

History has proven the EU to be a success story. The vision of the founding fathers for a united Europe has become a reality, in need of constant upholding and development. Past decades have shown that the European nations, based on shared values and principles, can stand together for common prosperity and advancement. However, the EU faces multiple challenges domestically and internationally. Therefore, adopting comprehensive strategies shall be more efficient than merely addressing the outcomes.

The main pillar of the EU's economy is the open single market. The EU's leading position in the global economy is secured through exploring new markets through external trade opportunities and initiating bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation. Moreover, the provision of better working conditions for the EU labor forces, particularly; setting a minimum wage through negotiations among trade unions and businesses, providing a decent standard of living and combating unemployment and poverty. As for the financial framework; a unified monetary and fiscal policy is needed, having in mind the last financial crisis. EU member countries' commitment towards taxation is also an affirmation of the EU's jurisdiction in capacity growth.

On a European integration level; the process ought to be less politicized, and more institutionalized. One Europe one voice will provide sustainability for the policymaking process inside the EU entity; provide member states with clearer and unified policies of the integration. Eventually, this will lead us to strengthen the identity and the role of the EU in the world. Furthermore, when it comes to the decision-making process, structural reform should be considered, constantly evaluated by criteria of efficiency, time frames, and simplicity.

On the issue of enlargement; it becomes a vital necessity, rather than a choice; taking Brexit inconsideration, to preserve the administrative equilibrium through the union's institutions' body, in addition, to its wide-scale functionality. However, the process itself must be renegotiated; make it more efficient, whilst maintaining the power of attractiveness of the EU image; fairly the most powerful instrument for promoting the Union's values. Nonetheless, internal promotion of EU benefits will ultimately lessen the national sovereignty tension within the EU member states; it is in the best interest of EU member countries to pursue a more European Identity, subsequently harvesting all the collective benefits of the European Union. Meanwhile, the European identity and national identity are not opposites; they overlap, complement each other and simultaneously serve the best interest of the European Union and its nations.

The EU political discourse will best serve its goal through moderation. The EU was established on liberal and democratic values, defending human rights and international justice, the same values that led to peace, prosperity, and growth in the European Union, will ultimately lead to international peace around the globe, through a diplomatic cooperative perspective rather than a rigid military centered strategy. Whilst tackling security, the EU's complex cyber security policy needs to identify the main challenges to effective policy delivery, in order to cover; networking and information security, cybercrime, cyber defense, virtual infrastructure, and misinformation. Technology is opening a whole new world of opportunities, with new products and services becoming integral parts of daily life, perhaps this is an emergence of a digital single market and e-commerce era.

Equality and anti-discriminatory principles are core values of the EU, certain inclusive policies bringing more opportunities for young people, embracing and promoting equality, eliminating discrimination and integrating gender equality in all spheres answering to multiple gaps affecting women, youth and female representation in accordance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Promoting the EU's active role in the global arena, will ultimately lead to stabilizing of international conflicts. The EU's active engagement will respond to the challenge of immigration. Moreover, a sustainable neighborhood policy ensures the security of the EU border.

It is crucial to tackle different methods to counter Terrorism, such as: strategic communication, raising awareness, international dialogue and public diplomacy. Eventually, this will lead to the eradication of extremist groups. Another global danger is Climate change; the EU should consider strict eco-friendly policies, through responsible waste disposal, conservation of consumption, and globalized means of renewable energy production. For Green Europe; it's vital that the EU reshapes its energy policy; making it more self-sufficient and independent from current energy suppliers. The instrument to establishing a green policy can be accomplished through the merger of EU sources, within the function of producing energy and energy-independence.

“EU, don't tell me there is no hope at all, United we stand, divided we fall”