



# **Building Resilience in a Divided World**

**GLOBSEC 2022**  
**BRATISLAVA FORUM**  
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**SUMMARY**



# Building Resilience in a Divided World

With over 130 speakers and 1500 participants from up to 80 countries, the **GLOBSEC 2022 Bratislava Forum** established itself as the most important strategic conference on the frontlines of the newly divided world. Presidents, prime ministers, government officials, diplomats, think-tankers, and journalists gathered in Bratislava from 2–4 June 2022 to reflect on the war in Ukraine and review its deep consequences for global peace and the international economy.

While specific recommendations differed in detail, the conference delivered a unified message of support for continued Western military and economic assistance to Ukraine, and for the country's aspirations to become a full-fledged member of the EU. Similarly, business and policymakers expressed their strong condemnation of the Kremlin-led invasion and hopefulness for the war and suffering of civilians to end as soon as possible.



# **Mobilize Support and Action for Ukraine and the Broader European Neighbourhood**

# Ukraine

- ▶ Unity to further mobilize support for Ukraine among the Western leaders is crucial in the face of a new harsh geopolitical reality;
- ▶ Ukraine seeks to be a full-fledged member of the EU and obtain candidate status in June;
- ▶ The EU is working extensively to ban up to 90% of Russian oil which must be followed by further action to rid itself of Russian gas while diversifying energy imports;
- ▶ A new international mechanism to provide the basic financial support of €5bn/month for Ukraine's economy to survive during the war must be established;
- ▶ The EU executive is working with Ukrainian leaders to build an international platform to channel all financial assistance and initiatives. The European Commission will take an active role to ensure that the investment is effective, combined with the necessary reforms that will facilitate future EU members.



**Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine:** *“If Russia feels that Europe could leave Ukraine behind, it will become a grave destabilizing factor... Division in Europe is a chance for Russia to continue its policies.”*



**Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission:** *“We know that it is so important to combine investment and reform. Because, of course, our standards and conditions in an EU accession process must be met, there is neither a wild card nor a shortcut. But how fast, how quickly, how the speed of such a process is, this is depending on the country itself and our support.”*



**Zuzana Čaputová, President of the Slovak Republic:** *„Our decisions today will shape our reality of tomorrow. Let us jointly make it better, so that our ‘never again’ becomes a statement, not a question.“*

# Mobilizing Action to Support Ukraine

- ▶ Due to the domestic quagmire, the Kremlin is not in a position to withdraw its troops from Ukraine. Therefore, Ukraine and its allies' ultimate goal should be a total defeat of the Russian army.
- ▶ Ukraine's Defence Forces require heavy weapons, primarily MLR systems, in addition to further artillery, tanks, anti-ship systems, unmanned systems, missile and air defence, and specially designed missiles to counter enemy radars, which will allow Ukraine to deploy its own combat aircraft.
- ▶ The provisions under the European Peace Facility should change so as not to divide the reimbursement into several phases.



**Krišjanis Karinš, Prime Minister of the Republic of Latvia:** *“Putin, his weapon is fear. But if he loses that weapon, he loses the power over us. We have to overcome our fear...You cannot live your life being afraid – as an individual, as a country, as a continent. So, when you start to feel that little tremble inside, if nothing else, sit back and say – but what about Zelensky? And then you’ll feel good all over again.”*



**Kiril Petkov, Prime Minister of the Republic of Bulgaria:** *“Unity requires political will even if it involves political cost. If Bulgaria gave in under pressure on paying the rouble for gas, it would lead my EU colleagues to tougher positions at home. If we are able to pay the political cost and take the political risk, I am positive about the good outcomes.”*



**Jaroslav Nad', Minister of Defence of the Slovak Republic:** *“Assistance to Ukraine needs to be timely – time is crucial. If we claim we are helping now, we should do it immediately. I can’t tell Ukrainians that I would send them only 20 percent of the equipment and the rest in 2027.”*



**Oleksii Reznikov, Minister of Defence of Ukraine:** *“Ukraine found itself in a state of war without adequate support from the democratic world. The situation is changing now, albeit slowly. We appreciate the contribution of each nation, which is currently with Ukraine, which has committed itself to make efforts to increase the effectiveness of international support.”*



**Eduard Heger, Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic:** *“I’m not afraid that we will lose our unity – it’s unity by decision, the only way to lead the world. Who if not democratic countries should lead?”*

# Implications of Russia's Invasion for NATO

- ▶ Sweden and Finland seek a fast-track decision on their NATO applications. The majority of member states have signalled their support, and talks with Turkey are underway, with a clear objective to achieve an agreement before the NATO Summit in Madrid, 29 – 30 June 2022;
- ▶ The accession of both countries will strengthen NATO, notably in the Baltic and Arctic regions, and reflects the new geopolitical reality for transatlantic security;
- ▶ More integration and cooperation among NATO member states in defence investment and procurement would be beneficial and cost-effective, but it remains difficult to achieve in practical terms due to reservations on the grounds of national sovereignty.



**Ivan Korčok, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic:** *“Thank you Mr Putin. Unthinkable is happening – with Sweden and Finland joining the NATO, the European landscape and political map are dramatically changing.”*



**Peter Hultqvist, Minister of Defence of the Kingdom of Sweden:** *“It was a dramatic shift to change the position of Sweden on neutrality but there were also changed realities that you need to take in, realities of today.”*



**Nikolaos Panagiotopoulos, Minister of National Defence of the Hellenic Republic:** *“Greece fully supports Sweden and Finland – no ifs not buts, no bargaining.”*



**Anna Wieslander, Director of Northern Europe, Europa Center, Atlantic Council:** *“There has been a feeling in Northern Europe, with proximity to Russia, that you can have a dialogue with Russia but it needs to be from a position of strength.”*



**Marcel Grisnigt, Senior Vice President, Chief Corporate Development & Integration Officer, KNDS:** *“This is not a conventional war. It reveals new needs. Information warfare is not new.”*

# Western Balkans

- ▶ Throughout the region there remains multiple national political parties supporting different geopolitical orientations, including pro-Russia narratives, that are taking advantage of the paralyzed EU accession process;
- ▶ There are some positive signals that the war in Ukraine and the debate on its EU aspirations may result in a shift from technical to political issues;
- ▶ The EU should keep its long-standing promise of the European perspective to the Western Balkan region and ensure no procedural shortcuts are other applicants are claimed;
- ▶ The accession process should be fully merit-based and proceed systematically, based on the speed of reform processes in individual countries.



**Albin Kurti, Prime Minister of Kosovo:** *„I don't believe in Balkan's self-sufficiency. We belong in Europe.“*



**Milo Đukanović, President of Montenegro:** *“Ukraine should get a candidate country status, and then the EU should insist on Ukraine introducing all the reforms and meeting all the criteria.”*



**Aleksandar Vučić, President of Serbia:** *“Our main and strategic goal is to become part of the EU, but we need to tackle some issues before that can happen, such as the Kosovo issue – for now we see things differently.”*



**Dimitar Kovachevski, Prime Minister of Republic of North Macedonia:** *“There's a new geopolitical momentum in Europe. The EU has to decide on the way how to keep its credibility and relevance in the Western Balkan region.”*



**Miroslav Lajčák, EU Special Representative for the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue and Other Western Balkan Regional Issues:** *“We want the candidate countries to meet the standards of the Union before the negotiations on their accession to the EU even start, which is absurd because these conditions should be met gradually in this process. We should not politicize what is technical and make technical what is political.”*

# Eastern Neighbourhood

- ▶ Apart from Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova have also reiterated their desire to become part of the EU community, as a means of seeking security and economic stability.
- ▶ Further encouragement is important for the continuation of reforms
- ▶ Granting candidate status is not only political but also a moral and symbolic decision



**Maia Sandu, President of Moldova:** „In the long-term, democracy can survive only if Moldova, Georgia, and Ukraine become part of the EU. Having a clear plan and EU candidate status would send a signal to people.“



**Irakli Garibashvili, Prime Minister of Georgia:** „Georgia is not asking for something for free, but fair treatment... Georgia has been loyal to EU values and paid the highest price – now it is up to Europe to decide.“



# **Mobilize Resources of the West to Strengthen Resilience at Home**

# EU Perspective on Digital Markets

- ▶ The Digital Market Act Regulation will open the market. It will set criteria for qualifying the “gate-keepers” and large online platforms with the crucial market power to provide a fairer business environment to all users;
- ▶ The EU initiative remains far from making platforms contribute to network costs, despite recent statements that specific legislative measure could be adopted before the end of the year;
- ▶ The Commission continues to assess the issue, as well as the scope of the proposal, and how the financial burden might be redistributed. Nonetheless, the key message is that infrastructure is important and businesses should be enabled to take responsibility for infrastructure.



**Margrethe Vestager, Executive Vice-President for a Europe Fit for Digital Age, European Commission:**

*“It is important for Big Tech to realize that the tide is turning. Because – yes, Europe is ahead of the curve but only with a margin. There is a development of the global mindsets that will turn so we can make sure that technology serves people because that is what it’s for.”*



**Mykhailo Fedorov, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Digitalization of Ukraine:**

*„It is crucial to create robust cyber defence. We collaborate with Google extensively in terms of digital literacy, e-governance. Our common values drive this cooperation.“*



**Veronika Remišová, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization of the Slovak Republic:**

*„We should not ask if regulating Global Tech is realistic. At this point, we don’t have a choice anymore.“*



**Marta Poślad, Director of CEE & Transatlantic Public Policy at Google:**

*„The war has left a significant mark. At Google, we look at it predominantly through the protection of users from disinformation, making sure that cybersecurity is taken care of, humanitarian aid, and ability to provide sources of information – including in Russia.“*

# Tech Competition and Innovation

- ▶ Plans by the Czech EU Presidency include the Artificial Intelligence Act, Chips Act, Data Act, and other initiatives, such as, e-wallet or e-Id;
- ▶ A smart regulatory framework on AI is needed to protect privacy and misuse of technology while simultaneously not slowing progress by overregulating the market;
- ▶ The focus is not only on discussing new technology for government use, but also on building it and sharing best practices, notably with the USA.



**Ivan Bartoš, Deputy Prime Minister for Digitalisation and Minister of Regional Development of the Czech Republic:** „The more open we communicate and get all players involved, the more effective it will be.“



**Casper Klynge, Vice President for European Government Affairs of Microsoft:** „Instead of fighting the regulation, we are in the moment to act together and align whether in the EU, India or North America.“



**Mstyslav Banik, Head of the Digital Service Development, Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine:** „The simplest thing you can do is launch a digital document. The hardest thing is to get people to use it. Usually, governments think they know better what citizens want. But we are product-focused and citizen-focused.“

# Strengthening Energy Security

- ▶ The European continent is facing multiple challenges in the field of energy, such as increasing import dependency, limited diversification, high and volatile energy prices, growing global energy demand, security risks affecting producing and transit countries, and the growing threat of climate change. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has further exacerbated these challenges.
- ▶ Transition toward decoupling from Russia’s fossil fuels will fit within the larger green transition and a desire to reduce all energy dependencies.



**Maroš Šefčovič, Vice-President, Interinstitutional Relations and Foresight, European Commission:** „The primary objective of sanctions was to hurt aggressor more than us.“



**Levan Davitashvili, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia:** „We need to look to Georgia and the entire region as a future partner for energy resources.“

# Security of Food Supplies

- ▶ The United Nations or Turkey should act as a security guarantor for ensuring the safe shipment of grain and other food products as reopening Ukraine’s multiple maritime ports is the only practical way of exporting the grain stuck in the country;
- ▶ Extra road and rail options for grain deliveries cannot offer sufficient capacity to compensate for the closed ports. The EU must seek new allies in the international community in its approach to Russia and toward ending the war in Ukraine;
- ▶ It remains a constant challenge to seek and secure support for sanctions against Russia among countries that are dependent on essential imports, such as food and agriculture deliveries to prevent famine.



**Eduard Heger, Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic:** „There are several growing crises ahead of us. The pandemic and the war in Ukraine prepared us.“



**Karl Nehammer, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria:** „We have to accept that we have a strong opinion in the Western world but not so in the rest of the world. We have to find allies and convince them and protect them... We have to show the African continent that we care for them - in such a way that they believe us. The conflict in Ukraine has shown we have to invest more in that continent.“

# Reprioritizing Health

- ▶ Three key areas to make the world more pandemic-resilient:
  1. Realising that health is central to sustainable development and acting accordingly is crucial to make the global community resilient;
  2. Putting greater emphasis on public health and investment in public health;
  3. Significant changes in the global health architecture for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response.



**Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization:** *„The time to act is now. The history of epidemics and pandemics is a history of panic and neglect – the world throws money at a crisis, then when it subsides, attention is diverted, lessons go unlearned, and little is done to prevent the next health emergency.“*



**Gabriele Grom, Public Policy Lead, Mid-Europe Region, MSD:** *“Healthcare investment in CEE countries must be increased to make healthcare systems more resilient.”*

# Innovation and Geopolitics

- ▶ Delivering ammunition to Ukraine creates a deeper capabilities gap within the EU and NATO member states, which also has to be tackled sooner than later - this drives cooperation between the Allies and industries that are observing increasing demands for supplies and innovations.
- ▶ Alliance has to do more on education and raising awareness across all the Allies.
- ▶ Whatever we invest in defence has returns for civil society, for the nation, for the country.



**Jiří Šedivý, Chief Executive of the European Defence Agency (EDA):** *“Ukrainians are able to use truly innovative solutions, meaning not only technological, but also various complex ammunitions, innovative software. For us it is a big reminder of big investment gaps, which we have been analysing.”*



**Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovic, 4<sup>th</sup> President of the Republic of Croatia:** *“Innovation has to start from how we do business. There are many capabilities in Europe.“*



**Thomas Kauffman, Vice President International Business & Services at General Dynamics European Land Systems:** *“We need to have transparent and fair competition. We need to make use of market forces; this is what drives innovation.”*

# Cyber Security & Resilience through to Multi-Domain Operations

- ▶ The role of cyber and information politics is crucial in modern warfare
- ▶ Cyberattacks are not part of NATO's Article 5 framework. There are no clear-cut NATO norms and values on the offensive nature of cyberattacks.
- ▶ We will see the increase of attacks against critical infrastructure, therefore building cyber resilience is key
- ▶ Multidomain operations are the transformational field in NATO
- ▶ Better coordinated elements across different domains will determine future military outcomes



**Tobias Ellwood, Chair of the House of Commons Defence Select Committee of the United Kingdom:** „If the official NATO line on Ukraine is that we do not want to get involved, is there a sub-group of NATO that would be allowed to put that fire out?“



**Timothy Cahill, Senior Vice President, Global Business Development & Strategy, Lockheed Martin:** „Think about it as a puzzle. You do not have to wait until the end to get the benefit of multi-domain operations.“



**Simona Cojocaru, State Secretary and Chief of the Department for Defence Policy and International Relations, Ministry of Defence of Romania:** „Cyberattacks, fake news, propaganda – all of these are having an impact on the military.“



**Melissa Hathaway, Member of the Board at the Centre for International Governance Innovation:** “We need to start calling out the offensive actions that are happening, work together in naming and sharing collectively and thus work together on developing resilience.“



**Andrew Lee, Director of Government Affairs at ESET:** “We can tackle vulnerability when we consider security as a first step not an aftermath. Cyber security is a necessity, not a luxury.“

# Strengthening Energy Security

- ▶ The war in Ukraine showed opportunities when it comes to the importance of energy diversification and energy security, as well as consensus on climate commitment.
- ▶ We should go deep into networking planning, learning, and experiment on greening and decarbonising the market.
- ▶ Introducing new technologies means bringing all the stakeholders together for which we need new platforms to connect those.



**Mary Warlick Deputy Executive Director of the International Energy Agency (IEA):** *“A number of countries are having a fresh look at nuclear, which is power on emissions and can be a good contributor to reach climate goals. Let’s be wise about the short and long term investment we are making”*



**Vladimir Milov, Former Deputy Minister of Energy of Russian Federation:** *“We should not treat China the same way as Russia, because China is not disruptive and it has been benefiting from the world order as we have it. China risks are manageable, Western countries should appreciate the leverage they have.”*



**Glenn Schmidt, Vice President of Government Affairs, BMW Group:** *“Government and business have always been able to build bridges. Today, governments have to be thinking of regional supply chains, that is how businesses are thinking.”*



# Mobilize Global Coalitions to Defend Democracy



# Future Relations with China

- ▶ The official position of China on Ukraine has been quite nuanced and balanced, with the prevailing argument that NATO and its expansion has triggered Russia's invasion;
- ▶ No crucial downsides appear, and most of all, no reaction or policy seems necessary on the part of Beijing;
- ▶ The invasion could either embolden or deter China from attacking Taiwan, depending on the progress of the conflict, if Russia is able to win, and how strong the Western response will be.



**Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of India:** *“Europe has to grow out of the mindset that Europe’s problems are world problems, because that is not the case.”*



**Yanzhong Huang, Senior Fellow for Global Health, Council on Foreign Relations:** *“If Russia is defeated also on the battlefield, not just strategically, and if the Western coalition is strong enough – that would send a strong signal to deter China from action on Taiwan. China is paying close attention to the war in Ukraine.”*



**Alexander Schallenberg, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria:** *“We are experiencing a geopolitical ice bucket, it came from Russia but it also affects future relationships with China.”*



**Rachel Rizzo, Senior Fellow, Europe Center, Atlantic Council:** *“To expect the US to approach China and convince them to stop supporting Russia or turn away from it is simply not realistic.”*



**Samir Saran, President, Observer Research Foundation:** *“It is not Russians that would make China consider any changes [in its foreign policy]. It is China that had emboldened Putin.”*

# Post-Putin Transition

- ▶ The future generation is rising for democracy, yet an individual framework for democratic transition rather than a one-size-fits-all approach is needed'
- ▶ People who have fled into Russia have tremendous power to change what is happening in their country. The fall of dictatorship is inevitable. The best way out of the situation cannot be to demand a forced peace on Ukraine and get a negotiated agreement advantageous for Russia;
- ▶ The problem in Russia is not access to independent media, but the state of Russian society. The majority of those supporting the Kremlin choose to do so because they intentionally close their eyes and rid themselves of responsibility;
- ▶ Local journalists are concerned about the future of free speech in Ukraine in the aftermath of the war, as prior to the war, President Zelenskyy had a problem with media criticism and his attitude may be further influenced by the international praise he has been receiving since February 2022.



**Aleksander Kwaśniewski, former President of the Republic of Poland:** *“War against Ukraine is the biggest historical mistake of Putin. If he wanted to have Ukraine, he could do it on more softer terms, not through killing innocent civilians. He is using all the arsenal from Russian history.”*



**Konstantin Eggert, Commentator and Host, Deutsche Welle:** *“What happened in Bucha was a symbol of a significant segment of the Russian society, that’s an unpleasant truth and a huge challenge.”*



**Carl Bildt, former Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden:** *“The core idea of Putin is the great Empire, if you listen to him. Ukraine and Belarus are part of it, no doubt.”*



**Olga Rudenko, Editor-in-Chief, Kyiv Independent:** *„We are not doing critical stories about how Volodymyr Zelenskyy is taking decisions at the moment.“*

# Defending democracy

- ▶ An individual framework for democratic transition is needed rather than a one-size-fits-all approach
- ▶ Part of Russian society are not only victims of the regime, but also agents of change
- ▶ The slogan of the Tunisian revolution – jobs, freedom, and dignity – is still relevant today



**Maria Mezentseva, Member of Parliament of Ukraine, Head of Ukrainian delegation to the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly:** „Everyone has to be in favor of Ukraine’s candidate status - I cannot be silent on this. That is a political decision.“



**Natalia Arno, President, Free Russia Foundation:** „The victory is crucial for us, not just a truce but a total complete failure of Putin... We are concerned about voices in the West trying to save Putin’s face. I can assure you: there is no face there, there is just botox.“



# GLBF Side Events

On the side-lines of the GLOBSEC Bratislava Forum, closed-door discussions and roundtables brought together policymakers, institutional representatives and the private sector to shed light on some of the most pressing issues of the present world, and discuss solutions and best practices to tackle the challenges in the areas of defence, energy, sustainability, gender equality and healthcare.

## Annual Defence Roundtable part 1: How does the imminent threat on the Alliance's borders influence future procurement?

- ▶ **Modernization of the procurement system is needed.** The first step is to set clear priorities throughout Europe. The debate between the private and public sectors about procurement is between those who need it and those who can provide it.
- ▶ History has confirmed that whatever happens on the borders of one country will not remain isolated; it will spill over. For this reason, we need fast deliveries from businesses and secured supply chains, which requires investment.
- ▶ **Comprehensive trainings are crucial to sustaining the resistance.** It is not enough to deliver material and military equipment if the technology cannot be operated. Early training of military personnel at all levels (operators to generals) is the key to ensuring that modern technologies are used correctly.



## Annual Defence Roundtable part 2: The Ukraine War, Multi-Domain Operations, and 21<sup>st</sup> Century Security

- ▶ **The way we do defence business needs to change.** This requires a transformation of mindsets, procedures, procurement and processes.
- ▶ **We closed the capability gap; now, we need to close the gap in spending.** Investments and defence budgets are increasing, but more strategic planning is required. Defence spending should not only depend on the end of the fiscal year but have a long-term strategy on what capabilities have to be stocked and what equipment needs modernization. Priorities must be re-ordered, and investment in innovation, research and development must be at the forefront.
- ▶ **The conventional domains are essential, but the “new” frontiers should be prioritized.** Apart from land, air and sea, the cyber and space domains should be treated with great urgency.
- ▶ **Public-private partnerships will be the driver of innovation.** The link between both spheres will drive innovation and competition in the private sector. The focus should be on purposeful spending, which often falls victim to fiscal rules. Because of the procedures in place, governments will aim to increase the spending close to the year's end to ensure a promised target is achieved. Meanwhile, R&D remains hugely under-invested since it is one of the spheres that requires mentioned long-term planning and investment.
- ▶ **Multi-domain operations (MDO) must better incorporate cyber, space and information domains.** The MDO must include MDO Reconnaissance, MDO Targeting, and MDO Synchronisation to work properly and best achieve mission success.



## Building Renovation and the European Green Deal: A stepping stone for Central European’s energy security?

- ▶ Accelerating the speed and depth of building renovation and implementing energy efficiency measures is key to lower the EU dependency on Russian fossil fuels.
- ▶ Strong action on energy efficiency in this decade is vital to get on track to net-zero global emissions by 2050. In the current energy landscape, it is also one of the most cost-efficient ways to advance key goals, including lowering GHG emissions, reducing energy demand, increasing energy security.”
- ▶ There are key pillars of REPowerEU: diversifying energy sources, fostering deployment of renewables, and increasing energy efficiency to reduce energy demands in the short to medium term.



## What’s Next for Europe? From the Conference on the Future of Europe to a New Reality

- ▶ The EU myths continue to live on, while youth takes EU membership for granted and often does not understand its value—exposing the continued need to focus on education and the EU youth.
- ▶ No prioritization of procedures over policies should be allowed because policies are key, they make people’s lives better.
- ▶ To summarize the whole report on the CoFoE in one sentence: People want more Union.



## Aligning Central European's Energy Security and the European Green Deal

- ▶ CEE region will need to undergo a double energy transition. The first implying adjusting to the EU Green Deal targets and the second involving preserving energy security in time of crisis.
- ▶ CEE countries face particularly high risks of energy disruptions being historically reliant on Russian fossil fuels, therefore the scale-up of nuclear energy, the development of new technologies and enhanced regional cooperation are crucial.
- ▶ Investments are particularly needed to increase flexibility and capacity of the national electricity grid and to allow the integration of increased renewable sources volumes.



## Women Leading in Peace and in War: From Diplomacy to Entrepreneurship

- ▶ There is a necessity to give more space and consideration to the work of women – including young ones – in all sectors of society, and especially in conflict resolution, where a gender analysis of conflict drivers represents one of the most useful instruments at the disposal of peacemakers.
- ▶ An equal share of responsibilities between men and women, both at the workplace and at home, and a set of better social devices should be put in place
- ▶ There is a need for an intergenerational approach to promote women leadership and global solidarity to achieve gender equality.
- ▶ When women thrive, all the society does as well, thus it is fundamental to give women a seat at the decision-making table.



# Mental health and depression in CEE and the Baltics

- ▶ More than 2.4 million people in Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltics suffer from depression. However, a large portion of the population is still affected by the stigma attached to mental health. Data shows us that the majority of depression cases in the world, but also in our region, still do not have access to adequate treatment.
- ▶ Despite the clear need to kick-start mental health care, most countries in Central Europe and the Baltics are below the EU average in overall care investments. Both specialist and community-based services for people at risk of depression deserve more support.
- ▶ Patient organisations presented a patient memorandum to government officials, aiming to get the patients with depression and their families more involved in the development of plans and policies in their countries.
- ▶ Communication barriers concerning the disease should be removed and it should be easier for patients to access quality treatment and support.



STRATEGIC PARTNERS



MAIN INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS



INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS



GENERAL PARTNERS



EXCLUSIVE AUTOMOTIVE PARTNER



FORUM PARTNERS



MAIN PARTNERS



CONTENT PARTNERS



MEDIA PARTNERS



VENUE PROVIDED BY

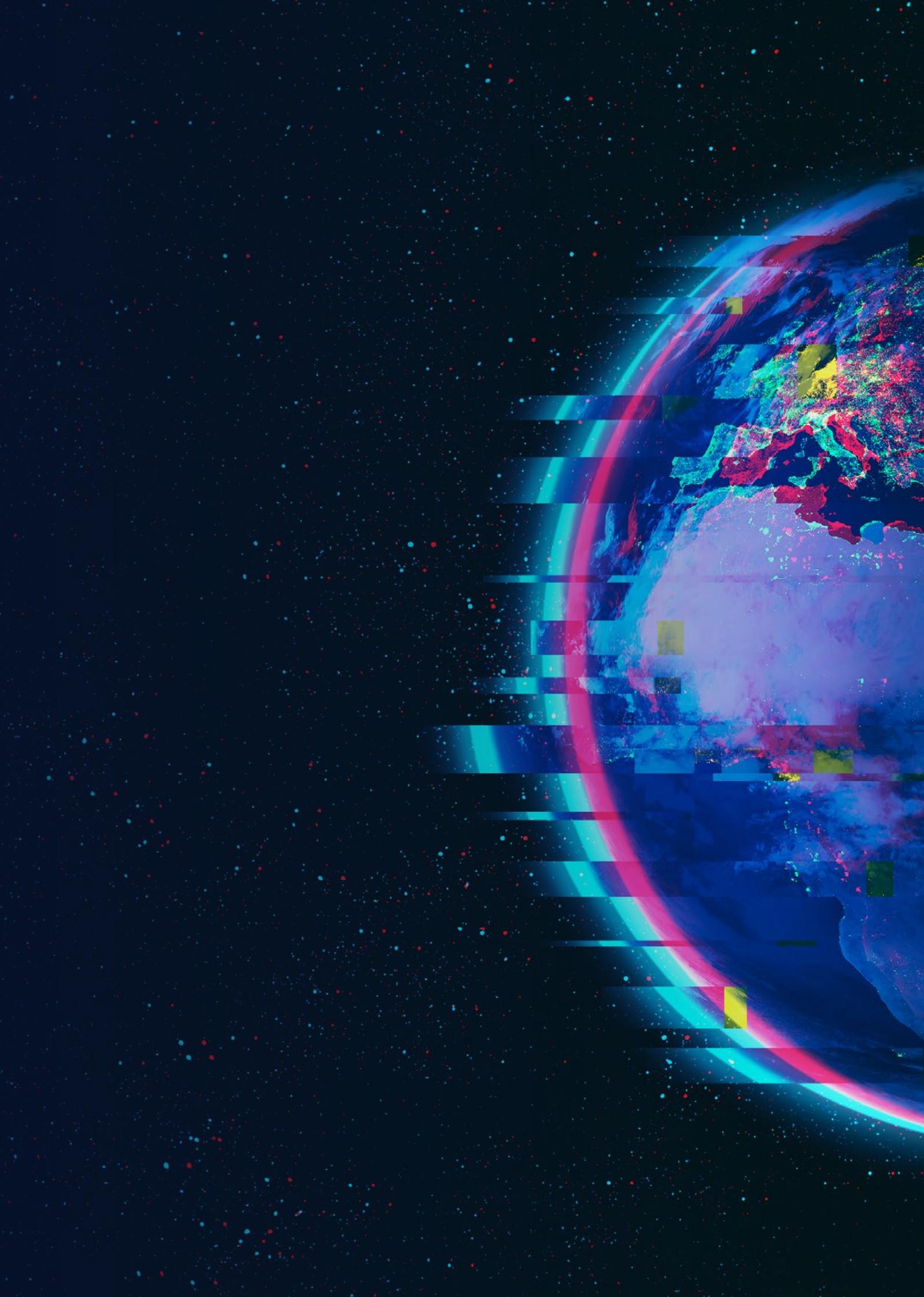


HEALTHCARE PARTNER



TECHNICAL PARTNERS







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