

Czech Business Today



Czech Business Representation to the EU

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European Election 2024 - Czech MEPs

As the dust settles from the recent elections, the Czech Republic has chosen its 21 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) who will represent the nation's interests in Brussels for the next five years. This pivotal moment marks a blend of continuity and change, with a significant number of seasoned representatives re-elected and a wave of fresh faces entering the political arena. The mandate of 10 out of the 14

voters' confidence in their experience and dedication. Meanwhile, several new incumbent MEPs who sought re-election was renewed, demonstrating politicians have also earned the trust of the electorate, promising to bring fresh perspectives and energy to the European Parliament. Here, we provide an overview of all the elected Czech MEPs and their envisioned roles in shaping the future of the EU.

The selected candidates represent the following parties: ANO 2011; SPOLU (ODS, KDU-ČSL, TOP 09); PŘÍSAHA a MOTORISTÉ; STAČILO! (coalition KSČM, SD-SN, ČSNS); Starostové a osobnosti pro Evropu; Česká pirátská strana; SPD a Trikolora.

ANO 2011:

7 mandates

Klára Dostálová

ANO, 53 years old, Vice-Chairwoman and Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic



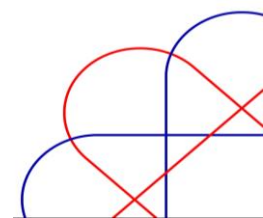
Jaroslava Pokorná Jermanová

ANO, 53 years old, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, economist



Jaroslav Bžoch

ANO, 40 years old, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic



European Election 2024 - Czech MEPs

Jana Nagyová

ANO, 53 years old, economist



Martin Hlaváček

without political affiliation, 44 years old, Member of the European Parliament



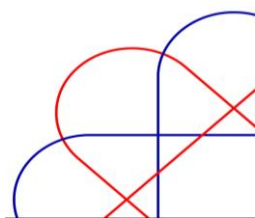
Ondřej Knotek

ANO, 39 years old, Member of the European Parliament



Ondřej Kovařík

without political affiliation, 43 years old, Member of the European Parliament



European Election 2024 - Czech MEPs

SPOLU (ODS, KDU-ČSL, TOP 09):

6 mandates

Alexandr Vondra

ODS, 62 years old, Member of the European Parliament, former dissident, diplomat and minister



Tomáš Zdechovský

KDU-ČSL, 44 years old, Member of the European Parliament



Ondřej Kolář

TOP 09, 40 years old, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic



Luděk Niedermayer

TOP 09, 58 years old, Member of the European Parliament



Veronika Vrecionová

ODS, 58 years old, Member of the European Parliament, President of the Association for Rural Renewal



Ondřej Krutílek

ODS, 43 years old, analyst of EU legislation, head of MEP's office



CEBRE was founded in 2002 by the three most important Czech business organizations – Czech Chamber of Commerce, Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic, Confederation of Employers' and Entrepreneurs' Associations of the Czech Republic with kind support of the Ministry of Industry and Trade via its Trade promotion agency CzechTrade.

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PŘÍSAHA a MOTORISTÉ:

2 mandates

Filip Turek

without political affiliation, 38 years old, political commentator and internationally renowned automotive expert, president of the Jaguar Club of the Czech Republic

Nikola Bartůšek

PŘÍSAHA, 39 years old, expert on migration and asylum policy, sociologist, university and secondary school teacher



STAČILO! (coalition KSČM, SD-SN, ČSNS):

2 mandates

Kateřina Konečná

KSČM, 43 years old, Member of the European Parliament

Ondřej Dostál

without political affiliation, 45 years old, lawyer, university teacher



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Starostové a osobnosti pro Evropu:

2 mandates

Danuše Nerudová

STAN, 45 years old, economist, university lecturer, professor, former rector of Mendel University



Jan Farský

STAN, 44 years old, lawyer, former mayor of Semily



Czech companies want to participate effectively in the reconstruction of Ukraine

EU institutions can significantly improve the ability of Czech companies to participate effectively in Ukraine's reconstruction. This includes providing the necessary financial, technical and regulatory support. The Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic has therefore formulated specific needs and objectives of Czech business in relation to involvement in the reconstruction of Ukraine addressed to the European Commission.

Source: The Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic

Česká pirátská strana:

1 mandate

Markéta Gregorová

Piráti, 31 years old, Member of the European Parliament, marketing specialist



SPD a Trikolora:

1 mandate

Ivan David

SPD, 71 years old, Member of the European Parliament



Czech movement ANO wins the European Parliament elections, winning seven seats

This year's elections to the European Parliament were won by the opposition ANO movement, which won seven of the 21 seats reserved for the Czech Republic. The second place went to the coalition of the ruling parties Together (ODS, KDU-ČSL and TOP 09), which will take six seats. In third place was a coalition of the Přísaha movement and the Motoristi sobě party with two seats. Two seats were also won by the Stačilo! coalition led by the KSČM and the ruling STAN movement. Piráti and the coalition of the SPD and Trikolora will have one MEP each. The other groups did not exceed the five percent threshold. Voter turnout was 36.45 percent, the highest since the Czech Republic joined the EU, the Czech Statistical Office said.

Source: idnes.cz

Recalibrating the Green Deal: Preventing Europe from Becoming a Museum for Asian Tourists

Recalibrating the Green Deal: Preventing Europe from Becoming a Museum for Asian Tourists

During the campaign for the European elections, the discussion in the Czech Republic narrowed down to Euro 7 and to the demand for the cancellation of the Green Deal. Can the agreement really be cancelled? How realistic is it?

As the Green Deal was confirmed by EU leaders, it is difficult to cancel it completely. However, a clear goal does not mean it is set in stone. This did not happen even after the outbreak of war aggression by Russia. On the contrary, the Commission proposed to increase the targets for renewable sources and for energy efficiency. For instance, it proposed increasing the target for renewable energy to 45% by 2030, which was 5% more than it had proposed before the outbreak of war aggression. In the end, the co-legislators did not support the proposal, but it shows that the parameters can be changed. The Green Deal is therefore not a static document, but a vision towards a clear 2050 goal, with steps that can be adapted over the years to developments and progress made. Correction is possible, cancellation is not.

The modification of the Green Deal requires, firstly, a regulatory change and, secondly, that this change must be agreed upon. The proposal of such changes is possible, for example, by amending the adopted acts, in the form of amending specific measures that overlap with others. Further adjustments to the agreement are possible, for example, by shifting the dates of applicability for obligations that have not yet come into force. An argument for moving the deadline can be that the technology that the regulation envisaged is not yet on the market, or is not available to such an extent.

There is also a lot of room for adjustment in reducing administrative burdens and trimming cumbersome ESG reporting. And last but not least, corrections can also occur where a revision of the texts is expected on a certain date.

At the European level, the right of legislative initiative lies with the Commission (i.e. proposing directives and regulations), not the European Parliament or the Council of the EU. However, this does not mean that the Commission cannot receive impulses from Eurodeputies or Member States. Quite the opposite, and that's what happens in practice. Indeed, Members of the European Parliament can adopt statements, resolutions, or reports on their own initiative in which they point out the need to regulate. If the MEPs are loud and specific enough about what overlaps, shortcomings, or problems need to be solved, the Commission will be able to respond to this appeal legislatively.

At the moment, the EESC is working on how to recalibrate the Green Deal in order to equip the MEPs with a list of suggested corrective measures.

The prerequisite for good implementation is also monitoring the measures that the EU adopted within the Green Deal, as there is no such public overview. It would also help companies to see what obligations they have to comply with.

The ending mandate of the EU institutions was marked by a regulatory storm of over 8,000 acts (directives, regulations, implementing and delegated acts). This is unbearable for entrepreneurs. If politicians do not understand the urgency of the situation, Europe will become an open-air museum.



Alena Mastantuono, EESC Employers' Group, rapporteur for the opinion on Recalibrating the Green Deal The Czech version was published on www.komora.cz