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Міністерство освіти і науки України
Харківський національний університет імені В. Н. Каразіна
Факультет міжнародних економічних відносин та туристичного бізнесу
Кафедра міжнародних відносин, міжнародної інформації та безпеки
Модуль Жана Моне «Зовнішня політика ЄС»

Стратегічні напрями зовнішньої політики Європейського Союзу

МАТЕРІАЛИ

III Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції
(23 квітня 2021 року, м. Харків)



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**МАТЕРІАЛИ
III МІЖНАРОДНОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ**

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: TRENDS AND PERSPECTIVES

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It should be noted that European Commission held consultations with the public before adoption of the strategy "Europe 2020". In particular, there was more than 1500 offers received from a wide stakeholders: EU member states, EU organizations and national organizations, regional and local authorities, business, non-governmental organizations, representatives of the scientific community and many European citizens. As a result, the Europe 2020 strategy establishes three main factors of economies' strengthening (basic strategic objectives):

- Reasonable growth: development of the economy based on knowledge and innovation (strengthening the interaction of scientific knowledge, research and innovation with economic growth and EU development);

- Sustained growth: creating an economy, based on appropriate use of resources, ecology and competition (building a sustainable and competitive economy, leveraging Europe's leadership in developing new processes and technologies, including environmentally clean technologies);

- Inclusive growth: promoting of increasing the level of employment of population, achieving social and territorial harmony (creating new opportunities for population through high levels of employment, investment in knowledge and skills, poverty alleviation and improving the

labor market, training and social protection, which together contribute to building a more cohesive and socially homogeneous society).

To determine the results that the EU was going to achieve by 2020, the strategy under consideration set the following targets:

- 75% of the population aged 20-64 years should be employed;
- 3% of EU GDP should be invested in R & D;
- Greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced by 20% compared to 1999;
- GDP energy efficiency should increase by 20%, and it will be necessary to increase the share of renewable sources in the energy mix up to 20% (including 30% reduction in environment pollution);
- The dropout rate should not exceed 10 per cent. At least 40 per cent of young people should have higher education;
- The number of poor needs to be reduced to 20 million people.

For adaptation by EU Member States of the Europe-2020 strategy to their specific situations, the European Commission invited countries to transform EU objectives into national strategies. In order to develop and achieve its objectives, the EU has identified the following flagship initiatives (activities).

1. "Innovation Union" – for improvement conditions and opportunities for funding research and innovation to guarantee, that innovative ideas will be used in goods and services, which will contribute to economic growth and creation of new workers' places.

2. "Youth Movement" – to strengthen the impact of educational systems and promote the involvement of young people in labor market.

3. "Digital Development Plan in Europe" – to accelerate the development of high-speed Internet everywhere and to provide opportunities to participate in a common digital commercial space for private individuals and legal persons.

4. "Prudent use of resources in Europe" – to make economic growth independent of resources, to facilitate the transition to a low-carbon economy, to increase the use of renewable energy sources, to modernize transport sector and to ensure reasonable use of energy sources.

5. "Industrial policy aimed at for globalization" – to improve the entrepreneurial environment, especially for the middle and small

business, to support the development of powerful and sustainable industrial base for globalization everywhere.

6. "Plan for the development of new abilities and increasing the number of jobs" – to modernize labor markets, to give the opportunity for people to gain new knowledge and skills to increase job opportunities, to improve demand ratio and labor market offerings, including labor mobility.

7. "European Policy against Poverty," that social and territorial interaction should be spread throughout the territory and achievements in economic development and employment helped to lower the level of employment poverty across the EU4.

Seven main activities mentioned above, are priority both for the EU and for member States. Together with political, economic and social themes EU instruments, in particular the domestic market, financial leverage, foreign policy instruments, will also be involved in removing obstacles and achieving the goals of the EU nowadays.

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