committed peace diplomacy. A country like Austria could no longer shape an effective security policy on its own without internalizing international developments. Accordingly, the security strategy also holds the prospect of further participation in crisis management missions by the EU, NATO, and the UN.

- **Republic of Finland:** In 2021, the defence budget of Finland is estimated to reach approximately 4.9 billion euros, increasing roughly 1.7 billion euros from the previous year (1.5% of GDP). Finland is mainly against the idea of EU army, as cons they said that this project is unlikely to be in line with Finnish security policy. Finnish minister of defence said that its more important to focus on internal security strategy trough crime prevention, law enforcement, border management and civil protection. There are not really any pros towards EU army from Finland. Mainly terrorism-linked cyber-threats, Finland's national security intelligence service (SUPO), is warning of more aggressive attacks in the future, including those targeting infrastructure critical to national security. And the growth of radical Islamist networks in Finland is conforming to international trends. The groups and networks in Finland that promote terrorist operations have contacts abroad in both Muslim-majority and Western countries.
- **Czech Republic:** The Czech Republic, as a part of the V4 countries, has agreed with its other members that they will support further EU enlargement. The Czech Republic thinks that the enlargement is a sign of success, they want the V4 to play an important role in the enlargement and thus help the EU to reach conclusions in the negotiations. Since 2012, the share of defence expenses has been rising continuously. The current percentage is 1.2% of GDP. The total amount of the expenses was 66.7 mld CZK. As a NATO member, we would like to adhere to our commitment of 2% defence expenses. In the next

years, we are supporting the increase of the defence budget. The Czech Republic supports the relevance of the NATO in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. As a whole we are not against the idea of the independent European army. Despite that, we would like to point out areas, that essentially have to be settled before setting up such an institution. Those are: 1. The problem of sovereignty. 2. The problem of decision making (EU parliament vs. European Council vs. European Commission vs. Governments of EU members). The Czech Republic sees the main problem in prevailing terrorism and cyber attacks. Migration is also a problem, mainly showed by the research of the public opinion among the Czechs.

- **Republic of Poland:** For many years, Poland has regularly contributed 2% of GDP to defence, which will not be the case in the future. He also thinks that the basis for maintaining a stable security system is sufficient monetary contributions very important. Poland prefers to develop cooperation with NATO as the main security partner. The established mutual relationship, which lasts for many years, is, according to Poland, the main reason for maintaining and developing this relationship. According to Poland, a step for a common army would be a step aside. A common European army would be too complex a project to organize and also to fund. Now that Member States fall under NATO's protection, it is an easier solution to stay at this stage. Also, the fate of the European Union has never been to create its own army. Rather, Poland sees this idea as very negative. Terrorism is a major threat to today's developed world. Poland has included the fight against terrorism in its security strategy. Migration is another persistent problem in Europe, but Poland is trying to approach it openly. In addition to major technological advances, cyber security is a critical area that cannot be left out of the security strategy.
- **Slovak Republic:** In the security strategy adopted in 2021, Slovak Republic undertakes to ensure adequate resources for the functioning of the security system. EU army is currently unfeasible. According to current defence minister, joint armed force would be a sign of one (sovereign) state and the EU is currently far from being a federation. Slovak Republic considers collective defence within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to be the most effective method of defence, for which there is no better alternative. Slovakia does not currently support the idea of a Common EU Army. It supports, however, the strengthening and streamlining of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy and the

Common Security and Defence Policy It also actively participates in the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO).

- **Republic of France:** France vetoed the start of EU accession talks with several countries. The French government voiced the need to reform accession procedures before any country shall join the EU. The budget for French defence in 2021 is 49.7 billion euros. This budget was planned before pandemic as part of 2019-2025 military program law. Macron declared that NATO is "brain dead". In 2018 Macron called for a "true European army". As result, the position of France is that EU must be able to defence itself with respect to China, Russia or even the US. France is pushing the EU to establish its defence and security mechanism. According to France's standpoint, Europe faces a number of threats to its security, from Russian aggression to the east and an interventionist Turkey to the south. Another important challenge marks the Russian-Chinese exercises in the Baltic Sea and Mediterranean. The world is witnessing a gradual militarisation of the sea, space, the polar regions and cyberspace. France believes that Europe can no longer afford to rely only on the US and the multilateral system to come to its rescue. Further, international terrorism is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. Thus, France is taking action at every level with its international partners to combat terrorist networks in France and abroad.
- **Kingdom of Spain:** Spain's military expenditure represents 1.24% of GDP (2019). Spain is one of the most militarily powerful states in the European Union. It also occupies an important place in the structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which it joined in 1982. It also has the oldest Marine Corps in the world and the oldest permanent military units in the world. Spain seeks to take on a Greater Role in EU Security and Defence Policy, also shows signs of increasing its role in the security of the Union as it actively lobbies to take over an EU naval mission in the Horn of Africa and works towards having its Rota Naval Base become one of the EU's five operational headquarters. From the point of view of foreign policy, Spain works in the Atlantic Council to ensure that its interests are taken into account, especially regarding the Southern Flank. Spain combines its action in NATO with active involvement in the Common security and defence policy (CSDP), within the framework of the European Union.

- **Federal Republic of Germany:** German defence spending in 2020 was in line with NATO calculations, that Germany's spending should be equivalent to 1.57% of GDP – up from 1.36% the previous year. According to Germany's defence minister, Germany and Europe must do more to ensure their own security. She believes they will not be able to provide for their own security without the help of the United States and NATO for decades to come. Germany sees several threats facing the European Union. The most important are the problems in the east due to Russia's aggression, the problems in the south caused by Turkey or the Russian Chinese exercises in the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean. International peace and security need to be ensured and Germany clearly states that NATO is also needed to ensure security.
- **Republic of Ireland:** Ireland military spending/defence budget for 2019 was \$1.11B, a 0.51% increase from 2018. For 2019 this represents 0.29% of GDP. This represents a decrease compared to 2009 when military spending/defence budget represented 0.6% of GDP. Ireland clearly states, that because of its neutrality, common European army is not an option. Ireland has never focused on defence policy. This relationship with defence policy stems in part from the neutrality already mentioned, because as a neutral country not involved in any military alliances, Ireland does not feel the need to develop its defence policy to such an extent and specializes in prevention.
- **Kingdom of Denmark:** Denmark will raise its military spending to 1.5% of its GDP in 2023, up from 1.35% in 2019 NATO remains a cornerstone of Danish security and defence policy and is a crucial framework for the close transatlantic cooperation. Denmark opposes the creation of a "European army" to defend the EU from threats. Denmark still stands outside cooperation under the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy due to its defence opt out. The threats against Denmark are very complex and unpredictable. Threats include aggressive behaviour of Russia, massive cyberattacks, refugee and migration pressure, instability in the Middle East and North Africa and the sustained terrorist threat against Europe and Denmark. Another challenge connected to terrorism is repatriation of ISIS fighters, radicalization trends within the criminal prison population, and the scheduled release of convicted terrorists due to limitations in the average prison sentencing in many European countries.

## **Definition**

To address our following voting session, we need to understand what migration is. In this regard, we enclose official definition of migration by United Nations:

- The UN Migration Agency defines **a migrant** as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of the person's legal status; whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; what the causes for the movement are; or what the length of the stay is.

## **The section voting process:**

As in the previous part of our document, the last voting session was on following question as part of the topic Common Foreign Policy and Security. Following statement was accepted:

- **Are you in favour of introducing mandatory quotas for the redistribution of migrants within individual EU Member States?**

None of eighteen present representatives voted in favour of the mandatory redistribution of migrants within individual EU Member States. After the voting a wide discussion followed with individual opinions of honourable representatives. The outcome is, that as on the highest places in Brussel, there is no mutual consensus on this topic. Some representatives mentioned that problems should be solved in the regions, where they rise, however, this statement was met by opposition, that we need to admit, that these problems arise because our involvement within this regions.

Vast majority of representatives agreed that we need to focus on mutual help targeted on education, better health care, diplomacy, and prevention of conflicts. Representatives raised concerned about different cultural background of incoming migrants, persistent problems regarding the assimilation of previous generation of migrants, and that the quotas do not meet preferred final destination of migrants. Some representatives stated that this area should be in exclusive decision-making of individual Member States.



We thank the platform *Vision for Europe 2021* for hosting the successful Final Session of the Political Section.

**By signing this document, the signatory Parties express their will to implement agreed proposals within the time framework set:**

**In Bratislava, 7 April 2021**

..... Czech Republic	..... Federal Republic of Germany	..... French Republic	..... Kingdom of Belgium
..... Kingdom of Denmark	..... Kingdom of Spain	..... Republic of Austria	..... Republic of Finland
..... Republic of Ireland	..... Republic of Poland	..... Slovak Republic	

## Vízia EÚ

Možno aj Vám už zišla na um otázka, prečo je dôležité zaoberať sa budúcnosťou Európskej únie. Európska únia predstavuje jedinečný model spolupráce a je garantom bezpečnosti a mieru na európskom kontinente. Tieto hodnoty však v priebehu histórie neboli garantované. Dnešný svet potrebuje silnú a zjednotenú Európu, ktorá zastáva mier, obchodné dohody, stabilné menové vzťahy a ktorá podporuje multilateralizmus. Európska únia je výsledkom poučenia sa z histórie a akceptáciou jedinečnosti jednotlivých participujúcich krajín plne v súlade s jej hlavným mottom "*Zjednotení v rozmanitosti*".

Tak ako aj v minulosti, aj v súčasnosti čelí Európska únia rôznym výzvam. Pozitívnu správou z nedávnej histórie však zostáva fakt, že spoločnými silami sa členským krajinám podarilo úspešne prekonať mnoho nástrah, akými boli napríklad globálna finančná kríza. Okrem hospodárskych výkyvov však v súčasnosti čelíme bezprecedentným výzvam spojenými s pandémiou COVID-19, klimatickým a bezpečnostným rizikám a v neposlednom rade ide o neistotu spojenú s odchodom Veľkej Británie z EÚ. Úspech Európskej únie vždy tkvel v tom, že sme problémom dokázali predchádzať a prijímali sa opatrenia, ktoré v dlhodobom horizonte prinášajú výsledky. Súčasná situácia s pandémiou však kladie dôraz na to, aby sme na nepredvídateľné situácie dokázali reagovať v krátkom čase, čo však vyvíja tlak na našu súdržnosť a spoluprácu.

Európa musí preukázať, že sme schopní viesť konštruktívny dialóg o spolupráci, preklenovať naše rozdiely a byť jednotní a zásadní v našich postojoch. Na geopolitickom poli sme silnejší iba vtedy, ak konáme spoločne a koordinovane s jasnými cieľmi. Preto práve jednotu európskeho spoločenstva považujeme za kľúčový element prekonávania akýchkoľvek úskalí súčasných problémov.

Modelová konferencia Ekonomickej univerzity v študijnom roku 2020/21 vstúpila do svojho 14. ročníku. Politická sekcia si za svoju tému vybrala Víziu Európskej únie. Za predsedu politickej sekcie bol hlasovaním zvolený Daniel Pleško, tajomníčkou sekcie sa stala Ľubomíra Kubíková. V rámci Politickej sekcie sme si predstavili kľúčové oblasti, ktorým sa reprezentanti vybraných členských štátov EÚ venujú. Ide o témy:

- Uhlíková neutralita,
- Obehové hospodárstvo,

- Rozširovanie EÚ,
- Bezpečnosť.

Vybrané témy reflektujú súčasný stav a výzvy, ktorým čelí Európska únia. Študenti na základe hlbšej analýzy postojov jednotlivých krajín dokážu sprostredkovať ucelené stanovisko, ktoré je priamo konfrontovaný postojmi ďalších krajín, vďaka čomu dokážeme simulovať reálne rokovania zúčastnených krajín.

Študenti boli rozdelení do skupín, ktoré reprezentujú vybrané členské krajiny EÚ. V rámci skupín analyzujú jednotlivé postoje za svoje krajiny, pričom svoje postoje prezentujú na jednotlivých rokovaníach organizovaných v rámci našej sekcie. Cieľom týchto rokovaní je všeobecné oboznámenie sa s postojmi členských krajín na vybrané témy a následná diskusia medzi predstaviteľmi. Takéto rokovanie prebieha na modelovom princípe za účasti predsedu, ktorý vyzýva jednotlivých predstaviteľov členských krajín, pričom výsledkom takýchto rokovaní má byť ucelený dokument so závermi predstaviteľov jednotlivých krajín.

Dôležitou súčasťou činnosti Politickej sekcie je aj organizácia diskusií študentov s poprednými odborníkmi z daných oblastí. V januári 2021 sa našej sekcii podarilo zorganizovať diskusiu s pánom Norbertom Kurillom, ktorý je odborníkom na environmentálne oblasti a v súčasnosti zastáva pozíciu poradcu Prezidentky SR v týchto otázkach. Nosnými témami diskusie boli Uhlíková neutralita a Cirkulárna ekonomika, ktoré sú širšou témou vyrokovania Európskej zelenej dohody. Nasledujúca diskusia, ktorá sa konala prvý marcový týždeň bola zorganizovaná za prítomnosti pána Martina Klusa, šátneho tajomníka Ministerstva zahraničných vecí a európskych záležitostí. Diskusia s pánom Klusom bola zameraná na otázky z oblasti Bezpečnosti a Rozširovania Európskej únie.

### **Rozširovanie Európskej únie**

Rozširovanie predstavuje jeden z najsilnejších politických nástrojov EÚ, ktorý zabezpečuje šírenie mieru, stability a prosperity. Podľa zmluvy je EÚ založená na „slobode, demokracii, rovnosti, dodržiavaní zákonov a rešpektovaní ľudských práv“. Keby sme zatvorili dvere európskym národom, ktoré zdieľajú tieto hodnoty, oslabili by sme dôveryhodnosť EÚ, ktorá sa snaží presadzovať a brániť tieto hodnoty aj inde na svete. Rozširovanie Európskej únie je často diskutovanou témou na stretnutiach predstaviteľov členských štátov. Niektoré krajiny sú pozitívne naklonené k rozširovaniu EÚ a zastávajú názor, že vo svete plnom rozvíjajúcich sa

mocností bude mať väčšia EÚ oveľa väčší rešpekt a šancu presadzovať hodnoty, ktoré zastáva. Iní tvrdia, že kandidátske krajiny nie sú pripravené na členstvo v EÚ. Ich ekonomiky by nezvládli konkurenciu a stali by sa závislými od vyspelých členských štátov. Preto považujeme za dôležité diskutovať o rozširovaní EÚ a nájsť v tejto oblasti spoločnú cestu.

### **Hospodárska a menová únia**

Aké sú dôvody pre vstup do Hospodárskej a menovej únie a prečo sú niektoré štáty proti? HMÚ sa rozrástla a ďalej sa rozširuje. Pri príležitosti dvadsiateho výročia zavedenia eura predstavitelia EÚ zintenzívnili diskusie o rozširovaní HMÚ a eurozóny, a to v blízkej budúcnosti. Rovnakej téme sme sa venovali aj my. K dnešnému dňu je euro menou pre 19 krajín a viac ako 340 miliónov občanov EÚ a je tak druhou najdôležitejšou menou na svete. Euro bolo zavedené 1. januára 1999. Okrem Dánska a Spojeného kráľovstva ktorým bola udelená výnimka, majú všetky krajiny EÚ zákonnú povinnosť pripojiť sa k eurozóne. Zmluvy a dohody EÚ však nestanovujú presný časový harmonogram pre túto povinnosť, a tak môžu krajiny ich vstup do eurozóny oddialiť. Vzhľadom na súčasnú ekonomickú situáciu v Európe a vo svete, rastúcu globalizáciu a silnejúce medzinárodné postavenie eura sa štáty zaoberali rôznymi názormi a vyhláseniami, s cieľom dosiahnuť dohodu o budúcom vývoji.

EÚ predstavuje naše spoločné záväzky voči európskym hodnotám, ako je rešpektovanie ľudskej dôstojnosti a ľudských práv, sloboda, demokracia, rovnosť a právny štát. Tieto hodnoty, rovnako ako aj naše úsilie o mier a blahobyt občanov vymedzujú EÚ. Keďže je euro menou EÚ, záväzok štátov pripojiť sa k eurozóne posilňuje záväzok členov voči európskym hodnotám a mal by sa rešpektovať.

### **Revízia zakladajúcich zmlúv EÚ**

Brexit je symbolom európskej krízy, a preto je veľmi dôležité dať zväžiť širšiu revíziu zmlúv EÚ. Revízia zakladajúcich zmlúv umožňuje prispôbiť rámec európskych právnych predpisov a postupov novým výzvam, ktorým musí EÚ čeliť. Tento krok však vyžaduje referendum v členských krajinách. Rozhodnutie Spojeného kráľovstva Veľkej Británie a Severného Írska opustiť EÚ má pre EÚ výrazné ústavné dôsledky, pretože po formálnom odstúpení Spojeného kráľovstva musí napokon EÚ k revízií zmlúv pristúpiť. Hoci tieto úpravy nie sú ľahké, čoskoro musí EÚ podniknúť aj ďalšie kroky smerujúce k ústavnému rozvoju. Cieľom je minimalizovať riziko rozpadu a zblížiť krajiny EÚ. Potreba reformy EÚ nie je spomínaná tak

často, ako by mala. Len málo štátov spája svoju túžbu zlepšiť politiku EÚ s potrebou vykonať dôležité štrukturálne zmeny v systéme riadenia EÚ, čo vnímame ako silný nedostatok.

### **Výskum a vývoj (V&V)**

Téma V&V je často predmetom diskusií politikov, médií a samozrejme vedeckých pracovníkov. Je mimoriadne dôležitá pre dlhodobú konkurencieschopnosť EÚ a zachovať si svoju prestíž a význam. Už v minulosti prekonali tí, ktorí venovali pozornosť inováciám a rozvoju tých, ktorí tak nespravili. Aby sme zabránili tomu, že EÚ nebude schopná konkurovať v oblasti vedy a predstavitelia Európskej únie musia pochopiť dôležitosť tejto témy.

Výskum a inovácie by sa mali podporovať hlavne v oblastiach, v ktorých má EÚ miernu výhodu v porovnaní so svojimi súpermi, ako je automobilový priemysel a obnoviteľné zdroje energie. Oblasť, ktoré sú dôležité pre normálne fungovanie spoločnosti v 21. storočí a ktoré využívajú informačné technológie by nemali byť ovládané a nemali by sa spoliehať na ostatné štáty. Z tohto dôvodu poskytuje EÚ prostredníctvom svojich dlhoročných rámcových programov pre výskum a inovácie finančné prostriedky na posilnenie postavenia EÚ v oblasti vedy; posilnenie priemyselných inovácií, vrátane investícií do kľúčových technológií, uľahčenie prístupu ku kapitálu a podporu, malých podnikov; riešenie hlavných sociálnych problémov, ako sú napríklad klimatické zmeny, trvalo udržateľná doprava a obnoviteľná energia. Cieľom je zabezpečiť aby sa technologické objavy dokázali transformovať na špičkové výrobky so skutočným obchodným potenciálom, prostredníctvom budovania priemyselných partnerstiev s ostatnými štátmi. Cieľom je aj zintenzívniť medzinárodnú spoluprácu v oblasti výskumu a inovácií.

### **Energetika**

Prechod na dekarbonizovanú spoločnosť šetrnú ku klíme je jednou z hlavných výziev modernej doby. Hlavným prvkom je vytvorenie rôznorodých, bezpečných a ekologických energetických zdrojov. Výskum v oblasti jadrovej syntézy pomáha dosiahnuť tento cieľ vývojom perspektívnej technológie, energie zo syntézy jadier ako čistého a bezpečného zdroja energie pre budúcnosť. EÚ by sa mala zamerať na energetickú chudobu, ktorá je stále rozšíreným problémom, pretože 50 až 125 miliónov ľudí si nemôže dovoliť primerané tepelné podmienky v domove. Spoločná európska definícia neexistuje, ale musíme reagovať na rozsah tejto sociálno-ekonomickej situácie a jej negatívny vplyv, premietnutý do závažných zdravotných problémov a sociálnej izolácie. Energetická chudoba môže byť spojená s nízkymi príjmami v domácnosti,

vysokými nákladmi na energiu a energeticky neefektívnymi domácnosťami. Riešením môže byť zvýšenie príjmov, reguláciou cien pohonných hmôt a zlepšením energetickej efektívnosti v budovách.

EÚ čelí veľkým výzvam vyplývajúcich z čoraz väčšej hrozby klimatických zmien, ktoré majú vážne následky v energetickom sektore, kde vznikajú neodkladné problémy týkajúce sa vnútroštátnych výrobných zdrojov každého členského štátu. Je potrebné zvýšiť podiel obnoviteľnej energie a zlepšiť energetickú účinnosť. S cieľom zabrániť nebezpečným klimatickým zmenám by mala EÚ pracovať na znižovaní emisií skleníkových plynov, ktoré produkuje, a zároveň vyzývať ostatné krajiny a regióny k rovnakým postupom.

Energetická únia vytvára päť úzko spätých a vzájomne sa podporujúcich rozmerov:

- Bezpečnosť, solidarita a dôvera – diverzifikácia európskych zdrojov energie a zabezpečenie energetickej bezpečnosti prostredníctvom spolupráce medzi krajinami EÚ;
- Plne integrovaný vnútorný energetický trh – umožňujúci voľný tok energie cez EÚ prostredníctvom primeranej infraštruktúry a bez technických alebo regulačných prekážok;
- Energetická účinnosť – zníženie závislosti na dovoze energie, zníženie emisií a zvýšenie hospodárskeho rastu a zamestnanosti;
- Opatrenia v oblasti klímy, dekarbonizácia hospodárstva – rýchlá ratifikácia Parížskej dohody;
- Výskum, inovácie a konkurencieschopnosť – podpora nízkouhlíkových a čistých energetických technológií uprednostnením výskumu a inovácií.

### **Infraštruktúra EÚ**

Od polovice 90. rokov sa rozvoj cestnej infraštruktúry výrazne zlepšil a v niektorých prípadoch dokonca dokázal absorbovať nárast cestnej dopravy (nákladnej a osobnej). Každý deň sa však na európskych cestách prepravujú tony rôzneho nákladu, tovaru a osôb. Množstvo, ktoré sa denne prepravuje v rámci EÚ rastie, a preto musí EÚ zabezpečiť prepravu tovaru do skladov a obchodných prostredníctvom kvalitne vybudovaných dopravných uzlov a kvalitných ciest.

Infraštruktúra zohráva dôležitú úlohu pri integrácii a efektívnosti vnútorného trhu EÚ. Investície do infraštruktúry sa vnímajú ako jeden z rozhodujúcich aspektov integrácie. Bez dobre vybudovaných diaľnic, rýchlostných ciest či železníc nebude hospodárstvo EÚ rásť a prosperovať. Bezpečnosť prepravovaného tovaru a osôb je taktiež mimoriadne dôležitá. Dobre

integrovaná dopravná sieť v rámci EÚ a jej jednotného trhu je tiež dôležitá pre umožnenie voľného pohybu tovaru a osôb. Vytváraním a financovaním projektov v oblasti infraštruktúry, ako je napríklad mestská doprava a inteligentné dopravné systémy, môže EÚ výrazne zlepšiť kvalitu života občanov.

V súčasnosti máme inú situáciu, ako sme mali pred niekoľkými desaťročiami. Rozšírila sa infraštruktúra pre elektromobily, avšak napriek všetkému úsiliu spoločnej dopravnej politiky EÚ sa dostupnosť a kvalita infraštruktúry v rámci EÚ stále veľmi líši. Členské štáty majú navyše rôzne potreby v oblasti infraštruktúry. Cezhraničné dopravné a energetické spojenia sú nevyhnutné pre fungovanie vnútorného trhu EÚ. Predstavitelia EÚ preto už mnohokrát zdôrazňovali význam transeurópskych infraštruktúr a spoločnej dopravnej politiky.

### **Migrácia**

Migrácia je v EÚ už dlhodobým a perzistujúcim problémom. Stále je jednou z prioritných tém vedúcich predstaviteľov európskych krajín. Migrácia má významný vplyv na hospodárstvo všetkých krajín EÚ. Pri riešení otázky migrácie však nutné robiť kompromisy. EÚ sa dostala ďalej, ako sa často priznáva. Úsilie o riadenie migrácie prinieslo ovocie a migračný nápor sa podarilo znížiť. Operácie EÚ pomohli od roku 2015 zachrániť viac ako 690 000 ľudí na mori. Členské štáty však zatiaľ nenašli správnu rovnováhu zodpovednosti, ktorú musia štáty prevziať na svojom vlastnom území; a solidaritu, ktorú musia preukázať, ak sa chcú vrátiť k Schengenskému priestoru bez vnútorných hraníc. Zlyhanie by pre súčasnosť a budúcnosť Európy znamenalo neprijateľný krok späť. Dnes však ešte problém migrácie nemožno považovať za vyriešený. Migrácia je teda stále aktuálnou témou diskusií, treba len hľadať najvhodnejšie riešenie na zlepšenie migračnej situácie.

### **Chudoba**

Chudoba je jedným z najväčších problémov na svete a je dôležité spomenúť, že nemá vplyv iba na rozvojové krajiny. Aj v rozvinutých spoločnostiach, akým je aj Európska únia, žijú milióny ľudí ohrozených chudobou alebo sociálnym vylúčením. V týchto prípadoch sa však zvyčajne nemyslí absolútna alebo extrémna chudoba, ale relatívna chudoba. Je dôležité pozrieť sa na materiálne, sociálne a kultúrne zdroje, ktoré umožňujú človeku žiť aktívny spoločenský život. Podľa Eurostatu takmer každý piaty človek v EÚ prežil aspoň nejakú formu chudoby, čo dokazuje, že chudoba je problémom aj v Európe. V EÚ stále existujú štáty so slabšou ekonomikou, ktoré ešte čelia následkom finančnej krízy v roku 2009 a taktiež tie, ktoré sú

citlivejšie na oslabenie na svetových trhoch, ktoré potom ovplyvňuje obyvateľstvo a vytvára väčšie riziko chudoby. Z týchto dôvodov je nevyhnutné nájsť spôsoby na zníženie chudoby tým, že sa zameriame na konkrétne problémy v každom členskom štáte. Tieto opatrenia môžu zahŕňať zvýšenie podielu obyvateľstva s terciárnym vzdelaním, vytváranie pracovných miest, posilnenie postavenia žien prostredníctvom rodovej rovnosti, zvýšenie garantovaného minimálneho príjmu atď. V našej ekonomickej sekcii Modelovej konferencie sa snažíme diskutovať o všetkých daných problémoch a možných riešeniach, monitorovať súčasné tendencie, v členských štátoch a vyhodnotiť dosahovanie cieľov stanovených v stratégii Európa 2020.



## Vision of the European Union

You may have wondered why it is important to look at the future of the European Union. The European Union is a unique model of cooperation and a guarantor of security and peace on the European continent. However, these values have not been guaranteed throughout the history. Today's world needs a strong and united Europe, which stands for peace, trade agreements, stable monetary relations and which supports multilateralism. The European Union is the result of learning from history and accepting the uniqueness of each participating country, in full accordance with its main motto "*United in diversity*".

Similarly to the past, the European Union faces various challenges. As positive news from the recent history remains the fact that, together, the member states have successfully overcome many of the obstacles, such as the global financial crisis. However, in addition to economic fluctuations, we are currently facing unprecedented challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, climate and security risks as well as the uncertainty surrounding the UK's exit from the EU. The success of the European Union has always been hidden in the ability to prevent the problems and take measures that will bring results in the long term. Nonetheless, the current situation with the pandemic emphasizes that we should be able to react to unpredictable situations in a short time, which puts a pressure on our cohesion and cooperation.

Europe must show that it is able to have a constructive dialogue on cooperation and to overcome the differences; to be united and principled in its approaches. In the geopolitical field, we are only stronger if we can act together and in coordination with clear goals. That is the reason why we consider the unity of the European community to be a key element in overcoming any of the obstacles emerging from current problems.

The Model Conference of the University of Economics entered its 14th year in the academic year 2020/21. The political section chose the Vision of the European Union as its theme. Daniel Pleško was elected as a chairman of the political section and Ľubomíra Kubíková became the secretary of the section. Within the political section, we presented the key areas that the representatives of selected member states of European Union address. These are the topics:

- Carbon Neutrality,
- Circular Economy,
- Enlargement of European Union,
- Security.

The selected topics reflect the current state and challenges the European Union is facing. Based on a deeper analysis of the attitudes of individual countries, students are able to convey a comprehensive position, which is directly confronted with the attitudes of other countries, thanks to which we can simulate real negotiations of the participating countries.

Students were divided into groups which represented selected EU member states. Within the groups, individual approaches of those countries are analysed, while presenting their attitudes at individual meetings organized within our section. The aim of these negotiations is a general acquaintance with the attitudes of the member states on selected topics and a subsequent discussion between the representatives. Such negotiations take place based on a concrete model with the participation of the chairman, who invites the representatives of the member states, and such negotiations result in a comprehensive document with the conclusions of the representatives of each country.

An important part of the activities of the political section is also the organization of discussions of students with leading experts in given fields. In January 2021, our section managed to organize a discussion with Norbert Kurill, who is an expert in environmental fields and currently holds the position of an adviser to the President of the Slovak Republic on these issues. The main topics of discussion were Carbon Neutrality and the Circular Economy, which are part of a broader topic of negotiating the European Green Deal. The next discussion, which took place in the first week of March, was organized in the presence of Martin Klus, secretary of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. The discussion with Martin Klus focused on issues in the field of Security and Enlargement of the European Union.

### **Enlargement of the European Union**

Enlargement is one of the EU's strongest policy instruments, ensuring the spread of peace, stability and prosperity. According to the Treaty, the EU is founded on "freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights". If we closed the door to European nations that share these values, we would weaken the credibility of the EU, which seeks to promote and defend the values elsewhere in the world. The enlargement of the European Union is a frequently discussed topic at meetings of member states' representatives. Some countries are in favour of the EU enlargement and believe that in a world full of emerging powers, a larger EU will have much more respect and a chance to promote the values it upholds. Some say that the candidate countries

are not ready for the EU membership. Their economies would not be able to compete and would become dependent on developed Member States. That is the reason why the EU enlargement and finding a common path in this area is considered to be important.

### **Economic and Monetary Union**

What are the reasons for joining Economic and Monetary Union and why are some countries against it? EMU has grown and continues to expand. On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the introduction of the euro, EU officials intensified discussions on the enlargement of EMU and the Eurozone in the near future. We have dealt with the same topic. To this date, the euro is the currency of 19 countries and more than 340 million EU citizens, making it the second most important currency in the world. The euro was introduced on the first of January, 1999. With the exception of Denmark and the United Kingdom, which were granted a derogation, all EU countries have a legal obligation to join the Eurozone. However, the EU treaties and agreements do not set a precise date or schedule for this obligation, therefore countries may delay their entry into the Eurozone. Given the current economic situation in Europe and the world, growing globalization and the strengthening international position of the euro, countries have addressed different views and statements in order to reach an agreement on future developments. The EU represents our shared commitment to European values, such as respect for human dignity and human rights, freedom, democracy, equality and the rule of law. These values, as well as our efforts for peace and the well-being of our citizens, define the EU. As the euro is the currency of the EU, the commitment of states to join the Eurozone reinforces the commitment of members to European values and should be respected.

### **Revision of the Founding Treaties of the European Union**

Brexit is a symbol of the European crisis, which is why it is very important to consider a wider revision of the EU treaties. The revision of the founding treaties makes it possible to adapt the framework of European legislation and procedures to the new challenges the EU is facing. Nevertheless, this step requires a referendum in the member states. The decision of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to leave the EU has significant constitutional consequences for the EU. Following the formal withdrawal of the United Kingdom, the EU must finally proceed with the revision of the Treaties. Although these adjustments are not easy, the EU will soon have to take further steps towards constitutional development. The aim is to minimize the risk of disintegration and to bring the EU countries closer together. The need for the EU reform is not mentioned as often as it should be. Few countries associate their desire to improve

EU policy with the need to make important structural changes to the EU's governance system, which we perceive as a strong shortcoming.

### **Research and Development (R&D)**

The topic of R&D is often the subject of discussions by politicians, the media and most importantly scientists. It is crucial for the long-term competitiveness of the EU and for maintaining its prestige and importance. Even in the past, those who paid attention to the innovation and the development outperformed those who did not. In order to prevent the EU from being unable to compete in the field of science, the representatives of the European Union must understand the importance of this issue. Research and innovation should be promoted, especially in areas where the EU has a slight advantage over its rivals, such as the car industry and renewable energy sources. Areas that are important for the normal functioning of society in the 21st century and that use information technology should not be controlled and should not rely on other countries. For this particular reason, the EU provides funding to strengthen the EU's position in science through its long-term framework programs for research and innovation; strengthening industrial innovation, including investment in key technologies, facilitating access to the capital and supporting small businesses; addressing major social challenges such as climate change, sustainable transport and renewable energy. The aim is to ensure that technological discoveries can be transformed into outstanding products with real business potential, by building industrial partnerships with other countries. The aim is also to intensify international cooperation in research and innovation.

### **Energy**

The transition to a decarbonised, climate-friendly society is one of the main challenges of modern times. The main factor is the creation of diverse, secure and ecological energy sources. The nuclear fusion research helps to achieve this goal by developing promising technology, an energy from nuclear fusion as a clean and secure source of energy for the future. The EU should focus on energy poverty, which is still a widespread problem, as 50 to 125 million people cannot afford adequate thermal conditions in their home. There is no common European definition, but we must respond to the scale of this socio-economic situation and its negative impact, reflected in serious health problems and social isolation. Energy poverty can be associated with low household incomes, high energy costs and energy inefficient households. The solution can be to increase the revenue, to regulate prices of fuel and to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.

The EU is facing some major challenges arising from the growing threat of climate change, which have serious consequences in the energy sector, where urgent problems arise concerning the national production resources of each member state. There is a need to increase the share of renewable energy and to improve the energy efficiency. In order to prevent dangerous climate change, the EU should work to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions it produces, while calling on other countries and regions to do the same.

The Energy Union creates five closely linked and mutually supportive measures:

- Security, solidarity and trust – diversifying European energy sources and ensuring energy security through cooperation between EU countries;
- A fully integrated internal energy market – allowing the free flow of energy through the EU through adequate infrastructure and without technical or regulatory barriers;
- Energy efficiency – reducing dependency on energy imports, reducing emissions and increasing economic growth and employment;
- Climate action, decarbonisation of the economy – rapid ratification of the Paris Agreement;
- Research, innovation and competitiveness – promoting low-carbon and clean energy technologies by prioritizing research and innovation.

### **EU infrastructure**

Since the mid-1990s, the development of road infrastructure has improved significantly and in some cases has even been able to absorb the growth of road transport (freight and passenger). Tons of different goods, cargo and people are transported on European roads every day. The quantity that is transported daily within the EU is growing, which is why the EU must ensure that goods are transported to warehouses and shops through well-built transport hubs and quality roads. Infrastructure plays an important role in the integration and efficiency of the EU internal market. Infrastructure investment is seen as one of the crucial aspects of integration. Without well-built motorways, expressways and railways, the EU economy will not grow and prosper. The safety of transported goods and people is of great importance too. A well-integrated transport network within the EU and its single market is needed, to allow the free movement of goods and people. By creating and funding infrastructure projects, such as urban transport and intelligent transport systems, the EU can significantly improve the quality of life of its citizens. There is a different situation today than it was a few decades ago. Infrastructure for electric cars

has expanded, but despite all the efforts of the EU's common transport policy, the availability and quality of infrastructure still varies greatly across the EU. In addition, member states have different infrastructure needs. Cross-border transport and energy connections are essential for the functioning of the EU's internal market. EU officials have repeatedly emphasized the importance of trans-European infrastructures and the common transport policy.

### **Migration**

Migration already belongs to long-standing and persistent problems in the EU. It is one of the priority topics of European leaders. Migration has a significant impact on the economies of all EU countries. However, compromises need to be made when addressing migration. The EU has gone further, as it is often acknowledged. Migration management efforts have brought some amount of success and the onslaught of migration has been reduced. EU operations have helped to save more than 690,000 people on the sea since 2015. Nevertheless, the member states have not yet found the right balance of responsibilities that they must adopt on their own territory and the solidarity they have to show if they want to return to the Schengen area without internal borders. Failure would be an unacceptable step backwards for Europe's present as well as for its future. The problem of migration cannot be considered as solved, not yet. Migration is therefore still a current topic of discussions. The most appropriate solution to improve the migration situation still needs to be searched for.

### **Poverty**

Poverty is one of the biggest problems in the world and it should be mentioned that it does not only affect developing countries. Even in developed communities, such as the European Union, millions of people live at risk of poverty or social exclusion. In such cases, we do not usually mean the absolute or extreme poverty, but the relative poverty. The material, social and cultural resources, that allow a person to live an active social life, have to be taken into a consideration. According to the Eurostat, almost one in five people in the EU has experienced at least some form of poverty, proving that poverty is a problem in Europe. There are still some weaker economies in the EU that are facing the consequences of the financial crisis in 2009 to this day, as well as those that are more sensitive to the weakening of world markets, which then affects the population and creates a greater risk of poverty. For these reasons, it is essential to find ways to reduce poverty by focusing on the specific problems in each member state. These measures may include increasing the proportion of the population with tertiary education, creating jobs, empowering women through gender equality, increasing the guaranteed minimum income

and more. In our economic section of the Model Conference, we try to discuss all the given problems and possible solutions, monitor current trends in the member states and evaluate the achievement of the goals set in the Europe 2020 strategy.

## Vision de l'Union européenne

Peut-être vous vous êtes déjà demandé pourquoi est-il important de se focaliser sur le futur de l'Union européenne. L'Union européenne représente un modèle unique de la coopération et est garante de la sécurité et de la paix sur le continent européen. Pourtant, ces valeurs n'ont pas été garanties au cours de l'histoire. Le monde contemporain a besoin d'une Europe forte et unie qui soutient la paix, les accords commerciaux, les relations monétaires stables et qui encourage le multilatéralisme. L'Union européenne est le résultat de la leçon tirée de l'histoire et de l'acceptation de l'unicité des pays participants tout en étant en harmonie avec sa devise principale « Unis dans la diversité ».

Aujourd'hui comme hier l'Union européenne fait face aux défis divers. Pourtant, l'histoire récente nous montre que les pays membres sont capables de s'unir et surmonter beaucoup de pièges, telles que la crise financière mondiale. À part des fluctuations économiques, on fait face aujourd'hui aux défis sans précédent liés à la pandémie COVID-19, aux risques climatiques et de sécurité mais aussi à l'incertitude relative au retrait de la Grande-Bretagne de l'UE. Le succès de l'Union européenne consistait toujours dans la capacité de prévenir les problèmes et d'adopter les mesures qui, à long terme, donnent les résultats. La situation pandémique contemporaine met l'accent sur l'aptitude de réagir rapidement aux situations imprévisibles, ce qui exerce pression sur notre cohésion et notre coopération.

L'Europe doit prouver qu'elle est capable d'entretenir un dialogue constructif sur la coopération, surmonter nos différences et rester unis et résolus dans nos attitudes. Ce qui nous rend plus forts sur le champ géopolitique, c'est le travail collectif et coordonné avec les objectifs clairs. C'est pourquoi on considère l'unité de la communauté européenne l'élément clé pour surmonter n'importe quel problème contemporain.

L'année académique 2020/2021 a apporté la 14e édition de la conférence modèle de l'Université économique. Le thème choisi par la Section politique est la Vision de l'Union européenne. Daniel Pleško a été élu président de la Section politique et Lubomíra Kubíková a été élue sa secrétaire. Au sein de la Section politique nous avons présenté les domaines clés à traiter par les représentants des pays membres. Les thèmes sont les suivants :

- Neutralité carbone,
- Economie circulaire,



- Elargissement de l'UE,
- Sécurité.

Les thèmes choisis reflètent l'état actuel et les défis, auxquels l'Union européenne fait face. Grâce à l'analyse approfondie des positions des pays singuliers, les étudiants sont capables de présenter l'attitude complète confrontée directement aux avis d'autres pays. Ainsi, on est capable de simuler les négociations réelles des pays participants.

Les étudiants ont été divisés dans des groupes représentant les pays membres choisis. Dans leurs groupes, les étudiants analysent de diverses attitudes des pays et ils présentent leurs opinions lors des négociations organisées au sein de notre section. L'objectif de ces négociations est la connaissance générale des avis des pays membres concernant les thèmes choisis et la discussion ultérieure entre les représentants. Ces négociations se déroulent sur le principe modèle en présence du président qui donne la parole aux représentants des pays membres. Le résultat de ces négociations sera un document complet avec les conclusions des représentants des pays membres.

Une des activités de la Section politique est l'organisation des discussions entre les étudiants et les experts des domaines correspondantes. Notre section a réussi d'organiser, en janvier 2021, la discussion avec M. Norbert Kurilla, spécialiste dans le domaine environnemental qui occupe maintenant le poste de conseiller de la Présidente de la République slovaque dans cette problématique. Les thèmes principaux étaient la neutralité carbone et l'économie circulaire qui représentent un thème plus large pour les négociations du Pacte vert pour l'Europe. La discussion ultérieure a eu lieu la première semaine du mars. Elle s'est déroulée en présence de M. Martin Klus, secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes. La discussion avec M. Klus a été focalisée sur les domaines de la sécurité et de l'élargissement de l'Union européenne.

### **Elargissement de l'Union européenne**

L'élargissement représente un des outils politiques européens les plus forts qui garantissent la propagation de la paix, de la stabilité et de la prospérité. Selon le traité, l'UE se base sur les valeurs de respect de « la liberté, la démocratie, l'égalité, l'Etat de droit, ainsi que le respect des droits de l'homme ». Si on ferme les portes aux nations européennes qui partagent ces valeurs, on affaiblira la crédibilité de l'UE qui s'efforce à faire valoir et protéger ces valeurs dans les autres parties du monde. L'élargissement de l'Union européenne est un thème souvent discuté lors des

réunions des représentants des Etats membres. Certains pays favorisent l'élargissement de l'UE et ils estiment que dans le monde plein des puissances émergentes, l'UE doit avoir un respect plus grand et la chance de faire valoir les valeurs qu'elle soutient. Les autres disent que les pays candidats ne sont pas prêts à l'adhésion à l'UE. Leurs économies ne sont pas aussi fortes que la concurrence et elles seraient dépendantes des Etats membres industrialisés. C'est la raison pour laquelle il est important de discuter sur l'élargissement de l'UE et trouver la voie commune dans ce domaine.

### **Union économique et monétaire**

Quelles sont les raisons pour l'adhésion à l'Union économique et monétaire et pourquoi certains pays sont-ils contre? L'UEM s'est élargie et elle continue de s'agrandir. À l'occasion du vingtième anniversaire de l'introduction de l'euro, les représentants de l'UE ont intensifié les discussions sur l'élargissement de l'UEM et de la zone euro, tout cela dans le futur proche. Nous nous sommes focalisés sur le même sujet.

À ce jour, l'euro représente la monnaie pour 19 pays et 340 millions citoyens d'UE, ce qui en fait la deuxième monnaie la plus importante. L'euro a été introduit le 1 janvier 1999. Sauf le Danemark et le Royaume-Uni auxquels on a accordé une dérogation, tous les pays de l'UE ont une obligation légale d'adhérer à la zone euro. Les traités et les accords de l'UE ne fixent pas pourtant de calendrier précis de cette obligation et donc les pays peuvent repousser leur entrée dans la zone euro. Compte tenu de la situation économique monétaire en Europe et dans le monde, la mondialisation croissante et le renforcement du rôle de l'euro, les Etats ont traité de divers avis et déclarations pour trouver un accord concernant les perspectives d'évolution.

L'UE représente nos engagements communs vis-à-vis des valeurs européennes, telles que le respect de la dignité humaine et des droits de l'homme, la liberté, la démocratie, l'égalité et l'Etat de droit. Ce qui détermine l'UE, ce sont ces valeurs qui sont indispensables pour la paix et pour le bien-être des citoyens. L'euro est la monnaie de l'UE et donc l'engagement des Etats à rejoindre la zone euro renforce l'engagement des membres envers les valeurs européennes et cette charge devrait être respectée.

### **Révision des traités constitutifs de l'UE**

Brexit est le symbole de la crise européenne et donc il est très important de faire examiner la question d'une révision approfondie des traités de l'UE. La révision des traités constitutifs

permet de rendre le cadre de la législation et des procédés européens plus approprié aux nouveaux défis de l'UE. Cette démarche exige pourtant un référendum dans les Etats membres. La résolution du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord de quitter l'UE a pour l'UE de grandes implications constitutionnelles car après le retrait formel du Royaume-Uni, l'UE devra enfin procéder à la révision des traités. La réalisation de ces modifications n'est pas facile mais bientôt l'UE devra prendre d'autres mesures orientées vers le développement constitutif. Le but est de réduire le risque de la désintégration et de faire rapprocher les Etats membres.

Le besoin de la réforme d'UE n'est pas mentionnée aussi souvent qu'il le faudrait. Il y a peu d'Etats qui unissent leur volonté d'améliorer la politique européenne avec la nécessité d'effectuer d'importantes mesures structurales dans le système de gestion de l'UE, ce qu'on considère comme un grand défaut.

### **Recherche et développement (R&D)**

Le thème de R&D fait souvent l'objet des discussions des politiciens, des médias et évidemment du comité scientifique. Ce sujet est très important pour la compétitivité à long terme de l'UE, pour le maintien du prestige et de l'importance de ce domaine. Même au passé, la victoire appartenait à ceux qui se sont focalisés aux innovations et au développement. Pour ne pas permettre à l'UE de perdre sa capacité compétitive dans le domaine de la science, les représentants de l'Union européenne doivent comprendre l'importance de ce thème.

Le développement et les innovations devraient être supportés surtout dans les domaines où l'UE présente un léger avantage en comparaison avec ses rivaux: l'industrie automobile et l'énergie renouvelable. Les domaines nécessaires pour la vie au 21e siècle qui utilisent les technologies d'information ne devraient pas être dominés et dépendants des autres Etats. C'est pourquoi l'UE fournit depuis longtemps des financements par l'intermédiaire de ses programmes-cadre de la recherche et des innovations pour le renforcement du rôle de l'UE dans le domaine de la science: renforcement des innovations industrielles, facilitation de l'accès au capital, soutien de petites entreprises, gestion des problèmes sociaux principaux, tels que les changements climatiques, le transport durable et énergie renouvelable. Le but est la transformation des découvertes technologiques en produits haut-de-gamme de grand potentiel commercial, tout en formant des partenariats industriels avec d'autres Etats. Le second objectif est l'intensification de la coopération internationale dans le domaine de la recherche et des innovations.

## **Energie**

Le passage à la société décarbonée respectueuse du climat est un des défis principaux de l'époque moderne. L'élément principal est la création de divers sources énergétiques sûres et écologiques. La recherche dans le domaine de la fusion nucléaire aide à accomplir cet objectif en développant une technologie prometteuse: l'énergie de fusion nucléaire comme une source d'énergie pure et sûre pour le futur. L'UE devrait se focaliser sur la pauvreté énergétique, un problème répandu, qui touche de 50 à 125 millions de personnes qui n'ont pas de moyens pour se permettre le confort thermique adéquat dans leurs maisons. Il n'y a pas de définition européenne commune, mais il faut quand même réagir à l'ampleur de cette situation socio-économique et son impact négatif qui se reflète dans de graves problèmes de santé et l'isolement social. La pauvreté énergétique peut être liée aux faibles revenus des ménages, aux coûts énergétiques élevés ou aux maisons énergétiquement inefficaces. La solution peut être trouvée dans l'augmentation des revenus, la régulation des prix des carburants ou dans l'amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique dans les immeubles.

L'UE fait face aux grands défis qui résultent de l'augmentation des dangers causés par les changements climatiques. Ils influencent gravement le secteur énergétique, où on retrouve des problèmes urgents concernant des sources de production nationales de chaque Etat membre. Il est nécessaire d'augmenter la part de l'énergie renouvelable et améliorer l'efficacité énergétique. En essayant de prévenir les changements climatiques dangereuses, l'UE devrait travailler sur la réduction des émissions des gaz à effet de serre qu'elle produit et en même temps inviter les autres pays et les régions à faire pareil. L'union énergétique crée cinq points étroitement liés qui se supportent mutuellement :

- Sécurité, solidarité et confiance – la diversification des sources énergétiques européennes et la garantie de la sécurité énergétique grâce à la coopération des pays membres;
- Marché intérieur énergétique pleinement intégré – un marché qui permettra la libre circulation de l'énergie à travers l'UE par l'intermédiaire de l'infrastructure appropriée sans barrières techniques ou réglementaires;
- Efficacité énergétique – réduire la dépendance à l'égard des importations d'énergie, réduire les émissions, renforcer la croissance économique et l'emploi;
- Mesures dans le domaine du climat, décarbonation de l'économie – ratification rapide de l'Accord de Paris;

- Recherche, innovation et compétitivité – promotion des technologies pures à faibles émissions en favorisant la recherche et les innovations.

### **Infrastructure de l'UE**

Le développement de l'infrastructure routière s'est considérablement amélioré depuis le milieu des années 1990 et dans certains cas a réussi à absorber l'augmentation du transport routier (de marchandises et de voyageurs). Chaque jour on transporte sur les routes européennes des tonnes de charges, de divers marchandises et de personnes. La quantité transportée quotidiennement dans l'UE augmente et donc il faut que l'UE assure le transport dans les entrepôts et dans les magasins par les nœuds de transport bien construits et des routes de bonne qualité.

L'infrastructure joue un rôle important dans l'intégration et l'efficacité du marché intérieur de l'UE. Les investissements dans les infrastructures sont perçus comme un des aspects décisifs de l'intégration. Sans autoroutes, voies rapides et chemins de fer bien construits, l'économie européenne ne pourra ni croître ni prospérer. La sécurité des marchandises et des personnes transportées est aussi très importante. Une bonne intégration du réseau du transport dans l'UE et son marché unique est essentiel pour la facilitation de la libre circulation des biens et des personnes. La création et le financement des projets dans le domaine de l'infrastructure, comme le trafic urbain et les systèmes de transport intelligents, peut considérablement améliorer la qualité de vie des citoyens européens.

La situation contemporaine est différente par rapport à celle d'il y a quelques décennies. Même si l'infrastructure de la circulation automobile s'est développée, les efforts de la politique commune de transport de l'UE ne suffisent pas pour établir la même disponibilité et qualité dans tous les pays européens. En plus, les Etats membres ont des besoins différents en ce qui concerne l'infrastructure. Les connexions énergétiques et de transport transfrontières sont nécessaires pour un bon fonctionnement du marché intérieur européen. Pour cela, les représentants de l'UE ont souligné à plusieurs reprises l'importance des infrastructures transeuropéennes et de la politique commune de transport.

### **Migration**

Au sein de l'UE, la migration reste un problème persistant. Elle est un des thèmes prioritaires qui occupe les dirigeants des pays européens. La migration affecte considérablement l'économie de tous les pays de l'UE. La problématique de la migration, pourtant, exige des

compromis. L'UE a progressé plus qu'elle l'avoue. Les efforts déployés pour gérer la migration ont porté des fruits et on a réussi à diminuer les pressions migratoires. Depuis 2015, les opérations de l'UE ont sauvé plus de 690 000 personnes en mer. Les Etats membres ne sont pas encore parvenus à trouver un équilibre des responsabilités juste qu'il faut assumer sur son propre territoire. Il faut aussi faire preuve de la solidarité qui est nécessaire pour revenir à l'espace Schengen sans frontières internes. Aujourd'hui et demain, l'échec de l'Union européenne dans ce domaine signifierait pour l'Europe un pas en arrière.

En ce moment, le problème de la migration ne peut pas être considéré résolu. La migration constitue toujours le thème actuel des discussions, il faut juste chercher la meilleure solution pour améliorer la situation migratoire.

### **Pauvreté**

La pauvreté est un des plus grands problèmes mondiaux et il est important de mentionner qu'elle ne touche pas exclusivement les pays en voie de développement. Même dans les communautés industrialisées, dont l'Union européenne, il y a des millions de gens en risque de pauvreté ou de l'exclusion sociale. Dans ces cas on parle plutôt de la pauvreté relative que de la pauvreté absolue ou bien pauvreté extrême. Il faut prendre en considération les sources matérielles, sociales et culturelles qui nous permettent de vivre une vie sociale active. Selon l'Eurostat, un Européen sur cinq a vécu au moins une forme de pauvreté, et donc la pauvreté constitue un problème aussi en Europe. Dans l'Union européenne, il y a des Etats avec une économie fragile qui font toujours face aux conséquences de la crise financière du 2009 ou bien ceux qui sont plus sensibles à l'affaiblissement du marché mondial ce qui influence ensuite la population et augmente le risque de pauvreté.

Il est donc nécessaire de trouver les moyens de réduction de la pauvreté en se focalisant sur les problèmes spécifiques de chaque Etat membre. Ces mesures peuvent comporter la hausse de la population diplômée de l'enseignement supérieur, la création d'emploi, l'émancipation des femmes par l'égalité des genres, la hausse du revenu minimum garanti, etc. Dans notre section économique de la Conférence modèle on essaie de discuter de tous les problèmes et des solutions possibles, suivre les tendances actuelles dans les Etats membres et évaluer la réalisation des objectifs de la stratégie Europe 2020.

## Die Vision der Europäischen Union

Vielleicht haben sie sich schon die Frage gestellt, wieso es wichtig ist, dass wir uns mit der Zukunft der Europäischen Union beschäftigen. Die Europäische Union ist die Darstellung eines einzigartigen Modells der Zusammenarbeit und garantiert Sicherheit und Frieden auf dem europäischen Kontinent. Diese Werte waren aber in der Geschichte nicht garantiert. Die heutige Welt braucht ein starkes und vereintes Europa, dass sich für den Frieden, Handelsvereinbarungen, stabile Währungsbeziehungen einsetzt und den Multilateralismus unterstützt. Die Europäische Union ist das Ergebnis der Lehren, die wir aus der Geschichte gezogen haben und der Akzeptanz der Einzigartigkeit der einzelnen Teilnehmerländer im Einklang mit ihrem Motto "*In Vielfalt geeint*".

Wie in der Vergangenheit steht die Europäische Union auch in der Gegenwart vor vielen Herausforderungen. Die positive Nachricht, aus der nicht allzu fernen Vergangenheit ist, dass es den Mitgliedsstaaten mit vereinten Kräften gelang, viele Gefahren, wie zum Beispiel die Finanzkrise, zu überwinden. Außer der Wirtschaftsschwankungen stehen wir beispiellosen Herausforderungen gegenüber, die mit der Pandemie COVID-19, Klimaveränderungen, Sicherheitsrisiken und nicht zuletzt mit dem Ausstieg des Vereinigtes Königreichs aus der Europäischen Union verbunden sind. Der Erfolg der Europäischen Union bestand immer darin, dass wir die Probleme vorbeugen konnten und Maßnahmen trafen, die im Weitblick ihre Früchte brachten. Doch die gegenwärtige Situation verlangt eine rasche Reaktion auf unvorhersehbare Situationen, was aber unseren Zusammenhalt und unsere Zusammenarbeit unter Druck setzt.

Europa muss zeigen, dass wir fähig sind, einen konstruktiven Dialog über die Zusammenarbeit zu führen, unsere Unterschiede zu überbrücken und dass wir uns in unseren Haltungen einheitlich und prinzipienfest sind. Im geopolitischen Umfeld sind wir nur dann stärker, wenn wir mit klaren Zielen zusammen und koordiniert handeln. Deswegen betrachten wir die Europäische Gemeinschaft als das Schlüsselement zur Überwindung von den gegenwärtigen Problemen.

Im akademischen Jahr 2020/2021 feiert die Modellkonferenz der Wirtschaftsuniversität Bratislava bereits ihren 14. Jahrgang. Die Politische Sektion wählte die Vision der Europäischen Union als ihr diesjähriges Thema aus. Nach einer Abstimmung wurden Daniel Pleško als der Vorsitzender und Ľubomíra Kubíková als Sekretärin der politischen Sektion ausgewählt. Im

Rahmen der politischen Sektion wählten wir einige Schlüsselthemenbereiche aus, mit denen sich die Vertreter der Mitgliedstaaten auseinandersetzen werden. Die Sektion behandelt die folgenden Themen:

- CO<sub>2</sub>-Neutralität,
- Kreislaufwirtschaft,
- Erweiterung der Europäischen Union,
- Sicherheit der Europäischen Union.

Die ausgewählten Themen reflektieren die aktuellen Herausforderungen, denen die Europäische Union trotzen muss. Die Studierenden können nach einer Analyse des Standpunktes der einzelnen Mitgliedsstaaten eine umfassende Stellungnahme vermitteln, welche mit den Haltungen anderer Mitgliedsstaaten konfrontiert wird. Dank dessen können wir die Sitzungen des Europaparlaments lebensecht simulieren.

Die Studierenden wurden in Gruppen aufgeteilt, die die ausgewählten Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union darstellen. Im Rahmen der Gruppen analysieren sie die einzelnen Stellungnahmen der ihnen zugeteilten Länder, welche sie während einzelner Sitzungen, die im Rahmen unserer Sektion stattfinden, präsentieren. Das Ziel dieser Sitzungen ist die allgemeine Informierung über die Standpunkte der Mitgliedsstaaten zu den ausgewählten Themen und eine nachfolgende Diskussion zwischen den Vertretern der Länder. Solche Sitzungen geschehen nach dem Modellprinzip unter der Aufsicht des Vorsitzenden, welcher die einzelnen Landesvertreter zur Stellungnahme aufruft. Das Ergebnis solcher Sitzungen sollte ein umfassendes Dokument sein, das die Schlussfolgerungen der einzelnen Mitgliedsstaaten beinhaltet.

Ein wichtiger Bestandteil der politischen Sektion ist die Diskussion der Studierenden mit Experten aus den ausgewählten Fachgebieten. Im Januar 2021 organisierten wir eine Diskussion mit dem Herrn Norbert Kurilla, welcher ein Fachmann für den Umweltschutz ist. Zurzeit ist er als der Berater der Präsidentin der Slowakischen Republik in dem Gebiet der Umweltfragen tätig. Die Grundpfeiler der Diskussion waren CO<sub>2</sub> Neutralität und Kreislaufwirtschaft, welche das weitere Gebiet des europäischen Grünen Deals bilden. Die nachfolgende Diskussion, die in der ersten Märzwoche stattfand, wurde mit dem Herrn Martin Klaus, dem Staatssekretär des Ministeriums für auswärtige und europäische Angelegenheiten, organisiert. Die Diskussion mit dem Herrn Klaus war auf die Fragen zur Sicherheit und Erweiterung der Europäischen Union orientiert.



## **Die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union**

Die Erweiterung stellt eines der stärksten politischen Instrumente der Europäische Union dar, welches die Verbreitung von Frieden, Stabilität und Wohlstand sicherstellt. Laut der EU-Verträge wurde die Europäische Union auf "der Freiheit, der Demokratie und der Achtung der Menschenrechte und Grundfreiheiten" gegründet. Wenn wir die Pforten der Europäischen Union vor jenen europäischen Nationen schließen, würden die diese Werte teilen, würde das die Glaubwürdigkeit der Europäischen Union, die sich bemüht diese Werte auch anderswo in der Welt durchzusetzen, schwächen. Die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union ist ein oft diskutiertes Thema bei den Treffen der Vertreter der Mitgliedsstaaten. Einige Länder haben eine positive Einstellung gegenüber der Erweiterung, und sind der Meinung, dass in dieser Welt mit sich ständig entwickelnden Ländern sich Europa so mehr Respekt verdienen kann und ihre Werte, die sie vertritt, besser durchsetzen kann. Andere sind der Meinung, dass die Kandidatenländer nicht auf die Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union vorbereitet sind. Ihre Wirtschaft wäre von der Konkurrenz überwältigt und sie wären von den anderen Mitgliedsstaaten abhängig. Deswegen sind wir der Überzeugung, dass es wichtig ist, über die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union zu diskutieren und einen gemeinsamen Weg in diesem Bereich zu finden.

## **Die Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion**

Was sind die Gründe für einen Beitritt zur Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion und wieso entscheiden sich manche Länder gegen den Eintritt? Die Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion vergrößerte sich und sie wächst ständig. Zum Anlass des zwanzigsten Jahrestages der Einführung des Euro, haben die Vertreter der Europäischen Union die Diskussionen über die Erweiterung der Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion intensiviert, die sogar in der nicht allzu fernen Zukunft passieren sollte. Demselben Thema widmeten wir uns auch. Zum heutigen Tag verwenden 19 Länder und mehr als 340 Millionen Menschen Euro als Währung. Dank dieser Zahlen ist der Euro die zweitwichtigste Währung auf der Welt. Der Euro wurde am 1. Januar 1999. eingeführt. Mit Ausnahme von Dänemark und dem Vereinigten Königreich sind alle Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Union zum Anschluss zur Eurozone verpflichtet. Die EU-Verträge beinhalten aber keinen geplanten Zeitrahmen im welchen sie zum Eurozoneneinstieg verpflichtet sind und so können die Mitgliedstaaten ihren Einstieg verschieben. Mit Hinblick auf die aktuelle Wirtschaftslage in Europa und auf der ganzen Welt, die steigende Globalisierung und den steigenden internationalen Stellenwert des Euro, setzten sich die Mitgliedsstaaten mit unterschiedlichen Meinungen und Erklärungen auseinander. Das Ziel dabei war, eine

Vereinbarung bezüglich der künftigen Entwicklung zu erzielen. Die Europäische Union repräsentiert unsere gemeinsamen Verpflichtungen gegenüber den europäischen Werten wie zum Beispiel, die Achtung der menschlichen Rechte und Würde, der Freiheit, Demokratie, Gleichheit und Rechtsstaatlichkeit. Sowohl diese Werte als auch unsere Bemühungen um den Frieden und Wohlstand der Bürger, definieren die Europäische Union. Da der Euro die Währung der Europäischen Union ist, verstärkt die Verpflichtung der Staaten der Eurozone beizutreten auch die Verpflichtungen der Mitgliedsstaaten gegenüber den europäischen Werten, die man achten sollte.

### **Die Revision der Gründungsverträge der Europäischen Gemeinschaften**

Der Brexit ist ein Symbol der europäischen Krise und deswegen ist es wichtig eine Revision der EU- Verträge zu erwägen. Eine Revision der Gründungsverträge ermöglicht den Rahmen der europäischen Vorschriften und Vorgehensweisen den neuen Herausforderungen, welchen die Europäische Union trotzen muss, anzupassen. Dieser Schritt verlangt nach Referenden in allen Mitgliedsstaaten. Die Entscheidung des Vereinigten Königreiches Großbritannien und Nordirland aus der Europäischen Union auszutreten, hat für die Europäische Union markante verfassungsrechtliche Folgen. Denn nach dem formalen Ausstieg des Vereinten Königreiches, muss die Europäische Union letztendlich eine Revision der EU- Verträge durchführen. Obwohl diese Anpassungen nicht leicht sind, muss die Europäische Union die nächsten Schritte zu einer Weiterentwicklung der Europäischen Verfassung vornehmen. Das Ziel ist es, das Risiko des Zerfalls der Union zu senken und die Mitgliedsstaaten näher aneinander zu bringen. Die Notwendigkeit einer Reform der Europäischen Union wird nicht so häufig erwähnt, wie man sie erwähnen sollte. Als einen großen Mangel empfinden wir, dass nur wenige Mitgliedsstaaten ihren Wunsch zur Verbesserung der Politik der Europäischen Union mit der Notwendigkeit der strukturellen Veränderungen im Leitungssystem der Europäischen Union verbinden.

### **Forschung und Entwicklung (F&E)**

Die F&E ist oft ein Diskussionsthema unter Politikern, Medien und natürlich auch Wissenschaftlern. Sie ist äußerst wichtig für die langfristige Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Europäischen Union und muss ihr Ansehen und Bedeutung bewahren. Wie es bereits in der Vergangenheit bewiesen wurde, haben die, die sich der Innovation und Entwicklung gewidmet haben, jene übertroffen, die dies nicht taten. Damit wir die zukünftige Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Europäischen Union bewahren können, müssen die Vertreter der Europäischen Union die

Wichtigkeit dieses Themas begreifen. Die Forschung und Innovation sollte man vor allem in den Gebieten vorantreiben, in welchen die Europäische Union einen moderaten Vorteil gegenüber ihren Konkurrenten hat. Das sind die Automobilindustrie und die erneuerbare Energieressourcen. Die Gebiete, die für das Funktionieren der Gesellschaft in dem 21. Jahrhundert wichtig sind und die Informationstechnik verwenden, sollten nicht durch andere Staaten kontrolliert werden. Aus diesem Grund bietet die Europäische Union durch ihre langjährige Rahmenprogramme für Forschung und Innovationen, Finanzmittel für die Verstärkung der Stellung der Europäischen Union in den Gebieten der Wissenschaft, Stärkung der industriellen Innovationen, einschließlich der Investitionen in schlüsselwichtige Technologien, Erleichterung des Zugangs zum Kapital und die Unterstützung von kleinen Unternehmen, Lösung von sozialen Problemen, wie zum Beispiel Klimaveränderungen, nachhaltiger Verkehr und erneuerbare Energieressourcen. Das Ziel ist die Transformierung der technologischen Entdeckungen in Spitzenprodukte mit einem erheblichen Wirtschaftspotenzial, mittels des Aufbaus von Industriepartnerschaften mit anderen Ländern. Unser Ziel ist es die internationale Zusammenarbeit auf dem Gebiet der Innovation und Forschung zu intensivieren.

### **Die Energiewirtschaft**

Der Übergang zu einer klimafreundlichen dekarbonisierten Gesellschaft ist eine der größten Herausforderungen der modernen Zeit. Das Hauptelement ist die Schaffung von vielfältigen, sicheren und ökologischen Energiequellen. Die Forschung im Bereich der Kernfusion trägt zur Erreichung dieses Ziels durch die Entwicklung der vielversprechenden Technologien bei, wie Fusionsenergie, als die Quelle für die saubere und sichere Energie für die Zukunft.

Die Europäische Union sollte sich auf die Energiearmut konzentrieren, die immer noch ein weitverbreitetes Problem darstellt, weil sich zwischen 50 und 120 Millionen Menschen keine angemessenen Temperaturbedingungen zu Hause leisten können. Für dieses Problem steht uns keine gemeinsame europäische Definition zur Verfügung. Wir müssen aber auf das Ausmaß dieser sozioökonomischen Situation und auf ihre negativen Auswirkungen reagieren, die sich in ernststen Gesundheitsproblemen und in der sozialen Isolation widerspiegeln. Die Energiearmut kann mit niedrigem Haushaltseinkommen, hohen Energiekosten und energieineffizienten Haushalten zusammenhängen. Die Lösung kann durch die Steigerung des Einkommens, die Regulation der Treibstoffpreise und die Verbesserung der Energieeffizienz in Gebäuden erreicht werden. Die Europäische Union steht vor großen Herausforderungen aufgrund der wachsenden

Bedrohung durch den Klimawandel. Die ernsthaften Folgen sehen wir in dem Energiesektor, wo es dringende Probleme mit den nationalen Erzeugungsquellen der einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten gibt. Wir müssen den Anteil der erneuerbaren Energien erhöhen und die Energieeffizienz verbessern. Um den gefährlichen Klimawandel zu verhindern, sollte die Europäische Union an der Verringerung von Treibhausgasemissionen arbeiten. Sie sollte gleichzeitig andere Länder und Regionen diesem Verfahren auffordern.

Die Energieunion schafft fünf eng miteinander verbundene und sich gegenseitig unterstützende Dimensionen:

- Sicherheit, Solidarität und Vertrauen - die Diversifikation der europäischen Energiequellen und die Gewährleistung der Energiesicherheit durch Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Ländern der Europäischen Union.
- Ein vollständig integrierter Energiemarkt, der den freien Energiefluss durch die Länder mit Hilfe einer angemessenen Infrastruktur und ohne technische oder regulierte Hindernisse ermöglicht,
- Energieeffizienz - Verringerung der Abhängigkeit von Energieimporten, Verringerung der Emissionen und Steigerung des Wirtschaftswachstums und der Beschäftigung;
- Maßnahmen im Bereich von Klimaschutz, Dekarbonisierung der Wirtschaft - rasche Ratifizierung des Übereinkommens von Paris
- Forschung, Innovation und Wettbewerbsfähigkeit - Förderung der kohlenstoffarmen und saubereren Energietechnologien durch Bevorzugung der Forschung und Innovation.

### **Die Infrastruktur der Europäischen Union**

Ab Mitte der 90. Jahren verbesserte sich erheblich die Entwicklung der Straßeninfrastruktur und konnte in einigen Fällen sogar das Wachstum des Straßenverkehrs absorbieren, sogar im Güter- und Personenverkehr. Allerdings werden täglich Tonnen von verschiedenen Ladungen, Güter und Menschen auf europäischen Straßen transportiert. Die täglich transportierte Menge innerhalb der Europäischen Union wächst. Deshalb muss die EU den Transport der Waren in den Lagern und Geschäften durch gut aufgebaute Verkehrsknotenpunkte und Straßen sicherstellen. Die Infrastruktur spielt eine wichtige Rolle bei der Integration und Effizienz vom Binnenmarkt der Europäischen Union. Investitionen in die Infrastruktur werden als eines der entscheidenden Aspekte der Integration angesehen. Ohne gut ausgebaute Autobahnen, Schnellstraßen oder Eisenbahnen wird die Wirtschaft innerhalb der Europäischen Union nicht wachsen und

profitieren. Die Sicherheit der beförderten Güter und Personen ist ebenfalls sehr wichtig. Ein gut integriertes Verkehrsnetz innerhalb der Europäischen Union und ihres Binnenmarktes ist auch wichtig, um den freien Personen- und Warenverkehr ermöglichen zu können. Durch die Schaffung und Finanzierung von Projekten innerhalb der Infrastruktur, wie dem öffentlichen Verkehr und intelligenten Verkehrssystemen, kann die Europäische Union die Lebensqualität der Bürgerinnen und Bürger erheblich verbessern. Zurzeit sieht die Situation anders aus als vor einigen Jahrzehnten. Die Infrastruktur für Elektrofahrzeuge wurde ausgebaut. Trotz aller Bemühungen der Verkehrspolitik der Europäischen Union sind aber die Verfügbarkeit und Qualität der Infrastruktur immer noch sehr unterschiedlich. Die Mitgliedstaaten haben noch dazu unterschiedliche Bedürfnisse im Bereich der Infrastruktur. Grenzüberschreitende Verkehrs- und Energieverbindungen sind für den Betrieb des Binnenmarkts von wesentlicher Bedeutung. Die Vertreter der Europäischen Union betonten vielmals die Bedeutung der transeuropäischen Infrastrukturen und der gemeinsamen Verkehrspolitik.

### **Die Migration**

Die Migration ist in der Europäischen Union seit langem ein anhaltendes und aktuelles Problem. Die Migration ist eines der wichtigsten Themen in der Diskussion von EU-Vertretern und hat erhebliche Auswirkungen auf die Wirtschaft aller Länder. In der Frage der Migration müssen jedoch Kompromisse eingegangen werden. Die Europäische Union ging weiter, als sie selbst zugibt. Die Bemühungen, um die Migration zu steuern, trugen ihre Früchte und es gelang, den Migrationsdruck zu senken.

Die Maßnahmen der Europäischen Union trugen dazu bei, dass wir seit 2015 mehr als 690 000 Menschen auf See retteten. Die Mitgliedstaaten fanden jedoch noch nicht das richtige Gleichgewicht der Verantwortung, das sie in ihrem eigenen Gebiet übernehmen müssen; und die Solidarität, die sie zeigen müssen, wenn sie in den Schengenraum ohne die Binnengrenzen zurückkehren wollen. Das Versagen dieses Gleichgewichts würde einen inakzeptablen Rückschritt für die Gegenwart und Zukunft bedeuten.

Heute können wir aber noch nicht das Problem der Migration als gelöst betrachten. Die Migration ist immer noch eines der aktuellen Diskussionsthemen. Wir müssen nach der besten und geeignetsten Lösung der Migrationssituation suchen.

## **Die Armut**

Armut ist eines der größten Probleme in der Welt, und es ist wichtig zu erwähnen, dass sie nicht nur Entwicklungsländer betrifft. Auch in entwickelten Gesellschaften, sowie in der Europäischen Union, leben Millionen von Menschen, die von der Armut oder sozialen Ausgrenzung bedroht sind. In diesen Fällen sprechen wir aber nicht von der absoluten oder extremen Armut, sondern von der relativen Armut.

Es ist wichtig, die materiellen sozialen und kulturellen Ressourcen zu betrachten, die einer Person ermöglichen, ein aktives soziales Leben zu führen. Laut Eurostat erlebte fast jeder fünfte Mensch in der Europäischen Union zumindest irgendeine Form von Armut, was beweist, dass die Armut auch in Europa ein großes Problem ist. Es gibt immer noch Staaten innerhalb der Europäischen Union mit einer schwächeren Wirtschaftsleistung, die den Folgen der Finanzkrise aus dem Jahre 2009 noch standhalten müssen.

Es gibt auch diejenigen, die empfindlicher gegenüber der Schwächung der Weltmärkte sind. Das beeinflusst die Bevölkerung und schafft ein höheres Armutsrisiko. Aus diesen Gründen ist es wichtig, die Wege zur Verringerung der Armut zu finden. Das kann so durchgeführt werden, dass wir uns auf die spezifischen Probleme in jedem Mitgliedstaat konzentrieren. Diese Maßnahmen können die Erhöhung des Anteils der Bevölkerung mit Hochschulbildung, die Schaffung von neuen Arbeitsplätzen, die Stärkung der Stellung von Frauen durch Gleichberechtigung der Geschlechter, die Erhöhung des garantierten Mindesteinkommens umfassen usw. In unserer wirtschaftlichen Sektion der Modellkonferenz versuchen wir, alle anstehenden Probleme und mögliche Lösungen zu diskutieren, aktuelle Trends in den Mitgliedstaaten zu überwachen und die Erreichung, der in der Strategie Europa 2020 festgelegten Ziele auszuwerten.

## Будущее ЕС

Возможно, вы уже задавались вопросом, почему так важно смотреть в будущее Европейского Союза. Европейский Союз - уникальная модель сотрудничества и гарант безопасности и мира на европейском континенте. Однако так не было на протяжении всей истории. Сегодняшнему миру нужна сильная и единая Европа, которая выступает за мир, торговые соглашения, стабильные валютные отношения и поддерживает многосторонность. Европейский Союз — это результат усвоенных уроков истории и признания уникальности каждой страны-участницы в полном соответствии с ее главным девизом «Согласие в разнообразии».

Как и в прошлом, так и сегодня Европейский Союз сталкивается с различными проблемами. Однако позитивным уроком недавней истории остается тот факт, что вместе государства-члены успешно преодолели многие из преград, такая как, например, мировой финансовый кризис. Однако, помимо экономических колебаний, в настоящее время мы сталкиваемся с беспрецедентными проблемами, связанными с пандемией COVID-19, климатическими изменениями и угрозами безопасности и, наконец, что не менее важно, неопределенностью, связанной с выходом Великобритании из ЕС. Успех Европейского Союза всегда заключался в том, что нам удавалось предотвратить проблемы и принять меры, которые принесут результаты в долгосрочной перспективе. Нынешняя ситуация с пандемией свидетельствует, что мы можем быстро реагировать на непредвиденные ситуации, что, однако, оказывает давление на нашу сплоченность и сотрудничество.

Европа должна показать, что мы способны вести конструктивный диалог о сотрудничестве, преодолевать наши разногласия и быть едины в наших позициях. В геополитической сфере мы будем сильнее, только если мы будем действовать совместно и согласованно, имея четкие цели. Вот почему мы считаем единство Европейского сообщества ключевым элементом в преодолении любых трудностей и нынешних проблем.

Модельная конференция Экономического университета проводится в 2020/21 учебном году уже в 14-ый раз. Политическая секция выбрала для работы тему «Будущее Европейского Союза». В результате голосования Даниэль Плешко был избран председателем политической секции, а Любомира Кубикова стала секретарем секции. В

рамках Политической секции мы представили ключевые области, с которыми работают представители отдельных стран-членов ЕС, а именно:

- Углеродная нейтральность,
- Циркулярная экономика,
- Расширение ЕС,
- Безопасность.

Выбранные темы отражают текущее состояние и задачи, стоящие перед Европейским Союзом. Основываясь на более глубоком анализе позиций отдельных стран, студенты должны сформулировать в общих чертах свою позицию, которую они затем сравнивают с позициями других стран, благодаря чему мы можем моделировать реальные переговоры стран-участниц.

Студенты были разделены на группы, представляющие отдельные страны-члены ЕС. В группах они анализировали отдельные позиции по странам, представляя свои позиции на индивидуальных встречах, организованных в нашей секции. Целью этих переговоров является общее ознакомление с позициями стран-членов по выбранным темам и последующее обсуждение представителями. Такие переговоры должны проводиться на модельной основе с участием Председателя, который приглашает отдельных представителей государств-членов, и такие переговоры должны привести к составлению всеобъемлющего документа с выводами представителей каждой страны.

Важной частью деятельности Политической секции является также организация дискуссий студентов с ведущими специалистами в данной области. В январе 2021 года нашей секции удалось организовать дискуссию с господином Норбертом Курилла - экспертом в области окружающей среды и который в настоящее время занимает должность советника Президента Словацкой Республики по этим вопросам. Основными темами обсуждения были углеродный нейтралитет и циркулярная экономика, которые являются главной темой переговоров по Европейскому экологическому соглашению. Следующее обсуждение, которое состоялось в первую неделю марта, было организовано в присутствии г-на Мартина Клуса, секретаря Министерства иностранных дел и европейских дел. Дискуссия с г-ном Клусом была посвящена вопросам в области безопасности и расширения Европейского Союза.



## **Расширение Европейского Союза**

Расширение - один из сильнейших инструментов политики ЕС, который обеспечивает распространение мира, стабильности и процветания. По договору ЕС основывается на «свободе, демократии, равенстве, верховенстве закона и уважении прав человека». Если мы закроем дверь народам Европы, разделяющим с нами эти ценности, мы ослабим доверие к ЕС, защищающему эти ценности во всем мире. Расширение Европейского Союза - часто обсуждаемая тема на встречах представителей-членов. Некоторые страны позитивно настроены и поддерживают расширение ЕС, и они придерживаются мнение о том, что в мире, полном развивающихся государств, большой ЕС будет пользоваться намного большим уважением и возможностью продвигать ценности, которые он поддерживает. Другие утверждают, что страны-кандидаты не готовы к членству в ЕС. Экономике этих стран не смогут конкурировать и попадут в зависимость от развитых государств-членов. Вот почему мы считаем важным обсудить вопрос о расширении ЕС и найти в этой области консенсус.

## **Экономический и валютный союз**

Каковы причины вступления в экономический и валютный союз и почему некоторые государства выступают против него? Экономический и валютный союз расширяется и продолжает развиваться. В связи с двадцатой годовщиной введения евро официальные лица ЕС активизировали обсуждения о расширении ЭВС и зоны евро в ближайшем будущем. Мы также обсуждали эту тему.

На сегодняшний день евро является валютой 19 стран и более 340 миллионов граждан ЕС и, таким образом, является второй по значимости валютой в мире. Евро был введен 1 января 1999 года. Дания и Соединенное Королевство получили исключение, но остальные страны ЕС обязались присоединиться к евро. Однако в договорах и соглашениях ЕС не установлен точный график исполнения данного обязательства и поэтому государства-члены имеют право не спешить с присоединением к зоне евро. Учитывая текущую экономическую ситуацию в Европе и в мире, растущую глобализацию и укрепление международных позиций евро, государства рассматривали различные точки зрения и утверждения с целью достижения согласия о будущем развитии.

ЕС представляет наши общие обязательства по европейским ценностям, таким как: уважение человеческого достоинства и прав человека, свободы, демократии, равенства и

верховенства закона. Эти ценности, а также наши усилия во имя мира и благополучие граждан определяют ЕС. Поскольку евро является валютой ЕС, обязанность государств присоединиться к зоне евро укрепляет обязанность членов по отношению к европейским ценностям, и они должны их уважать.

### **Пересмотр учредительных договоров ЕС**

Brexit — это символ европейского кризиса, поэтому очень важно задуматься над более широким пересмотром договоров ЕС. Пересмотр учредительных договоров позволяет адаптировать рамки европейского законодательства и методы к новым вызовам, с которыми ЕС может столкнуться. Однако этот шаг требует референдума в государствах-членах. Решение Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии по выходу из ЕС имеет серьезные конституционные последствия для ЕС, потому что после формального выхода Соединенного Королевства это, наконец, должно привести к пересмотру договоров. Хотя эти изменения не будут легкими, ЕС скоро нужно будет предпринять дальнейшие шаги по конституционному развитию. Цель состоит в том, чтобы свести к минимуму риск распада и сблизить страны ЕС.

О необходимости реформы ЕС говорят не так часто, как следовало бы. Немногие государства соединяют свое желание улучшить политику ЕС с необходимостью реализации важных структурных изменений в системе управления ЕС, которые мы воспринимаем как серьезный недостаток.

### **Исследования и развитие**

Тема исследований и развития часто обсуждается политиками, СМИ и, конечно, самими исследователями. Это очень важно в долгосрочной перспективе конкурентоспособности ЕС и сохранения его престижа и значения. И в прошлом успешнее развивались те страны, которые обращали внимание на инновации. Чтобы избежать неконкурентоспособности ЕС в науке, представители Евросоюза должны понимать важность этой темы.

Следует поддержать исследования и инновации, особенно в областях, где Евросоюз имеет небольшое преимущество перед конкурентами, например, в автомобильной промышленности и возобновляемых источниках энергии. Области, важные для нормального функционирования общества в 21 веке и которые используют

информационные технологии не должны контролироваться и опираться на другие государства. По этой причине ЕС через свои программы предоставляет финансирование исследований и научного развития с целью укрепления позиций ЕС в науке; укрепление промышленных инноваций, в том числе инвестиции в ключевые технологии, облегчение доступа к капиталу и поддержке, малого бизнеса; решение основных социальных проблем, таких как изменение климата, устойчивая работа транспорта и возобновляемые источники энергии. Цель - гарантировать, что технологические открытия могут быть преобразованы в лучшие продукты с реальным бизнес-потенциалом, путем создания промышленного партнёрства с другими странами. Цель также состоит в том, чтобы усилить международное сотрудничество в области исследований и инноваций.

### **Энергетика**

Переход к безуглеродному, благоприятному для климата обществу — это один из основных вызовов современности. Главным фактором является создание разнообразных, безопасных и экологически чистых источников энергии. Исследование в области термоядерного синтеза помогает достичь этой цели за счет разработки перспективной технологии, энергии ядерного синтеза как чистого и безопасного источника энергии на будущее. ЕС должен сосредоточиться на энергетической бедности, что по-прежнему актуальная и широко распространенная проблема, потому что от 50 до 125 миллионов человек не могут себе позволить адекватные тепловые условия в своем жилище. Европейского определения энергетической бедности не существует, но мы должны реагировать на масштабы этой социально-экономической ситуации и ее негативное влияние, выражающееся в серьезных проблемах со здоровьем и социальной изоляцией. Энергетическая бедность может быть связана с низкими доходами домохозяйств, высокими затратами на энергию и энергетически неэффективными домохозяйствами. Решением может быть увеличение доходов, регулирование цен на топливо и повышение энергоэффективности зданий.

ЕС сталкивается с серьезными проблемами, возникающими из-за растущей угрозы изменения климата, которые имеют серьезные последствия в энергетическом секторе, где возникают актуальные проблемы с внутренними производственными ресурсами каждого государства-члена. Необходимо увеличить долю возобновляемой энергии и повысить энергоэффективность. Во избежание опасных климатических изменений ЕС должен

работать над сокращением выбросов парниковых газов и одновременно призывать другие страны и регионы последовать его примеру. Энергетический союз состоит из пяти тесно связанных друг с другом факторов:

- Безопасность, солидарность и доверие - диверсификация европейских ресурсов энергии и обеспечения энергетической безопасности посредством сотрудничества между странами ЕС;
- Полностью интегрированный энергетический внутренний рынок - свободный поток энергии в ЕС при посредстве адекватной инфраструктуры без технических или нормативных барьеров;
- Энергоэффективность - снижение зависимости от импорта энергии, сокращение выбросов и повышение экономического роста и занятости;
- Климатические меры, декарбонизация экономики – скорая ратификация Парижского соглашения;
- Исследования, инновации и конкурентоспособность - продвижение низкоуглеродных и экологически чистых энергетических технологий, приоритет отдается исследованиям и инновациям.

С середины 1990-х годов развитие дорожной инфраструктуры значительно улучшилось, а в некоторых случаях даже опередило рост дорожного движения (грузовых и пассажирских перевозок). По европейским дорогам ежедневно перевозятся тонны различных грузов, товаров и людей. Количество перевозимых грузов и людей ежедневно растет, поэтому ЕС должен обеспечить доставку товаров на склады и торговые площади через хорошо оборудованные транспортные узлы и качественные дороги.

Инфраструктура играет важную роль в интеграции и эффективности внутреннего рынка ЕС. Инвестиции в инфраструктуру рассматриваются как один из важных аспектов интеграции. Без хороших магистралей, скоростных и железных дорог экономика ЕС не будет расти и процветать. Безопасность перевозимых товаров и людей также исключительно важны. Хорошо интегрированная транспортная сеть в ЕС и единый рынок также важны для обеспечения свободного передвижения товаров и людей. Создание и финансирование инфраструктурных проектов, таких как городской транспорт и интеллектуальные транспортные системы может значительно улучшить качество жизни граждан ЕС.

На данный момент ситуация изменилась по сравнению с прошлыми десятилетиями. Инфраструктура для электромобилей расширилась, но тем не менее во всех усилиях по общей транспортной политике ЕС доступность и качество инфраструктуры по-прежнему сильно различаются в странах ЕС. Кроме того, в странах-членах существуют разные инфраструктурные потребности. Трансграничное передвижение и энергетические связи необходимы для функционирования внутреннего рынка ЕС. Поэтому представители ЕС уже неоднократно подчеркивали важность трансъевропейских инфраструктур и общей транспортной политики.

### **Миграция**

Миграция - давняя и постоянная проблема ЕС. Это все еще одна из приоритетных тем лидеров европейских стран. Миграция оказывает значительное влияние на экономику всех стран ЕС. При решении этого вопроса требуются компромиссы. ЕС пошел дальше, чем он часто признается. Усилия по регуляции миграции принесли свои плоды, и миграционное давление было уменьшено. С 2015 года операции ЕС помогли спасти более 690 000 человек на море. Однако государства-члены еще не нашли правильного баланса обязательств, которые государства должны взять на себя на своей территории; и меру солидарности, которую они должны проявить, если они хотят вернуться к Шенгенской зоне без внутренних границ. Неудача была бы для настоящего и будущего Европы неприемлемым шагом назад. Однако сегодня проблема миграции еще не может считаться решенной. Поэтому миграция по-прежнему остается актуальной темой для обсуждения, нам просто нужно искать наиболее подходящие решения чтобы улучшить миграционную ситуацию.

### **Бедность**

Бедность - одна из самых больших проблем в мире, и важно сказать, что это касается не только развивающихся стран. Даже в развитых сообществах, таких как Европейский Союз, миллионы людей живут в бедности или социальной изоляции. Однако в этих случаях обычно имеется в виду не абсолютная или крайняя бедность, а относительная бедность. При этом важно учитывать материальные, социальные и культурные ресурсы, которые позволяют человеку вести активную общественную жизнь. По данным Евростата, почти каждый пятый испытал на себе хотя бы некоторую форму бедности, это доказывает, что проблема бедности существует и в Европе. В ЕС все еще

есть страны с более слабой экономикой, которые по-прежнему сталкиваются с последствиями финансового кризиса 2009 года, а также страны, которые более чувствительны к ослаблению мировых рынков, которое затем влияет на население и создают более высокий риск бедности.

По этим причинам важно найти способы сокращения бедности посредством сосредоточения на конкретных проблемах в каждом государстве-члене. Эти меры могут включать увеличение доли населения с высшим образованием, создание рабочих мест, расширение прав и возможностей женщин посредством гендерного равенства, повышением гарантированного минимального дохода и др. В нашей экономической секции Модельной конференции мы стараемся обсудить все поставленные проблемы и возможные решения, а также отследить текущие тенденции в государствах-членах и оценить достижение целей, изложенных в стратегии Европа 2020.

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