

## INPUTS FROM THE STRUCTURED CONSULTATION ON THE FUTURE OF THE EASTERN PARTNERSHIP (EaP)

### Summary of main elements related to Platform 4<sup>1</sup>

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND YOUTH	RESEARCH & INNOVATION	MIGRATION, MOBILITY AND IBM	Additional elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening investment in young people's <b>skills, entrepreneurship and employability</b>.</li> <li>- Including <b>employability skills</b> in all relevant <b>educational</b> programmes</li> <li>- <b>Improving access to quality vocational education and training (VET): Designing accredited vocational training programmes that match labour market needs; strengthening students' entrepreneurship skills; addressing financial and social barriers to participation; strengthening careers guidance services and employability skills training.</b></li> <li>- <b>Raising the status of VET:</b> raising the prestige of VET and work-based learning opportunities; cooperation with the private sector and chambers of commerce to <b>increase employer interest in VET graduates</b>.</li> <li>- Investing more in education to <b>empower the youth and improving educational institutions</b>.</li> <li>- Organising meetings in the <b>regions</b> where residents and young people are less aware about the EU and its role in their country, enhancing chances of vulnerable groups –</li> <li>- Encouraging youth cooperation, also through <b>sports</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Integrating</b> Eastern Partnership and EU research and innovation systems and programmes</li> <li>- <b>Investing</b> more in research and innovation</li> <li>- Fostering the use of social media and optimising new technologies by <b>cultural organisations</b></li> <li>- Launching <b>joint competitions</b> (at least three EaP countries need to participate) in areas that have so far shown less success (trade and energy, maritime affairs and the blue economy, transport, environment, climate change)</li> <li>- Implementing a set of interconnected competitions for youth on innovative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Progress on <b>Visa Liberalisation Dialogues and Mobility Partnerships</b></li> <li>- Stopping and reversing <b>de/population</b>, especially among young people</li> <li>- Continuing support to educational mobility and <b>extending visas</b> beyond the time of the course</li> <li>- Fighting <b>irregular migration</b> (implementing readmission agreement, promoting border management policy)</li> <li>- Fostering cities twinning and supporting cross-regional civil society exchange</li> <li>- <b>Promoting study exchange programs and training programs between the partner countries and the member states, on the condition of the beneficiaries' eventual return to their home countries, so as to</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <b>EaP is the best way</b> to ensure a stronger society in the region</li> <li>- The <b>EaP is an excellent concrete initiative</b>. As EU citizen I would like to see more of these kinds of initiatives. Specifically I also reckon that this consultation is a good opportunity to engage with "real people" who are, at the end of the day, the real roots of a United Europe.</li> <li>- I have been working with the EaP countries for over a decade and see how <b>things have improved</b>. There is great potential.</li> <li>- <b>Inclusion of minorities</b> in this region is making slow progress. The minorities are often on the margin for historical cultural and religious reasons. Strong state structures and security influences impede integration because of prejudice.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The Summary represents views submitted during the consultation process. The summary is incomplete, as not all expected submissions have been received.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launching new <b>EU Voluntary Services</b></li> <li>- Unifying EU <b>e-qualifications</b> with ECTS</li> <li>- <b>Engaging more with civil society organisations.</b> Including civil society in all stages of EU programming, as a third and equal player in EaP in policy design, implementation and evaluation. Broadening support to <b>civil society empowerment.</b></li> <li>- Increasing public <b>participation</b> in political processes and civic engagement at all levels.</li> <li>- Boosting EU visibility by making different <b>cultural features</b> more accessible to the broader public.</li> <li>- Engaging with the <b>media outlets</b> which are outside the 'main stream media'</li> <li>- Creating platform for enabling value-creating interactions between Eastern partners (linked with EU <b>ESCO</b>)</li> <li>- Strengthening and investing further in <b>vocational education.</b> Supporting the <b>establishment of modern vocational education centres</b> in cooperation with local businesses and in accordance with EU standards</li> <li>- Encouraging <b>youth entrepreneurship</b> by offering mentoring schemes via e.g. extended Erasmus+4YoungEntrepreneurs to cover all EaP countries</li> <li>- Creating a <b>new programme for young professionals</b> modelled on Erasmus+ (EU4YoungProfessionals)</li> <li>- Enlarging Erasmus offer with something like <b>"Erasmus East"</b>-Programs to intensify the exchange of high calibre students from the Eastern partnership countries</li> </ul>	<p>entrepreneurship, creative thinking, inventiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Making research funds a priority</li> <li>- Increasing level of informational support of research and innovation activities by creation of favourable conditions of access and use of resources of European e-Infrastructures, related instruments and services</li> <li>- Forming <b>joint programmes, projects</b> under umbrella of the post-2020 Eastern Partnership initiative that reflects and covers national priorities of EaP countries. As example in the area of Research, Development and Innovation very appreciated is to form a couple of regional R&amp;I programmes that will take in consideration interests, priorities and research potential of national research communities. <i>(It is important to ensure cooperation with EU research communities to create ability to have access and</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>avoid brain drain.</b> This approach could also be developed for high school students, by offering language stays and cultural visits to EU member states, i.e. for the students of the recently opened Eastern Partnership School in Tbilisi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitating <b>visa processing</b> and visits of EaP citizens to the EU</li> <li>- Creating <b>twin cities</b></li> <li>- Boosting the range of internships and exchange programmes.</li> <li>- Increasing incentives for stakeholders to actively communicate (e.g. from <b>youth ambassadors to city partnerships</b> etc.).</li> <li>- Facilitating <b>exchange programmes</b> not only for the well educated people who are already aware about different opportunities of EU, but also for the people who do not have access to the Internet because of social hardships.</li> <li>- <b>Nurturing tourism between EaP countries</b> (creating some type of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobility programmes and people-to-people contacts have proven to be most successful in the last decade and they should be continued as they create a layer of <b>EaP-minded EaP citizens</b>, indirectly contributing to local demand for extended intra-regional cooperation among EaP partners</li> <li>- The EU Young Ambassadors programme and the Eastern Partnership Civil Society fellowships are good initiatives that should be continued but better capitalised upon, <b>establishing an active alumni network</b> on the basis of existing successful models, to be managed by a dedicated staffer in the local EU Delegations organising activities for former and current alumni of the EU-funded programmes.</li> <li>- Initiatives such as the "Young European Ambassadors" are commendable and may seek Synergies with OSCE initiatives to strengthen and amplify youth voices to promote a secure present and future</li> </ul>
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- Increasing **inclusion of cultural activities** into the new EU agenda for action in EaP countries

- Developing the **culture of collaboration** in EaP countries *(The culture of collaboration is a set of such components as responsible leadership, democracy, trust, broad participation of all interested stakeholders in mutually acceptable and beneficial decision-making process, dialogue and strategic approach/long-term interests, aiming to achieve positive cooperation and peaceful coexistence among nations and countries on local, regional and global levels of world order.)*

- Empowering citizens with the **One World in Schools (OWIS) Methodology** *(this methodology provides teachers with non-formal educational tools by using the documentaries at classes. is encouraging critical thinking, participation and engagement, better understanding of human rights or European values or any other related topics)*

- Making a separated **Youth Working Group** inside Civil Society Forum to intensify work in this field and among youth organizations and representatives on regional and national level

- Supporting the creation, development and distribution of on-line educational content that can be accessed (in secured and verified manner) in every educational organization on the territory of the country, e.g. via **centralised educational portal**

- Highlighting **arts, culture and the creative economy** as being, important sectors for EU investment into regional programmes

*become a part of European open research data and publications sharing initiatives (like EOOSC) and ensure close interaction with Pan-European e-Infrastructures that will allow to promote integration of national Research, Development, Innovation and Educational communities in European Research Area)*

- **Technological innovations** should be mainstreamed into EaP sectoral cooperation as a **new cross-cutting deliverable.**

- Assistance in technology transfer, **integration of the Eastern Partners' start-ups and centres of excellence into international research and development networks and supply chains, fostering digital entrepreneurship and job creation would offer multiple benefits:**

o **empowering SMEs and youth, as two of the most dynamic and reform-**

travel/entry agreements facilitating movements).

- Creating **international technical assistance programmes** to solve acute problems between Eastern partner countries and facilitate mobility.

- Creating a **scheme, beyond the current Erasmus+**, to allow young people from EPC to study in European universities on the same conditions as EU citizens. The Scheme should have a competitive character ("quotas per country") and should foresee mandatory returning mechanism for the country of the origin.

- Simplifying the mechanism of bilateral cooperation for the EaP countries so as to **facilitate visits to study best practices.**

- Introducing a **visa-free** travel status for all EaP countries

- Cross-border mobility: **reducing the time of crossing the border** while increasing the effectiveness of control and exchange of information

- The EU could also open up the Eastern Partnership for other EU initiatives, like **Cultural Capital.**

- The EaP CSF and the EaP School are concrete examples of intra-regional cooperation that work well across the EaP space and should be continued

- Organising Days of the EaP and of the individual EaP countries in the EU

- The desire of citizens to be heard is growing. They want to not only participate in implementation, but also in decision making. By participating in decision-making, citizens will share responsibility for implementation. Decisions without citizen participation are ineffective.

- The number of EU programmes and agencies that EaP partners have access to should be increased.

- Jean Monnet Actions, Youth Dialogue, Capacity building for Youth are useful instruments to enhance EaP visibility. It is recommended to **expand the Jean Monnet Actions to**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Reforming the educational system</b> in the EaP countries: developing institutional autonomy of educational institutions, ensuring the academic freedom of participants in the educational process, ensuring inclusiveness of education, involving key stakeholders in decision-making in education, developing skills that ensure the success of graduates in life and in the labour market</li> <li>- Implementing more initiatives inspired by the "<b>uwc schools</b>" that would bring highly motivated and achieving people from the EU but also Eastern Europe to the EaP countries (<i>thus, the educated people would not leave the country but instead could form initiatives with foreign peers and will more likely stay in the country</i>)</li> <li>- Establishing an <b>EaP Year</b> dedicated to a specific topic to be chosen through a bottom-up process and to be implemented with numerous initiatives in cooperation with civil society and local creative communities, in the regions and at the local level.</li> <li>- Developing <b>cultural diplomacy</b>. There could be adopted a strategy on culture exchange with the EaP countries. More investment could go to cultural industry, festivals and exhibitions.</li> <li>- <b>European schools</b> (opened in Georgia) should be established in other EaP countries upon request and readiness.</li> <li>- <b>Empowering young people at all levels</b> of social, economic and political life</li> <li>- <b>Launching an "Eastern lab"</b>: similar to other "labs" currently in the making in the Balkans and other regions (SafirLab in the Arab world): the "Eastern lab" could identify high-potential young leaders or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oriented segments of society;</li> <li>o nurturing and preserving home-grown talent in its countries of origin;</li> <li>o reducing the Partners' dependence on traditional markets and bolstering their resilience.</li> <li>- <b>Developing a pipeline of EaP strategic innovation projects</b> following the example of the Indicative TEN-T Investment Action Plan.</li> <li>- <b>Supporting further Horizon 2020 and similar programs</b></li> <li>- It is of pivotal importance to ensure that the Eastern partners can easily access research and innovation programmes and funding schemes of Horizon 2020.</li> <li>- Creating regulatory, policy, and institutional environment to support innovation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Boosting regionalisation</b> by dedicating special resources facilitating cooperation in sectors that require cross-border cooperation and solutions (<i>this can be achieved with more conspicuous support to existing programmes with a cross-border dimension, such as the European Union's Eastern Partnership Territorial Cooperation programme (EaPTC) and adapting the model of the EUREGIO and Interreg programmes</i>)</li> <li>- Funding regional people-to-people exchange on the model of Ukraine's House of Europe programme</li> <li>- Facilitating and providing platforms for inter-regional learning between the EaP and the Western Balkan countries</li> <li>- <b>The brain drain – as a part of mass labour emigration - is probably the biggest challenge and danger</b> to EaP partner countries. Much more focus of the EaP should be put on the brain drain and on mass labour emigration – including on in-country human capital development and making use</li> </ul>	<p>other sectors of education, like school, VET, adult and youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cross-sectoral cooperation approach should be linked to the EaP region policy reforms, synergies and complementarity between Cooperation Programmes, like Erasmus, EU4Youth, Horizon Europe</li> <li>- While the more and more exchange mobility offered for the people from the EaP countries, there are <b>challenges</b> regarding transparency of the selection process for the mobility activities at universities. Moreover, issues related to the accessibility of the Erasmus+ and other youth programs in rural of EaP countries. Furthermore, EaP countries suffer from the <b>brain drain phenomenon</b> and <b>emigration</b> of young graduates. EU should focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Creating a joint system of reports where each registered applicant can post complaints concerning the unfair selection process of organisations and non-transparent university practices</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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entrepreneurs from partnership countries and help them carry out projects in various fields, acting as a project incubator.

- **Organising a Young Leaders Summit:** such an event would enable young leaders and entrepreneurs from the partner countries to benefit from the opportunity to meet key political and economic leaders.

- **Proposing the European Parliament to organise a one-day session of the Youth Parliament,** so that young people from Eastern Partnership countries together with their peers from EU countries can in practice experience the decision-making process at EU level.

- Proposing the EP to **organise a European Youth Hearing in the European Parliament** dedicated to the challenges of youth policies in Eastern Partnership countries and their development in the context of the newly adopted European Union Youth Strategy 2019-2027. The active participation of young people from Eastern Partnership Countries should be ensured in the hearing.

- **Facilitating the participation of young people from Eastern Partnership countries in relevant EU initiatives and programs,** following notably the positive experience of Erasmus+. Eastern Partnership countries with the appropriate support from the Commission and EU member states should **focus on capacity building** in order to strengthen administrative capabilities to facilitate their possible participation in EU programs.

- **Strengthening existing links between schools in the EU and schools in the Eastern Partnership area** notably by building on the **eTwinning Plus platform**, in particular through exchanges and professional development for teachers. Special attention should also be paid to vocational education and training projects, notably through EU bilateral programs.

of the expatriates, their expertise and networks for the benefit of the country of origin (active government outreach – beyond purely looking for ‘diaspora direct investments / DDI’). *(EU through EUROSTAT should help in the data-collection on emigrants.*

*EU schemes for youth from the partner countries, in particular inside the EU, should include considerations of (circular) migration in their set-ups / curricula. EU schemes for youth from the partner countries, in particular inside the EU, should include considerations of (circular) migration in their set-ups / curricula.*

*Education, training, capacity building, employment, adequate salaries, affordable health care, secure old age as well as effective and credible democratic government are key to keeping the workforce in the country. While it will not be able to fully stop or reverse labour emigration, it has to be much more and better addressed. International expert knowledge and the sharing of (past) experience of Member States may be needed to this end).*

- Developing local info points for raising awareness about different EU funded opportunities and programs
- Providing short-term partnership-building activities for stronger cross-sectorial cooperation
- Creating online and local networks for Erasmus+ alumni to share ideas, challenges and provide peer support after returning home

- Educating and **empowering youth active participation** through **media literacy** should be among top priorities for EU-EaP countries, as these topics are very active issues in all 6 partner countries and complex work will enable society to be aware of current political situations and ongoing reforms need in their country.

- EaP internal sectoral/ and regional work could be covered by a separate EaP and **EU MS staffed secretariat** as located in one of the EaP countries with own training centres which

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involving decision-makers and experts from Eastern Partnership countries responsible for youth policy as well as education and employment policies in relation to youth in <b>peer learning activities</b> organised within the framework of relevant EaP platforms or panels. This way, the representatives of EaP countries will have access to best practices and know opportunities to exchange views and discuss challenges with their counterparts from EU countries.</li> <li>- Considering the <b>creation of a regional youth cooperation office for the Eastern Partnership</b>, in the framework of the future EU cooperation instrument for neighbourhood countries, building on the positive example of the Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO) established for the Western Balkans.</li> <li>- Bringing artists and creators from the EU and the EaP countries together to <b>spread European values</b> across the region.</li> <li>- <b>Implementing teachers' exchanges</b>, where teachers from the EaP countries and the EU will switch places and teach students about the EU and the EaP accordingly.</li> <li>- Encourage more EU officials with a dual nationality from EaP countries to participate in the "<b>Back to School Initiative</b>".</li> <li>- Helping children from the EaP understand what the EU does for them from an early age in schools by <b>incorporating EU studies into school curricula</b>.</li> <li>- <b>Widening access to educational trips and tours</b> to people from disadvantaged and minority groups.</li> <li>- Prioritising EU's actions towards Youth in the EaP countries to strengthen youth role and participation in the EaP initiatives.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitating EU-EaP twinning between villages/cities/regions</li> <li>- <b>Enhancing solidarity</b> between the Eastern partners. Striving to <b>boost regional cooperation</b> by introducing new and viable mechanisms, schemes and projects. Taking on board lessons learned from the Western Balkans, especially in terms of introducing regional initiatives with a distinctive added value. This should be backed up by viable financial mechanisms.</li> <li>- <b>Opening visa liberalisation dialogue</b> for Armenia.</li> <li>- Fighting with <b>depopulation</b> of Moldova.</li> <li>- Focusing more on youth initiatives, people-to-people contacts and education to <b>avoid brain drain</b>.</li> <li>- Paying more attention to <b>border cooperation</b>. Continuing IBM programme. <b>Enhancing cooperation</b> with Frontex, IOM, and ICMPD.</li> </ul>	<p>would solve many existing problems: regional cooperation, differentiation, ownership, education, EU visibility etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introducing a solid basis for a peaceful coexistence of the EaP states would bring younger generation closer to each other. <b>Peacebuilding activities among youth</b> should be developed.</li> <li>-Agreements on the "<b>20 Deliverables for 2020</b>" and the EaP's current institutional setup have been <b>substantial achievements</b>. The <b>full implementation</b> of these ambitious goals <b>should remain key priority</b>.</li> <li>- <b>Specifying a limited number of concrete deliverables</b> to be achieved in a clearly defined time frame should be carried into the future.</li> <li>- <b>People-to-people exchanges</b>, especially among the younger generation, <b>should remain a central element</b> of our cooperation in the framework of the <b>EaP for the post 2020 period</b></li> <li>- Youth, education and people-to-people contacts should remain at the</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing work on youth issues and efforts towards stronger social cohesion and social protection including <b>measures to prevent brain drain</b></li> <li>- Focusing on the employability of youth in the country, including by <b>dual education schemes</b>, and to reduce labour emigration. Providing education and training that's meets the needs of labour market (<i>focus on building self-initiative, sense of entrepreneurship, vocational training, rural areas and inclusion</i>)</li> <li>- <b>Introducing an intra-EaP programme for exchange</b> of university students and researchers</li> <li>- Cooperating with the European Union in the field of education constitutes a key aspiration of EaP partners</li> <li>- Supporting partner countries' efforts <b>towards improving educational standards</b> and thereby increasing possibilities of recognition of national qualifications by EU member states</li> <li>- Supporting aligning secondary, tertiary and professional education more closely to the demands of EaP labour markets,</li> <li>- Targeting support to human capital development.</li> <li>- Setting up a similar project to the <b>EU4Skills project</b> to allow other EaP partner countries to benefit from this form of practical capacity building (<i>In Ukraine the <b>EU4Skills project</b> aims at supporting the establishment of a modernised vocational educational training system thus contributing to sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development</i>).</li> <li>- Establishing an (initially) virtual <b>EaP Public Administration Academy</b> to contribute to improving public sector effectiveness and good governance at national, regional and local levels and enable the transfer of knowledge and best practices among EaP partners and the</li> </ul>			<p>heart of our future cooperation with the Eastern partners. Over the past period, we have already achieved a lot in these areas and we should further step up our efforts in this regard in the future. Concrete and tangible results are of essence, as they will contribute to an enhanced visibility of our partnership and a better impact of our policy. Developing multiple new (short- and mid-term) deliverables, accompanied with respective implementation benchmarks and timeframes, for the years to come would help streamline efforts and resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Human capacity-building</b> should be pursued and connected with local needs. Active civil society should be supported especially its innovative projects. This policy should be developed in a way which will prevent the brain drain.</li> <li>- People-to-people: Greater focus on people to people contacts with a special focus on the youth, including further promoting exchange and shadowing programs (students, young officials and professionals, etc.), EAP European schools (building</li> </ul>
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<p>EU. (<i>Dedicated modules and <b>content of training courses</b> (e.g. instruments to reduce public sector corruption or implementing judicial reforms) would be identified in close cooperation with EaP partners ensuring ownership and demand-driven provision of knowledge transfer).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expanding further exchange opportunities and tailor-made <b>scholarships for both higher education and vocational training (VET)</b> students from EaP partner countries to experience university education and vocational training in the EU</li> <li>- Strengthening civil societies, especially independent oversight institutions</li> <li>- <i>Youth policy brought benefits to individuals.</i> Supporting continuation of <b>student mobility and Erasmus+</b>. Encouraging the partnership of universities and both ways exchanges. Educational partnership should be linked to research partnership.</li> <li>- <i>Cultural exchanges are part of the broader issue of the Eastern Partnership.</i> Giving more attention and effort to further opening up the <b>Creative Europe program</b> potential for partners. This would complement The East European Performing Arts Platform role. Maintaining projects such as <b>The Startup Support Program</b> and other similar ones.</li> <li>- <b>Enacting education reforms and the modernisation of education.</b> <i>It is vital for the societies and economies of these states, the EU must direct more resources to this area.</i></li> <li>- Including the EaP countries in the programme of <b>European Capitals of Culture.</b> <i>Both sides would gain from a cultural exchange with these</i></li> </ul>			<p>on the idea of the European school in Georgia but looking at other educational establishments), networking events etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Generating real benefits for real people: Citizens – both in the partner countries and in the Member States – are at the heart of our co-operation in the EaP-framework. Creating a prosperous, stable and peaceful neighbourhood is in the direct interest of real people, members of current and future generations alike. Therefore, making sure there are short-term, visible and tangible results for ordinary citizens is essential.</li> <li>- Enhance support to <b>public services and wellbeing</b> in the EaP region. Include health sector into EaP programmes (modernisation of hospitals and medical facilities, trainings of medical staff</li> <li>- Another area that would require more attention is the <b>empowerment of children and women</b> and their engagement in the society, also through education on their rights (seminars, conferences)</li> </ul>
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<p><i>countries and it would be among the most visible of the conventional bureaucratic measures.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuing the positive experience of organising youth related events on the margins of other major events (e.g. EaP Summits)</li> <li>- Organising a Green Youth EaP Summit before the EaP Summit in May 2020. <i>This would be a strong and visible signal of the EU's focus on youth and climate.</i></li> <li>- Developing youth support schemes in regions and raising media literacy and critical thinking skills among young generation</li> <li>- Abolishing financial limits put on the National Agencies of the future Erasmus+ programme in MS with regards to projects with participation of the EaP countries (currently it is limited up to 25%)</li> <li>- Strengthening support to <b>EaP countries reform agenda in education</b> related sectors at all its levels focusing on the importance of digital inclusion, digital skills, digital consumer education and awareness. Creating an ambitious EaP agenda on <b>deepening cooperation on mutual recognition of qualifications.</b></li> <li>- Considering <b>how to better involve Youth</b> in the EaP initiatives and how to better structure cooperation between young people in the EaP and the EU. The concept of <b>Young Forums</b> should be taken to the next level and ought to be aligned with the ongoing engagement for young people in the region. Another example could be through bringing the Platform 4 closer to the EaP Youth or through <b>creation of the Regional Youth Cooperation Office for the EaP</b> taking lessons learnt from experiences of the similar structures established for the Western Balkans. It could be also placed in one of the EaP countries and would further enhance understanding and cooperation among young people</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participants stressed that the future EaP agenda should put emphasis on <b>dignity, respect, partnership, ownership.</b></li> <li>- Adding <b>health</b> as a future deliverable.</li> <li>- Contributing more to <b>reducing disparities between regions.</b> Investing more in the regions.</li> </ul>
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of the EaP countries, which would constitute an invaluable investment in the future.

- Introducing **EaP as a thematic course/lecture** in the curriculum of the Universities in the partner countries (EUDELS could facilitate the selection of the teachers or use the EU Ambassador in the residence country)

- Reflecting on the need to **enhance basic capacities and skills for civil society and NGOs**. Continuing supporting the EaP Civil Society Forum and National Platforms

- Support **opening of House of Europe, European School and Cafe Europe**, etc. in Eastern partners to advance stronger mutual understanding and dialogue

- Communicating more on international student exchange possibilities

- Cooperation in vocational education and training (VET), or sport are not currently funded via Erasmus+ programme. We support extending the Erasmus+ exchange programs for example on these areas.

- Combatting **unemployment** among young people. **Creating a TV channel/programme** about the EU and the EaP.

- Establishing an **EaP think tank forum** as an occasion for peer-to-peer engagement.

- Redefining the role of civil society (vis-à-vis national authorities and the EU).

- Focusing on **entrepreneurial component in education**. Need for skilled people to develop SMEs sector.

- Focusing on **promotion of cultural heritage** of EaP countries.



**Online contributions**

**Youth Weimar non-paper**

**Young European Ambassadors' Forum**

**MS and EaP non-papers**

**Dedicated meetings in EaP countries**