

PP Political platform

Proposers:

Agenda item: 3.4. New Political Platform

Motion text

1. Democracy

Democracy and Rule of Law

We believe in democracy as one of the cornerstones of a free and just society. Democracy includes more than just elections – a strong and fair institutional framework, free and diverse media, human rights, and economic and social equality are all crucial. It is especially important that our political structures are inclusive and give a voice to minorities and the disenfranchised.

While we believe in democracy on the grassroots, going beyond the elections and decision-making process on the national level, manifesting in everyday life, we consider the democratic state, with free election, with the accessible and transparent law-making process, and with accountability of government and private actors to the law is crucial to achieve the full democratization beyond its traditional understanding.

Democracy on the state level

- An end to authoritarianism!
- Increased public participation in politics and engaging more young people from different backgrounds.
- Easily accessible and understandable information about politics, policies and political processes.
- Free media and improving the public media services outside the control of the governments and political parties.
- Support for parliamentary democracies elected by system of proportional representation.
- Recognizing the key role of NGOs and activists in democracy: repealing laws that violate the independence of NGOs or the privacy of citizens.

Eastern Europe is threatened by the democratic backsliding. Many young democracies are still unconsolidated and vulnerable. In other countries, authoritarian tendencies caused the erosion of democracy, despite free elections, made them illiberal democracies or hybrid regimes. In Serbia, Georgia and Turkey, authorities manipulate the electoral results. Azerbaijan and Belarus are dictatorial states where human rights are not respected. Various countries

32 have already prohibited NGO work and even some of the EU countries in the region
33 have laws that limit the human rights (Poland and Hungary). There have been
34 instances of political arrests in many of these countries. Fighting with
35 authoritarianism is the biggest challenge we have.

36 We believe in democracy as the fairest way of governance. But for democracy to
37 fulfil this promise all citizens must have equal rights and the capacity to be
38 involved in decision-making processes. Election systems must be representative
39 and inclusive in order to give a voice to the disenfranchised and to avoid the
40 unjust accumulation of power.

41 Additionally, there is not enough involvement of the people from different
42 backgrounds in politics and policy creation. This includes insufficient
43 involvement of young people, but also minorities such as gender minorities,
44 racial minorities and sexual minorities. States that are striving towards
45 democracy must include rights of these groups and focus on securing the rights
46 of all people.

47 Rule of law & Separation of Powers

- 48 • Effective, transparent system of separation of powers.
- 49 • An independent judiciary, ensuring full and equal access to justice for
50 all citizens, as well as accelerating the processing of cases and
51 simplifying the court fees systems.
- 52 • Defining a European Code of Legislation that will define transparent and
53 reliable rules for law-making in each country.

54 The protection of human rights depends on the rule of law. Equality, before the
55 law is imperative for all societies for it, ensures that all people, regardless
56 of their status, get equal access to the rights they are entitled to. It
57 furthermore allows governmental decisions to be accessible, transparent and
58 possible to challenge on an equal footing.

59 The functioning of institution has to be transparent and approachable for all
60 citizens in order for it to be more democratic. This way we can ensure that
61 institutions of the countries are doing efficient and good work that is there to
62 help people, that is understandable to people, and that is open and fair for
63 all.

64 Free Elections

- 65 • Free access for election observers: from domestic NGOs, election
66 committees, and foreign ones.
- 67 • Ensuring good territorial representation in electoral system, as well as
68 independence of local representatives.
- 69 • Strict control of collection and spending of money for the election
70 campaigns.
- 71 • More accessible candidacy process: simplification of collecting
72 signatures, enabling sufficient number of state media appearances for
73 candidates.
- 74 • Strong sanctions against those who engage in electoral fraud.
- 75 • Stricter control for those who are in a charge for running the election
76 process, as well as the observers.
- 77 • Introducing a 50% quota for women on electoral lists, as well as a zipper
78 mechanism – alternating the placement of women and men on the list.

79 Fair and free elections is the first necessary step to democracy. Elections must
80 be free from fraud and interference from local and foreign autocrats.

81 At the same time, we need to remember that fair elections are not enough for
82 fully democratic society. There are other obstacles: influence of money on
83 politics, concentration of power in parties and their leaders, insufficient
84 funding and dependence of regulation and control bodies, legislation and
85 institutional shortcomings or the lack of proper citizens' representation. All
86 the instances of election rigging, blackmailing and buying votes should be
87 instantly taken into consideration with utmost seriousness. In cases when
88 election frauds have been noted, there should be lawful prosecutions and
89 proceedings that would ensure that the democracy is protected. While EU has
90 commented on the recent decline of the democracy in Eastern European region, the
91 governments that were involved in these unlawful authoritarian doings weren't
92 held legally responsible as should be the case in the democratic systems. This
93 all needs to change to achieve full democracy!

94 Transparency and anti-corruption

- 95 • Practicing better laws when it comes to corruption as it is something
96 that, in turn, affects all other areas of the society.
- 97 • Equal application of the law to all, including elites - corporations and
98 the wealthy cannot just include in their costs penalties for breaking the
99 law.
- 100 • Improving the work of independent, regulatory bodies.
- 101 • Measures to make corruption less attractive: strengthening the positions
102 of employees, democratization of institutions, better education, reducing

poverty and inequality as tool to reduce corruption by making people less prone to it.

- Transparency of financial and real estate transactions: companies registered under the name of the true owner, trust funds must disclose the names of donors, a ban on anonymous investments in hedge funds and private equity - along with the creation of effective cross-border teams to enforce these rules.

- A ban on depositing funds in authoritarian countries and those that focus on secrecy of transactions, a ban on lawyers and accountants participating in such operations.

Transparency is a crucial element and backbone of democratic societies.

Transparency provides powerful tools that enable people to hold their governments to account and help prevent abuse of power and corruption. We believe that transparency is not only a matter of justice, but it further enables people to empower themselves. We need better regulations when it comes to circling of money, stronger laws and fairer system that will punish those who take part in the corruptive processes. Bettering institutions and life quality on all levels will also help to fight corruption in the region.

Corruption is a problem in Eastern European countries, they occupy the last places in the Corruption Perceptions Index. We consider corruption to be one of the biggest threats to democracy and we demand more effective methods to combat it.

Strong, green and democratic local government

- The support of decentralization policies, with ensuring that the structure of the state (the location of offices, state institutions, etc.) does not support only the capital and the largest centres, and that decision-making power in local matters is transferred to the local level.

- Following the principles of the European Charter on Local Government, primarily those related to the independence and sufficiency of financial resources of local government, the limitation of central government supervision and consultation of local authorities when making decisions that affect life in the local community.

- Strengthening the role of, among others, associations of local governments, supra-local organizations in consultations on draft legal acts of the government and parliament and in submitting their own initiatives.

- Mandatory participatory budgeting in all municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants.

- Establishing advisory councils, especially Youth Advisory Councils to ensure the citizens' participation in the decision-making process.

- Establishment of Local Climate Agencies responsible for creating a catalogue of good practices for maintaining greenery and water management

in the city, which will be helpful for local government officials, as well as urban activists.

- Senior support program in local governments: discounts on health, recreational, educational and sports services provided by both private and public entities and free public transport, as well as co-financing the creation of senior clubs and establishing advisory councils of seniors at local government units.
- Strengthening local anti-corruption institutions, policies and control bodies.

While the role of local governments varies in every Eastern European country because of differences in size of the country, urbanization, percentage of citizens living in the country's capital, various units of territorial division or electoral laws, our postulates are applicable to every country. We believe that everywhere, decisions on local matters should be made by the local community, not in the capital, and not by local oligarchs, but by all citizens. This involves better self-government policies and more power for the municipalities, as well as better financial allocation on the state levels. We support self-governance at the grass-root level as the most non-discriminatory and just manifestation of democratic governance. We believe that local government should be inclusive to the general public to foster the decentralised and democratic local policies, finding local solutions to local problems.

Local government should also mean the friendly infrastructure and the high quality of public services, which is why it is necessary to finance local institutions and authorities.

Youth in the decision-making process

- Youth politics as a priority: recognition that young people are the future of Europe and all measures and policies will affect young people the most, thus need to be mainstreamed in all policies rather than “policies for youth” being a separate topic.
- Lowering the voting rights to 16 in all the elections.
- Introduction of Youth Councils of cities and municipalities as an obligatory consultative body of local government.
- Increased support to youth-led NGOs, both on national and European level.
- Increased support for youth-led activities in projects, where government and youth are working as equal partners.
- Mandatory EU Youth Test when introducing new regulations both on national and European level to evaluate the impact that any new proposals may have on young people.
- Having more initiatives and systems that would handle problems that directly concern youth in the whole Eastern European region – these

include, but are not limited to, housing crisis, educational costs, work rights and political involvement of youth.

In the Eastern European countries, the political participation of young people is low. This is related to the generally low level of civil society and the lack of appropriate political education, as well as limited economical resources for youth. Funding opportunities are limited, young people lack adequate skills and education, and their demands and actions are often ignored by the media and politicians. Young people have no affordable housing and no job opportunities, so many of them keep being depended on their guardians and parents even after they reach 30s. This is especially problematic for young women who usually are becoming, in turn, depended of their husbands after marriage, having no independence in their young years. The entry of young people into politics in order to achieve a change or run in elections is made difficult by the current political elites who have been in office for several decades ignoring the problems of youth, thus concreting the political scene and having a negative impact on the perception of institutional politics among young people.

CDN supports youth rights in every aspect of social and political life and strive for making youth's voices heard. We believe that active citizenship should be encouraged among youth and, as a minimum, youth rights should be proactively defended in order to strengthen their position in society. The youth policies should be advocated for by young activists and politicians, which is why we want better institutions handling these questions and quotas for young people in the intuitions around Eastern Europe. As various young activists are in NGO sector, involvement of this sector in policy making would also help the rise of youth involvement.

Political participation

We strive for a democracy that enables and encourages active participation in the shaping of our common future. An appropriate environment for a sustainable and well-functioning civil society is of utmost importance for the development and stability of democratic practices. Voluntary action and active citizenship are important tool to strengthen democracy.

We believe in the democratic governance as a basis of all political and social institutions, not only on the state and local government level, but also at the grassroots, in schools and in the workplace. Thus, the support and space for civic society is crucial in the creating of the democratic society. This must start from the education that would involve better teachings about political systems, democracy and political participation, and active support of various initiatives, organisations and foundations that offer additional and non-formal education about these subjects.

224 Fighting the shrinking space for civic society

- 225 • Guarantee of strong civic space for NGOs so they can operate autonomously,
226 free from any interference and retribution.
- 227 • Stronger state and international funding for NGOs.
- 228 • Accountability of governments for violations of NGOs freedom.
- 229 • Recognition and validation of voluntary work by employers and educational
230 institutions, for example by recognising it as an important and valuable
231 experience in CV at the similar level as work experience.
- 232 • Encouraging of community activism and human solidarity be by the
233 legislative framework.
- 234 • Allowing citizens to dedicate a part of their income tax payments to civil
235 society organisations of their choice.

236 In many of the Eastern European countries NGOs have been crucial when it comes
237 to human rights, youth education, funding, political work and reconciliation
238 processes. There have been instances where NGOs have been working hard to
239 include policies and fight for political rights bringing finally certain laws to
240 realisation, while government did nothing. When it comes to minorities, NGOs
241 have also been doing had work in the region, giving various kinds of help,
242 including legal help to those in need whose rights aren't always recognized
243 rightfully by the state. On Balkan region, especially among ex-Yugoslav
244 counties, NGOs did a lot of work when it comes to reconciliation and education
245 regarding the war in 90s, providing additional help to those from the affected
246 areas. All of these are the reasons why it is crucial to have NGO work and
247 activists especially in the Eastern Europe.

248 Unfortunately, various countries NGO work is under threat. At some places, so
249 called "foreign agent law" has already been put into action. This law has its
250 origins in Russia, but variations of it have been adopted in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan
251 and Hungary, while there were tries to introduce it in Bosnia. Despite protests
252 and negative feedback, governments in these countries continue to push out NGOs
253 and limit the activists' work.

254 We have to continue to fight for the right of NGOs to work, for progressive
255 youth to get informal education, and for Eastern European countries to continue
256 their democratic and European paths. Organisations not connected to government
257 are crucial step when it comes to fighting authoritarian regimes, as the give
258 freedom to the citizens, offer differ perspectives and provide important aspect
259 to political life of states.

260 Citizens' participation in decision-making processes

- 261 • Legislative processes to be fair, transparent and accessible.
- 262 • Government documents and data, including but not limited to acts and
263 regulations, projects, consultation reports and tender information, to be
264 open and accessible.
- 265 • Ensuring the opportunity for the active participation of civil society in
266 the design and management of public institutions.
- 267 • Implementing methods of engaging citizens into the design and execution of
268 government services as participatory budgeting, citizens' panels,
269 deliberative opinion polling, Charette workshops etc.
- 270 • Creating an official website with petitions, on which – after obtaining
271 10,000 signatures for a given petition – the government will have to
272 respond to the issues contained therein, and after exceeding 100,000
273 signatures, the matter will have to be discussed in the national
274 parliament.
- 275 • Creation of a nationwide social dialogue program, introducing the
276 institution of broad social consultations on reform proposals in key state
277 policies (education, health, etc.) - from the level of open meetings in
278 municipalities to a central conference editing the final proposals and
279 comments collected throughout the process. Consultations would be
280 organized obligatorily in specific cases specified in the act or at the
281 initiative of the government or parliaments.
- 282 • Providing citizens with access to free legal assistance in administrative
283 matters.

284 Our vision is to create a government that operates with integrity, transparency,
285 and accountability, ensuring that every citizen has the opportunity to actively
286 shape the future of our nation. To achieve this, we propose a government where
287 the legislative process is fair, transparent, and accessible to all. We must
288 recognize that the widespread corruption affects governing of cities and lowers
289 the citizens engagement, and fight this issue to reach more just and transparent
290 society.

291 We need to have all government documents and data, including acts, regulations,
292 project plans, consultation reports, and tender information, published and made
293 available through centralized platforms designed for easy access and use by the
294 public. There should be simple and efficient process of making complaint and
295 demanding investigation in case some of the files seems to reveal illegal or
296 corrupt practice.

297 Civile society must participate in public institution through different
298 partnerships and better involvement of civil organisation. There should be a
299 system to empower citizens to shape movement, institutions and services. Through
300 participatory budgeting, citizens should have the opportunity to decide how
301 public funds are allocated. Petitions should be taken into the account and

302 provide mandate discussion in the national parliament in order to ensure that
303 citizens can directly influence decision making

304 To ensure equality and justice, providing free legal assistance to citizens in
305 administrative matters. This initiative will help individuals navigate
306 bureaucratic processes with confidence and fairness, ensuring that their rights
307 are protected.

308 By implementing these initiatives, we aim to build a government that is not only
309 of the people but also by the people and for the people. Together, we can create
310 a future defined by transparency, inclusivity, and active civic engagement.

311 Human rights

312 A democratic society must ensure the protection of individual liberties, human
313 rights, cultural relativism, and the rights of minorities. Freedom of expression
314 and speech must be respected, while keeping in mind that spreading hate speech
315 should not be tolerated.

316 We acknowledge that respect for human rights cannot be guaranteed without
317 tackling the discrimination of vulnerable groups in society, standing strongly
318 for a self-determined, decent life with full access to social, political,
319 cultural, and economic rights.

320 The human-rights based approach

- 321 • Recognizing and fighting the discrimination and hate speech against all
322 the vulnerable groups including women, the LGBTQIA+ community, persons with
323 disabilities, Roma community and other racial minorities, religious
324 minorities, internally displaced people, migrants, refugees, asylum
325 seekers and country-specific vulnerable groups.
- 326 • Ensuring equal access to participate in political process and join the
327 civil society organisations for marginalised groups.
- 328 • Making sure every group's needs are met equally, fulfilling their right
329 for peaceful life, security, dignified life conditions, decent living wage,
330 health insurance, right to work etc.

331 It is crucial that all citizens have equal rights and their needs covered
332 despite of their socio-cultural differences and backgrounds. This especially
333 means a right to work, to live freely and securely, to have decent living wage,
334 to have health insurance, to have right on education, to have drinking water and
335 to have other human needs fulfilled. Sad reality is that many of people,
336 especially those coming from vulnerable backgrounds, do not have these rights
337 fulfilled and live well below these standards.

338 Vulnerable groups include, but are not limited to, minorities, women and non-
339 binary people, LGBTQIA+ and queer people, people with disabilities, Roma
340 community and other racial minorities, migrants, refugees and displaced people,
341 religious minorities, and those from living in unfavourable socio-economic
342 conditions. The reality is that people from these groups and communities do not

343 have same opportunities and rights as others, and in order to have a just and
344 progressive society we need to redgnize their needs and fulfil them.

345 These are just the basic needs that are essential for one's survival but it is
346 also important to take into the account the rights of various groups on freedom
347 of speech and various cultural freedoms. Everyone should have the freedom to
348 express themselves and to practice their culture as long as it does not involve
349 attack on someone else's right or spread of hate and/or misinformation.

350 LGBTQIA+ Rights

- 351 • Providing safety and security for all sexual and gender minorities.
- 352 • Equal rights for LGBTQIA+ people regarding marriage, adoption and
353 parenting, as well as with work-related benefits, pension rights and
354 immigration and asylum.
- 355 • Determined combating of discrimination and hate crime against LGBTI+
356 people.
- 357 • Legally adapting existing documents and practices regarding transgender
358 people so that system would recognize gender and sex transitions, making
359 the process and bureaucracy easier for non-binary and transgender people.
- 360 • Provide funding, resources, and training for local LGBTQIA+ organizations
361 to strengthen their advocacy efforts, and inviting them more to have a say
362 in the institutional work.
- 363 • Partner with municipalities and local communities to establish community
364 centres or safe spaces where LGBTQIA+ individuals can access resources,
365 counselling, and peer support.
- 366 • Strengthen collaboration with internation LGBTQIA+ and queer organisations
367 and community in order not only to share experience and widen the network,
368 but also to leverage international platforms to pressure governments in
369 Eastern Europe to uphold human rights commitments.

370 In Eastern Europe it is especially difficult to lobby for progressive changes
371 due to highly conservative and in many cases authoritarian governments, that
372 proclaim traditional values which are used as an excuse for corruption and
373 intolerance. In the ILGA Europe ranking, Eastern European countries are at the
374 bottom of the list when it comes to tolerance and respect for LGBTQIA + rights.
375 Various Eastern European countries still have a problem with numerous hate
376 crimes against LGBTQIA+ people, some, sadly, resulting in violence and murder.
377 The rights for sexual and gender minorities are limited, while even freedom of
378 expression is called "propaganda" in some of the countries such as Georgia. In
379 2023, only Montenegro (12th) and Croatia (18th) were in top 20 best rated
380 countries. There are some signs of improvement, such as the introduction of
381 marriages in Estonia and Slovenia, civil unions in some countries, recently
382 Latviia and Montenegro and the ongoing anti-discrimination laws in other
383 countries. Homophobia is decreasing among young people, especially those with
384 liberal and leftist views. The number of organized prides is also growing.

385 Thus, we believe that the rights for LGBTQIA+ people must be finally reached in
 386 all of the countries of Eastern Europe. Sexual and gender minorities must have
 387 safe and secure lives without the threat of violence and hate crime. Everyone
 388 must have the right to find work that earns them living wage and not to face
 389 discrimination because of their identity on the work job, as well as in their
 390 private and public lives. Same sex marriages should be recognised by the law,
 391 providing LGBTQIA+ people with right to adopted and to have legally recognized
 392 unions. Laws and system that concern gender transitions must be updated in order
 393 for trans and non-binary people to have easier time dealing with these
 394 processes.

395 Gender equality and women's rights

- 396 • Introducing 50%+ quota for women, non- in assemblies on all levels of
 397 government, but also including women in all spheres of political system
 398 and policy making.
- 399 • Legal recognition of all gender identities, and gender expression and sex
 400 characteristics.
- 401 • Zero tolerance towards gender-based violence. We must have better policies
 402 against gender-based violence and better work on fighting the problem of
 403 femicide.
- 404 • Ensuring equal access to the labour market, opportunities and fair pay for
 405 people of all genders. Eradicating unpaid work and care-based work that
 406 women often provide for free in the patriarchal environments and
 407 societies.
- 408 • Eliminating gender pay gap, with heavy fines for companies that do not
 409 comply.
- 410 • Introducing an obligation for all the companies to implement an equality
 411 plan, including gender parity on the high- and middle- level management
 412 position.
- 413 • Ensuring equal access to social rights for people of all genders.
- 414 • Better and free reproductive health care for women of all ages and stages
 415 of lives. This includes the right on the abortion.
- 416 • Quality education regarding women and gender equality and fighting
 417 patriarchal ideas on all levels of educational systems.
- 418 • Zero tolerance against sexual harassment and sexual violence, better legal
 419 system when it comes to fighting sexual based crimes, and more just
 420 punishment for those who commit sexual assault. Better care for the
 421 victims of sexual assault.

422 Gender equality is fundamental to a just society. Longstanding patriarchal
 423 traditions as well as the economic inequalities, have resulted in the
 424 oppressive, exploitative and discriminatory treatment of non-males, often
 425 effectively relegating them to second-class status. Eastern Europe is often

426 cradle of patriarchy and it often doesn't have suitable laws and education that
427 provide neither security nor equality for women and gender minorities. Sustained
428 action, guided by a strong feminist perspective, is needed to overcome this
429 problem. Gender equality is the necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous
430 and sustainable world.

431 We believe that the first step in achieving these rights is the proportional
432 representation of people of various gender identities in representative bodies
433 which includes, but is not limited to, assemblies on all state levels. Quotas
434 are, however, not enough as women must be included in every step of making
435 policies so that they are directly expressing their needs and rights. This does
436 not only mean policies that are directly addressing gender equality, but also
437 educational, housing, health problems etc. as all of these are areas that affect
438 everyone, but are often normalised by male standards...

439 Gender-based violence is ongoing problem and it is not being dealt with
440 efficiently in the eastern region, often resulting in physical violence and
441 death of the victim. Many countries have the epidemic of femicides (most
442 notably, Turkey). Even though some of the Eastern European states have ratified
443 Istanbul Convention it is obvious laws are not put into practice. This is why
444 there should be better security for gender minorities. This also includes
445 victims of sexual violence and harassment, another area where law and practice
446 are often lacking. The inquiries into sexual assault should be done thoroughly,
447 with empathy towards the victim, without additional harm to them, and justly.

448 Women and gender minorities that require it must have right to free and quality
449 reproductive health care. This should be provided to those of all stages and
450 ages of life and includes the right to terminate pregnancy.

451 The right to work and earn decent, living and equal wage should be provided to
452 all. Workers rights should be adapted to women and gender minorities and should
453 include paid pregnancy leave, days off for period and all other rights specific
454 to gender minorities. Discrimination in any way on work place on the basis of
455 gender is absolutely unacceptable. All companies and institutions should have
456 equality plan, and there should be clear proceeding in cases when this plan is
457 not fulfilled. We are against unpaid care work that often falls down to women,
458 such as child care and care for the sick and elderly. This type of work should
459 be split equality between members of household and/or should be compensated, as
460 it is unfair that women are those who are expected to carry out this work for
461 free in the patriarchal societies.

462 There should be better education in schools as well as accessible informal
463 education about gender rights, equality and history of gender rights that would
464 provide young people with knowledge and resources about the subject. We believe
465 this is the only way going forward and bettering the society in order to reach
466 equality among all genders in full.

467 Racial minority and Roma rights

- 468 • Strengthen anti-discrimination laws to address systemic racism and protect
469 racial minorities from prejudice. Racial minorities should have all the
470 human rights, full equality and integration in the society.
- 471 • Educational institution should do more to fight discrimination and
472 bullying of different racial groups.
- 473 • Consultation with civil society groups and organisations that are
474 expertise when it comes to racial minority rights, include people from
475 these communities directly in the policy making instead of talking about
476 them.
- 477 • Develop targeted employment programs to improve access to jobs for racial
478 minorities, addressing various barriers and fighting for their work
479 rights.
- 480 • Strengthen legislation and enforcement against hate speech, racist
481 propaganda, and far-right extremism targeting minorities.
- 482 • Better institution and social services that provide help to racial
483 minorities and that work on integration.
- 484 • Ensure meaningful political representation of racial minorities and Roma
485 people in local and national governments.
- 486 • Recognize and celebrate cultural diversity as a strength of Eastern
487 European societies.

488 We recognise that Eastern European countries have a systematic problem with
489 racism, especially towards Roma communities. As organisation that values
490 progressive ideas and freedoms, these are inequalities that we strive to get rid
491 of in order to provide safe and fair life to people from all racial background.
492 This is why countries of Eastern Europe must develop anti-discrimination laws
493 that will strongly address racism and protection of racial minorities,
494 especially when it comes to Roma people that are heavily discriminated in the
495 region. These laws must provide equal rights and social security to racial
496 minorities, as well as tackle the question of housing, employment, healthcare,
497 education and prejudices faces by communities.

498 There should be zero tolerance policy when it comes to various forms of racist
499 discrimination, hate speech and far-right ideas that promote extremism which
500 targets racial minorities. In order to achieve this, institutions concerning
501 these issues, as well as handling integration, should be strengthened and get
502 better funding. There are various civil organisations and groups in the region
503 that already have expertise in developing policies about rights for racial
504 minorities, so we demand for their including in the functioning of these bodies.
505 Additionally, there should be political representation of these minorities in
506 various legal bodies and local and national governments. Special emphasis should
507 be put on the process of education where racial minorities should be fully
508 integrated and school curriculum provides education about history and rights of
509 racial minorities.

510 We strive toward society that provides equality for cultural, racial and
511 national background, so we wish to recognize and cultural diversity of all
512 racial minorities in the region and finally reach diverse and inclusive Eastern
513 Europe.

514 Children and youth rights

- 515 • Creating umbrella laws on the rights of the child in all the countries.
- 516 • Appropriate legal assistance to children in administrative and civil
517 procedures.
- 518 • Establishing the networks of institutions supporting children, especially
519 in psycho-social support, from every village to big cities.
- 520 • Prioritising preventive, rehabilitation and reintegration measures in all
521 the environments for children and families at risk.
- 522 • More accessible, independent funds for youth-led projects on European,
523 national and local levels.
- 524 • Accessible legal means and advisory for youth to insist on their rights.
- 525 • Establishment of youth centres in every municipality, more funding to
526 youth work, both paid and voluntary.
- 527 • Recognizing the importance of indicators such as the Youth Progress Index
528 as an important measure of a country's development.
- 529 • Accountability of the Catholic Church for the sexual violence of priests
530 against children and for the cover-up of this violence by the hierarchy
531 with mandatory compensation for victims, and the opening of archives.

532 As an organisation of young people, we recognise the key role of youth and
533 children in society. Youth is not only the future of society but its present
534 too. Often, they are not seen as an active and equal actor in the political,
535 social, cultural, and economic spheres and are excluded from decision-making
536 processes or treated as mere tokens. There is need to empower young people, let
537 them lead and create projects, support youth in decision-making and youth
538 organisations.

539 In many countries, there is no clear framework for children's rights. Protection
540 of them is also harder due to economical, cultures and administrative barriers,
541 a huge number of non-reporting of cases of rights violations, bad legal
542 procedures and lack of trust in the work of authorities. CDN sees the need of
543 holistic politics to break all of these barriers in order to achieve proper
544 children and youth rights protection.

545 Migrants' and refugees' rights

- 546 • Increased funding for the shelter and integration sector instead of the
547 border guard.
- 548 • Guarantee access to basic rights for migrants and refugees, including
549 decent shelter, food, healthcare, education, and legal support.
- 550 • Bettering asylum process and advocating for asylum seeking rights.
- 551 • Safer migration processes that also take into the account human
552 trafficking danger and problem.
- 553 • Foster social and economic inclusion through language courses, job
554 training, and access to education for children and adults. Support
555 cultural exchange initiatives to promote understanding and combat
556 xenophobia.
- 557 • Recognize the issue of climate immigration and address is better, pushing
558 for right of climate refugees. While the topic of migration refugee rights
559 in Eastern Europe is different than when we talk about it in Western
560 context, we still want to underline importance of reconditioning rights of
561 migrants and refugees and providing them with safe conditions. This is why
562 we advocate for increasing funding for the shelters and integration, and
563 making rights of migrants and refugees more prioritising problem than it
564 is now.

565 With war in Ukraine and destabilisation of Middle East, Africa and Asia, eastern
566 Europe is also getting influx from refugees in recent years and it is important
567 to provide them with decent living conditions and better social inclusion. We
568 support cultural exchange initiatives and fight for refugee and migrant
569 healthcare, work rights, legal support and shelter. We also have to take the
570 account the growing issue of climate refugees, and to start talking more about
571 the issue while also providing good life conditions to those forced to move
572 their place of life due to global heating and climate crisis.

573 This all includes fighting against all cases of human trafficking, as migrants
574 and refugees are often victims of these illegal activities. There should be
575 better education about issue and better funding for those institutions and
576 organisations that are trying to stop and prevent human trafficking.

577 Disabilities rights

- 578 • Push for anti-discrimination laws that explicitly protect individuals with
579 disabilities in education, employment, healthcare, and public services.
580 These laws should be in line with progressive global conventions and

581 regulations, such as UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with
582 Disabilities (CRPD).

- 583 • Introduction of care benefits, including social insurance such as
584 employment benefits, for all people caring for a person with a disability,
585 regardless of their age.

- 586 • Advocate for and work towards complete accessibility in the settlements
587 that will help people with disabilities to function normally and without
588 any difficulties.

- 589 • Bettering the educational system that will help children and young people
590 with any kind of physical or mental disability get the quality education
591 alongside their peers.

- 592 • Improve health system so people with disabilities can have adequate and
593 quality health care. All health institutions should be fully accessible
594 and there should be better funding of medical research of disabilities.

595 The society we advocate for is the one where all people have equal opportunities
596 despite of their abilities, which is why we need to take the rights of people
597 with disabilities into the account. We strive towards states offering much
598 better health care and bigger funding for disability research, so all people
599 have quality treatment, good health insurance, and educated doctors that can
600 provide them specific health needed.

601 Currently the Eastern European infrastructure is largely lacking when it comes
602 to accessibility, so it is crucial to have settlements that are accessible for
603 all. This especially concerns workplaces and places of education (kindergartens,
604 schools and universities) as right to work and educate is one of the top
605 priorities for everyone. People with disabilities deserve dignified and quality
606 lives that won't be limited or that doesn't differentiate them from people who
607 do not have health problems.

608 We need to introduce better social and care system that will provide care
609 benefits, work benefits, and social insurance to those who are caring for people
610 with disabilities.

611 Religious freedom

- 612 • Recognizing and fighting the discrimination and hate speech against the
613 religious minorities.
- 614 • Abolishing regulations on blasphemy or offending religious feelings in the
615 countries it is on place.
- 616 • Religious neutrality of state offices and institutions that are to serve
617 all citizens regardless of their religion or lack thereof with ban on
618 displaying religious symbols in public and administrative buildings.
- 619 • Ban on political agitation in places of religious worship.
- 620 • Ensuring that religious associations are taxed and not given the exception
621 from the law against discrimination.
- 622 • Freedom of belief and religious practice as long as other people are not
623 pressured.

624 We believe that state should be secular and that no religion should dictate
625 state and laws, ensuring that governmental policies and decisions are not
626 influenced by religious doctrines. There should be guaranteed right that no
627 religion is privileged over others in public institutions or laws.

628 This also provides protection the rights of minorities and ensures equal access
629 to public services for all citizens, regardless of their religious beliefs. We
630 advocate for the rights of minority religious groups, ensuring they have the
631 same freedoms and safety as majority faiths. This prevents discrimination and
632 favouring certain groups based on religion. Religious freedom also enables the
633 development of science, culture and education independently of religious
634 influences.

635 Religious education on the state level should be done so that children are
636 informed of various different religious and not just the majority religion of
637 the said state. School should promote religious tolerance, but also be separated
638 from church and from sharing any specific religious doctrine.

639 Every person should have the right to practice their religion and have certain
640 beliefs, as long as they don't pressure or harm others. No one should be made
641 either by state or another person to practice or not practice the religion.
642 Place of religious worship should not be agitated.

643 However, religious associations should be taxed accordingly, and they should not
644 be excluded from ban on discrimination.

645 Cultural policy

646 Culture is intertwined with every other aspect of life and is fundamentally
647 linked to the overall quality of living. Moreover, we believe that without a
648 developed culture, deeper and broader social change is not possible and hence
649 the culture policy should be more prioritised by progressives in Eastern Europe.

650 CDN stands for the society with access to culture, with adequate access to
651 information in reliable media, with cultural connections to other nations in
652 Europe and world, and that treats and rewards cultural workers with dignity.

653 Media & digital policy

- 654 • An end to censorship and threats to free media - both online and offline,
655 as well as to digital activism, protecting the data and end of blackouts.
- 656 • Media law that ensures that media is not controlled by the economic elite
657 advancing their own interests.
- 658 • Stopping the detention and imprisonment of journalists, and stronger
659 sanctions against the countries attacking free media.
- 660 • Promotion of free software and open source-based platforms, especially by
661 public institutions.
- 662 • Stronger protection of journalists' sources and whistle-blowers.
- 663 • Strong laws to protect the privacy online both by governments and by
664 companies.
- 665 • Net neutrality, which implies treating all Internet communications
666 equally.
- 667 • Implementing the law to be forgotten.
- 668 • Strong laws against online harassment to protect the victims of revenge
669 pornography, doxxing, etc.
- 670 • Affirmative action programs that foster the active participation of women
671 and other disadvantaged genders in the digital sphere.
- 672 • Better laws dealing with usage and regulation of AI technologies, be it
673 development or usage.
- 674 • Sanctioning the production and usage of AI so it doesn't further
675 environment considering it's high energy consumption.

676 A free, diverse and critical media landscape is crucial to a well-functioning
677 democracy, allowing citizens to express their views, gain information, and
678 engage in political deliberation. We believe that only a media that is not
679 controlled by a few big enterprises and political actors can fulfil its role in
680 holding governments accountable. We believe in the power of digital activism
681 too. For the internet to remain a space where society can meet and deliberate,
682 we must ensure that it is free from mass surveillance both by government and
683 commercial entities, and the fake news and disinformation is fought.

684 Media shouldn't be cancelled in any situation that doesn't promote hate or
685 violence against certain group of people. We believe in people's right be
686 informed as critical thinking, accessibility to information and knowledge are

687 some of the keys of shaping citizens when it comes to political thinking and
688 advancing democracy.

689 Journalists should be protected no matter what is the dominant politics of the
690 country. Their safety should be insured in all circumstances, providing them in
691 just environment where they can perform their job. Attack against journalists
692 should be prosecuted by the international bodies. We also advocate for better
693 rights of whistle-blowers which will ensure their protection and wellbeing.

694 Policies regarding AI Technology

- 695 • Advocate for AI systems to be developed and used in ways that prioritize
696 human rights, social equity, and democratic values, in completely
697 transparent and ethical ways.
- 698 • Expanding regulations and legal frames when it comes to usage and
699 development of AI so it is focused on human wellbeing and protection.
- 700 • Oppose energy-intensive AI systems that contribute to carbon emissions,
701 and promote development of low-energy and renewable alternatives. Switch
702 to optimised usage of AI that doesn't overwhelm energy resources
- 703 • Safeguard jobs by regulating AI-driven automation, enforce worker's rights
704 and ensuring fair labour practices.
- 705 • Advocate for stronger data protection laws to make sure that citizens'
706 privacy is always protected. We must prevent exploitation and misuse of
707 personal data by corporations or governments.
- 708 • Support stricter regulations for tech giants to prevent monopolistic
709 practices and ensure fair competition.
- 710 • Position Eastern Europe as a hub for ethical and green AI by encouraging
711 international collaboration and protecting local interests at the same
712 time.
- 713 • Promote usage of AI technologies that improves the rights of people, helps
714 youth activists, aid education and helps institutional work, while keeping
715 the human benefit and data protection the priority at all times.

716 We understand that AI technologies are the invention that is use on every day
717 basis and that they help the quality of life in many ways. However, as AI is
718 ever-growing and new field in the sphere of digital technologies, legal
719 regulations are not as developed as they should be in order to keep human rights
720 and democratisation of society as the key point. We already know that AI is used
721 in many surveillance technologies being pioneered in Eastern European countries,
722 and that AI based algorithms on social media and heavily influencing political
723 content being presented to it's users. Majority of social media that is used
724 around the world, as well as in Eastern Europe, is being developed by Chinese
725 companies that do not priorities data protection and by American tech moguls
726 that mostly support conservative and oligarchic ideas. This is why we have to be
727 very careful when it comes to future of AI, and why CDN finds that we should
728 have better policies about its development and usage.

729 These policies must be based around bettering society and having human safety
 730 and wellbeing at its core. We want AI that will help society's development,
 731 education and labour, but not in the way that it will affect labour rights,
 732 youth activism, human safety, data protection and quality of education.

733 As we keep green ideals in the core of our organisation, we must at all times
 734 keep in mind AI's energy consumption and its heavy influence on the environment.
 735 This is why we must strive towards using more energy efficient AI technologies
 736 that are based on renewable resources and do not, in any way, harm the
 737 environment or affect climate changes.

738 Arts & Culture Policy

- 739 • Everyone should have the right on their cultural and artistic expression.
- 740 • Allocating at least one percent of the state budget to culture.
- 741 • Affordable cultural institution tickets, with programmes of free admission
 742 to all state museums.
- 743 • Making reading material available in electronic form by schools and
 744 libraries, as well as popularising available sources of digitalised
 745 culture and art.
- 746 • Increasing access to culture through its digitisation, i.e. digitisation
 747 of museum and library collections, audiovisual materials and documentation
 748 of material heritage monuments.
- 749 • Establishing general pan-European standards concerning working conditions,
 750 pay and employment in the culture institutions of the same type, which
 751 must be observed in all institutions regardless of the place of operation
 752 and organiser.
- 753 • Establishing the European regulation on the artist profession and support
 754 for creators and artists in the form of grants, scholarships, funds for
 755 competitions.
- 756 • Increasing the capacity of institutions that deal with the protection of
 757 cultural heritage that has been neglected, increasingly privatized or
 758 exposed to decay.

759 Culture is a public good, that should be accessible to all, and in various ways.
 760 Moreover, culture is an integral part of a democratic society. We recognize that
 761 freedom of art should be a key determinant of the level of democracy in a given
 762 country and that cultural policy should be a priority of both national and local
 763 governments and other political organizations like ours.

764 The artists and cultural workers deserves the recognition of their great social
 765 role. We need to end the systematic underfinancing by creating fair system of
 766 public funding and regulating the working condition in the culture and arts
 767 sector that is planned and implemented in the cooperation with artists.

768 Art, culture and cultural practices should not be discriminated, censored and
 769 banned, and every person should have the right of the cultural and artistic

expression according to their wishes as long as no hateful or harmful message is being spread.

The need for intercultural dialogue

- Facts and responsibilities before dialogue. Internal dialogue and recognition of the responsibilities of the states for previous faults as the prerequisite for institutional dialogue.
- Dialogue through institutions, not through media. The intercultural dialogue should be taken seriously and happen in the state institutions and civil society, not just as the media statements that are not changing anything.
- Transparency, clear legal basis and inclusion of the civic society in the institutional dialogue.
- Bigger focus on the intercultural education.
- The rejection of politics of division and politics that seek to use nationalistic or any other kind of exclusionary rhetoric at the expense of minorities and vulnerable groups.
- An end to the discrimination of groups that do not conform to national customs shared by the majority.
- No space in the public discourse and institutions for rhetoric and policies that aim at inciting hatred.

We believe that intercultural dialogue not only deepens the understanding of different perspectives and practices, but is the basis for the functioning of peaceful, inclusive and democratic societies. We consider it necessary to conduct a permanent intercultural dialogue on a larger scale to a mutual understanding of societies, to identify common and specific problems, mutual aspirations and grievances, and to learn about historical and cultural similarities

An inclusive society and long-term sustainable prosperity can only be achieved with a defeat of exclusionary ideologies such as fascism or populism that for years are only leading European countries to insecurity, divisions and exclusion of the most threatened groups. These political agendas further weaken the disenfranchised and strengthen the powerful. We believe solidarity to be a foundation on which all progress is built. We stand for cooperation and mutual collaboration as solutions to the split societies that exclusionary ideologies create.

Decolonisation

Eastern Europe was the subject of colonization by various empires: Russia, United Kingdom, Austria, Ottoman Empire, Germany and Sweden. Moreover, the Eastern European countries as Hungary, Poland or Serbia were colonizers themselves towards their neighbours. There is still ongoing neo-colonial aspect

810 where Europe, and by that also Eastern Europe, is under direct and indirect
811 attack of Russia, China, USA, and other global forces that use hard and soft
812 powers alike.

813 We believe that the suppressive systems imposed by colonial powers in all the
814 aspects – economical, social, cultural, political – need to be dismantled. For
815 that to happen, it is crucial to rise awareness of our colonial past and
816 actively initiate and participate in the process of decolonization. Unification
817 of Europe and development of it's independence is also key point to resist new
818 threats and attacks on states and security of the continent.

819 Recognizing Eastern Europe as post-colonial space

820 • Introducing colonial past of Eastern Europe as a part of school
821 curriculum, as well as educating citizens how the colonisation continues
822 to shape daily life.

823 • Completely sever ties with actors that are still furthering the
824 colonisation process, (see: Fighting Russian imperialism chapter).

825 • Calling to decolonise themselves and demanding a change in historical
826 education from countries that do not admit their colonial past (as, eg.,
827 Austria, Hungary, Turkey).

828 • Recognition of past war crimes as the first step of the peacebuilding
829 process (as, eg. Srebrenica genocide and Armenian genocide).

830 Most of the countries in Eastern Europe were in their history occupied colonial
831 empires or ruled by their puppet government. This heritage in our countries has
832 resulted in a lack of experience of democracy and a low level of social
833 commitment and political culture.

834 The democratisation and modernisation processes in Eastern Europe is still
835 significantly sabotaged by Russia, the oligarchs and politicians it supported,
836 the disinformation and destabilization campaign, and the wars it started in
837 Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova. The lack of its common recognition as struggle
838 against colonial empire led to the slow and inadequate reaction of international
839 community for the Russian aggressions in these countries.

840 One of the first steps of going forwards also must be recognition of state's own
841 colonial past and war crimes, calling them by their name, and leading peace
842 processes. Colonisation is very complex subject and it must be realised that
843 country can be both victim of it and aggressor (as in case of Serbia, which was
844 occupied by Ottoman empire, but then in 90s was the aggressor during the wars,
845 and then the subject of the NATO attack). In order to embrace the complexity we
846 must face with it and start working on reconciliation.

847 Moreover, the West's inability to take proper account of Eastern European
848 historical experiences and taking responsibility by former colonizers leads to
849 existing inequalities between countries, discrimination against Eastern
850 Europeans (especially those outside the EU), stereotyping and Euro-Orientalism,
851 and exploitation of our countries.

852 Thus, we believe that Eastern Europe's recognition as a post-colonial space is
853 necessary both for modernization and democratic processes in our countries, and
854 for the equality in international relations in Europe and the world.

855 The process of decolonization

- 856 • Getting rid of signs of colonial powers in terms of language, school
857 curriculum, street names, monuments, traditions, literature, preceded by a
858 research and reflections of colonizers impact and what stands behind the
859 reason for a need for a replacement.
- 860 • Expose the vast influence culture holds in perpetuating colonial thought,
861 with promoting and prioritising voices of those who have suffered under
862 systems of colonisation.
- 863 • Initiation of serious, fact-based debate on the monetary and symbolic
864 reparations from former colonial states and return of stolen artefacts
865 currently exhibited and kept in Western & Northern European museums.
- 866 • Promoting active decolonization in the international organisations, by
867 ensure a platform for members who come from colonised areas, increasing
868 community building through mobilising youth from diverse background or
869 promoting engaging informational material created by those from colonised
870 areas

871 We believe that the process of decolonization needs to happen in all the
872 captured spheres of public life, as culture, economics, education or politics.
873 Decolonisation process needs to happen both in the former colony that regains
874 its independence, self-identity and cultural autonomy, and in former colonizer
875 that must renounce all encroachments on the territory that may once have
876 belonged to it territorially, industrially, or even culturally. The process
877 needs to be agreed upon by both parties.

878 Finally, the decolonization needs to happen also in the international
879 organisations and movements that should pay more attention to the problems and
880 aspirations of regions as Eastern Europe, instead of taking the reality of
881 Western and Northern Europe as the premise of any political discussion and
882 focusing firstly on its problems and programs created for it.

883 2. Social rights

884 Housing

885 We believe that housing, as well as free education or healthcare, is the basic
886 human rights. It needs to be affordable, accessible and adequate. We need
887 solutions for ensuring that this rights becomes reality for all, solutions for
888 building and renovating existing houses so they are adequate, accessible and
889 affordable, as well as to eliminate homelessness, energy poverty and upgrade
890 informal settlements.

891 Housing as a right

- 892 • Recognition of the right to adequate housing in constitutions, including
893 right to choose one's residence, to determine where to live and to freedom
894 of movement, and protection against forced evictions.
- 895 • Increasing public investment in affordable housing, including communal
896 housing and social apartments, with increased of publicly owned housing
897 fund for a long-term, secure rent.
- 898 • Long-term elimination of homelessness by systematic elimination of the
899 risk of homelessness, programmes of exit from homelessness, systems of
900 supported housing and total ban on evictions without providing other
901 accommodation.
- 902 • Programmes of transformation of informal settlements into liveable and
903 sustainable neighbourhoods (with electrification, improved access, waste
904 management etc.) that are inclusive, participatory and data-driven.
- 905 • Encouraging private investment and public-private partnership for building
906 housing in compliance with spatial development plans and construction
907 regulations, e.g. by requiring that at least 10% of the premises be
908 transferred to municipal resources.
- 909 • Tying the process of decentralisation with the housing, so developing more
910 housing places in the under-populated settlements and not only building in
911 the capitals which are already overpopulated.
- 912 • Stopping investment urbanism that harms living space and does not help
913 average citizen but deepens the class gap eg. by strengthening the control
914 institutions, increasing citizens' participation in creation of spatial

development plans, or regulations that prevent irresponsible housing projects.

- Transparent and clear criteria for obtaining communal and social housing, with emphasis on youth, vulnerable groups and deficient occupations (eg. teachers or nurses).
- Support for housing cooperatives by e.g. rent subsidies, transfer of public land or unused spatial resources.
- Building and renovating dormitories (see: Higher education).
- Better restrictions against rent rises.
- Regulating real estate investments, eg. by introducing property tax on owning a third and subsequent flats (see: Taxation).
- Limits on short-term tourist rentals if decided by municipalities.
- European social energy renovation programme available for all, with focus on the vulnerable groups.
- Legislation to ensure that no vulnerable households is cut off from utilities because it cannot afford them.

Housing is one of the core human rights and not a luxury. As such, citizens should be able to afford themselves decent living space that will not put them in the danger of ending up on the street. This needs to be done by reorganising housing policies and bettering the urbanism plans that will develop more affordable and more sustainable cities and settlements for all people.

Young people in Eastern Europe deal with rising rents, especially in big cities, and old and unmaintained housing. Hence, public funding for building and renovating housing needs to be increased. We believe that in the times of housing shortage, there is a need for building houses also by private investors, however, they need to be built after consultations with citizens, and aiming to solving housing problems, not serving primarily as a capital investment.

The renters need to be protected from exploitation! The rent should be fixed and predictable, the signed contract should be prepared in a legible and clear manner, and the rights of tenants should be protected by law. We support introduction of the rent gap which will help spiralling of the prices which is currently happening in Eastern European region. Searching for a rental apartment should not be a long, stressful process. Moreover, the homes should be built with good access to infrastructure, green areas, public transport and close to public services.

We believe that the right to decent housing should be guaranteed by state and European institutions, and protected by law. Hence, in addition to change of general framework of housing policy, there is need to have concrete set of policies against housing crisis and exploitation of renters.

954 The issue related to housing is energy poverty: houses need to be warm in winter
955 and cool in summer. We need large-scale social energy renovation and
956 retrofitting programme to combat energy poverty.

957 Education

958 Education is one of the most important means enabling young citizens to stand up
959 for their rights and fully contribute to democracy. We believe the current
960 educational system must be fundamentally reformed enabling the direct and equal
961 participation of students in the learning process. Education is for progress,
962 sustainability, diversity, and prosperity. The educational reform is one of the
963 most important issues, hence it must not be a subject to interest of particular
964 political options, but take into account the diverse views and opinions of all
965 relevant stakeholders.

966 Modern pan-European education

- 967 • Free education, especially for underprivileged people.
- 968 • Increasing the number of scholarships for students. At the EU level, the
969 number of scholarships for non-EU citizens needs to be increased.
- 970 • Process of changing the curricula led on the European level so that they
971 are not a burden for either students or teachers, providing common
972 European framework, with space for national and regional differences, and
973 acknowledging the gender imbalance in current curriculum, as well as
974 European guidance on modern teaching methods.
- 975 • Common European level guidelines on the financing of education: investment
976 in education on at least 4,7% of GDP, and teachers' salary not lower than
977 the national average.
- 978 • Appointing European, national and municipal Student Rights Ombudsmen, with
979 the possibility for the school ombudsmen to also be appointed.
- 980 • The support for and recognition of non-institutional and alternative forms
981 of education.

982 Equal access to high-quality education across the whole Europe is essential to
983 reducing social inequalities, reducing youth emigration and unemployment, and
984 ensuring their future economic independence. It is also necessary for the
985 intercultural exchange and dialogue. Thus, we think that there is need for some
986 pan-European guidelines for education, while ensuring decentralization of
987 education curricula.

988 We highlight the value and importance of non-formal education as an inclusive
989 alternative to current institutional forms of education and as a major provider
990 of skills to foster participation in democracy.

991 Modern Education

- 992 • Increasing the comfort of work for teachers (and the comfort of learning
993 for students) by reducing the size of classes and groups.
- 994 • Better and free access for students and teachers to platforms with
995 materials and digital library resources.
- 996 • Improving the situation of teachers, among others by indexation of the
997 salaries of education employees by the percentage of inflation, providing
998 the necessary funds for the purchase of teaching, educational and artistic
999 materials for teachers in educational institutions, and co-financing
1000 courses, training and postgraduate studies for teachers.
- 1001 • Free textbooks for all the students.
- 1002 • Financing the modernization of schools and kindergartens, and
1003 technological reform of educational institutions – e.g. financing of
1004 projectors, tablets for teachers, and computers for students.
- 1005 • Accessibility of schools and education for people with disabilities, both
1006 in terms of curriculum and space.
- 1007 • Sexual education that is queer and inclusive, with a program consulted by
1008 educators, psychologists and sexologists.
- 1009 • Climate education, with a focus on biodiversity and animal protection and
1010 rights within biology, geography, chemistry and physics.
- 1011 • Changing the assessment rules to descriptive assessment, can emphasize the
1012 individuality of students.
- 1013 • Real psychological support for students.
- 1014 • Guaranteeing places in schools for non-governmental organizations, and
1015 providing more funds for youth-led initiatives and cultural events.

1016 The long-term education strategy should be focused on raising the quality of the
1017 general level of education for all citizens, not adapting them to the market's
1018 needs. Education should be in pairs with the tendencies and challenges of
1019 society and ensure the functional literacy of youth by introducing modern
1020 curricula elements and approaches in teaching. We believe in the power of non-
1021 formal education methods that are not implemented in our education systems. We
1022 believe it should be available to all, with support systems for needed students
1023 and decent working and salary conditions for teachers.

1024 We recognize the need to change the system of formal education to one that is
1025 more suited to the modern world. We also support more close cooperation of
1026 schools with civil society. NGOs' activities cannot replace the state school
1027 system, but it could be symbiotic.

1028 Higher education

- 1029 • Greater investment in science and higher education in all science fields,
1030 without neglecting the social and humanistic science.
- 1031 • Creating better conditions for connection of science and higher education,
1032 as application of scientific developments in teaching, more research-based
1033 curricula and research internships for students.
- 1034 • Better recognition of degrees between the countries, especially
1035 recognition of university qualifications from other countries by EU.
- 1036 • European education voucher to allow people to study abroad, including
1037 fees, travels, accommodation, and other necessities as childcare.
- 1038 • Higher education accessible for all motivated to study, regardless of the
1039 financial possibilities and life circumstances.
- 1040 • Increasing the capacities of dormitories and ensuring dignity of living
1041 conditions (eg. uncrowded, preferably one-person rooms, regularly
1042 renovated).
- 1043 • Study plans adjustments for students that are working or are parents.
- 1044 • Increase in scholarships for the best students and doctoral scholarships.
- 1045 • Increase in funding for research and development, with full transparency
1046 of grant systems.

1047 Higher education is a basis for the development. It needs to be fair, accessible
1048 and modern. Universities should educate their graduates to be fully ready to
1049 take up employment or continue their academic career after completing their
1050 studies.

1051 High quality research and development should be stimulated. People who decide to
1052 pursue a scientific career should enjoy good working conditions, earnings and
1053 prestige. Young scientists should gain academic independence more quickly, and
1054 universities should attract them and provide good working conditions, for
1055 example by offering post-docs.

1056 Healthcare

1057 Efficient health care requires increased funding, well-equipped hospitals and
1058 well-paid doctors and nurses. Prevention and diagnostics should be subsidized.
1059 Mental and reproductive health should be treated as important as physical
1060 health. At the same time, we believe that only a holistic approach to
1061 healthcare, in which we take into account the impact of other public policies on
1062 our well-being, can give us a chance to build an efficiently functioning system.

1063 Health Policy For All

- 1064 • Free, accessible and adequate healthcare guaranteed by the state.
- 1065 • 8% of GDP for the healthcare in all the countries by 2030.
- 1066 • Better reproductive healthcare, such as access to menstrual products and
1067 increased access to contraception - including emergency contraception,
1068 providing perinatal anesthesia.
- 1069 • Maximum 21 days to see a specialist, maximum 2 hours in the Emergency
1070 Department, creation or restoration of night and holiday shifts at primary
1071 healthcare facilities.
- 1072 • Reduce medicaments prices, especially for vulnerable people; good
1073 medicines policy to become independent from supplies from outside Europe.
- 1074 • Mandatory HPV vaccines and free STDs testing.
- 1075 • Better procedures for pandemic response, as well as disaster response,
1076 especially for vulnerable groups.
- 1077 • Effective strategies against addictions, with more accessible and
1078 affordable care.

1079 CDN believes that free, accessible and adequate healthcare is one of the most
1080 important tasks of a state. Therefore, prioritizing healthcare and increasing
1081 spending on it is imperative. We need faster access to specialists and ERs, we
1082 need better access to mental and reproductive health. Improving the conditions
1083 of treatment and health care must also include meals in hospitals, reducing the
1084 prices of prescription drugs, and increasing access to contraception.

1085 We are aware that especially vulnerable groups encounter obstacles in
1086 healthcare: there are big differences in quality of health services between
1087 countries, between urban and rural areas, there are problems with healthcare for
1088 migrant workers.

1089 Mental Health

- 1090 • Universal and public healthcare should recognize mental health as equally
1091 important to physical health.
- 1092 • Mental health care included in health insurance: free, comprehensive
1093 access to specialists, possibility of obtaining sick leave, etc. This also
1094 includes free medication for mental health for those that require it.
- 1095 • Mainstream mental health in policy initiatives, especially in housing,
1096 work and education policy.
- 1097 • Evidence-based and patient-first mental healthcare.
- 1098 • Establishing European standards and best practices for diagnosing and
1099 treating mental illness.
- 1100 • Involvement of people with experience of mental health issues in shaping
1101 the mental health policies.
- 1102 • Spread awareness to reduce the stigma, particularly among vulnerable
1103 groups.
- 1104 • Providing specialist care to individuals from vulnerable groups,
1105 acknowledging their unique needs.
- 1106 • Education on mental health literacy starting from primary schools.
- 1107 • Usage of more advanced and recent techniques and medication when it comes
1108 to treating mental illnesses.

1109 Mental health needs to be available and affordable. Unfortunately, this is not
1110 the reality in Eastern Europe: mental healthcare is not included in state health
1111 insurance, there are no preventive measures and there is no possibility to take
1112 mental health days off. The costs of psychotherapy are a burden to those in
1113 need, while public institution, if they offer help, it is usually not adequate.
1114 Approach to mental health is usually outdated, and medication are not on line
1115 with global trends in pharmacist when it comes to treating mental health issues
1116 and disorders. Moreover, stigma on seeking mental health is still a problem that
1117 needs to be removed through proper education and legislation.

1118 Mental health is affected by many factors related to policies, such as the
1119 housing crisis or poor working conditions. Hence, we consider it necessary to
1120 take a holistic view on mental health, mainstreaming it in every policy area.
1121 This area of health care is especially important to young people, so we must
1122 fight more for establishing good and quality practices.

1123 Drug policy

- 1124 • Decriminalization of the use of small amounts of drugs and other
1125 psychoactive substances
- 1126 • Harm-reduction approach with system of medical and psychological
1127 assistance for addicts with, among others, overdose prevention and
1128 reversal system programmes, supporting opioid agonist therapy and needle
1129 and syringe programmes.
- 1130 • Legalization of recreational and medical marijuana, with allowing the
1131 cultivation of up to four cannabis plants per household for personal use,
1132 legalization of the production of medical and recreational marijuana for
1133 retail use with possible THC content threshold of 15%.

1134 Current drug policies in Eastern Europe – though more or less restrictive – are
1135 based on repression and are not delivering the expected results. CDN believes
1136 that decriminalization of drugs allows the focus to be on public health,
1137 rehabilitation and prevention. It has benefits such as market control, reduced
1138 crime related to illegal trade and better access to health care. Decisions on
1139 drug policy should be based on scientific evidence and analysis of social
1140 impacts, which indicate a reduction in health harm and improved safety of users.

1141 Spatial Policy & Planning

1142 Across Eastern Europe, we see that public spaces are "public" in name only.
1143 Municipal decision makers often put short term profits over the sustainability
1144 and long-term benefits. Their decisions often increase social exclusion and
1145 stratification, eg. by decisions on financing and building schools that
1146 contributes to unequal access to education. This needs to be changed. Municipal
1147 authorities, as well as urbanism and development departments, need to create
1148 projects benefitting all.

1149 Truly Public Infrastructure

- 1150 • Making municipalities more-pedestrian friendly, with prioritising walking
1151 and cycling to other means of transport, prioritising creation of safe and
1152 passable crossings, wide sidewalks etc.
- 1153 • Public transportation to be a reliable, accessible, fast and cheap or free
1154 option of transport for all citizens.
- 1155 • Public bathrooms to be accessible and inclusive.
- 1156 • Smashing the unnecessary fences.
- 1157 • Limiting advertising in public spaces.
- 1158 • Solutions for people with lower mobility as, among others, elevators,
1159 suitable ramps, benches and resting areas, avoiding inconsistent patterns
1160 or non-inclusive fonts. Vulnerable groups, as people with disabilities,

1161 needs to be consulted in the decision-making process on the planning
1162 issues.

- 1163 • Green and friendly local government offices: digitalization of offices,
1164 elimination of excess paper waste, elimination of plastic items in offices
1165 and public institutions, offices and public buildings equipped with
1166 photovoltaic panels.

1167 Public spaces in Eastern Europe are often inaccessible or unsafe for many
1168 vulnerable groups, and their car-centric infrastructure is creating unhealthy
1169 and unecological environments. It is also usually in bad shape, unhygienic, and
1170 unreliable, making the everyday lives of all people harder and inconvenient.
1171 While most of the cities originally were good for walking, their development
1172 lead to settlements which are harder to navigate through, and majority of them
1173 is not cycling friendly.

1174 This needs to change! Cities need to benefit all the citizens, not only the
1175 privileged ones. New projects and improving the existing infrastructure should
1176 be based on the intersectional perspective of social, cultural and environmental
1177 factors. Public spaces need to be truly public: oriented towards need of locals,
1178 safe and accessible.

1179 Socially Just and Green Cities

- 1180 • Stopping of prioritising the private transportation, for example by
1181 banning cars from city centres, creating woonerfs or arrowing streets in
1182 city centres. Investing more in better and more sustainable public
1183 transport in return.
- 1184 • Implementing a revitalization policy for underdeveloped cities and
1185 districts that takes the environmental factors into account and implements
1186 measures preventing gentrification by pursuing an active and appropriate
1187 housing policy.
- 1188 • Waste management systems in cities that are ecological and with clear
1189 principles.
- 1190 • Creating green and blue areas (see: Urban ecosystems).
- 1191 • Narrowing streets and reducing the number of parking spaces in city
1192 centres.

1193 Most of the population lives in cities. Cities getting bigger due to influx of
1194 people face the problems of more pollution and lack of public infrastructure.
1195 Urban/suburban dichotomy is also the resulting challenge that needs to be solved
1196 by better planning, as well as advanced infrastructure and accessible public
1197 transport.

1198 CDN demands that municipal decision makers prioritize human oriented development
1199 in cities, so the infrastructure, public services, local initiatives are truly
1200 public, just and green.

1201 Socially Just and Green Rural and Remote Areas

- 1202 • Bus connections or “on request” bus services in every village with the
1203 municipal office and the town with the railway station.
- 1204 • Ensuring an adequate amount of trees in the fields, free access to
1205 forests.
- 1206 • Financing local (or city branches) cultural institutions, such as
1207 libraries or cultural centres and youth centres.
- 1208 • Good municipal services, such as adequately frequent garbage collection
1209 and adequate street lighting.

1210 Urbanization rate is still lower in Eastern Europe than in other parts of the
1211 continent. However, rural areas across Eastern Europe are neglected and
1212 underdeveloped, migration of youth to the capitals and big cities.
1213 Administrative, political and economic centralization is the challenge for most
1214 of the Eastern European countries, contributing to all of this. For example, in
1215 many areas public transport is limited, former small stations and side railway
1216 lines have been closed, and bus lines have been privatized, making them
1217 available only on the most profitable routes. The rural areas need to be develop
1218 more sustainable.

1219 Note: This section does not apply to agriculture, as most people in rural areas
1220 are not employed in this sector. Programme for Farming is in separate section.

1221 Inclusion

1222 We believe that state should enable all inhabitants to lead dignified lives. In
1223 order to achieve this social security should not only ensure survival but enable
1224 people to be included, to actively participate in the cultural and social life
1225 of their communities. Social solidarity expressed in practice through state-
1226 guaranteed social security is one of the strongest cohesive forces in any
1227 society, being an important means for achieving prosperity for all, equality and
1228 meaningful lives.

1229 Inclusive Governance and Social Rights

- 1230 • The prohibition of discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, sexual
1231 or romantic orientation, belief, disability, self-identity, age etc. that
1232 ensures the equal access for all the social rights defined in this chapter
1233 as housing, education and healthcare; equal access to employment and

promotion, to culture goods, to equal pay for work of equal value, and to occupy positions, perform functions and receive public dignities.

- Implementation of European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by every country, with guarantee for usage of minority languages in areas where accepting them as official languages is reasonable.

- Providing opportunities and funding for the activities and cultural autonomy of ethnic and language minorities.

- Not imposing by state any defining characteristics, such as exclusionary cultural norms, as the ones to be followed by citizens.

As a Green organisation encompassing a geographically and ethnically diverse region, cultural rights and non-discrimination is a vital part of our world-view. Cultural diversity is of fundamental value to us. Protection of diversity fosters inclusion and equal participation of every person in state affairs, public and everyday life, and guarantees that everyone has equal opportunities for personal and social fulfilment. Inclusion and openness help create a more welcoming society, where a variety of ideas, efforts and perspectives may thrive.

We believe that every community has the right to use their own language and to preserve their traditions as long as they do not violate the rights of others.

Therefore, we stand for social sensitivity, peaceful co-existence, preservation of local languages and cultural heritage and traditions where their compatible with non-violence and inclusion of vulnerable groups. We condemn any discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, belief, self-identity etc.

Youth Policy

- Transforming abandoned and unused spaces into social spaces, especially for young people.

- Restoring, increasing or creating public housing funds, with systemic focus on young people.

- Facilitations for young people on the labour market, among others, tax relief for students and under 26 years of age, ban on free and below-the-minimum-wage internships.

- Funding of amateur sport clubs and activities instead of professional clubs, investing in renovation and building of sports courts and halls to be used by youth and amateurs.

- Broader programmes of support, education and cooperation with youth workers, in particular through full implementation of recommendations of the Council of Europe (CM/Rec(2017)4) on youth work in all countries.

Throughout whole Eastern Europe young people meet challenges with inaccessible public services, job insecurity or unemployment and lack of economic

1274 independence. This all often leads to emigration, or other problems with
 1275 starting the adult life: for example, the average age when young people start
 1276 independent life is bigger in Eastern Europe than in Western.

1277 It is necessary to implement systemic measures that would guarantee a
 1278 stimulating environment for youth's and have a chance to develop in Eastern
 1279 Europe, as our peers in the West have. Moreover, we think it is crucial to fund,
 1280 empower and underline the importance youth workers, both paid and volunteers.
 1281 CDN is trying to set the example of empowering and treating with dignity youth
 1282 workers that are within our structures.

1283 3. Climate and Environment

1284 Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation

1285 Decisive action to counteract climate change should be taken immediately. The
 1286 global scientific consensus has laid out very clear warnings that this is non-
 1287 negotiable. As an issue that will have irreversible and tragic effects on all of
 1288 humankind, this is something we understand as urgent and a priority. To properly
 1289 fight the acceleration of climate change, climate action should be taken at all
 1290 levels, from the personal to the global.

1291 At the same time, we need to acknowledge the current situation and take efforts
 1292 to adapt our communities to the effect of climate change. We believe it up to us
 1293 to act today to prevent the worst effects of climate change.

1294 Reducing Emissions Now

- 1295 • Creating comprehensive plans to transition to 100% renewable energy that
 1296 is produced and controlled locally and affordable to everyone in all the
 1297 countries.
- 1298 • Setting binding deadlines for phasing out fossil fuels.
 - 1299 ◦ Coal: Complete phase-out by 2030.
 - 1300 ◦ Natural gas: End of use by 2035.
 - 1301 ◦ Oil: Phase-out by 2040
- 1302 • Introduction of CO₂ emission charges and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies
- 1303 • Accountability of biggest polluters – both companies and countries – for
 1304 their contribution to climate change and care for its victims.
- 1305 • No plans for new fossil fuel extraction or burning to be made or approved.
- 1306 • Encouraging the divestment from fossil fuel industry.
- 1307 • Supporting the energy transition of households

1308 Reducing emissions is the first necessary step that the world must take to
1309 protect itself from the worst effects of climate catastrophe. It needs to be do
1310 now!

1311 At the same time, reducing emissions is not enough and cannot be done without
1312 just transition of whole society. We need to improve energy efficiency, starting
1313 the transition to renewable energy sources, and decarbonizing the industry,
1314 transport and agriculture. The programme for the holistic transition of these
1315 sectors is presented in separate sections.

1316 Adaptation to Climate Change

- 1317 • Promotion of green-blue infrastructure: we support the development of
1318 infrastructure that integrates natural elements, such as parks, rain
1319 gardens and water retention systems, to increase the resilience of cities
1320 to the effects of climate change.
- 1321 • Implementation of city adaptation plans and other strategic documents: we
1322 encourage cities to develop and implement adaptation plans that take into
1323 account local conditions and the needs of communities, in order to
1324 effectively counteract negative climate effects.
- 1325 • Education and social awareness: we emphasise and promote the importance of
1326 ecological education, aimed at increasing citizens' awareness of the need
1327 to adapt to climate change and promoting pro-ecological attitudes.
- 1328 • Supporting the most vulnerable communities: ensuring protection for groups
1329 most affected by the effects of climate change, including the elderly and
1330 residents of rural areas.
- 1331 • Strengthening transport infrastructure: building roads, bridges and
1332 railways resistant to extreme weather events.
- 1333 • Development of warning and response systems for natural disasters:
1334 improving technologies for monitoring and early warning of floods, storms
1335 and heat waves.
- 1336 • Integration of climate policies with other sectors: we aim to integrate
1337 climate change adaptation into different policy areas, such as transport,
1338 energy and agriculture, to ensure coherence of environmental protection
1339 actions.
- 1340 • Integration of international climate policies: since we are all
1341 responsible for climate change, we should all also take action to combat
1342 it. Climate policy should be an international right and obligation,
1343 implemented by all countries.
- 1344 • International cooperation: providing technical and financial assistance to
1345 developing countries to build resilience to climate change.

1346 Eastern Europe is already facing and will face to a greater extent the effects
1347 of climate change such as weather extremes, biodiversity loss or food
1348 insecurity. While we need to reduce emissions, adapting to climate change is

also a key challenge for Eastern European countries. Thus, we place great emphasis on adaptation to climate change, recognizing it as a key element of the ecological strategy.

Just Transition

CDN takes ecology and environmental justice as guiding principles in our world view and political ideology. Out of all species on Earth, humans are the only ones drastically using and subduing nature to suit their own needs. Pollution, the altering of habitats, extinction of species, climate change, active hostilities, et cetera affect all living organisms.

We consider the healthy environment, and stable ecosystems are a prerequisite for a healthy society. At this moment many are living beyond the capacities of this planet and have little awareness of the repercussions thereof. We need to start acting responsibly and humbly, transiting to a society based on the principles of sustainability and respect of nature's capacities, limiting our own harmful impact.

Farming

- Subsidize productivity growth in agriculture that will not have bad effects on the environment, with restrictive use of fertilizers.
- Transition to plant-based food system.
- Financial support for organic farming and plant products.
- Exploring the possibility of adapting the agriculture for climate change by switching crops and relocating crop production.
- Regulation of the monopolies in food production, support for organic farming, promotion of local products.
- Development of vertical farms and support for other modern solutions..
- Adequate, easy to understand information about the production, origin, content and health effects of the food products we consume.
- Ban on the use of additives and other substances that harm living organisms, soil and water.

Food security must be one of the primary concerns and aims of society. Access to quality food should be unconditionally guaranteed as an intrinsic right for all living beings. Consumers should be incentivised to change their habits, prioritising a low carbon diet by consuming local and organic food. We oppose any monopolisation in food production and seed. Food production should be done with great care for their impact on human health, the environment and other living beings and based on principles of sustainability.

Thus, we believe that we need to change our agriculture policy – both of national level and Common Agriculture Policy - to change the general structure

1387 of farming in Europe, giving priority to ecological farming, restoring
1388 biodiversity and fostering animal welfare.

1389 Energy Transition, Efficiency & Independence

- 1390 • Climate neutral Eastern Europe powered by clean, renewal energy by 2040: a
1391 ban on private coal burning by 2030, and a complete phase-out of fossil
1392 fuels by 2035.
- 1393 • Investing in renewal energy sources as the basis for energy generation in
1394 Europe, with maintaining the nuclear energy as a supplement as long as
1395 necessary.
- 1396 • Immediate ban on energy import of energy and fuels from aggressor and
1397 authoritarian countries.
- 1398 • High subsidies for thermal modernisation for people with the lowest
1399 incomes and increased funding for replacing furnaces with heat pumps and
1400 connection to district heating.
- 1401 • European grid integration.
- 1402 • Mandatory photovoltaics on new buildings - especially public ones.
- 1403 • Support for the post-mining areas and communities, especially by:
 - 1404 ◦ creation of Special Economic Zones in post-mining regions and those
1405 most affected by the transformation,
 - 1406 ◦ expanding the EU Just Transition Fund (including extensions to non-
1407 EU countries),
 - 1408 ◦ transferring funds to local governments for the development of post-
1409 mining areas, adapting infrastructure to the new needs of the
1410 community,
 - 1411 ◦ allocation of funds for the retraining of former miners and other
1412 professions affected by the transformation.

1413 CDN believes in the climate neutral, energy independent Europe. Moving away from
1414 coal is obvious and we believe that we should eliminate coal from our energy mix
1415 by 2035 at the latest. Energy transition should be the priority of Eastern
1416 European governments.

1417 The energy transition is the basis for the holistic just transition of the whole
1418 Eastern Europe. It is necessary to support the post-mining areas, to create new
1419 jobs in sectors related to renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and
1420 environmental protection. Ensuring decent working conditions and employee safety
1421 is crucial, due to the introduction of new technologies and processes related to
1422 energy transformation.

1423 Mobility

- 1424 • Increasing investment in bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure development
1425 of a network of bicycle routes, including long-distance routes between
1426 cities and safe paths in cities.
- 1427 • Prioritizing and investing in the development and expansion of the railway
1428 network throughout Eastern Europe.
- 1429 • Integration of national rail networks - building a well-functioning
1430 international rail network connecting European countries.
- 1431 • Development of public transport in rural areas to reduce car dependence.
- 1432 • Ensuring equal access to public transport for all social groups, including
1433 the elderly and disabled.
- 1434 • Affordable ticket prices in public transport.
- 1435 • Increasing the number of speed cameras and section speed measurements.
- 1436 • Reducing the number of parking spaces in city centers and gradually
1437 excluding city centers from car traffic.
- 1438 • Introduction of road user fees for combustion vehicles and low emission
1439 zones in cities.
- 1440 • Creating transport-free zones in city centres.
- 1441 • Phase-out of commercial flights, especially domestic ones, for trips when
1442 there is an opportunity of more environmental means of transport in a
1443 reasonable time.
- 1444 • Investing in research into hydrogen, next-generation biofuels and other
1445 low- and zero-emission technologies in the transport sector.
- 1446 • Reducing emissions from maritime transport through EU regulations, such as
1447 the mandatory use of alternative fuels (e.g. LNG) and better route
1448 management.

1449 CDN believes that mobility is crucial for just transition. Transport represents
1450 almost a quarter of Europe's greenhouse gas emission; the inadequate transport
1451 policy contributes also in much extent to the air pollution problem in several
1452 Eastern European cities. While road transport accounts for the majority of
1453 transport emissions, emissions from maritime and aviation continue to rise.

1454 Mobility should focus on sustainable transport, reducing emissions from the
1455 transport sector and improving the quality of life of European citizens through
1456 the development of clean and accessible transport systems. We believe that
1457 mobility should be clean, accessible, safe and based on the principles of social
1458 justice. CDN will commit to this, encouraging the sustainable modes of travel
1459 for its events.

1460 Waste Management

- 1461 • Waste management hierarchy: promoting the "5R" model - refuse, reduce,
1462 reuse, recycle, rot.
- 1463 • Reducing waste at source: supporting actions to reduce waste production,
1464 e.g. by promoting reusable packaging and products with a longer lifespan.
- 1465 • Ban on single-use plastic products: introducing restrictions on the
1466 production and sale of single-use plastic products, such as cutlery,
1467 straws or cups.
- 1468 • Development of a circular economy (CE): supporting systems in which
1469 materials and raw materials are reused instead of ending up in landfills.
- 1470 • Mandatory waste recycling: implementing more stringent regulations on
1471 segregation and recycling, including the recycling of rare and valuable
1472 materials.
- 1473 • Expanding recycling infrastructure: investing in modern waste treatment
1474 plants that enable more efficient recycling of materials.
- 1475 • Deposit system: introducing a mandatory deposit system for plastic
1476 bottles, glass and cans to increase their return and recycling rates.
- 1477 • The "polluter pays" principle: polluters must pay for the pollution they
1478 cause. Applying this principle provides an incentive to avoid

environmental damage at source and makes it possible to hold polluters (producers) accountable.

- Minimizing food waste: implementing regulations and educational programs aimed at reducing food waste at every stage of the supply chain.

- Prohibition of waste exports: banning the export of waste, especially plastic, to developing countries that do not have the appropriate infrastructure to process it.

- Promoting composting: developing bio-waste collection systems and supporting composting in homes and communities.

- Producing energy from waste: promoting the safe use of residual waste for energy production, while limiting the incineration of materials that can be recycled.

- Environmental education: organizing campaigns to raise awareness among citizens about proper waste separation and reduction.

- Support for innovation in waste processing: investing in research on new technologies for recycling, processing secondary raw materials and producing alternative materials.

- Protecting against microplastic pollution: introducing regulations to limit the release of microplastics from products such as cosmetics, clothing, car tires and others.

Waste management according to should be based on the principles of a circular economy (CE), minimizing waste and protecting the environment from its negative impact. Waste management should lead to minimizing the negative impact of waste on the environment, but also contribute to the creation of a more sustainable economic system. The implementation of these goals should take place with the cooperation and involvement of all social groups, i.e. citizens, companies and governments.

Raw Minerals Extraction and Mining

- Immediate prohibiting of mining and other activities degrading the environment in protected areas, and stopping the projects that are not

- 1509 adhered to the strict environmental standards (e.g. lithium exploitation
1510 in Serbia or opencast coal mines in Poland and Czechia).
- 1511 • Strengthening the local geological institutions to be able to engage in
1512 applied research and looking for the deposits of raw materials, not
1513 leaving it to private investors.
 - 1514 • Promoting solutions that enable easy recovery of valuable raw materials
1515 (e.g. rare earth metals) at the end of their life cycle.
 - 1516 • Development of technologies enabling more efficient use of raw materials
1517 in production processes.
 - 1518 • Ensuring opportunities for retraining for people involved in the
1519 extraction of natural resources.
 - 1520 • Ensuring appropriate and safe working conditions for people who will
1521 continue to be involved in the extraction of natural resources.
 - 1522 • Protecting the rights of local communities and indigenous people in areas
1523 where mining is carried out and ensuring a fair sharing of benefits
1524 arising from the possible exploitation of raw materials, including
1525 consultations with residents and compensation for environmental damage. A
1526 complete ban on the extraction of raw materials from the bottom of the
1527 oceans and seas, which are key ecosystems for preserving biodiversity.
 - 1528 • Requirement to restore areas damaged by mining to their natural state,
1529 including reclamation and reforestation.
- 1530 We acknowledge the fact that research and exploitation of mineral raw materials
1531 is a prerequisite for the provision of energy and industrial development of any
1532 country. We believe that it needs to be done in possibly sustainable manner.
1533 This requires changes of paradigm of putting profit over the environment,
1534 changing existing regulations and introducing many new ones. CDN believes that
1535 the Eastern European societies must regain the ability to examine and control
1536 the use of its mineral wealth in a sustainable way and not being a subject of
1537 exploitation of foreign companies and corrupted authoritarian governments.

1538 Biodiversity & Environmental Protection

1539 We in CDN believe that the Eastern Europe has the potential to be a region of
1540 clean air, accessible and clean water, fertile land, rich and diverse
1541 biodiversity. A healthy and sustainable environment is essential for our own
1542 well-being and quality of life. By protecting ecosystems and keeping air, water
1543 and soil clean, we take care of our physical and mental health. Second,
1544 environmental protection has a significant impact on our future and future
1545 generations. Ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, reducing
1546 greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change are key to long-term
1547 social and economic well-being. Protecting the environment is essential for our
1548 well-being, the future of our children and future generations, and for
1549 preserving the beauty and richness of our planet.

1550 Environmental Protection

- 1551 • Stronger penalties and stronger prosecution for environmental crimes.
- 1552 • Introduction of the concept of ecocide in the international law.
- 1553 • Establishment of the functions of the Environmental Ombudsman and the
1554 Animal Rights Protection Ombudsman on both European and national levels.
- 1555 • Introduction of the category of crimes against nature, air, water and
1556 other natural resources.
- 1557 • Effective application of the polluter pays principle for all sectors,
1558 including the livestock sector.
- 1559 • Improving functional connectivity between habitats to enable the
1560 development and strengthening of populations of different species and
1561 sufficient individual or genetic exchange, as well as species migration
1562 and adaptation to climate change.

1563 It is important to note that environmental protection has a pan-European and
1564 global dimension, as ecological problems know no national borders. International
1565 cooperation and taking action for sustainable development are essential for
1566 maintaining ecological balance on a global scale. The environmental crimes are
1567 the fourth largest criminal activity in the world and it is increasing by five
1568 to seven percent every year - they need to be more prosecuted. Moreover, lack of
1569 the international prosecution of ecocide leads to the situation that the nature
1570 is “silent victim” of war. Therefore we propose solutions on pan-European level
1571 that will contribute to a more effective protection of all the ecosystems in all
1572 the Eastern European countries.

1573 Biodiversity

- 1574 • Restoring degraded habitats to conditions that enable ecosystems to
1575 function properly
 - 1576 • Excluding at least 30 percent of the Eastern Europe's lands and seas from
1577 industrial activities by 2035 and placing at least 10 percent under strict
1578 protection.
 - 1579 • The obligation to create a 6 m wide wild green belt on every 2 ha of
1580 cultivated fields (flower belts, shrubs).
 - 1581 • Introduction of restrictions on the use of plant protection products and
1582 artificial and natural fertilizers.
 - 1583 • Designation of new and connection of interrupted ecological corridors.
 - 1584 • More effort on the European and national levels to stop the spread of
1585 invasive species.
 - 1586 • Ban on the import and sale of exotic animal species and increased control
1587 over the import and sale of exotic plant species.
 - 1588 • Supporting the joint development of technologies and joint scientific
1589 research programs for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity
1590 and increasing the possibilities of scientific research and monitoring.
 - 1591 • Identification by 2030 and then elimination, withdrawal or reform of
1592 incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity.
- 1593 The solutions for protecting the biodiversity need to be implemented on the wide
1594 scale. Ensuring the diversity of ecosystems and protecting wildlife has not only
1595 intrinsic value, but also contributes to ecological balance and ecosystem
1596 stability.
- 1597 We believe that biodiversity protection needs to be talked more, put into the
1598 foreground and be more visible in both advocacy and institutions. Thus, the
1599 powers of institutions responsible for biodiversity protection on European,
1600 national and local level need to be increased, especially in terms of their
1601 capacity for monitoring and checking the implementation of measures and
1602 sanctioning those who do not respect them.

1603 National Parks and Protected Areas

- 1604 • Expansion of existing national parks and creation of new ones, as well as
1605 establishment of strictly protected areas within the boundaries of nature
1606 conservation area.
- 1607 • Introduction of European regulations that accelerate the process of
1608 creating national parks, reserves and protected areas and a ban on
1609 reducing the areas of parks within the established boundaries.
- 1610 • Strict protection of all natural and old-growth forests, as well as peat
1611 bogs, natural meadows, wetlands, mangroves and seagrass meadows, as well
1612 as exclusion of mountain forests from economic exploitation.
- 1613 • Subsidies for municipalities for the construction of technical
1614 infrastructure, benefits for residents/women for creating national parks
1615 in the area.
- 1616 • Promotion and support of activities such as rewilding (a form of
1617 environmental restoration that involves reducing the impact of humans on
1618 ecosystems)

1619 National parks are key areas of nature conservation that provide shelter for
1620 many endangered species of plants and animals. Their expansion would allow for
1621 the preservation of greater biodiversity and the protection of unique
1622 ecosystems. Moreover, expanding the number of national parks would allow more
1623 people to access such places, which would contribute to increased ecological
1624 awareness and pro-ecological attitudes. They are also attractive places for
1625 active recreation, nature observation and ecotourism. These activities are long-
1626 term in nature and serve to preserve unique and irreplaceable natural values for
1627 the good of our planet.

1628 In most Eastern European countries there are too few national parks, in 10
1629 countries they constitute less than 2% of the area. CDN stands for the expanding
1630 the number and area of national parks in all the Eastern European countries as
1631 vital for nature conservation, ecological education, the development of
1632 responsible tourism and the future natural heritage. This is an important step
1633 towards sustainable development and preserving our planet for future
1634 generations.

1635 Water Policy

- 1636 • Clean and potable water for every household, with the free access to water
1637 sufficient to cover basic physical and hygienic requirements and
1638 progressive charge on use of water.
- 1639 • Regulation of the monopolies in water provision, ban on the privatisation
1640 of water sources and, when possible, return of them to public control.
- 1641 • Increasing the quality of surface waters and restoring resources and
1642 improving the quality of groundwater by, among others, controlling

1643 constructions near water sources and introducing regulation regarding
1644 using water resources to exploit materials.

- 1645 • Popularization and introduction of subsidies for small retention -
1646 creation and maintenance of rain gardens placed under gutters and supplied
1647 with rainwater.

- 1648 • Introducing a ban on draining wetlands; restoration of peatlands, as well
1649 as implementing a national river renaturation plans by 2030.

- 1650 • Popularizing retention in drainage ditches for agricultural purposes.

- 1651 • Creating an automated early warning system and continuous monitoring of
1652 water quality.

- 1653 • Adapting the flood and drought protection program to current climate
1654 challenges and creating European legal framework for compensation system
1655 that is adapted to the real needs of the injured.

- 1656 • Granting legal personality to standing and flowing waters.

1657 Water protection is extremely important, as water is a fundamental natural
1658 resource, necessary for human life and health and the functioning of ecosystems.

1659 By protecting the purity and quality of these waters, we ensure access to safe
1660 and appropriate quality drinking water and the protection of public health. In
1661 addition, surface and groundwater play an important role in the economy,
1662 providing raw materials, energy and recreational areas.

1663 We believe that the right to water is human right at should be included in the
1664 highest legal documents, as constitutions. Companies that use a lot of water
1665 should pay progressively more for their consumption, and polluters should be
1666 punished much more severely.

1667 Saving the Sea

- 1668 • Good Environmental Status of seas, as defined in EU Marine Strategy
1669 Framework Directive, achieved latest by 2030, including maintaining
1670 biodiversity of the seas, reducing the contaminants, marine litter,
1671 underwater noise, minimising human-induced eutrophication, and stopping of
1672 the human activities as coastal infrastructural development, sand
1673 extraction, etc., that alter hydrographical conditions.

- 1674 • Area protection (strict protection) of at least 30% of the area in the
1675 entire Baltic & Adriatic Seas no later than 2030, increasing of protected
1676 area in the safe areas of Mediterranean and Black Sea.

- 1677 • Discontinuation of international policies that may have a negative impact
1678 on the state of the seas, in particular the promotion of international

- 1679 waterways with high navigability class and the increased use of artificial
1680 fertilisers.
- 1681 • Introducing restrictive fishing controls and introducing a system of
1682 penalties and fees for excessive catch of certain fish species.
 - 1683 • Adoption of integrated coastal protection plans and programmes by 2030
 - 1684 • Elimination on the illegal discharges from ships, with effective penalties
1685 and increasing the follow-up of the alerts about ship pollution from
1686 sources as CleanSeaNet.
 - 1687 • Intensification of work on the cleaning of water from post-war waste and
1688 removal of toxic compounds in the Baltic, Mediterranean, Adriatic, Ionian
1689 and Black Sea regions.

1690 We believe we need a holistic framework to protect our seas. We need to
1691 acknowledge the importance of the seas: biodiversity, natural resources,
1692 protecting from extreme weather phenomena, natural heritage and tourism
1693 opportunities. However, the current efforts to protect the seas in the Eastern
1694 Europe, e.g. EU Strategies for Adriatic and Ionian, and for the Baltic Sea
1695 Regions, are not sufficient. The level of protection of the seas is very low,
1696 even despite the improvement of the situation during last years, especially in
1697 the Baltic Sea region. For example in 2023, only 7,33% of Adriatic Sea was
1698 protected, and only 0,07% strictly protected.

1699 We insist action is needed to protect the Baltic and Mediterranean seas, as well
1700 as the Black Sea in regions where possible and to create a comprehensive plan
1701 for the protection and recultivation of the Black Sea – that currently suffers
1702 contend with mines, polluted shorelines and severe damage to marine wildlife
1703 caused by Russia – after the withdrawal of the Russian army from the occupied
1704 territories of Ukraine.

1705 Forests

- 1706 • Reforestation projects carried out in appropriate ecosystems using native
1707 tree and plant species to restore habitats to a previously similar
1708 condition.
- 1709 • Promoting natural forest regeneration, striving to maintain the species
1710 composition of stands as closely as possible to the habitat, protecting
1711 microhabitats and increasing the amount of dead wood in forests.
- 1712 • Creation of agglomeration/suburban forests, e.g. the so-called Green
1713 Rings, subordinated to social purposes without conducting forest
1714 management.
- 1715 • Raising the transparency requirements of entities managing public forests,
1716 especially in budgetary matters, and obligating them for binding public
1717 consultations.
- 1718 • Introduction of a ban on deforestation for industrial or agricultural
1719 purposes.
- 1720 • Demarcation and protection of primary forests and introduction of a ban on
1721 logging in forests of high ecological value.

1722 Forests are an ecosystem that maintains biodiversity and play an important role
1723 in climate regulation by absorbing carbon dioxide, they purify the air and
1724 water, creating a healthy living environment and have social and economic
1725 significance as places of recreation and a source of timber and forest raw
1726 materials.

1727 Many of the Eastern European forests have been significantly negative affected
1728 by human activity: not protected or turned into arable land. We believe it is
1729 necessary to take action for the sustainable management of forests and the
1730 protection of these valuable ecosystems: introduction of new management
1731 standards that take into account social participation and transparency in forest
1732 management, as well as the protection of biodiversity and sustainable use of
1733 forest resources.

1734 Urban Ecosystems

- 1735 • Development of blue (water) and green (land) infrastructure in cities.
- 1736 • Promoting the planting of more trees and flowers and installing bird
1737 feeders to attract wildlife.
- 1738 • Revitalising existing facilities, replacing paved surfaces with green
1739 infrastructure.
- 1740 • Implementing ecological solutions such as rain gardens, green roofs and
1741 composting systems and the use of alternative materials such as wood,
1742 bamboo or cob in building and construction projects.

1743 The Eastern Europe has been struggling with urban chaos for years, which affects
 1744 also the biodiversity. Our postulates on Spatial Policy and Planning are
 1745 presented in the separate section, but here we have additions that focus
 1746 particularly biodiversity in cities.

1747 Air Quality

- 1748 • Connecting to district heating and encouraging thermal modernization of
 1749 apartments, especially by subsidies for individual heat pumps powered by
 1750 clean energy.
- 1751 • Ban on driving cars in city centers and introducing a car classification
 1752 allowing for prohibiting driving cars that do not meet environmental
 1753 standards.
- 1754 • Expanding infrastructure for pedestrians, bicycles and public transport,
 1755 e.g. by investment in city and municipal bicycles programmes, as well as
 1756 exploring the opportunity of dotations for the purchase of private
 1757 bicycles.
- 1758 • The obligation to inform residents about the air quality in the city, e.g.
 1759 through alerts, as well as increasing the number of smog sensors in
 1760 cities, primarily on public buildings, e.g. schools, hospitals.

1761 Air protection is extremely important - air pollution destroys human health,
 1762 ecosystems and the economy. Clean air is essential for humans and ecological
 1763 balance. Unfortunately, several Eastern European countries exceed the safe norms
 1764 of PM2.5 concentration even 3-6 times, occupying the top ten places in the
 1765 pollution ranking in Europe, leading to hundreds of thousands premature deaths
 1766 every year. Hence, CDN believes that the fight against smog should be one of the
 1767 priorities of Eastern European governments.

1768 Microplastics Pollution

- 1769 • Ban on the production and sale of synthetic clothing, and cosmetics and
 1770 cleaning products containing microplastics.
- 1771 • Restrictive programs limiting the production and sale of materials and
 1772 products consisting of or containing plastic
- 1773 • Subsidy programs for municipal and individual purification of tap water in
 1774 order to reduce the demand for purchasing water in plastic bottles and
 1775 containers.
- 1776 • Subsidy for municipal programs for cleaning the city from pollution and
 1777 waste, including projects for creating new waste bins in public spaces and
 1778 emptying them.
- 1779 • Withdrawal of the need to print receipts and invoices in favor of digital
 1780 ones.

1781 Microplastics pollution come from various sources, such as cosmetics, synthetic
1782 clothing, packaging and plastic waste. Microplastics can be ingested by aquatic
1783 organisms, enter the food chain and cause harmful health effects. Thus, the
1784 reduction of microplastics pollution is necessary and will have positive impact
1785 on aquatic ecosystems, marine life and human health.

1786 Animal Rights

1787 Protecting animal rights is important from an ethical and ecological point of
1788 view. It prevents cruelty and abuse, maintains ecological balance and protects
1789 biodiversity. Animals have inherent rights that should be respected and factored
1790 into the transition towards a sustainable and just society. We must recognize
1791 animals as sentient beings deserving of protection from harm and reflect
1792 thoughtfully on our role within the broader animal kingdom.

1793 Framework for Animal Rights

- 1794 • Taking into account the needs of animal migration when designating border
1795 fortifications and infrastructure facilities.
- 1796 • Introducing a ban on the use of plant protection products that have a
1797 harmful effect on insects, birds and other animals.
- 1798 • Creating an European directive on a response system in the case of injured
1799 and roadkill animals.
- 1800 • Prohibition of keeping animals in cages, on chains or ties, as well as
1801 other confinements.
- 1802 • Adapting public spaces, such as parks, public facilities and public
1803 transport to be accesible by pets and their owners.
- 1804 • Creating pet cemeteries in cities to ensure that people can bury their
1805 animals in humane conditions.
- 1806 • Mandatory microchipping of domestic and wild animals and creation of a
1807 single pan-European registration database of microchipped animals.

1808 As CDN, we believe that governments should remember to ensure animal welfare,
1809 combat cruelty and educate about responsible animal care. Pets are sentient
1810 beings that deserve respect, protection and appropriate care. Eastern European
1811 policies in this area should include principles of ethics, welfare and social
1812 responsibility.

1813 Homeless Animals Protection

- 1814 • Introducing reliable financing for running shelters for homeless animals,
1815 as well as mandatory inspections of shelters, including private shelters.
- 1816 • Defining at the European level infrastructure standards in which specific
1817 species of animals stay, possibly close to the natural habitat, and
1818 including them in guidelines checked during the inspections
- 1819 • Promoting the reduction of animal reproduction and sterilization by
1820 organizing campaigns to finance treatments in cities and municipalities.
- 1821 • Promoting the adoption of animals instead of purchasing them from a farm
1822 through social campaigns or other benefits, e.g. tax breaks.

1823 Homeless animals often suffer from a lack of shelter, food, and medical care.
1824 Actions taken by Eastern European governments in this area are either
1825 insufficient or downright cruel, as in the case of Turkey's 2024 amendment to
1826 the Animal Rights law proposing the killing of stray dogs. Providing homeless
1827 animals with care, adoption, or appropriate shelter helps reduce suffering and
1828 provide them with a chance for a better life, contribute to public safety and
1829 promote empathy and responsibility in society.

1830 Protection of "Circus" Animals

- 1831 • Immediate introduction of the ban on the use of wild animals in circuses
1832 in all the countries, with the long-term aim of ban on showing, training
1833 or keeping animals in circuses and other such institutions, enterprises
1834 and projects.
- 1835 • Support, including financial, for zoos in adopting animals rescued from
1836 trafficking, illegal breeding, circuses, or those threatened with
1837 extinction in the wild. That goes in hand with introducing controls in
1838 zoos, considering the conditions in which animals are kept, taking into
1839 account the requirements of their species regarding physiological and
1840 social needs. In the future, move away from exhibition zoos to zoos as
1841 shelters for animals in specific situations (such as rescues, unable to
1842 survive in the wild, etc.).
- 1843 • Introducing a ban on euthanasia of healthy individuals, the so-called
1844 zoothanasia.

1845 Many animals are used in circuses and other entertainment institutions for
1846 purely entertainment purposes. They are often subjected to brutal training and
1847 living conditions that are harmful to their physical and emotional health.
1848 Though some measures to prohibit or limit the use of animals in circuses have
1849 already been adopted in some Eastern European countries, they are not introduced
1850 in all and are far from perfect. Banning this practice protects animals from
1851 suffering, ensuring their right to a dignified life and to avoid being exploited
1852 for entertainment purposes.

1853 Protection of “Laboratory” Animals

- 1854 • Introducing an absolute ban on animal testing for new products in all
1855 countries. In countries where such legislation is already in place to some
1856 extent, it should also include testing of dietary supplements and
1857 chemicals, foodstuffs, feeds or other substances.
- 1858 • Introducing EU sanctions against products from the countries where animal
1859 testing is legal.
- 1860 • Ban on using animal research for higher education purposes and for
1861 training to acquire or improve professional competences.
- 1862 • Grants from international institutions such as the EU for research on
1863 alternatives to animal testing.

1864 The use of animals for scientific and laboratory purposes involves suffering and
1865 harm to animals that are subjected to tests, medical procedures and experiments.
1866 Prohibiting such use of animals is an ethical issue and ensures the protection
1867 of their welfare. Scientific and technological progress allows the development
1868 of the research methods that do not require the use of animals, eg. cell models,
1869 artificial tissues or computer simulations. Focusing on methods not involving
1870 the use of animals promotes innovation and leads to more progressive science
1871 that is consistent with ethical and humanitarian values.

1872 Protection of Working Animals

- 1873 • Creation of a European system protecting animals working in uniformed and
1874 other services. Introduction at the European level of detailed
1875 requirements specified by species, as to the character, place and duration
1876 (both on a daily basis, as well as the total number of years spent
1877 working) of work, residence, welfare and maintenance of the animal,
1878 including the requirement for the lifelong maintenance of an animal
1879 withdrawn from service by the state or the employer.
- 1880 • Allowing the animal to remain with the person or within their circle upon
1881 retirement, provided they meet strict conditions and requirements, could
1882 be a valuable addition.
- 1883 • Introduction of a ban on the sale of animals withdrawn from work in
1884 uniformed services to slaughterhouses.

1885 Protecting working animals and limiting their exploitation for commercial
1886 purposes ensures the dignified treatment of animals and minimizes suffering and
1887 promotes the development of alternative, more humane methods. This not only
1888 protects animals, but also leads to the efficient and sustainable use of
1889 resources and has a positive impact on the ethics, promoting empathy and
1890 awareness of animal rights.

1891 Protection of Farmed Animals

- 1892 • Introducing a ban on fur farming in all countries by 2035 by the means
1893 defined in Fur Free Europe initiative, and setting a road map at European
1894 level for phasing out the breeding sector of all species, including fish.
 - 1895 • Immediate ban on cage farming.
 - 1896 • Introduction of bans on particularly inhumane practices such as: killing
1897 animals without prior stunning; culling; trimming the beaks of poultry or
1898 the tails of pigs; fattening ducks and geese for foie gras; a ban on the
1899 sale and import of products derived from such practices, and more.
 - 1900 • Reducing the use of antimicrobial agents on farms, leading to a reduction
1901 in the problem of antibiotic resistance and in the risk of epidemics of
1902 zoonotic diseases.
 - 1903 • Introducing high requirements regarding the preparation of people working
1904 on farms and handling animal transport - training, among others, in legal
1905 regulations, completed with certificates confirming completion of
1906 training.
 - 1907 • Mandatory inspections – with obligation of double controls or audits – of
1908 units where animals are kept at all stages of breeding, setting
1909 restrictive assessment criteria, specified as to the species, as well as
1910 introducing mandatory veterinary inspections at all stages of breeding and
1911 mandatory monitoring in slaughterhouses and on industrial farms.
 - 1912 • Introducing a ban on opening new slaughterhouses and creating national
1913 plans for phasing out the work of existing slaughterhouses.
- 1914 The farming animals deserve painless livelihood. We propose the legislations to
1915 ensure it, while working on the phase-out of the animal-based food production.
- 1916 We believe that the plant-based food system is a necessity. We believe that the
1917 proposed solutions will allow for a fair transition to a plant-based food
1918 system, with clear rules for its implementation and with care for the welfare of
1919 farm animals during the phase-out of farming.

1920 Protection of Wild Animals

- 1921 • Introducing the ban on the removal and sale of exotic animal species,
1922 introduction of European Positive List of animals that can be kept as
1923 pets.
- 1924 • Total ban on hunting in the Eastern European countries by 2035.
- 1925 • Adapting urban spaces so they do not cross and overtake animal spaces
1926 (e.g. parts of forests, etc).
- 1927 • Introduction of a ban on placing bird-deterrent spikes on buildings and
1928 roofs.
- 1929 • Obliging property owners and managers to secure glass surfaces of
1930 buildings so that they do not pose a threat to birds.
- 1931 • Obliging local governments to set up watering troughs for wild animals.
- 1932 • Stronger regulations on fishing quota and use of lower impact fishing
1933 techniques in order to fight overfishing, regenerate fish populations and
1934 marine restorations.

1935 We believe that protecting wild animals is extremely important for modern
1936 society. It is an investment in the future of our planet, maintaining ecological
1937 balance and ensuring a lasting natural heritage for future generations.

1938 Wild animals play an important role in maintaining ecosystems, acting in the
1939 food chain, dispersing seeds and pollinating plants. Their presence affects the
1940 ecological balance and the preservation of biodiversity. Wild animals are often
1941 threatened with extinction due to poaching, habitat loss, climate change and
1942 other factors. The protection of these species is crucial to preserving genetic
1943 diversity and ensuring the survival and future development of ecosystems.

1944 Moreover, in the ethical aspect, taking care of their well-being and avoiding
1945 their exploitation for commercial purposes is an expression of respect for their
1946 rights and dignity.

1947 Finally, the protection of wild animals affects our own lives. The ecosystems in
1948 which they live provide us with many benefits, such as clean air, drinking
1949 water, food and natural materials. Their preservation and protection contribute
1950 to our well-being and the sustainable development of society.

1951 Veganism and Production of Food

- 1952 • Negotiation of a global Plant Based Treaty as a companion to the UNFCCC
1953 Paris Agreement to prioritize transition away from animal-based food
1954 systems as the method of climate change mitigation.
- 1955 • Reduction of VAT rate on plant-based food. At the same time, gradual
1956 introduction of higher VAT or sales tax on food containing animal products

- 1957 produced by industrial farming (meat, milk, eggs, honey and their
1958 derivatives).
- 1959 • Introducing a ban on subsidies or other forms of sponsorship of the
1960 production of products containing meat, milk, eggs and other animal
1961 products, and ban on advertising such products.
 - 1962 • Providing of at least one plant-based options for meals in schools,
1963 hospitals, nursing homes, prisons and other government institutions.
 - 1964 • The obligation to mark animal-based products with appropriate labels
1965 informing about the environmental effects related to the production of
1966 these products, also in the commercial communication.
 - 1967 • Planning of long-term rewilding, reforestation and marine restoration
1968 projects in the areas damaged by agriculture.
 - 1969 • Inclusion of national and European regulations to ban the import of
1970 products that do not match animal welfare standards mentioned in this and
1971 previous subchapters.
- 1972 Sustainable and ethical food and its production contribute to the protection of
1973 the environment by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and the
1974 destruction of ecosystems. Veganism itself promotes a healthy lifestyle, helps
1975 prevent many diseases, such as heart disease, obesity and diabetes.
- 1976 Moreover, animal industry is one of the biggest contributors to climate crisis,
1977 being responsible for ~14.5% of human-produced greenhouse gas emissions and ~20%
1978 of total land use. Transition to plant-based food system is therefore crucial in
1979 fight against the climate crisis.
- 1980 The solutions we propose aim to eliminate the exploitation of animals in the
1981 food and clothing industry. By choosing veganism, we support justice for animals
1982 and contribute to the climate change mitigation.

1983 4. Economy

1984 Work that works for all

1985 Work constitutes a large part of most people's lives and livelihoods are often
1986 directly linked to income generated by labour. Therefore, fair and just labour
1987 rights are crucial aspects of personal well-being and functioning democracies.
1988 The right not to be exploited in the workplace is fundamental for a healthy
1989 society. Women, youth and minorities are still the most vulnerable to
1990 exploitation in their work- there should be stronger protections for these
1991 groups. Today's economic model has seen a rise in jobs that offer unsatisfactory
1992 working conditions such as low wages, unstable hours, tasks that are not
1993 mentally stimulating, and precarious contracts. These developments are
1994 detrimental to society as a whole. Our economy and concept of work should focus
1995 on providing jobs that enable material and mental well-being.

1996 Flexible Social Security

- 1997 • Guaranteeing a living wage, or income that is enough to sustain your basic
1998 needs and dignified living, is regularly indexed.
- 1999 • Guaranteed access to health and income security, particularly in cases of
2000 temporary/permanent unemployment, sickness, occupational injury,
2001 parenthood or loss of a breadwinner.
- 2002 • Protecting parents going on parental leave: financial (same salary and
2003 benefits), work and position guarantees. This includes entrepreneurs and
2004 those working in private sector.
- 2005 • Introducing regulations that will actually eliminate the gender disparity
2006 in earnings.
- 2007 • Unemployment benefits are available for at least one year.
- 2008 • Better social benefits that provide decent living conditions.

2009 Social security lies at the very core of decent work. The growing incidence of
2010 informal work has led to stagnant or declining rates of social security
2011 coverage. Social security is a fundamental human right, albeit being enjoyed by
2012 only a small proportion of people. Without social security, we are left with
2013 suppressed, exploited and vulnerable individuals, including those who have a
2014 source of income.

2015 We, young greens, believe that no one should live to work but have the work that
2016 allows them to have a fulfilling life. Lack of social security coverage has a
2017 particularly detrimental impact on marginalized and vulnerable populations as
2018 the majority of them engage in casual labour, homework and certain types of
2019 informal and self-employment. Thus, social security and decent work must be
2020 intertwined to live a dignified life and fulfil the very basic needs of people.

2021 Workers' rights

- 2022 • Uniform contributions regardless of the form of employment, will eliminate
2023 financial incentives for employers to offer civil law contracts.
- 2024 • Abolishment of contracts that do not guarantee a set number of hours.
- 2025 • Abolishment of unpaid or below-the-minimum-wage internships that do not
2026 provide social benefits and rights such as healthcare.
- 2027 • Obligation of payment of interest on delayed wages at a rate of at least
2028 0.2% per day.
- 2029 • Protection of labour unions and collective bargaining.
- 2030 • The salary cap guaranteeing that the highest salary in the company is no
2031 more than 6 times the lowest salary.
- 2032 • Strengthening the institution of the labour inspectorate, and sanitary and
2033 epidemiological services, and establishing European standards for such
2034 institutions in particular countries.
- 2035 • Reduction of working hours from 40h to 38.5h in law on work, with the
2036 stronger position on the reduction of working hours to 35 hours per week
2037 as well as a 4-day work week as an opt-in for progressive companies in
2038 branch collective agreements (under the assumption that the effect of such
2039 working conditions would start to become common in certain branches and
2040 start to spread out).

2041 We believe that workers' rights are human rights. Hence, they should be defined
2042 in law. There should be an end to circumventing labour law by hiring on civic
2043 law or B2B contracts. Labor protection should be supported by strong and well-
2044 funded state institutions, such as labour inspectorates, which have the
2045 administrative resources to actually control and punish entrepreneurs who do not
2046 respect labour law.

2047 More regulations should be introduced at the European level, in the future even
2048 a European minimum wage, to reduce inequalities between countries and limit
2049 brain drain and youth emigration.

2050 New Types of Work

- 2051 • Investment in Green jobs and support to workers in just transition.
- 2052 • Fighting structural unemployment and unemployment islands: with specific
2053 strategies established in cooperation with the local government, such as
2054 the use of existing skills, wide access to vocational training or
2055 financial resources for those establishing new enterprises and
2056 cooperatives.
- 2057 • Gig workers (based on flexible, temporary, or freelance jobs) are to be
2058 included in labour law and guaranteed the workers' rights.

2059 Transformations of the labour market – including the progressive automation of
2060 production and the growing role of the digital economy – is both the opportunity
2061 and the challenge. The energetic transformation or increasing automation of
2062 production may contribute to the creation of new, high-paid jobs in the advanced
2063 technology sector – or contribute to reduced employment and increased social
2064 stratification. CDN believes that law-making and regulations should go hand in
2065 hand with technological progress, not be established after a few years, but also
2066 not slowing it down. We consider it necessary to further establish policies on,
2067 for example, the use of AI, at the European level.

2068 Democracy at the Workplace & Solidarity

- 2069 • Support for unionisation, with laws on European levels supporting
2070 unionisation in multi-national companies.
- 2071 • Enabling and protecting by law of the solidarity strikes.
- 2072 • Access to information about the company's activities for workers'
2073 representatives.
- 2074 • Prohibition of secret collection and processing of digital data and
2075 surveillance in the workplace.

2076 We believe it is impossible to build democracy in a country that focuses on low-
2077 paid and poorly protected work. Democracy in the workplace is thus crucial, thus
2078 we support unionising and workers' representation in decision-making
2079 institutions at the workplace. CDN will strive to empower workers also
2080 internally, within the office, as well by cooperating with, e.g. local syndicate
2081 representatives, at our events.

2082 Solidarity is key. Trade unions should be able to strike in solidarity with
2083 other industries or protest against policies affecting their work. On the other
2084 hand, we must demand solidarity from industries, and a just transformation or
2085 other political decisions cannot be held hostage to lobbying by the strong
2086 industries, such as miners or farmers.

2087 Health & Safety in the Workplace

- 2088 • Ensuring the protection of occupational health and safety standards, as
2089 well as sanitary-epidemiological ones.
- 2090 • Improving the safety of workers in factories to meet international
2091 standards, e.g. proper safety equipment for workers, protection against
2092 dangerous chemicals or implementing appropriate fire and alarm procedures.
- 2093 • Additional insurance for employees performing work that poses a health
2094 risk.
- 2095 • Obligation to consult work management algorithms with workers'
2096 representatives.
- 2097 • Mental health reasons an equally important for sick leave as physical
2098 conditions.
- 2099 • Implementation of safe space policies and the creation of special
2100 departments in companies that directly address discrimination and aim to
2101 prevent violations of human rights and safe space policies in day-to-day
2102 work.
- 2103 • Special support for the workers from vulnerable groups in unionising.
- 2104 • More training on the topics of non-discrimination and equality for the
2105 decision-makers for them to be able to make non-biased judgements and
2106 create up-to-date progressive policies.
- 2107 • Interviews should be non-biased, and questions about personal plans for
2108 the future, such as family, should not affect the evaluation or salaries.

2109 In many Eastern European countries, occupational health and safety regulations
2110 are too weak or not implemented. As a result, workers are not adequately
2111 protected. CDN believes it needs to change: standards should be strict and
2112 uniform, and employee health protection should be a priority.

2113 The same goes for mental health which should be taken care of by regulators. We
2114 are advocating for the recognising of mental health as a valid sick leave reason
2115 and for establishing safe space policies in workplaces. We encourage calling out
2116 companies using pinkwashing and greenwashing to hide their violations of
2117 workers' rights.

2118 Trade & Fiscal Policy

2119 The unfair tax system in Eastern Europe serves only the interests of the rich
2120 and populists, increasing social inequality. Taxes are too complicated for
2121 citizens, and the procedure for spending them is unclear and non-transparent.
2122 Kleptocratic leaders and authoritarian politicians trade with regimes around the
2123 world at the expense of citizens, ready to turn their countries into poor
2124 bridging jurisdictions just to stay in power at all costs. We propose a
2125 different vision of the world: in which citizens know where their taxes are

2126 going and that they are spent for their benefit, and trade serves the well-being
2127 of all people.

2128 Trade

- 2129 • Stopping the trade with aggressor countries and authoritarian regimes.
- 2130 • Replacement of the undemocratic trade deals that favour corporate over
2131 citizens' interests with fair trade deals where partners benefit equally.
- 2132 • Serious scrutiny of all trade agreements: negotiations must be transparent
2133 and review from citizens groups and civil society should play a crucial
2134 role.
- 2135 • Trade relationships between Eastern Europe and the EU and other major
2136 partners to be truly beneficial to all parties.
- 2137 • All trade agreements to have a sincere environmental evaluation chapter
2138 taking the centre stage of the contract.

2139 As one of the key drivers of globalisation, trade is a crucial aspect of our
2140 societies and current economic model. This has resulted in the proliferation of
2141 economic inequality and instability, rather than creating an economy that
2142 benefits everyone. This has been driven by reckless self-interested behaviour by
2143 multinationals and the financial sector and aggressive trade policies that are
2144 created in the interest of corporations, not the wider society. This gives
2145 unequal power to business interests, leading countries to a democratic deficit.
2146 Trade is important and can benefit humanity greatly, but it must be undertaken
2147 in the spirit of fair cooperation and respect for the environment.

2148 Taxation

- 2149 • Progressive income tax, with clear and transparent rules, and a tax-free
2150 amount. The exact tax system varies from country to country but should

- 2151 include at least four tax brackets, with the highest being at least 50%
2152 above five times the national average salary.
- 2153 • Taxing the rich: introducing or increasing taxation of capital gains,
2154 wealth tax (5% on assets over one million euros) as well as a property tax
2155 on owning a third and subsequent flats.
 - 2156 • Make polluters pay: introducing or increasing the ecological taxes, such
2157 as raw material and energy consumption tax and environmental pollution
2158 tax, as the key component of the taxation system.
 - 2159 • Reducing the VAT burden on households by reducing VAT on basic food
2160 products etc.
 - 2161 • Combating tax avoidance and VAT fraud, e.g. by increasing the transparency
2162 of company earnings, dividends and payments, or EU regulations against tax
2163 havens.
 - 2164 • Introducing or tightening inheritance tax.
 - 2165 • Exemption from income tax (up to the average salary) for people entering
2166 the labour market up to the age of 26.
 - 2167 • Increasing the corporate tax rate in countries to at least 21% (EU average
2168 in 2024).
 - 2169 • Tax offices should be a friendly place, focusing on advice and support for
2170 people with lower incomes and micro-enterprises.
 - 2171 • Better tax regulations that does not allow for corruption and tax fraud by
2172 rich.
- 2173 The tax system in Eastern Europe is de facto regressive, with the poorest paying
2174 proportionally more than the richest. This is due to excessive VAT taxation, low
2175 tax progression, no taxation of capital, or tax avoidance by the richest.
2176 Therefore, we consider it a priority to relieve small and medium-sized
2177 households and increase taxes on property, capital and environmental taxes. The
2178 rich must pay! The polluters must pay!
- 2179 Moreover, we believe that taxes should be simple and transparent, and visits to
2180 tax offices should cease to be something unpleasant. Together with increasing
2181 the transparency of government spending and improving the quality of public
2182 services, this will lead to increased trust in the state.

2183 Public procurement and regulatory institutions

- 2184 • Introduction of the obligation to use social and ecological clauses in
2185 public procurement.
- 2186 • Transparent and open digital platform that will ensure all citizens have
2187 insight into the public spending in order or everyone to understand and
2188 benefit from it.
- 2189 • Mandate that all public procurement decisions prioritize environmentally
2190 sustainable and climate-friendly solutions.
- 2191 • Strengthen local economies and reduce dependency on multinational
2192 corporations.

2193 Public money should be spent in a way that is understandable and benefits
2194 citizens, as well as be an example of the best and most responsible investment.
2195 Therefore, Public procurement should support high environmental and social
2196 standards.

2197 We believe in the great role of regulatory and control institutions, such as
2198 supreme audit institutions, labour inspection, or the offices of the Ombudsman
2199 or the Children's Rights Ombudsman. To ensure that public money is spent
2200 properly these institutions should be independent of the authorities and
2201 adequately and stably financed, attractive for potential competent workers, and
2202 those in power had to accept their decisions recommendations.

2203 Consumer protection

- 2204 • Regulations against deliberately shortening the life of products.
- 2205 • Penalties equal to or greater than illegal profits in case of price
2206 fixing.
- 2207 • Regulations that prioritise green and environmental handling and
2208 production by all the big companies and factories.
- 2209 • Having adequate quality control of the products,
- 2210 • Fight against unethical and unenviromental production, including fast
2211 fashion, in order to have betetr, more sustainable products that come from
2212 transparent sources and prioritise satisfaction of the consumers.

2213 Companies exploit the insufficient consumer protection law in a variety of ways,
2214 for example by imposing systems of unsolvable subscriptions or by charging
2215 arbitrary penalties. The consumer, in comparison to corporations, has little
2216 power and is not able to fight for his rights in court. Moreover, corporations
2217 often mislead consumers by using the greenwashing and healthwashing practices,
2218 or fabricating opinions, taking advantage of the customer's susceptibility to
2219 mis- and disinformation. CDN believes that there is need for radical and
2220 systematic action to improve the consumers' rights, so that the consumer has
2221 support from institutions, and companies acting to their detriment expose
2222 themselves to significant, if necessary, even multi-million fines. Production

2223 should be transparent and ethical so that it comes up with quality stuff that
2224 benefit the consumers.

2225 Green entrepreneurship

- 2226 • Further simplification of procedures and support in the process of
2227 establishing and operating a company and activities aimed at stimulating
2228 economic initiative by creating favourable conditions for people who want
2229 to start their own small-scale entrepreneurship.
- 2230 • Support – e.g. by means of lower VAT rates, payment of part of social
2231 security contributions or additional points in public procurement – for
2232 social economy institutions, such as social cooperatives or sheltered
2233 employment enterprises.
- 2234 • Legislation to protect small entrepreneurs from harmful contract terms, as
2235 excessively long payment periods.
- 2236 • Stimulating the demand for green jobs on the labour market - in the real
2237 sector - industry and commercial activities.
- 2238 • Research and development tax incentive to speed-up the investment in green
2239 and innovative solutions in private sector.

2240 Small and medium-sized enterprises, especially innovative and green businesses,
2241 are one of the foundations of Eastern Europe. They should have good and stable
2242 conditions, without excessive bureaucratic obstacles. They should also be
2243 provided with at least equal conditions compared to large companies, also in
2244 public procurement.

2245 At the same time, we are against fictitious self-employment and fictional b2b
2246 contracts, through which companies circumvent workers' rights. The labor
2247 inspectorate should impose heavy fines on companies that violate or circumvent
2248 workers' rights.

2249 Infrastructure

2250 The maintenance, renovation and construction of infrastructure of all kinds:
2251 railways, bridges, water supply channels etc., is neglected in all Eastern
2252 European countries. In many countries only large infrastructure investments such
2253 as stadiums, highways or airports are promoted, while the infrastructure
2254 necessary for the inhabitants is neglected, which leads to inconveniences for
2255 the inhabitants, pollution and sometimes tragedy as with the collapse of a
2256 railway station in Novi Sad, Serbia in 2024. This has to change: infrastructure
2257 projects must serve residents and take the environment into account!

2258 Public Services

- 2259 • Improvement of the functioning of local public services, especially public
2260 utility companies by ensuring their stable funding.
- 2261 • Creating a rulebook for determining tariffs and service standards of
2262 public utility companies that is transparent, based on quality of service
2263 and not dependent on arbitrary decisions of administrators.
- 2264 • Ensure that energy supply, water services, and waste management remain
2265 publicly owned and operated to prioritize the public good over private
2266 profit, with modernisation of energy grids and water distribution systems.
- 2267 • Progressive pricing models ensuring that basic utility services are
2268 affordable for all, while at the same time discouraging overextensive
2269 consumption.
- 2270 • Increase transparency in procurement processes and ensure public control
2271 over essential services.
- 2272 • Protect workers in the public sector by ensuring fair wages, better
2273 working conditions, and opportunities for professional development.

2274 Digitalisation and human-orientation of public services whenever
2275 possible. Citizens need to feel that their taxes are spent for their benefit and
2276 that the civil servant is there to help them. Good quality public services
2277 include not only the previously mentioned housing, education, health care and
2278 spatial planning, but also energy supply, water and waste management, social
2279 assistance, but also libraries, and law enforcement services. CDN believes there
2280 is urgent need for solutions that restore the trust in public institutions, and
2281 that make public services working for everyone, especially the most vulnerable.

2282 Transportation

- 2283 • Transfer of funds from road construction to the construction of the
2284 railway network.
- 2285 • "Trucks on tracks" - development of freight rail infrastructure, low rates
2286 for access to rail infrastructure for intermodal transport and
2287 implementation of the principles of "user pays" and "polluter pays" in
2288 transport, i.e. introducing or increasing fees for the use of roads by
2289 vehicles with a permissible total weight of over 3.5 tonnes.
- 2290 • Expansion of the passenger railway network in the Eastern Europe:
 - 2291 ◦ High-speed rail connection of neighbouring Eastern European capitals
2292 by 2035, with a well-developed network of night connections.
 - 2293 ◦ Local transport well connected to long-distance trains, with
2294 reliable, regular timetables.

2295 ◦ European Ticketing Platform: a single European travel and tickets
2296 search engine for trains and buses.

2297 • Increasing the funds for the critical transport infrastructure (e.g.
2298 bridges, railway stations).

2299 • Definitive prioritisation of public transport in order to minimise car
2300 usage and environmental impact of the transportation.

2301 • Benefits for those using cycling as their primary means of transportation.

2302 • Incentivize the use of biofuels and renewable energy in transport.

2303 Road transport is currently prioritized in most Eastern European countries,
2304 causing transport exclusion, forcing people to use cars, causing thousands of
2305 deaths and injuries in traffic accidents every year, and contributing to air and
2306 noise pollution. We see the need to change the paradigm in transport, with
2307 emphasis on public transport. To do this, it is necessary to properly maintain
2308 and modernize railway lines and public road transport, so that travel is
2309 competitive with your own car in terms of time, price and comfort.

2310 Note: this section talks about the necessary changes that need to take place in
2311 the design and construction of infrastructure - our recommendations for
2312 sustainable mobility and more details about public transport can be found in the
2313 Spatial Policy & Planning and Mobility (sub)chapters.

2314 Industry Policy

2315 • The European Green and Social Transition Fund to finance green
2316 infrastructure projects such as public transport and rail, renewable
2317 energy sources and grid connections, and housing renovation.

2318 • Transition of industry and energy sector to renewables in fastest way
2319 possible, ensuring compliance with regulations, especially the "polluter
2320 pays" principle.

2321 • Mass electrification in all sectors, support for electromobility and
2322 charging stations.

2323 • Development of industries crucial to security, such as pharmaceutical
2324 factories.

2325 Good industry policy is a need to have a dynamic and competitive economy,
2326 creating millions of green jobs in cutting-edge industries. We need an
2327 investment plan to finance green industry across the European Union. The green
2328 transition equals new railways, new factories, new job opportunities.

2329 At the same time, we believe that industrial policy cannot be introduced at the
2330 expense of deregulation or increased emissions, and the profits from investment
2331 in industry should be shared by citizens and not just go to private investors.

2332 Research, development & innovation

2333 There is need for more serious funding in the spheres of research, development
 2334 and innovation in eastern Europe, these spheres need to be publicly funded and
 2335 prioritised, in order to ensure that countries have greater future when it comes
 2336 to scientific developments and research. This also leads to democratization of
 2337 knowledge and accelerates the innovation. As many young people involved in these
 2338 fields immigrate to the west because of the lack of the support, the states
 2339 should encourage brain gain. All development and funding of RDI should be in
 2340 line with environmental and climate regulations.

2341 Research & Development Policy

- 2342 • Increasing state funding for science, without omitting basic research and
 2343 the social sciences and humanities.
- 2344 • Promotion of brain gain that will encourage youth that immigrated because
 2345 they weren't available to work in the field to return to the Eastern
 2346 European region.
- 2347 • Better working conditions in the RDI fields and with related jobs.
- 2348 • Public scholarships that would encourage youth to choose to work in the
 2349 fields connected to science.
- 2350 • Significantly boost government funding for R&D in critical areas such as
 2351 renewable energy, healthcare, education technology, and sustainable
 2352 agriculture.
- 2353 • Ensure that all publicly funded research is open access, allowing
 2354 innovations to benefit society rather than being locked behind paywalls or
 2355 privatized.
- 2356 • Key technological, health and scientific innovations should remain under
 2357 public or cooperative control to avoid monopolization and exploitation.
- 2358 • Encourage cross-border research collaborations to share knowledge and
 2359 resources between regions.
- 2360 • Science, research and development should be basis of the developed society
 2361 so the policies in Eastern European countries must priorities these
 2362 spheres more. So far there is lack of funding in these fields which
 2363 already caused huge brain drain in the region – young people are more
 2364 likely to continue their higher education or find work after university on
 2365 the west if they wish to pursue research, development and science fields.
 2366 This causes radical decline in the field in the region, but also of the
 2367 development in the wider society. In order for those who immigrated to
 2368 return, RDI fields should be more developed, there should be more
 2369 scholarships, and youth should be encouraged to pursue these fields, and
 2370 adequately rewarded for all the developments.

2371 CDN believes in the democratisation of the knowledge, which is why these areas
 2372 should be approachable for all. Additionally, research findings should be freely

2373 accessible, and the knowledge should be public, in order to avoid monopolization
 2374 and personal gain by companies. Innovations must be developed in accordance with
 2375 benefit of the whole society and not only for the financial gain.

2376 Alternative economy systems

2377 The current economic organisation, based only on economic growth, has had
 2378 serious negative consequences for people and the environment. Firstly, the
 2379 unequal distribution of wealth directly affects countless lives and entrenches
 2380 power imbalances. Secondly, the use of natural resources to produce more and
 2381 more material goods endangers the environment and affects especially the lives
 2382 of the marginalised and future generations. CDN believes that alternative
 2383 economy solutions, not based just on economic growth, is necessary to dismantle
 2384 these economical obstacles.

2385 Note: More on this topic can be found in report and toolkit from the CDN study
 2386 session "Breaking the Barriers: Green Economics and Youth Political
 2387 Participation in Eastern Europe" (2024). CDN will continue the work to enhance
 2388 its ideology on the topic.

2389 Need for circular economy

- 2390 • Measuring economic progress in terms of not only growth, but
 2391 sustainability and well-being of citizens.
- 2392 • Transfer to circular economy, including, among others, following
 2393 policies:
 - 2394 ◦ Reducing the use of primary raw materials in production and
 2395 increasing the use of waste as secondary raw materials
 - 2396 ◦ Promoting business models within the circular economy, such as
 2397 sharing economy.
 - 2398 ◦ Reducing the VAT tax on repair services.
 - 2399 ◦ Increasing funding for research and development on improving
 2400 material efficiency and reuse of waste.
 - 2401 ◦ Obligation for the companies to create products that last longer and
 2402 are repairable, and obligation to recycle withdrawn products.
 - 2403 ◦ Extending the reparability of buildings, as well as their usable
 2404 life.
 - 2405 ◦ Collaborating with industry experts to develop roadmaps for the
 2406 circular economy.
- 2407 • More research and discussions on the alternative economic models that
 2408 prioritise sustainability, inclusivity, and resilience, as opposed to
 2409 profit, such as post-growth degrowth, green economy, care economy, and
 2410 wellbeing economy within the Eastern European context.

2411 The transition from a linear economy to a circular economy is needed to reduce
 2412 the amount of resources used and waste generated in the economic system. In the
 2413 circular economy, natural resources are used efficiently and economically by
 2414 keeping using materials for as long as possible. Thus, it tackle the
 2415 overconsumption problem and moves the focus from the economic profit to
 2416 wellbeing.

2417 We believe that while implementing circular economy solutions, further
 2418 rethinking of economical system is needed. It must take into account the socio-
 2419 historical context of Eastern Europe and be developed together with society.

2420 5. Security & Foreign Policy

2421 Eastern Europe in the world

2422 In the context of global challenges, as the accelerating climate crisis, natural
 2423 disasters, global inequalities and armed conflicts we must be able to stand up
 2424 for our universal values in our neighbourhood and the world. We acknowledge the
 2425 great legacy of – past and outgoing – peaceful revolutions against authoritarian
 2426 regimes in Eastern Europe and believe that it should be a leader in fight for
 2427 democracy, human rights and peace in the world. At the same time, we see that
 2428 the international cooperation is necessary to fight against democratic
 2429 backsliding in Eastern Europe, its security and prosperity.

2430 We believe that the cooperation between the countries and regions should take
 2431 place both on the interpersonal, inter-organizational and intergovernmental
 2432 levels. We commit to facilitate the cooperation on the first two levels, and
 2433 advocate for it on the intergovernmental one.

2434 Promoting democracy

- 2435 • Work with all committed to peace, human rights, multilateralism, and
 2436 international law, increasing the funding for civil society in
 2437 authoritarian countries or ones affected by democratic backsliding and
 2438 legal and administrative support for registration of NGOs from other
 2439 European countries with threatened civil liberties.
- 2440 • EU countering the growing influence of China and Russia by helping the
 2441 nations in Eastern Europe, as well as in Global South in Green transition
 2442 and supporting civil society in initiatives such as the Global Gateway.
- 2443 • Full implementation of the EU guidelines on human rights defenders and
 2444 provide easier access to visas, as well as implementation of the stronger
 2445 measures against transnational repression by authoritarian regimes.

2446 Building full democracy in the world requires the support of governments and
 2447 societies from well-established democracies. On the interpersonal and
 2448 interorganisational level, western European governments and NGOs, considering
 2449 their greater experience and much wider funding opportunities, should also
 2450 organize more capacity-building activities and give financial support to

2451 progressive movements. European countries should also facilitate asylum and visa
2452 procedures for human rights activists and whistleblowers.

2453 At the same time, Europe needs to be more active geopolitically. It should stop
2454 any cooperation with authoritarian and war-mongering regimes, thus avoiding the
2455 mistakes that contributed to outgoing Russian genocide in Ukraine and Israeli
2456 genocide in Gaza, particularly by pursuing a tough policy towards China and
2457 unequivocal support for Taiwan.

2458 European Union

- 2459 • Enlargement of EU by welcoming the current candidate countries: Albania,
2460 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Kosovo, Montenegro,
2461 North Macedonia, Serbia and Ukraine in a fast, clear and transparent
2462 enlargement process as before the 2004 enlargement.
- 2463 • Future accession negotiations to be transparent and in the best interest
2464 of all people and that information regarding accession criteria and
2465 progress are publicly available.
- 2466 • Ensuring that Eastern European countries are treated as equal partners
2467 within and outside of the EU.
- 2468 • Democratisation of EU's institutions by giving the real decision-making
2469 power to the European Parliament and getting rid of the unanimity rule and
2470 establishing qualified majority, changing the treaties if necessary.
- 2471 • More proactivity of European Union in the foreign policy, especially in
2472 terms of collective reaction against authoritarian regimes and support of
2473 the democracy.
- 2474 • Stronger sanctions against the EU governments that are breaking the rule
2475 of law and drifting towards authoritarianism, as Hungary and Slovakia,
2476 with the EU funds reaching directly the local beneficiaries.
- 2477 • EU guarantees equal treatment and rights of Eastern European citizens
2478 coming to work within the EU in law as well as in practice.

2479 We support the European Union project and believe it should be enlarged as we
2480 understand Europe as being more than just an accumulation of individual
2481 countries. Cultural, economic, historical and political reasons make Europe an
2482 interdependent and transnational community. The European Union should be a
2483 mutual and crucial project to enhance the cooperation among the countries of the
2484 continent. The European Union must be a community based on mutual respect,
2485 transparency, and prosperity.

2486 We believe there is no better way to ensure European values than the enlargement
2487 of the EU. Welcoming the candidate countries to the EU will only strengthen the
2488 union, and bring more stability, security as well as prosperity to member states
2489 and Europe as a whole. A similar investment in Europe's security and prosperity
2490 was already made during the previous enlargements of UE that contributed to the
2491 consolidation of democracy and EU values in Eastern Europe and had positive
2492 economic effects in both new and old EU countries. Moreover, reactions of

European institutions and governments of Western countries to the actions of governments of other countries striving to limit democracy or violate human rights should be much stronger and faster. The overthrow of authoritarian regimes of Eastern Europe requires more commitment and effort on the part of the EU.

Fighting Russian imperialism

- Speeding up and increasing military aid: the weapons, ammunition and military equipment to ensure Ukrainian victory against Russian aggression.

- Prosecuting war crimes and violations of international humanitarian law under the international criminal tribunals.

- Introducing stronger sanctions against European companies still operating in Russia, with the aim of making them fined into bankruptcy. This applies primarily to companies that still export machining equipment, parts & expendables necessary to produce ammunition and military equipment.

- Officially recognizing Russia as a terrorist state by EU by putting it on the list of terrorist organisations in Council Regulation (EC) on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism and execute all the sanctions in that regulation, as well as terminating any cooperation with Russia in the international organisations and bodies.

- Stronger sanctions in all the policy areas, as implementation of ban on Russian fossil fuels, including LNG, LPG or pipeline gas, as well as agri-food products, and stronger implementation of existing sanctions.

- Stronger counteraction to the Russian disinformation and destabilization actions, and pro-Russian narratives in traditional and digital media.

- Confiscation and allocation to aid to Ukraine of frozen Russian funds.

In CDN, we aim to see an Eastern Europe (and a world) shaped by international collaboration and solidarity, not authoritarian imperialism and brutality. We believe that Russia, the terrorist state, is the main danger for this project, as well as to the whole European security. For decades, Russia ignites armed conflicts against the independent, neighbouring countries. This includes full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, invasion in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine in 2014 and aggressions towards Moldova in 1992 and Georgia in 1992-93 and 2014, and outgoing occupation of part of their territories. In other Eastern European countries, Russia is using its political and financial power to increase its political influence and spread disinformation and propaganda. Moreover, Russia makes systematic efforts to undermine democracy in the world, led the genocidal intervention in Syria, and committed war crimes in Mali and Central African Republic.

CDN expresses support for the people of Ukraine in their fight for people's lives, democratic future of their country and Europe, and against the fascist regime of Russia. We want Europe to stop focusing on the imperial power and

listen to people from Ukraine, as their demands about what is needed for victory should be the core of our narrative.

Fighting neocolonialism

- Recognizing the presence of other neo-colonialist powers that have strong presence in the Eastern Europe and directly and indirectly influence the politics of the region
- Fighting for the freedom from these neo-colonialist tendencies and establishing independence of the states while promoting the European unity
- Continuing the fight against any current and future neo-colonialist tendencies that by economy, culture, media and other forces try to destabilise countries in the region making them less independent

We recognize that beside the direct military aggression Eastern Europe (but also Europe as a whole) is under influence and direct threat of other global powers and their neocolonial influence. Neocolonialism means that in the contemporary world there is new form of colonial power that implies economic, cultural, political and media influence over other countries that should be independent. These independent countries are sometimes those which were, in the past, colonised by these powers, but also can be any of the developing countries, which puts most of the Eastern European countries in this position.

Beside direct military aggression, Russia has performed process of the neocolonialism for many years and continues to do so in the region, adding up to political destabilisation in these countries (including, but not limited to Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Serbia etc.).

However, we must recognize the neocolonial processes that are more subtle, such as those performed by China and USA. China has direct economic interest in the region, investing billions in various projects, especially infrastructure, and populating its production of everyday goods. They have already practically bought parts of the land with these investments (such as Piraeus port in Greece) and are involved in various shady construction projects (two Chinese companies were involved in the reconstruction of railway station in Novi Sad, Serbia, which collapsed killing 15 people). Chinese facial-recognition surveillance cameras are spreading fast, which poses direct threat to the privacy of people. All of this directly influences people of Eastern European countries, but also financially aids China greatly which, in turn, encourages them to continue their arm of human rights and freedoms the government is carrying out.

USA has also been long recognized as state using so called soft power for its colonialisation. While they haven't had a direct military involvement in the Eastern Europe since 90s, it is obvious their cultural colonialisation is influencing the whole world, which includes Eastern Europe. Majority of tech moguls and social media CEOs are operating in USA, dictating further the way internet, AI, and digital lives are constructed. With recent changes in American politics, we are already seeing further influence on ways various online platforms are performing (Facebook, Instagram, X, TikTok etc.) directly restricting political content and shaping algorithm in the more conservative direction. This will directly help out formerly mentioned authoritarian regimes

2580 of the East, helping them in shaping their propaganda and restricting media
2581 freedom. Beside digital, there is also cultural monopoly of USA which, while
2582 considered to be so called soft colonialism, has huge influence on shaping
2583 ideas, and politics of people around the world, including Eastern European
2584 youth, presenting neoliberal capitalism ideas as the only ideal form of
2585 ideology. As we wish for greener future with sustainable resources and multi-
2586 cultural society, we want to advocate for more cultural self-governance and
2587 various cultural industries to have their space. There are also various
2588 influences of USA on investments and construction development of the region,
2589 which adds to their economic imperialism. All of this helps USA to be the
2590 dominant global power, financing their own military actions. As we are anti-
2591 militant, anti-colonial and anti-neoliberal organisation, we have to stand
2592 against the American hegemony in the Eastern European region.

2593 CDN continues to oppose all forms of imperialism, both outright violent and
2594 those using “soft” powers such as economical, political, cultural and
2595 ideological means. This takes into account mentioned big imperial forces, but
2596 also local colonial influences, including those which would develop in the
2597 future. We wish for better cooperation of states in the region, based on support
2598 and empowerment, rather than reliance on the global powers benefiting on Eastern
2599 European resources and destabilising region in order to continue the colonial
2600 domination.

2601 **The broad security policy**

2602 We believe that the end goal of the foreign policy that global affairs must be
2603 conducted in a spirit of peace, solidarity and fairness. However, in current
2604 reality there we need to build resilience against violent political actors that
2605 want to solve political conflicts by force. There is a need to work on the
2606 security policy to defend the European citizens, values and cultural and natural
2607 heritage.

2608 Despite warnings from Eastern European countries about threats to European
2609 security, this topic for too long was neglected by European politicians, the
2610 best example of which is the construction of the Nord Stream gas pipeline. That
2611 needs to be changed radically!

2612 We believe that the concept of security is at the intersection of diverse
2613 societal factors, and the effects of the interrelationship of security with
2614 various societal factors on policy decisions. Thus, there is of a complex
2615 security policy in various aspects, which we present in this chapter.

2616 Energy security

- 2617 • Transition to 100% renewables as the main method of increasing European
2618 security.
- 2619 • Investing in common European energy grid that benefits everyone, with the
2620 aim of achieving European energy independence.
- 2621 • Stopping the fossil fuels import from the authoritarian countries and
2622 implementing strict sanctions on the countries that are continuing to do
2623 so.
- 2624 • Introducing on the EU level programmes of cheap export of energy
2625 technology to third countries to reduce their energy dependence on
2626 authoritarian countries.
- 2627 • Stronger implementations of sanctions against Russia in the energy sector,
2628 including ban on transshipments of Russian LNG in EU ports and taking
2629 stronger measures against shadow fleet tanker holders.

2630 Clean, renewable and safe energy should be the basis of the European energy
2631 security. Dependence on fossil fuels allows authoritarian regimes controlling
2632 them over the world to persist and commit crimes against their own citizens and
2633 incite wars on the other nations. Meanwhile, dispersed and democratic energy is
2634 not only cleaner and more environmentally friendly, but is also more resilient
2635 in the event of a threat of war or natural disaster. CDN stands for the Europe
2636 that is not relying on the export of fossil fuels from authoritarian countries,
2637 which energy transformation is just and democratic, and with connected grid that
2638 is benefitting everyone.

2639 Environmental security

- 2640 • Introducing the term of ecocide in the international law and implementing
2641 other policies defining and contributing to prosecute environmental
2642 crimes.
- 2643 • Investing in the programmes of safe destruction of obsolete landmines and
2644 small-arms.
- 2645 • Reducing consumption of meat (responsible for 14,5% of global greenhouse
2646 gas emissions), thus also contributing to reducing land use.
- 2647 • Making countries follow the rule on punishing companies that are harming
2648 the environment and institutions having rules and tools how to punish in
2649 case the law is not respected.
- 2650 • Obliging companies to support green transformation, for them to be greener
2651 in their operation, and financially support renewable energy and green
2652 infrastructure projects.
- 2653 • Support to cities for green transformation (as green and blue engineering,
2654 heating transformation, renewable resources etc.).

Environment is often the silent victim of wars. Fossil fuels are used to operate military machines, vast fields and forests are burn, and environment is damaged by constructions of fortifications. According to Ecoaction data, the first two-years of Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine led to the damage worth over 28 billion Euro and over 175 million tons of CO2 emissions. Thus, crimes against environment needs to be seriously prosecuted by international bodies.

Environmental challenges recognize no borders. International cooperation is needed to protect the environmental heritage against both military and non-military threats and maintaining ecological equilibrium on a global scale.

Digital & Media Security

- Constant updates of legislations, standards for critical infrastructure, businesses, and government entities to safeguard against cyber-attacks.
- Stronger action against disinformation campaigns by authoritarian regimes.
- Creating well-coordinated incident response system that involves all relevant stakeholders and mechanisms for transparent reporting on cybersecurity incidents, ensuring that the public is informed about potential risks and government actions taken to address them.
- Prioritising the protection of critical infrastructure sectors, including energy, telecommunications, finance, and healthcare, with tailored cybersecurity measure for each sector to minimize vulnerabilities and ensure the continuous operation of essential services.
- Prioritising funding of research and development in cybersecurity technologies.
- Support to independent media.
- Prioritising the NGOs data safety, eg. by using open-source software.
- Clear laws regarding surveillance and data managing, limiting ways government and corporations can use the information about citizens.
- Limiting AI involvement and protection of copyright information that AI technologies can use.
- Following the regulations provided by GDP and continuing to develop the laws that will follow the development of the digital technologies in order to priorities human security and freedom.
- Complete ban on using AI technology as means of war force

Digital security threats are becoming more and more relevant in the recent past. Authoritarian governments, especially during times of war, exploit digital vulnerabilities to suppress and control their populations. Moreover, these regimes actively target democratic countries, attempting to compromise their digital infrastructure as a means of exerting influence. Disinformation campaigns, especially those sponsored by state actors as Russia, China and Iran,

are widely present in the digital space of our countries. There is no adequate legislation to protect against this, as well as against hacker attacks on critical infrastructure by these countries. The data security and widespread misinformation on digital platforms, especially TikTok, is a problem for the whole world that we need to defend ourselves from. The omnipresence of these threats makes it a daily reality for people worldwide, and yet, there remains a concerning lack of awareness regarding effective protective measures, both among the people and political organisations.

For the non-governmental organisations, digital security means data protection, but against methods to fight against internet shutdowns, i. e. deliberate network disruption and interference with internet access, and blocking of communications platforms, that is prevalent in authoritarian countries. We believe in power of the digital activism and call for shutdowns and censorship to stop.

Queer-feminist security policy

- Empowerment of girls, women, and marginalized groups as a key foreign policy objective.
- Integration of queer-feminist security policies into the broader political discourse.
- Tangible support and protection for vulnerable LGBTQ+ and women populations affected by conflicts.
- Developing intersectional policies that address intersecting security challenges comprehensively.
- Introduce mechanisms for female participation in peace negotiations.
- Obligation to introduce the gender issues and the recognition of women's and LGBTQIA+ rights in the peace negotiations agenda.
- Support to local feminist organisations.

Queer-feminist security policy means including intersectionality in the foreign and security policy, to ensure that it includes viewpoint of the most vulnerable people. We believe that inclusion of the feminist perspectives is vital for the international system to achieve a broader understanding of security in the face of the current challenges.

We aim to provide safe spaces, alternatives and working models of healthy masculinity to oppose the prevalence and harm caused by existing models of toxic masculinity present within the neoliberal patriarchal system.

Voices of people facing insecurity and violence due to their sexual orientation or gender identity are too often neglected. Women's participation in peace processes is low and even decreasing and queer and gender issues are not included in most of their agendas (United Nations' Peace Talks in Focus 2023. Report on Trends and Scenarios). Hence, we need to emphasise the inclusion of queer and feminist voices in all the decision-making processes.

2735 Responsibility to protect

- 2736 • Full accountability through independent investigations into all potential
2737 violations of international law by all parties, especially all the
2738 countries to join the International Criminal Court and Rome Statute.
- 2739 • Sanction export of materials necessary for military production, such as
2740 machine parts and expendables, to authoritarian countries, as well as
2741 serious sanctions leading to the bankruptcy of companies still operating
2742 in aggressor countries.
- 2743 • Ban on arms export to aggressors, authoritarian states or countries that
2744 commit serious human rights violations, with stricter post-shipment and
2745 end-user controls.
- 2746 • Reduce dependencies and de-risk from authoritarian regimes as China.
- 2747 • Expand the understanding of security from an exclusively military
2748 perspective towards a more human-centred approach. Therefore, collective
2749 response must be not only revoked in case of military threats, but also
2750 humanitarian emergencies caused by numerous factors including climate
2751 crisis.
- 2752 • Equipping international organisations such as UN with the mandate and
2753 tools to prevent conflicts and/or procedures to react in case the peace is
2754 being jeopardised.

2755 We believe in the global political commitment to protect people against serious
2756 human rights abuses. We acknowledge that the international community is
2757 collectively responsible for ensuring peace, protection of human rights and
2758 environment, rule of law and democracy in every corner of the planet. We oppose
2759 all torture, the death penalty, arbitrary and groundless arrests, racism, slave
2760 labour, and discrimination worldwide. State sovereignty cannot be used anywhere
2761 as an excuse or permission for drastic violations of human rights.

2762 The global community has failed in protecting the human rights against
2763 aggressions in recent years, in Eastern Europe by failing to adequately defend
2764 Ukraine against Russian aggression, Armenia against the atrocities committed by
2765 Azerbaijan, but also elsewhere in the world, not protecting, among others,
2766 Syrians and Palestinians. It fails in protecting the people fighting the regimes
2767 in Azerbaijan, Belarus and other countries in the world. CDN believes that the
2768 international community needs to finally take responsibility to protect
2769 seriously and support democratic forces around the globe and take responsibility
2770 to support countries with less capabilities to protect themselves from different
2771 threats not limited to the military.

2772 Peacebuilding and reconciliation

- 2773 • Promoting the work of youth-led peace-building initiatives, fight the
2774 economical, structural and policy barriers for young peace-buildings
- 2775 • Promote inter-community and inter-generational dialogues between youth and
2776 adults to promote knowledge sharing and community support for youth-led
2777 peacebuilding initiatives.
- 2778 • Increasing the women's participation in peace processes.
- 2779 • Promoting the intercultural dialogue initiatives on interpersonal,
2780 interorganizational and intergovernmental levels (see: The need for
2781 intercultural dialogue chapter).
- 2782 • Respect for everyone's right to self-determination, specifically the
2783 peaceful separation of countries who desire independence.
- 2784 • International treaties on armed conflicts, such as the Geneva Convention,
2785 to be respected in all armed conflicts and that breaches of these treaties
2786 are severely punished.
- 2787 • Complex reform of the United Nations, especially reform of the Security
2788 Council, with removing the right of veto and increasing global balance.
- 2789 • Legal, financial and political strengthening of all UN agencies and
2790 programmes that support democracy, human rights, sustainable development,
2791 development and social policies, such as the ILO (International Labour
2792 Organization) and the UNDP (United Nations Development Policy Programme).

2793 We want to build a strong and sustainable peace by strengthening tolerance,
2794 economic equality, environmental protection, respect of human rights and social
2795 security in all parts of the world. Thus, we believe that peacebuilding – as a
2796 process to promote positive peace by addressing the roots of conflict,
2797 preventing and mitigating all forms of violence, and fostering just and
2798 inclusive societies – is a necessity when the conflict ends to ensure the
2799 reconciliation and intercultural dialogue.

2800 At the same time, we believe there can be no lasting peace while severe human
2801 rights abuses persist, and parties involved in the conflict must cease abuses
2802 and ensure access to justice and reparations for victims of human rights
2803 violations. Thus, the peacebuilding and reconciliation process cannot start when
2804 aggressor's forces are still in the country, as is in case with Russian army in
2805 Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova.

2806 International institutions supporting peace, especially United Nations, needs to
2807 undergo complex reform. WTO, IMF, European Investment Bank, European Bank for
2808 Reconstruction and Development or World Bank also should be reformed to better
2809 take into account human rights issues.

2810 Green defence policy

2811 Living in peace is a privilege that is not given to all the people in Eastern
 2812 Europe. Ignoring defence policy, calls to disarmament or for dissolving the
 2813 military not only failed in confrontation today's security challenges. These
 2814 calls mostly were coming from the privileged Western countries and were usually
 2815 combined with the neocolonial denial of agency of Eastern European's societies
 2816 by the rich and safe West. We believe that democratic societies of Eastern
 2817 Europe have the right to defend themselves and that this is reconcilable with
 2818 green values.

2819 There are countries in Eastern Europe that are authoritarian, militaristic and
 2820 with imperialistic ambitions. We stand firmly against governments of these
 2821 countries, considering all the activities against their armed forces as refusing
 2822 conscription, acts of sabotage or burning military reports as the valuable form
 2823 of resistance. Thus, the solutions proposed in this chapter refers only to the
 2824 democratic countries.

2825 Non-violence principle

- 2826 • Expand the understanding of security from an exclusively military
 2827 perspective towards a more human-centred approach. International community
 2828 must react in case of military threats, but also massive human rights
 2829 abuses, and humanitarian emergencies caused by numerous factors including
 2830 climate crisis.
- 2831 • Prioritising tackling the root causes of conflict, strengthening civilian
 2832 conflict prevention, mediation, and reconciliation as well as crisis
 2833 management beyond borders, including peacebuilding, peacekeeping, and
 2834 enforcement.
- 2835 • Support for the act of civic disobedience against democratic backsliding.

2836 The non-violence principle means that no lasting solution to any conflict
 2837 between individuals, social groups or states can be imposed by force. This means
 2838 that Greens need to be vocal against the political actors trying to do it and
 2839 vocal against military interventions, acts of aggression and aggressive acts of
 2840 the government in any shape. When human rights are broken and political aims are
 2841 achieved by violent means, we must stand against it, using compatible means,
 2842 accepting that sometimes they need to be military. Hence, CDN advocates for
 2843 Europe actively fighting for the human rights, proposing solidarity, education,
 2844 development cooperation and protection from violence, oppression, and
 2845 discrimination.

2846 Priorities in the defence policy

- 2847 • Clear recognition of democratically elected civilian authority over the
 2848 army as the basis for the functioning of modern defense and any investment
 2849 in army.
- 2850 • Prioritise interoperability of armed forces, especially by prioritising
 2851 common European equipment procurement programmes, with national & regional

- 2852 strategies on acquisition of the new equipment to ensure capabilities to
2853 defend against current threats, especially in context of long-term
2854 replacing the weapons sent to Ukraine
- 2855 • Creating a single regional security space, by strengthening micro-regional
2856 multilateral corporations or projects as European Sky Shield Initiative.
 - 2857 • Presentation of army modernization programs in given countries, including
2858 the latest generation of weapons, such as drones and anti-air defence.
 - 2859 • Prioritise military support to countries being victim of aggression and
2860 under direct threat.
 - 2861 • People First approach: investment in training and personnel, increasing
2862 quality of housing, barracks, health- and family-care, prioritizing the
2863 purchase of new helmets, uniforms or night vision devices, and improving
2864 the talent management in the army.
 - 2865 • Eliminate of any instances of harassment or discrimination in the
2866 military.
 - 2867 • Prioritise of the domestic and European arms industry when procuring and
2868 modernise the equipment, with a complete ban on buying weapons from
2869 authoritarian countries.
 - 2870 • Increasing public involvement in defence by promoting the importance of
2871 civic defence and facilitating voluntary training opportunities (e.g.
2872 voluntary 28-day training for students).
 - 2873 • Creating military units dealing with cyber-security in the military
2874 dimension.
- 2875 We believe that Europe needs to be ready to face today's threats – both physical
2876 and digital. While specific decisions on the exact division of military spending
2877 depends on individual countries and their international commitments, Europe need
2878 resilient and efficient defence, well-trained and equipped armies. We believe
2879 in increasing both quality of life of soldiers, and culture – the gender
2880 equality in military is needed and cases of discrimination should be combated
2881 vigorously.
- 2882 While the deterrence of democratic Europe is essential for achieving long-
2883 lasting peace, we believe that acknowledging the current role of the defence
2884 policy should not lead to jeopardizing sustainability and peace-building.

2885 Greening and democratising the army

- 2886 • Programmes of joint procurement of equipment by European army, reducing
2887 the number of different types of weapons used by different European
2888 countries, simplifying supply chains and increasing interoperability.
- 2889 • Greater cooperation between military and civilian industries in the
2890 exchange of energy-efficient technology, especially in construction and
2891 ground-support equipment.
- 2892 • Investment in energy-efficient technology, e.g. using electric engines in
2893 frigates and installing underwater spoilers on patrol ships.
- 2894 • Increasing the financing for remediation of conflict-related pollution,
2895 especially programmes of landmine clearance.
- 2896 • Increasing cooperation of army with local governments, in terms of civic
2897 preparedness: promoting the first aid courses, adaptation of municipal
2898 buildings to serve as bomb shelters, protect the civilian population
2899 against natural and man-made disasters and paying more attention to taking
2900 into account the defence potential in the design of investments in order
2901 to ensure efficient operation of the economy in the event of a threat.
- 2902 • Establishing strict rules on military uses of emerging and disruptive
2903 technologies.

2904 Defence sector needs to be more democratically controlled, transparent and
2905 reduce its negative impact on the environment and climate. The army should
2906 contribute to building a resilient society by cooperating with and being as
2907 transparent as possible towards local governments and communities. Being in
2908 front of the technology race goes together with maintaining the democratic values
2909 and human rights. We support establishing international principles of
2910 responsible use of emerging and disruptive technologies (EDTs), as artificial
2911 intelligence, autonomous systems or human enhancement technologies, in
2912 cooperation with academia and civil society.

2913 Defence sector cannot be exempted from environmental obligations. Greater
2914 defence integration and joint equipment purchasing will reduce costs and
2915 emissions. Technology collaboration will also support the creation of more
2916 energy-efficient equipment and construction. We must also oppose excessive
2917 destruction of valuable natural areas for military investments as is the case,
2918 eg. in Polish-Belarusian border. At the same time, we acknowledge that the
2919 resilient and deterrent Europe is a method of climate change mitigation –
2920 the environmental cost of the war in Ukraine far exceeds the emissions of all
2921 European armies.

2922 Migration

2923 Both voluntary and involuntary migration has increased in recent years due to
2924 various factors – it is one of the most pressing matters of our age. Economic
2925 uncertainty, armed conflicts and climate change are all driving people away from
2926 their homelands in search of a safer existence.

2927 We strive to create a world in which no person is considered illegal, where
2928 people are not forced to leave their homes, and where societies show solidarity
2929 with all people seeking refuge. Not only does diversity boost the economy and
2930 innovation, but a diverse and culturally rich society is a strong one. We
2931 believe that freedom of movement is the right of every human being.

2932 Freedom of movement as human right

- 2933 • The abolishment of visa regimes that obstruct the free movement of people
2934 between Eastern European countries and the EU and stronger emphasis on the
2935 efficient and lawful work of border guards.
- 2936 • Easing naturalisation procedures.
- 2937 • Increasing availability and accessibility of institutions that facilitate
2938 integration of migrants by providing language courses, education, legal
2939 help or intercultural exchange.
- 2940 • The right to vote in the local government election for citizens of other
2941 countries who reside more than 3 years in a given country.
- 2942 • Signing and implementing the International Convention on the Protection of
2943 the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families by all the
2944 countries.
- 2945 • Increasing the powers of labour inspection bodies in European countries to
2946 protect the rights of migrant workers.

2947 We support human-rights based approach to migration instead of treating it as a
2948 security concern. While the intersectional policies inclusive towards migrants
2949 needs to be implemented in specific countries in various kinds of policies (See:
2950 Social Rights chapter), international agreements on migrations needs to be
2951 changed. The implementation of conventions and agreements regarding migrants'
2952 and refugees' rights on European level, with eg. existing illegal pushbacks or
2953 migration deals, is far from accurate. Other treaties as Migrant Workers
2954 Convention needs to be signed and ratified by majority of European countries.
2955 The documents themselves, as EU's Dublin Regulation, needs to be amended to be
2956 more inclusive and supporting towards integration.

2957 Refugees' rights

- 2958 • Establishing a right to asylum in all countries and the abolishment of the
2959 concept of illegal persons.
- 2960 • Creating safe migration routes, primarily by restoring the right to seek
2961 asylum in EU embassies, conducting rescue operations at sea and ending
2962 anti-immigration cooperation with countries that restrict human rights.
- 2963 • Respecting the international agreements guaranteeing the basic human
2964 rights of refugees and asylum seekers (regardless of their official legal
2965 status), especially by stopping illegal practices as pushbacks.
- 2966 • End all financial, legal and practical obstacles to the right to reunite
2967 with one's family.
- 2968 • Reform of the Dublin system to facilitate the integration of asylum
2969 seekers right to choose a country if there are serious grounds for easier
2970 integration in a country other than the border country that first examines
2971 the asylum application (language skills, family contacts, etc.).
- 2972 • Ending the EU-Turkey migration deal and stopping introducing similar ones
2973 in the future.
- 2974 • Stronger measures against transnational repression by authoritarian
2975 regimes.

2976 The global refugee situation in the recent years reshaped the political
2977 landscape in Europe and beyond its borders, reshuffled the power distributions
2978 within the political structures, but also set a new tone in everyday political
2979 debate, which has never been so hateful and actively used to disempower and
2980 marginalise those who are already suffering. It also revealed acceptance and
2981 willingness, and overwhelming cases of solidarity with refugees. Hence, we
2982 believe that European society is ready for a radical transformation into an
2983 open, compassionate one, which doesn't leave people in need behind.

2984 We understand that we all bear the responsibility of providing a safe
2985 environment and a fair asylum system for the people fleeing conflict, hunger and
2986 oppression. We condemn any form of human trafficking, human rights violation and
2987 abuse of power by authorities regarding refugees. Europe needs also immediately
2988 stop deportations to authoritarian countries and take stronger action against
2989 harassment, surveillance and threats to activists from countries as China and
2990 Iran living in Europe.

2991 Global Green Deal

2992 We strongly believe that the social change we envision can only be achieved
2993 through cooperation at the global level aimed at reaching sustainable solutions.
2994 We call for the countries that have the most access to the wealth to assume
2995 responsibility for their historical behaviour and act to lower the difference
2996 with the majority of countries, which have suffered and still suffer from

2997 exploitation. A fairer and more equal world, with a more balanced distribution
2998 of goods and resources, is better for everyone.

2999 Thus, we believe that there is need for the Global Green Deal: the complex
3000 programme for the global justice, manifesting in real actions not just words,
3001 based on the principles of equal cooperation and sustainable development.

3002 Decolonisation in the world

- 3003 • Decolonial and anti-racist perspective to be introduced in all the
3004 cooperation and development policies, and in development assistance
3005 planning.
- 3006 • Art restitution debate with the long-term aim of returning artifacts
3007 currently exhibited and kept in European museums.
- 3008 • Accountability of colonizers and symbolic and material reparations to
3009 former colonies. In particular, the European countries need to recognize
3010 its role in contributing to placing the Global South at the front line of
3011 the climate crisis and provide more international climate finance for
3012 mitigation and adaptation.
- 3013 • Increasing spending on climate action in low-income countries, making just
3014 transition a joint effort.
- 3015 • Introducing of programmes of debt forgiveness for countries that make
3016 steps towards democracy and human rights and implement Paris Agreement.
- 3017 • Decolonisation of participation in democratic structures, especially by
3018 fair representation for the Global South in UN Security Council and in
3019 international financial institutions.

3020 Colonialism and its legacy are still affecting the international relations,
3021 trade deals, multilateral institutions etc., causing global inequality and
3022 contributing to climate crisis and security threats. Europe should decolonise
3023 its external actions and not put European interests or those of European
3024 companies over and above those of its partners. CDN believes that decolonisation
3025 is the first necessary step for the global justice for all.

3026 Global just transition

- 3027 • Increasing the development aid to at least 0,7% of GDP for all countries,
3028 and at least 1% in the EU countries. It should be directed towards
3029 priorities as public and social services or decarbonization, with
3030 increasing funding to grassroots civil society in Global South, and with

- 3031 total stop of tying (that needs to be spent in the countries that provide
3032 aid) international aid and assistance to migration deals.
- 3033 • Recognizing the reducing of the emissions, switching to net-zero
3034 technologies, and ending ecological degradation, as well as promoting
3035 democracy and social rights as the aims of global trade.
 - 3036 • Trade agreements to not undermine local production and environment,
3037 additional assessments about human rights, especially gender perspective,
3038 biodiversity and animal welfare must be introduced.
 - 3039 • Accountability for the companies upholding these standards on diligence,
3040 deforestation, and forced-labour-free supply chains and paying fair taxes.
 - 3041 • "People and planet" approach in raw material extraction protecting the
3042 rights of local communities, biodiversity, and introduction of collective
3043 European purchasing strategy and cooperation for rare-earth elements.
 - 3044 • Ending the world hunger, implementation of the global right to food and
3045 creating sustainable and resilient plant-based global food system.
 - 3046 • Rebalancing the global system of intellectual property rights to ensure
3047 the Global South can access key technologies, especially for
3048 decarbonisation and healthcare.
 - 3049 • Stopping waste dumping to other countries by adopting clear end-of-waste
3050 criteria at the European level, such as for plastics and textiles to avoid
3051 the classification of waste as second-hand goods.
 - 3052 • Stop of export of the chemicals not allowed in EU, as pesticides, to other
3053 countries.
 - 3054 • Banning the arms export to authoritarian and aggressor countries.
- 3055 CDN believes that every country needs to benefit from the just transition, and
3056 that human rights and economic prosperity cannot be reserved just for the
3057 worlds' richest or relatively rich regions. Unfortunately, trade agreements
3058 imposed by Western countries and companies based or operating in Europe too
3059 often hinder the enacting of social and environmental policies in the countries
3060 of global south. We need to change global economy regulations, so they promote
3061 peace, prosperity, and sustainability.
- 3062 At the same time, we believe that good governance, democratic norms and
3063 institutions are vital elements of global justice. Thus, promoting of the human
3064 rights, peace and democracy should be is the necessary part of the Global Green
3065 Deal.