

A1 Minutes of FYEG GA 2016

Proposer: GA Presidency
Resolution date: 05/29/2016
Agenda item: 1. Previous Minutes

Text

1 **Minutes of FYEG GA 2016**

2 **26th May - 29th May 2016**

3 **Praha, Czech Republic**

4 **THURSDAY, MAY 26**

5 **10:30-11:45 Welcome!**

- 6 • Welcome by FYEG Spokespersons Teo Comet and Laura Carlier
- 7 • Welcome by the host organisation Stacy Molozina
- 8 • Practical information provided by local prep team
- 9 • Confirmation of the Presidency by the GA

10 Laura explains the procedure of Presidency selection, and asks the GA to confirm
11 the proposed Presidency with a vote:

12 Michael Bloss, Germany/Belgium

13 Paul Fabel, Germany

14 Vesna Jusup, Serbia/Belgium

15 Aleksandra Koleczek, Poland

16 Kristian Normand, Norway

17 Petra Skuljevic, Croatia

18 **The GA unanimously confirms the presidency.**

- 19 • Appointing the Voting committee

20 Aleksandra introduces the Voting Committee, which assists the Presidency,
21 helping with counting votes. Presidency proposes 4 volunteers, not being
22 candidates nor delegates, respecting gender balance.

23 Christof Schauwecker - Swiss young greens

24 Miene Waziri - German Young Greens

25 Anton Jeakel - German Young greens

26 Esther Ingabire - EcoloJ

27 **GA unanimously confirms the Voting committee.**

- 28 • Adoption of the agenda

29 Micha presents the agenda of the GA and explains procedure needed to change it.
30 Once adopted, the agenda needs $\frac{2}{3}$ majority to be changed.

31 The Greens of Turkey move to amend the agenda adding 15 minutes to talk about
32 Israel-Palestine process, conducted in previous 2015/2016 biennium.

33 EC objects.

34 Young Greens of Turkey still want to include it in agenda as procedural issue,
35 not topical.

36 Proposal for vote - include it in session with amendments presentation.

37 GA votes: Yes - 17 ; No - 16 ; Abstentions - 6

38 **Proposal passed with simple majority.**

39 Presidency puts agenda for adoption.

40 **GA unanimously confirms the agenda.**

- 41 • Announcements of the Presidency

42 Micha informs the GA about Presidency proposal for transfer of the votes. In
43 accordance with IRPs Presidency proposes that its possible only under condition

44 that:

45 1. MO has already registered for GA

46

47 2. Votes can be transferred only to registered delegates and only to 2nd
48 delegate of other registered MO

49

50 3. MO can request transfer of vote, presidency will facilitate procedure,
voting cards will be given to proxy, whereas leaving MO will fill in election
ballots in advance and give them to presidency in sealed envelope

51 4. Deadline to request transfer of votes towards the end of GA Thursday.

52 Presidency further inform the GA about Gender balance monitoring for speakers
53 list and general participation. Tornike Kusiani and Morgan Henley from outgoing
54 EC are presented as Awareness officers to delegates, according to their mandate
55 in EC, as explained in IRP.

56 • Election and voting procedure explanation

57 Vesna explains voting and elections procedures and regulated majorities
58 according to IRPs. Stress on voting cards as they are numbered and issued
59 according to registration numbers. No additional voting cards nor replacement of
60 lost voting cards possible.

61 Q: Is speaking right open to observers?

62 Vesna: Yes, FYEG GAs have open participation rule, as long as participants are
63 registered. However in amendments discussions delegates are prioritised.

64 Q: Are votes given to presidency by leaving registered MO open?

65 Vesna: No, we give them ballots, they vote and give us ballots in sealed
66 envelope. Presidency has no voting right in any aspect of the GA, only
67 registered delegates.

68 • Explanation of sign communication

69 Aleksandra and Micha explain hand signs and communication.

70 **11:45-13:00 Presentation of Reports**

71 • EC report - presented by Johannes (EC)

72 • Activity report - presented by Marie (EC)

73 • Secretary General report

74 Presented by Markus Drake for his interim mandate.

75 Q (Flemish Young Greens) on Shenna leaving the office early in her term.

76 A (Laura, EC) offers explanation of Shenna's early resignation. Resignation has
77 been sent via M0 list in January, needs to be ratified by simple majority of GA.

78 GA Votes: Yes - 25

79 **Resignation is ratified.**

80 • Financial report - presented by Tornike (treasurer)

81 • FCC report

82 EC proposal: Steva who was supposed to present the report coming on Saturday. EC
83 proposed change in the agenda to move FCC report to Sat, May 28, at 9:30-10:45-
84 Session.

85 No speech against.

86 GA votes: Yes - 38 ; No - 0 ; Abstention - 3

87 **Motion to change agenda passed** ($\frac{2}{3}$ majority needed)

88 • Webmaster - presented by Christoph Semken

89 • Ecosprinter - presented by Belinda Torres Leclercq

90 • Advisory Committee - presented by Kristian Normand

91 • SPP WG report - presented by Evangelos Astyrakakis

92 Teo (EC) gave additional information that the 8th EC member slowed down her
93 participation in EC because of professional reasons. The decision being close to
94 this GA, EC agreed not to act upon it.

95 **14:30-15:00 GA Formalities**

96 • Establishing quorum

97 Presidency does a roll call - every M0 to stand and show their voting cards in
98 order to check the quorum and visualise delegates to GA.

99 Registered and present M0s: 25

100 Absent Member Organisations: 3 (with MODOM 4)

101 **The quorum is reached, GA valid.**

102 Current majorities:

103 Absolute Majority: **26 votes**

104 $\frac{2}{3}$ Majority: **34 votes**

105

- Report on membership status by EC

106 Laura (EC) reports on 4 M0s not fulfilling the membership requirements stated in
107 IRPs and not paying the M0 fee for 3 years in a row, despite the efforts from EC
108 to come up with a solution. Thus according to the IRP vote needs to be casted on
109 their expulsion from FYEG.

110 4 organizations in question: Austrian Young Greens: Plattform Grünalternativer
111 Jugendorganisationen; Italian Young Greens: Giovani Verdi; Irish Young Greens:
112 Oige Ghlas, Young Greens; and Slovakian Young Greens: Mladi Zeleni.

113 Q: Is it a difficult barrier to re-join?

114 A (EC): The same procedure for re-entry as for any candidate M0

115 Point of information from Austrian YG: AYG 2 do not exist anymore, merely on
116 paper

117 Q: What's the Irish Situation

118 A (EC): National level politics are not relevant but our own IRP (according to
119 which they cannot be a full member anymore)

120 Vote on membership status regarding those 4 organizations (absolute majority to
121 confirm expulsion):

122 Austria: Y: 42 ; N:0 ; A: 3 - **expelled**

123 Italy: Y: 26 ; N: 2 ; A: 20 - **expelled**

124 Ireland: Y: 24 ; N: 9 ; A: 15 - **stay M0**, new EC mandated to resolve IRP issue

125 Slovakia: Y: 34 ; N: 2 ; A: 12 - **expelled**

126

- Adoption of minutes from the previous GA (simple majority)

127 **Minutes are adopted** with 2 abstentions

128 • Adoption of the deadline for amendments to emergency resolutions

129 No emergency resolutions were handed in – thus no amendment deadlines

130 • Adoption of the deadline for amendments to resolutions and plans (simple
131 majority)

132 Presidency proposal: Friday 18:00/6pm

133 **Adopted** with little abstentions

134 **15:15-17:00 Presentation of candidates**

135 • Presentation of the candidates for Executive Committee

136 Candidate for a Treasurer: Jean-Michel Muhire – Skype didn't work, will
137 present himself later

138 Johannes Butscher – withdrew application

139 EC Candidates present themselves in alphabetic order (2.5 min each)

140 Adrià Belenguer – Catalan Young Greens, Barcelona,

141 Paula Espinoza – Red Equo Joven, from Valencia

142 Maria Kola – Cyprus Young Greens

143 Sam Murray – Young Greens of England and Wales

144 Fabian Wagner – German Young Greens, FYEG WG

145 1st round of questions (to everyone):

146 Swedish Young Greens: How experienced are you with the finances?

147 Austrian Young Greens: How do you prioritise in activity plan?

148 French Young Greens: One most important issue for you?

149 EC candidates answer.

- 150 2nd round of questions:
- 151 Czech Young Greens: How would you rate yourself on 0 to 10 radicality scale –
152 0 being “system is fine, but it needs a bit of change”, to 10 being “I
153 have everything for revolution in my basement, we start tomorrow”?
- 154 Bulgarian Young Greens: Summarise your FYEG experience, activities?
- 155 EC candidates answer.
- 156 Candidates for spokespersons present themselves in alphabetic order (4 min each)
- 157 (Male) Teo Comet - Finish Young Greens
- 158 (Female) Marie Pochon - Les Jeunes Ecologistes
- 159 Questions to spokesperson candidates:
- 160 Austrian Young Greens: Most important project?
- 161 Young Greens of England and Wales: How would you stop BREXIT?
- 162 Catalan Young Greens: WGs – how do you want to improve them?
- 163 Question on Discussion on Future of Europe?
- 164 Turkish Young Greens: Olive Branch process why no resolution, why no plans?
- 165 Spokesperson candidates answer.
- 166 • Presentation of the candidates for Secretary General
- 167 Candidates for SecGen present themselves in alphabetical order (3+1 min each)
- 168 Tomáš Křemen - Czech Young Greens
- 169 Artur Wiczorek – Polish Young Greens
- 170 Laura (EC) presents the report by the SecGen Assessment Team. Conclusion: both
171 candidates recommended, they have different strengths.
- 172 Questions to SecGen candidates:
- 173 German Young Greens: How do you see structure of FYEG office?

174 French Young Greens: Which audits you want to conduct?

175 Czech Young Greens: What projects you're most proud of?

176 SecGen candidates answer.

177 • Presentation of the candidates for Ecosprinter Editorial Board

178 Candidates for EEB present themselves in alphabetical order (2 min each). In
179 case of absence they are presented either via video or by delegated
180 representative.

181 Johannes Butscher (frontal presentation)

182 Morgan Henley (frontal presentation)

183 Jakob Hundsbichler – presented by Kay-Michael Dankl (Austrian Young Greens)

184 Paula Keller - will present herself on Saturday morning

185 Simo Raittila (video)

186 Rosalie Salaün - presented by Gabriel Amieux (French Young Greens)

187 Kate Samuels (frontal presentation)

188 Questions to EEB candidates:

189 How to balance MOs input

190 Paper editions?

191 Communication/Outreach of the articles?

192 Present EEB candidates answer.

193 Vesna (Presidency): People presenting people is emergency as many candidates did
194 not manage to come. We will not allow questions there as it makes no sense.

195 • Presentation of the candidates for Global Young Greens Steering Committee

196 Candidates for GYG Steering Committee present themselves in alphabetical order
197 (2 min each). In case of absence they are presented either via video or by
198 delegated representative.

- 199 Paul Cohen - presented by Evangelos Astyrakakis (Greek Young Greens)
- 200 Lara Render - will present herself on Saturday
- 201 Cedric Jürgensen (video)
- 202 • Presentation of the candidates for Financial Control Committee
- 203 Miléna Cazin – presented by Krassina Demireva (Bulgarian Young Greens)
- 204 • Presentation of the candidate Member Organisations
- 205 • Application for full membership: MODOM (Macedonia) - presented by Milan
206 Nikolovski (3 min.)
- 207 Cengiz presents EC recommendation on their candidacy.
- 208 Questions:
- 209 Turkish Young Greens: When I (Onur) was in EC there was some concerns on
210 autonomy of the mother party and if MODOM openly said something positively about
211 abortion and LGBTIQ rights?
- 212 Catalanian Young Greens: Can u classify MODOM on left/right wing scale of the
213 politics?
- 214 Czech Young Greens: What are the main struggles?
- 215 Milan answers.
- 216 • Application for candidate membership: Joves Amb Iniciativa (Valencia) -
217 presented by Enric Juan (3 min.)
- 218 Marie presents EC recommendation on their candidacy.
- 219 *The General Assembly is suspended.*
- 220 **FRIDAY, MAY 27**
- 221 **13:45-14:00 Welcome to the GA Day 2!**
- 222 • Presidency Announcements: Change in the Agenda (simple $\frac{2}{3}$ majority)
- 223 Paul explains the proposal from presidency to change the agenda: instead of 3rd

- 224 round of speed-up workshops (Spring Conference) to have additional session on
225 presentation of amendments to IRPs.
- 226 GA votes: Yes - 32 ; NO: 4
- 227 **Change to agenda was adopted** ($\frac{2}{3}$ majority achieved).
- 228 • Delegate's greeting by Czech Green Party Party Chairman, Matěj
229 Stropnický.
- 230 Laura from EC announcing the Party Chairman Matěj Stropnický.
- 231 Matěj holding his speech.
- 232 **14:00-15:30 Presentation of SPM Follow-up, resolutions and**
233 **amendments**
- 234 • Israel-Palestine Process within FYEG
- 235 Paul presents proposed procedure, which has been agreed upon by EC and YG of
236 Turkey::
- 237 5 Min Young Greens of Turkey (Onur) give explanation
- 238 Up to 5 mins response time EC (Laura)
- 239 Appx. 5 Min. consultation (if needed)
- 240 Young Greens of Turkey (Onur) present their position on the current Israel -
241 Palestine Process within FYEG and raise a question of reaching a conclusion and
242 formulating resolution.
- 243 Laura (EC) offers explanation and overview of what has been done until now. MOs
244 need to agree on the new approach to ensure progress (opportunity on Sunday
245 during "MO worldcafe").
- 246 Comments from the audience:
- 247 Q (Czech Young Greens): Why do we need this at all? Isn't it obvious that we
248 do not want to support a regime suppressing the Palestinians?
- 249 A (Turkish Young Greens): It is clear what we need. We need to write a
250 resolution, more than 4 years of discussions doesn't lead anywhere.
- 251 Cyprus YG: Than we need to also address the issue of Turkey holding Cyprus.

- 252 DWARS: The process is very important, and we are very interested to talk with
253 delegates on Sunday about it.
- 254 England & Wales YG: To me it's not clear what was happening in the last 4
255 years.
- 256 • Presentations of reports from Strategic Planning Meeting Follow-up Groups
- 257 Laura (EC) introduces the process and background of SPM (February 2016,
258 Brussels). Event was planned as an MO exchange on political and strategical
259 goals. MOs were involved before SPM (survey evaluation), during SPM (three main
260 scopes: Activity, Political and Organizational Development), and afterwards in
261 Follow up groups. Thanks for the help to SPP WG who was involved in the process
262 all the time.
- 263 Reports from follow-up-groups (5 min each)
- 264 Political Follow Up Group - presented by Laura (EC)
- 265 Structural Follow Up Group - presented by Teo (EC), Frank (DWARS), Artur (Polish
266 YG), Anton (German YG) and Wanja (Swedish YG)
- 267 Activity Follow Up Group - presented by Cengiz (EC)
- 268 Debate & feedback from the audience:
- 269 England & Wales YG: What exactly you mean by inclusion?
- 270 Teo (EC) explains.
- 271 DWARS: Thank you for organizing this SPM. It was great for us to involve many of
272 our members in FYEG. I encourage to continue this practice.
- 273 French YG: There is a zero tolerance on alcohol and we are not for this
274 proposition. We would like to keep other ways to regulate this problem.
275 Forbidding can't be good for freedom.
- 276 Czech YG: I want to support French YG.
- 277 Cengiz (EC): Even if there are many disagreements during the Strategic Planning,
278 there were still some points we found consensus on. Even if we had some points
279 on which there were a lot of opposed opinions, at least we had enough time to
280 discuss them.
- 281 • Presentation of suggested resolutions
- 282 Kristian announces the presentation of resolutions, stressing this is a

283 presentation and only clarifying questions will be accepted. Delegates are
284 reminded that the deadline to submit amendments to motions, resolutions, plans,
285 budget is tonight at 18h.

286 Res 1 (Migration, submitted by EC): Is there a form of life in Europe? - Teo
287 presents (5 minutes)

288 No debate.

289 Res 2 (Climate, submitted by EC): Hot air or climate justice? The COP21 -
290 Johannes presents (5 minutes)

291 No debate.

292 Res 3 (Democracy, submitted by EC): Poland, Hungary, Slovakia: European Comeback
293 Wanted - Laura presents (5 minutes)

294 Portugal YG: What do you mean "Europeanization of political debate" and
295 "Federalization of political parties".

296 Laura clarifies.

297 Artur (Polish Young Greens): Diffusion of European media?

298 Laura clarifies.

299 Res 4 (Basic income, submitted by Finnish YG): Policy and action on Basic Income
300 - Kati presents

301 Catalonia YG: We were discussing this in our organization - and what exactly you
302 mean: for everyone or unemployed?

303 Kati clarifies.

304 Johannes: In the first line you talk about: revolution in technology will happen
305 soon and the understanding of work will change. Is that what you are referring
306 to in your first sentence?

307 Kati clarifies.

308 • Presentation of amendments to IRPs and Political Platformⁱⁱⁱ

309 Amendment to Political Platform

310 • Amendment by Scottish YG (line 147)

311 Kate (Scottish YG) presents (5 minutes)

312 Q: Is country/region meaning "either" or "and"?

313 Kate (Scottish YG) answers.

314 Amendments to IRPs

315 Kristian explains how presidency grouped the amendments in blocks, and division
316 of times:

317 • 7 minutes for Election committee, WGs from the Polish and Austrian YG,
318 Financial improvements and Voting procedure

319 • 5 minutes for Strategic Planning Committee, WGs from the Austrians and EC
320 on MO suspension

321 • 3 minutes for the rest.

322 • Block of amendments by Swedish Young Greens on Electoral committee (lines
323 134, 389, 457, 458-459, 739-743)

324 Swedish Young Greens introduce the block of amendments.

325 Kristian: One of the amendments (that mandates EC to adjust deadlines to fit the
326 Electoral Committee) is not a proper amendment, but will be voted as a motion if
327 the other amendments pass.

328 DWARS: What does the wording means "gathers applications"

329 • Block of amendments by Polish Young Greens on Working Groups mandate
330 (various lines)

331 Polish YG introduce the block of amendments.

332 • Amendments of Austrian YG on Working groups (324, 337, 341)

333 Austrian YG introduce the block of amendments.

334 Bulgarian YG: What lines are we exactly talking about?

335 Kristian clarifies.

336 England & Wales: Can only people from MOs be in WGs?

337 Austrian YG clarifies.

338 *The General Assembly is suspended.*

339 **17:00 - 17:45 Continuation of the amendment session**

340 • Presidency announcements

341 With Portugal Young Greens who have registered the last, GA now counts 26
342 registered MOs (maximum votes 52). Majorities are as follows:

343 Absolute majority: **27 votes**

344 $\frac{2}{3}$ absolute majority: **35 votes**

345 Laura (EC): Those who have technical problems, but want to submit amendments can
346 use a computer in the office on the ground floor.

347 • Presentation of amendments to IRPs

348 • Block of amendments by EC on the Financial changes (lines 231, 233, 274,
349 275, 286, 289, 290, 544, 545, 551-552)

350 Teo (EC) introduce the block of amendments.

351 England and Wales YG: It is written that FCC have to be people who have to be
352 financially independent of FYEG - does that mean no reimbursements?

353 Teo explains.

354 • Amendment on voting procedure by DWARS (lines 423-438)

355 DWARS introduce the amendment.

356 • Amendment on The Strategic Planning Committee by EC and SPP WG (lines 132,
357 183, 309)

358 SPP WG introduces the block of amendments.

359 Catalonia YG: Why is this different than WG?

360 SPP WG (Evangelos) explains.

361 Catalonia: Is it not EC who makes political priorities or the FYEG?

362 SPP WG (Evangelos) explains.

- 363 • Amendments on the expulsion of the MOs by EC (lines 54/1, 54/2, 74-76)

364 Johannes (EC) introduces the block of amendments.

- 365 • Amendment on the number of EC members by EC (line 219, 225, 243)

366 Teo (EC) introduces the block of amendments.

367 Swedish YG: How would this affect budget?

368 Teo explains.

369 England & Wales: Does that means extra member this year or...?

370 Teo explains.

- 371 • Amendment on the number of the EC members by Austrian YG (lines 219-243)

372 Austrian YG introduce the amendment.

- 373 • Amendment on the study visit to organizations applying for MOs by EC (line
374 59)

375 Johannes (EC) introduce the amendment.

- 376 • Amendment on duration of the EC mandate by Austrian YG (line 220)

377 Austrian YG introduce the amendment.

- 378 • Amendment on Secretary General by Austrian YG (lines 260, 115)

379 Austrian YG introduce the amendment.

- 380 • Amendments on editor-in-chief in Ecosprinter by EC (lines 368, 371)

381 Cengiz (EC) introduces the block of amendments.

- 382 • Amendment on the line 369 by EC

383 Cengiz (EC) introduces the amendment.

- 384 • Amendment on the working groups by EC (line 346)

385 Laura (EC) introduces the amendment.

- 386 • Amendment on vegan food by Food WG (line 645)

387 Food WG introduce the amendment.

388 England & Wales YG: Have the allergies been reconsidered with reimbursements -
389 like I need to eat meat, no other options?

- 390 • Amendment on alcohol policy by Swedish YG (line 803)

391 Swedish YG introduce the amendment.

392 Ecoloj: What would be the sanctions?

393 Swedish YG answer.

394 Austrian YG: What do you define as drugs?

395 Swedish YG answer.

396 DWARS: What about medical use?

397 Swedish YG answer.

398 Maltese Young Greens: Very important to define what are drugs.

399 England & Wales: What counts as scheduled times (e.g. lunch and dinner)?

400 Swedish YG answer.

401 *The General Assembly is suspended.*

402 **21:00-23:00 Compromise amendment session on resolutions**[\[2\]](#)

403 Vesna introduces the procedure proposed by the Presidency.

404 Clarification: There will be no voting on content, no debates, just
405 clarification, amendments supported by the ones who submitted resolution will be
406 proposed for automatic vote/adoption on voting session.

407 Res 1 (Migration, submitted by EC): Is there a form of life in Europe? (Laura
408 speaks for the EC)

- 409 · RES-1-1(2) (Author(s): *DWARS et al.*) - discussion and vote
- 410 · RES-1-1(1) (Author(s): *DWARS et al.*) - discussion and vote
- 411 · RES-1-12 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - adopted
- 412 · RES-1-23 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - adopted
- 413 · RES-1-28, 42, 44, 48, 49, 62, 63, 67 (Author(s): *écolo j et al.*) -
414 discussion and vote
- 415 · RES-1-47 ff. (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - adopted
- 416 · RES-1-after l. 56 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - adopted
- 417 DWARS: The procedure is a bit too fast
- 418 Vesna – sums up
- 419 Res 2 (Climate, submitted by EC): Hot air or climate justice? The COP21
420 (Johannes speaks for the EC)
- 421 · RES-2-3 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - adopted
- 422 · RES-2-5 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - adopted
- 423 · RES-2-14 (Author(s): *Les Jeunes Ecologistes*) - debate and vote
- 424 · RES-2-30 (Author(s): *Paula Espinosa and Milan Nikolovski, Migration WG*) -
425 compromise
- 426 Vesna: compromise amendments need to be submitted with the amendment tool
- 427 · RES-2-31-34 (Author(s): *écolo j*) - compromise
- 428 · RES-2-37-38 (Author(s): *DWARS et al.*) - adopted
- 429 · RES-2-51 (Author(s): *Les Jeunes Ecologistes*) - compromise
- 430 · RES-2-52 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - as above
- 431 · RES-2-53 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*)
- 432 Vesna – it's a set to compromise, see line 63

- 433 · RES-2-54 (Author(s): *EcoloJ*) - about the same part
- 434 · RES-2-55 (Author(s): *EcoloJ & Jong Groen*) - about the same part
- 435 · RES-2-57 (Author(s): *Junge Grüne*) - adopted
- 436 · RES-2-63 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - part of the same compromise
- 437 Res 3 (Democracy, submitted by EC): Poland, Hungary, Slovakia: European Comeback
438 Wanted (Laura speaks for the EC)
- 439 · RES-3-7 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - compromise
- 440 · RES-3-19-21(1) (Author(s): *Ostra Zielen*) - adopted
- 441 · RES-3-26-27 (Author(s): *DWARS et al.*) - adopted
- 442 · RES-3-28 (Author(s): *Ostra Zielen*) - compromise
- 443 · RES-3-35 (Author(s): *Ostra Zielen*) - adopted
- 444 · RES-3-36 (Author(s): *Ostra Zielen*) - adopted
- 445 · RES-3-36-37 (Author(s): *Ostra Zielen*) - adopted
- 446 · RES-3-47 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - adopted
- 447 · RES-3-49 (Author(s): *Mladi Zeleni et al.*) - debate, voting
- 448 · RES-3-51 (Author(s): *Ostra Zielen*) - adopted
- 449 · RES-3-56 (Author(s): *Mladi Zeleni et al.*) - debate and vote
- 450 Res 4 (Basic income, submitted by Finnish Young Greens): Policy and action on
451 Basic Income
- 452 Laura EC, Finish Young Greens
- 453 · RES-4-9 (Author(s): *Johannes - EC*)- adopted
- 454 Correction to the amendment tool: actually a line 7
- 455 · RES-4-9(2) (Author(s): *FYEG EC*) - compromise

- 456 · RES-4-10 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - compromise
- 457 · RES-4-12 & 13 (Author(s): *FYEG EC*) - adopted
- 458 · RES-4-24 (Author(s): *EcoloJ & Jong Groen*) - compromise
- 459 · RES-4-32 & 33 (Author(s): *FYEG EC*) - adopted
- 460 · RES-4-35 (Author(s): *EcoloJ & Jong Groen*) - debate and vote
- 461 · RES-4-37 (Author(s): *FYEG EC*) - adopted
- 462 · RES-4-46 (Author(s): *Sam Murray – Young Greens of England and Wales*) -
463 debate and vote
- 464 · RES-4-46-52 (Author(s): *FYEG EC*) - debate and vote
- 465 · RES-4-58-1 (Author(s): *EcoloJ & Jong Groen*) - adopted
- 466 Activity Plan 2016/2017
- 467 · Plans-1-123 (Author(s): *Genç Yeşiller*) - adopted
- 468 · Plans-1-134 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - adopted
- 469 · Plans-1-134(1) (Author(s): *Junge Grüne*) - adopted
- 470 · Plans-1-138 (Author(s): *Les Jeunes Ecologistes*) - debate and vote
- 471 · Plans-1-146-147 (Author(s): *Junge Grüne*) - debate and vote
- 472 · Plans-1-153 (Author(s): *Junge Grüne*) - adopted
- 473 · Plans-1-156 (Author(s): *Genç Yeşiller*) - debate and vote
- 474 · Plans-1-183 (Author(s): *Junge Grüne*) - adopted
- 475 · Plans-1-199 f. (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - debate and vote
- 476 · Plans-1-202 (Author(s): *Junge Grüne*) - adopted
- 477 · Plans-1-207-209 (Author(s): *Junge Grüne*) - adopted
- 478 · Plans-1-217 (Author(s): *Les Jeunes Ecologistes*) - debate and vote

479 · Plans-1-241 (Author(s): *Junge Grüne*) - adopted

480 · Plans-1-257 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - compromise

481 · Plans-1-264 (Author(s): *GRUENE JUGEND*) - compromise

482 **SATURDAY, MAY 28**

483 **9:30-10:00 Welcome to the GA Day 3!**

484 · Presidency announcements

485 Proposal to change the agenda and approve Jean-Michel (candidate for a
486 treasurer) presentation to be held at 11h (upon his arrival).

487 Indicative vote by the GA - 2/3 majority needed.

488 **Change to the agenda adopted.**

489 Vesna: Reminder that compromise amendments need to be submitted before 11:00.

490 · Presentations of candidates

491 Anastasia (candidate for EC): had visa issues on the border that prevented her
492 from coming, presented by video

493 Paula Keller (candidate for EEB) - frontal presentation

494 Lara Render (candidate for GYG Steering Committee) - frontal presentation

495 Questions for Lara:

496 Young Greens of England and Wales: How will you establish relationship with
497 local MO, how will you prepare for the congress in Liverpool?

498 French Young Greens – How do you see the role of GYG?

499 Lara answers.

500 **10:00-10:45 FCC report, Activity and Financial plan**
501 **presentation**

502 · Presentation of a candidate for a treasurer Jean-Michel to be postponed
503 for later upon his arrival

504 • Financial Control Committee Report - presented by Stevan Petrović (3 min)

505 Swedish YG: What does EC has to say why bookkeeping was not done in 2015?

506 Teo answers. Stevan offers further clarification.

507 • Activity Plan

508 Presentation on political framework of activity plan and specific activities
509 done by Cengiz Kulac from outgoing EC.

510 Note from Presidency: Some compromises on Activity plan have been made,
511 yesterday on the amendment session. Available in the amendment tool and will be
512 part of discussion and vote later on.

513 • Budget (2016)

514 Presented by Tornike Kusiani, EC treasurer

515 • Financial plan (2017)

516 Presented by Tornike Kusiani, EC Treasurer

517 Polish YG: 1. substances on employes 2. why do we need software if we have
518 external accountant?

519 Tornike answers.

520 German YG: Do we have budget for fair trade meetings and working in that area?

521 Teo answers.

522 Joves amb Iniciativa: In budget there is campain training but not in activity
523 plan?

524 Tornike answers.

525 Announcements: Amendment tool is available with all compromises, so people
526 should check it. Local prep team announce Lost and Found section.

527 **11:00-13:00 Documents/Amendments discussion session**

528 • Presidency announcements

529 Vote to change the agenda in order to enable Jean-Michel to present himself at

530 the end of the session (needed $\frac{2}{3}$ majority to approve)

531 **Change to the agenda adopted unanimously.**

532 • Discussion on resolutions and amendments to resolutions

533 Presidency proposes procedure:

534 • 45 minutes on resolutions (1,5min to present Resolution and then debate on
535 it)

536 • 45 minutes on IRP and PP amendments

537 Res 1 (Migration, submitted by EC): Is there a form of life in Europe?

538 • Line 1(2): Pro speech by DWARS // Con speech by EC

539 • Lines 12, 23: adopted

540 • Line 28, 42, 44, 48, 49, 62, 63, 67: Pro speech by EcoloJ // Con speech by
541 EC // Pro speech EcoloJ // Con speech by DWARS

542 • Lines 47f, 56: adopted

543 Entire resolution: Pro speech by EC // no Con

544 Res 2 (Climate, submitted by EC): Hot air or climate justice? The COP21

545 • Lines 3, 5: adopted

546 • Line 14 (1): Pro speech French YG // no CON

547 • Line 30 (1) (compromise): Pro speech Migration WG // Con speech by DWARS

548 • Lines 31-34 (compromise): no Pro // no Con speech

549 • Lines 37-38: adopted

550 • Line 51(1): Pro speech by German YG // Con speech by Norwegian YG // Pro
551 speech by French YG

552 • Line 52: was part of the previous compromise

553 • Line 57: adopted

- 554 • Line 63 (1) (compromising lines 54-55): Pro speech by German YG
- 555 Q (DWARS): What does last sentence after hyphen mean?
- 556 German YG answer.
- 557 Q (DWARS): Do you need parliaments?
- 558 German YG answer.
- 559 Q (Turkish YG): The amendment text is contradictory as it legitimizes IOs and
560 then wants to block them German YG answer.
- 561 Entire resolution: Pro speech by EC // no CON
- 562 Res 3 (Democracy, submitted by EC): Poland, Hungary, Slovakia: European Comeback
563 Wanted
- 564 • Line 7(1) (compromise): adopted after compromise
- 565 • Lines 19-21, 26-27, 28(1), 36: adopted
- 566 • Lines 36-37
- 567 Q (Hungarian YG): why the change?
- 568 A (Polish YG): grammatically the sentence was wrong.
- 569 • Line 47: Con speech by Hungarian YG // Pro speech by German YG
- 570 • Line 49: Pro speech by Bulgarian and Catalan YG // Con speech by EC // Pro
571 speech by Catalan YG // Con speech by DWARS
- 572 • Line 51: adopted
- 573 • Line 56: The same argumentation as for line 49, no debate, put to vote
- 574 Entire resolution: Pro speech by EC // Con speech by Portuguese YG // Pro speech
575 Catalan YG // Con speech by French YG // Pro speech by DWARS // Con speech by
576 Hungarian YG
- 577 Res 4 (Basic income, submitted by Finnish Young Greens): Policy and action on
578 Basic Income
- 579 • Line 7: adopted

- 580 • Line 9: Pro speech by EC // INQ FIN: shall we discuss 9 and 10 together //
581 Con speech by DWARS // Pro speech by EC
- 582 • Line 10: has been withdrawn by German YG, but DWARS want to withhold it,
583 thus will be voted upon; Pro speech by DWARS // Con speech by Finnish YG
584 // reply by EC
- 585 • Lines 12, 13: adopted
- 586 • Line 24 (1) (compromise): Pro speech by EcoloJ // no Con speech
- 587 • Lines 32-33: adopted
- 588 • Line 35: Pro speech by EcoloJ // Con speech by Finnish YG // Pro speech by
589 EcoloJ // Con speech by Finnish YG // Pro speech by Scottish YG
- 590 • Line 37: adopted
- 591 • Line 46(1): withdrawn by submitter
- 592 • Lines 46-52: Pro speech by EC // no Con speech
- 593 • Line 58: adopted
- 594 Entire resolution: Pro speech Finnish YG // Con speech by Austrian YG // Pro
595 speech by EC // Con speech by Catalan YG
- 596 • Discussion on amendments to IRPs
- 597 Block by block
- 598 • SWE and Election committee (lines 134, 389, 457, 458-459, 739-743): Pro
599 speech by Swedish YG // Con speech by Finnish YG // Pro speech by Swedish
600 YG
- 601 Q (YG of England and Wales): What's the probability...?
- 602 Swedish YG answer.
- 603 // Con speech by EC
- 604 • MO expulsion by EC (lines 54/1, 54/2, 74-76): Pro speech by EC // no Con
605 speech
- 606 • Strategic Planning Committee by EC&SPP WG (lines 132, 183, 309): Pro
607 speech by EC // no Con speech

- 608 • Financial improvements by EC (lines 231, 233, 274, 275, 286, 289, 290,
609 544, 545, 551-552): Pro speech by EC // no Con speech
- 610 • Working Groups by Polish YG (various lines): Con speech Bulgarian YG //
611 Pro speech by EC
- 612 • Working Groups by Austrian YG (lines 324, 337, 341): Pro speech by
613 Austrian YG // Con speech by EC
- 614 Inquiry (YG of England and Wales) want to vote separately
- 615 Q (Greek YG): What about applicants from non-MOs
- 616 Austrian YG answer.
- 617 • Working Groups by EC (line 346): Pro speech by EC // Con speech by Turkish
618 YG // Pro speech by DWARS // Con speech by Bulgarian YG
- 619 • Editor in chief by EC (lines 368, 371): Pro speech by EC
- 620 Inquiry (Maltese YG) to split amendments
- 621 EC answers.
- 622 • Voting procedure by DWARS (lines 423-438): Pro speech by DWARS // Con
623 speech by German YG // Pro speech by EC // Con speech by Turkish YG
- 624 • (conflicting) Number of EC members by EC (line 219, 225, 243): Pro speech
625 by EC vs.
- 626 Number of EC members by Austrian YG (219 - 243): Pro speech by Austrian YG
- 627 // Con speech by German YG against both amendments
- 628 • Study visit to M0 candidates by EC (line 59): Pro speech by EC // Con
629 speech by Turkish YG time
- 630 • Duration of the EC mandate by Austrian YG (line 220): Pro speech by
631 Austrian YG // Con speech by EC
- 632 • SecGen by Austrian YG (lines 260, 115): Pro speech by Austrian YG // Con
633 speech by EcoLoJ // Pro speech by EC // Con speech by DWARS // Pro speech
634 by Austrian YG // Con speech by Turkish YG // Pro speech by Austrian YG
- 635 • Line 369 deletions by EC: no debate

- 636 • Vegan food by Food WG (line 645): Pro speech by Food WG // Con speech by
637 EC
- 638 • Alcohol policy by Swedish YG (line 803): Pro speech by Finnish YG // Con
639 speech by French YG
- 640 • Amendment to Political Platform
- 641 • Amendment by Scottish YG (line 147): Pro speech by Yg of England and Wales
642 // Con speech by EC // Pro speech by Scottish YG
- 643 • Presentation of Jean Michel (candidate for a treasurer)
- 644 **14:00-15:00 Elections for EC/SecGen**
- 645 • Explanation of procedure and distribution of voting cards
- 646 Vesna explains the voting procedure (presentation). Ballots valid only if: have
647 official FYEG Stamp, vote for maximum positions as there are, cross the box (no
648 doodles).
- 649 Voting cards are distributed, votes are cast and electoral committee counts the
650 votes.
- 651 Leaving EC and SecGen give their farewell speech.
- 652 During counting presentations are held presentations of:
- 653 • Green European Foundation by Ioanna Banach (programme manager) and Taru
654 Antonen (Finish Green foundation)
- 655 • Cooperation and Development Network Eastern Europe by Julian Hauser, EC
656 member
- 657 • Global Young Greens by Onur Findagul
- 658 • Announcements
- 659 Presidency: Activity Plan amendments need to be rescheduled for Sunday morning
660 (needed $\frac{2}{3}$ Majority to approve).
- 661 **Change to the agenda adopted.**
- 662 Young Greens of Turkey will not be present. Presidency asked other MOs to get
663 introduced with YGoT amendments and if they want to take arguments of Young
664 Greens of Turkey on board.

- 665 Tomas Kremen announce Action of Czech Greens.
- 666 Lara from Food working group announce photo action of the working group.
- 667 • Results
- 668 Female and Male Spokesperson
- 669 (Female)[Marie Pochon](#) 44 votes for, 8 abstentions - **elected**
- 670 (Male)[Teo Comet](#) 48 votes for, 4 abstentions - **elected**
- 671 Treasurer
- 672 [Jean-Michel Muhire](#) 45 votes for, 7 abstentions - **elected**
- 673 EC members
- 674 (Female) [Maria Kola](#) - 41 for - **elected**
- 675 (Female) [Paula Espinoza](#) 39 for - **elected**
- 676 (Female) [Anastasiya Kastushkina](#) 33 for - **elected**
- 677 (Male) [Adrià Belenguer](#) elected 38 for - **elected**
- 678 (Male) [Fabian Wagner](#) elected 37 for - **elected**
- 679 (Male) [Sam Murray](#) 26 - **not elected**
- 680 Secretary General
- 681 [Artur Wieczorek](#) 37 for - **elected**
- 682 [Tomáš Křemen](#) 11 for - **not elected**
- 683 abstentions 4
- 684 Congratulations to newly elected EC and SecGen.
- 685 *The General Assembly is suspended.*
- 686 **SUNDAY, MAY 29**

687 **09:00-09:10 Welcome to the GA Day 4!**

688 Presidency informs that Greek delegation left, Cyprus 2nd delegate will have
689 their ballots.

690 Turkish Young Greens didn't transfer their votes, so we have two votes less in
691 the room.

692 **9:00 - 9:30 Activity plan amendments**

693 • Discussion on amendments on Activity Plan

694 • Line 123: adopted

695 • Line 134: adopted

696 • Line 134(1): adopted

697 • Line 138: discussion and voting

698 • Lines 146-147: Con speech by EC // Pro speech by German YG

699 • Line 153: adopted

700 • Line 156: discussion and voting

701 • Line 183: adopted

702 • Line 199f: No comments from GJ // Con speech by EC

703 • Line 202: adopted

704 • Line 207-209: adopted

705 • Line 217: Pro speech by French YG // Con speech by EC

706 • Line 241: adopted

707 • Line 257 (1): compromise, adopted

708 • Line 264 (1): compromise, adopted

709 **9:30-10:30 Member Organizations' situations**

710 Laura (EC) explains the session. explanation of the session. Participants are
711 invited to divide in groups of their interest and circulate tables.

712 Regional Tables: M0 tables (South, West, North, East)

713 Topical tables: Climate/Energy, Refugees, Israel/Palestine, Future of Europe

714 **10:30-11:15 Elections for EEB, FCC, AC, GYG Steering**
715 **Committee and membership candidacies**

716 • Introduction

717 Vesna explains agenda and voting procedure.

718 Ballots are divided, votes are cast and electoral committee counts the votes.

719 • Results of the 1st round

720 EcoSprinter Editorial Board

721 Johannes 36 votes – **elected**

722 Morgan 42 votes – **elected**

723 Paula 28 votes – **elected**

724 Kate – 26 votes - **not elected** (Gender quota applies)

725 Jakob -16 votes - **second round**

726 Simo - 12 votes - **second round**

727 Rosalie - 23 votes - **not elected** (gender quota applies)

728 *2nd round will be organised*

729 Financial Control Committee

730 Milena - 44 votes - **elected**

731 GYG Steering Committee

732 Paul - 11 votes - **not elected**

733 Cedric Jürgensen - 11 votes - **not elected**

734 Lara - 18 votes - **not elected**

735 *2nd round will be organised*

736 Member Organisations

737 MODOM: Yes - 40 ; No - 3 ; Abs - 3 ; **accepted as Full member of FYEG**

738 Joves amb. Initiative: Yes - 20 ; No - 14 ; Abs - 12 ; **not accepted as Full**
739 **member of FYEG**

740 • Working group reports and plans

741 During the counting, Paula Keller presents full report from working groups and
742 explain which ones are asking for mandate renewal from the GA.

743 **11:30-13:00 Voting Session**

744 • Announcements

745 Presidency reminds on majorities:

746 • Simple majority (to adopt amendments to resolutions, Activity and
747 Financial Plan, Budget)

748 • Absolute majority: **27 votes** (to change the political platform, to adopt
749 entire resolution, Activity and Financial Plan, Budget)

750 • Absolute 2/3 majority: **35 votes** (to change the IRPs)

751 • Resolutions

752 Res 1 (Migration, submitted by EC): Is there a form of life in Europe?

753 • Line 1 Y: maj N: 2 Abs: 4 - **carried**

754 • Line 28 et al Y: 11 N: 25 Abs: 12 - **not carried**

755 Entire Resolution: Yes: 38 ; No: 0 ; Abs: 4 - **Adopted**

756 _____

757 Interruption for results of the 2nd round on Ecosprinter Editorial Board and GYG
758 Steering Committee

759 EcoSprinter

760 Jakob Hundsbichler - 16 votes - **not elected**

761 Simo Raittila - 23 votes - **not elected**

762 No threshold reached. *3rd round will be organised with Simo on the ballot.* Votes
763 distributed.

764 Global Young Greens

765 Paul Cohen - 4 votes - **not elected**

766 Lara Render - 28 votes - **elected**

767 Cedric Jürgensen - 8 votes - **not elected**

768 _____

769 Res 2 (Climate, submitted by EC): Hot air or climate justice? The COP21

770 • Line 14(1) Y: 30 N: 0 A: 14 - **carried**

771 • Line 30(1) Y: 23 N: 7 A: 16 - **carried**

772 • Lines 31-34 Y: 37 N: 0 A: 6 - **carried**

773 • Line 51(1) Y: 34 N: 6 A: 8 - **carried**

774 • Line 63 (compromising lines 54-55) Y: 30 N: 2 A: 12 - **carried**

775 Entire RES: Y: 44 N: 0 A: 2 - **Adopted**

776 _____

777 Interruption for results of the 3rd round for Ecosprinter Editorial Board:

778 Simo Raittila **elected** with 34 votes

779 _____

780 Res 3 (Democracy, submitted by EC): Poland, Hungary, Slovakia: European Comeback
781 Wanted

782 • Line 7(1) Y: 31 N: 0 A: 15 - **carried**

783 • Line 28(1) - **adopted**

784 • Line 47 adopted by EC but request for vote: Y: 22 N: 10 A: 16 - **carried**

785 • Line 49 Y: 14 N: 10 A: 23 - **carried**

786 • Line 56 Y: 12 N: 9 A: 26 - **carried**

787 Entire resolution Y: 27 N: 8 A: 11 – **Adopted**

788 Res 4 (Basic income, submitted by Finnish Young Greens): Policy and action on
789 Basic Income

790 • Lines 9 and 10 are voted against each other with simple majority: 9 Y: 18
791 – 10 Y: 10 – A: 20; Line 9 carries

792

◦ Line 9 Y: 28 N: 6 A: 14 - **carried**

793 • Line 24(1) (compromise) - **adopted**

794 • Line 35 Y: 29 N: 7 A: 12 - **carried**

795 • Line 46 withdrawn, no upholding

796 • Lines 46-52 Y: 28 N: A: 20 - **carried**

797 Entire res Y: 29 N: 6 A: 13 - **Adopted**

798 • Amendments to the IRPs

799 • Election committee (lines 134, 389, 457, 458-459, 739-743) Y: 8 N: 30 A: 8
800 – **not carried**

801 • M0 expulsion (lines 54/1, 54/2, 74-76) Y: 37 N: 0 A: 8 – **carried**

802 • Strategic Planning Committee (lines 132, 183, 309) Y: 38 N: 2 A: 7 –
803 **carried**

804 • Financial improvements (lines 231, 233, 274, 275, 286, 289, 290, 544, 545,
805 551-552) – split vote

806

- 807
 - Block 231-545 Y: 43 N: 0 A: 5 – **carried**
 - Lines 551-552 separately Y: 30 N: 8 A: 10 – **not carried**
- 808
 - Polish WG proposal (various lines) Y: 20 N: 23 A: 4 – **not carried**
- 809
 - Austrian WG proposal (lines 324, 337, 341) – split vote
- 810
 - Line 324 only Y: 10 N: 28 A: 10 – **not carried**
- 811
 - Lines 337 and 341 Y: 19 N: 16 A: 14 – **not carried**
- 812
 - EC WG proposal (line 346) Y: 33 N: 8 A: 4 – **not carried**
- 813
 - Editor-in-Chief (lines 368, 371) – split vote
- 814
 - Line 371 Y: 36 - Line 368 Y: 41 – both are **carried**
- 815
 - Voting procedure (lines 423-438) Y: 36 N: 6 A: 4 – **carried**
- 816
 - Number of EC members – conflicting vote, thus voting against each other
- 817
 - with Simple Majority
- 818
 - EC Y: 23 – Aus: Y: 2 – A: 16 - EC amendment is voted for IRPs
- 819
 - EC proposal against IRPs: Y: 22 N: 18 A: 6 – **not carried**
- 820
 - Study visit M0 candidate (line 59) Y: 30 N: 0 A: 16 – **not carried**
- 821
 - Duration of EC mandate (line 220) Y: 8 N: 33 A: 4 – **not carried**
- 822
 - SecGen (lines 260, 115) Y: 22 N: 17 A: 7 – **not carried**
- 823
 - Line 369 Y: 36 N: 4 A: 8 – **carried**
- 824
 - Vegan food (line 645) Y: 35 N: 4 A: 9 – **carried**
- 825
 - Alcohol policy (line 803) Y: 16 N: 22 A: 13 – **not carried**
- 826
 - Amendments to the political platform
- 827
 - L 147: Y: 23 N: 3 A: 22 – **not carried**
- 828
 - Activity plan
- 829
 - Line 138 Y: 10 N: 8 A: 26 – **carried**

- 830 • Lines 146-147 Y: 16 N: 4 A: 28 – **carried**
- 831 Move to vote for debate by SWE – **not carried** by maj voting against
- 832 • Line 156 Y: 4 N: 20 A: 20 - **not carried**
- 833 • Line 199f Y: 10 N: 16 A: 18 - **not carried**
- 834 • Line 217 Y: 18 N: 8 A: 20 – **carried**
- 835 • Line 257(1) Y: 33 N: 1 A: 6 – **carried**
- 836 • Line 264(1) Y: 28 N: 4 A: 15 - **carried**
- 837 Entire Activity Plan: Y: 46 N: 0 A: 2 – **Adopted**
- 838 • Budget
- 839 No budget amendments
- 840 Adoption of budget: Y: 42 N: 0 A: 6 – **Adopted**
- 841 • New Mandates for WGs (simple majority)
- 842 Food System and Animal Rights Y: maj N: 2 A: 4 – renewed mandate
- 843 Democracy, new name: Future of Europe Y: maj N: 2 A: 2 – renewed mandate
- 844 SPP will not want to continue its work
- 845 Global Justice WG: Y: maj N: 2 A: 2 – renewed mandate
- 846 Migration WG: Y: maj N: 2 A: 2 – renewed mandate
- 847 climate WG Y: maj N: 2 A: 2 – renewed mandate
- 848 inclusion WG Y: maj N: 2 A: 8 – renewed mandate
- 849 Gender WG Y: maj N: 3 A: 6 – renewed mandate
- 850 • Closing of the General Assembly
- 851 **THE END**

852 **Annexes**

853 **Amendments to the IRPs (sorted in blocks)**

854 **Block: Election committee**

855 *Proposed by the Swedish Young Greens*

856 **Line(s) 389:**

857 Below "2. Bodies" add a new point "2.9 Election Committee".

858 "The election committee prepares GAs elections on positions and propose which
859 candidates should be elected. Election committee also prepare replacements
860 between the GAs and other call for positions that needs to be elected by the MOs
861 when the EC calls for that. The Election committee is composed of three, five or
862 seven people and appoint a coordinator between themselves. The election
863 committee will present its proposal two weeks before the GA which shall include:

864 - Proposal of their preferred candidates to the different positions to be
865 elected at the GA.

866 - All other candidates who still are running for the positions i.e. not
867 preferred by the election committée.

868 Resigning members of the Executive Committee prepares the election of the
869 election committée to the GA"

870 **Line(s) 134:**

871 Give the EC the task to propose changes to "2.1.4 Deadlines and calls" for
872 the next GA to adapt the process to suit the Election Committee.

873 **Line(s) 457:**

874 Change: The EC publishes a call for candidates for the vacant position.

875 To: The EC alerts ElecCom who publishes a call for candidates for the vacant
876 position.

877 **Line(s) 458-459:**

878 Change: Applications are possible by anybody who gains the support of 2 MOs and
879 have to be directed to the EC and/or the general list.

880 To: Applications is gathered by the election committee who prepares a proposal

881 of a candidate to the member organization and inform about the other candidates
882 available through the EC and/or the general list.

883 **Line(s) 739-743:**

884 remove the point: "One nomination letter from the MO he or she belongs to. If
885 that is not possible, the MO of which the candidate is from must provide an
886 explanation of they rejection and the possible candidate has the right to
887 provide a letter of justification. The letter will be send to all MO and the GA
888 will decided whether this person is admitted to candidate or not"

889 **Block: MO suspension**

890 *Proposed by the EC*

891 **Line(s) 54 / 1:**

892 ADD: Ifno update or other contact is made between a MO and FYEG EC between two
893 GAs, the EC has a right to propose suspension or expulsion of this MO. - In case
894 of a suspension an MO loses its status of being a full MO.

895 **Line(s) 54 / 2:**

896 ADD: Expulsion The Expulsion of an MO means that said organisation is not listed
897 as member organisation anymore and hence loses all rights within FYEG

898 **Line(s) 74-76:**

899 Delete: "If no update or other contact is made between a MO and FYEG EC between
900 two GAs, the EC has a right to propose suspension or expulsion of this MO."

901 **Block: Strategic Planning Committee**

902 *Proposed by the EC and the SPP WG*

903 **Line(s) 132:**

904 [add new bullet point under 2.1.3, after "the financial control committee"]:
905 The Strategic Planning Committee

906 **Line(s) 183:**

907 [add new bullet point under 2.1.5, after "the executive committee"]: The
908 Strategic Planning Committee

909 **Line(s) 309:**

910 [add new point 2.6; subsequent points change accordingly]:

911 2.6 Strategic Planning Committee

912 The Strategic Planning Committee (SPC) is responsible for evaluating how the
913 structures, procedures, activities and other central aspects of FYEG function.
914 It also develops proposals for the MOs, GA, EC, office and other relevant bodies
915 of FYEG to consider.

916 It reports to the GA (cf. 2.1.3) and may submit motions and amendments to the GA
917 (cf. 2.1.5). The SPC is appointed by the Executive Committee after a selection
918 process. Candidates to the SPC must submit a nomination letter from an MO.

919 The SPC needs to have two coordinators, at least one of them being female. These
920 two persons are serving as contact point for people outside of the SPC, handle
921 the SPC\'s internal meeting schedule and communication and reports to the EC
922 as well as the GA. Neither of them can be the EC member.

923 The SPC is divided into three subgroups: the Activity Subgroup, the Political
924 Subgroup, and the Structural Subgroup.

925 **Block: Financial improvements**

926 *Proposed by the EC*

927 **Line(s) 231:**

928 [add after "the EC and the GAs"]: " based on the information delivered from
929 the office"

930 [so new sentence reads "prepares the financial report to the EC and the GAs
931 based on the information delivered from the office."]

932 **Line(s) 233:**

933 [add new bullet point after "\"regular updates\""]

934 • the reports presented to EC have to include:

935 1. report on incomes – explanation of present incomes sheet and plan for the
936 coming months;

937 2. report on expenses – has to be easily understandable, presented according
938 to budget lines, updated with all expenses to a set date, has to include known
939 expenses to come and possible predictions and plan of spendings;

940 3. Liquidity report;

941 4. Projects and contractual obligations report

942 **Line(s) 274:**

943 [New bullet point after "The Office"]

944 - supporting the work of the treasurer with delivering timely, accurate
945 financial information to Treasurer and EC

946 **Line(s) 275:**

947 [add new bullet point before "the writing of annual reports"]

948 - Preparing financial reports and updates together with the Treasurer (explained
949 in details under the cf. 2.2.2 – Treasurer)

950 **Line(s) 286:**

951 Change "a yearly meeting" into "at least one meeting a year"

952 **Line(s) 289:**

953 [add]

954 The financial report that is to be presented to the GA and all other relevant
955 material have to be ready and in disposal for the meeting.

956 **Line(s) 290:**

957 Add before:

958 It is recommended that the EC and the office shares relevant information related
959 to the finances of the organisation to FCC throughout the year.

960 **Line(s) 544:**

961 [add new paragraph after "different bodies"]

962 The FYEG bookkeeping is done according to accepted accounting practice.

963 **Line(s) 545:**

964 [add new paragraph before "The internal mechanisms"]

965 The bookkeeping is done regularly by the office or by an external accountant,
966 contracted to do the FYEG bookkeeping throughout the year.

967 **Line(s) 551-552:**

968 Change

969 "Additionally an external audit is provided by an external accountant. An
970 external auditor is included in case the FYEG financial situation allows it."

971 into

972 "Additionally an external audit is executed every four years."

973 **Block: Polish YGs on WGs**

974 *Proposed by Ostra Zielen (Poland)*

975 **Line(s) 110:**

976 Remove "mandates the working groups".

977 **Line(s) 215:**

978 Add after „mandates the working groups“.

979 **Line(s) 325-326:**

980 "For a working group to be formed, an outline defining its topical scope, aims
981 and working area must be accepted by the GA". Change to: „For a working
982 group to be formed, an outline defining its topical scope, aims and working area
983 must be accepted by the EC“.

984 **Line(s) 326-237:**

985 "Such proposals can be made at the GA by a full MO, the parting EC or an ad
986 hoc WG". Change to: "Such a proposal can be made by at least 5 members of
987 different MOs, who have the support of their respective organizations".

988 **Line(s) 328-330:**

989 Remove.

990 **Line(s) 336-337:**

991 "The EC has to publish a call for interested members after the GA mandating a
992 working group." Change to: "The EC has to publish a call for interested
993 members after it mandates a working group".

994 **Line(s) 351:**

995 Add after: "The EC can decide to close or suspend a Working Group should it
996 decide it's inactive, working against the political platform or has fulfilled
997 its role".

998 **Block: Austrian amendments of WGs**

999 *Proposed by Junge Grüne / Junge Alternative (Austria)*

1000 **Line(s) 324:**

1001 "A working group consist of at least 5 people from 5 different MOs."

1002 Proposition: ""A working group consist of at least 5 people from 5 different
1003 MOs and at

1004 most 8 people. "

1005 **Line(s) 337 and 341:**

1006 *Line: 337*

1007 Insert: ""Applicants from MOs need a support letter by their MO."

1008 *Line. 341*

1009 "by submitting a letter of motivation to the coordination of this group."

1010 Proposition: "by submitting a letter of motivation and a support letter by
1011 their MO if they are a member of a MO to the coordination of this group."

1012 **Block: The EC on WGs**

1013 *Proposed by the EC*

1014 **Line(s) 346:**

1015 Change "A member of the EC should be included in every working group, however
1016 this person cannot be the coordinator." into "A member of the EC may be
1017 included in every working group, however this person cannot be the
1018 coordinator."

1019 **Block: Editor-in-chief**

1020 *Proposed by the EC*

1021 **Line(s) 368:**

1022 [add after "has to be gender balanced"]

1023 • elects an Editor-in-Chief among its members

1024 **Line(s) 371:**

1025 [add paragraph after "mission and development of the Ecosprinter"]

1026 In case there is not a consensus within the EEB on the election of the Editor-
1027 in-Chief, or an absolute majority (cf. 3.4.1), the EC appoints the Editor-in-
1028 Chief.

1029 The role of the editor in chief is to coordinate the work of the EEB and ensure
1030 that the mission of the EcoSprinter is fulfilled.

1031 **Block: Voting system**

1032 *Proposed by DWARS*

1033 **Line(s) 423-438:**

1034 3.4.1 Principles

1035 • The main principle is to rank all candidates according to your preferences
1036 for

1037 candidates. Where 1 is your first preference 2 your second preference and so

1038 on.

1039 • If no more candidates you wish to vote for remain, voters have the option to

1040 leave the rest of the ballot blank.

1041 • Only a completely blank ballot counts as abstention.

1042 • To be elected a candidate needs an absolute simple majority.

1043 3.4.2 Procedures

1044 1 – The candidates who have reached the election threshold (an absolute
1045 majority) are elected.

1046 2 – If some positions are still available, the following process starts:

1047 2a – The left-over votes on candidates reaching the election threshold are
1048 redistributed according to second preferences, using the Single Transferable
1049 Vote system of distribution.

1050 2b – If one or more candidates have reached the election threshold,
1051 that/those candidate(s) are elected in order from highest to lowest vote count.
1052 Then go back to the start of 2.

1053 2c – If no candidate reaches the threshold in this way, the candidate with the
1054 lowest amount of votes is removed from the election. The ballot-papers that
1055 ranked this candidate as their first preference are redistributed according to
1056 their second preference. The process is then restarted (1).

1057 **Block: EC-amendments on number of EC members**

1058 *Proposed by the EC*

1059 **Line(s) 219:**

1060 Change "The EC is composed of 8 people"

1061 Into "The EC is composed of 9 people"

1062 **Line(s) 225:**

1063 Change \"five additional members\" into \"six additional members\"

1064 **Line(s) 243:**

1065 Change "five remaining members" into "six remaining members"

1066 **Block: Austrian amendments on number of EC members**

1067 *Proposed by Junge Grüne / Junge Alternative*

1068 **Line(s) 219-243:**

1069 under 2.2.2 Composition

1070 The EC is composed of 8 people (...)

1071 Within the EC there are two spokes-persons, who must neither be of the same

1072 sex nor from the same M0, the treasurer and five additional members.

1073 (...)

1074 In contrast to the treasurer and the spokespersons the five remaining

1075 members of the EC have no specific tasks.

1076 (...)

1077 Proposition:

1078 The EC is composed of 7 people (...)

1079 Within the EC there are two spokes-persons, who must neither be of the same

1080 sex nor from the same M0, the treasurer and four additional members.

1081 (...)

1082 In contrast to the treasurer and the spokespersons the four remaining

1083 members of the EC have no specific tasks.

1084 (...)

1085 **Single amendments**

1086 **Line(s) 59:**

1087 *Proposed by the EC*

1088 ADD (Candidate/Full)

1089 "and if applicable provide information about the intention of changing the
1090 membership status towards full M0 membership."

1091 **Line(s) 220:**

1092 *Proposed by Junge Grüne / Junge Alternative*

1093 under 2.2.2 Composition

1094 (...) who are elected by the GA with their mandate lasting until the following
1095 ordinary GA

1096 Proposition:

1097 (...) who are elected by the GA with their mandate lasting two years until the
1098 one after the next ordinary GA.

1099 **Line(s) 260 and 115:**

1100 *Proposed by Junge Grüne / Junge Alternative*

1101 under 2.3 Secretary General

1102 The Secretary General is elected for a two year mandate at the GA. (...)

1103 Proposition:

1104 The Secretary General is elected for a two year mandate by the EC. The GA
1105 confirms the election.

1106 under 2.1.2 Competences

1107 The general assembly (...) elects: (...) the secretary general

1108 Proposition:

1109 The general assembly (...) confirms: (...) the ECs election of the secretary
1110 general

1111 **Line(s) 369:**

1112 *Proposed by the EC*

1113 [delete]

1114 • follow democratic principles

1115 • edit language deficiencies

1116 **Line(s) 645:**

1117 *Proposed by the food WG*

1118 Only vegetarian and vegan food will be reimbursed. At every event vegan food

1119 should be offered and its consume encouraged.

1120 **Line(s) 803:**

1121 *Proposed by the Swedish Young Greens*

1122 To add after line 803:

1123 7.4 Annex 4 – alcohol policy

1124 7.4.1 Purpose

1125 Taking responsibility as an organization towards people that are in some way
1126 uncomfortable around alcohol and drugs is important.

1127 7.4.2 Events arranged by FYEG- All events arranged by FYEG should have zero
1128 tolerance to the consumption of alcohol and drugs during scheduled time. -

1129 FYEG should strive to be inclusive and offer activities after scheduled time
1130 that not involve alcohol.

1131 7.4.3 Representation People representing FYEG on events arranged by other
1132 organizations should behave and avoid being intoxicated by alcoholic or drug
1133 substances.

1134 **Amendments to the Political Program**

1135 **Line(s) 147:**

1136 *Poposed by the Scottish Young Greens*

1137 Add after: The most competent assessment in a situation where a country/region
1138 votes for more autonomy and how would this affect the rise of nationalism and
1139 the aforementioned principles should be made within that region/country. FYEG
1140 should support M0(s) in their assessment.

1141 **Proposed resolutions and their amendments**

1142 **Resolution 1: RES-1 Is There a Form of Life in Europe?**

1143 *Proposed by the EC*

1144 Fortress Europe has during the past year manifested its exceptional brutality,
1145 exposing the face of those who defend it. Fear and selfishness. Demagoguery and
1146 fascism. Whatever the motivation, the result is the same.

1147 **Deaths.**

1148 No borders, no barbed wires, no violent police or military will stop people on
1149 the move. Europe's asylum and migration policies will certainly have an effect
1150 on how much the people on the move will suffer and how many of them will die
1151 during their journey. But no policies will, nor can, stop the movement, whatever
1152 the nationalist discourses may suggest.

1153 Immense tragedies in the Central Mediterranean in 2015 led to a welcomed
1154 increase in search-and-rescue capacities. Refugees, on the other hand,
1155 increasingly employed the Eastern Mediterranean route. Now the EU has made a
1156 dirty deal with the increasingly authoritarian Turkish government, stating
1157 absurdly that "the EU and Turkey today decided to end the irregular migration
1158 from Turkey to the EU." Millions are stranded in the country without
1159 guaranteed legal protection. New catastrophes in the Central Mediterranean, when
1160 refugees are trying to reach Europe from Libya and Egypt, remind us the
1161 'solutions' have, in fact, achieved nothing but to divert the crisis further
1162 from the dirty European conscience.

1163 **More deaths.**

1164 This raises the question: is there life in Europe?

1165 The Federation of Young European Greens believes there is. The volunteers and
1166 multiple non-governmental organisations helping refugees alongside the borders,
1167 along the routes, and in the societies of destination. The activists who
1168 challenge Europe's internal and external borders, who demand another European
1169 project, a humane one, and who resist Fortress Europe. And, of course, the
1170 refugees who make it here are, and will be, a vital part of our common Europe.

1171 There is a great deal of solidarity in Europe today. This is a massive force and
1172 it is on the rise. By nourishing and intensifying it, we will make sure that
1173 life prevails over death in Europe. However, we cannot foresee sustainable
1174 solutions based on ad-hoc volunteer involvement, when it is the very role of our
1175 states and the European Union's institutions to guarantee human rights,

1176 freedom of movement, welcoming and inclusion of those who seek refuge.

1177 Therefore, we demand that member states and institutions of the European Union:

1178 1. Sustain wide, publicly funded search-and-rescue operations throughout the
1179 Mediterranean, wherever there are indications of a maritime migration route.

1180 2. Ensure that the UNHCR and other essential non-governmental organisations can
1181 access refugee camps, detention centers, and other sites where refugees are
1182 held, both within the EU as well as in third countries such as Turkey.

1183 3. Create safe and legal routes for refugees to reach Europe, in particular
1184 humanitarian visas, adequate and effective resettlement programmes from
1185 countries bordering Syria, and facilitated family reunification.

1186 4. Compel the Austrian government to renounce its decision to shut down the
1187 Balkan route of refugees, and strongly encourage all countries along the route
1188 to let refugees pass without any intimidation.

1189 5. Revoke the deal between the EU and Turkey of the 18 March 2016 on the grounds
1190 that it breaches international law.

1191 6. Derecognize Turkey as a safe third country, based on numerous reports of
1192 forced return of refugees from Turkey's border with Syria, the incidents of
1193 Turkish violence against these people, as well as on the basis of Turkey's
1194 non-ratification and non-compliance with crucial international human rights
1195 treaties.

1196 7. Provide more substantial (financial, HR) support to countries
1197 disproportionately affected by the inflow of migrants, who have become the sole
1198 responsible countries for the survival and well-being of thousands due to lack
1199 of intra-European solidarity.

1200 8. Set up a redistribution programme that responds to the real needs of
1201 refugees, in particular the 50 000 refugees trapped in Greece.

1202 9. Ensure humane and dignified welcoming capacities for refugees and asylum-
1203 seekers, in the refugee camps but also in their societies of arrival. This
1204 includes fast access to mainstream education, healthcare, employment and housing
1205 in order to facilitate quick integration.

1206 10. Prioritise the refugees crisis' management by state investment, financial
1207 and legal action, and allocation of human and technical capacities, rather than
1208 the destructive and useless construction of walls and barriers.

1209 Amendments to resolution 1

1210 *Including compromises*

1211 **Line(s) 1:**

1212 Proposed by DWARS

1213 Replace the title "Is there a Form of Life in Europe" with "Europe, tear
1214 down that fortress"

1215 **Line(s) 12:**

1216 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1217 replace ,, Refugees, on the other hand, increasingly employed the Eastern
1218 Mediterranean route'' with ,,Refugees, on the other hand, are increasingly
1219 exposed to the Eastern Mediterranean route''

1220 **Line(s) 23:**

1221 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1222 replace ,,The volunteers and multiple non-governmental organisations helping
1223 refugees alongside the borders, along the routes, and in the societies of
1224 destination.''

1225 with : ,,The volunteers and multiple non-governmental organisations helping
1226 refugees *along* the borders, along the routes, and in the societies of
1227 destination.''

1228 **Line(s) 28, 42, 44, 48, 49, 62, 63, 67:**

1229 *Proposed by écolo j*

1230 Replace the occurrences of the word "refugees" by "migrants"

1231 **Line(s) 47:**

1232 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1233 Replace "Compel the Austrian government to renounce its decision to shut down
1234 the Balkan route of refugees, and strongly encourage all countries along the
1235 route to let refugees pass without any intimidation."

1236 With "Compel all EU countries along the Balkan route of refugees to renounce
1237 their decision to shut down the route, and strongly encourage all countries
1238 along the route to let refugees pass without intimidation."

1239 **Line(s) 56:**

1240 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1241 add after l. 56 "Additionally, derecognize the Western Balkan states as safe
1242 third countries, based on the ongoing discrimination against e.g. homosexuals,
1243 Sinti and Roma. Moreover, FYEG opposes the addition of any other country to the
1244 list of safe third countries."

1245 **Resolution 2: RES-2 Hot air or climate justice? The COP21**

1246 *Proposed by the EC*

1247 It was called a breakthrough and beginning of an end of fossil fuel. Months of
1248 negotiation which come to a climax at the the 21st Conference of the Parties
1249 (COP21) when an agreement was reached on December 12th 2015.

1250 This somewhat historic and ambitious agreement deserves to be called so, because
1251 the agreement includes a reference to the milestone limiting the temperature
1252 increase to 1.5° C. The universality of signatories and the rhetoric leaders
1253 used at the COP21 were unprecedented and this agreement is the most ambitious up
1254 to now, in addition to it being legally binding. However, despite some
1255 successes, the COP21 just really treads the waters if we consider the urgency
1256 and the devastating effects climate change has already on populations, and
1257 communicates notwithstanding forecasts about the future impacts.

1258 The current commitments would only go as far as reducing the man made
1259 temperature increase to more than 3° C. More voluntary commitments are needed
1260 to achieve a real decrease in temperature and avoid catastrophic consequences
1261 for the globe. Any review of the intended nationally determined reductions or
1262 INDCs will not happen before 2018. Bearing in mind that current estimates
1263 predict that by 2020 the world will have reached the emission levels causing
1264 temperatures to rise above the 1.5 °C threshold injects some reality to the
1265 ambitious talks. In practice the 1.5 °C commitment was never made and is
1266 certainly not legally binding: it remains an ambition mentioned in this final
1267 agreement and that alone was cause for celebration.

1268 The celebratory mood the COP21 generated was born out of political hibernation
1269 and avoidance on the issue of climate change. Highlighting the lack of political
1270 will which has prevailed for years causing a minimal agreement with a mildly
1271 progressive look to cause such celebration. It illustrates the weakness and
1272 failure of the climate politics. The significance of the agreement and
1273 commitments in their current form will not halt climate change nor do they
1274 provide mechanisms to pay reparation payments for loss and damage or lay out a
1275 financing strategy to leave fossil fuels.

1276 Furthermore, no financial model has been established to adequately help
1277 countries in the Global South to avoid going through a fossil fuel intensive
1278 transition of their economy. Financing for climate protection and adaptation for
1279 countries from the Global South is completely missing from the agreement.

1280 A commitment to renewable energies is missing from the legally binding text and
1281 is only mentioned as a preamble. Together with vague passages that have replaced

1282 the clear aim of de-carbonising the economy, the agreement still stipulates a
1283 false technological fix for the climate crisis such as carbon storage. There is
1284 no clear political commitment to end the era of fossil fuels, nor are there
1285 clear targets and plans for the urgently needed energy transition to clean
1286 renewable energies.

1287 Hopes for Paris were a climate financing plan where availability and
1288 distribution and the steady increase of funds available to the Global South
1289 would be announced. When demanding drastic climate action from a global
1290 community, it is ignorant to demand drastic climate action from e.g. India
1291 where 21.3 % or 266 million inhabitants have no access to electricity, without
1292 providing adequate financial and technological support.

1293 Should a country not comply with their climate commitments, there is no penalty
1294 mechanism which applies. Our role as young Europeans is to hold our governments
1295 accountable, to seek further political commitment, to push the agenda for
1296 legally binding enforcement mechanisms. Climate change can only be tackled on a
1297 global level. Political pressure can only be mounted if civil society movements
1298 are mobilised and join the climate fight. Our support for direct actions such as
1299 the Ende Gelände movement must be an essential strategy for our future fight
1300 for climate justice. The COP22 in Morocco represents an important opportunity to
1301 further mobilise and cooperate on a global level.

1302 Divestment and decarbonising the economy is an easy, essential next step for the
1303 Global North to take and must be a priority to call for from governments and
1304 businesses. Our full commitment and the combined pressure of civil society and
1305 political actors must change the carbon intensive industries not to only cut our
1306 own emissions but to drive low carbon technologies forward and demonstrate that
1307 quitting the addictive carbon intensive diet is overdue.

1308 Amendments to resolution 2

1309 *Including compromises*

1310 **Line(s) 3:**

1311 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1312 delete one "the": „Months of negotiation which come to a climax at ~~the~~the
1313 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) when an agreement was reached on December
1314 12th 2015.’’

1315 **Line(s) 5:**

1316 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1317 Replace: "This somewhat historic and ambitious agreement deserves to be called
1318 so, because the agreement includes a reference to the milestone limiting the
1319 temperature increase to 1.5 C. The universality of signatories and the rhetoric
1320 leaders used at the COP21 were unprecedented and this agreement is the most

1321 ambitious up to now, in addition to it being legally binding. However, despite
1322 some successes, the COP21 just really treads the waters if we consider the
1323 urgency and the devastating effects climate change has already on populations,
1324 and communicates notwithstanding forecasts about the future impacts."

1325 with:

1326 "The Paris Agreement is a two sided medal: Ambitious for what was possible,
1327 catastrophic with regard to what is needed. The inclusion of the 1.5°C goal is a
1328 success for the Global South and the climate movement. The universality of
1329 signatories and the rhetoric leaders used at the COP21 were unprecedented and
1330 this agreement is the most ambitious up to now, in addition to it being legally
1331 binding. The deal makes reparations for losses & damages caused by the climate
1332 crisis impossible. Human Rights and other principles are not ensured. Necessary
1333 support for the Global South is not provided. The failure of Paris leaves the
1334 planet with a manifestation of global injustice and a poisoned 1.5°C goal."

1335 **Line(s) 14:**

1336 *Proposed by Les Jeunes Ecologistes*

1337 **After:** "The current commitments would only go as far as reducing the man made
1338 temperature increase to more than 3 C",

1339 **Add:** "(...), if the agreement is respected, which is uncertain, considering
1340 the lack of effective compliance mechanisms."

1341 **Line(s) 30:**

1342 *Proposed by Migration WG*

1343 add: A declaration of rights for climate refugees was not on the table at the
1344 COP21 in Paris. From a scientific point of view it's been said that Climate
1345 refugees will reach 230 million by 2050. These refugees can play a key role in
1346 mitigating and in adapting to climate change over the next few decades, provided
1347 some of the yearly 100 billion dollars pledged in COP21 are allotted to the
1348 socioeconomic programmes geared to mitigation and adaptation, and are
1349 implemented mostly for and by climate refugees. We as Green young Europeans have
1350 an opportunity to push this issue in the political agenda for COP22 in Morocco.

1351 **Line(s) 30(1):**

1352 *Compromise by Migration WG & EC*

1353 A declaration of rights for climate refugees was not on the table at the COP21
1354 in Paris. From a scientific point of view it's been said that Climate refugees
1355 will reach more than 150 million by 2050¹. These refugees can play a key role
1356 in mitigating and in adapting to climate change over the next few decades,
1357 provided some of the yearly 100 billion dollars pledged in COP21 are allotted to

1358 the socioeconomic programmes geared to mitigation and adaptation, and are
1359 implemented mostly for and by climate refugees. We as Young European Greens have
1360 an opportunity to push this issue in the political agenda for COP22 in Morocco.

1361 Footnote:

1362 ¹<http://nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/climate-refugee/>

1363 **Line(s) 31-34:**

1364 *Proposed by écolo j*

1365 Replace:

1366 "Furthermore, no financial model has been established to adequately help
1367 countries in the Global South to avoid going through a fossil fuel intensive
1368 transition of their economy. Financing for climate protection and adaptation for
1369 countries from the Global South is completely missing from the agreement."

1370 With:

1371 "Furthermore, there has been no reflexion associating Global South countries
1372 on how to avoid them from going through a fossil fuel intensive transition of
1373 their economy. An ambitious Green Climate Fund is completely missing from the
1374 agreement."

1375 **Line(s) 31-34:**

1376 *Compromise by écolo j & EC*

1377 Furthermore, there has been no reflexion associating Global South countries on
1378 how to avoid them from going through a fossil fuel intensive transition of their
1379 economy. Financing for climate protection and adaptation for countries from the
1380 Global South is completely missing from the agreement.

1381 **Line(s) 37-38:**

1382 *Proposed by DWARS et al.*

1383 Replace "the agreement still stipulates a false technological fix for the
1384 climate crisis such as carbon storage" with "the agreement implies that very
1385 drastic reduction policy is not necessary due to carbon storage, while both
1386 measures are indispensable for a target of 1.5 degrees"

1387 **Line(s) 51:**

1388 *Proposed by Les Jeunes Ecologistes*

1389 Remove: "Climate change can only be tackled on a global level"

1390 And replace by: "As climate should be a main topic in the European instances,
1391 we demand the European Union to end the negotiations of TTIP/CETA, considering
1392 its destructive impact on the environment. The European Commission must start
1393 divesting from fossil fuels and invest in the renewables to stay consistent with
1394 the statements expressed during COP21. Energetic efficiency and sobriety are
1395 essential to lead a real transition: climate change must be tackled on a global
1396 and local level."

1397 **Line(s) 51(1):**

1398 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND et al.*

1399 **Remove:** "Climate change can only be tackled on a global level"

1400 **And replace by:** "As climate should be a main topic in the European instances,
1401 we demand the European Union to end the negotiations of TTIP/CETA, considering
1402 its destructive impact on the environment. The European Commission and the
1403 member states must start divesting from fossil fuels and invest in the
1404 renewables to stay consistent with the statements expressed during COP21.
1405 Energetic efficiency and sobriety are essential to lead a real transition:
1406 climate change must be tackled on a global and local level. The climate crisis
1407 is the consequence of a system reinforcing growth, and of a failure of global
1408 cooperation."

1409 **Line(s) 52:**

1410 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1411 Add in l. 52 after "global level": "The climate crisis is the consequence
1412 of a system reinforcing growth, and of a failure of global cooperation."

1413 **Line(s) 53:**

1414 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1415 Delete: "Our support for direct actions such as the Ende Gelände movement
1416 must be an essential strategy for our future fight for climate justice. The
1417 COP22 in Morocco represents an important opportunity to further mobilise and
1418 cooperate on a global level."

1419 **Line(s) 54:**

1420 *Proposed by écolo j*

1421 Change: Our support for direct actions such as the Ende Gelände movement must
1422 be an essential strategy for our future fight for climate justice.

1423 To: Our support for direct actions and civil disobedience such as the Ende
1424 Gelände movement must be an essential strategy for our future fight for climate
1425 justice.

1426 **Line(s) 55:**

1427 *Proposed by écolo j & Jong Groen*

1428 Change: The COP22 in Morocco represents an important opportunity to further
1429 mobilise and cooperate on a global level.

1430 To: Is the COP 22 an important opportunity to further mobilise and cooperate on
1431 a global level or a territory vulnerable to spill-over from the infiltration by
1432 global companies?

1433 **Line(s) 57:**

1434 *Proposed by Junge Grüne*

1435 Insert: "We need broad alliances with social movements from below in order to
1436 challenge the capitalist system which inherently causes the destruction of our
1437 environment."

1438 **Line(s) 63:**

1439 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1440 Add after l. 63: "The UN Climate negotiations are not nearly as succesfull as
1441 it would be necessary. Still, we as Young European Greens think that the UNFCCC
1442 is one of the main forums to discuss the climate crisis and to take action
1443 against it. Therefore, COP22 in Morocco represents an important opportunity to
1444 further mobilise and cooperate on a global level.

1445 However, action is not only needed within the protected walls of the UNFCCC. The
1446 fight against the climate crisis is manual labor. The Greens have one of their
1447 origins in the environmental movement – and are still part of it. As Young
1448 European Greens, we want to show solidarity with the climate movement and its
1449 different strategies. Civil disobedience and direct action are becoming central
1450 elements in the fight against the climate crisis. Therefore we also stand in
1451 solidarity with actions like "Ende Gelände" and "Breakfree". They are
1452 not necessarily legal, but legitimate. We want to show resistance – ranging
1453 all the way from blockades into parliaments!"

1454 **Line(s) 63(1):**

1455 *Compromise by GRUENE JUGEND et al.*

1456 Add after l. 63: "The UN Climate negotiations are not nearly as succesfull as

1457 it would be necessary. Still, we as Young European Greens think that the UNFCCC
1458 is one of the main forums to discuss the climate crisis and to take action
1459 against it. Therefore, COP22 in Morocco represents an important opportunity to
1460 further mobilise and cooperate on a global level. Still we see the danger of
1461 fossil fuel corporations to contradict climate protection. We want Big Polluters
1462 to be kicked out of climate policy.

1463 However, action is not only needed within the protected walls of the UNFCCC. The
1464 fight against the climate crisis is manual labor. The Greens have one of their
1465 origins in the environmental movement – and are still part of it. As Young
1466 European Greens, we want to show solidarity with the climate movement and its
1467 different strategies. Civil disobedience and direct action are becoming central
1468 elements in the fight against the climate crisis. Therefore we also stand in
1469 solidarity with actions like "Ende Gelände" and "Breakfree". They are
1470 not necessarily legal, but legitimate. We want to show resistance – ranging
1471 all the way from blockades into parliaments!"

1472 **Resolution 3: RES-3 Poland, Hungary, Slovakia: European**
1473 **comeback wanted**

1474 *Proposed by the EC*

1475 The European Union project has been recently challenged by international
1476 situations for which member states would have to stand all together, politically
1477 reflecting the values and ideals the European construction is supposed to be
1478 based on, in order to fulfil their role as a global player. Unfortunately, they
1479 have not always been able to appear as unite to the international community, as
1480 the ongoing refugee crisis tragically shows every day. One reason for this are
1481 the discrepancies between European governments' political stands and the
1482 apparently nearly impossibility to find a consensus or an internal arrangement
1483 regarding important political topics. Particularly, in the central Europe
1484 region, the Polish, Hungarian and Slovakian governments showed in the last
1485 months a rather questionable political shift towards right-wing authoritarian
1486 populist attitudes and policies.

1487 Governments of the Visegrad group are, as in other countries in Europe,
1488 politically and electorally put under pressure by the extreme right. The
1489 legislative election in Slovakia on March 5th, 2016 resulted in the populist
1490 self-defined social democrat Robert Fico to keep his first place, while two
1491 extreme right, respectively nationalist and neo-Nazi, parties entered the
1492 Parliament with more than 8% of the votes. The PiS party in Poland, that has
1493 been governing the country for one year, was democratically confirmed at the
1494 last legislative election in October 2015. In Hungary, the sovereignist
1495 conservative Viktor Orban has been leading the country for 6 years. Populist
1496 parties came into power thanks to xenophobic, nationalistic and Eurosceptical
1497 discourses around the migration question.

1498 From a strictly electoral perspective, all three governments are democratic.
1499 Nevertheless, their anti-liberalism and conservatism allows one to regard them
1500 as populist, whether on the questions of public morality, like in Poland where
1501 the already barely existing rights to abortion and sexual orientation is being
1502 challenged, economy, like in Slovakia where the government shows a really
1503 authoritative attitude, or politics, like in Hungary where the xenophobic

1504 rhetoric of Orban is backed up by an assumed democratic-authoritarian leading
1505 style.

1506 Nevertheless, it is clear that the Rule of Law is being flouted. The Polish
1507 government put at risk the principles of separation of powers by taking over the
1508 media and the constitutional control by passing a law that makes it impossible
1509 for the constitutional Court to work. The European Council reacted by opening a
1510 procedure to check and secure the Rule of Law in Poland. While having shown a
1511 sincere will to move towards EU requirements in the past, the political shifts
1512 happening for a few years in the central European region are now threatening the
1513 political union between EU member states, while the concerned countries
1514 considerably benefit from European investments into their public sector.

1515 The clear mutual advantages of a political and economic Union – while still
1516 waiting for a social one – will finally be put under high pressure by these
1517 populist, nationalist and conservative governments that ultimately encourage the
1518 comeback of nationalisms all over Europe and the weakening of the project for a
1519 common future. FYEG calls for the creation of a real European political space
1520 including

1521 • the Europeanisation of political debate at the European level, not
1522 allowing national governments to set the agenda

1523 • the creation and support to diffusion of European media and watchdogs

1524 • the federalisation of political parties

1525 The state of play in the European Union requires an urgent reaction from EU
1526 authorities and member states, reminding partners of the principles the European
1527 construction was built on and committing to come back at the table to find
1528 common solutions to common challenges without stepping back to old national
1529 reflexes. The absence of such reactions would only lead to further legitimisation
1530 of selfish attitudes from national governments, ultimately unravelling the
1531 political Union that we have been trying to develop in the last decades.

1532 Amendments to resolution 3

1533 *Including compromises*

1534 **Line(s) 7:**

1535 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1536 replace "refugee crisis" with "situation of refugees"

1537 **Line(s) 7(1):**

1538 *Compromise by GRUENE JUGEND et al.*

1539 replace "refugee crisis" with "inability to cooperate for the sake of
1540 refugees' rights"

1541 **Line(s) 19-21:**

1542 *Proposed by Ostra Zielen*

1543 "The PiS party in Poland, that has been governing the country for one year,
1544 was democratically confirmed at the last legislative election in October
1545 2015\". -> replace with \"In Poland conservative and nationalistic party PiS
1546 has been democratically elected in October 2015 and now rules Poland with
1547 absolute majority\".

1548 **Line(s) 26-27:**

1549 *Proposed by DWARS et al.*

1550 Replace "Nevertheless, their anti-liberalism and conservatism allows one to
1551 regard them as populist"

1552 With: Nevertheless, their anti-liberal, conservative and authoritarian attitudes
1553 raises severe doubts about their commitment to and respect of the democratic
1554 system.

1555 **Line(s) 28:**

1556 *Proposed by Ostra Zielen*

1557 "and sexual orientation" – replace with "and minority rights" + are

1558 **Line(s) 28(1):**

1559 *Compromise by Ostra Zielen & EC*

1560 Replace: "... like in Poland where the already barely existing rights to
1561 abortion and sexual orientation is being challenged..."

1562 with: "like in Poland where the already barely existing women and LGBTIQ
1563 rights are being challenged..."

1564 **Line(s) 35:**

1565 *Proposed by Ostra Zielen*

1566 constitutional Court -> "Constitutional Court"

1567 **Line(s) 36:**

1568 *Proposed by Ostra Zielen*

1569 add "Despite low terrorist threat in Poland, a new anti-terrorist laws are
1570 being passed that allow police and secret services to invigilate and gather
1571 information about citizens without the court order".

1572 **Line(s) 36-37:**

1573 *Proposed by Ostra Zielen*

1574 "While having shown a sincere will to move towards EU requirements in the
1575 past," – remove

1576 **Line(s) 47:**

1577 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1578 add bullet points after l. 47:

1579 - FYEG calls for enforcing EU sanctions against member states that undermine
1580 basic democratic principles

1581 - FYEG calls the EU Court of Justice as the highest level of jurisdiction in the
1582 EU to take action against all new laws in Poland, Hungary and Slovakia (or other
1583 EU members) that contradict democracy, freedom of the press and civil or human
1584 rights

1585 **Line(s) 49:**

1586 *Proposed by Mladi Zeleni et al.*

1587 ADD: \"We propose a New Convention on the Future of Europe.\"

1588 **Line(s) 51:**

1589 *Proposed by Ostra Zielen*

1590 add "Supporting political and civic movements opposing authoritarian and anti-
1591 democratic changes in the region"

1592 add "Countering the xenophobic and nationalistic narrative with a story of
1593 european solidarity and positive examples of support coming from the EU."

1594 **Line(s) 56:**

1595 *Proposed by Mladi Zeleni et al.*

1596 ADD: The calling for a Constitutional Process at the European level, or a new
1597 European Convention, cannot be avoided anymore if the EU wants to survive as an
1598 integration project that overcomes old nation-state dynamics.

1599 **Resolution 4: RES-4 Motion for the Federation of Young
1600 European Greens policy and action on basic income**

1601 *Proposed by ViNO Finnish young Greens and Students*

1602 With notion to Federation of Young European Green's values of green social
1603 economy and in light of our 2008 Resolution on Basic Income, we, the member
1604 organisations of FYEG, demand a European basic income to protect European's
1605 social rights. Taking action for this matter is more important than ever,
1606 especially in the light of the economic crisis.

1607 Poverty eradication & adapting to the new situation in working life

1608 With technical development taking faster pace and work relationships being
1609 completely changed, there is no going back to traditional working life. Also in
1610 light of the economic crisis and austerity policy, Europe must provide economic
1611 guarantees for its nationals to live and support themselves.

1612 European social policies must live in their time and change to suit better to
1613 the needs of the people and societies. Being an income that is unconditional and
1614 received by everyone, the basic income is the answer. The basic income would
1615 make it always useful to work but when the work ends, no one would be left
1616 without any support. In times of short-time employments this would make working
1617 always beneficial. The basic income would also make it easier to start own
1618 business by not having to worry how to support oneself in case of failing or not
1619 succeeding immediately. In this sense, the basic income would help poverty-
1620 eradication.

1621 More work and less poverty would also help the European economy. By supporting
1622 its citizens, Europe could lift itself from the economic crisis. The basic
1623 income is a great alternative for austerity. The amount of income must though be
1624 suited to national income level in each member state, this to make sure that
1625 member states could not use basic income to lower the level of social security.
1626 At present, a common European level could lead to too low level of social
1627 security in countries with high level of prices.

1628 Benefiting the youth

1629 Basic income would also benefit the youth. It would provide income during the
1630 time of studying and after it, making sure that it is always advantageous to
1631 study without having to worry about working at the same time to support oneself.
1632 The basic income would also give the freedom to choose how one wants to live.
1633 The youth rarely have a clear image of what they want to do in life. The basic
1634 income would make sure that one can have a change of heart, change what one

1635 studies, where one lives and re-educate oneself later in life. The basic income
1636 would also provide youth more flexible job opportunities, would make part-time
1637 working easier and give youth better opportunities to get into working life.

1638 Our policy paper on green social economy (2008) defines the basic income as
1639 following: 'We conceive Basic Income as a powerful tool in order to promote a
1640 green concept of economy. We understand basic income as an unconditional and
1641 periodic social benefit paid to all members of the society, regardless of their
1642 citizenship, on an individual basis. The amount should be big enough to cover
1643 the average basic needs of an individual.' The basic income should be one of
1644 our European core instruments in poverty eradication and enabling people to
1645 freely choose their way of life.

1646 **Implementation**

1647 On these premises and our already accepted FYEG policies, we feel that our and
1648 the federation's stand is clear. FYEG member organisations may have different
1649 positions concerning the question and should have a right to take a separate
1650 stance on the issue. Member organisations should be given a chance to
1651 participate in discussion concerning the matter, albeit they should not feel to
1652 be politically bound to policies they cannot accept.

1653 We call upon the federation's executive board and relevant working groups to

1654 1. Facilitate and encourage on the matter within the federation and member
1655 organisations.

1656 2. Actively promote and campaign for basic income in European, member states'
1657 , EU and international platforms.

1658 **Amendments to resolution 4**

1659 *Including compromises*

1660 **Line(s) 7:**

1661 *Proposed by EC*

1662 Replace first sentence with:

1663 Technical development has already and will continue to completely change our
1664 ways of working and it is evident there is no going back to traditional ways of
1665 working.

1666 **Line(s) 9:**

1667 *Proposed by EC*

1668 remove "nationals to live and support themselves" and replace with "people
1669 to support themselves and their families."

1670 **Line(s) 10:**

1671 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1672 replace "for its nationals" with "for its citizens"

1673 **Line(s) 12-13:**

1674 *Proposed by EC*

1675 Remove "Being an income that is unconditional and received by everyone, the
1676 basic income is the answer." Replace with "Therefore we call for a basic
1677 income, an income that is unconditional and received by everyone."

1678 **Line(s) 24:**

1679 *Proposed by EcoloJ & Jong Groen*

1680 Add: [...] this to make sure that member states could not use basic income to
1681 lower the level of social security and social right.

1682 **Line(s) 24 (1):**

1683 *Compromise by ViNO et al.*

1684 Add: [...] this is to help to make sure that member states could not use basic
1685 income to lower the level of social security and social rights.

1686 **Line(s) 32-33:**

1687 *Proposed by EC*

1688 Replace "The youth rarely have a clear image of what they want to do in
1689 life" with "Youth should be a time where one can develop and pursue various
1690 life paths."

1691 **Line(s) 35:**

1692 *Proposed by EcoloJ & Jong Groen*

1693 Delete: The basic income would also provide youth more flexible job
1694 opportunities, would make part-time working easier and give youth better
1695 opportunities to get into working life.

1696 **Line(s) 37:**

1697 *Proposed by EC*

1698 Add "Moreover, it would ensure participation in culture and public affairs and
1699 encourage civic participation."

1700 **Line(s) 46(1):**

1701 *Proposed by Young Greens of England and Wales*

1702 Insert the following section:

1703 Enabling Artistic Practice

1704 Currently throughout Europe the pursuit of a career within artistic practice
1705 (including musician, artist, sculptor, actor, dancer ect.) has been stifled by
1706 the lack of recognition of artists as skilled workers, and remunerations for
1707 their skill set is unacceptably low. It is also difficult for artistic
1708 practitioners to earn a living during the creation process. The introduction of
1709 a basic income would facilitate the pursuit of a career in artistic development
1710 allowing a steady income to subsidise living costs around the creation
1711 processes. It would also allow time for skills to be learnt and developed.

1712 **Line(s) 46-52:**

1713 *Proposed by EC*

1714 Remove lines 46-52

1715 **Line(s) 58(1):**

1716 *Proposed by EcoloJ & Jong Groen*

1717 Add: 4. We will come back to the collective reduction in working time in the
1718 debate that is to follow.

1719 **Amendments to the Activity Plan**

1720 **Line(s) 123:**

1721 *Proposed by Genç Yeşiller*

1722 FYEG recognizes the crucial importance of organizing a Global Young Greens
1723 Congress parallel to the GG Congress in Liverpool. The EC and the office will
1724 actively support the Global Young Greens Steering Committee and Young Greens of

1725 England and Wales on fundraising efforts for the GYG Congress as well as
1726 logistics.

1727 **Line(s) 134:**

1728 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1729 add after l. 134: "Additionally the EC will seek possibilities to strengthen
1730 Twinning the Cities in a structural manner in cooperation with MOs."

1731 **Line(s) 134(1):**

1732 *Proposed by Junge Grüne*

1733 Insert: If such a networking and training activity is realized, an evaluation is
1734 to take place with a view to the creation of the activity plan for 2018.

1735 **Line(s) 138:**

1736 *Proposed by Les Jeunes Ecologistes*

1737 After: "Picking up from the idea that emerged from the strategic planning
1738 meeting in February 2016, of creating the possibility for bigger gatherings of
1739 young Greens, 2017 will constitute the first step of what we hope will become a
1740 practice."

1741 Add: "From this perspective, a bigger event than usual will be organized
1742 during the summer 2017 as a first experience in order to implement the practice
1743 from 2018 on."

1744 **Line(s) 146-147:**

1745 *Proposed by Junge Grüne*

1746 Replace: "In terms of big events, we will evaluate after the 2016 camp the
1747 possibility to extend the 2018 summer camp to a political summer festival of
1748 300-400 participants."

1749 With: „In terms of big events, we intend to extend the 2018 summer camp to a
1750 political summer festival of 300-400 participants following evaluation of the
1751 2016 camp.“

1752 **Line(s) 153:**

1753 *Proposed by Junge Grüne*

1754 Change: "We suggest one or two of these to unite on one single day our
1755 activists all over the continent to take action under one topical umbrella."

1756 To: "We suggest one or two of these to unite on one single day our activists
1757 all over the continent to take action under one topical umbrella in the context
1758 of the three main topics of 2017."

1759 **Line(s) 156:**

1760 *Proposed by Genç Yeşiller*

1761 Discussion towards reaching a position on OPT* and Israel FYEG will continue
1762 discussions on reaching a position on OPT and Israel. The EC will facilitate a
1763 process to proceed a position on the issue that has been discussed over four
1764 years. There will be a seminar to propose different positions and prepare the
1765 process for a resolution for the GA next year. All MOs will be invited to
1766 present their positions. As there have been many processes of exchange in the
1767 last four years, the seminar will specifically aim to conclude in a resolution.

1768 *Occupied Palestinian Territories

1769 **Line(s) 183:**

1770 *Proposed by Junge Grüne*

1771 Insert: "The subject of the 2017 Spring Conference will be chosen in the
1772 context of the three main topics of 2017."

1773 **Line(s) 199 f:**

1774 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1775 replace "There will be also one or two general MO Skype calls. One should be
1776 between the Strategic Planning Meeting and the General Assembly."

1777 with

1778 "The EC aims at more regular feedback loops in both directions between MOs and
1779 FYEG EC. To ensure this, there will be at least three MO Skype calls. The EC
1780 members responsible for specific regions should encourage regional Skype
1781 meetings."

1782 **Line(s) 202:**

1783 *Proposed by Junge Grüne*

1784 Insert: "EC project concepts resulting from the Activity Plan are to be made

1785 transparent to Member Organisations and the Strategic Planning unit, including
1786 the aims, resources, target groups, intended evaluation and general outline of
1787 the project."

1788 **Line(s) 207-209:**

1789 *Proposed by Junge Grüne*

1790 Replace: "Bigger Member Organisations will be supported by FYEG with
1791 international input, networking opportunities and europeanization of their
1792 struggles to produce more impact and learn from each other."

1793 With: "Bigger Member Organisations will be supported by FYEG with
1794 international input, networking opportunities, meetings for mutual learning
1795 among key activists from MOs and europeanization of their struggles to produce
1796 more impact and learn from each other."

1797 **Line(s) 217:**

1798 *Proposed by Les Jeunes Ecologistes*

1799 Change:\ "The Executive Committee will support and encourage Member
1800 Organisations to enhance regional cooperation, such as creating regional events
1801 of 2 or more MOs. Such regional events could entail supporting MOs to organize
1802 skill training, such as speakers trainings.\ "

1803 To: \ "FYEG will encourage Member Organisations to enhance regional
1804 cooperation, such as creating regional events of 2 or more MOs. The Executive
1805 Committee and the Office will support the organisation of such regional events
1806 in sharing best practices and helping the submission for grants, not excluding a
1807 direct financial support. Such regional events could entail supporting MOs to
1808 organize skill training, such as speakers trainings.\ "

1809 **Line(s) 241:**

1810 *Proposed by Junge Grüne*

1811 Insert: "One person in the Executive Committee or the Board of Editors is to
1812 be responsible for fund-raising for a printed edition of Ecosprinter."

1813 **Line(s) 257:**

1814 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1815 add after l. 257: "An audit of the relationship between EC and office is
1816 recommended to be implemented at the end of the mandate of the EC and will be
1817 reported to the GA."

1818 **Line(s) 257:**

1819 *Compromise by GRUENE JUGEND et al.*

1820 add after l. 257: "An audit of the relationship between EC and office is
1821 recommended to be implemented during the mandate of the EC and will be reported
1822 to the GA."

1823 **Line(s) 264:**

1824 *Proposed by GRUENE JUGEND*

1825 replace "While other Working Groups might continue to exist in the future, the
1826 accent will be set by the Executive Committee and the Office to support these
1827 specific Working Groups on political development, organisation of activities and
1828 communication, as well as on practical, logistical and administrative
1829 aspects."

1830 with

1831 "While other Working Groups will continue to exist in the future, the accent
1832 will be set by the Executive Committee and the Office to support at least three
1833 specific Working Groups on political development, organisation of activities and
1834 communication, as well as on practical, logistical and administrative
1835 aspects."

1836 **Line(s) 264(1):**

1837 *Compromise by GRUENE JUGEND et al.*

1838 replace "While other Working Groups might continue to exist in the future, the
1839 accent will be set by the Executive Committee and the Office to support these
1840 specific Working Groups on political development, organisation of activities and
1841 communication, as well as on practical, logistical and administrative
1842 aspects."

1843 with the following compromised text:

1844 "While other Working Groups might continue to exist in the future, the accent
1845 will be set by the Executive Committee and the Office to support at least three
1846 specific Working Groups on political development, organisation of activities and
1847 communication, as well as on practical, logistical and administrative
1848 aspects."

1849 ¹¹¹ Text of the amendments to the IRPs and Political Platform with corresponding
1850 lines can be found in Annex

1851 ¹²¹ Text of the amendments on resolutions with corresponding lines can be found

1852 in the Annex

Reason

Minutes from the 2016 FYEG General Assembly, 26th May - 29th May 2016.

This document has been assembled by the GA Presidency:

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B1 Internal Rules of Procedure

Proposer:	General Assembly
Resolution date:	05/29/2016
Agenda item:	2. Internal Structural Documents

Text

1 General principles

2 • FYEG will have minimal statutes that only contain what legally matters and
3 they will be revised in case the Belgian law changes. All other matters will be
4 taken care of in the IRPs.

5 • The IRPs must never contradict the statutes, they can elaborate.

6 • The IRPs shall be facilitating and helping with decision-making processes as
7 well as the organisation of the federation. There shall be no more rules than
8 necessary. All rules are stated in the chapters 1-6 and are followed by
9 guidelines and best practices.

10 • This document shall be accessible to every MO on the website.

11 1. Member organisations

12 1.1 Membership

13 1.1.1 Membership categories

14 FYEG has three membership categories: full MO, candidate MO and observer. (cf.
15 Statutes 4)

16 For the procedure of application for these membership categories cf. 7.2.1 and
17 Statutes 5.

18 1.1.2 Membership criteria

19 • Member organisations have to be European except for Observers. The exact
20 definition is in the hands of the GA.

21 • MOs have to be on national or regional level.

22 • FYEG prefers regional organisations to join forces and set up a national
23 organisation. If two or more regional organisations of which at least one is
24 already a full MO of FYEG join forces, the new organisation can apply as a full
25 MO.

26 **1.1.3 Membership fees**

27 FYEG has an annual membership fee. (cf. 5.2)

28 **1.1.4 Suspension and exclusion of a MO**

29 "An MO that is present and has not paid the membership fee (cf 5.2) shall not
30 vote. In case an MO is not present at the GA and has not paid the membership
31 fee, the presidency will be notified and the matter will be put on the agenda of
32 the GA. The GA will then discuss the issue and by a vote can give a mandate to
33 the EC to:

34 1) inform said MO via a letter about their situation

35 2) make all reasonable efforts to achieve a solution before the following GA

36 3) create a report on the process to be voted upon at the following GA.

37 At the beginning of the next GA the EC presents its report.

38 If it is established that the concerned organisation has not paid the membership
39 fee for two consecutive years, the GA will vote on a suspension. The suspension
40 of an MO means that said organisation loses its voting rights and becomes an
41 observer. If the MO is suspended the EC:

42 1) informs said MO about their current situation via a letter explaining the
43 consequences

44 2) makes all reasonable efforts to obtain payment and enable the MO to regain
45 its full membership

46 3) creates a report on this process to be voted upon at the following GA. At the
47 beginning of the next GA the EC presents its report.

48 If it is established that the concerned organisation has not paid the membership
49 fee for three consecutive years, the GA will vote on an exclusion. The exclusion
50 of an MO means that said organisation is not listed as member organisation
51 anymore and hence loses all rights within FYEG.

52 In case the MO has no running budget for a particular year (is a suspended
53 organization) and/or is in debt, the MO can be relieved from the payment of the
54 MO fee by decision of the GA.

55 If no update or other contact is made between a MO and FYEG EC between two GAs,
56 the EC has a right to propose suspension or expulsion of this MO. - In case of a
57 suspension an MO loses its status of being a full MO.

58 The Expulsion of an MO means that said organisation is not listed as member
59 organisation anymore and hence loses all rights within FYEG

60 **1.1.5 Membership reviews**

61 For each General Assembly, the EC will ask each member organisation to prepare a
62 very short summary of the status of each of the member organisations, to present
63 at the GA. The summary should include:

- 64 • Current status of the organisation (Candidate/Full)
- 65 • Any relevant successes and achievements over the last year(to be provided in
66 advance by each MO)
- 67 • Participation in previous GAs and FYEG activities throughout the year
- 68 • Confirmation of the fulfillment of FYEG membership criteria (Cf Statutes 5)

69 The EC will provide an update on any existing partnerships as well as on any
70 member organisations which are not able to prepare or present such a summary.

71 **1.1.6 Procedure to regain membership**

72 Following an exclusion, an organisation that wishes to rejoin FYEG is expected
73 to contact the EC and provide comprehensive documents explaining their situation
74 and the motives for their return.

75 Full membership can only be regained following a vote by the GA and a report by
76 the EC on the reasons to grant it.

- 77 • In case of a suspension an MO loses its status of being a full MO.

78 **1.2 Working with the MOs**

79 **1.2.1 MO duties**

80 Each MO should keep FYEG updated about:

- 81 • changes in the board
- 82 • valid contact addresses for the MO list and the website

83 • activities

84 **1.2.2 FYEG duties**

85 FYEG will provide the MOs with:

86 • information about statutory meetings

87 • minutes and reports from statutory meetings and ECMs

88 • a newsletter containing information and participation possibilities in current
89 activities

90 **2. Bodies**

91 **2.1 General Assembly**

92 The general assembly is the highest decision making body. In general it is held
93 once a year. (cf. Statutes 7.3. for extraordinary GA)

94 **2.1.1 Composition**

95 The general assembly is composed of one or two delegates per full MO and one
96 delegate from each candidate and observer organisation. Each full MO has two
97 voting rights at the GA if the membership fee is paid. (cf. 1.1.4, 5.2)

98 The general assembly can only take binding decisions if more than half of her
99 full MOs are present. (cf. Statutes 7.4)

100 The delegates can be asked to pay a participation fee for the GA. (cf. 5.3)

101 People who are employed for FYEG cannot be delegates to the general assembly.

102 **2.1.2 Competences**

103 The general assembly:

104 • approves/ disapproves the accounts of the previous year, the financial report
105 and the budget for the upcoming year

106 • approves/ disapproves the action work plan presented by the EC

107 • adopts/ amends political motions, resolutions, amendments to the political
108 platform, the strategic plan, the statutes and the IRPs

- 109 • accepts/rejects/suspends/excludes candidate, observer and full MOs
- 110 • mandates the working groups
- 111 • Takes note of the current situation of its members and partnerships (cf. 1.1.5
112 Membership reviews)
- 113 elects:
- 114 • the executive committee
- 115 • the secretary general
- 116 • the advisory committee, the financial control committee and the editorial
117 board of Ecosprinter ratifies:
- 118 • resignations of the Secretary General
- 119 • EC decisions about joining or leaving partnerships and membership within other
120 organisations/ networks
- 121 Changes to the statutory and internal organisational documents take effect from
122 the first working day after the GA meeting where they were changed. People
123 elected by the General Assembly will start their mandate from the first working
124 day after the GA meeting where they were elected, unless other rules applies for
125 their mandate.

126 **2.1.3 Reports**

- 127 The general assembly has to take note of mandatory reports by:
- 128 • the executive committee a unique report
- 129 • the secretary general
- 130 • the treasurer (financial report and mid-term financial plan)
- 131 • the advisory committee
- 132 • the financial control committee
- 133 • the Strategic Planning Committee
- 134 • the working groups

135 **2.1.4 Deadlines and calls**

136 The call for hosting the general assembly must be sent out by the 1st of October
137 of every year with 1 month deadline. The selection of the hosting MO is done by
138 the EC.

139 The remaining deadlines are structured as follows:

140 12 Weeks before the GA:

141 The EC must send out a call for:

- 142 • GA registration
- 143 • the executive committee
- 144 • the secretary general (if applicable)
- 145 • the financial control committee (if applicable)
- 146 • the advisory committee
- 147 • call for presidency

148 6 Weeks before the GA:

149 Deadline for:

- 150 • registration of delegates
- 151 • applications of organisations
- 152 • applications of secretary general candidates

153 4 Weeks before the GA:

154 Deadline for:

- 155 • EC candidates
- 156 • FCC candidates
- 157 • Ecosprinter editorial board candidates

158 and the submission of:

159 • policy papers

160 • amendments to the political platform, the strategic plan and the IRPs

161 The EC and Sec-Gen must submit to MOs and GA participants:

162 • their activity reports

163 • the FYEG activity report

164 • the FYEG financial report and the financial plan for the upcoming year

165 • the proposed FYEG activity plan for the upcoming year

166 In case the number of candidates is less than the number of positions open and
167 if the gender quota is not met, the EC will re-open the call for a maximum of 7
168 calendar days for additional candidates of the underrepresented gender and/or
169 positions with lacking candidates.

170 3 weeks before the GA:

171 • Candidates are published

172 2 weeks before the GA:

173 • Support letters for candidates are published

174 Other deadlines:

175 • The deadline for submitting emergency resolutions must be 2 days before the
176 start of the GA

177 • At the end of the GA's first day, the assembly sets a deadline for
178 amendments. After this deadline no more amendments are accepted. Only those
179 amendments that have been submitted to the presidency in understandable writing
180 in due time will be voted upon

181 **2.1.5 Submission of motions and amendments**

182 At the general assembly

183 • full MOs

184 • the executive committee

185 • the Strategic Planning committee

186 • working groups

187 • have the right to submit motions, resolutions and amendments to motions, the
188 political platform, the strategic plan, the statutes and the IRPs

189 **2.1.6 Presidency**

190 The general assembly confirms the presidency proposed by the EC before any other
191 decisions are made.

192 The presidency then:

193 • chairs the meetings and discussions at the GA

194 • prepares the motions, amendments and voting procedures to the GA

195 • is responsible for taking the minutes of the GA

196 The presidency:

197 • consists of four to six people who must not be candidates to any positions at
198 the GA

199 • can be suspended and simultaneously replaced with an absolute two-third
200 majority by the assembly. Such a vote of no-confidence can be demanded by at
201 least 5% of the delegates, who must present people for the new presidency.

202 **2.2 Executive Committee**

203 **2.2.1 General tasks**

204 The executive committee is the second highest decision-making body in FYEG. It
205 handles the management of the federation on a day to day basis. Elections for
206 the EC take place at the GA. (cf. 3.4) For requirements for the application cf.
207 7.2.2.

208 The EC:

209 • has the right to make statements on behalf of FYEG, in line with the political
210 platform and has the obligation to make them public

- 211 • handles the implementation of the action plan as decided by the previous GA
- 212 • receives and handles applications from organisations that wish to join FYEG
213 and produces a report for the GA including a voting recommendation
- 214 • can engage FYEG in partnerships with external networks and organisations. This
215 type of decision has to be ratified by the following GA
- 216 • selects members of preteams
- 217 • is responsible for following the budget, with specific responsibilities
218 assigned to the treasurer

219 **2.2.2 Composition**

220 The EC is composed of 8 people

221 • who are elected by the GA with their mandate lasting until the following
222 ordinary GA

223 • whose mandate can be renewed three times

224 • who must not be older than 35

225 Within the EC there are two spokes-persons, who must neither be of the same sex
226 nor from the same MO, the treasurer and five additional members.

227 The spokespersons:

228 • represent FYEG towards the general public and are a contact point for people
229 from outside the federation

230 • represent FYEG within EGP and attend EGP Committee meetings

231 The treasurer:

232 • prepares the financial report to the EC and the GAs based on the information
233 delivered from the office. Between GAs the treasurer keeps the EC aware of
234 FYEG's current and future financial situation with regular updates.

235 The reports presented to the EC have to include:

236 1. report on incomes – explanation of present incomes sheet and plan for the
237 coming months;

238 2. report on expenses – has to be easily understandable, presented according
239 to budget lines, updated with all expenses to a set date, has to include known
240 expenses to come and

241 3. Liquidity report

242 4. Projects and contractual obligations report.

243 • prepares a budget proposal for the GA at the end of their mandate, outlining
244 the next year

245 • assists with the financial part of the FYEG funding applications and helps
246 other bodies within the organisation whenever they are creating budgets

247 • visits the office at least three times during their mandate to check the
248 budget

249 • together with the Sec-Gen, is responsible to providing FYEG's financial
250 partners with yearly reports

251 • co-signs each payment made by the Sec-Gen

252 In contrast to the treasurer and the spokes-persons the five remaining members
253 of the EC have no specific tasks. The EC is free to divide tasks among itself,
254 however it must ensure that the following tasks are taken up:

255 • One member of the EC is responsible for the personnel of the office.

256 • One gender officer is responsible for gender questions. This person's
257 tasks consist of gender relevant communication with the MOs, ensuring gender
258 main-streaming and raising awareness around the problems which occur within
259 FYEG. Provided a gender working group is functioning, this person needs to be
260 the EC responsible for the gender working group.

261 • One responsible for the relationship with GYG (cf. 6.4)

262 • One responsible for the relationship with the CDN

263 • Two persons who are of different sex from the EC are the contact for people
264 who have experienced sexual harassment at FYEG events. They have the duty to
265 help the victim and solve the problem. All help is confidential. Every case will
266 be brought forward to the EC or, where more appropriate for the specific
267 situation, the AC or the Presidency.

268 **2.3 Secretary General**

269 The Secretary General is elected for a two year mandate at the GA. (cf. 3.4) For

270 requirements for the application cf. 7.2.3.

271 The tasks of the Sec-Gen include:

272 • the daily management of the FYEG office, including the financial management,
273 coordination of the office, meaning employees and volunteers, as well as
274 assisting the EC. This also includes maintaining and supervising FYEG's online
275 communication tools.

276 • the fund-raising, organisation and implementation of FYEG's campaigns,
277 projects and statutory meetings

278 • the maintaining of good contacts with FYEG's partner organisations and MOs

279 • the monitoring of key political events and policy developments on the
280 European level, in order to serve as a resource for FYEG's political work

281 • the handling of FYEG's bank accounts, all payments and the payments'
282 documentation together with the office

283 • supporting the work of the treasurer with delivering timely, accurate
284 financial information to the Treasurer and the EC

285 • Preparing financial reports and updates together with the Treasurer
286 (explained in details under the cf. 2.2.2 – Treasurer)

287 • the writing of annual reports to FYEG's financial partners, together with
288 the treasurer.

289 If mandated by the EC the Sec-Gen can also:

290 • take part in meetings and represent FYEG and its position, according to a
291 clear and limited mandate given by the EC

292 **2.4 Financial Control Committee**

293 At the GA, the financial control committee is elected to a two year mandate.
294 (cf. 3.4)

295 The FCC is composed of two members and is gender-balanced. Its members must not
296 be members of the EC nor financially depending on FYEG.

297 The FCC's tasks include:

298 • At least one meeting a year, dedicated to checking FYEG's finances. A
299 written report of this meeting must be submitted to the EC, thereby providing an

300 internal audit.

301 • the presentation of this yearly report to the delegates at the GA. The
302 financial report that is to be presented to the GA and all other relevant
303 material have to be ready and in disposal for the meeting.

304 It is recommended that the EC and the office shares relevant information related
305 to the finances of the organisation to FCC throughout the year.

306 **2.5 Advisory Committee**

307 The Advisory Committee ensures the transfer of knowledge within FYEG and acts as
308 a conflict resolution body. It is elected for two years at the GA. (cf. 3.4.3)
309 The AC is composed of 5 members. Action by the AC is taken only upon request by
310 EC members of other Bodies of FYEG. Its tasks are:

311 • providing their shared experience on a specific subject

312 • assisting in conflict resolution between EC members, members of other Bodies
313 and/or personnel

314 In order to enable the AC to fulfill this tasks it is granted the following:

315 • one-way access to the email-list of the EC throughout the year, meaning the
316 possibility to read conversations but not actively take part

317 • attending phone conferences, Skype conferences or an ECM upon invitation

318 During its duty, the AC must respect the secrecy of internal matters. At the GA,
319 the AC must present a brief overview of the functioning of the EC and personnel.

320 The AC takes decisions within three weeks, with simple majority, after oral or
321 written consultation of both conflicting parties, and to the best of all
322 members' knowledge. Decisions of the AC have to be provided in written form to
323 both parties involved and can be revoked by the GA.

324 **2.6 Strategic Planning Committee**

325 The Strategic Planning Committee (SPC) is responsible for evaluating how the
326 structures, procedures, activities and other central aspects of FYEG function.
327 It also develops proposals for the MOs, GA, EC, office and other relevant bodies
328 of FYEG to consider.

329 It reports to the GA (cf. 2.1.3) and may submit motions and amendments to the GA
330 (cf. 2.1.5). The SPC is appointed by the Executive Committee after a selection
331 process. Candidates to the SPC must submit a nomination letter from an MO.

332 The SPC needs to have two coordinators, at least one of them being female. These
333 two persons are serving as contact point for people outside of the SPC, handle
334 the SPC's internal meeting schedule and communication and reports to the EC as
335 well as to the GA. Neither of them can be an EC member.

336 The SPC is divided into three subgroups: the Activity Subgroup, the Political
337 Subgroup, and the Structural Subgroup.

338 **2.7 Working groups**

339 Working groups have the following functions within FYEG :

340 • helping with the acquirement and create professional documents on current and
341 selected

342 topics

343 • providing the groundwork for the formulation of political positions

344 • promoting the involvement of MOs in FYEG.

345 • providing space for a debate between young Green activists on the European
346 level

347 • communicating FYEG's positions internally

348 • communicating FYEG's political positions externally with the approval of
349 the EC

350 • supporting the EC and Prep-teams in policy related preparations for FYEG
351 events

352 A working group consist of at least 5 people from 5 different MOs.

353 For a working group to be formed, an outline defining its topical scope, aims
354 and working area must be accepted by the GA. Such proposals can be made at the
355 GA by a full MO, the parting EC or an ad hoc WG.

356 The EC also has the possibility to form ad hoc WGs during the year that will
357 have the right to apply for a mandate at the next GA if they wish to continue.

358 Each working group needs to have two coordinators, at least one of them being
359 female. These two persons are serving as contact point for people outside of the
360 working group, handle the working group's internal meeting schedule and
361 communication and reports to the EC as well as the GA. Neither of them can be
362 the EC member.

363 The EC has to publish a call for interested members after the GA mandating a
364 working group. This call should be based on the content of the approved
365 application and sent via the general list. The EC then also chooses the first
366 members of the working group on base of their motivation letters.

367 Becoming a member of a working group at a later time is possible for anybody by
368 submitting a letter of motivation to the coordination of this group. Therefore
369 the contact of the coordination of a working group has to be easily visible on
370 the FYEG-homepage. The coordination of a working group is not forced to accept
371 applicants.

372 A member of the EC should be included in every working group, however this
373 person cannot be the coordinator. The EC has the possibility to exclude someone
374 from a WG on the recommendation of the coordinators or at least three members of
375 the group. The person has the possibility to appeal to the Advisory Committee.

376 Working groups must not work against the political platform of FYEG.

377 **2.8 Ecosprinter editorial board**

378 The Ecosprinter is the central platform within FYEG to exchange ideas and
379 develop political strategies. The Ecosprinter is the MOs magazine of FYEG and is
380 created by an autonomous editorial board, elected at the GA. The Ecosprinter is
381 published online and FYEG should strive for a printed version. (cf. 3.4)

382 The mission of the Ecosprinter is to:

- 383 • provide a forum for commentary and internal debate
- 384 • provide the spaces for blogs and articles of members of FYEG
- 385 • inform about the politics of EGP
- 386 • provide the member organisations with knowledge about candidates for upcoming
387 GAs
- 388 • report and comment about culture, politics and discussions they believe are of
389 importance.

390 The Ecosprinter editorial board:

- 391 • Consist of four members of which only one may be an EC member
- 392 • has to be gender-balanced
- 393 • elects an Editor-in-Chief among its members

394 • work on the mission and development of the Ecosprinter

395 In case there is not a consensus within the EEB on the election of the Editor-
396 in-Chief, or an absolute majority (cf. 3.4.1), the EC appoints the Editor-in-
397 Chief. The role of the editor in chief is to coordinate the work of the EEB and
398 ensure that the mission of the Ecosprinter is fulfilled.

399 **2.9 Preptteams**

400 Preptteams are temporary bodies, created for the planing, organisation and
401 follow-up of specific projects.

402 Preptteams are set up via an open call procedure. The EC makes the final
403 decisions on both their composition and all necessary replacements and must
404 always:

405 • strive for gender and geographical balance

406 • ensure compliance to specific set of rules imposed by partners and funders

407 Each preptteam nominates its own coordinator and one person of the EC is
408 responsible for a preptteam and acts as contact towards the preptteam.

409 The preptteam is responsible for:

410 • communication, logistical and content-wise planing of a project

411 • financial planing of a project and the creation of a project-specific budget,
412 in coordination with the treasurer

413 • reporting on a project to the EC and to funders

414 A preptteam can take decisions concerning their project independently. If needed,
415 a prept team can consult the EC in order to solve possible internal problems.

416 **3. Election and voting procedures**

417 **3.1 Voting rights**

418 Every member of a body has one vote, except in the GA and in an electronic vote,
419 in both of which full MOs have two votes.

420 Staff members have no voting right at meetings they are part of.

421 **3.2 Principles**

422 In principle all decisions in FYEG are taken by simple majority.

423 All voting on people or MOs including electronic voting is done by secret
424 ballot. The voting body can decide to have other voting procedures processed
425 through secret ballot.

426 **3.3 Different majorities**

427 Simple majority

428 Majority of the cast votes, i.e. the number of the "Yes" votes exceed those
429 of the "No" votes. [Ex: Out of 20 votes: 11 yes, 9 no, 0 abstentions:
430 passed; 1 yes, 0 no, 19 abstentions: passed. 10 yes; 10 no; 0 abstentions. not
431 passed. 10 yes, 9 no, 1 abstention: passed]

432 Absolute majority

433 Majority (half+1, or half + 0.5 in case of odd number) of the number of votes
434 distributed at the voting body.

435 Note that it is number of votes registered, not number of votes cast. This means
436 that if less than half of the voters are present and vote, this majority can
437 never be reached.

438 20 voters registered: need 11 or more yes votes. 21 voters registered: need 11
439 or more yes votes 22 voters registered: need 12 or more yes votes.

440 Simple two-thirds majority

441 Two thirds of the cast votes.

442 Absolute two-thirds majority

443 Two thirds of the number of votes distributed at voting body.

444 Note that it is number of votes registered, not number of votes cast. This means
445 that if less than two thirds of the voters are present and vote this majority
446 can never be reached.

447 20 voters: need 14 yes or more votes 21 voters registered: need 14 or more yes
448 votes 22 voters registered: need 15 or more yes votes

449 **3.4 Election of candidates**

450 **3.4.1 Principles**

451 • The main principle is to rank all candidates according to your preferences
452 for candidates. Where 1 is your first preference 2 your second preference and so
453 on.

454 • If no more candidates you wish to vote for remain, voters have the option to
455 leave the rest of the ballot blank.

456 • Only a completely blank ballot counts as abstention.

457 • To be elected a candidate needs an absolute simple majority.

458 **3.4.2 Procedures**

459 1 – The candidates who have reached the election threshold (an absolute
460 majority) are elected.

461 2 – If some positions are still available, the following process starts:

462 2a – The left-over votes on candidates reaching the election threshold are
463 redistributed according to second preferences, using the Single Transferable
464 Vote system of distribution.

465 2b – If one or more candidates have reached the election threshold, that/those
466 candidate(s) are elected in order from highest to lowest vote count. The process
467 then starts again from point (2)..

468 2c – If no candidate reaches the threshold in this way, the candidate with the
469 lowest amount of votes is removed from the election. The ballot-papers that
470 ranked this candidate as their first preference are redistributed according to
471 their second preference. The process is then restarted (1).

472 **3.4.3 Exceptions**

473 At the GA:

474 Concerning the EC elections:

475 • The spokespersons and the treasurer are elected separately from the rest of
476 the EC positions.

477 Concerning the election of the advisory committee:

478 • Ex-EC members can advance their candidacy for the advisory committee before or
479 during the GA.

480 • The newly elected EC will then towards the end of the GA select an appropriate

- 481 number of candidates from the pool of candidates and present them to the GA.
- 482 • The GA approves or rejects the proposed AC by simple majority vote.
- 483 • If the proposed AC is rejected the new EC must immediately select new
484 candidates and present them to the GA
- 485 Between General Assemblies:
- 486 Concerning the replacement of a resigned EC member:
- 487 • If an EC member resigns a new EC member can be elected to replace him or her.
- 488 • The EC publishes a call for candidates for the vacant position.
- 489 • Applications are possible by anybody who gains the support of 2 M0s and have
490 to be directed to the EC and/or the general list
- 491 • All candidates will be voted through an electronic vote. (see 3.6)
- 492 • Either the candidate who gained absolute majority is elected or the two
493 candidates with the highest amounts of votes will be voted on simple majority
494 through a second electronic vote.
- 495 • Any replaced EC member will have full voting rights in the EC. This period is
496 not considered to be mandated period and the person still has a right to be
497 elected to the EC as other new candidates.
- 498 Concerning the forced resignation of an EC member:
- 499 • Two thirds of the EC can propose the resignation of an EC member.
- 500 • The full M0s vote on the proposed resignation through electronic vote. (cf.
501 3.6)
- 502 • The vote is based on two letters: a letter of justification from the majority
503 of EC proposing the resignation and an optional letter of defense from the EC
504 member proposed to resign.
- 505 • If at least one third of the full M0s participate in the vote and a two third
506 majority is reached the EC member is displaced.
- 507 In case of the resignation or incapacity of the Secretary General, the Executive
508 committee will appoint a Secretary General ad interim within one month since
509 notification of EC and M0s.

510 This replacement will continue until the election of a new Secretary General at
511 the subsequent General Assembly or until the Secretary General is able to resume
512 her/his duties. The resignation is ratified by the General Assembly (cl. 3.5.1)

513 **3.5 Voting on subjects**

514 In principle all decisions in FYEG are taken by simple majority. When voting on
515 subjects the possibilities are YES, NO or abstention.

516 **3.5.1 Exceptions at the GA**

517 An absolute majority is needed to:

- 518 • suspend or accept an MO
- 519 • change the political platform
- 520 • ratify the resignation of the Sec-Gen
- 521 • revoke decisions of the Advisory Committee

522 An absolute two-thirds majority is needed to:

- 523 • change the statutes
- 524 • change the IRPs
- 525 • change the Strategic Plan
- 526 • replace the presidency (cf. 2.1.6)

527 **3.5.2 Exceptions in the EC**

528 An absolute majority is needed to:

- 529 • ask the resignation of the Sec-Gen

530 An absolute two-thirds majority is needed to:

- 531 • propose the resignation of a board member

532 Between ECMs:

- 533 • Decisions made on phone conferences, chats or via email communications are

534 binding

535 • If this decision is taken by less than a majority of the EC, the initiator
536 shall post it to the EC list. The other EC members can recall this decision
537 within 48 hours with a simple majority of the whole EC

538 **3.6 Electronic voting**

539 The EC can call for an electronic vote between GAs in urgent matters. It is the
540 duty of the EC to provide enough information for the full MOs to make an
541 informed decision.

542 Each full MO has 2 votes and can vote with YES, NO or abstention.

543 The voting period is set to two weeks with a one week reminder.

544 The statutes, the IRPs, the Strategic Plan and the political platform cannot be
545 subject to any electronic vote.

546 Results will be announced within one week after the closing of the vote and
547 include detailed information.

548 **4. Gender**

549 **4.1 Gender quota**

550 As a principle, in all elected bodies there must be a minimum of 40% of women
551 and 40% of men.

552 • If there is only one position in a body, there is no quota.

553 • If there are two or three positions, the quota doesn't apply, and one
554 woman and one man is enough.

555 • If there are more than four positions in the body the 40% quota applies.

556 • In case of a fraction number it is rounded up to the closest whole number.

557 Exceptions: The two spokespersons of FYEG always have to be of different sexes.
558 (cf. 2.2.2)

559 **4.2 Gender officer**

560 The EC nominates one gender officer. (cf. 2.2.2)

561 **4.3 Child care**

562 If requested and possible child care will be provided. If necessary and
563 possible, for child care all costs for an extra person will be covered.

564 For travel reimbursements for children of participants cf. 5.4.1. and 5.4.2.

565 **4.4. Sexual harassment, sexist behavior,**
566 **violence or any kind of discrimination**

567 In case of sexual harassment, violence or discrimination by a member of an
568 elected body within FYEG the EC can exclude the offender after consulting the
569 full MOs. (cf. 2.2.2)

570 **5. Financial rules and procedures**

571 **5.1 Financial management of FYEG**

572 The FYEG financial year starts on 1st of January and ends on 31st of December
573 and is reflected in FYEG budget. The financial management of FYEG is done by the
574 decision-making, execution and control of different bodies.

575 The FYEG bookkeeping is done according to accepted accounting practice.

576 The bookkeeping is done regularly by the office or by an external accountant,
577 contracted to do the FYEG bookkeeping throughout the year.

578 The internal mechanisms are:

579 • the decision-making and control as exercised by the GA (cf. 2.1.2, 2.1.3)

580 • the keeping of the budget by the EC and with specific responsibilities, the
581 treasurer (cf. 2.2.1)

582 • the concrete actions of the Sec-Gen (cf. 2.3)

583 • the internal audit and control as exercised by the FCC (cf. 2.4)

584 Additionally an external audit is provided by an external accountant. An
585 external auditor is included in case the FYEG financial situation allows it.

586 **5.2. GA and membership fee**

587 Each full MO is requested to pay 1 % of their last year's realised budget with

588 a minimum of 50 EUR for the EU and European Economic Area (Iceland,
589 Liechtenstein and Norway) and Switzerland and 25 EUR for all other European
590 countries.

591 Each full MO will have to pay their membership fee for the running year on the
592 first evening of the GA in cash, if it has not already been transferred earlier.
593 Full MOs are requested to provide their annual budget statement for the previous
594 year at this moment.

595 **5.3. GA and participation fee**

596 A participation fee to the GA can be set up if the EC finds it necessary.

597 The following participants of the GA are exempt from paying the participation
598 fee:

599 • one delegate per full MO and candidate MO

600 • EC members

601 • the Sec-Gen

602 • members of the presidency (cf. 2.1.6)

603 If a full MO sends a second delegate the participation fee is halved in case at
604 least one of the two delegates is female. Every candidate can request
605 participation fee lowering or exception from the EC.

606 **5.4 Travel reimbursements**

607 **5.4.1 General reimbursement rules**

608 Nobody will be reimbursed besides stated below. If a funder of an activity has
609 more stricter rules, those will apply.

610 As a general principle a person can claim 70% of travelling costs below a
611 certain cap to be reimbursed if:

612 • the participant attended at least 75% of the meeting

613 • all relevant receipts and proof of travel have been handed in at the latest 2
614 months after the activity took place

615 Exceptions to this rules regarding participants can only be made in consultation
616 with the treasurer.

617 Full reimbursement of travel costs will be granted to:

618 • members of the preteam of a given activity

619 • EC members

620 • Sec-Gen and office personnel

621 • members of the FCC, traveling to carry out FCC tasks (cf. 2.4)

622 **5.4.2 Reimbursement practicalities**

623 Train and other public transport travel costs are reimbursed on the basis of a
624 2nd class ticket or a 1st class if that option is cheaper.

625 • For night trips over 500 km the couchette fee (2nd class)

626 • Bike trips over 10 km are reimbursed by EUR; 1/ km with a maximum of the price
627 of a second class train ticket and with an absolute maximum of 100 EUR

628 • For trips where the travel or bus by train takes more than 12 hours, a plane
629 ticket will be reimbursed on the basis of economy class ticket. A plane ticket
630 can also be reimbursed if the destination was over 750 km and train-traveling
631 not possible because of pressing time-table reasons.

632 • Taxi costs will be reimbursed if local transport is not available and if
633 requested in advance from the organisers.

634 • The necessity of using a private car must be justified in writing and approved
635 in advance. Calculation formula for using car travel is 0.2 EUR/km. In case of
636 using the car travel for activity granted by donors with particular
637 reimbursement guidelines, those donor guidelines rules apply.

638 • Car sharing should be approved in advance and should be cheaper than public
639 transportation. The costs have to be documented.

640 FYEG uses the official conversion rates of the European Commission for
641 currencies other than Euro:

642 http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/inforeuro/inforeuro_e
643 [n.cfm](#)

644 based on the date of expence if no other donor guidelines apply.

645 Exceptions are payments with credit cards when the documented conversion rates
of the credit card company apply based on credit card payments statements.

646 **5.4.3 GA travel reimbursements**

647 Full reimbursement of travel costs is granted to:

- 648 • one delegate per full MO or candidate MO
- 649 • EC members
- 650 • the Sec-Gen
- 651 • candidates for the EC elections
- 652 • candidates for the Sec-Gen elections, provided they have received approval by
653 the pre- selection committee (cf. 7.2.3)
- 654 • members of the presidency
- 655 Concerning:
- 656 • delegates of organisations applying for candidate membership in FYEG
- 657 • candidates for all open position
- 658 The EC can decide to reimburse their travel costs if such a request has been
659 made and all relevant documents have been sent in time.

660 **5.5 Participation fees**

661 A participation fee to any activity can be demanded and fixed by the prepteam.
662 The prepteam can also decide upon exceptions. (cf. 2.8)

663 If participants are selected for an activity and are not able to participate,
664 they need to communicate this as soon as possible to the prepteam. Travel
665 reimbursement cannot be paid in that case. For further information can be found
666 in the prepteam guidelines.

667 **5.6 Budgets for activities**

668 The prepteam of an activity creates a specific budget with the treasurer. (cf.
669 2.2.1)

670 Final decisions regarding these budgets are taken by the EC.

671 **5.7 Expenses covered**

672 **5.7.1 Food and food supplies**

673 For meetings covering an entire day, there will be a maximum of 20€ per person

674 reimbursed.

675 For meetings with at least 4 hours of work, the amount is 10€ per person.

676 Exceptions can apply for the staff, depending on their contract.

677 Only vegetarian and vegan food will be reimbursed. At every event vegan food
678 should be offered and its consumption encouraged.

679 **5.7.2 Child care**

680 For child care costs cf. 4.3 and 5.4.

681 **5.7.3. Telephone and communication costs**

682 EC members can claim the reimbursement of telephone and communication costs up
683 to an amount of 20€ per month. Reimbursement works on the basis of receipts. In
684 special occasions, they can be reimbursed more but they need approval of the
685 treasurer.

686 Upon proof of expenses occurred for FYEG work, this rule can also apply to other
687 persons.

688 **5.7.4 Traveling to statutory meetings**

689 Travel to statutory meetings will be fully reimbursed for people whose presence
690 is necessary.

691 The EC needs to approve the meeting taking place.

692 Any individual can attend the meetings. Members not personally known by one of
693 the official attendees of the meeting concerned shall inform the person in
694 charge in advance of their intention to join the meeting. This “open
695 meeting” rule applies except when addressing individual issues, and only after
696 a vote of the body in session accepting the closing, which won't last more
697 than 2 hours.

698 **5.7.5 MO visits**

699 A person mandated by the EC (preferably an EC member) can make a visit to an MO
700 and will be fully reimbursed.

701 **6. Relations with other organisations**

702 **6.1 General principles**

703 FYEG may:

704 • become a member of other organisations

705 • become a temporary or permanent partner of other organisations

706 • set up new organisations and networks

707 In all these cases, the EC may take the decision to act between GAs, but the GA
708 takes the final decision. (cf. 2.1.2)

709 This applies to:

710 • joining or leaving existing organisations

711 • changing the type of membership within an organisation

712 • starting or ending a partnership

713 Furthermore the EC must:

714 • provide a list of organisations that FYEG is a member of, as well as a
715 description of FYEG's rights and responsibilities and the contact details of
716 the concerned organisations

717 • report at the GA about all the partnerships FYEG has maintained during the
718 year and provide details upon request by a MO

719 **6.2 European Green Party**

720 FYEG is official youth wing of European Green Party. Relations between FYEG and
721 EGP are further specified in the EGP-FYEG relationship agreement.

722 **6.3 Cooperation and Development Network Eastern** 723 **Europe**

724 The high level of cooperation between CDN and FYEG and high and usefully mutual
725 participation at the international events will be encouraged.

726 CDN holds the status of observer within FYEG and FYEG financially contributes to
727 the CDN annually.

728 Relations between two organisations will be explained in detail in CDN-FYEG
729 relationship agreement.

730 **6.4 Global Young Greens**

731 FYEG supports the building and working of GYG, striving to help GYG with
732 financial and organisational matters.

733 The spokespersons of FYEG are the official representatives towards GYG.
734 Additionally, one member of the EC is responsible for GYG activities and reports
735 to the EC about it. (cf. 2.2.1)

736 **7. Annexes to the IRPs**

737 **7.1 Annex 1: Guidelines for International** 738 **Secretary**

739 The international secretary of M0 makes sure that the following info reaches the
740 national board and relevant others:

741 • invitations to projects of FYEG

742 • GA information (all relevant documents and calls)

743 • discussions about European policy and FYEG's Future : such as the European
744 constitution discussion and the IRP discussion

745 The international secretary makes sure that the following information reaches as
746 many people (ideally the whole membership) as possible:

747 • The Ecosprinter (link to website)

748 • info about participating in FYEG activities (not all activities that take
749 place)

750 • The newsletter

751 The international secretary is also the promoter of FYEG, she or he makes sure
752 that at big events of the M0 (such as congresses, GA, weekends, summer camps,
753 etc.) there is an info point about FYEG.

754 FYEG will present the M0s with sufficient material to do such promotion.

755 **7.2 Annex 2: Application requirements and** 756 **procedures for candidates**

757 All data of non-elected candidates shall be destroyed immediately

758 **7.2.1 Applicant Organisations**

759 The applicant organisation applies to FYEG through the EC. Their application
760 shall contain:

761 • a letter signed by their board stating the reason for their application

762 • a copy of the original statutes and a translated version in English

763 • a copy of their political platform (or comparable document) and a translated
764 version in English

765 • a filled in questionnaire provided to them by the EC

766 **7.2.2 EC candidates**

767 Candidates for the EC shall provide in their application form:

768 • a detailed CV, copy of passport (form provided by FYEG, is mandatory for legal
769 reasons)

770 • a letter in which they explain their motivation

771 • an outline of what their plans are with the organisation or their vision on
772 FYEG

773 • one nomination letter from the MO he or she belongs to. If that is no
774 possible, the MO of which the candidate is from must provide an explanation of
775 they rejection and the possible candidate has the right to provide a letter of
776 justification. The letter will be send to all MO and the GA will decided whether
777 this person is admitted to candidate or not;

778 • at least one support letter from any MO before the 2 weeks deadline before the
779 GA.

780 Multiple positions holding

781 FYEG strives to have non-cumulation of positions.

782 EC members have to be able to combine their commitments to FYEG with whatever
783 other tasks they may have. Candidates to the EC have to lay open what other
784 mandates and functions they have.

785 **7.2.3 Sec-Gen candidates**

786 Sec-Gen candidates application must include:

787 • a CV

788 • a comprehensive motivation letter, explaining how experiences match the
789 profile, what the candidate thinks she/he can contribute to FYEG. It should also
790 establish a vision of a European political youth organisation's role. Special
791 emphasis is given to experiences within FYEG and other Young Green
792 Organisations.

793 • the contact details of two references, preferably employers, supervisors or
794 tutors

795 Further requirements and procedure:

796 • A committee for a per-selection of the candidates will be set up. The
797 committee will consist of 4 people: a current EC member, a former office
798 coordinator, one full MO representative and a 4th member (NGO professional
799 worker).

800 • Only applications including all required documents and sent before the given
801 deadline will be examined taking into consideration both political and
802 professional skills of the candidate. The following week candidates will be
803 given a written assignment followed by a phone interview if this is possible.

804 • The committee will assess the candidates' experience and skills.

805 • Candidates will be given a month to campaign and are expected to present
806 themselves at the GA. The final decision on the Sec-Gen of FYEG lies with the
807 final vote of the GA of the organisation.

808 • In case a candidate is not recommended by the committee, she or he will still
809 be able to apply for the position and present her/himself at the GA, but the
810 candidacy will not be endorsed by the EC.

811 **7.3 Annex 3: Intellectual property and** 812 **information technologies policy**

813 **7.3.1 Open-Source commitment**

814 As a principle FYEG:

815 • will adopt open source tools (as defined by the Free Software Foundation) for
816 developing its work.

817 • will run free software on its own computers, specially those to be used in
818 public.

819 • will use open formats for all public communications, publications and

820 materials transmitted.

821 • will avoid the use of non-open-source, non-free contents in its website and
822 all online tools.

823 • will ask for open formats to be used in documents officially addressed to
824 FYEG.

825 The use of non-free software may only be justified when no similar free software
826 is available and when the objective cannot be reached by combining open source
827 tools.

828 **7.3.2 Security**

829 At least one FYEG official e-mail address will count with a GPG signature. All
830 official e-mail communications from FYEG shall be digitally signed. The public
831 key will be made available to the public.

832 **7.3.3 Privacy and individual rights**

833 In order to protect the privacy of individuals participating in any FYEG
834 activities:

835 • no pictures shall be posted on public sites or social networks without the
836 explicit consent of the individuals who can be identified in them.

837 • mailing lists archives and MO listings shall be kept accessible only by its
838 members.

839 **Glossary**

840 GA: General Assembly

841 EC: Executive Committee

842 ECM: EC Meeting

843 IRP: Internal Rules of Procedure

844 MO: Member Organisation

845 Sec-Gen: Secretary General

846 EGP: European Green Party

847 CV: Curriculum Vitae

848 EU: European Union

Reason

The Internal Rules and Procedures govern our political work to ensure an orderly conduct of deliberations, decision-making processes and its approval. The current version has been adopted by the General Assembly in Prague in 2016.

B2 Statutes

Proposer:	General Assembly
Resolution date:	11/03/2005
Agenda item:	2. Internal Structural Documents

Text

1 Article 1 : Name

2 An international non-profit organisation was set up bearing the name of
3 "Fédération des Jeunes Ecologistes Européens" in accord with the Belgian law of
4 October 25th 1919 and recognised by royal decree of March 20th 1996.

5 The name of this organisation shall be from now: " Federation of Young European
6 Greens " , abbreviated " FYEG IVZW " , and the organisation is now under the
7 rules of title III of the Belgian law of 27 June 1921 concerning the non profit
8 organisations, the international non profit organisations and the foundations.

9 Article 2 : Address of the administrative seat .

10 The seat of the organisation is at the address: European Parliament, ASP 08G138,
11 Rue Wiertz 1047

12 Brussels.

13 The seat can be moved to any other place in Belgium by decision of the Executive
14 Committee if published in the annexes of the Moniteur Belge.

15 Article 3 : Objective

16 The organisation has the following non-profit making goals of international
17 benefit.

18 A) To organise the education of the member organisations and their individual
19 members. De

20 education will be on the field of ecology, sustainability, democracy, social
21 justice an international solidarity.

22 B) For this the federation will assist her members with extending their network
23 and provid educational and practical assistance to their activities.

24 C) Provide a forum where young people with greens sympathies from all over
25 Europe can engage in a meaningful dialogue.

26 The activities that the federation organises to achieve above goals are the
27 following:

28 A) Exchange activities

29 B) Seminars and study sessions

30 C) Training programs

31 D) Awareness raising campaigns

32 **Article 4 : Members**

33 The organisation is open to Belgians and foreigners.

34 She is composed of organisations with legal personality according to the laws
35 and customs of the country they are founded in.

36 There are three categories of members:

37 • Full members

38 • Candidate members

39 • Observer members

40 **Article 5 : Joining. Leaving and exclusion**

41 **5.1 Conditions for joining**

42 Joining the federation is subject to following conditions:

43 1. Full Members:

44 To become a full member the organisation has to be at least one year a candidate
45 member.

46 To become a full member the organisation shall send an official application to
47 the secretariat of the federation together with her statutes, number of members,
48 age limit, list of activities, budget and all other possibly relevant
49 information.

50 The organisation shall than be visited by at least one member of the Executive
51 Committee. This member will advise the next GA about the application.

52 Full members have voting right on the GA.

53 2. Candidate members:

54 Candidate members should fulfil the following criteria:

55 • Be active on a regional or national level.

56 • Consist mainly of young people

57 • To subscribe the statutes and the political platform of FYEG AISBL.

58 • To send an official application to the secretariat of the federation together
59 with her statutes,

60 number of members, age limit, list of activities, budget and all other possibly
61 relevant information.

62 The Executive Committee will present the application to the next General
63 Assembly.

64 Candidate members can participate in the General Assembly, have speaking rights
65 but do not have voting rights.

66 3. Observers:

67 An organisation that doesn't want to become a full member or who doesn't full
68 fill all criteria can apply for observer ship. Here for they will send an
69 official application to the secretariat of the federation together with her
70 statutes, number of members, age limit, list of activities, budget and all other
71 possibly relevant information.

72 The Executive Committee will present the application to the next General
73 Assembly.

74 Observers can take part in the GA, have speaking right but no voting right.

75 **5.2 Leaving the federation**

76 Every member can at all times cancel its membership.

77 For this they shall send a signed letter to the Executive Committee with a
78 motivation for the cancellation of their membership.

79 The Executive Committee shall inform the next GA about this motivation. A member
80 that leaves the federation loses all claims to the assets of the organisation.

81 **5.3 Suspension and expulsion**

82 Suspension of membership can be proposed by the Executive Committee to the GA.
83 The Suspension will be decided upon by the GA with a two third majority.

84 Suspended members can ask the next General Assembly to revoke their suspension.

85 For this they shall send a month before the GA a signed letter with motivation
86 to the Executive committee.

87 Expulsion of a member can be proposed by the Executive Committee to the GA. The
88 Suspension will be decided upon by the GA with a two third majority.

89 Suspended or expelled members have no claim on the assets of the organisation.

90 **Article 6 : Membership fee**

91 The members pay a yearly contribution of maximum 10.000 euro as determined by
92 the General Assembly on proposal of the Executive Committee.

93 **Article 7 : The General Assembly**

94 **7.1. Powers of the General Assembly**

95 The General Assembly has the broadest competence in order to achieve the goals
96 and activities of the organisation

97 To the exclusive competence of the GA belong the following:

98 a) changing the statutes

99 b) electing and expelling Executive Committee members or the commissioners

100 c) Approval of the budget and the annual accounts

101 d) The acquittal of the EC members and the commissioners

102 e) Voluntarily disbanding the organisation

103 f) Expulsion of a member

104 g) Other powers:

105 • the acceptance and changing of the internal rules of procedure

106 • the acceptance and changing of the political platform

107 • the acceptance and changing of the Charter

108 **7.2. Composition**

109 The General Assembly consists of all members.

110 Only the full members have voting rights.

111 All full members have two votes.

112 The candidate members and observers can attend the General Assembly but have no
113 voting right.

114 **7.3. Meeting and official call.**

115 The General Assembly meets and is chaired by a member of the Executive
116 Committee. The GA meets every year on the administrative seat or any other place
117 as described in the Official Call .

118 The call will be made by the Executive Committee and will be sent out by letter,
119 fax, email or any other communication tool. The call shall be issued at least
120 one month before the GA and will contain the points on the agenda.

121 An extraordinary meeting of the GA can be called by the Executive Committee or
122 one fifth of the full members in the following cases:

123 • One fifth of the full members thinks to have sufficient evidence that the EC
124 is acting either against the Goals of the federation or by her decisions and
125 actions is gravely endangering the

126 organisation.

127 • The Executive Committee judges that an unforeseen and extraordinary situation
128 has arisen which makes it necessary for the GA to meet.

129 And by the following procedure:

130 The members, who wish to call an extraordinary GA, inform by signed letter the
131 Executive Committee.

132 The EC has 8 days after receiving the letter to make the necessary preparations
133 and issue the call.

134 The call will be made by the Executive Committee and will be sent out by letter,
135 fax, email or any other communication tool. The call shall be issued at least
136 eight days before the GA and will contain the points on the agenda.

137 **7.4. Decision making**

138 The General Assembly can only take binding decisions if more than half of her
139 full members are present.

140 The GA can add points to the agenda of the meeting.

141 Except in the cases foreseen in these statutes, all decisions are taken by
142 simple majority of the present and represented members.

143 All decisions taken will be communicated to the members in the following way.

144 The minutes of the GA will be sent out to the members within 14 days to all
145 members by letter, fax, email or any other communication tool.

146 The decisions of the GA are noted down in a register, signed by the president
147 and kept by the secretary general who ensures the accessibility of the register
148 on the administrative seat of the organisation.

149 **Article 8. Changing the statutes and disbanding** 150 **the organisation.**

151 All proposals for changing of the statutes or disbanding the organisation will
152 come from the executive committee or one twentieth of the full members of the
153 organisation.

154 The executive committee has to inform the members at least one month before
155 about the date of the GA on which the proposals will be discussed as well as
156 about the proposals itself.

157 The General Assembly can only change the statutes with two third majority.

158 In case the quorum of 2/3 of the full member is not reached as second meeting
159 will be called for which can be only thirty days later take binding decisions on
160 the proposal made to the first GA with a majority of 2/3rd of the votes never
161 mind how many full members present or represented.

162 The General Assembly decides the way the organisation will disband and fulfil
163 its obligation.

164 The assets after the disbanding will be donated to a legal person with a similar
165 goals as the disbanded organisation..

166 **Article 9. Executive Committee**

167 **9.1. Competence**

168 The Executive Committee is entrusted with all matters of management concern
169 except these that are belonging to the GA.

170 The Executive Committee entrusts the daily management of the federation to a
171 daily management consisting of the president, the treasurer and the secretary
172 general. The competence of the daily management are described in article 11.

173 **9.2. Composition of the EC**

174 The organisation is run by the Executive Committee, consisting of at least three
175 members.

176 The members are elected by the GA for one year and their mandate can be renewed
177 three times.

178 Their function will be ceased by death, resignation, civil incapacity or legal
179 guardianship, dismissal or ending of the term of their mandate.

180 EC members can be dismissed by the GA who decides on this with a two third
181 majority. In case of a mandate not filled in, the EC can appoint a replacement
182 who continues the mandate.

183 The Executive Committee chooses from its members a president, a secretary and a
184 treasurer.

185 **9.3. Meeting and call**

186 The Executive Committee meets at least four times a year. The Call will be sent
187 out by letter, fax, email or any other communication tool .

188 **9.4. Decision making**

189 The Executive Committee can only meet validly if at least half of its members
190 plus one are present or represented.

191 An EC member can be represented by another EC member who can only be
192 representing one other member.

193 Decisions of the EC are taken by simple majority of the members present and

194 represented.

195 **9.5. Register of the decisions**

196 The decisions are noted down in a register, signed by the president and kept by
197 the secretary general who ensures the accessibility of the register to members
198 at the administrative seat.

199 **Article 10. Legal representation of the** 200 **organisation**

201 All documents binding the organisation need to be, except in cases of special
202 mandates, signed by a member of the executive committee or the secretary general
203 and who need to present to justification of their mandate to third parties.

204 The Executive Committee acts for the organisation as plaintiff or defender in
205 juridical cases and is represented in them by a member of the EC or the
206 secretary general.

207 **Article 11. Daily management**

208 **11.1. Composition**

209 The daily management consists of the president, a treasurer and the secretary
210 general.

211 The secretary general is an employee and is hired by the Executive Committee
212 according to the procedures written down in the IRP.

213 **11.2. Powers**

214 All members of the daily management have full access to the financial accounts
215 of the organisation.

216 For things concerning these accounts, the signature of only one of the members
217 of the daily management is required.

218 The daily management can represent the organisation legally as stated in article
219 10.

220 **Article 12. Budget and annual account**

221 The fiscal year of the organisation starts January 1st and end December 31st.

222 In accordance with article 53 of the law the annual accounts of the previous

223 fiscal year as also the budget of the next fiscal year are every year made by
224 the Executive Committee and for approval presented to the GA at her next
225 meeting.

226 **Article 13. General provisions**

227 For everything that is not foreseen in the statutes above, and especially
228 concerning the publications in the annexes to the Moniteur Belge, will be acted
229 in accordance with the provisions of title III of the law of 27 June 1921
230 concerning the non-profit organisations, international non profit organisations
231 and the foundations.

Reason

Our Statutes entered into force in 2005 which form the basis how FYEG is organised as a registered youth NGO.

C1 Palestine : Towards the End of Occupation

Proposer: écoloj and Dwars supported by Young
 Greens of Norway (Grønn Ungdom), Finnish
 Young Greens (ViNO), Catalan Young
 Greens (Joves d'Esquerra Verda)
Resolution date: 04/27/2017
Agenda item: 3. Resolutions

Text

1 It has now been fifty years since the beginning of the occupation and
2 colonisation of Palestine. For almost three generations, Palestinians have lived
3 in occupied territories where each day, more and more land and resources have
4 been confiscated by settlers, and where the Palestinian inhabitants have endured
5 constant humiliation and violation of their human rights. The Palestinian
6 culture and history are slowly being erased. A hundred years after the Balfour
7 declaration, thirty years after the first Intifada and ten years since the
8 beginning of Gaza's blockade, it is not an option to remain silent. At the very
9 end of 2016, United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334 was passed,
10 demanding the end of Israeli settlement activity on Palestinian territory.
11 Nevertheless, Israel legalised 4000 houses of settlers in Palestine in February
12 2017. This FYEG resolution is not aimed to put an end to internal discussions on
13 the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. Rather, we call for an increased effort
14 to fight for equal treatment, security and freedom in the region.

15 Daily, Israel infringes international law treaties, including human rights law.
16 Despite being labeled democratic, a country that does not respect the common
17 values of the European Union should not be treated by the EU as a priority
18 partner. Association with the EU is not just based upon economic cooperation,
19 but also upon the acceptance and adoption of common values. In particular, it is
20 unacceptable for the EU to economically support a system of illegal military
21 oppression and segregation. Many European states provide the Israeli regime with
22 resources used against civilians and peaceful demonstrators, predominantly in
23 the occupied West Bank.

24 As long as Israel does not comply with international law, the Federation of
25 Young European Greens calls upon the EU, the governments of EU member states and
26 other European states to:

27

- end the EU-Israel association agreement immediately;

28

- 29
- **prohibit the import into the EU of all Israeli goods and services coming from the occupied territories;**
- 30
31
32
- **establish an arms embargo: prohibit the exportation of weapon(system)s and all military equipment, police equipment and any other form of security related equipment to Israel;**
- 33
- **end all military cooperation with Israel;**
- 34
- **recognize the Palestinian state with East-Jerusalem as its capital;**
- 35
- **support the Palestinian desire for full UN membership;**
- 36
37
- **encourage intercultural dialogue, the exchange of ideas and initiatives for cooperation in the region.**
- 38 **Considering that up to this day, not a single academic institution in Israel**
39 **ever took position to condemn the illegal situation of the occupation and**
40 **colonisation, we ask European universities to:**
- 41
42
- **encourage their Israeli counterparts to recognise the illegal character of this situation;**
- 43
44

- urge their Israeli counterparts to stop any programs contributing to the persistence of this situation.

45 Furthermore, to offer a perspective of just peace and mutual prosperity for all
46 peoples in both Palestine and Israel, we call upon the Israeli government and
47 the international community to:

- 48
49
- lift the sea and land blockade on Gaza immediately. The inhabitants of
51 Gaza have been deprived of their freedom of movement for more than ten
52 years, and are unable to fulfill basic human needs and rights. Access to
53 water, food, healthcare, education and housing is heavily restricted. As
54 long as this blockade is in place, the population of the Gaza strip will
55 never be able to recover from the heavy bombings of 2008-2009, 2012 and
56 2014. It will be hard to create goodwill among the 1.7 million people
57 living in Gaza, of whom half are under 18, when the recent wars result in
the usual water and food shortage. We are convinced that if peace is
really the ultimate goal, this siege must be ended;

- 58
59
- recognise the illegal situation resulting from the construction of the
61 separation wall. Furthermore, we ask for the destruction of the wall
62 actually built on Palestinian land. Israel is also under an obligation to
repair all damage caused by the construction of the wall in the Occupied
Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem;

- 63
64
- dismantle the settlements and return the land to their rightful
65 Palestinian owners, including those in East-Jerusalem, in accordance with
UN resolutions 242, 252 and 446;

- 66
67
- guarantee full human, civil and political rights for all, regardless of
religion or ethnicity in both states;

- 68
69
- abide by international treaties promoting peace and security, including,
70 but not limited to, the Geneva Convention, the bans on nuclear, chemical
71

72 and biological weapons, the ban on cluster munitions, and the 1951
Convention of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and its 1967
Protocol;

73
74
75 • negotiate a just and fair solution for the Palestinian refugees rightfully
calling for their Right to Return, based upon international humanitarian
law;

76
77 • carry out multilateral negotiations to find a fair solution that enables a
sustainable water policy for Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine and Jordan;

78
79
80 • respect the freedom of opinion and expression of parliamentarians,
81 journalists, artists and all other civilians and to make sure that people
are freely able to exercise these rights in a safe and respectful
environment;

82
83 • demand the release of all Palestinian political prisoners and Israeli
(refuzniks) prisoners of conscience;

84
85
86 • demand the release of all prisoners held under administrative detention,
87 and urge Israel to stop the use of this measure immediately. The right to
fair trial is a fundamental right in all countries that respect the rule
of law;

88
89
90 • condemn any violations of the status quo on Al Haram al Sharif (Arabic
name), also known as Temple Mount (Jewish name), as enshrined by UNESCO
(resolution 200 EX/PX/DR.25.2 Rev.), and ensure that this is respected.

Reason

The situation in Palestine has been debated before at FYEG, but no resolutions has ever been voted. We do believe that FYEG cannot remain silent on this sensitive issue. Many European Countries, member of the EU or not, can exercise influence because of their varied relationship with the State of Israel. We think that FYEG should have a strong opinion on this issue which could serve as a basis for MO's to act at their level against this unlawful and continued occupation and colonization.

C2 Time to expand the right to vote

Proposer: Swedish Young Greens
Resolution date: 04/27/2017
Agenda item: 3. Resolutions

Text

1 A basic idea of democracy is that all people in society should have the same
2 right to influence political decisions, no matter who we are. Public governance
3 is not just for the smartest, those with the best education or the most mature;
4 it is for everyone. The more excluded from the right to vote, the more distorted
5 becomes our representative democracy. Consequently, the political platform of
6 the Federation of Young European Greens prescribes a total ban on fixed voting
7 ages.

8 It is easy to get used to society's current organization and take the rights of
9 the present for granted. For many people who already have the right to vote, it
10 may not seem like a big thing to put a ballot paper in a voting box. But the
11 effect of the current restrictions on voting and running for parliament is that
12 almost one in six EU citizens are shut out of democracy. This obviates the
13 legitimacy of the political system.

14 It is clear that the vision of age-neutral voting is important, but we recognise
15 that this goal probably lies far ahead in the future. On the other hand, the
16 idea of a reduced voting age has begun to arouse greater hearing. Numerous
17 countries choose to lower their limits from the typical 18 years to 16 or 15.
18 This is a development in a green direction.

19 The Federation of Young European Greens is convinced that young people in
20 general are interested in politics and want to influence and change the society
21 they live in. For example, a Swedish report from 2013 showed that 71 % of all
22 youths had, in one way or another, participated in a political activity.
23 Europe's young people long to make their voices heard.

24 The issue of age limits is not just about rights. Electoral design affects the
25 debate itself, and therefore shapes the actual content of the policies. When
26 German federal states lowered their regional voting age, the parties suddenly
27 began to take young people's ideas seriously. The result became an increased
28 political commitment among young people. Responsibility stimulates the will to
29 learn.

30 The same tendencies can be seen in several other states. In Austria, where
31 inhabitants have the right to vote from the age of 16, voting participation is
32 higher among 16 to 18 year olds than among the rest of the population. In 2011,
33 Norway introduced a reduced voting age on trial in some municipalities in the
34 local elections. Among the 16 to 18 year old Norwegians, more people voted than

35 among other young Norwegian inhabitants with voting rights.

36 However, when it comes to the voting age to the European parliament, almost
37 every member state have kept the age limit at 18 years old. This means the
38 average age of a first time voter in a European election is about 20-21 years
39 old. Some individuals are as old as 23 the first time they get to vote in a
40 European election or run for the European parliament.

41 Article 165 in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union states that
42 the union shall act to encourage the participation of young people in Europe's
43 democratic life. Reducing the age limit to 15 years would invigorate the
44 political engagement of young people and increase their interest for European
45 party politics. The Federation of Young European Greens believes that the
46 European Union should be a place for truly progressive reforms. Now is the time
47 to take a common step towards a world where more people can vote.

48 **FYEG advocates:**

49 1. that all countries in the European Union lower their voting age in the
50 European election to 15 years.

51 2. that all countries in the European Union lower the age limit to run for the
52 European parliament to 15 years.

53 3. that the European Union strives to formulate a common law fixing the age
54 limit on voting in the European election and running for the European parliament
55 to 15 years in all member states.

C3 A harm reduction approach to drug policy

Proposer: Swedish Young Greens
Resolution date: 04/27/2017
Agenda item: 3. Resolutions

Text

1 In many European states, narcotics policy springs from the view that drugs
2 should never be present in a society. Based on this ideology, the goal becomes a
3 simplistic one: minimising the demand for narcotics. This is typically done by
4 stigmatising people who inject drugs and other addicts, believing that less
5 people will use narcotics if you make them suffer for it.

6 This type of policy is neither morally defensible nor efficient. In for example
7 Sweden, which is one of the most extreme countries practicing the war on
8 narcotics, drug related deaths have been rising since 2006. They are currently
9 the second highest among European states. Clearly the restrictive strategy has
10 proven to be a failure.

11 The Federation of Young European Greens advocates a more scientific debate on
12 drug policies. Our political platform calls for a legalisation of all drugs in
13 order to repeal the stigma, reduce the health risks and minimise drug-related
14 crimes. We refuse however to remain passive in countries where this goal
15 currently looks out of reach. We need solutions that save lives today.

16 Harm reduction is an alternative to a restrictive and morally laden narcotics
17 policy. The term refers to a set of practical strategies aimed at reducing the
18 negative consequences associated with drug use. This approach is often in
19 conflict with the idea of a society free from drugs, as many harm reduction
20 measures are accused of "normalising" drugs.

21 As greens, we realise that fighting the suffering that drug addicts endure is of
22 greater importance than fighting the narcotics themselves. When handling the
23 politics of narcotics, we always see the humans behind the numbers and
24 ceaselessly fight for every person's right to proper health care.

25 Several measures exist that are based on harm reduction. The most common one is
26 the use of needle exchange-programs, where people who inject drugs get free
27 access to clean syringes. This is an evidence based-approach to decrease the
28 spread of infectious diseases such as HIV and hepatitis C, and prevent life
29 threatening infections.

30 A more radical measure is the use of staffed injection rooms, which exist in for
31 example Germany, Norway and Denmark. Injection rooms decrease and prevent
32 overdoses while giving people with an addiction the dignity they deserve. They
33 also establish a non-judgemental contact between the abusers and the health care

34 system.

35 Reports from the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
36 (EMCDDA), a reference agency within the European Union, shows that syringe
37 programs and injection rooms neither coincide with an increased usage of drugs
38 nor with a higher crime rate in the surrounding neighborhood. Their conclusion
39 is simple: harm reduction saves lives.

40 **Based on the above, FYEG advocates:**

41

1. that all European states practice a harm reduction approach to drug policy

42

2. that needle exchange-programs are made available in all European states

43

44

3. that staffed injection rooms are made available in places with a high prevalence of injection abuse

C4 Progressive municipalities to change Europe

Proposer:	Joves d'Esquerra Verda (Catalan Young Greens)
Resolution date:	04/27/2017
Agenda item:	3. Resolutions

Text

1 Brexit, Trump and the rise of national-populism in Europe are only three results
2 from the same sickness: there is a lack of citizenry empowerment at the EU
3 level. The answer for the Juncker Commission has been to carry on a “business as
4 usual” strategy as if nothing happened, while European member states are pushing
5 to comply with the demands of the transnational financial elites. For each of
6 them, we, the common people, are the last of their interests, far below paying
7 national debts or maintaining a neoliberal way of life.

8 In such a situation, it is not a surprise that many of us have been searching
9 for solutions that differ from those that lead us to this pan-European
10 multicrisis. When the state and the classic political parties turn their backs
11 to us, we searched for alternatives. It is then when we need to understand that
12 those who lost everything due to the multiple crisis found hope in the far-right
13 parties. They promised protection against every devil: protectionism for
14 economic liberalization, nationalism for uncontrolled globalization, white
15 supremacy for migration, fuel subsidies for maintaining carbon jobs.

16 However, at the time when this kind of populism arises, more and more people are
17 realising that such a promises are false, that Trump’s, Farage’s and Le Pen’s
18 are only another face of the neoliberal system. Actually, what common people
19 understands is that only through our own empowerment we can fight the system
20 that threw us into poverty and isolation.

21 Radical change is required at every level if we want to stop this crisis and
22 improve our life -and the life of the environment. Nevertheless, it is at the
23 local level where we need to fight our first battle. European municipalities, as
24 the nearest administrative level to the citizenry, must guarantee everybody’s
25 quality of life. From providing social assistance to financing kindergarten
26 education, municipalities have a great power to change the daily life of the
27 citizenry. This reality is even recognised by EU Treaties with the “principle of
28 subsidiarity”, which expresses that decisions should be taken at the simplest
29 and nearest to the citizenry level.

30 This is what many municipalities have been done during the last years and
31 months. Facing the fact that nation-states are simply overwhelmed by the
32 multiple crisis -or unwilling to deal with the necessary reforms-, city councils
33 from all over Europe have stood up in what it is already a growing movement.
34 Barcelona, Madrid, Paris or London, to name only a few, are innovating in
35 policies and decision-making to include the citizenry’s voice and to comply with

36 international standards that their nation-states neglect. Some examples of their
37 commitment are the international network of cities that are eager to comply with
38 the Paris Agreement and have even proposed higher benchmarks and the network of
39 refuge cities that are demanding and preparing infrastructures to welcome
40 refugees.

41 The Federation of Young European Greens cannot remain silent to this new
42 reality. As young Greens but, more importantly, as common people that want to
43 change Europe bottom-up, we need to stand in favour of these new ways of
44 citizenry empowerment. It is for these reasons that FYEG demands:

45 **To European municipalities**

46
47
48 • As the nearest administration to the citizenry, they need to defend the
49 social rights of their citizens when they have been eliminated -"cut"- all
over Europe with the excuse of austerity policies. When possible, they
should not only defend such rights, but they have to strengthen them.

50
51
52 • As the first level of government, they should use the principle of
53 subsidiarity to surpass nation-states when they are unwilling of or cannot
54 comply with international, European or human rights standards.
55
56 ◦ On this issue, it is important that municipalities use their power
to shake the European project. We need to develop a Europe of
cities, or a Europe of regions, that diminish the power those
institutions that block decisions to be made -namely, nation-states.

57 **To our member organisations, mother parties, and the Green Left in general**

58
59
60 • As champions of freedom, our movements need to fight together in order to
61 put forward what makes us stronger -ethnic diversity, gender equality,
environment protection... Only then can we use them to begin using them as a
tool to change our realities.

62
63
64 • As fighters for social equality, our parties have to push for progressive
65 alliances when possible to recognise the diversity within society in order
66 to not only serve as a minor alternative, but a government option. Such
new realities are to be seen in many levels, but can be tested and proved

useful especially at the local level.

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- As activists embracing the concept of fraternity, we have to demand to change the scope of policy- and decision-making. We need to further include the whole citizenry in our policies and to bring back their voice, and we must do it with a networking strategy, uniting our local fights with other similar ideas and problems that are occurring all over Europe.

72

To the European Union and, concretely, to the European Commission

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- In a time when the future of Europe is being discussed as a merely academic exercise, we require that municipalities are to be put at the centre of European policy-making. They cannot remain silent, without power, anymore. Europe must be local if it is to succeed.

77

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- When authoritarian and fallen regimes arise in the “European Neighbourhood”, we must use networks of municipalities to counteract the power of authoritarian central regimes arisen in Europe.

C5 Towards a comprehensive protection scheme for Climate Refugees

Proposer: Climate and Energy Working Group - FYEG
Resolution date: 04/27/2017
Agenda item: 3. Resolutions

Text

1 As stated in the resolution "Hot air or climate justice? The COP21", adopted on
2 May 28 2016 during the General Assembly in Prague, Czech Republic, rights of
3 climate refugees are currently not being discussed during the COP United Nations
4 Climate Change Conferences. This despite the fact that according to the United
5 Nations, by mid-century one in 30 people could be displaced as a result of
6 climate change.

7 It is widely recognized that climate change will primarily affect the poorest
8 and most vulnerable of the world. The International Panel on Climate Change's
9 (IPCC) findings confirm that "climate-related disruptions of human populations
10 and consequent migrations can be expected over the coming decades" (IPCC Fourth
11 Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007, 10.4.6.3 Climate extremes and
12 migration).

13 FYEG has promoted climate justice for many years. However, by not including
14 climate refugees within the climate change conversation, the international
15 community is actively ignoring this issue. Humans who have been displaced due to
16 climate change and therefore cross a border are granted limited protection in
17 host countries. Under international refugee law, they are not considered as
18 refugees, and human rights law fails at giving them access to and a protected
19 legal status within another state. In short, climate refugees do not have a legal
20 status and this does not seem to be a priority for the international community.
21 "Loss and Damage" funds, a crucial part of the COP-talks, are currently not
22 sufficient. Furthermore, these funds will not give people the right to a home,
23 when theirs has been destroyed.

24 With Fiji being the COP23 host this year, we need to recognize this issue even
25 more strongly. On the low-lying Pacific islands climate change is a bitter daily
26 reality. Some Pacific islands already struggle with producing enough food for
27 their people, because the ocean has salinated the arable grounds. Within the
28 region Australia and New Zealand have opened their borders for a small amount of
29 Pacific islanders to apply for citizenship every year. Unfortunately these are
30 also two countries that largely contribute to the problem and have a history of
31 pushing back against effective climate change measures. Besides, the citizenship
32 quota have an even greater negative impact on the communities on the Pacific
33 islands. The mechanism has led to a brain-drain, leaving Pacific communities
34 without dentists, doctors and other specialists.

35 Climate refugees should be legally recognized as such and the problem should be
36 more widely recognized. Real solutions have to be found for the problems that

37 are already occurring because of climate change. Not only in the Pacific, but
38 also in the Horn of Africa and elsewhere. This year FYEG has started their
39 contribution to putting climate refugees on the agenda by organising a webinar
40 about the topic. However, we can be a stronger advocate for the issue and we
41 should push for this in the coming year.

42 Therefore, the Federation of Young European Greens calls upon the European Union
43 and its members states:

- 44 • to push for an international legal framework which recognizes and ensures
45 a substantial set of rights for climate refugees and sets obligations for
46 states by broadening the legal definition of refugees to include displaced
47 people due to the adverse effects of climate change;
- 48 • to push for making the issue of climate refugees a core issue for the
49 upcoming climate conference COP23;
- 50 • to increase national financial contributions to reach the annual financial
51 goals set in the “100 billion dollar roadmap” in the field of climate
52 mitigation and adaptation to climate change;
- 53 • to increase funding for climate change adaptation, without cutting
54 financial resources for mitigation, as this helps to protect the
55 endangered home territories of climate refugees;
- 56 • to address and promote the issue of climate-related loss and damage on
57 COP23, which includes non-economic losses such as cultural diversity and
58 in the course of negotiations in the frame of the loss and damage work
59 schedule established at COP22;
- 60 • to support the work of the task force on displacement under the
61 international mechanism on loss and damage established at COP21;
- 62 • to diplomatically and politically support the “Alliance of Small Island
63 States” (AOSIS), as they are among the most vulnerable and exposed states
64 in the context of climate change;
- 65 • to offer immediate and substantial humanitarian assistance to climate
66 refugees in the aftermath of disaster;
- 67 • to offer humanitarian visa as a means of temporary protection for climate
68 refugees and work towards an international agreement for permanent rights
69 of residence for climate refugees who have definitely lost their homes.

Reason

FYEG's Climate and Energy Working Group has worked this year on the topic of climate refugees. By observing the international climate negotiations at COP22 in Marrakesh, Morocco, we have realized the lack

of importance on the agenda and, as a consequence, the irresponsible inaction of the international community of states on this crucial issue. We are convinced that FYEG should be a strong advocate for climate refugees and pressure the European Union and its member states to take action for the most vulnerable people affected by the adverse effects of climate change.

C6 A Brighter Future for Southern Youth

Proposer: Red Equo Joven
Resolution date: 04/27/2017
Agenda item: 3. Resolutions

Text

1 In order to enter the European Economic Community, countries willing to be
2 Member States had to conduct an industrial restructuring during the eighties to
3 achieve the compliance with the European requirements. Thereby,, the productive
4 system of countries such as Spain,, became seriously diminished and oriented
5 toward the service sector. Nevertheless, the entry into the Monetary Union and
6 the construction sector speculation during the conservatives' government allowed
7 Spain to grow at a great rate defined by low skilled employment, bank credits,
8 large infrastructure investment, etc.

9 Following the outbreak of the financial global crisis in 2008, the EU was
10 dragged into an unprecedented debt crisis. Southern countries, which had not had
11 the chance to build their economic system organically, were especially touched,
12 as the sectors they had been relying on collapsedFrom EU, neoliberals have
13 imposed their austerity dogma and the deficit control above the rights of all
14 European citizens. It is these austerity policies that are hindering the
15 economic crisis since 2012, blocking public investment and not fighting tax
16 evasion.

17 Southern European youth faces now another paradox: thousands of highly-educated
18 youngs are left unemployed or have to turn to low-skill jobs, that are poorly
19 paid and unstable. This leaves little options for a full professional career,
20 and new economic migration trends are emerging within European countries. And
21 not only that, more and more youngs are in risk of poverty or cannot become
22 independent from their parents

23 Despite recurring calls for more R+D investment and concerns about the lack of
24 STEM graduates, in Spain and other countries, the situation is dramatic, with
25 thousands of Spanish researchers having to leave the country in the seek of
26 living opportunities.

27

28 **Therefore, the FYEG urges the European Union to undertake actions addressing the**
29 **job insecurity of Spanish and other Southern European youth, acting on:**

30 1. The revitalisation of unions, encouraging workers to participate and
31 organise themselves to protect their interests and rights.

- 32 2. The compulsory payment of internships in all the member states, so the
33 abuse by companies can be stopped.
- 34 3. The establishment of labour reforms that protect workers' interests,
35 facilitating the young people entrance to the labour market while
36 protecting the older people, also in a precarious conditions if they are
37 fired before reaching the retirement age.
- 38 4. The restoration of the quality, universal and free education system.
- 39 5. The promotion of a dual system: to place value on the professional
40 training option, not only the university one.

41 **We, Federation of Young European Greens, demand for:**

- 42 6. The safeguard an education system that is accessible, universal and offers
43 quality instruction in all Member States.
- 44 7. We urge all providers of internships and apprenticeships to commit a quality
45 code of conduct and clear quality guidelines for young Europeans for a better
46 implementation of quality internships. We advocate for paying interns an
47 appropriate salary. Furthermore we urge to the European Commission to implement
48 European Quality Charter for Internships and Apprenticeships.
- 49 8. To secure investments in research and development (R&D) for job creation and
50 finding solutions to societal challenges such as climate change and clean
51 energy, security and active and healthy ageing.
- 52 9. The end of austerity policies and combat tax evasion.

53
54
55

Reason

The main challenge we face as youngs living in Spain is the lack of prospects about our professional future, as well as the risk of poverty and precarity. Although it is far more extended in Spain, where unemployment is skyrocketing, we believe that this is an European issue. Other Southern countries also have the same problem, which is rooted in the lack of a social perspective in the European Union and the prevailing of neoliberal interests over the people's needs.

C7 Reinventing our agricultural policies.

Proposer:	Les Jeunes Ecologistes (LJE - French Young Greens)
Resolution date:	04/27/2017
Agenda item:	3. Resolutions

Text

1 Agriculture in crisis

2 In 1957, European leaders decided to start a Common Agricultural Policy to
3 commonly face challenges such as the low income of farmers, the dependence of
4 Europe from foreign production, the instability of market and the high prices of
5 food. Sixty years later, European Agriculture is once again stuck in a deep
6 systemic crisis and faces new challenges.

7 Because of the too low prices, many farmers cannot live from their production.
8 Industrial agriculture keeps on using too many chemical inputs and pesticides
9 threatening both our health, our soils and climate. Many European citizens still
10 don't have access to affordable and quality food. Animals suffer in industrial
11 breeding. Publicly supported European exports participate to the destruction of
12 farming structures in many Southern countries. Biodiversity is eroding, water is
13 polluted, soil is depleting.

14 At the same time, we can see emerging alternatives: some peasants are
15 reinventing our agriculture through agroecology, a new generation of peasants is
16 emerging, consumers are more aware and change their practices (organic food,
17 short supply chains...). These alternatives teach us that there is a possibility
18 to change the European agricultural model. These alternatives should not remain
19 a minority: there is a need of public policies to support the transition to this
20 new model.

21 Today's Common Agricultural Policy is doing the opposite: the dismantlement of
22 market regulations tools have brought a fall of prices, public aid are unequally
23 distributed (80% of the public support goes to 20% of farmers), regulations or
24 greening don't succeed in reducing the use of chemicals fertilizers nor
25 pesticides.

26 The agriculture we want

27 It is time to think of a new Common Agricultural Policy aiming:

28

- the production of local, healthy, diversified and quality food for all;

29
30

- an agriculture which respects the environment and preserves soil, water and climate;

31

- an agriculture freed from false solutions such as pesticides or GMOs;

32
33

- farmers who can live decently from their production, thanks to fair prices;

34

- the development of short supply chains;

35

- the promotion of small-scale farming, which creates more jobs;

36

- living countrysides, the end of the rural exodus;

37

- breeding which respect the basic animals rights and animals dignity;

38

- the reduction of the consumption of meat;

39

- eliminating food waste;

40

41

- a fair access to land, thank to a legislation which prevents land grabbing;

42

43

- an agriculture which doesn't try to export its production at all costs and defends the principles of food sovereignty worldwide.

44

The tools we need

45

In order to make this new agricultural model a reality, some measures are needed at the global, European, national and local levels.

46

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48

To allow fair prices, market stability and a re-localisation of food production, the Federation of Young European Greens proposes:

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51

- the reintroduction of market regulation and productions regulation mechanisms such as quotas and common market organisation tools.

52

53

- trade agreements which promote fair trade, local food production and higher social and environmental standards, instead of free trade.

54

- to work on European food autonomy, especially protein autonomy.

55 To promote transition towards new agricultural model and a fairer use of public
56 support, FYEG proposes:

57

58

59 • to support to the installation of new farmers, to introduce land
management tools which guarantee a fair access to land, the development of
professional training independent from Agro-industry;

60

61

• a fairer and more virtuous distribution of public support: support focused
on small and virtuous farms, no support for agro-industry;

62

63

64 • not to use public support to maintain artificially low prices but instead
65 supporting the transition towards agroecology, organic agriculture and
permaculture, helping farmers in case of climate or health crisis and
supporting the installation of new farmers;

66

67

• to introduce a conditionality of support based on human, social,
environmental and animal-welfare criterion;

68

• to reject public support to private insurance mechanisms;

69

70

71 • to introduce quotas of local and organic products in public catering
(schools, administrations) in order to insure markets to local and organic
peasants.

72 To promote an agriculture which respects our health and environment, FYEG

73 proposes:

74

- to favour climate-friendly agricultural techniques;

75

76

- to support agriculture according to independently produced health recommendations (less for meat and more for vegetal productions);

77

78

- to make sure that the GMO legislation applies to new GMOs (or so called New Breeding Techniques);

79

80

- an immediate and accompanied ban on GMO cultivation, GMO imports, Glyphosate and Neonicotinoids;

81

- a progressive ban of pesticides.

82 FYEG will therefore engage in promoting these solutions in the new reform of
83 CAP.

C8 Stop fighting the smugglers, create safe passage instead!

Proposer: Paz Serra Portilla (Migration WG)
Agenda item: 3. Resolutions

Text

1 The fight against refugee and migrant smuggling has evolved into a central
2 paradigm of EU asylum and migration policies in the past several years and has
3 played a pivotal role in the public discourse ever since the adoption of the EU
4 Agenda on Migration and the Action Plan on Migrant Smuggling in 2015.

5 We consider the policy prerogative of fighting smugglers misconceived in several
6 ways:

7 First and foremost, the fight against smugglers neglects that as long as in the
8 current European border regime safe and legal ways to Europe remain scant,
9 refugees are dependent upon the smugglers to reach European shores. While some
10 smugglers will without doubt attempt at exploiting refugees on their way to
11 Europe, we understand smuggling as a more complex phenomenon. What makes the
12 right of asylum meaningful and tangible for the refugees in practice, is in
13 today's system the smuggler. Consequently, what smugglers provide is not much
14 different than a service, which is illicit in the current regime but for which
15 there is a clear need. The only way to lower the risk for the refugees involved
16 is to provide for alternative, legal ways to Europe.

17 Media and some EU insitutions and organs keep depicting smugglers as greedy
18 criminals and refugees and migrants as their passive, uninformed victims.
19 Meanwhile, recent critical scholarship suggest the relationships between
20 smugglers and refugees can be and are more complex, with social, family or
21 ethnic ties playing an important role. Refugees are not always completely
22 unaware of the risks involved in their journeys but - in the absence of other
23 options for reaching Europe - willingly choose to take the risk. Likewise, it is
24 not true that smugglers always attempt to exploit or otherwise harm refugees,
25 who are as in any other business their clients. While it is important to protect
26 refugees from being exploited en route, in places like Hungary, refugees are
27 more likely to experience violence from border authorities than from the
28 smugglers. It is hypocritical to fight smugglers and leave state-sponsored
29 violence untackled, covered with the veil of impunity.

30 NGOs providing vital assistance at High Seas as well as individual activists
31 facilitating refugees' transfer for humanitarian, non-profit purposes keep being
32 attacked for having connections or even cooperating with criminal smuggling
33 networks. From France to Sweden to Greece, individuals who have helped refugees
34 cross the border for humanitarian purposes are being put on trial. We understand
35 assistance in border crossing - which does not involve financial or material
36 benefit for the smuggler - as an instance of "humanitarian smuggling", an act of
37 civil disobedience and an example of practical solidarity in the face of

38 European borders.

39 **Considering the above, we demand the EU:**

- 40 1. To stop pouring money into militarized fight against migrant smuggling
41 which has proven not efficient and which is dangerous to the migrants
42 themselves. In particular, we require militarized operations aiming at
43 seizing and destroying smugglers' vessels, such as the EU NAVFOR MED
44 operation Sophia, to be ceased. The financial means gained herewith are to
45 be channeled towards increased search and rescue operations.
- 46 2. To create legal, safe ways to Europe by easing access to humanitarian,
47 student and work visas, by widening the criteria for family reunification
48 and by making increased efforts at resettling refugees. Legal ways to
49 Europe will make refugees less dependent on the illicit means of transport
50 which expose them to risks inherent in such journey.
- 51 3. To launch proper investigation into reported cases of border violence and
52 border deaths from the hands of state authorities as well as the Frontex.
- 53 4. To stop accusing humanitarian actors of having ties and cooperating with
54 criminal smuggling networks. They provide crucial help which the EU has
55 failed to provide and should be respected as such.
- 56 5. To amend the EU Facilitation Directive in order to create a clear
57 distinction between smuggling and humanitarian smuggling. EU member states
58 shall be prohibited from criminalizing the facilitation of irregular
59 border transfer which does not involve an element of financial or material
60 gain.
- 61 6. To stop making fight against migrant smuggling a precondition for
62 development cooperation, to repeal the EU-Turkey deal and to stop any
63 agreements aiming at curbing migration flows with countries in Northern
64 Africa.
- 65 7. Last but not least, we call on the civil society to stand in solidarity
66 with the refugees, to support them in their struggles and to continue
67 engaging in acts of legitimate civil disobedience vis a vis the Fortress
68 Europe. Solidarity is not a crime!

Reason

The Idea of the Europe Fortress has paved the way for human trafficking and smuggling in our borders. We think that approaching migration as a human right calls for open borders, that can be crossed safely and freely, ending once and for all the suffering of thousands of people.

D1 Political Platform

Proposer: General Assembly 2013
Agenda item: 4. Political Platform

Text

1 Introduction

2 We, the Federation of Young European Greens (FYEG), are the Green youth voice on
3 the European level. As part of a wider movement, and composed of diverse member
4 organisations uniting their collective voices and aspirations, we agree: our way
5 of living needs to change.

6 Our individual and organisational backgrounds lie in social and environmental
7 justice movements, Green party organisations, various single-issue campaigns, as
8 well as gathering previously non-politicised youth. Our similarities are much
9 stronger than our differences of opinion, and our diversity is a strength, it
10 makes us explore and discover the concrete things and changes we fight for,
11 together.

12 Through our shared struggles and aspirations we come to understand that no
13 single one of our topics is a lone priority but that the connections between us
14 are connections between issues. We refuse to choose between either the survival
15 and well-being of our shared planet, our personal liberties and freedoms, or
16 social welfare. To us, a Green perspective encompasses all of these demands, as
17 described in this document.

18 To bring about the survival of the planet, amelioration of personal liberties
19 and sustainable development, as well as global social justice, we must find the
20 channels, political arenas and tools to succeed. The institutions of formal
21 politics are spaces where many decisions that affect our lives and our politics
22 are made. We must work to be present and heard at all these stages and make
23 clear the urgency of green politics in order to establish support for our
24 political positions.

25 But we know that politics does not begin nor end at the doorsteps of these
26 institutions. We have learned from history about the brutality and harshness of
27 the struggles for rights we take for granted today.

28 The challenges lie not only in victories within institutional politics, but also
29 in the changing of the playing field of politics. We have seen how the
30 environment, animal rights, the rights of minorities and other neglected causes
31 have been brought into the centre of the institutions through the dreams and
32 actions of, sometimes, a small number of committed individuals and movements.
33 This, to us, is part of what it means to be committed to the ideal of social and
34 environmental justice, democracy in general and Green politics in particular.

35 **Democracy**

36 Our Green ideals can only be reached through participatory democracy, an ongoing
37 process that we should never stop developing. It is not just about voting, but
38 about fundamental rights and participation in every area of life.

39 **Direct Democracy and Participation**

40 Democracy must be more than simply a periodical procedural issue. Citizens must
41 be able and encouraged to engage and participate actively as much as possible in
42 the political decision-making process in order for society to be genuinely
43 democratic.

44 FYEG stands for the right and responsibility of every citizen to be informed and
45 involved in all political, economic and social processes that are directly or
46 indirectly concerning their environment. We therefore call for direct democracy
47 at all levels of society to enable people to directly influence all the
48 political decisions which affects their society's development and enable them to
49 hold governments to account.

50 Democracy needs a strong protection of the rights of minorities, individual
51 liberties and human rights. No majority decision may be possible to reduce these
52 rights and liberties.

53 We support the implementation of grassroots methods such as participatory
54 budgets, local decision-making and regional parliaments as well as limiting
55 mandates by number and time in order to prevent the accumulation of power.

56 We call for democracy in all institutions which affect human life. Thus, pupils,
57 students and teachers should take decisions in schools and universities and
58 workers should decide about the future.

59 Citizenship must be available to all, regardless of origin or nationality. A
60 residency citizenship is a fundamental condition for democracy, so that everyone
61 has an equal opportunity to engage in the society which affects them.

62 The right to vote and stand for election at all levels must be guaranteed on the
63 basis of residence.

64 We do not support monarchy or any other non-elected system of governance. These
65 models are directly opposing and undermining values and practices of direct
66 democracy and must be abolished.

67 On the local level, we promote and support community activism and volunteering
68 as a form of human solidarity and a way to engage in participatory rights and
69 responsibilities. This mustn't be an opportunity for authorities or individuals
70 to exploit free labour but a way of building strong, resilient local
71 communities. The experience and contributions of activists and volunteers to the
72 labour market must also be recognized and valued.

73 As an organisation of young people, we support youth participation in
74 institutional politics as well as activism. We encourage others to join us in
75 demanding better education and opportunities for young people to participate in
76 all political activities.

77 We consider every single citizen as an essential part of our integer society and
78 therefore we demand the ban of a fixed voting age. We think that broader
79 participation could introduce a lot of new energy. Furthermore, political
80 stakeholders would focus not only on one specific group of people but rather all
81 society.

82 We believe e-democracy¹ and e-participation can improve access and participation
83 in political processes, strengthening grass-root democracy.

84 **Information and Openness**

85 FYEG considers both transparency and accountability as vital for the functioning
86 of democracy. Without these governments tend towards corruption and nepotism and
87 citizens lose sufficient means of control of their governments.

88 We see communication as a fundamental social process and a pillar of democracy.
89 Everyone must have equal access to the media and the tools for its exchange.

90 Information within public bodies must be open and accessible. Public and private
91 information of public interest must be easily available to everyone with simple,
92 short and transparent procedures of procurement. Specifically, the data of
93 governments and related institutions must be accessible to civil society, with
94 the exception of personal data.

95 Freedom of thought, expression and speech must be respected. However, rhetoric
96 calling for violence and discrimination in public speech, marketing or
97 information needs to be recognized as hate speech and banned.

98 We emphasize the social value of Internet use in particular and demand free
99 access for all. Free software and Open source² and related technologies, which
100 boost the exchange of information and also counter existing monopolies of
101 information, should be the standard. Public funding and subsidies should be
102 targeted at opensource technologies to offer viable alternatives where they do
103 not exist yet.

104 The Internet is a public space that should not be dominated by certain groups,
105 companies or governments, and the same rights and liberties that are expected
106 offline must be guaranteed online. Therefore, we believe that net neutrality³ is
107 crucial for a democratic society.

108 In a society where more and more of our lives take place online, it's crucial
109 that personal privacy is protected. Legal authorities must only be able to
110 access citizens personal data if there is a court injunction. Nevertheless there
111 must be strict and transparent regulation procedures to void fraud.

112 We believe in the public domain and strongly support limitations of intellectual
113 property rights and patents. Thoughts and ideas evolve more creatively and serve
114 humanity better when they're shared.

115 **European Union Institutions**

116 FYEG believes there is a significant democratic deficit within EU institutions.
117 In order to remedy this we must transfer power from the Commission and Council
118 to the European Parliament. Furthermore, European Commission need to be directly
119 elected by EU citizens in order to close the gap between citizens and the EU
120 institutions. Transnational lists for the EP are needed in order to develop the
121 concept of pan-European citizenship.

122 To prevent member states using their veto to defend their own narrow interests,
123 we demand a European Council based on majority rule as opposed to consensus. The
124 voice of the Union must not be monopolised by any single member state.

125 The process of integration and harmonisation must not lead to a race to the
126 bottom between member states. On the contrary, there must be a guaranteed high
127 standard of public services and environmental protection and member states must
128 not be economically disadvantaged for unilaterally increasing these standards.

129 We strive to improve EU citizenship as a step towards a Social Europe. Free
130 movement of people and the respect of human rights must be guaranteed and
131 integral to the concept of EU citizenship.

132 **Regionalism**

133 FYEG believes borders, such as national boundaries, are artificial social
134 constructs imposed on inhabitants. States must recognise the dynamic interaction
135 of people, cultures and identities, thus the life and development of regions has
136 to overcome national borders.

137 We support the organising principle of subsidiarity whereby matters are
138 deliberated upon by the most competent authority, starting from the lowest or
139 least centralised level. We see regionalism as a way to bring about more direct
140 democracy in the spirit of subsidiarity, to strengthen local communities as well
141 as their economy through devolution and to embrace cultural diversity.

142 Regionalism, however, must never become a vehicle for nationalistic or ethnic
143 segregation but rather help to better enable communities and their cultural
144 self-determination. Though this can not undermine interregional solidarity.

145 **Civil Society and Justice**

146 FYEG believes that no democracy can function without a critically involved and
147 active civil society. Unions and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are vital
148 in holding governments to account. We deplore the attempts of business interests
149 to disguise lobby groups as grassroots initiatives. Lobbying must be transparent
150 and strictly regulated, free of disproportional influence of profit oriented

151 organizations.

152 For all holders of political office, there needs to be a waiting period before
153 they can accept a new job from the business sector. Lobbying for commercial
154 interests while in office has to be ended.

155 No democracy can be conceived without an independent judicial system, which
156 operates free from political pressures and interference. FYEG strongly believes
157 that in a conflict with economic or political interests, strong and independent
158 courts must effectively protect civil liberties and human rights.

159 **Economy**

160 FYEG identifies the root causes of social and environmental crises in the
161 current economic model. In order to bring an end to environmental destruction
162 and human deprivation, a system change is urgently needed. We believe a Green
163 Economy can achieve the necessary radical change through democratisation of the
164 economy, redistribution of wealth⁴ and social and environmental justice.

165 **Capitalist Economic Model**

166 The current economic system, with its social division based on who owns the
167 means of production and its prioritisation of wealth accumulation⁵ at the
168 expense of people and environment, causes and aggravates many of the social and
169 environmental problems we see today.

170 This social division has become a coercive hierarchy, the root cause of social
171 domination through inequalities of wealth and power and involuntary wage labour⁶
172 relations. In theory, a capitalist economy and politics are separate spheres,
173 but in reality wealth, corporate or individual, has a huge influence on
174 governments, policies and politics.

175 The influence of wealth on politics grossly distorts democracy, decreasing the
176 influence of and excluding most citizens. This is directly opposed to our belief
177 in direct democracy - the empowerment and engagement of all citizens.

178 Individual and national wealth increasingly determines access to education,
179 healthcare, housing and other vital services and assets. Inequality of wealth
180 therefore leads to an inequality of access, which in turn leads to social
181 deprivation (also see 'Social Classes').

182 Economic growth based on material consumption is neither possible nor desirable
183 as it is both socially and environmentally unsustainable. If the link between
184 economic growth and environmental destruction cannot be broken, a controlled
185 recession is a better alternative.

186 Therefore, FYEG is opposed to capitalism on the grounds that it intrinsically
187 entails social domination and long-term growth based on material consumption,
188 which inevitably leads to the exploitation of people and the environment.

189 We also oppose the exponential expression of capitalism - the global neoliberal⁷
190 system - where corporations and the market prevail over human needs.

191 **Green Economy**

192 FYEG thinks beyond materialism⁸ and consumerism⁹. We strive for a system change,
193 for a new socio- economic system to guarantee social and environmental justice
194 and the utilization of natural resources under public stewardship and the
195 precautionary principle¹⁰ of long term sustainability¹¹.

196 We strive for a system which values equality and cooperation instead of material
197 and monetary profit maximisation¹² as the driver for economic activity. We
198 strive for a system which places people and the environment before profit. Such
199 a system also understands human activity as part of a rich yet finite,
200 interdependent and fragile ecosystem. For this, we need a Green Economy and to
201 understand the economy as a tool and not as an objective in itself.

202 We therefore conceive Green Economics under this new paradigm of analysis: the
203 elimination of the unlimited growth goal, the end of excessive capital
204 accumulation and a redistribution of wealth and production factors¹³.

205 Through the green economy we strive for gender equality and the destruction of
206 the gender work division. Intergenerational¹⁴ and intragenerational¹⁵ equity are
207 also fundamental social values for a Green Economy.

208 We must redirect and reduce production, promoting new forms of social
209 relationships and trade based on environmentally and socially sustainable
210 activity. As a society we must be less intensive and more efficient in our use
211 of natural resources.

212 We reject the commodification of the environment and the privatization of common
213 goods such as water resources, the climate system, earth's genetic heritage,
214 knowledge. We reject the systematic privatization of the commons. We call for
215 political and economic systems that emphasize an equitable and sustainable
216 access to material and immaterial common goods. A Green Economy is an economy
217 that encourages sustainable technological and social innovation.

218 In order for economics to be ecologically sustainable¹⁶ , all the factors
219 damaging the environment have to be included into the production costs. The
220 gains must be invested in appropriate funds and be used for positive action
221 towards environmental restoration.

222 To achieve these goals we must utilise new economic indicators to help us
223 understand our progress. We must go beyond GDP (Gross Domestic Product¹⁷) and
224 incorporate invisible work forces - health and happiness and the real
225 environmental costs and benefits.

226 We strive for everyone's right and possibility to seek happiness. A good life is
227 far more important a goal than economic growth, full employment or maintaining a
228 welfare state – although all of these have their part in reaching the goal of a

229 happy society. It's not up to politicians to decide what makes a person happy.
230 Political decisions can however affect people's possibility to seek happiness
231 and prevent problems which lower happiness. Politics should create possibilities
232 for happiness to grow instead of worrying about GDP.

233 To conclude, the green economy requires a revolution of our social and economic
234 system to reduce production and material consumption and increase human well-
235 being through the implementation of new values and priorities.

236 FYEG understands the concept of the Green New Deal as the first step towards a
237 Green Economy aiming to reduce the intrinsic crisis of capitalism. The GND
238 emphasises sustainable energy, Green jobs, moving towards a more service
239 focussed economy, the reduction of working time and the redistribution of wealth
240 while reducing our ecological footprint.

241 **Labour and Use of Time**

242 Disadvantaged groups are often forced to take up degrading jobs for low wages.
243 This inequality often persists for generations.

244 FYEG believes that work must be fulfilling mentally, physically and socially and
245 ensure fair wages. Working conditions must provide good health and safety, equal
246 treatment between genders, different sexual orientations, class, ages and
247 origins, career prospects and possibilities for further training. Thus, the
248 labour market must recognise workers as holistic human beings, taking into
249 consideration all their needs.

250 Everybody must have the right to organize their work in the most suitable manner
251 for themselves. We strive for a reduction of working hours. This way we can
252 create more jobs, reduce consumerism¹⁸ and recognize the time necessary for
253 social interaction and care work.

254 However, the reduction in working time should not lead to a disproportionate
255 reduction in purchasing power¹⁹.

256 We strive to change our understanding of work; from working for wages in order
257 to fulfil short term consumerist desires to a balanced life of work and free
258 time which enables us to live fuller, more sociable and enjoyable lives. The
259 role of work must also be seen as a way of meaningful participation in society,
260 and every person must have the right to participate and find suitable work.

261 The cooperative²⁰ business model can be the first step towards the systemic
262 reorganization of the labour market and production factors. Cooperatives are
263 also integral to democratising our economy, vital if we are to transform our
264 society towards a fair and sustainable world.

265 **Fiscal and Monetary Policy**

266 We want a fair fiscal system²¹ with three main goals: to support a strong
267 welfare state, reduce social inequalities and incentives for green and

268 sustainable investments. We stand by the principle of progressive taxation on
269 wealth, which also needs to internalize environmental costs to make polluters
270 pay.

271 Fiscal and monetary policies²² are basic economic instruments. Debt, deficits²³
272 and surpluses²⁴ are important tools for equalizing macro-economic trends²⁵,
273 though a systemic increase in structural debt undermines intergenerational
274 solidarity. Especially during a recession, fiscal and monetary policies should
275 be used to reactivate the economy, invest in meaningful assets and hence create
276 jobs.

277 FYEG opposes budget cuts without a socially inclusive debate. Knowing the danger
278 of high inflation²⁶ for the whole economy, measures must be responsible and
279 carefully considered. Nevertheless, interest rates must not be managed simply in
280 terms of limiting inflation without consideration for jobs and the impact on
281 income distribution.

282 At the European level, we believe tax harmonisation²⁷ is necessary to avoid a
283 race to the bottom regarding the lowering of corporate and income taxation.
284 Additionally, fiscal systems must work together to eliminate fiscal fraud, tax
285 evasion and tax loopholes. We demand a new structure to regulate financial
286 markets and the implement a financial transaction tax to reduce speculation and
287 produce positive incentives for investment in the real economy²⁸.

288 Regarding the Euro-zone, we cannot expect it to work efficiently or at all
289 without a political union, which involves common social and economic policies.
290 Therefore, we need a real fiscal union, with a Euro-zone Treasury and a suitably
291 substantial budget in order to apply effective fiscal policies.

292 **Financial Markets**

293 FYEG opposes the development of an unrestrained financial sector in recent
294 decades. This sector has hijacked the process of accumulation²⁹, creating new
295 financial instruments and innovations which undermine the value generated in the
296 real economy. The deregulated financial sector also continues to have a very
297 disproportionate and tyrannical influence on our democracies.

298 The financial market, the banking system and the qualification agencies³⁰ must
299 therefore be strictly regulated and preferably democratically owned through
300 cooperatives to put finance at the service of the economy and the people, not
301 the other way around.

302 We believe the financial system must recover the coherence between production
303 and consumption. We need a new global financial architecture to break down the
304 logic of growth based on the growing debt of central countries accompanied by
305 the creation of a semi-periphery³¹ which produces manufactured goods and a
306 periphery relegated to provide raw materials. We must break with the logic of
307 unequal development and with the neo-colonial exploitation and conditions it
308 imposes.

309 **Energy**

310 The insatiable extraction and consumption of fossil fuels for energy has
311 underpinned the evolution of our capitalist economic system since the industrial
312 revolution. However, our continued dependence on fossil fuels now threatens
313 society itself. Burning these fuels releases greenhouse gas emissions, the
314 principle cause of anthropogenic ³² climate change which now threatens the
315 stability of global society putting hundreds of millions of people at risk.

316 Furthermore, we are simply running out of conventional oil. Resource scarcity
317 will result in rapidly increasing prices and economic shocks disproportionately
318 affecting vulnerable groups and the Global South³³. The economic, political and
319 hegemonic structure of our energy system promotes increasingly extreme
320 extraction methods, such as mountain-top removal, fracking and coal-to-gas, in
321 order to utilise dwindling fossil fuel resources. These methods and products
322 should be banned entirely.

323 Therefore, we urgently need to revolutionise our energy system over the next
324 decade, transforming fossil fuel infrastructure into a green, socially equitable
325 renewable energy system.

326 In doing so, we must be aware of false solutions, both technologically and
327 systemically. Nuclear power, with its risk of considerable harm and pollution,
328 must be decommissioned, as it has no part to play in our energy future.

329 Carbon capture and storage³⁴, geo-engineering³⁵ and other technological
330 'solutions' which perpetuate the burning of fossil fuels, conveniently without
331 challenging the status quo and with considerable risk to society, are no
332 solution and hence must not be prioritised and considered with caution. Measures
333 must be taken to fight the causes of the problems like too high emissions,
334 unsustainable consumption of natural resources and not simply the consequences.

335 FYEG proposes not just technological solutions but a transformation of our
336 energy system as a whole, re-conceptualising how we produce, consume and own
337 one of the most fundamental resources of society. Renewable energy technologies
338 such as wind turbines and solar photovoltaics enable the decentralisation of our
339 energy supply.

340 But decentralisation must also be a social priority; enabling communities to
341 better understand and decide how their energy is produced and profiting from
342 energy production. This can help strengthen the role of communities in society
343 and help to progressively challenge the centralised corporate dominance of our
344 energy system, which continues to create significant obstacles to transforming
345 our energy supply.

346 A European institution must coordinate our efforts to reduce greenhouse gas
347 emissions, ensuring increases in efficiency, the most effective immediate step,
348 are not simply matched with an increase in consumption resulting in ongoing
349 unsustainable levels of greenhouse gas emissions.

350 We must also hold Europe fully accountable for the products we consume and the
351 impact these have on people and the environment globally. Moving polluting
352 industries to other countries with less strict regulations enabling continued

353 pollution must be fully accounted for and Europe must take full responsibility
354 for these emissions.

355 The EU must also become a leader in renewable energy research, development and
356 installation and must also lead politically at international climate
357 negotiations. The EU must provide access to its gained knowledge and developed
358 technologies and offer support in international climate negotiations to bring
359 forward the energy revolution globally.

360 We have a diminishing window of opportunity to address climate change. We must
361 act immediately to address not only the technological but importantly also the
362 socio-economic causes of and solutions to climate change. This means
363 transforming our energy system through decentralisation of supply coordinated at
364 a European level but benefiting the communities who produce the energy and
365 challenging the current out-dated centralised system of supply.

366 **Social Europe**

367 FYEG wants an inclusive Social Europe in which social justice prevails. Thus, we
368 demand social policies to guarantee citizen's emancipation. Basic Income³⁶,
369 progressive taxation, public pensions, free education, public health care and
370 guaranteed access to housing are the main elements to achieve a redistribution
371 of wealth³⁷ and a more equal society. The implementation of a basic income
372 system must not result in an abolition of existing social rights and benefits.
373 We see basic income as a crucial and important complementation of existing
374 social benefits.

375 **Welfare State**

376 FYEG opposes the model of global neoliberalism³⁸ which destroys the presence of
377 the state in the economy and does not recognize socio-economic rights. We
378 recognize socio-economic rights as the basis for the existence of social
379 policies. All members of society should have equal rights. Thus, we believe in
380 the concept of a social citizenship. Every individual has the right to live a
381 life independent from family and the market.

382 The welfare state must guarantee citizens emancipation and must be based on the
383 principles of universalism. Rights must be de-commodified and must be of a high
384 social standard. De-commodification of the status of individuals vis-à-vis³⁹ the
385 market means to ensure emancipation of individuals from the market and entails
386 citizens to opt out of work with the life-long approach, without losing their
387 job, income or general welfare.

388 We believe that the first step is the implementation of a basic income scheme,
389 which recognises the fundamental value of every person in society and also the
390 value of unpaid work. It allows people to make decisions independent of economic
391 factors and to engage in socially useful activity outside of the monetised
392 economy such as caring and volunteering. Moreover, it gives workers more
393 bargaining power within the labour market.

394 The welfare state must also cater towards the needs of certain groups in order

395 to avoid social exclusion and poverty. Poverty is more than the lack of
396 financial resources and income; it encompasses vulnerability, precariousness,
397 the lack of opportunities and the denial of rights. It can be described as a
398 state of limited social, cultural and political participation. The rules of
399 competition and the free market must not be applied where they collide with
400 socio-economic rights.

401 State ownership of social services means these services are democratically
402 accountable. Therefore the privatization and outsourcing of social services is
403 unacceptable. We also believe that a functioning welfare state generates more
404 good than a narrow budgetary view can indicate, a financial deficit⁴⁰ being more
405 bearable than unanswered social needs.

406 **Employment and Labour Unions**

407 Employment policies setting out the parameters for working conditions and
408 relations must be deliberated over by all concerned stakeholders. We recognise
409 this dialogue as a crucial step to improving workers' rights and we recognise
410 the role and importance of strong labour unions and legislation in creating and
411 maintaining high labour standards.

412 FYEG strives for a European Welfare State which enables disadvantaged group's
413 emancipation and access to a labour market which guarantees decent work.

414 We see Green jobs not only as those created in renewable energy and recycling
415 sectors, important though they are. Our concept of Green jobs also includes
416 those jobs which fulfil our concept of a Green economy as previously described.
417 Green jobs therefore must increase equality between classes and close the gender
418 pay gap. They must also eliminate precarious contracts and involuntary part-time
419 employment.

420 We denounce the weak position of youth in the European labour market and the
421 disproportional effects of economic crises on young people. Despite being the
422 most educated generation ever, we find it increasingly difficult to get a decent
423 and stable job. Young people need a stronger lobby in Europe. FYEG advocates
424 youth rights especially when it comes to labour policy.

425 A strong legal framework guaranteeing the formation and action of labour unions
426 is needed in Europe and at the EU level. We call for the ratification and
427 implementation of all provisions of the International Labour Organisation
428 (ILO)⁴¹.

429 Finally, the creation of Green jobs and reduction of unemployment and
430 discrimination in the labour market must be overcome by an alliance of labour
431 unions, worker cooperatives⁴² and social and political movements. We strive to
432 build strong relationships with the aforementioned organisations and movements
433 as part of our role in creating a fair, sustainable society.

434 **Pensions**

435 FYEG believes access to a pension must be a social right. Pensions must enable
436 the elderly and certain dependants to have a decent standard of living. States
437 must provide a decent, public and universal pension scheme for all citizens,
438 based on progressive income taxation which also guarantees future generations
439 access to decent pensions.

440 Pension funds must be publicly owned reducing risk and enabling the state to
441 make socially useful investments. Over and above compulsory pension commitments,
442 further and unlimited voluntary investments in public pension schemes must be
443 allowed. The financial benefits of a public pension fund must not be applied to
444 the private sector.

445 EU pension schemes must be harmonised to enable the free movement of workers.
446 Any pension negotiations must be undertaken with suitable dialogue and
447 conditions for workers.

448 **Education**

449 The universality of public education is at risk and is increasingly becoming
450 marketized. Formal education is becoming a process simply to prepare people for
451 the labour market. We believe education and self-cultivation have an intrinsic
452 value and are always to the benefit of society and therefore must not be viewed
453 or practised in these narrow terms.

454 FYEG believes education must be a basic social right, free, plural, equally
455 accessible to all, gender-sensitive, of high quality, and meet the individual
456 developmental needs of each person. Education should be holistic and inspire a
457 hunger for academic and non-academic learning. Formal, non-formal and informal
458 education is the preparation for a complex world and must provide knowledge and
459 skills needed to fully participate in society.

460 We believe the current education model should be radically democratized,
461 creating collegial instead of authoritative relations. This is important not
462 only for knowledge and creativity, but even more for understanding non-
463 hierarchical and democratic values at early ages.

464 Schools, universities and non-formal education centres must be intercultural and
465 non-discriminatory; they must not be divided by age, sex, religion, ethnicity,
466 origin, disabilities or legal status.

467 We seek real alternatives to higher education. There must be greater support for
468 apprenticeships and employment orientated training for young people, especially
469 women, including lifelong training and learning programmes.

470 We value the advantages of non-formal education. We are against the
471 categorization of people based on formal qualifications. Non-formal education
472 has to be supported by the state by providing resources and time and by labour
473 markets by recognizing its value as one form of education.

474 **Health**

475 FYEG believes that access to healthcare is a human right and must be free.

476 Health begins with a healthy lifestyle. Prevention and education on healthy life
477 styles must be the corner stone of all healthcare policies.

478 Healthcare systems must be based on prevention, be accessible, non-
479 discriminatory and adjusted to every individual's needs. Healthcare must also
480 consist of psychological and social care. Treatment must be free of religious,
481 cultural or traditional limitations.

482 Pharmaceutical corporations are not transparent and often profit at the expense
483 of public health, especially in the Global South ⁴³. Therefore, we demand a
484 fair, publicly owned pharmaceutical sector to compliment the private sector.

485 We strongly support the donation of organs and urge for an international
486 transplant system.

487 Sex education, including education on contraception and reproductive health care
488 must be introduced from an early age in formal education and respect different
489 genders and sexual orientations. We oppose prejudices and discrimination, such
490 as zephobia, towards people living with sexually transmitted diseases.

491 We support the demystification of drug issues as it leads to a more open and
492 realistic debate on drug policies. By legalising drugs, health risks will
493 decrease and drug-related crimes will be reduced. Drug policies should be based
494 on the principle of damage minimisation and rehabilitation must be provided
495 within the public healthcare system. Rehabilitation methods need to be developed
496 to become more effective, and must not include practices which endanger human
497 freedoms.

498 All human beings have the right to make decisions about their own bodies and
499 life. Women must have the right to decide about their own bodies without
500 economic restriction. Thus, abortion needs to be legally defined and freely
501 provided. Assisted suicide should be accessible to everyone suffering from
502 unbearable physical or mental suffering.

503 **Housing**

504 FYEG believes housing is a basic human right and that housing should not be
505 treated simply as a commodity. The housing market must fulfil people's needs and
506 not be reduced to profit maximization. We deplore financial speculation on
507 people's homes and believe that people must not be left without decent
508 accommodation under any circumstances.

509 As a consequence of the unregulated private market, many people have been made
510 homeless or are often subjected to low quality, temporary, overcrowded housing
511 which has adverse psychological and physical affects. We are committed to
512 fighting homelessness, which represents one of the most brutal and blatant forms
513 of poverty and exclusion in European societies.

514 Social housing must be made available, offering a long-term quality solution. We
515 oppose processes of gentrification, which increases house prices and produces
516 socially homogeneous neighbourhoods, forcing people to relocate often against
517 their will.

518 Homes must be affordable to those who most need them, ecologically sustainable
519 and provide quality amenities to foster community cohesion. We also believe
520 housing cooperatives must be strongly encouraged and have access to adequate
521 financial resources.

522 Urban planning must be utilized to suitably increase urban density, and reduce
523 urban sprawl. This is both ecologically and socially beneficial.

524 **Transport**

525 People have a right to mobility and the use of transport. It is necessary to
526 invest in, expand and promote public transport and to guarantee free access for
527 everyone. There is a need for improved infrastructure and a shift to sustainable
528 and eco-friendly forms of mobility and to think of mobility as a complex
529 concept, involving different vehicles and ways of travelling.

530 All the external costs of private transportation have to be included to show
531 that it is extremely expensive and occupies a lot of our space. Schemes for
532 sustainable transport should be supported by economic incentives like eco-taxes
533 on fossil fuel.

534 Local and regional consumption of goods should be encouraged. Transport of
535 living animals, waste and dangerous products must be kept as short as possible
536 and eventually discontinued. In industrialised countries road traffic, harbours
537 and airports must not be extended.

538 We believe in a democratic and open planning system which we believe would
539 reduce the need for transportation.

540 Cities are expanding and the principle of urban mobility must be respected. Car
541 free cities open possibilities for urban mobility around pedestrians, cyclists
542 and public transport and the reoccupation of public space by people. In this
543 way, cities play their role in genuine ecological and democratic change.

544 **Public Space**

545 FYEG conceives of public space as a place of meeting for reflection and casual
546 and formal socialising. Public space provides places for public audiences, for
547 street art and expressions of protest all of which are fundamental to democracy
548 and community well-being.

549 Unfortunately public spaces are being sold off to create high street shopping
550 centres or are having measures put in place limiting people's right to meet and
551 gather. We must immediately stop this destruction of public spaces, our squares,
552 streets, gardens and town centres.

553 Therefore we demand an immediate stop to the transformation of public space into
554 private spaces.

555 All arbitrary restrictions of civil liberties in public space are unacceptable
556 and such legislation must be repealed. Further, we deplore and seek to limit the
557 visual pollution of public space by excessive presence of ad-campaigns.

558 **Access to Culture**

559 FYEG believes that free access to culture is a basic right of the people. The
560 abusive economic exploitation of culture through restrictive systems such as
561 marketisation and copyright, are an impediment to free access. As a solution, we
562 propose new models based on free sharing.

563 States must also provide free access to all cultural content in their
564 possession. Social centres must be freely available and under the democratic
565 control of local communities.

566 **Global Justice, Peace and Human Rights**

567 The current neoliberal ⁴⁴ institutions protect large corporate interests but not
568 people or the environment. We believe that another world is not only possible
569 but also urgently needed. We demand Global justice!

570 **Neoliberal Globalization**

571 FYEG stands for global justice and equality between countries. We oppose the
572 current neoliberal globalisation promoted by the World Trade Organisation (WTO),
573 World Bank (WB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), whose model continues
574 to enrich major multinational corporations and financial institutions at the
575 expense of the Global South⁴⁵, certain social classes and the environment.

576 Neoliberalism supports the privatization of national industries, deregulation
577 and enhancing the role of the private sector while restricting or eliminating
578 the role of the state. It undermines local decision-making and exploits local
579 populations. Under neoliberalism restrictions on corporations and capital are
580 removed, while boundaries are maintained for local and other communities.

581 Neoliberalism leads to high levels of social exclusion, destruction of labour
582 unions, large disparities in income, increased poverty, poor and unequal
583 education, poor healthcare and high rates of crime and incarceration. It
584 reinforces the North-South divide and maintains neocolonialism.

585 This stems from a long history of exploitation especially by European powers.
586 The industrialisation of Europe was based on the slave trade and mass atrocities
587 by the colonial powers who extorted raw materials through force. Most of the raw
588 materials necessary for the continued material growth of our economies still
589 comes from the Global South, but the companies extracting them are based in the
590 Global North⁴⁶.

591 Following the end of colonialism, neocolonialism now prevails. Global
592 institutions like the United Nations Security Council, WTO, WB and IMF do not
593 represent the population of the world.

594 **Another Globalisation is Possible**

595 FYEG fights for global justice. We believe that an alternative form of
596 globalisation based on global justice, cooperation, democracy, engagement and
597 the free flow of information is possible. We are in solidarity with the global
598 marginalised majority and press for fairer global structures and
599 institutions, which need to be reflected in the economic system.

600 There needs to be democratic ownership of natural resources by the people.

601 We support grass-roots organisations, indigenous people's movements and
602 democratic leaders in their efforts to push for global justice. We thus support
603 institutions such as the World Social Forum (WSF) and the United Nations
604 Economic and Social Council (UNESCO). The WSF seeks to develop an alternative
605 future through the global engagement of civil society, social movements and
606 NGOs. We are part of a decentralised debate, exchange of experience and
607 knowledge and coordinated action working towards a fairer and sustainable world
608 as a legitimate and democratic alternative.

609 **The United Nations**

610 The United Nations was born out of the terrible experiences of the world wars.
611 However the nations governing the UN did not succeed in creating a safe, secure
612 and fair world. With its organisations and its Human Rights Conventions it aims
613 at ensuring freedom and well-being for all. The UN aim of development must not
614 be reduced to abstract millennium goals, a policy of global justice can only be
615 achieved with a fair distribution of wealth⁴⁷ and power.

616 In order to be strengthened, the UN needs to be democratised. We demand the
617 dissolution of the UN Security Council. We call for a democratically elected UN
618 Parliamentary Assembly, which should elect an executive committee giving fair
619 representation to different global regions and legitimacy to the decision-making
620 bodies of the UN.

621 The UN General Assembly must implement economic and social policies so as to
622 achieve global justice, opposing the hegemonic policies of the WTO, WB and IMF.

623 **Human Rights**

624 FYEG demands human rights to be universally recognized and respected. To achieve
625 this goal we need a strong global network of civil society, supported by
626 education and training instruments. International conventions are an important
627 tool, as are the internal workings of the United Nations to enforce them, by
628 naming and shaming, international pressure, and sanctions. However, human rights
629 go beyond international agreements; they begin from the needs of each person,
630 within each society.

631 We condemn the practice of abusing human rights in international politics as an
632 argument to pursue own national interests. Human rights, which essentially
633 evolve and develop, need to be transversally included on all institutional
634 levels, along with corresponding monitoring mechanisms.

635 We acknowledge that the basic rights, dealing with civil liberties and
636 participation in political life, are still causes that need to be fought for, in
637 Europe as elsewhere. This however should not hold us back from participating in
638 the struggle for new human rights.

639 We are in favour of a stronger international human rights regime working in
640 cooperation with regional human rights courts. We support the establishment of
641 effective possibilities to judicially prosecute breaches of human rights on the
642 global level, since there is currently a wide gap in internationally concerning
643 the real implementation of human rights. We strive for an impartial institution
644 to bring perpetrators of the Global South and the Global North to justice, if
645 justice cannot be implemented regionally.

646 **Peace**

647 FYEG is committed to the vision of a world without weapons, armed conflict and
648 war. We understand peace to be more than the absence of war and pacifism as a
649 necessarily transversal concept, which affects different areas of policy. Peace
650 has to be built every day by reducing sources of conflicts such as poverty,
651 injustice and discrimination. To achieve this, all actors must take
652 responsibility and promote human rights.

653 Everybody has the responsibility to prevent the outbreak of violence using all
654 legitimate means available. Therefore we support the responsibility to prevent
655 and demand its institutionalisation on the UN level. The use of violence can
656 only be the very last resort of political action. Decisions that lead to the use
657 of military force must be transparent, fully accountable, democratically
658 legitimized and reasonably justified.

659 We maintain a high degree of suspicion with regards to the "Responsibility to
660 protect", due to the potential for abuse. It has too often been used to
661 legitimize actions beyond protection of civilians. However, we are not
662 inherently opposed to "Responsibility to protect", as it may provide a means of
663 last resort for the international community to protect civilians against abuses
664 on a mass scale.

665 Military intervention must require a UN mandate. Intervention should only be
666 mandated to stop mass atrocity crimes and must be strictly limited in mandate
667 and action.

668 We oppose the maintaining of large military forces which we see as a waste of
669 resources that should go to other priorities and aggressively provocative
670 towards other groups and nations. Therefore we support the continued reduction
671 of arsenals by destruction of obsolete material and material swapping between
672 nations.

673 Furthermore, we demand the end of all weapon production under profit logic,
674 retaining only that necessary to comply with the international community's
675 responsibility to protect. All subsidies to the armaments industry must be
676 ended.

677 In this context nuclear weapons must be highlighted. Development and testing of
678 nuclear weapons must be banned globally and the process towards total nuclear
679 disarmament must continue with increased urgency.

680 We believe that structures such as NATO⁴⁸ go against the fundamental aim of
681 European construction that is to spread peace. By its historical purpose, narrow
682 militaristic outlook and fundamentally undemocratic structures, it should not be
683 a model for the future. We therefore think that NATO must be dismantled.

684 For the EU to truly represent its ideals and values in foreign politics, non-
685 violence and co-operation policies are powerful tools and must be utilised.
686 Therefore we demand the creation of a European Civil Peace Corps, as a non -
687 military structure, in charge of creating and preserving peace. Members of this
688 Corps should be trained in the skills of non-violent conflict resolution, and
689 should be employed as both a preventive and a curative measure.

690 We oppose the state's right to force participation in military training and
691 activities. Any forced service must be abolished.

692 **Migration and borders**

693 FYEG believes that freedom of movement is a human right, migration is not a
694 crime and no human is illegal. We demand legal protection and residency status
695 for migrants and respect for their human rights. We strive for the complete
696 abolition of borders and the unquestionable right for everyone to choose a place
697 of residence.

698 The current EU border policies institutionalize racism and social
699 stratification. Militarized agencies are not a viable way of meeting neither the
700 challenges of global migratory flows nor the needs of migrants and refugees.
701 Europe has become a fortress while migrants are exploited as a cheap labour
702 force on the basis of their vulnerable status. As such FYEG is convinced that
703 FRONTEX⁴⁹ must be abolished.

704 We are against externalization of European borders. These policies are
705 interfering in migration patterns which are beyond EU borders and as such are
706 implemented outside of any legal and legitimate context, representing a direct
707 attack on human rights. European policies need to focus on mitigating the actual
708 reasons of forced migration and offer substantial help.

709 Though the European Union supports the free movement of goods, capital, services
710 and people, these freedoms end at its borders.

711 We demand the immediate implementation of a common European border policy
712 respecting fundamental human rights. The EU must harmonise asylum procedures

713 reflecting the principle of solidarity and inclusive Europe, while actively
714 supporting the UNHCR⁵⁰ resettlement programme for refugees.

715 A fair and humanitarian asylum system must be based on understanding of and
716 respect for the needs of asylum seekers.

717 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, also known as the
718 UN Refugee Agency.

719 **Identity, Equality and Inclusion**

720 Through identifying links between multiple levels of discrimination, we are able
721 to fight for an equal society. We must smash patriarchy, class division, racism,
722 fascism and every other system of oppression.

723 **Identity**

724 FYEG stands for an open, intercultural and fair society where individuals are
725 free to express themselves and pursue happiness. The division of people into
726 groups based on various personal attributes limits and is in opposition to the
727 concept of identity. The different norms that societies implicitly or explicitly
728 rely on are not only subject to change throughout history, but also often
729 constitute a form of violence against those who do not fit these norms.

730 Ideas and stereotypes that are labelled and justified as natural are usually
731 socially constructed norms. The concept of normal has been built on the social
732 values, rules and institutions dominated by rich senior white men. This
733 discourse has been imposed on all of society and needs to be deconstructed.

734 The practice and acceptance of this concept oppresses not only women but all
735 individuals with a different identity. Further, different forms of oppression⁵¹
736 often interlink to form multiple oppression on certain groups and individuals.
737 These interrelated structures of oppression degrade society as a whole.

738 We believe that humans should not be forced to choose between identities as if
739 they were mutually exclusive choices. We welcome movements that break up old
740 norms and stereotypes. Any discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, sexual
741 orientation, class, appearance, age, disability, religion, political ideas or
742 any other category is unacceptable. To us, society must be open and inclusive
743 and not demand mono-cultural daptation⁵².

744 **Equality and Non-Discrimination**

745 FYEG sees discrimination and repression as a form of violence. Too often,
746 injustice is taken as natural and constructed norms remain unquestioned.
747 Knowledge, experience and exchange with people who experience discrimination can
748 weaken existing stereotypes and open the path towards a better society for
749 everyone to enjoy.

750 Society must acknowledge discrimination. We advocate the creation of awareness-
751 raising and monitoring institutions on discrimination.

752 Information should be collected to expose existing injustices and must also have
753 influence on the policy-making process.

754 We demand all necessary instruments and policies to eradicate all kinds of
755 discrimination and move towards an equal society. To reach this, all policy
756 areas must integrate the idea of inclusion.

757 **Social Classes**

758 FYEG recognizes social class as the main obstacle to an equal and fair society.
759 Classes are the social stratification due to power relations in the labour
760 market and the economic system. People with the same social, economic and
761 educational status belong to the same social class.

762 Social class often determines the possibility of a person to participate in
763 society, particularly in decision making processes. Culture, education, economic
764 background and social contacts reinforce stratification and power structures.

765 FYEG strives towards the elimination of social classes creating a society of
766 genuine equal opportunities.

767 **Gender**

768 FYEG recognizes gender as a social construct and a product of patriarchy. We
769 believe that all roles and divisions based on gender hide a relation of power.
770 Therefore we oppose the binary gender system and demand neutralization of gender
771 based differences in society. This power relation and the norms it establishes
772 oppress both woman and men.

773 This powerful system affects human beings in the most intimate areas of life.
774 Patriarchy imposes a false dichotomy on societies: a masculine domain, which
775 centralizes political, social and economic power, and a female domain of the
776 private sphere. Activity in the female sphere, such as care-taking within
777 families, is not recognised as socially or economically valuable and thus
778 renders the contribution of women invisible.

779 Moreover, our economies take advantage of this model by externalizing care costs
780 to families and thereby effectively to women. All those who are capable should
781 equally share care work. We support measures that give people, regardless of
782 their gender, possibilities for care taking without being penalized in their
783 careers.

784 Language and symbolic expressions in society perpetuate and reinforce gender
785 discrimination in an almost invisible way. We ask for a gender sensitive
786 language, still bearing in mind that gender is not a binary concept.

787 We demand that sexual harassment and gender violence be considered violent,
788 criminal acts and that they are legally prosecuted. The victim should not be
789 blamed for having been assaulted. Instead, adequate resources for helping the
790 victims of sexual assault both in their legal fight and psychologically, must be
791 made available.

792 **Feminism**

793 FYEG declares itself a feminist organization. Feminism, to us, refers to both
794 the fight against patriarchy and the desire to go beyond binary gender
795 divisions. We see discrimination against women as a form of violence present in
796 politics, the labour market, our education and private life. We identify queer
797 theory⁵³ as a promising intellectual framework to go beyond gender structure. In
798 order to reach a gender neutral society we support the use of quotas in favour
799 of women as a first step towards equality. We therefore advocate quotas as a
800 transitory measure to empower women.

801 We acknowledge gender-based discrimination of women in the labour market. Thus
802 we demand equal pay for equally valuable work and an end to discrimination based
803 on pregnancy and parenthood.

804 **Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Intersexual, Transgender and Queer**

805 FYEG opposes any discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Everybody
806 should have the right to freely express their sexuality. We advocate the
807 recognition of sexual minorities, and their rights as lesbian, gay, bisexual,
808 intersexual, transgender and queer⁵⁴.

809 Sex and sexual orientation must not be registered. Legal recognition of gender
810 identity should not be a reason for a violation of physical integrity. Education
811 and information on sex, gender, sexual orientation and identity, especially on
812 intersexuality and transsexuality, needs to be introduced, supported and
813 included in curricula and the public domain.

814 We demand the same rights and responsibilities for all despite their sexual
815 orientation. We demand legalization of same-sex and transgender marriage,
816 adoption of children, artificial insemination and the entire legal framework to
817 guarantee equality. Jurisprudence must not impose a model of family.

818 The definition of one's sexual identity should be in each individual's own
819 hands. Everybody must be free to change sex. Right and access to sex
820 reassignment must be guaranteed and paid for via public health care. We deplore
821 the practice of requiring individuals to undergo sterilization before a sex
822 change and we strive to abolish such requirements in European countries.
823 Receiving legal recognition of gender identity must not require any medical
824 intervention.

825 We particularly deplore homophobia and transphobia. We demand the de-
826 pathologization of homosexuality and transsexuality.

827 We demand that the EU, its member states and civil society support and defend
828 LGBTQ rights and LGBTQ movements in other countries.

829 **Disability**

830 A fair society is based on equal rights and equal access. FYEG supports people
831 with disabilities in their fight for equal rights and access. Society has
832 historically marginalised people with disabilities by creating special areas and
833 by not adapting public space to everybody's needs. This denial of equal access
834 to social, political, and economic life must end.

835 We demand that urbanism and architecture integrate the needs of people with
836 disabilities and contribute to the creation of an inclusive public space for
837 all. Accessibility benefits not only people with disabilities but everybody.

838 Access to braille, communication aids or sign languages must be broadened as
839 well as access to information, media and interaction facilities for people with
840 disabilities.

841 **Age**

842 FYEG is opposed to age discrimination. The description of young people as
843 essentially immature and unreasonable is the basis for underrepresentation in
844 decision-making processes. It is crucial to promote the participation of youth
845 to shape the social, economic, cultural and environmental decisions, which
846 affect them. We refuse to be "youth for youth" and seek to participate in all
847 decision making processes as equal and respected stakeholders.

848 We are aware of the need for intergenerational⁵⁵ solidarity. The discourse that
849 excludes the elderly from active participation and secludes them into designated
850 areas is driven by the same mechanisms we denounce in the case of youth. Thus,
851 we refuse to believe in the stereotype of senile, disillusioned and necessarily
852 conservative seniors. Youth and the elderly are linked by an assumption that
853 both groups are outside the economy as active labour and are therefore of lesser
854 value, a concept contrary to all our beliefs.

855 **Intercultural Society**

856 FYEG acknowledges that European populations do not fit the idea of monolithic
857 cultural entities at all. Europe is a diverse continent and we need to draw
858 inspiration from this fact. Nation states were never and are not identical with
859 any kind of coherent, static and closed culture.

860 To us, ideas of national identity make no sense. European policies require an
861 intercultural perspective in order to overcome hate and discrimination towards
862 groups that do not correspond to these nationalist norms. We also oppose the
863 view that migrants need to go through a process of assimilation, which often
864 includes a rejection of their own identity. This leads to institutionalised
865 racism on a European and national level. Societies should accept complex
866 identities and personal histories.

867 The institutions of our societies do not reflect their diversity. Hidden
868 barriers and obstacles, as well as structural racism in institutions, need to be
869 addressed and fought, especially in politics and the media, which often create a
870 tense atmosphere with unbalanced and destructive coverage of migrant issues.

871 Language, as one key tool in an intercultural society, has great practical,
872 social and cultural value. Therefore, we believe that learning foreign languages
873 must be promoted at all levels of society. Empowering individuals to learn from
874 others and increasing communication between people from different backgrounds is
875 a vital first step to overcome boundaries and divisions.

876 **Religion**

877 For us, no religion is better or worse than others. Churches ⁵⁶ must be
878 separated from the state and no religion should have privileged status. In an
879 intercultural society it must be possible for everyone to live in a climate of
880 peace, mutual respect and tolerance regardless of their individual view of life
881 in general.

882 In many countries this means that existing privileges need to be abolished. We
883 stand for a secular state where religious laws are not considered as above or
884 outside civic law. With respect to diversity, traditions and customs, religious
885 laws, structures and procedures need to respect state laws as highest reference.
886 This is crucial for the preservation of human rights and equality. Governments
887 need to stay away from amalgamation of state and religious affairs.

888 **Anti-Fascism**

889 FYEG is opposed to nationalism. We reject the idea that membership in a
890 constructed entity gives people certain traits and realise the divisive and
891 blinding nature of such an idea.

892 Fascism has played a terrible role in European history, imposing monolithic
893 identities and turning its invisible violence into open violence. The fascist
894 attack on personal freedom and diversity as well as its crimes against humanity
895 are the reasons we define ourselves as anti-fascist and are in solidarity with
896 the anti-fascist movement.

897 **Ecology**

898 Ecology is present throughout this document, and is the basis of our Green
899 thinking. The earth has limited resources, and we have to plan our sustainable
900 social model based on those limits.

901 **Value of Nature**

902 FYEG believes that nature has an intrinsic value. All conflicts between society
903 and nature are products of an unhealthy, unsustainable and unethical perception
904 of nature. Long-term sustainability⁵⁷, preservation of local ecosystems and
905 stability of ecological cycles have to be prioritized and set as "necessary

906 conditions” for any exploitation of any natural resource.

907 All ecological issues must be understood and solved in a holistic and
908 interlinked way, rather than downplayed as technical issues within the field of
909 environmentalism to be solved by technological improvements.

910 Since nature is a very complex system of life cycles, we have neither reason nor
911 rationale for having blind faith in technology for fully understanding all the
912 ecological crises, much less solving them through technical means rather than
913 comprehensive social change.

914 **Climate Change**

915 Climate change is one of the greatest and most urgent crises of our current
916 society. Without immediate radical action on a global scale humanity faces
917 likely catastrophic climatic changes. Extreme climate and weather patterns not
918 seen during the development of civilisation will become the norm, having
919 potentially drastic adverse effects on humans, animals and plants.

920 The scientific world is unsure exactly how soon we may tip the delicate climate
921 balance into positive feedback loops which would then leave us on an all but
922 unstoppable path to several degrees of catastrophic global warming. We therefore
923 urgently need sufficiently ambitious global legally binding agreement to reduce
924 CO2e emissions in line with scientific recommendations.

925 Such an agreement has to be prepared and underpinned by ambitious strategies and
926 measures on national, regional and local level. The agreement has to be built on
927 principles of global justice and resisting countries must be brought to a common
928 playing field through climate tariffs.

929 Countries in the Global North⁵⁸ must acknowledge that the largest share of
930 global CO2 per capita emissions originated in their countries and currently
931 continue to do so, resulting in a widening gap with the Global South⁵⁹.
932 Therefore they must agree a suitable fund to help other countries mitigate and
933 adapt to climate change.

934 FYEG demands the implementation of a cap-and-dividend scheme mixed with cap-and-
935 investment to mitigate carbon emissions and to reduce global inequalities. The
936 scheme must be developed at regional levels under a binding global agreement.
937 Considering vested interests at play within international markets, we do not
938 believe market mechanisms alone can adequately mitigate emissions.

939 All countries must increase their efforts in order to ensure atmospheric
940 greenhouse gas concentrations are rapidly reduced to ensure we do not exceed a
941 temperature rise of 1.5°C. This figure of 1.5°C must always remain consistent
942 with the most recent scientific recommendations with consideration to the
943 precautionary principle⁶⁰ as described by the United Nations Framework
944 Convention on Climate Change.

945 **Biodiversity**

946 Biodiversity is fundamental to healthy ecosystems and of great importance to our
947 well-being, both physically and psychologically. As well as being integral to
948 the economy, biodiversity provides irreplaceable natural services; it is also a
949 vast medicinal resource and for many also plays an important spiritual and
950 cultural role.

951 We are currently facing the simultaneous ecological disasters of climate change
952 and biodiversity loss, both of which are directly related to our society's
953 unsustainable economic system, overconsumption, use of toxic chemicals and the
954 related unsustainable practices and habits.

955 One of the most devastating aspects of biodiversity loss is the current mass
956 extinction of species, caused by a number of serious, deep-rooted problems such
957 as habitat destruction, climate change, land use changes, the introduction of
958 invasive species, genetic pollution, monoculture and overexploitation.

959 FYEG believes wide-ranging measures are necessary to deal with these problems,
960 including fundamental changes to our economic system and our way of life. As
961 well as rapidly reducing our exploitation and wastage of land and other natural
962 resources we need to ban unsustainable practices for example genetic
963 modification of animals and plants and strictly regulate the use of various
964 chemicals.

965 Immediate radical action must be taken at all levels of society from local to
966 global and we believe Europe is financially well set to lead the way. Europe's
967 role is especially important considering the historic damage Europe has
968 inflicted on global ecological systems.

969 The European Union must switch to a holistic approach to biodiversity,
970 recognizing the direct links with climate change, agriculture, pollution,
971 transport and energy issues. These aspects should be taken as principles in all
972 foreign policy and development cooperation of the EU.

973 Any implementation must be taken with full cooperation of those communities
974 affected and all stakeholders must be fully involved in the long process to
975 address this issue.

976 **Agriculture, Food and Rural Life**

977 The "Green Revolution"⁶¹ brought us energy intensive agricultural practices,
978 known as industrialized agriculture, which has destroyed ecosystems, seriously
979 harmed biodiversity and lead to the loss of fertile land which is becoming a
980 serious problem. It brought us a centralized seed market, with high performance
981 seeds, which need high input of chemicals and fertilizers to grow and are not
982 able to adjust to changing conditions and diseases.

983 The change of agricultural practices all over the world goes hand in hand with
984 the globalization of food markets, which set the focus on cost efficiency over
985 sustainability. In order to compete in this market wages are reduced and working
986 methods mechanised. This leads to monocultures and loss of work leads to
987 unsustainable urbanisation.

988 Food processing and distribution has been monopolized creating significant
989 obstacles for small farmers who don't have the money to invest in the machines
990 they need to match the standards of big food companies.

991 Since the most basic and important livelihood of billions is falling apart and
992 the food security and safety of the rest of society is under severe threat, FYEG
993 demands immediate action: to stop unsustainable, unfair, energy-intensive,
994 centralized practices and policies on the one hand, and to implement
995 sustainable, fair and energy-efficient, decentralized, democratic and local
996 practices and policies on the other hand.

997 There are many positive trends working towards sustainability, fairness, energy-
998 efficiency and decentralization. Financial support for agricultural activities
999 should be directed towards ecologically and socially sustainable practices.

1000 Organic farming must become the standard form of food production. Other forms of
1001 bringing food production closer to consumers and making it visible in everyday
1002 life in cities is also important. Community gardening and urban farming, while
1003 usually small-scale, helps us re-think our relationship to food, as well as
1004 being a positive form of reclaiming unused urban space.

1005 Our growing need for both food and living space must be solved without large-
1006 scale expansion of either cities into rural areas or of agriculture into
1007 especially biodiverse areas.

1008 Local seed production is needed, not GMOs and high performance seeds. The right
1009 to store and sow seeds should not be limited, and seed patents should not be
1010 allowed for human as well as for animal feeding.

1011 GMOs are no solution to the food crisis and should be banned. They can have a
1012 harmful impact on local ecosystems and support multinational seed companies, who
1013 take away the freedom of the farmers with unfair contracts. We are however, not
1014 inherently against publicly funded research into GM products.

1015 The unsustainable fishing practices of the EU is a serious problem for food
1016 security and biodiversity. Overfishing in European waters has led to an
1017 unsustainable amount of fish, which in turn leads to socially unacceptable
1018 fishing agreements. This leads to overfishing and destroys the livelihood of
1019 local fishermen.

1020 Fish farming currently is a threat to biodiversity and wild fish, and massively
1021 pollutes oceans, seas and lakes. If fish is farmed, it must take place either on
1022 land or with suitable mitigation measures.

1023 In the European Union, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the most
1024 important tool to influence agricultural practices. Today it serves to support
1025 industrialized agriculture and export-orientated farming.

1026 This has to be ended. Public money should go towards public goods. The CAP
1027 should support farming styles and agricultural practices which ensure

1028 biodiversity and a sustainable environment. It should support rural areas
1029 through the support of regional markets and small-scale farming, allowing local
1030 communities to be autonomous in relation to food. A change in the CAP could
1031 offer an opportunity to fight climate change by encouraging farming of edible
1032 crops instead of meat for consumption.

1033 **Bioethics**

1034 FYEG sees value also in life itself. In addition to the obvious value of
1035 ecosystems and consciousness, living beings in general must be treated with
1036 respect. We strongly oppose any misuse, abuse and objectification of living
1037 beings.

1038 Vegetarianism and veganism are preferable over other diets, not only for their
1039 environmental benefits, but also out of respect for life itself. Lifestyles
1040 using few or no animal products should be made possible and supported at all
1041 stages of life, including public institutions. We support legislation and the
1042 distribution of public resources to reduce animal consumption.

1043 In the life saving medical and physical sciences we strongly encourage the
1044 development of alternatives to animal testing. In all other branches of industry
1045 and science animal testing must be banned. Furthermore, we call for pain-free
1046 husbandry, especially agricultural animal farming and the introduction of
1047 adequate regulations. We want to abolish the keeping of animals for circuses.
1048 Zoos and other areas where animals are simply for people's entertainment need to
1049 be abolished and large zoos need to be transformed into parks. Hunting as a
1050 hobby must be discontinued. We need more nature reserves and programmes for the
1051 preservation of endangered species.

1052 Conservation efforts must be de-coupled from entertainment using animals such as
1053 zoos and circuses, which we see as denigrating and often abusive.

1054 **Ecology as the Fundament of Our Society**

1055 Reality has a Green bias in that there are objective limits to material growth
1056 and expansion. These restrictions set by our material reality are a frame that
1057 all politics has to work within, and the Green movement has been the first,
1058 though hopefully not the last, to recognize this.

1059 The consumption of non-renewable resources has always been and remains a short-
1060 term option, whereas the values of nature that are destroyed by such short-term
1061 actions may remained indefinitely. All of society needs to recognize the long-
1062 term value which being destroyed for short-term gains. Society must be re-
1063 structured to serve a long term perspective.

1064 **Conclusion**

1065 This document outlines our basic political beliefs and stances. It creates a
1066 philosophical framework for action at a local level and enables the Federation
1067 to elaborate concrete topical policy papers and act politically in accordance.

1068 Through creative discussion and debates we have improved our knowledge and
1069 established a mutual understanding across the Federation bringing our members
1070 closer together.

1071 To bring about the much needed change in our fight for global social and
1072 environmental justice, we strive to build alliances with other political forces
1073 and actors. We shall do this on the basis of the ideas and concepts we outline
1074 in this political platform both inside and outside the Green Family.

1075 A mandate for FYEG and its bodies is hereby established through our vision of a
1076 better future. Collectively we will fight for this future!

1077 **Glossary**

- 1078 1. **E-democracy:** the use of information and communication technologies to
1079 engage citizens, support the democratic decision-making process and
1080 strengthen democracy.
- 1081 2. **Free software and Open source:** publicly licensed and available source code,
1082 granting users the right to use, copy, study, change, and improve the
1083 structure or design of software.
- 1084 3. **Net neutrality:** the principle that advocates no restrictions by Internet
1085 Service Providers or governments on users of the internet.
- 1086 4. **Wealth:** an abundance of valuable possessions or money.
- 1087 5. **Wage labour:** the socio-economic relationship between a worker and an
1088 employer, where the worker sells their labour under a formal or informal
1089 employment contract.
- 1090 6. **Neoliberal:** relating to or denoting a modified form of liberalism tending
1091 to favour free-market capitalism.
- 1092 7. **Materialism:** a tendency to consider material possessions and physical
1093 comfort as more important than other values such as social, cultural or
1094 spiritual.
- 1095 8. **Consumerism:** the preoccupation of society with the acquisition of consumer
1096 goods.
- 1097 9. **Profit maximisation:** the process by which a firm determines the price and
1098 output level that returns the greatest profit.
- 1099 10. **Production factors:** factors of production (or productive 'inputs' or
1100 'resources') are any commodities or services used to produce goods and
1101 services.

- 1102 11. **Intergenerational:** between generations e.g. intergenerationalequity means
1103 equality between generations not simply within generations
1104 (intragenerational equity).
- 1105 12. **Intragenerational:** occurring or existing between members ofone generation.
- 1106 13. **Sustainability:** meets the needs of the present withoutcompromising the
1107 ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- 1108 14. **Gross Domestic Product:** the total value of goods producedand services
1109 provided in a country during one year.
- 1110 15. **Purchasing power:** purchasing power is the number ofgoods/services that can
1111 be purchased with a unit of currency. For example, if you had taken one
1112 dollar to a store in the 1950s, you would have been able to buy a greater
1113 number of items than you would today, indicating that you would have had a
1114 greater purchasing power in the 1950s.
- 1115 16. **Cooperative** : an organisation that is owned and run jointly by its
1116 members, who share the profits or benefits.
- 1117 17. **Fiscal system:** of or relating to government revenue, especially taxes.
- 1118 18. **Monetary policy:** monetary policy is the process by which the monetary
1119 authority of a country controls the supply of money, often targeting a
1120 rate of interest for the purpose of promoting economic growth and
1121 stability.
- 1122 19. **Deficit:** an excess of expenditure or liabilities over income or assets in
1123 a given period.
- 1124 20. **Surplus:** an excess of income or assets over expenditure or liabilities in
1125 a given period, typically a fiscal year.
- 1126 21. **Macro-economic trends:** the behaviour of the aggregate economy, including
1127 economy-wide phenomena such as changes in unemployment, national income,
1128 rate of growth, gross domestic product, inflation and price levels.
- 1129 22. **Inflation:** A general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value
1130 of money.
- 1131 23. **Tax harmonisation:** tax harmonisation refers to the process of making taxes
1132 identical or at least similar in a region. In practice, it usually means
1133 increasing tax in low-tax jurisdictions, rather than reducing tax in high-
1134 tax jurisdictions or a combination of both.
- 1135 24. **Real economy:** The real economy generally refers to the nonfinancial
1136 economy—for example, manufacturing, farming, trade, and services.

- 1137 25. **Accumulation:** the accumulation of capital is the gathering or amassing of
 1138 objects of value; the increase in wealth through concentration; or the
 1139 creation of wealth.
- 1140 26. **Qualification agencies:** financial rating agencies which calculate how
 1141 risky investments are.
- 1142 27. **Periphery:** periphery countries (sometimes referred to as just the
 1143 periphery) are those that are less “developed” than the semi-periphery and
 1144 core countries. These countries usually receive a disproportionately small
 1145 share of global wealth. They have weak state institutions and are
 1146 exploited by more developed countries. By the exploitation of periphery
 1147 country's agriculture, cheap labour, and natural resources core countries
 1148 can remain dominant.
- 1149 28. **Anthropogenic:** originating in human activity
- 1150 29. **Carbon capture and storage:** Carbon capture and storage (CCS), (carbon
 1151 capture and sequestration), refers to technology attempting to prevent the
 1152 release of large quantities of CO₂ into the atmosphere from fossil fuel
 1153 use in power generation and other industries by capturing CO₂,
 1154 transporting it and ultimately, pumping it into underground geologic
 1155 formations to securely store it away from the atmosphere.
- 1156 30. **Geo-engineering:** Geo-engineering (or climate engineering) means proposals
 1157 to deliberately manipulate the Earth's climate to counteract the effects
 1158 of global warming from greenhouse gas emissions.
- 1159 31. **Basic income:** income unconditionally granted to all on an individual basis,
 1160 without means testing or work requirements.
- 1161 32. **Vis-à-vis:** literally 'face to face'. Often now used in the sense of 'in
 1162 relation to'.
- 1163 33. **International Labour Organisation (ILO):** is the international organization
 1164 responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards
- 1165 34. **Global Justice, Peace and Human Rights**
- 1166 35. **Global South:** the collective title for states of South and Central America,
 1167 Africa and most of the Asian states, considered as countries with a lower
 1168 rate of “development”.
- 1169 36. **Global North:** the collective title for the countries of Europe, North
 1170 America and Australasia, considered highly “developed”.
- 1171 37. **NATO:** the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is an intergovernmental
 1172 military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty, signed on 1949. It
 1173 is a collective defence force whereby its member states agree to mutual

- 1174 defence in response to an attack by any external party.
- 1175 38. **FRONTEX**: the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation
1176 at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union is the
1177 European Union agency for external border security. It is responsible for
1178 co-ordinating the activities of the national border guards in ensuring the
1179 security of the EU's borders with non-member states.
- 1180 39. **UNHCR**: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,
1181 also known as the UN Refugee Agency is a United Nations agency mandated to
1182 protect and support refugees at the request of a government or the UN
1183 itself and assists in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or
1184 resettlement to a third country.
- 1185 40. **Social oppression**: the systematic, socially accepted mistreatment and
1186 exploitation of a group or category of people by anyone. In sociology, the
1187 tools of oppression include a progression of denigration, dehumanization,
1188 and demonisation; which often generate scapegoating, which is used to
1189 justify aggression against targeted groups and individuals.
- 1190 41. **Cultural adaptation**: the sociological process of assimilation. It is a
1191 socio-political response to demographic multiculturalism that supports or
1192 promotes the assimilation of cultural and ethnic minorities into the
1193 dominant culture. Assimilation usually involves a gradual change and takes
1194 place in varying degrees; full assimilation occurs when new members of a
1195 society become indistinguishable from older members and they are forced to
1196 abandon their own values, culture, history and identity.
- 1197 42. **Queer Theory**: a field of post-structuralist critical theory that emerged
1198 in the early 1990s out of the fields of queer studies and Women's studies.
1199 Whereas gay/lesbian studies focused its inquiries into "natural" and
1200 "unnatural" behaviour with respect to homosexual behaviour, queer theory
1201 expands its focus to encompass any kind of sexual activity or identity
1202 that falls into normative and deviant categories.
- 1203 43. **Queer**: an umbrella term for sexual minorities that are not heterosexual,
1204 heteronormative, or gender-binary. In the context of Western identity
1205 politics the term also acts as a label setting queer-identifying people
1206 apart from discourse, ideologies, and lifestyles that typify mainstream
1207 LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transsexual) communities as being
1208 oppressive or assimilationist.
- 1209 44. **Churches**: refers to all kinds of religious institution, not only
1210 Christian.
- 1211 45. **Green Revolution**: a series of technological innovations, transfers and
1212 research initiatives which rapidly increased agricultural production
1213 around the world between 1940 and 1970, but now recognised to have had
1214 negative social and ecological consequences.
- 1215 46. **Precautionary principle**: Principle 3 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on

1216 Environmen and Development. Article 3.3 refers to the precautionary
1217 principle, which is widely reflected in environmental law and
1218 environmental agreements: “Where there are threats of serious or
1219 irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used
1220 as a reason for postponing such measures” – a statement which closely
1221 mirrors the wording of Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration.

E1 3 Year Plan

Proposer:	Executive Committee
Resolution date:	04/01/2017
Agenda item:	5. Plans

Text

1 **1. Analysis**

2 **Political context**

3 In the past couple of years we have continued to experience multiple crises
4 which affect our daily lives: Austerity measures are continuing to dismantle to
5 the welfare state throughout Europe, and high unemployment and substandard
6 working conditions, especially among vulnerable groups such as the youth,
7 continue to be widespread. Governments are continuing to turn inwards and
8 compete against each other rather than championing European solidarity when it
9 is most needed. The rise of right-wing populism and aggressive, xenophobic and
10 nationalist political discourse creates doubts in the future of the European
11 project and international solidarity at large. In the European Union in
12 particular, the rise of Eurosceptic parties and international political tension
13 is driving some countries close to exit.

14 Whether it's tackling increasingly-dangerous climate change, combating tax
15 avoidance by large corporations or providing a strong foundation for
16 international stability and support for the Global South, the need for a
17 coherent, cooperative Europe is greater than ever. However, people - especially
18 the youth - feel increasingly hopeless and apathetic towards politics,
19 particularly when it comes to the European sphere. As a diverse but cohesive,
20 progressive and active European movement, we Young Greens have the opportunity
21 to push for a change of course.

22 **Organisational context**

23 In the last few years, FYEG has grown and developed both in terms of
24 organizational capacity and political impact. From a revised political platform
25 and the start of a strategic planning process to support organisational
26 development, to continued professionalisation of our Office capacities, FYEG has
27 been setting the foundations for long-term success.

28 In the last two, the Federation has gained experience in:

- 29 • Campaigning; with the first coordinated EU election campaign which supported
30 member organisations and young Green candidates across the EU, and the current

31 climate campaign.

32 • MO engagement; which is no longer limited to annual GAs and has recently
33 included closer cooperation for specific campaigns or the collaborative
34 elections manifesto, regional summer camps which helped develop links between
35 neighbouring organisations, MO conferences and the start of the Twinning Cities
36 project to develop direct links.

37 • Credibility with our partners; including supporting the winner of the
38 #GreenPrimary for the Green leading candidate in the EU elections, more active
39 and closer cooperation with organisations such as the European Green Party,
40 European Youth Forum and Green European foundation.

41 However, we still face plenty of challenges ahead. FYEG continues to be mainly
42 volunteer-driven, both at the federation level and at the MO level - this,
43 combined with the fact we are spread throughout the continent and sometimes
44 beyond, it means a lot of extra time and energy is needed for successful
45 coordination, and sometimes even to be able to channel the enthusiasm and
46 creativity of our members. We carry out a large number of projects and events,
47 which reach hundreds of people every year, with most of the logistical effort
48 resting on our limited office capacity. With public budgets tightening, we are
49 likely to see continued reduction in funding opportunities as a political youth.

50 This document sets out a set of priorities to support the political and
51 organisational work of the Federation over the next three years, so that FYEG
52 can continue to improve the way it serves its member organisations, its
53 activists and its mission.

54 **2. Main aims**

55 The main aims of FYEG over the next few years are:

56 A. Consolidation of the organisation - ensure that FYEG has the capacities and
57 focus it needs to fulfil its objectives

58 B. Strengthening the Young Green movement - FYEG is nothing without its
59 grassroots, and should adopt a strategic, proactive role to support Young Greens
60 across the continent and especially where it is needed most

61 C. Achieve political impact - many are brought to the Green Youth by a desire to
62 make the world a fairer, more sustainable place. An organisation needs to exist
63 not for its own sake but as part of a greater objective.

64 **A - Consolidation of the organization**

65 • Priorities - The volunteer and part-time nature of FYEG means there are often
66 many different, parallel and sometimes competing lines of work, all driven by
67 very motivated and committed volunteers. In this context, it is sometimes
68 difficult to prioritise work - relative to each other, and relative to the

69 capacities of the volunteers or the Office. It is therefore important that
70 mechanisms are put in place to allow a more effective prioritisation to take
71 place, so that the organisation can meet its expectations whilst avoiding the
72 burning out or just overworking of volunteers and Office.

73 • Goals - to support this, FYEG needs to take a “SMART” goal approach: activity
74 plans, projects and proposals should have aims which are Specific (so we know
75 how they can best be carried out), Measurable (so we know if they have been
76 met), Achievable, Relevant to our long term aims, and Time-bound. Plans should
77 be presented clarifying how they help meet FYEG’s wider aims and with some
78 detail on success criteria which can be evaluated at the end of the work.

79 • Funding - with increasing restrictions to political youth organisations and
80 FYEG’s increasing range and quality of projects, it becomes necessary to have a
81 longer term approach for funding. The EC should work on developing three-year
82 rather than one-year activity plans, which will allow to apply for significantly
83 larger admin grants. Additionally, developing new and creative avenues for
84 funding (such as crowdfunding or new partnerships) will allow us to go beyond
85 our traditional funding sources.

86 • Volunteer management - FYEG has access to thousands of motivated volunteers in
87 several tens of countries, often with great talents which could be of use to the
88 Federation - whether it’s social media, graphic design, training, political
89 communication, software... This may also include former FYEG members who are now
90 successfully carrying out activities interesting or relevant for current
91 members. However, current structures and processes do not allow to easily tap
92 into this potentially vast pool of resource. A clearer set of overarching
93 priorities may free up time to allow for a more active form of volunteer
94 management, allowing the organization to benefit from people who want to
95 contribute with their time and their skills. At the same time, a more structured
96 approach to work will help to look after existing volunteers and staff,
97 preventing burn-out and supporting motivation.

98 • Office development - In the last few years, fundraising has allowed to
99 increase recruitment in the Office, but the staff is still over-worked. With
100 improved funding capabilities, access to volunteer support, and a clear
101 prioritisation of the year’s objectives will allow the Office to carry out their
102 jobs more easily and hopefully within decent working hours. Additionally, time
103 that has been freed up can be dedicated to improving current processes and the
104 development of office capabilities. We strive for having at least 3 people
105 working permanently at the office.

106 The role of the EC coordinator is crucial to ensure that the work of the
107 organisation is coherent and that both the Office and the Spokespersons are able
108 to work on their specific remits.

109 **B - Strengthening the Young Green movement**

110 • Improved consultation - member organisations checking in with FYEG’s work
111 simply once a year at the annual GA should be a thing of the past.

112 The Federation has trialled and will continue to develop interaction
113 opportunities for member organisations, including consultation on running
114 projects or FYEG's voice in external organisations.

115 • Proactive MO inclusion - with regular conferences of MO representatives and
116 updates by MOs at each GA, it will be easier for FYEG and its members to
117 understand what situation each member is in, organizationally and politically.
118 This will also allow to identify early on if an organisation is struggling,
119 either with FYEG work or with their political situation, and will allow FYEG to
120 react sooner to provide the adequate support.

121 • Capacity building - understanding MOs situations and capabilities and a more
122 fluid communication will allow to better plan capacity building events and
123 projects and ensure the MOs' priorities are brought into account.

124 Specific opportunities for sharing of best practice should be identified and
125 carried out. The budding Treasurers' network is a first trial for this, which
126 will both give FYEG a better visibility of MOs' fundraising capabilities and
127 hopefully allow members to learn useful skills. We are also specially trying to
128 support Eastern European and non-EU MOs. Therefore we will conduct at least one
129 event every year in one of these regions.

130 Integrating the perspective of non-EU countries.

131 o Cooperation and Development Network Eastern Europe: We strive to work very
132 close with our sister-organisation. They have succeeded in politicising many
133 activists and organisation in Eastern Europe. In the next three years we will
134 make real efforts to include more organisations from Eastern Europe in FYEG and
135 include the perspective from non-western countries and non-EU Countries in our
136 policy-making. We will work closely with CDN to have a common approach to our
137 work.

138 o FYEG is still lacking MOs in Russia and in the Balticum, we will try to
139 investigate the possibility to start or connect with young green movements in
140 these areas and hope to expand our network.

141 o To be more present outside of the European Union, we will investigate the
142 possibility of opening up a second office in this area.

143 • Reaching individual activists - individual MO members can currently
144 participate in FYEG working groups and specific campaigns, events and seminars.
145 Two projects in current development will allow to engage local and individual
146 activists on a more consistent basis: Twinning Cities, bringing together local
147 groups, and Politicising the Personal, bringing visibility to local and
148 individual struggles and showcasing the diversity of activities Young Greens are
149 involved in throughout Europe.

150 • Elections' support - a lot of FYEG's member organisations take part in local,
151 regional or national election campaigning either to support Young Green
152 candidates or Green political parties. This often takes up the organisation's
153 capabilities during most of a year with preparations and campaigning, meaning

154 that organisation is less likely to engage on the European level. Having a year-
155 in-advance overview of expected elections throughout the year will allow to
156 identify this - FYEG can then either understand how to support the organisations
157 appropriately (e.g. by organising training at a time suitable for several
158 organisations, or providing online content), or plan for slightly lower
159 participation from that MO over a certain period. This planning should be
160 supported by the MOs themselves, bringing up their plans for the year to the
161 table at the GA.

162 • Agile political collaboration - we are seeing an increasing amount of current
163 affairs which affect several countries at the same time. As a European
164 federation, FYEG should be able to quickly react to national events with
165 international repercussions, in collaboration with and supporting the relevant
166 MOs. At the same time, MOs already carry out work on similar topics but are not
167 always aware of this. FYEG has already carried out some work in both promoting
168 topics and struggles which individual MOs are working on as well as bringing
169 together existing work - for example for International Women's day -, but more
170 agile channels of communication are necessary.

171 The Membership Officer as part of the EC will be a key role to supporting all of
172 this and ensuring the overall effect is to provide the MOs with better support
173 rather than reducing the resources they are able to dedicate to their ongoing
174 work. Additionally, this will provide the foundation of improved cooperation in
175 the face of the 2015 EU election campaign, ensuring an even better, more
176 coordinated and inclusive campaign from a political and practical perspective.

177 **C - Making an impact**

178 • Goals - more goal-oriented plans will allow to better understand current and
179 planned impact of FYEG work - whether on MOs capabilities, internal political
180 positions, or on the wider political sphere.

181 • External visibility - press releases, street actions and political opinions
182 should be planned with a clear idea of the purpose, the target audience and the
183 plans to maximise the external visibility. Not all documents and actions need to
184 have a wide external audience and may be valuable in other ways - such as
185 training, creating video resources or networking - but being clear with this
186 from the outset will ensure plans are more efficient.

187 • Voice in the European Parliament - as young people and as members of a
188 progressive European political family, we have access to a resource that has
189 hardly been used so far in FYEG: the European Parliament. Young Green MEPs are
190 often open (and very willing!) to incorporate questions, perspectives and
191 demands into their parliamentary work: they understand the importance of our
192 voice - and not only those of the lobbies - being heard. FYEG should be the one
193 to provide the space for Young Greens, regardless of their origin, to raise
194 their voices and stories into the decision-making centre of the EU. The exact
195 mechanism would need to be developed with time in close cooperation with the
196 relevant MEPs, but in the first instance could include a collaborative approach
197 to get Young Greens' questions and points asked in the Parliament.

198 • Common campaigns - the 2014 EU elections campaign and the 2015 climate

199 campaign have both included MO participation at the planning and the execution
200 stage. The continuation of common campaigns will support MO-FYEG cooperation and
201 allow to continue to improve best practices. Campaigns should be carefully
202 evaluated and build upon previous experience.

203 • Other youth organisations - in our work we interact with the spheres of a lot
204 of other youth organisations, from local to international level, from party-
205 political to learning-based to anything in between. FYEG should consider the
206 value of potential cooperation, either bringing on board different types of
207 organisations for broader campaigns (e.g. local social work NGOs for a European
208 campaign on decent opportunities for the Youth), or using our position in the
209 political sphere to pull other organisations towards more progressive and
210 sustainable positions (e.g. resolutions and training in the Youth Forum, or
211 cooperating with other political youth organisations on common topics). Again,
212 these strategies should be planned with a clear set of objectives in mind.

213 • Youth Green wing - one of the many ways in which we may be able to work for a
214 better world is through party politics. FYEG should continue to work as the
215 youth wing of the European Green Party and ensure the diversity of the youth
216 voice is heard. Better cooperation with MOs may identify if capacity building to
217 be able to raise the youth voice within their relevant local or national parties
218 is something FYEG should provide.

219 With specific people in the EC to take on the MO-support and organizational
220 coordination of the EC, the two co-spokespersons will have additional capacities
221 to carry out and coordinate external political work.

E2 Activity Plan 2017-18

Proposer: FYEG
Resolution date: 05/24/2017
Agenda item: 5. Plans

Text

1 Introduction

2 In 2017 and 2018, FYEG will focus its activities on three strategic priorities;
3 fostering the political imagination of Young Greens through topical activities;
4 supporting Young Greens to grow and become more powerful through capacity-
5 building activities, and expanding the awareness of and support for FYEG's
6 vision for a better, fairer and more sustainable Europe among different segments
7 of society, in particular among youth

8 These priorities will be addressed from the perspective of preparing FYEG and
9 Young Greens across Europe for the European elections that are to take place in
10 2019. This will also clearly benefit FYEG's work outside the frame of these
11 elections, including the political work of FYEG's non-EU MOs.

12 Priorities

13 First, to profile Green solutions to pan-European problems as the credible
14 alternative. Subjects should be chosen that draw attention (electoral
15 narratives). We will address local, national and international challenges on
16 which the European project has meaningful impact, to bring the elections closer
17 to many people and make them less abstract. The following topics will have
18 priority:

19

20

21 1. Why is the EU important and how could it be improved? How do we, young
22 greens, build the progressive Europe that we are fighting for? We will
23 especially focus on Green strategies to advocate and have leverage at the
24 European level for progressive, Green and social policies. European
25 solidarity; fight against nationalism and austerity; reform of the
treaties and EU institutions, empowerment of young people in decision-
making processes.

26

27

2. Ecological sustainability and the need for cross-border climate policies.
The EU as a fighting force for climate justice in Europe and worldwide.

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29
30

3. **Migration and refugee rights. The right to asylum for people fleeing wars. Removing obstacles to free movement. Inclusion of migrants and refugees in societies all over Europe.**

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32

Second, to provide capacity-building to Young Green activists and politicians and to MOs.

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34
35

1. **Young Green activists/politicians:**

1. **To have profiled young candidates for 2019 elections**
2. **To have strong non-male candidates represented**

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2. **Green organizations (MOs):**

1. **To create and carry out impactful campaigns, in which involvement of MOs in all stages should have priority.**
2. **To understand EU electoral systems and the role of MEPs in EU policy and decision making - how the elections work (e.g. nomination of candidates, getting out the youth vote, coalitions)**

42
43
44

Third, to ensure visibility of Green agenda Europe-wide to broaden the outreach of FYEG and to broaden the outreach of MOs on a national level. The following aspects will get particular attention:

45
46
47

1. **To learn from Young Greens and other successful initiatives around Europe on how different groups of young people can be reached and engaged for Green causes;**

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49

2. **To support the external communication of our Member Organisations in coordinating collaborative external outreach and campaigns**

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51

3. To develop FYEG's external communication in ways that support a broader outreach;

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53
54

4. To develop and strengthen networks of FYEG, especially towards civil-society organisations fighting alongside the young greens in topical struggles (anti-fascism, climate justice, feminism, refugees' rights);

55
56

5. To have fixed goals in the form of milestones and numbers and monitor progress.

57 Activities

58 In 2018, FYEG will celebrate its 30th anniversary. We will celebrate this
59 throughout the year by publishing stories about milestones and inspiring events
60 in FYEG's history. A special edition of the Ecosprinter will be published at the
61 GA 2018 devoted to FYEG's 30 years. The Spring Conference 2018 will be devoted
62 to issues related to FYEG's and Europe's past 30 years and next 30 years,
63 supporting the topics of the pan-European narrative that will be developed for
64 FYEG's election campaign. The GA and Spring Conference will be a big celebration
65 of our movement, with invited guests from different generations of FYEG as well
66 as inspirational speakers from the Greens and beyond.

67 Summer Camps will be devoted to migration (2017) and environmental justice
68 (2018), and will be a space for reflection, sharing and creation. Summer Camps
69 will be organised in a way that they foster networking and political creativity
70 among Young Greens and social movements, with enough space for informal
71 activities. The main aim will be to empower and motivate Young Greens to fight
72 for commons issues together.

73 A series of events dedicated to commons will be organised in 2018. The first one
74 will be about fighting for social commons in times of austerity. The second one
75 will be about environmental commons (Summer Camp 2018), and the third one about
76 digital commons and advocacy. All three events will have substantial capacity-
77 building elements, training Young Greens not only in thinking about commons, but
78 also in successfully fighting for the protection of our common goods.

79 Training on political communication will be offered to MOs, in particular with a

80 training devoted to the subject in September 2017 in Finland and the digital
81 commons and advocacy training in the fall of 2018. We will aim at high-quality
82 input from Green and other experts in political communication and will document
83 the lessons from these events so they are available for all Young Greens.

84 We will organise a series of debates devoted to all three priority topics. These
85 will, whenever possible, take place in a physical space but with maximum online
86 participation opportunities for the audience (live streaming, participation).
87 The first debate, on migration, will take place on Summer Camp 2017, on the
88 topic of European migration policies. Another one will take place in September
89 on why the EU is important and where the European project should be heading. A
90 third one will take place in October on climate justice and on what
91 environmental movements should be focusing on in the near future. After these we
92 will evaluate the three first debates and the concept itself, together with
93 people who took part in and attended the debates, and develop the concept on
94 that basis to best respond to the needs of the Member Organisations. The debates
95 will be organised by the EC with support of the Secretariat.

96 The EC and the Secretariat will do their utmost to ensure that different working
97 structures have enough resources to accomplish their work successfully. There
98 will be meetings of the Campaign Team, the Working Groups, the Strategic
99 Planning Committee, the Ecosprinter Editorial Board, the Financial Control
100 Committee and the Executive Committee. We aim at organising a Strategic Planning
101 Meeting for FYEG's MOs and other working structures in the end of 2017 or
102 beginning of 2018.

103 We will organise a one-year project with the aim of strengthening the
104 publications of Young Greens. It will consist of capacity-building activities
105 for Young Greens engaged in such publications, development of joint content of
106 the Ecosprinter and Young Green publications, and an even stronger online and
107 printed output of the Ecosprinter.

108 In order to support the efficient and functional running of our MOs, we will
109 organise a meeting of members of the Secretariats of Young Greens, with the aim
110 to exchange successful experiences.

111 FYEG will throughout 2017 and 2018 implement the guide to non-male participation
112 that resulted from the Demasculinisation of Politics training in March 2017.
113 There will be space devoted to empowering activities of non-male Young Greens on
114 FYEG's events and the topic will also be addressed politically in eg the
115 development of the 2019 campaign. There will be a follow-up event to the
116 training organised in 2017, under the format of a similar, small size event for
117 non-male activists from our member organisations, that will also fit in our
118 objective to empower young non-male for decision-making positions, in the run up
119 to the 2019 European elections.

120 Political work and external communication

121 FYEG will devote a significant amount of its resources in 2017 and 2018 into
122 designing a pan-European campaign to be carried out between GA 2018 and the
123 European elections in 2019. The campaign will not only aim at getting Young
124 Greens elected to the European Parliament from different parts of Europe, but it

125 will also galvanise and politicise youth around Green topics in order to get
126 young people engaged for a progressive Europe in the elections and beyond. MOs
127 and EC will have a central role in designing the campaign, with support of the
128 Secretariat. There will be an open call in the summer of 2017 for MOs to
129 nominate up to two nominees to a Campaign Team (CT) that will consist of seven
130 people (4 MO representatives, 2 EC members, 1 person from the Secretariat). MOs
131 will be encouraged to nominate people with experience in election or other
132 campaigns, and the team will be regionally and gender balanced. Each MO will be
133 invited to appoint a contact person to serve as a link between the MO and the
134 CT. The Campaign Team will have the task to produce drafts for a campaign
135 strategy and for a Young Green manifesto, using working methods that include MOs
136 in each stage of the process. These documents will be thoroughly discussed at
137 the MO meeting between GA 2017 and 2018 and formally adopted at GA 2018.

138 FYEG will direct its political outreach to a wider public in 2017 and 2018. This
139 will be done by using the political experience of the EC as well as the full
140 potential of the Secretariat in terms of eg audiovisual support and social media
141 optimisation. We will also get better at using traditional media channels, with
142 the aim of getting visibility in online and print media throughout 2017 and
143 2018.

144 Partners

145 FYEG will continue nurturing constructive and mutually supportive relations with
146 its Green partners.

147 Our mother party, the European Green Party, is a central partner for FYEG's
148 political work and we will keep a close relation. FYEG will advocate for strong
149 visibility of its political priorities and of youth in the European election
150 campaign of the EGP, including having at least one top candidate who will
151 represent FYEG's vision of Europe and be supported by FYEG. FYEG will also use
152 the platforms offered by the EGP, such as Councils, to advocate towards Green
153 parties to include young people on electable positions in the European
154 elections.

155 FYEG will work closely with the Green Group in the European Parliament, in
156 particular MEPs working on issues close to FYEG as well as advisors who can
157 support the capacity-building of Young Greens on specific topics during FYEG
158 activities. With regard to the EGP and the GGEP, we will support both adequately
159 in terms of sharing our vision of how Greens should reach out to young people
160 better around Europe.

161 FYEG will cooperate with Green foundations, such as the Green European
162 Foundations as well as national foundations like the Heinrich Böll Foundation,
163 to ensure that their activities and resources support FYEG's strategic
164 priorities and the development of the knowledge and skills of Young Greens.

165 FYEG will be actively involved in discussions and plans related to progressive
166 cooperation in Europe, both party-politically and with non-party actors. FYEG
167 will be represented in youth coordination of the Progressive Caucus in the
168 European Parliament. We will also identify specific issues that relate to young
169 people in Europe and that Party-Political Youth Organisations can cooperate

170 around for increased impact.

171 We will maintain positive relations with the European Youth Forum (YFJ) and
172 other youth organisations in Europe, in particular in terms of how to be
173 mutually supportive in getting young people engaged in the European elections.

174 FYEG will actively take part in mobilisations around social and/or ecological
175 issues in Europe and foster close relations with non-party actors. The aim of
176 this is two-fold; to expand the political imagination of Young Greens and
177 partners, and to establish FYEG as a channel for fighting for progressive causes
178 within political institutions.

179 **Human resources**

180 FYEG relies on the massive contribution of volunteers. FYEG will therefore
181 become more skilled in volunteer management, in order to make sure that
182 volunteers in FYEG have a solid learning curve from their very first steps. We
183 will also limit negative experiences of volunteering that can be the result of
184 work overload, stress, or confusion about what is expected of volunteers by
185 proactive support, in particular from the Secretariat.

186 FYEG's Secretariat will use its full potential in delivering what the MOs expect
187 from FYEG. We will have sound and functional general administration (financial,
188 legal), support to FYEG structures (GA, EC, WGs, SPC, EEB, FCC), project
189 management, external communication, and keeping close relations with partners
190 (in particular EGP, GGEP and YFJ). The Executive Committee will develop
191 guidelines for WGs.

192 Particular attention will be paid to making sure that FYEG has competent staff
193 and volunteers to carry out the pan-European campaign from GA 2018 forward.

Reason

The activity plan serves as a guideline for the organisation for the upcoming year.

E3 Budget 2017

Proposer:	FYEG Office
Resolution date:	05/08/2017
Agenda item:	5. Plans

Text

1 You can download the 2017 draft budget from
2 http://fyeg.org/sites/fyeg.org/files/ga/fyeg_provisional_budget_2017.pdf. To
3 propose changes please click on “create an amendment” followed by the “editorial
4 hint” link in the top right corner. In the editorial hint field you should quote
5 the line line number (first column) and the changes you propose. Please continue
6 to use the “Reason” field to explain the proposed change.

F1 Compromise amendment session test

Proposer: Albin
Resolution date: 05/26/2017

Text

- 1 This is a test resolution. I think erevtyhing should be good in the world.

Reason

I think we can be better.