

## **Abstract**

The fundamental idea of the coexistence of the contemporary central European states within one geopolitical space has its beginning in the 14th century when the monarchs of Bohemia, Poland and Hungary found and articulated a common interest in cooperation in defence against Habsburg's power expansion. The formalised form of cooperation was later implemented within the Austrian and subsequently Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Austria's dominant role ended in 1918 with the breakdown of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, as one of the results of the first world war. The current Visegrad Group was created as a need to respond to the new challenges that these countries had to face in the new geopolitical order of Europe. In pursuing a realistic policy, the Visegrad group can become a significant force not only within the EU, capable of defending the economic, military, and political interests of its members. The promotion of the economic and national interests of the individual members of the Visegrad Group can be enhanced by mutual cooperation within the European Union, especially during negotiations of the long-term budgets of the European Union. The long-term budget of the European Union (Multiannual Financial Framework) is the fundamental document of the EU, which determines its long-term priorities and enables the EU to achieve the declared goals. My work aims to explore the possibilities and effectiveness of mutual coordination in promoting the specific interests of Central European countries in shaping the multiannual financial framework for 2014-2020 and 2021-2027.