

## **C1new Europe is not only the mainland**

Proposers:

Agenda item: 2 Resolutions

### **Text**

1 Despite the inactivity from governments all over Europe, climate change is  
2 imminent. Many of these governments represent insular countries, such as the  
3 United Kingdom, Ireland, Iceland, Malta or Cyprus, as well as states with  
4 insular territories and outermost regions, such as Spain, Portugal, France,  
5 Italy, Croatia or Greece, among others.

6 The remoteness and insularity conditions constitute a problematic issue  
7 regarding the development for both insular regions and outermost regions from  
8 the European Union, such as Madeira, Canarias or Reunión. This condition  
9 provokes an external dependence and, above all, a mainland dependence, as the  
10 most used means of transport of people and goods to connect both points are  
11 marine and air, which has consequences in terms of greenhouse gas emissions.  
12

13 In those regions, fundamental rights such as the access to education, health  
14 care and basic services are not always respected, especially among indigenous  
15 communities and people of colour.

16 Moreover, labour and social conditions are worse than the European average due  
17 to the fact that the economic system in insular regions are mainly based on  
18 agriculture, which is not enough to sustain all the population, and tourism, a  
19 sector with a high labour precariousness.

20 Because of this, social, economic and environmental policies need to have a  
21 special vision towards outermost regions, overseas territories and countries.  
22 Insularity and dependence conditions are the principal factors to take into  
23 account, and the geographic situation's intersectionality has to be a key factor  
24 as well when it comes to policymaking.

25 Lastly, remoteness and insularity conditions combined with the general lack of  
26 implementation of measures against climate change produces a situation in which  
27 these territories are the first and more affected by climate change. Examples  
28 that prove this are migrations of tropical animal species to Canarias, the fires  
29 in Madeira or the desertification of Europe's southern islands.

30 Understanding the importance of insular territories and outermost regions, the  
31 Federation of Young European Greens, therefore, call upon the European Union,  
32 the European Union Member States, and the other European States to:

33 · Apply the geographical situation perspective to the policies that are directly  
34 or indirectly affected by it.

35 · Create a policy for an ecological transition and sustainable development  
36 focused on these kinds of territories.

37 · Create policies to reduce dependence and adverse effects of the remoteness and  
38 insularity of the population residing in these territories in a social, economic  
39 and environmental level.

## **C2new Venezuela: shades of gray**

Proposer:	Red Equo Joven, Jeunes Écologistes, Ecolojovem – Os Verdes, Georgian Young Greens, ecolo j, Jong Groen.
Resolution date:	08/17/2019
Agenda item:	2 Resolutions

### **Text**

1 Over the last years, the economic, social and political situation in Venezuela  
2 have worsen and turned into a crisis of international relevance since the  
3 president of the National Assembly of Venezuela, Juan Guaidó, proclaimed himself  
4 Interim President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

5 The country's crisis doesn't start here. Since President Maduro came to power,  
6 the economic, social and political crises have become more acute.

7 On the socio-economic side, the situation has been severely degrading and is  
8 marked by an important inflation as well as problems in the supply of basic  
9 products such as food and medical products. The economic blockade and sanctions  
10 led by the United States of America are one of the main causes of the economic  
11 crisis developing in Venezuela since the paralysis of its main economic activity  
12 translate into a lack of  
13 economic resources for the whole country. Since Venezuela has the largest proven  
14 oil reserves and that their export-derived revenue almost entirely depends on  
15 oil-related products, the economic crisis of the country is also due to the  
16 falling of oil prices.

17 On the political side, the rights of the opposition parties and critics of the  
18 government are not fully respected. Cases of intimidations, arbitrary  
19 detentions, ill-treatment and torture, sexual and gender-based violence in  
20 detention and excessive use of force during demonstrations have been  
21 highlighted, such as in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for  
22 Human Rights (UNHCHR) on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian  
23 Republic of Venezuela of 5 July 2019.

24 Venezuela's actual democratic situation is the result of the presidential  
25 elections of 20 May 2018, in which President Maduro won overwhelmingly, but  
26 where main Venezuelan opposition parties claimed limited participation and lack  
27 of democratic guarantees. After this event, organisations such as the office of  
28 the UNHCHR, the Organization of American States and the European Union,  
29 considered the elections  
30 fraudulent.

31 Following this situation, National's Assembly President Juan Guaidó proclaimed  
32 himself Interim President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, invoking

33 article 233 (which lists cases in which the president shall be considered  
34 "permanently unavailable to serve"), 333 (Constitution's restoration) and 350  
35 (the right to rebellion) of the Venezuelan Constitution.  
36 While a majority of countries (around 150) interpreted this act as a coup  
37 d'état, others including the US and some European governments, consider it a  
38 legitimate act and unilaterally recognised Juan Guaidó as the legitimate  
39 president of Venezuela.  
40 The constitution states that a new election should have been held within 30  
41 days, which hasn't happen. In addition to this concern, we can see that the  
42 opposition is also using violence.

43 It should be highlighted that the democratic system, the separation of powers  
44 and the rule of law are currently in a state of fragility. The legislative power  
45 has been duplicated, there is no independence in the judiciary and there is no  
46 control over the executive power. To all this, we must add the bias of the media  
47 in both Latin America and the Global North in the situation of the South  
48 American state. The role of the United States in the conflict should be made  
49 clearer. The recent developments in Venezuela should be seen in the light of the  
50 change of governments in other South American countries in recent years.

51 Considering that the Venezuelan situation is neither black nor white, but  
52 different shades of grey, the Federation of Young European Greens, calls the  
53 European Union and European countries governments:

- 54 • to facilitate dialogue between the parties in conflict to develop democratic  
55 guarantees in the country  
56 • not to interfere in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela's internal matters to  
57 favour one part over the other  
58 • to oppose and prevent any military interventions in Venezuela  
59 • to respect the result derived from the round of dialogue and the subsequent  
60 working table between the two parties, endorsed by Norway.  
61 • to encourage the unlocking of Venezuela's economic situation in order to  
62 reduce internal crises and to avoid that the Venezuelan population is unfairly  
63 punished  
64 and do not have access to fundamental rights, by calling for ending the US-led  
65 embargo.

**C3new2 The future of Young Greens in the Green political movement: We will stay disobedient!**

Proposer: FYEG Executive Committee  
Resolution date: 07/17/2019  
Agenda item: 2 Resolutions

**Text**

1 The European elections of May 2019 were the climate elections. In the months  
2 leading to the elections young people rose up in unforeseen numbers. They have  
3 been brave, they have been calling out the ignorance of mainstream parties on  
4 what are the most crucial challenges our societies are facing today. They  
5 reclaimed their future. At every step of the journey, we were with them, joining  
6 them in the streets, spreading a shared message throughout the continent.

7 Also thanks to their action, we now have 75 MEPs the biggest Green Group the  
8 European Parliament has ever seen. This is a strong mandate and a real chance to  
9 push for substantial changes. But as Young Greens we should not and will not  
10 satisfy ourselves with these victories. We know that the real work is starting  
11 now - in the institutions as much as on the streets.

12 What we know after the spring of 2019 is that a new Europe is already in the  
13 making. The Green political movement can and must be at the forefront of these  
14 developments. To support this massive European climate movement in reaching its  
15 full potential, we will set out three commitments for our own action in the  
16 coming years:

17 **We will stay disobedient.**

18 We will stay in close cooperation with local and European climate movements.  
19 From Extinction Rebellion to Ende Gelände, Code Rood and Limity jsme my to  
20 Fridays for Future, the European climate movement is alive and kicking. We  
21 expect many more similar initiatives to emerge in the coming years, European and  
22 local. We recognize that without the tireless work of all these activists, we  
23 would have never gotten to a Green Group of this size. It is thanks to these  
24 movements that our Young Greens MEPs got elected. Their support and work on the  
25 ground will be crucial in order to further societal demand for change and allow  
26 us to push successfully for truly ambitious climate policies in the political  
27 institutions.

28 We will keep motivating our activists to engage in protests, strikes,  
29 occupations, blockades as well as other forms of nonviolent direct action. We  
30 will keep following closely European initiatives like the Global Strike for  
31 Climate or "By 2020 We Rise Up" and will join their actions on the ground. We  
32 will keep motivating Young Greens to be the driving force in these movements and  
33 that in particular in societies where Green Parties are struggling or non-

34 existent. In doing so, we will strive to take an approach of “backing not  
35 fronting”, giving a platform to these movements and amplifying their voices. We  
36 will ask which support is needed and welcome and we will be creative in filling  
37 the gaps, for example, by offering our elected MEPs as parliamentary observers  
38 during actions. We will refrain from self-promotion in situations where such is  
39 not welcomed by the movement and we will not take undue credit for other  
40 people’s actions. At the same time, we will always keep looking for and  
41 empowering climate activists who wish to enter the political sphere and will  
42 make sure they can easily find their home in the Green political family.

43 **We will continue to take the Green movement further.**

44 Our Green MEPs were elected with a strong mandate for change. During our  
45 European election campaign, we presented a common European Manifesto making  
46 ambitious proposals for how to change Europe. We have denounced numerous times  
47 the status quo, business as usual politics of mainstream parties. We know that  
48 it is the status quo politics which is the first to blame for the rise of the  
49 far right. We know that they are also to blame for the mismanagement of the  
50 climate crisis. We will keep fighting for a completely different Europe, a  
51 Europe that is sustainable, social, feminist, welcoming and inclusive.

52 The election results and the victories of Green parties, especially among  
53 younger voters, place in front of us not only a particular chance but also a  
54 particular responsibility. There are high expectations on the Green political  
55 movement. We are eager for change and have high expectations on our movement, as  
56 well. For the future successes of the Green movement, it is pivotal that Green  
57 parties who get into positions of responsibility manage to deliver on the  
58 promised agenda for change. As Young Greens, we have a particularly good  
59 understanding of the issues important to young people and wish to work with  
60 parent parties to share this understanding and live up to the expectations. For  
61 this reasons, we will stay in close cooperation with Green Parties, in  
62 particular the European Green Party, and the Green MEPs in Greens/EFA. When  
63 needed, we will be also challenging our parent parties, we will keep reminding  
64 them of our electoral promises, we will be their internal voice for integrity.  
65 But above all, we will keep challenging ourselves. We will continue imagining a  
66 different Europe, a Europe where everyone is equal and where future generations  
67 have a future to look forward to. We will continue developing Green thinking and  
68 action in the fields of feminism, freedom of movement, digital rights,  
69 emancipation of the precariat, transnational solidarity and - most urgently -  
70 carbon-neutral societies.

71 **We will keep fighting for just transition and connect the fight against climate**  
72 **crisis with other societal struggles.**

73 In order to get the society as a whole on board behind ambitious climate action,  
74 we will always keep fighting for those who are the most marginalized today. We  
75 will be fighting for a just transition and while acknowledging the urgency of  
76 the climate crisis, we will keep focussing on promoting a positive vision for a  
77 sustainable Europe. We are fighting for a society of abundance and high quality  
78 of life - with access to clean water, energy, transport and food for everyone -  
79 not one of scarcity. Knowing that 100 companies are responsible for 80% of  
80 global greenhouse gas emission, we will not be satisfied with demands and  
81 proposals for individual action to address the climate crisis. We will keep

82 critically scrutinizing the current economic system, its growth-based logic and  
83 its implications for organizing our societies. We will keep consistently  
84 demanding system change.

85 Lastly, we will uphold the recognition that the climate struggle is intertwined  
86 with other social justice struggles. We will stay in solidarity with  
87 organizations and activists who are structurally marginalized in our societies.  
88 We recognize that people from the Global South will be increasingly forced to  
89 migrate due to the climate crisis and we will stand in solidarity with refugees.  
90 We recognize that activists in different regions of Europe have different  
91 opportunities for organizing themselves. We will pay particular focus on  
92 supporting activists and movements in these regions, recognizing and  
93 highlighting that climate activism is on the rise also in these parts of Europe.  
94 We also recognize that it is increasingly women\* who are at the forefront of the  
95 climate struggle. We will keep our work on empowering women, trans and  
96 genderqueer activists to stand up for their future. Lastly, we will strive to  
97 support other marginalized groups to find their way in the climate movement.

98 2019 is the year when we realize the growing power of progressive movements for  
99 change, be it on climate, feminism, worker's rights, migrants' rights, young  
100 people's access to social rights or other socio-economic struggles. With the  
101 climate breakdown becoming an everyday reality, with young people struggling to  
102 make ends meet, with Neonazis in the streets and, even more worryingly, in the  
103 institutions of power, with women\* being harassed in the streets, worker's,  
104 especially from marginalised groups, exploited on a daily basis, and refugees  
105 dying in the Mediterranean, we reaffirm the need as well as our readiness to  
106 keep pushing for a different Europe. In the next five years, we will keep  
107 pushing. We will be making change in institutions of power, we will be making  
108 change on the streets. We are unstoppable, another world is possible!

## **Reason**

The European elections of May 2019 were the climate elections. With this resolution, we lay out our vision for the future of the European Young Green movement and our commitments for the coming years.

## **C4new6 Climate Emergency: We Can't Just Stop at Declarations!**

Proposer: FYEG Executive Committee  
Resolution date: 07/17/2019  
Agenda item: 2 Resolutions

### **Text**

1 By the summer of 2019, more than 790 local councils across the globe as well as  
2 the governments of the Republic of Ireland and the UK have issued a declaration  
3 of climate emergency. Carried forward by the increasing awareness of the climate  
4 crisis, we can expect that the movement demanding similar declarations will grow  
5 in the coming years. While we in principle welcome these developments for  
6 providing an accurate label of the situation and a concrete frame for taking  
7 action, we believe they also raise several questions. We believe that for the  
8 concept of climate emergency to prove successful, the climate movement needs to  
9 work intensively towards specifying the demands for measures which should follow  
10 any climate emergency declaration.

11 We realize and acknowledge that campaigns surrounding declarations of climate  
12 emergency present a window of opportunity to raise the urgency of the issue, as  
13 well as a new frame for radical action. The strength of the concept of climate  
14 emergency is self-evident. It is a more than an accurate description of the  
15 state of crisis our societies are facing. Many activists across Europe and  
16 world-wide have been pushing for climate emergency declarations since 2016 and  
17 even more so in the last year. The concept seems to be getting new people  
18 excited and attracted to the movement, in particular as the target - the local  
19 governments - seem easy to reach and the goal - a declaration - concrete enough  
20 to achieve even in the short-term. Climate emergency is thus providing the  
21 movement with a new stimulus and perhaps, a sense of achievement. As many  
22 political decision-makers are increasingly eager to present themselves as taking  
23 matters seriously, the concept of climate emergency could have a key role to  
24 play in shaping our thinking and our policies around the climate crisis in the  
25 coming years.

26 Our main objection to calls for climate emergency declarations lies in the fact  
27 that we know little about what these carry or should carry in practice. Climate  
28 emergency cannot be reduced to a buzzword, let alone a political marketing  
29 strategy. Many of those who have declared climate emergency haven't changed  
30 their actual policies and used this declaration as a greenwashing communication  
31 tool. Worse yet, we have seen and experienced how emergency regimes have been  
32 used to curtail civil and political rights, such as freedom of assembly, and  
33 applied against climate activists themselves. There is thus a severe risk that a  
34 declaration of climate emergency, if misused, could run contrary to our  
35 requirement of just transition and even hamper our abilities to organize.

36 **On this basis, we identify at least two conditions to make climate emergency**  
37 **declarations work:**

38 **First, climate emergency declaration must be considered a tool, not a goal in**  
39 **itself.** For the notion to have any meaningful impact, climate emergency  
40 declarations must have higher ambitions than bringing about a new label or a  
41 more accurate description of facts. It does not bring us any further if  
42 governments, local, regional or national start massively declaring climate  
43 emergency while continuing status quo politics. Any declaration of climate  
44 emergency without a clear explanation of the consequences and measures to take  
45 hollows out the concept and deprives it of its potential. As activists, we must  
46 not be fooled by attempts of political players to gain credit by declaring a  
47 climate emergency while not walking the walk. But also vice versa, we should be  
48 able to detect and support those political actors who authentically and  
49 consistently act on the climate crisis even when they do not necessarily do so  
50 under the label of an emergency.

51 **Second, climate emergency as a new legal concept has to be fundamentally**  
52 **different from emergency regimes as we have known them in the past.** Looking at  
53 how emergency regimes have been misused in the past and recognizing that many of  
54 our activist friends operate in semi-authoritarian or authoritarian regimes, it  
55 is only correct to be careful not to give governments any additional exceptional  
56 powers to make emergency regulations that might affect the freedoms and with  
57 that our own opportunities to organize. However, we also do not miss out on the  
58 potential of emergency powers to target the climate crisis. The way we propose  
59 to use any possibly new exceptional measures created under climate emergency is  
60 to target the big polluters from businesses and industry. Since 2017 we know  
61 that around 100 companies worldwide are responsible for 80% of greenhouse gas  
62 emissions. Yet governments keep failing at tackling their activity. While this  
63 failure is undoubtedly due to the lack of political will, in some cases,  
64 governments, including local governments, might be lacking the measures and the  
65 mandate to tackle the corporate power effectively. The new emergency measures  
66 could be designed precisely to rethink the way business law and international  
67 private law works, from unfair trade deals to dubious public-private investment  
68 dispute settlement mechanisms to the overall focus on the protection of  
69 investment interests to the detriment of public good.

70 **On the European level, declaring climate emergency could include, among others:**

71  
72  
73 • a European climate law with an overall emergency speed-plan to transition  
74 to a carbon negative society by reducing emissions by 70 % by 2030 and  
reaching a net zero emissions economy by 2035 and a carbon negative  
economy by 2040

75  
76  
77 • an immediate stop to all direct and indirect subsidies for fossil fuels be  
78 it at local, regional, state or EU level and a total ban on any new fossil  
79 fuel, nuclear or fracking projects everywhere in Europe  
80 These banned subsidies can be relocated to investments in the  
81 implementation and improvement of renewable energy production and its  
distribution, as well as research and innovation in the sustainable energy  
sector.

82 • a complete phase out of coal and other fossil fuels and a full transition  
83 to renewables by 2030, relying in particular on supporting decentralized  
84 modes of energy production by local communities

85  
86  
87 • increase in the price of carbon, either by establishing a minimum price of  
carbon or a CO2 tax, while simultaneously investing in good, carbon-free  
transportation networks

88  
89  
90 • ambitious and binding carbon budgets and emission reduction targets for  
91 all EU Member States and EEA/EFTA countries with clear sanctions for not  
92 fulfilling them  
93 In addition, the EU can offer a platform for european governments,  
94 research institutes, universities and companies so that member states can  
95 support each other in innovation. Financial support in the form of  
subsidies or loans can be organized by the european union for member  
states where possible as well as expertise by the european agencies.

96  
97 • a reform of the ETS in order to end free allowances and to include the  
shipping and aviation sectors

98  
99 • a reform of the Common Agricultural Policy to support small farmers  
working on the principles of agroecology and enhancing biodiversity

100  
101  
102 • an immediate stop to all EU-funded investment in airport expansion and a  
103 European-wide kerosine and aviation tax including measures targeting  
specifically frequent flyers, the revenues of which would be invested in a  
European wide railway network

104  
105

- an annulment of all trade agreements and private investment projects which harm the climate

106

- spending at least 60 % of EU budget on investment in just transition

107 **As FYEG, we will:**

108

109

- 110
- fight for full public recognition of the urgency of the climate crisis, at any level regardless of whether this is framed as “climate emergency”, “climate breakdown”, “climate crisis”, or else,

111

112

- fight for public declarations of climate emergency to be always accompanied by concrete action

113

114

- push for the policies above, regardless of whether adopted in the framework of climate emergency or under any other label

115

116

- call out any hypocrisy of declaring climate emergency without taking appropriate steps,

117

118

- 119
- encourage FYEG activists and Member Organisations, as well as other climate activists and movements, to work towards filling the notion with our own content,

120

- 121       • work towards rethinking the existing instruments to tackle the climate  
122       crisis and exploring ways in which climate emergency could be used to  
123       tackle big climate polluters while protecting and upholding political as  
      well as social rights of individuals

## **Reason**

By the summer of 2019, more than 790 local councils across the globe as well as the governments of the Republic of Ireland and the UK have issued a declaration of climate emergency. We believe that for the concept of climate emergency to prove successful, the climate movement needs to work intensively towards specifying the demands for measures which should follow any climate emergency declaration. With this resolution, we specify FYEG's position on the concept of climate emergency.

## **C5new5 Toward a Europe that works for all**

Proposer:	Social Europe Working Group
Resolution date:	07/17/2019
Agenda item:	2 Resolutions

### **Text**

1 After the shockwaves of the global financial crisis swept through Europe,  
2 indicating the unsustainable nature of lax neoliberal economic policies, the  
3 answers ruling decision-makers gave to the crisis further deepened wealth  
4 inequalities through austerity measures. These measures, coupled with other  
5 factors, such as climate change, new technologies, demographic changes, and  
6 globalization, have not only led to very high youth unemployment rates in Europe  
7 (especially in Southern and Eastern European countries) but also to a stance  
8 among political decision-makers that "any job is better than none." But we need  
9 to focus on qualitative indicators of young people and other vulnerable groups'  
10 work experience, instead of having a fixation merely on quantitative indicators.  
11 The current generation of young people is worse off than their predecessors,  
12 pillars of European welfare states are gradually being deconstructed and labour  
13 deregulations coupled with new technologies are taking us even further away from  
14 a labour market equally benefiting employers and employees.

15 Young people struggle with a multilayered challenge of making ends meet, finding  
16 affordable housing, studying and gaining experience, and finding meaningful work  
17 that strengthens their skillset while making it easier for them to navigate the  
18 labour market. In certain European states wage growth only slowly follows the  
19 growth of productivity, or outright stagnates, making the gap between the level  
20 of productivity and wage levels high. This means that while economic growth is  
21 continuous, the benefits of the prosperity of said growth are not fairly  
22 redistributed in society - the producers of the increased output see little  
23 benefit of their increased production. Meanwhile, income inequality remained  
24 high in most European states in the last years, putting young employees, usually  
25 at the lower end of the wage table, into precarious situations.

26 We need labour policies that take young people seriously, do not discriminate  
27 against youth, support the development of young people's skillset, personality  
28 and responsibilities, and that consider megatrends that impact work realities  
29 such as climate change, globalization, demographic changes and automation. And  
30 we need a Europe that treats its citizens on the basis of equity and advances  
31 social mobility.

32 In order to combat the negative effects of the deregulation of the labour  
33 market, of the downward wage competition of European states and the  
34 precarisation of working youth, FYEG calls upon the EU, the governments of EU  
35 member states and other European states to:

- 36
- Support young jobseekers by providing information and courses on different

37 types of contracts to avoid widespread exploitation by employers.

38 • Implement the 2013 European Council recommendation on Youth Guarantee  
39 which serves as a basic guideline to assure a quality job, a quality  
40 traineeship or a quality internship to every young person after their  
41 studies.

42

• Ban zero-hour contracts.

43 • Pay workers for every hour they are required to be available to work  
44 (regardless if they get called to work or not) and have a fixed maximum  
45 number of hours they are required to be available for work written in  
46 their contract. Above this number, they can refuse to work without any  
47 risk to their employment status.

48 • Research and promote initiatives that would put in place a maximum amount  
49 aloud between the highest and the lowest salary within companies,  
50 organizations and corporations in the private sector.

51

• Ban all unpaid internships.

52

53

• Not allow internships to replace regular employment contracts and to last longer than six months (with the option of one prolongation).

54

• Harmonise internship standards across the EU.

55

• Allow trade unions or intern unions to bargain on behalf of interns.

56

57

• Put in place anonymous complaint systems for employees within independent

local or national labour authorities.

58  
59

- Put legislation in place that requires employers to provide new workers their contract on the first working day at the latest.

60

- Recognise platform workers as employees rather than self-employed workers.

61  
62  
63

- Obligate transnational and international companies and corporations to respect the national legislation on the human and social rights of their employees.

64  
65

- Put in place legislation that platform workers receive a compensation that aligns with the national minimum wage (if such a minimum wage exists).

66  
67

- Require platform companies to insure their workers and their equipment necessary to carry out the work.

68  
69

- Require platform companies to provide access to the national social security system, including the pension system to their employees.

70

- Require employers not to pay women\* employees less.

71  
72  
73  
74

- Require employers not to pay young people (including minors) less if they perform the same work as their older colleagues. Union-supported and regulated wage increases based on the number of years working in a field or at a workplace will still be permitted.

75  
76

- **Extend mandatory parental leave to both parents to incentivize a more equal share of childcare activities.**

77  
78  
79

- **Introduce an EU-wide minimum income that differs between member states based on factors such as cost of living, median income and existing social benefit systems.**

80  
81  
82  
83

- **Work toward replacing the minimum wage with a Universal Basic Income system that is added on top of other social service and benefit systems to separate work from income. This has to be coupled with strong efforts to shut down tax havens and stop tax evasion and avoidance.**

## **Reason**

This resolution is the product of the conclusions from FYEG's Unconference event in Bologna, Italy that took place in April 2019. The collection of the demands listed above were the collaborative work of Working Group members and the participants of the event.

## **C6new4 Resolution on a European Train Network of the Future**

Proposer: Jong Groen, DWARS  
Resolution date: 07/17/2019  
Agenda item: 2 Resolutions

### **Text**

1 Cross borders, meet people, get together.

2 European citizens are becoming more and more mobile. We are going out more  
3 often, we are going on holiday more frequently and further than ever. That is  
4 really amazing from a social and cultural perspective. However, there is a  
5 downside to this: the frequency and the impact of flying, notably, is increasing  
6 significantly over the years.

7 We could challenge this, both from a social perspective as an environmental  
8 point of view. Less than 10% of the global population actually ever had the  
9 possibility to take a flight, which means that only a small part of society is  
10 responsible for the environmental impact of flying. Nonetheless, health issues  
11 due to pollution by aircrafts, as well as global warming, affect everyone.

12 Another example is the policy of commercial flights; how employees of (mostly  
13 low-cost) airline companies are being underpaid and are taken for granted,  
14 meanwhile the health risks of working as a flight attendant is significantly  
15 high (according to data from the Department of Labor, it's number 8 out of the  
16 top 47 most damaging jobs in the United States)!

17 Here are some facts, to put the environmental impact of flying into perspective:

- 18  
19
- 20 • Total CO2-emission of flying is approx. 2% of the total world emission and  
21 even 3% within the EU (*Climate Action - European Commission, 2016*)  
22
    - 23 ◦ That's similar to the total yearly CO2-emission of Germany (*CO2*  
24 *emissions from aviation, 2018*)  
25
      - If the airplane sector would be compared to a country, it would be  
the 6th most polluting country in the world in terms of CO2  
emissions between Japan and Germany (*Corsia: The UN's plan to*  
*'offset' growth in aviation emissions after 2020, 2019*)

26  
27

- A grow of up to 300% is expected according to Transport & Environment (*Aviation emissions and the Paris Agreement, 2016*)

28  
29  
30

- But hopefully: the (domestic) aviation industry actually is included within the Paris Climate Agreements (*Top 3 misconceptions about CORSIA., ICAO checked July 2019*)

31 Even with these few numbers, we are facing a serious issue. How can we as  
32 (united) young greens continue engaging with each other, without damaging our  
33 Mother Earth as much?

34 Travelling by train is a viable and sustainable option, even if it is sometimes  
35 a slower way of travelling. It connects passengers in Europe with the countries  
36 they are passing through, with their landscapes and the people they meet. When  
37 we choose the train over the plane, the distances we travel are no longer  
38 abstract.

39 We would like to make short distance travel by train more appealing and  
40 optional. Night trains and a proper European train network will be a solution.  
41 We therefore propose the following four key elements of a modern and  
42 international train network:

43 (1.)

44 Night trains should become a major way of travelling in between European cities.  
45 Many European cities, including important capital cities, are not served by  
46 national or international night trains. Night services have been a trademark and  
47 key component of intra-European rail transport for over 100 years and this  
48 feature characteristic of European travel culture should be preserved. FYEG  
49 stands for a revival of the night trains in Europe to be a viable and affordable  
50 alternative for travellers to European destinations as it has been in the past,  
51 retaining or reactivating routes as necessary. The few existing night trains  
52 should not compromise on services and investments in wagons and booking services  
53 are to be encouraged. Passengers now experience outdated wagons and difficulties  
54 booking a correspondent train which operates in another country. Night trains  
55 should become a major way of travelling in between European cities that are  
56 close by (<1000km).

57 (2.)

58 FYEG pledges for a well-organised European mobility where trains connect  
59 European cities. We are convinced that we can change the system drastically,  
60 without impacting our freedom of movement significantly. We can work this out,  
61 as long as we work together as a union. The European Union should play a leading  
62 role in promoting this way of transport by investing in the improvement of

63 infrastructure, supporting train companies with coordination and expertise and  
64 by creating a harmonised European legislative frame. This could be financed by  
65 implementing a tax on kerosene, flight tickets and via the contributions of  
66 their respective members.

67 There is a great inequality in investments in European mobility: while low cost  
68 airlines expand with the help of taxpayers' money, train companies face budget  
69 cuts from their governments. Tax money seems to be mostly going to the airplane  
70 sector. As an example: a recent study revealed that the European Union  
71 subsidised the Airbus A380 with approximately 6.5 billion dollar. This is  
72 exactly the plane that was recently taken off the market due to low demand. This  
73 indicates that this money could have been spent on other mobility issues, as for  
74 example establishing a competitive European train network.

75 FYEG stands for travelling by train to become cheaper than by plane for  
76 distances less than 1000 kilometres (approx. 621.4 miles) over land. We are  
77 convinced that this is a good way of redistributing tax money, promoting social  
78 interactions throughout Europe and keeping our air clean. We propose a tax on  
79 kerosene or flight tickets with an ecological and social aim. These taxes could  
80 be used to establish and maintain a European ticketing system, a European Train  
81 Union and finally more equal mobility opportunities for European citizens.

82 (3.)

83 FYEG supports the founding of a European Train Union. This union works together  
84 with national railway networks to build a European train strategy: a shared view  
85 on routes, infrastructure and investments. Secondly it increases cooperation  
86 between train companies on delays and assures exchange of information.  
87 Furthermore the unionsimplifies and harmonises different national legislations  
88 for train travelling. Eventually it supports the procurement of night and  
89 international train wagons. A decent European rail network also requires a  
90 significant budget, by combining all these companies into one organisation for  
91 international journeys, we will both have the means as a cheaper, more efficient  
92 organisation.

93 (4.)

94 It is currently impressively harder to plan and book itineraries by train across  
95 Europe than by flight, with some train companies not allowing the online booking  
96 of international tickets or seat reservation or making mandatory the fact  
97 physical collection of tickets. FYEG therefore pledges firstly for an EU managed  
98 route planner and open booking system, very similar to the national ones most of  
99 the countries already have. This does not necessarily change anything about the  
100 tickets and the individual companies involved as the fees will still go to them.  
101 It would, however, give two important advantages:

102  
103

- A very smooth and user friendly interface, similar to the existing national train companies

104  
105

- A better overview for train connections, a harmonised refund system for tickets and better communication towards passengers in case of delay.

106 The facilitator of this could be a European Train Union as described in (3).

107 We are convinced that a well-organised European Train Union is part of the  
108 future of Europe. A future we want to embrace.

## **C7 Building Pan-European Solidarity: Perspectives from Eastern Europe**

Proposer: Georgian Young Greens  
Resolution date: 07/17/2019  
Agenda item: 2 Resolutions

### **Text**

1 The 2019 European Elections demonstrated that Greens have become a considerable  
2 political power in the EU and we have Green Wave materialized in some EU Member  
3 States as well. With the climate crisis being fought for becoming a priority in  
4 the EU and outside, also major established political parties falling short on  
5 people's expectations, it is projected that Greens will gain more traction in  
6 the foreseeable future. This year Greens group in the European Parliament has 75  
7 MEPs that gives them more leverage to engage and further Green agenda on the EU  
8 and Member States levels as well as outside the Union. Especially, Green MEPs  
9 that are subscribed to the relevant committees working on the EU external  
10 policies will be able to position themselves and contribute to the policy-making  
11 for the non-EU countries. And hopefully, with the coming years, Greens will be  
12 able to significantly shape and influence the decision-making in the EU  
13 institutions.

14 Federation of Young European Greens role in the upcoming years will also be  
15 shifted towards more policy-oriented interventions and close cooperation with  
16 the Greens in the European Parliament and European Green Party in order to voice  
17 and equally deliver to young people in the EU. Nonetheless, FYEG being an  
18 umbrella organisation comprises members coming from the EU Member States as well  
19 as covers membership from non-EU countries (notably, most Eastern European  
20 Member Organisations are striving outside party politics framework. Most of them  
21 are NGOs and do not have bonds and relation with Green (mother) parties). While  
22 the prospects of Green movement and especially young Greens in the EU seem more  
23 clear and hopeful, Eastern Europe due to lack of regionalisation and platforming  
24 opportunities renders it impossible for young Greens coming from non-EU  
25 countries to engage or draw meaningful political conclusions with and from FYEG  
26 in an equal footing as their counterparts from the EU member states. In  
27 reference to the youth in Eastern Europe, it should not go unmentioned that  
28 young people are in the forefront of change or demanding change in Eastern  
29 Europe: In 2018 Armenia's peaceful revolution was brought by young people  
30 showing their utmost disobedience after decades of silence and conformism.  
31 Besides, Georgia's political system went through meaningful political changes  
32 that makes it possible for young people and new political movements to penetrate  
33 established political structures. In other countries of Eastern Europe, we see  
34 young people striving to shape their present and future and reclaim their rights  
35 captured by authoritarian figures or shrinking regimes. We should not forget  
36 that change is in the process of making in Eastern Europe and we as Greens  
37 should promote and support it as well as get ready for seizing the right  
38 momentum for materializing Green Wave in Eastern Europe.

39 With this resolution, we aim to form a solid foundation for building genuine

40 pan-European solidarity in, with and through FYEG with its Member Organisations  
41 (MOs) from Eastern Europe and bigger Green structures, such as the Greens group  
42 in the European Parliament and European Greens Party. We believe that this  
43 resolution will promote advocacy efforts of young Greens coming from Eastern  
44 Europe to wider Green family as well as incentivize them to get closely engaged  
45 in politics and at least attempt to influence policies in their respective  
46 countries through the leverage of international networks.

47 With this resolution, we call for action in FYEG to:

48 1. Show political will to build genuine solidarity among its EU and non-EU  
49 membership;

50 2. Invest FYEG's capacity (in terms of political will and human resources) in  
51 connecting its Member Organisations coming from Eastern Europe with the relevant  
52 wider Green structures, such as relevant Green MEPs in the European Parliament  
53 (those who are in the Foreign Affairs Committee and are following the  
54 developments and policies in EU accession countries, potential candidate  
55 countries, Eastern Partnership, Russia working groups) and Green European Party;

56 3. Build engagement strategy with non-EU countries and its non-EU MOs that  
57 entails FYEG following EU accession talks as well as the EU's Eastern  
58 Partnership (EaP) agenda negotiations, and before voting and discussions in the  
59 European Parliament regarding non-EU countries, consult with its MOs coming from  
60 respective countries;

61 4. FYEG's EC responsible for Member Organisations coming from Eastern Europe to  
62 have a special role aiming at liaising between non-EU MOs and wider Green  
63 family, especially Greens in the European Parliament and European Green Party in  
64 order to facilitate young Greens advocacy efforts as well as support their  
65 political maturity process through exchange of views, opinions and voicing young  
66 Eastern Europeans;

67 5. FYEG's EC responsible for Member Organisations coming from Eastern Europe to  
68 serve as a focal point between Green MEPs focused on the countries concerned and  
69 connect them with young Greens during relevant country missions so that, young  
70 Greens also have their concerns voiced and position themselves when it comes to  
71 understanding their realities and views;

72 6. FYEG's EC responsible for Member Organisations coming from Eastern Europe to  
73 cooperate closely with FYEG's sister organisation - Cooperation and Development  
74 Network for Eastern Europe (CDN) in order to bring FYEG's umbrella topics and  
75 campaigns closer and adjusted to the context of Eastern Europe and reinforce  
76 existing ties between these organisations;

77 With this little adjustments in the FYEG, we intend to bring Eastern European  
78 MOs strategically closer to wider Green family and incentivize them to  
79 meaningfully engage with the international networks as well as use all the  
80 opportunities available before them in order to bring the change we have been  
81 striving for and will still go on.

82 We believe that Greens and especially young Greens have always been at the  
83 forefront of cultivating and reinforcing solidarity within and between  
84 societies. This resolution is only a small step to further our solidarity  
85 efforts and direct it into more strategic and best possible manner, and we are  
86 hopeful, with us fighting for our present and future, we will see better days,  
87 only through and with solidarity and mutual actions.