

Evropská obchodní akademie Děčín

***Evropská integrace
v anglickém jazyce
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STÁTNÍ ROZPOČET ČR



- plán finančního hospodaření, obvykle na dobu...
- zodpovědným orgánem státní správy pro státní rozpočet je...
- návrh státního rozpočtu...
 - vypracovává...
 - předkládá...
 - schvaluje...

Typy rozpočtu:

→

→

→

ČR má rozpočet...

...a to je *dobrá* / *špatná* zpráva, protože...

Objem rozpočtu:

Struktura rozpočtu:

Příjmy rozpočtu ČR:

Výdaje rozpočtu ČR:

ROZPOČET EU



- plán finančního hospodaření, obvykle na dobu...
- zodpovědným orgánem (institucí) pro rozpočet EU je...
- návrh rozpočtu EU...
 - vypracovává...
 - předkládá...
 - schvaluje...

Typy rozpočtu:

→

→

→

EU má rozpočet...

...a to je *dobrá / špatná* zpráva, protože...

Objem rozpočtu:

Finanční východiska rozpočtu:

BUDGET of the EU

- plan of financial management, set for a period of...
- responsible EU body (institution) is...
- proposal of the EU budget...
 - is prepared by...
 - is proposed by...
 - is adopted by...

Types of budget:

-
-
-

The EU's budget is always...
...which means that...

Size of the budget:

Financial basis of the budget:

- annual budget of the EU is based on...

which is designed for a period of...
currently -

This system is

(+) good because...

(-) bad because...

EU BUDGET – GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. _____
 - _____
 - all items of revenue and expenditure must be included in one single document - the Community budget
2. _____
 - _____
 - the European Community will not spend more than is necessary
3. _____
 - _____
 - is the consequence of the principle of unity, saying that total revenue must cover total expenditure but the revenue may not be assigned to specific items of expenditure and revenue and expenditure may not be set against each other
4. _____
 - _____
 - all budget operations relate to a specific financial year, 1 January - 31 December
5. _____
 - _____
 - budget revenue must equal budget expenditure, which means that the Community, unlike its Member States, is not allowed to borrow to cover its expenditure.
6. _____
 - _____
 - each expense must have a given purpose in order to prevent any confusion between expenditure, the budget is divided into Headings and Chapters, also the sources of the revenue must be clearly identified.
7. _____
 - _____
 - principle of adopting a unit of account distinct from the national currencies was established in 1952, since 1999 the European single currency has been used.
8. _____
 - _____
 - the budget, any amending budgets and the consolidated annual accounts must all be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.
9. _____
 - _____
 - is based on the principles of economy, effectivity and effectiveness.

EU BUDGET – THE REVENUE

1952 – the ECSC

1957 – the EEC

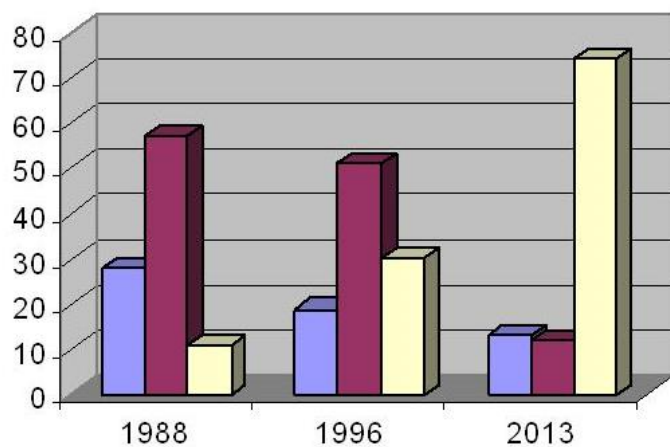
1970 – Treaty of Luxembourg

1975 – Treaty of Brussels

1988

Other

EU Revenue Structure, 1988-2013



EU BUDGET – EXPENDITURE

How big is the EU budget?

How much money can be spent?

How is the EU budget divided?

Structure of the EU budget:

Heading I _____

– _____

Heading II _____

– _____

Heading III _____

– _____

Heading IV _____

– _____

Heading V _____

– _____

Heading VI _____

– _____

Heading VII _____

– _____



Heading I _____

Heading II _____

Heading III _____

Heading IV _____

Heading V _____

Heading VI _____

Heading VII _____

EU BUDGET in TROUBLE

Budgetary balance is...

According to the principle of solidarity...
...which countries pay the most?

These countries are called –
...which countries get the most?

These countries are called –
How much does the Czech Republic get / pay?

UK rebate

When?

Why?

WHY DOES THE REBATE EXIST?

The UK won the rebate in 1984, after the then prime minister Margaret Thatcher threatened to halt payments to the EU budget.

"We are not asking the Community or anyone else for money," she said at a summit in Fontainebleau. "We are simply asking to have our own money back".

The UK was then the third poorest member of the Community but was on course to become the biggest net contributor to the EU budget.

This was mainly because the UK had relatively few farms, so it got a relatively small share of farm subsidies, which at the time made up 70% of Community expenditure.

The rebate in any given year is equivalent to 66% of the UK's net contribution in the previous year.



Common Agricultural Policy

When?

Why?

How much?

Fair for all?

Structural aid

Good or bad ideas?

SOLIDARITY

ENLARGEMENT

COHESION POLICY

HELP FOR "THE OLD" OR "THE NEW"

EU Funds – Europe 2020 strategy

What is the Europe 2020 strategy?

When and why was the Europe 2020 strategy launched?

What are its main priorities?

_____ growth ⇨

_____ growth ⇨

_____ growth ⇨

What are the Europe 2020 headline targets?

1. Employment

- to have

2. R&D

- to invest

3. Climate change and energy sustainability

- to cut

- to increase

- to improve

4. Education

- to reduce

- to increase

5. Fighting poverty and social exclusion

- to ensure

What are the Europe 2020 targets for the Czech Republic?

Main priorities (3) and flagship initiatives (7)

Smart growth:

⇒

⇒

⇒

Sustainable growth:

⇒

⇒

Inclusive growth:

⇒

⇒

Who finances the priorities and initiatives?

EU Funds outcomes

REGIONAL POLICY

STRUCTURAL POLICY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COHESION POLICY (ESC POLICY)

- the outcome =
- based on...
- contributes to...
- is a shared policy...
 - ☞ realised by...
 - ☞ co-ordinated by...

ESC POLICY main aims:

-
-
-
-
-

There are five main European funds that _____ together to _____ the main aims of the ESC policy and to _____ economic development across all EU countries, in line with the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy.

How much money is there for us?

European Structural & Investment Funds (ESIF)

for the programming period _____ - _____

ERDF

⇒

ESF+

⇒

CF

⇒

EAFRD

⇒

EMFF

⇒

JTF

⇒

What is new?

The main principles guiding the design of these funds are:

- to align

- to emphasize

- to increase

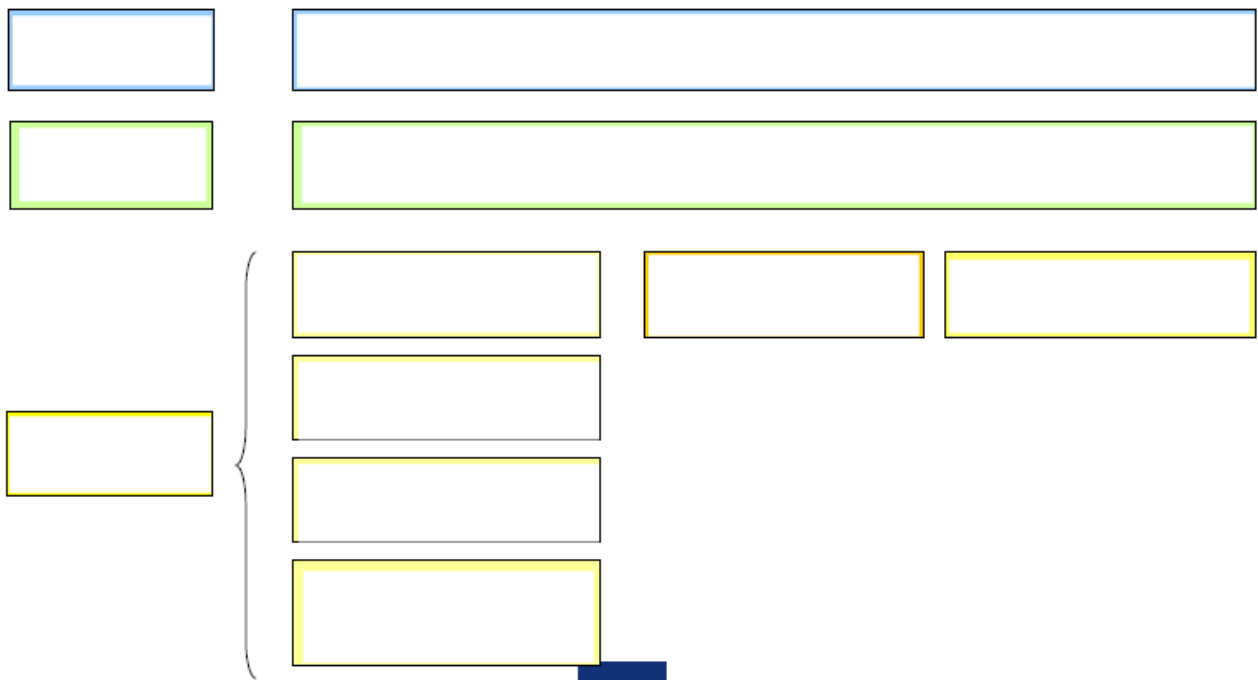
- to simplify

How is it organized?

The EU countries administer the funds on a decentralised basis through shared management.

It means that...

European Structural & Investment Funds – shared management



Structural and investment funds are intended for the _____ or otherwise _____ regions (for example _____ and problematic city regions, declining _____ regions, regions with a geographic or natural disadvantage, for example islands, _____ regions, sparsely _____ regions and _____ regions).

Every EU region may benefit from the ERDF and ESF. However, only the less developed regions may receive support from the Cohesion Fund.

European Regional Development Fund (ERDF):

- it aims to strengthen economic and social _____ in the European Union by correcting _____ between its _____ and it also wants to modernise the European _____

The ERDF focuses its investments on several key priority areas. This is known as 'thematic concentration':

- _____ and _____;
 - The _____ _____;
 - Support for _____ and medium-sized _____ (SMEs);
 - The low - _____ _____.
-
- it supports **investment** (infrastructure) **projects** like for example construction of _____ and _____, removal of ecologic _____, support for starting _____, development and reconstruction of sports _____ usable by the tourist trade, reconstruction of cultural _____, use of renewable power _____, planting regenerating greenery, ecological and energy-effective reconstruction of _____, investments into the transport and technical infrastructure of industrial _____, strengthening cooperation of entrepreneurs in border _____, etc.

European Social Fund+ (ESF+):

- the ESF+ invests in people, it aims to improve employment, education and job opportunities across the European Union. It also aims to improve the situation of the most vulnerable people at risk of poverty.

For the 2021-2027 period, the ESF+ will focus on four of the cohesion policy's thematic objectives:

- promoting _____ and supporting labour _____
- promoting social _____ and combating _____
- investing in _____, skills and lifelong _____
- enhancing institutional _____ and an efficient public _____

- it supports **non-investment** (non-infrastructure) **projects**, for example retraining of the _____, special programs for _____ people, children, _____ people, ethnic minorities and other _____ groups of citizens, creation of innovative educating programs for employees, support for starting _____ people, development of employment service institutions, development of _____ programs including distance forms of education, improvement of the conditions for use of ICT by pupils as well as teachers, etc.

Cohesion Fund (CF):

☞ In contrast to the **ERDF** and the **ESF+**, the **Cohesion Fund** (CF) is intended to support development of the poorer _____, not the _____.

- it aims to improve employment and job opportunities in the European Union

- it is aimed at Member States whose Gross National Income (GNI) per inhabitant is less than _____ of the Community average. For the 2014 – 2020 period it covers all _____ new member states as well as _____ and _____ .

- it supports **investment** (infrastructure) **projects** only with a focus on transport _____ of a larger volume (motorways and roads of class I, railways, water transport, _____ of road, railway, river, sea and air transport) and environmental _____.

It allocates a total of € 63.4 billion to activities under the following two categories:

- trans-European transport networks
- environment

Examples:

Just Transition Fund

The Just Transition Fund is an EU funding tool for regions dependent on fossil fuels and high-emission industries. The aim is to help them prepare for the transition necessary to achieve at least a 55 % reduction in emissions by 2030, and climate neutrality by 2050.

The European Green Deal and EU climate policies aim to improve environmental quality, ensure clean air and reduce health risks for the population. To achieve this green transition, the EU will support carbon-intensive regions in diversifying their economies and creating new jobs. Activities supported by the Just Transition Fund will include investments in small and medium-sized enterprises, research and innovation, renewable energy, emissions reduction, clean energy technologies, site regeneration, circular economy, and upskilling and reskilling of workers. The Just Transition Fund is part of a broader Just Transition Mechanism, which also includes two other pillars: a scheme under InvestEU aimed at mobilising private investments and European Investment Bank - a public sector loan facility to generate public financing.

The Just Transition Fund is the first pillar of the Just Transition Mechanism.

The fund will be equipped with €40 billion. This amount corresponds to money made available to support EU countries in their transition, out of which €10 billion should come from the EU budget, while the remaining additional resources, covering the period from 2021 to 2024, will constitute external assigned revenue stemming from the European Recovery Instrument.

In order to unlock funding from the JTF, EU countries will have to match each euro received from this Fund, for the share financed from the Union budget (€10 billion) with €1.5 to €3 from their resources of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+). This spending from the EU budget will be supplemented by national co-financing according to cohesion policy. This way, the JTF overall financing capacity exceeds €89 billion and may reach €107 billion.

The fund will support the economic diversification and reconversion of the territories concerned. This means backing productive investments in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, creation of new firms, research and innovation, environmental rehabilitation, clean energy, up- and reskilling of workers, job-search assistance and active inclusion of jobseekers programmes, as well as the transformation of existing carbon-intensive installations when these investments lead to substantial emission cuts and job protection.

Why was the JTF created?

Who can use the money from the JTF?

What activities can be supported?

What does the Just Transition Mechanism consist of?

-
-
-

How much money can be used?

Where does the money come from?

-
-
-

Do the member states have to contribute somehow?

Does the JTF support investment or non-investment projects?

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)
(EZFP RV)



European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)



Community programmes

- ☞ a series of measures _____ by the European Commission aiming to strengthen the co-operation among the Member States _____ to Community policies.
- ☞ are _____ from the general budget of the Community. All Acceding and Candidate countries have the opportunity to participate in the programmes, although, as a main condition of participation, an annual fee has to be _____ to the budget.
- ☞ can be _____ within every Community policy. The Community decides on the type of programmes, their budgets and their durations.
- ☞ any legal entity (sometimes individuals, too) can submit a proposal. The proposals can be _____ in a consortium of minimum two or more organisations from the EU Member States.

(Use these verbs in correct forms: *accept, finance, pay, relate, use, submit*)

Examples:

- ☞ Horizon 2020
- ☞ Erasmus+
- ☞ LIFE 2014-2020
- ☞ COSME
- ☞ Creative Europe

Pre - Accession Assistance

There are certain rules which every candidate country must meet before joining the EU. These membership criteria were introduced at the European Council in Denmark, - their name is “the criteria”.

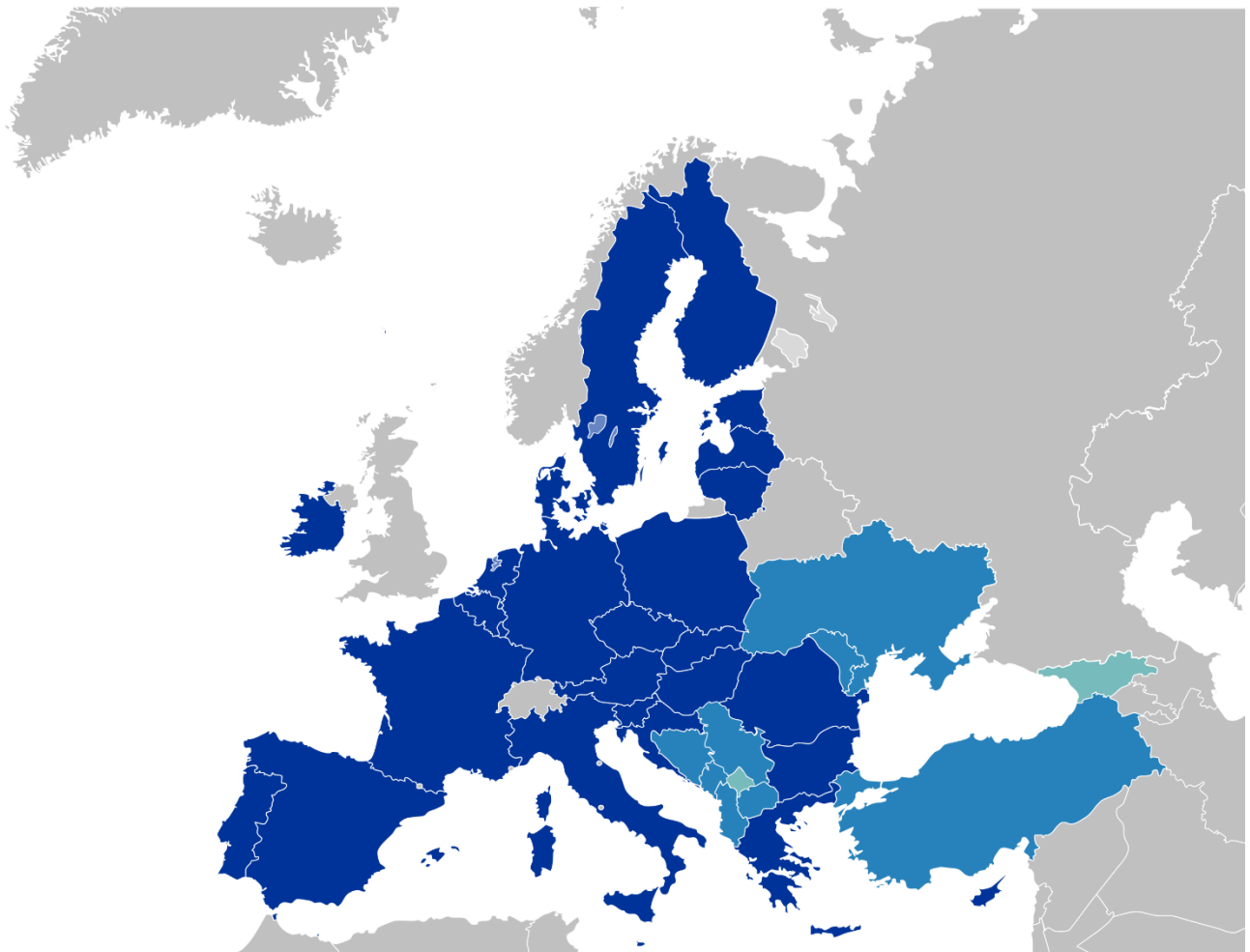
They are three:



There are candidate countries:



There are potential candidate countries:



The European Union provides financial aid for _____ Countries, _____ and _____ Candidate Countries in order to support their _____, _____ and _____ reforms. This includes a wide range of Community funding for various types of projects in the fields of agriculture, environment, transport, IT, human rights, civil society, media, etc.

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) is the most important part.

IPA - Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance

IPA replaces the 2000-2006 pre-accession financial instruments:



IPA is designed to create a single framework and to unite under the same instrument both _____ and _____ Candidate Countries, and to make the transfer from one status to another as simple as possible.

The main objectives of IPA are:

- ☞ Strengthening democratic _____
- ☞ Promotion and protection of human _____ and fundamental _____ and respect for minority rights
- ☞ Development of civil _____
- ☞ Regional and cross-border _____

IPA comprises five components:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

The total funding for IPA in the 2021-2027 period is EUR _____

EU Solidarity Fund (EUSF)

Are the statements TRUE or FALSE?

1. The EUSF was created almost 20 years ago.
2. The reason for establishing the EUSF were huge floods in the Czech Republic and other countries in this region.
3. It helps all member states, candidates and potential candidate countries hit by natural disasters.
4. It has helped 56 European countries so far.
5. It was created to help states, not regions.
6. The annual budget of the EUSF is 1 million EUR.
7. All the EUSF grants are financed from the general budget of the EU.
8. EUSF grants are decided jointly by the Commission, Council and Parliament.
9. By the end of the year there are usually no money left in the EUSF budget.
10. It does not provide money for long-term reconstructions.
11. The EUSF helps both the state and private sector.
12. It meets all the financial expenditure caused by natural disasters.

Examples of EUSF Interventions:



Cohesion policy initiatives

1. _____

Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas

- is a joint initiative of the _____ (EC), the _____ (EIB) and the _____ of _____ (CEDB)
- finances sustainable *urban/rural* development – *urban/rural* renewal and development actions as well as social housing
- helps the authorities in the *Member/Non-member* States efficiently use public resources from national and Community sources

2. _____

Joint European Resources for Micro to Medium Enterprises

- is a joint initiative of the _____ (EC), the _____ (EIF)
- supports improved *access/accession* to finance for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SME)
- aims to enable EU Member States and Regions to use their structural fund allocations more *efficiently/efficiently* and flexibly
- also provides advisory and technical *assistance/assist*

3. _____

Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions

- is a joint initiative of the _____ (EC), the _____ (EIB) and the _____ for _____ (EBRD)
- _____ structural fund managing authorities with the preparation of major projects. The assistance _____ the technical, economic and financial aspects and is available from the early stages of project preparation
- _____ to ensure high quality projects and to _____ the impact of fund transfers on growth and jobs
- _____ on projects supported by the Cohesion Fund and the ERDF, and mainly on the sectors most likely to _____ assistance, such as roads, rail, public transport, water supply, waste water treatment and solid waste treatment

(aim, assist, cover, focus, increase, receive)

Eurozone crisis



The European Financial Stability Facility ()

- is a special temporary instrument financed by members of the _____ to combat the European debt crisis.
 - was agreed by the 27 member states of the European Union on 9 May 2010. Their main aim is financial stability in Europe.
 - provides financial assistance to _____ states in economic difficulty.
- Its lending capacity is € _ _ _ billion.

The European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism ()

- is an emergency funding programme financed by the _____.
 - was agreed by the 27 member states of the European Union on 11 May 2010. Their main aim is financial stability in Europe.
 - provides financial assistance to all _____ states in economic difficulty.
- The Commission is allowed to borrow up to a total of € _ _ billion.

The European Stability Mechanism ()

- is a permanent crisis mechanism to safeguard the financial stability of the euro area as a whole.
 - was created on 29 October 2011 by the _____.
 - replaced the EFSF and the EFSM in September 2012.
- Its lending capacity is € _ _ _ billion.

(EU member, European Commission, European Council, eurozone, eurozone)

Fondy EU v České republice

Programovací období

Programové dokumenty

Národní strategický referenční rámec

Operační programy

Priority

Projekty



Co to je programovací období?

Evropská unie realizuje cíle své regionální a strukturální politiky v rámci sedmiletých cyklů, pro které členské země zpracovávají vždy nové programové dokumenty. V těch je stanoven rozpočet a jsou definovány a nastaveny nové cíle a priority, jež se členské státy v daném období snaží dosahovat a naplňovat v souladu se základními strategickými dokumenty EU. Poslední programovací období bylo v letech 2000 – 2006 (ČR do něj vstoupila v roce 2004) a navazující období probíhá v letech 2007 – 2013.

Co je operační program (OP)?

Operační program je základním strategickým dokumentem finanční a technické podpory pro konkrétní tematickou oblast (např. zaměstnanost a sociální věci), nebo konkrétní region soudržnosti (např. Moravskoslezsko), který zpracovávají členské země EU. VOP jsou podrobně popsány cíle a priority, které chce členská země v dané oblasti dosáhnout v aktuálním programovacím období. V OP najdeme popis typových aktivit, na které je možné čerpat prostředky ze SF. Nechybí také uvedení výčtu těch, kteří mohou o finanční prostředky zažádat.

Co obsahuje Národní strategický referenční rámec (NSRR)?

NSRR vypracovává každá členská země EU. Je to základní programový a strategický dokument obsahující priority a opatření, na které by členská země chtěla v daném programovacím období využít finanční prostředky ze strukturálních fondů EU a Fondu soudržnosti. V NSRR je také popsán celkový mechanismus a struktura čerpání fondů EU včetně popisu jednotlivých operačních programů (viz Co je operační program na str. 8). Výchozím dokumentem pro jeho zpracování je v ČR Národní rozvojový plán 2007 - 2013, který vyhodnocuje stav a vývoj země v hospodářské, sociální a politické oblasti a její ambice a cíle v následujících letech.

Co jsou regiony soudržnosti (RS)?

Regiony soudržnosti jsou v oblasti regionální politiky základními statistickými jednotkami pro výpočet ukazatele HDP/obyvatele, na základě kterého je přidělena podpora ze strukturálních fondů a Fondu soudržnosti. Jsou jimi regiony na úrovni NUTS II (NUTS = klasifikace územních statistických jednotek), které byly v ČR pojmenovány jako sdružené kraje. V programovacím období 2007-2013 má každý RS historicky poprvé svůj vlastní Regionální operační program (ROP), který je úzce zaměřen na řešení problémů daného regionu. Více o ROP najdete na str. 20-21.

1) Operational Programmes for the Czech Republic:

Programy v rámci cíle „Investice pro růst a zaměstnanost“:

- Doprava _____
- Integrovaný regionální operační program _____
- Technologie a aplikace pro konkurenceschopnost _____
- Jan Amos Komenský _____
- Životní prostředí _____
- Spravedlivá transformace _____
- Zaměstnanost+ _____
- Technická pomoc _____
- Rybářství _____
- Program Azylového, migračního a integračního fondu _____
- Program fondu pro vnitřní bezpečnost _____
- Program Nástroje pro finanční podporu správy hranic _____
- a vízové politiky _____

2) Operational Programmes for European territorial cooperation:



přeshraniční spolupráce

INTERREG Česká republika -

INTERREG Česká republika -

INTERREG Česká republika -

INTERREG Česká republika -

INTERREG Česká republika -



nadnárodní spolupráce

INTERREG Europe

INTERREG Central Europe

INTERREG Danube



mezinárodní spolupráce

OP mezinárodní spolupráce ESPON

OP mezinárodní spolupráce INTERACT

EU Legislation

The **Community acquis** or **acquis communautaire** /'æki: kə'mju:nətɛər/; sometimes called the **EU acquis**, and often shortened to **acquis** is the accumulated legislation, legal acts, and court decisions which constitute the body of European Union law.

The term is French: *acquis* meaning "that which has been agreed upon", and *communautaire* meaning "of the community".

-
-
-

Three sources of the EU law:

-
-
-

_____ **legislation:**

-
-
-

_____ **legislation:**

-
-
-

The founding Treaties establishing the different European Communities are:

- the Treaty of Paris (_____)
- the Treaties of Rome (the Euratom Treaty and the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community) (_____)
- the Maastricht Treaty (_____)

The amending Treaties are:

- the Single European Act (_____)
- the Treaty of Amsterdam (_____)
- the Treaty of Nice (_____)
- the Treaty of Lisbon (_____) (entered into force on 1 December 2009)

The additional Treaties amending the founding treaties are:

- the Merger Treaty on the merger of the executive institutions (_____)
- the Budgetary Treaty (Treaty of Luxembourg) amending certain budgetary provisions of the Community treaties (_____)
- the Treaty of Brussels amending certain financial provisions of the Community treaties and establishing the Court of Auditors (_____)
- the Act on the election of members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage in (_____)

The Treaties of Accession concern the accession to the different European Communities:

- United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway in (_____)
- Greece in (_____)
- Spain and Portugal (_____)
- Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden in (_____)
- Treaty of Accession (_____): the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia
- Treaty of Accession (_____): Romania and Bulgaria
- Treaty of Accession (_____): Croatia

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES

How are new treaties created?

ORDINARY REVISION PROCEDURE

_____ The new treaty comes into force.

_____ All member states must then ratify the treaty "in accordance with their constitutional requirements".

_____ EU leaders sign the treaty.

_____ The President of the European Council convenes an inter-governmental conference consisting of representatives of each member-state's government. The conference drafts and finalises a treaty based on the convention's or on the European Council's recommendation.

_____ In other cases the European Council decides, with the agreement of the European Parliament, not to convene a convention and decides to set an inter-governmental conference to prepare a text of the new treaty.

_____ The President of the European Council convenes a convention containing representatives of national parliaments, governments, the European Parliament and the European Commission, to consider the proposals. The convention then submits its final recommendation to the European Council.

_____ The European Council, after consulting the European Parliament and the Commission, votes to consider the proposals on the basis of a simple majority.

_____ Proposals to amend the treaties are submitted by a Member State, the European Parliament or the European Commission to the Council of Ministers who, in turn, submit them to the European Council and notify member states.

How long does the process of ratification usually last?

Who is responsible for the ratification in the Czech Republic?

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES

Basic EU legislation:

are binding in their entirety, are self-executing and directly applicable and obligatory throughout the EU territory.

They can be compared to federal laws.

are binding in terms of the result to be achieved. They are addressed to the member states, which are free to choose the best form and methods of implementation.

are binding in their entirety upon those to whom they are addressed - member states, natural or legal persons.

_____ and _____

are not binding

How is new legislation created?

The co-decision procedure was introduced by the _____ Treaty (1992), and extended and made more effective by the _____ Treaty (1999). With the _____ Treaty that took effect on 1 December 2009, the renamed ordinary legislative procedure became the most significant legislative procedure of the EU's decision-making system.

The legislative triangle consists of three institutions:

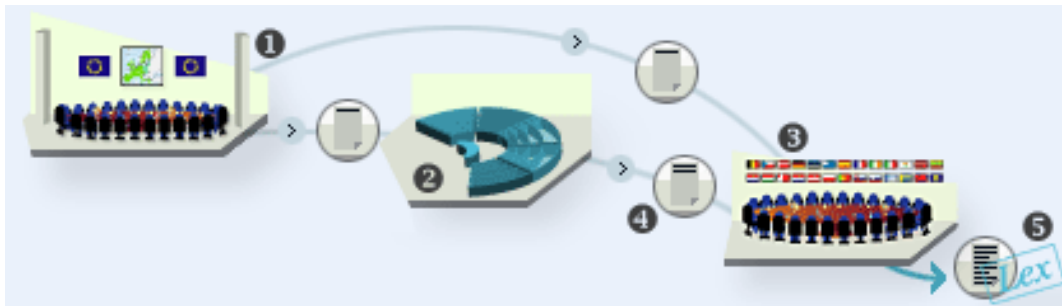
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-

Some other institutions have to be consulted:

-
-
-

ORDINARY LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

The puts forward a legislative proposal and sends it to the and the



At the same time they send the proposal to and the and the for their opinions.

The proposal goes into the first reading in the and the

Both the institutions can adopt, amend or refuse the proposal.

If the amends the proposal, it must be accepted also by the

If the amends the proposal, it goes into the second reading.

In the second reading both the institutions decide again about the amended proposal.

If they cannot approve the new legislation, a with an equal number of members from the Council and the EP is created.

Members of the prepare a "joint text" which must be then adopted by the and the Then it becomes the law.

This procedure is now used in more than _____% of legislative decisions.

