

## **R3 2% of GDP towards a safer Europe**

Proposer:                   Protests, Ostra Ziele?, ?????? ??????  
                                  ???????? (Green Youth of Ukraine)

Agenda item:               4. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

1       Global events once again confirm the need for a strong security policy.  
2       Unfortunately, soft, democratic policies have not worked, as a result of which  
3       we have in recent years seen armed aggressions, acts of terrorism, and the  
4       outbreak of full-scale war in Europe. This once again underlines the need for a  
5       clear response, solidarity on the issue of collective security and peace, and a  
6       strong position on defense and security policy, as well as the evolution of the  
7       NATO alliance.

8       For years the Baltic States and Poland have raised their concerns about a  
9       potential Russian invasion, which were mostly ignored and dismissed as paranoia.  
10      After the terroristic and fascist Russian regime, led by Vladimir Putin, annexed  
11      Crimea and the de facto occupation of the Donbas and Luhansk regions in 2014,  
12      the Baltic States and Poland increased their military spending to at least 2% of  
13      the GDP. Following this, however, the majority of NATO member states,  
14      particularly those situated further away from Russia, there were no discussions  
15      of increasing their military spending to 2% of their GDP as mandated by NATO  
16      statutes. For example, Germany has pledged to increase their spending to 2% of  
17      its GDP until 2031, which is way past the 2024 deadline.

18      While Western countries continued flirting with Vladimir Putin just to continue  
19      importing Russian fossil fuels, those countries which had previously been  
20      exposed to the horrors of Russian imperialism, started preparing for the worst,  
21      while continuing to support Ukraine from Russia's war against them.

22      Moreover, Germany kept building the Nord Stream 2 fossil gas pipe from Russia to  
23      Germany, while Ukraine, Poland, and the Baltic States were opposed to it due to  
24      increased Russian influence. The partial Russian occupation of Ukraine had  
25      almost completely disappeared from the public eye until Russia started yet  
26      another invasion in early 2022.

27      Furthermore, many NATO and EU countries continued to export their weapons to  
28      Russia after the Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014. Germany and France

29 exported weapons worth more than 270 million euros. France's exports to Russia  
30 even increased significantly in 2015, a year after Russia annexed the Crimea  
31 peninsula. Czechia, Bulgaria, Italy, Slovakia, Finland, Spain, and Croatia also  
32 continued to export weapons, spare parts, and vehicles to the Russian military.

33 The Ukrainian resistance held up against the relentless terroristic onslaught of  
34 Russian occupiers. Despite Ukraine's heroic resistance, without the influx of  
35 new weaponry, Ukraine cannot hold. It is thus necessary that Ukraine will be  
36 supplied with weapons to continue its counter-offensives against the Russian war  
37 criminals. Sadly, a big part of NATO countries, especially Germany, are  
38 unwilling to aid Ukraine. Since the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine,  
39 Russian troops have launched missile and air attacks on military and civilian  
40 infrastructure. People around the world asked NATO member states and Ukraine-  
41 friendly countries to close the airspace over Ukraine to improve air and missile  
42 attacks and protect civilian cities in Ukraine. However, this request was  
43 ignored with the argument "if NATO closes the skies over Ukraine, it will  
44 consider the alliance's step into the war"

45 The lack of a collective regulatory mechanism has allowed individual NATO  
46 members to exploit the alliance for their own interests, which in turn has  
47 resulted in criminal actions in the Middle East and other counties. Now this has  
48 led to weak support for Ukraine, provoking a difficult political and security  
49 situation for countries in Eastern Europe, the Baltics, and the Nordic  
50 countries, which are close to Ukraine and the Russian Federation

51 The Baltic States and Poland have been the biggest supporters of Ukraine during  
52 this invasion, this may be attributed to their military budget exceeding the 2%  
53 baseline set by NATO. Estonia has provided Ukraine military support of about  
54 0.8% of their GDP, Latvia 0.7%, Poland 0.2%, and Lithuania – 0.1%, while Germany  
55 has given only 0.01% of their GDP in military aid. This means the Baltic States  
56 and Poland are the 4 biggest contributors of military aid to Ukraine in NATO.

57 Even though FYEG acknowledges the war crimes committed by NATO countries in the  
58 Middle East and in other countries, we call for the strengthening of NATO as a  
59 defensive organization to protect its eastern flank. Therefore, we call for NATO  
60 member states to increase their military spending to 2%, not only to assist  
61 Ukraine in its war against the war criminals and terrorists from Russia but also  
62 to properly protect countries that are under the biggest threat of Russian  
63 imperialism. Moreover, FYEG supports Finland and Sweden's wishes to join NATO,  
64 as that will make the Baltic Sea region safer.

65 FYEG understands that NATO as an intergovernmental alliance is an organization  
66 that has the power to defend countries from Russian (or any other) aggression  
67 and the possibility of a full-scale world war, prevent the threat of a nuclear  
68 attack that would cause irreparable disaster to the world, and thereafter

69 control the non-use of weapons of mass destruction. In an unstable world  
70 situation, threatened by full-scale war, we must use all mechanisms to ensure  
71 peace and global collective security

72 For now, NATO is not capable of providing peace and of reacting in an adequate  
73 way to threats to global security, therefore we demand the creation of a strong  
74 institution in the alliance system that focuses exclusively on conflict  
75 prevention and resolution as well as ensuring peace and global security. That's  
76 why we are also in favor of fair regulatory mechanisms for NATO that will  
77 prevent the USA or any other country from taking one-sided decisions, as well as  
78 ensuring democratic ways of resolving internal problems and conflicts. We  
79 believe that a strong structure and regulatory mechanisms will also enable us to  
80 control the level of militarization of countries and avoid subsequent wars and  
81 armed conflicts. One of the core values of the Greens is non-violence, so we  
82 believe that with the great threat of aggression from a Russian (or any other)  
83 imperialist government, we must first defend peace in all countries.