

# The Lisbon Strategy 2000 on E-Europe and The Current Problems of European Integration

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## Abstract

It is a well known fact that the EU since its origins in 1950s in the form of its predecessor the European Economic Community has never been short of various legal acts that into the most details have directed the overall soc. – economic development within the European inteaigon. In addition to basic treaties as the primary legislation of the EU, it is related also to the secondary legislation existing in the form of various regulations, directives but also decisions of the European Court of Justice, etc. Unfortunately, many of them very often remained only on paper as especially the European Commision has not have a courage to take an action especially against the six founding members of the European Community. On the basis of that we have the whole range of the very important and significant legal acts that are not at all respected in practice or only in very reduced forms and mostly only towards the candidate or new member states of the EU.

To such legal acts among others belong especially the following ones:

- Lisbon strategy 2000 that has stated that by 2010 the EU will be the most advanced knowledge based economy and information society in the world by 2010, now we are in year 2024 and nothing like that has been existing yet. Otherwise, as it is typical in such unseccessful cases now even the name of e-Europe is not used anymore and it has been renamed as Digital Europe. But there are many more other existing problems and shortcomings in the European integration that need their solution
- Copenhagen criteria that have to be met by all candiate countries before joining the EU
- Maastricht criteria as needed to be met before joining the Eurozone
- GDPR for the protection of personal data that has been almost completely eliminated through so called cookies
- CAP subsidies and various rules for farmers that are discriminating farmers from the new member states but also all farmers from the EU in comparison with farmers from outside of the EU as e.g. from Ukraine, who do not need to respect the CAP standardsetc.
- Green Deal as it is already now clear that its goals it will be not possible to be achieved within particular deadlines
- Schengen protection of external borders of the EU that are currently applied only against the citizens of the EU while illegal migrants have practically free entry to the EU without any restrictions and without any personal documents, etc.
- Sanctions against Russia that are much more making harm to the EU member states than to Russia
- CFSP and its complete failure as anything like the Common Foreign and Security Policy is not already existing at all and was replaced with the less concrete and specific EEAS – European External Action Service

- Democratic deficit especially in the case of the European Commission but also necessity to strengthen the functions and position of the European Parliament
- Ukraine as the new candidate country that has to meet all the Copenhagen criteria in order to be a real candidate for accession to the EU but as of now it is not meeting any of those Copenhagen criteria. Although some of them could have already been met just with a simple administrative act like e.g. minority rights and languages, etc.
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There are many other such big initiatives, strategies and programs that have fully or partially failed in practice of the EU but the reasons for their failure have never been critically analysed and never have been accepted any measures to prevent their repetition in the future. Mostly they are just replaced by the new ones.