

R1 Green Space Policy

Proposer: Grön Ungdom, Grønn Ungdom, Vihreät
Nuoret
Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

Introduction

1
2 As the only species on this earth with the ability to think long-term - even if
3 we are not always so good at using this ability - we have a responsibility to
4 ensure that life goes on, as well as the responsibility to preserve and protect
5 nature and the climate. We can only achieve this, in the really long term, by
6 working together with other countries to spread life to other planets. No matter
7 what Sweden, no matter what Europe does, this will happen. But we can decide if
8 it's the logo of a company on the side of the spacecraft that lands on Mars with
9 humans, or if it's a flag that represents humans and not money.

Climate

10
11 On the other hand, in the short term, space science is a great help in the fight
12 against climate change. It is only through large Earth observation programs such
13 as the Copernicus satellites that we can measure exactly where, when, how and
14 why climate change is taking place, and it is the same satellites that are used
15 to assist with detailed maps and images during natural disasters, which we know
16 have already become more and more usual. Much of the early research on solar
17 panels that has led to the efficiency they have today was done by NASA for use
18 in space. The same applies to hydroponic and vertical agriculture. Space gives
19 us time, breathing space and tools in the fight against the climate crisis.
20 Therefore, we propose:

21 **that** more money is spent on climate-related space research.

Reusable rockets

22
23 The space industry is much like the electric vehicle industry. Both are mineral
24 and rare earth metals heavy industries. Both are also industries of the future.
25 But if the industries want to be part of the 'green future' they will have to

26 stay within the planetary boundaries. To do so they need to become a part of the
27 circular economy. Reusing and recycling EV batteries are now becoming
28 mainstream, the space industry still has a lot of catching up within this area.
29 But last year SpaceX made a breakthrough when they launched the first astronauts
30 on a reused rocket.

31 “Both NASA and SpaceX contend that reusable spacecraft are crucial for making
32 the space industry more affordable. The concept is not new; for years, the space
33 agency reused its small fleet of space shuttles, but reusable rockets weren’t a
34 reality until 2021.”

35 So to make the space industry greener, cheaper and more circular we propose:

36 **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) works together with NASA and other
37 international partners to establish a requirement for rockets to be reusable and
38 completely recyclable by 2035.

39 Asteroid mining

40 But not all asteroids are created equal. By extracting the minerals found in
41 extraterrestrial celestial bodies, we can completely eliminate the need to have
42 environmentally destructive and human rights-violating mines here on earth. It
43 is not something that will happen today, tomorrow or next year, but the
44 technology is evolving and with more money, production could start ~ 2040. To be
45 able to go through a fair transition, we will need batteries, and
46 superconductors in turn need lithium, gold, platinum and endless other rare
47 earth metals. That is why we propose:

48 **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) develops a strategy for environmentally
49 friendly and carbon neutral (within the atmosphere) space transport.

50 New international space station

51 The ISS is old and according to the original plans would have been scrapped as
52 early as 2008. It is important for us to have a part in the work of the new
53 international space station that is to be built next, we have the power to
54 influence the spacecraft that will spend future decades with groundbreaking
55 orbital research around the earth. That is why we propose:

56 **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) continues its work with international
57 partners for a successor to the International Space Station (ISS).

58 Space pollution

59 Space debris are the objects that we humans have left in orbit around the Earth.
60 These are everything from dust to pens and broken satellites that are as big as
61 buses. Which usually moves at about 27,000 km/h. In the worst case, it could be
62 that in the future we will not be able to postpone things into space because
63 there is too much rubbish in the way - the so-called Kepler syndrome. Already
64 today you need to plan launches for clusters of space debris. That is why we
65 propose:

66 **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) strengthens the work of cleaning up space
67 debris for a better space environment

68 International Cooperation

69 Due to long territorial disputes between different factions and France, ESA is
70 not part of European cooperation, even when it gets most of its money from it.
71 This stupid and resource-wasting battle must end. We therefore propose:

72 **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) is integrated into the European Union.

73 To summarize, we propose:

- 74 • **that** more money is spent on climate-related space research;
- 75 • **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) works together with NASA and other
76 international partners to establish a requirement for rockets to be
77 reusable and completely recyclable by 2035;
- 78 • **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) develops a strategy for
79 environmentally friendly and carbon neutral (within the atmosphere) space
80 transport;
- 81 • **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) continues its work with international
82 partners for a successor to the International Space Station (ISS);
- 83 • **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) strengthens the work of cleaning up
84 space debris for a better space environment;
- 85 • **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) is integrated into the European

Union;

R2new Towards an agroecological Europe by 2030

Proposer: FYEG

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 The cultivation of the Earth along with forestry activities has been vital for
2 our survival as humankind. Unfortunately, the continuous push for the
3 industrialization and globalisation of the world's agriculture and food supply
4 systems threatens the future of humanity and the natural world, which are deeply
5 interconnected. The Covid-19 pandemic and the trade implications of the war in
6 Ukraine have made more visible the vulnerabilities of food systems across the
7 globe that are not able to ensure a sufficient and healthy diet for everyone. In
8 Europe, the hegemonic agro-industry model developed in the last decades has
9 entailed a reduction in crop diversification, a depletion of soil and
10 biodiversity, and the pollution of aquifers and water reserves due to the use of
11 synthetic fertilisers and pesticides, along with antibiotics in animal farming.
12 The exploitative labour conditions in agriculture of migrant workers, mainly in
13 southern Europe, are also part of this model, a region which is the most
14 vulnerable of the continent to desertification and the sustainability of any
15 form of agriculture in the following decades.

16 Jointly addressing the challenges of sustainable food for the European and world
17 population, the preservation of biodiversity and natural resources and the
18 response to climate change requires a profound transition of our agricultural
19 and food system. A shift towards an agroecological paradigm based on the
20 phasing-out of pesticides and synthetic fertilisers, and the redeployment of
21 extensive grasslands and landscape infrastructure would allow these issues to be
22 addressed in a coherent manner. In this sense, there is a wide scientific
23 consensus in the capacity of agroecology to nourish all Europe and to nourish
24 all people better, expressed in the reports of the Food and Agriculture
25 Organisation (FAO) and the former UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food,
26 Olivier de Schutter. A step from the status quo is needed to put the health of
27 people and ecosystems first than the interest of the big landowners and seed
28 producers in agro-industry, a shift that has to be ensured from political
29 institutions. Hence, it is not just about rigorous ecological and social
30 standards, but about transforming the way food is produced, distributed and
31 consumed, giving room for local knowledge and food sovereignty, and the
32 functioning of food systems as a source of shared prosperity.

33 To generalise organic agriculture is not enough, we can see it in the
34 greenwashing made by agri-business by meeting the minimum requirements for their
35 production to be labelled as “organic” but not making significant changes in the
36 way food is produced and distributed. In addition, we need a structural change
37 in a situation where consumption patterns are still far from meeting a diet that
38 is within planetary boundaries, marked by an overconsumption of meat and ultra-
39 processed food that damages the health of the people and the planet. We have to
40 overcome the false dichotomy between prioritising nourishing the whole world and
41 ensuring long-term sustainability of the soil: both are possible under
42 agroecology, improving public health and making possible the mitigation and
43 adaptation to the climate crisis. Under agroecological principles, farmers and
44 peasants are agents of change, carrying out ecosystem services along with the
45 production of healthy, organic and accessible food through short supply chains
46 that ensure food security and are the materialisation of food sovereignty. The
47 projects rooted on the social and solidarity economy such as cooperatives, food
48 hubs and local associations should be the engine of these transformations.

49 For all these reasons, the Federation of Young European Greens makes a call to
50 all political entities across Europe to create a legal and policy framework that
51 fosters the up-scaling of agroecology, urgently transitioning to agroecological
52 production and consumption and minimise food waste, while increasing the
53 ambition and reshaping the goals of the Farm to Fork strategy. The redesign of
54 the CAP also has to stop the discriminatory practice of countries not receiving
55 the same amount of subsidies, mainly punishing farmers in the newest EU member
56 states.

- 57 • Facilitate the rapid abandonment of the use of hazardous pesticides and
58 fertilisers and the funding of research behind and use of the use of
59 biocontrol and natural barriers and predators, biopesticides, polyculture,
60 the phase-out of bioenergy crops and vegetable protein imports, the
61 increase of the share of legume crops in rotation, the redeployment of
62 natural grasslands and extension of agroecological infrastructures
63 (hedges, trees, ponds, stony habitats). A cut in funds from intensive
64 farming to redirect them to agroecological initiatives is also key.
- 65 • Decrease support to reductionist agricultural research and increase
66 investments in public research on agroecology and organic farming,
67 creating Agroecological Living Labs and learning hubs. Transitioning to
68 agroecological systems needs a life-long learning, transdisciplinary and
69 multistakeholder approach, in formal and non-formal education and
70 research. Agricultural sciences curricula should be transformed into
71 agroecological curricula. Additionally, educating on the benefits of
72 agroecology in rural areas to empower youth initiatives should be a
73 priority of educational policies, increasing the visibility of
74 certification programs in agroecology, exchanges of good practices and

75 networks of support and knowledge.

76 • Rethink the relation between urban and rural societies and territories,
77 taking into account the interdependence between cities and ecosystems. We
78 need to create an alliance based on short supply chains with surrounding
79 territories, as indicated by the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. To link
80 transformative production and consumption initiatives is essential for the
81 up-scaling of agroecology.

82 • Aim for the objective of 100% organic, local and fair trade products by
83 2027 in public restoration with vegetarian and vegan options everyday.
84 Entities of the social and solidarity economy should be prioritised and
85 supported by public administrations through this policy and other measures
86 designed at all political levels. The relocalization of production through
87 agroecological initiatives and the progressive increase in the ecological
88 and social requirements of public purchase are central to reach this goal.
89 The public sector has to take this leadership role for the transformations
90 to come as soon as possible in the rest of economic and societal spheres.

91 • Agroecological laws at all legislative levels should be enacted to ensure
92 a just transition from conventional agriculture to agroecology (up-scaling
93 agroecology). Some Latin American countries have been pioneers in this
94 kind of legislation, such as the case of Uruguay in 2018.

95 • At the EU level, we demand the taxation on imported commodities whose
96 methods of production do not comply with the EU environmental and human
97 rights standards. Determination of compliance with said standards is done
98 by an independent body. Such an evaluation should be reassessed at least
99 every 4 years. Where this especially harms smallholder producers, profits
100 from such a taxation will be invested in initiatives that incentivise
101 production meeting such standards. This is particularly important in the
102 sector of protein crops, where the ban on imported soya in the EU could
103 phase out synthetic fertilisers responsible for high greenhouse gas
104 emissions and close the nitrogen cycle at the finest territorial level. A
105 redesign of the Common Agriculture Policy is needed in order to halt the
106 disproportionately advantageous treatment of large agricultural companies
107 and to put small and medium organic and agroecological practices at the
108 centre of public support, to ensure just prices for local producers,
109 reduce the distance food travels between production and consumption and
110 minimise food waste, while increasing the ambition and reshaping the goals
111 of the Farm to Fork strategy.

112 • **Develop European, state-level as well as local and regional programs to**
113 **facilitate access to land for all and especially for youth through Land**
114 **Banks, for instance, in the form of council land redistribution. This**
115 **would generate new job opportunities and rural development and promote**
116 **safe and decent working conditions and wages. A gender perspective has to**
117 **be integrated in all the measures taken, as well as mechanisms to ensure**
118 **equity for ethnic minorities**

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122 • **Develop local and regional programmes designating public land most**
123 **accessible by communities, such as those in the heart of communities, for**
124 **sustainable community projects and facilitating and stimulating the**
125 **cultivation of such projects. These projects, such as community gardens,**
126 **are to be decided by communities themselves through local forums,**
127 **councils, or other local participation initiatives.**

128 **To European civil society:**

129 • **FYEG supports the [Agroecology Europe Barcelona Letter](#) and any other**
130 **organisation or movement working in the lines of an agroecological**
131 **transformation.**

132 • **We make a call to join forces in the advocacy and action towards a truly**
133 **sustainable food system that places the health of people and the planet**
134 **over profit, a transformation in the food system that cannot wait if we**
135 **want genuinely resilient territories for the decades to come.**

Reason

We need to envision the concrete steps towards a food system that really protects and puts the health of the people and ecosystems over profit. The agroecological paradigm, representing a step forward from organic production, reflects this transition and sets a challenge for the following years and decades if we want liveable places in Europe, mostly in the most vulnerable countries to desertification in Southern Europe, but also a more just food regime globally.

R3new Strengthening and Democratising Europe's Defense Policy

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 and cooperative security**
2 **policy.**

3 **Unfortunately, soft, democratic policies have not worked, as a result of which**
4 **we have in recent years seen armed aggressions, acts of terrorism, and the**
5 **outbreak of full-scale war in Europe.**

6 **This once again underlines the need for a clear response and solidarity on the**
7 **issue of collective security and peace, for strengthening the Eastern flank of**
8 **NATO at this moment, and also starting developing a strong common European**
9 **defense capacity.**

10 **For years the Baltic States and Poland have raised their concerns about a**
11 **potential Russian invasion, which were mostly ignored and dismissed as paranoia.**
12 **After the terroristic and fascist Russian regime, led by Vladimir Putin, annexed**
13 **Crimea and the de facto occupation of the Donbas and Luhansk regions in 2014,**
14 **the Baltic States and Poland increased their military spending to at least 2% of**
15 **the GDP. This was not followed by the rest of the NATO member states. This left**
16 **Baltic States and Poland feeling isolated and alone in managing their defense.**
17 **Unfortunately NATO was the only viable defense mechanism available to these**
18 **countries. We need to show true European solidarity and support Eastern European**
19 **countries in their need for safety.**

20 **Moreover, FYEG understands Finland and Sweden's wishes to join NATO, as that**
21 **will make the Baltic Sea region safer and condemn any obstruction and**
22 **manipulation by others in realizing the right of these countries to join the**
23 **alliance.**

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

28 Moreover, Germany kept building the Nord Stream 2 fossil gas pipeline from
29 Russia to Germany, while Ukraine, Poland, and the Baltic States were opposed to
30 it due to increased Russian influence. The partial Russian occupation of Ukraine
31 had almost completely disappeared from the public eye until Russia started yet
32 another invasion in early 2022.

33 Furthermore, many member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
34 and member states of the European Union (EU) continued to export their weapons
35 to Russia after the Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014. Germany and France
36 exported weapons worth more than 270 million euros. France's exports to Russia
37 even increased significantly in 2015, a year after Russia annexed the Crimea
38 peninsula. Czechia, Bulgaria, Italy, Slovakia, Finland, Spain, and Croatia also
39 continued to export weapons, spare parts, and vehicles to the Russian military.

40 The Ukrainian resistance held up against the relentless terroristic onslaught of
41 Russian occupiers. Despite Ukraine's heroic resistance, without the influx of
42 new weaponry, Ukraine cannot hold. It is thus necessary that Ukraine will be
43 supplied with weapons to continue its counter-offensives against the Russian war
44 criminals.

45 The Baltic States and Poland have been the biggest supporters of Ukraine during
46 this invasion. Estonia has provided Ukraine military support of about 0.8% of
47 their GDP, Latvia 0.7%, Poland 0.2%, and Lithuania – 0.1%, while Germany has
48 given only 0.01% of their GDP in military aid. These discrepancies in the
49 support for Ukraine standing up against the Russian invasion are worrying and
50 are an expression of lacking European solidarity.

51 In order to strengthen European solidarity and with the aim to build European
52 defense capacities, in particular to protect Eastern European countries against
53 aggressions of the Russian Federation, FYEG calls to urgently build a strong and
54 resilient European Defense Mechanism. It would be articulated by strengthening
55 the cooperation between military forces of European countries and by providing
56 defense support to the countries exposed to the most immediate threats.

57 Given the atrocities committed by forces under NATO command in the past, the
58 reliance on NATO of some European countries for their defense is not
59 sustainable, yet we acknowledge the current dependence on NATO as a defense
60 mechanism for the countries most threatened by Russian aggression.

61 FYEG therefore demands that the European defense mechanism is set up as quickly
62 as possible as an alternative defense solution to the NATO. Whereas the EU could
63 play an essential role, it is vital that this mechanism is not limited to EU
64 member states, but is open to every European country except for the Russian
65 Federation.

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

72 We acknowledge there is a need in NATO for fair regulatory mechanisms that
73 prevents the USA or any other single country from taking one-sided decisions as
74 well as ensuring democratic ways of resolving internal problems and conflicts.
75 At the same time we demand the creation of a strong institution in the future
76 European defense mechanism that focuses exclusively on conflict prevention and
77 resolution as well as ensuring peace and global security.

78 We believe that a strong structure and regulatory mechanisms will also enable us
79 to control the level of militarization of countries and avoid subsequent wars
80 and armed conflicts. One of the core values of the Greens is non-violence, so we
81 believe that with the great threat of aggression from a Russian (or any other)
82 imperialist government, we must first defend peace in all countries.

R4new Indigenous rights are human rights!

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 Indigenous knowledge is critical in solving the climate crisis. That's why it's
2 a bit ironic that the livelihoods of indigenous peoples have been under pressure
3 for centuries, and still are under pressure today.

4 There is only one indigenous people officially recognized in the European Union
5 - The Sami people - that traditionally resides in the Sapmi area in the north of
6 Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. Even though this is the only indigenous
7 people residing in Europe, there are many indigenous peoples being affected by
8 our continent; the actions of the EU and European countries in the global market
9 have a huge impact on the lives of indigenous peoples across the globe.

10 Therefore, a;

11 **Europe that is in line with indigenous rights across the globe should ensure**
12 **that**

- 13 • All trade agreements by the EU and by European countries must respect the
14 rights of the the indigenous communities directly or indirectly affected
15 in the counterpart and possibly in neighbouring states. This must entail
16 respect for ILO Convention 169 alongside core human rights conventions.
17 Furthermore, these indigenous communities must be consulted and
18 represented in the discussions and evaluation of the agreement either by a
19 representative or, where possible, a collective or council representing
20 them
- 21 • All foreign investments in industries by European countries and the EU
22 must respect the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (ILO
23 Convention 169)
- 24 • Indigenous peoples are an important group for funding in international

25 development policies and should be promoted

- 26 • Non-Self-Governing Territories' right to Independence referendums
27 worldwide should be supported

28 **Europe is to ensure the rights of its indigenous populations by**

- 29 • Ensuring that the EU and its member states ratify the ILO Convention 169
- 30 • Prohibiting construction in indigenous lands if it would damage or restrict
31 access to lands culturally or religiously important to indigenous
32 communities, or negatively affect their environment, health, livelihood or
33 other rights in any way. The evaluation of any project should be done in
34 consultation with possibly affected indigenous communities either by a
35 representative or, where possible, a collective or council representing
36 them
- 37 • Supporting the dissemination of indigenous knowledge, culture and history
38 in Europe and areas that are colonized by Europe
- 39 • Funding projects by the state or civil society organisations that increase
40 the knowledge of- and usage of indigenous languages. This includes the
41 teaching of indigenous languages as part of school curriculum.
- 42 • Allowing The Sami People to freely migrate within the Sapmi area,
43 regardless of the official country borders
- 44 • Supporting the Nordic Sami-council and encouraging all countries with
45 indigenous land to create an indigenous council
- 46 • Increasing funding for research on indigenous language, culture and
47 history
- 48 • Depositing EU grants earmarked to strengthen national and ethnic
49 minorities directly to minority organizations instead of through the

Reason

Background for sending in the resolution

Indigenous knowledge is critical in solving the climate crisis. That's why it's a bit ironic that the livelihoods of indigenous peoples have been under pressure for centuries, and still are under pressure today.

There is only one indigenous people officially recognized in the European Union - The Sami people - that traditionally resides in the Sapmi area in the north of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. Even though this is the only indigenous people residing in Europe, there are many indigenous peoples being affected by our continent. The actions of the EU and European countries in the global market have a huge impact on the lives of indigenous peoples across the globe.

There are also several countries currently colonized by European nations, such as Greenland that is colonized by Denmark and French Guiana. The climate crisis and destruction of nature in indigenous areas are endangering the lives of indigenous peoples, and Green Parties should therefore be at the forefront as allies for indigenous peoples in the whole world.

Discussion

Europe and the rest of the world

The EU and European countries must ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples are preserved within its own territory, but also when interacting with indigenous peoples and territories through trade and foreign aid policies. Indigenous policies by European countries should therefore have a global and regional perspective.

Indigenous rights

Indigenous peoples have a lot of strengths and diverse culture, but they are also oppressed by their colonizers. That's why they should have the same right to an adapted protection such as other vulnerable groups. The UN adopted a resolution on indigenous human rights in 2007 called the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. It has been ratified by most countries in south america, but only four European countries had ratified it in 2017. This is far from enough, since most countries have some form of interaction that affects the lives of indigenous peoples. It is therefore proposed that the EU and all European countries should ratify the UN Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, and respect the law in national and foreign policies.

Trade and destruction of livelihood

The Sapmi area has on multiple occasions been threatened by construction in nature that has a negative impact on the traditional livelihood of the Sami people living in the area. Most recently in the mining project by the Repparfjord in Norway, and by the proposed mining in Gállok in Sweden. It is clear that the national governments in Europe don't respect the territories and the protection of the livelihood in Europe, which the Greens should strongly oppose as allies of oppressed peoples.

Indigenous peoples have been threatened by a loss in their livelihood across the globe for centuries, and it's time to respect their wishes for a protection of their land and nature. That's why we propose to not allow construction in nature that indigenous people see negatively affects their livelihoods.

All European member states interact with the lands of indigenous peoples when they trade with countries that have an indigenous population. It is therefore likely that all European countries have power, and an impact over the lives of indigenous people in some form. Attempts to improve the lives and livelihoods of indigenous peoples should therefore not only affect the European countries and its colonies, but all counterparts in trade agreements, as is proposed in this resolution.

Referendums

Some peoples have an official status as indigenous peoples, whereas others do not. Regardless of a population's official status, they should be granted the right to be free from their colonizers if they wish to do so, and the colonizer should help their colonies transit to self-govern for the period of time it takes for the colony to build strong institutions. This is why we propose that referendums must be supported so that the people in colonies can cast a voice to say whether or not they want to be independent. This is also in line with the rule of law, as defined by the European Council.

Strengthening indigenous peoples

Much of indigenous culture is endangered because of colonization. That's why we should not just protect, but also strengthen the indigenous languages, culture and knowledge of their history through grants. It should be the responsibility of the governments to ensure basic rights such as teaching indigenous languages at schools. That's why we propose that grants earmarked to strengthen the practice of indigenous cultures should go directly to the indigenous councils and/or NGOs working for indigenous rights.

Migration

In Europe, most people are able to travel freely within the Schengen-area with their passport, and most people are able to travel freely within their national borders. This is not, however, the case for the Sami people. Sapmi (the land of the Sami people) spans across Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. Since Russia is not a part of the Schengen area, many Samy people can not travel freely within their land. The Norwegian Sami-president has called for free migration for the Sami people within their land. Since this was possible for the Sami people before migration policies were implemented as part of the colonization process, we propose that they should get the right to travel freely within Sapmi across the Schengen area, and Russian Sapmi area. This could be possible through (for example) the creation of a Sami passport.

Indigenous councils

Many countries have national and international councils for the indigenous peoples to voice their opinions together. Most countries with a Sami-population already have this. It can be a good way for the indigenous people to find together and organize in favor of their interests. Such councils must not only be protected from harassment, but actively supported through funding to ensure they have enough resources to complete their work. We therefore propose that the EU and the European member states should strengthen the councils that already exist, as well as creating indigenous councils in the areas they are absent.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, we propose the resolution.

R5new Criminalise Ecocide!

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 The exploitation of natural resources is the base of the current economic and
2 productive model. This exploitation is not based on satisfying people's needs,
3 but on the accumulation of wealth and power for very few at all costs.
4 Therefore, it carries with it the destruction of ecosystems and the natural
5 relations among wildlife and the context where all living beings thrive and
6 grow. We must put an end to this exploitation of Earth. Climate activists and
7 scientists have been warning about the great dangers of this exploitation and
8 its connection to social, gender, and racial injustice across all societies.
9 Moreover, in October 2021, the United Nations Human Rights Council recognised
10 for the first time that having a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment is
11 a human right, adding to the decades-long effort in international law to make
12 the right to a healthy environment a human right – including the conclusion of
13 the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in 2019 that “human rights norms apply
14 to the full spectrum of environmental issues”; and the determination of the
15 United Nations Human Rights Committee, which decides on violations of the
16 International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, in 2020 that access to a
17 clean and healthy environment falls under the right to life.

18 During the last months, we could celebrate the success of environmental
19 litigations against the actions of public and private institutions. For example,
20 a French administrative court recognised that the French State could be held
21 responsible for failing to meet its commitments to mitigate climate change; and
22 the Dutch court ruled that the petrochemical giant Shell must cut its emissions
23 and be in line with the Paris Agreement. We welcome these wins and look forward
24 to more advances in this field. At the same time, we regret the fact that
25 sanctions depend solely on the environmental laws at the national level. Crimes
26 against nature know no borders, and therefore sanctions should also be
27 prosecuted at the international level. Moreover, big polluters and corporations,
28 following their neocolonial and imperialist agenda, harm the environment and
29 natural resources of the Global South, taking advantage of the invisibilisation
30 and systemic disregard of indigenous communities and their demands.

31 In this context, we consider that ecocide, following the definition of Polly
32 Higgins as “1. Acts or omissions committed in times of peace or conflict by any

33 senior person within the course of State, corporate or any other entity's
34 activity which cause, contribute to, or may be expected to cause or contribute
35 to serious ecological, climate or cultural loss or damage to or destruction of
36 ecosystem(s) of a given territory(ies), such that peaceful enjoyment by the
37 inhabitants has been or will be severely diminished. 2. To establish
38 seriousness, impact(s) must be widespread, long-term or severe.", should be
39 included in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (hereinafter
40 simply Rome Statute). The sanctions imposed so far have been insufficient, and
41 in most cases, the big corporations already include in their budgets paying
42 fines for their environmental crimes. In the current context of climate
43 emergency, we cannot accept mass destruction in exchange for money. Our rights
44 are not for sale. The emissions, deforestation, and pollution of air and water
45 will not stop as long as profit is put before people. In order to protect
46 people, we need more legal tools. Criminalising ecocide would make it possible
47 to prosecute those who do the most damage to the environment. Its power lies in
48 the fact that it would make big polluters reconsider their actions, as they
49 would be put in the same box as war criminals, and that is not good for
50 business.

51 With this resolution, the Federation of Young European Greens:

- 52 • Denounces the exploitation or destruction of the environment performed by
53 public and private institutions, and state and private actors, especially
54 those of the Global North in the Global South through practices of
55 (neo)colonialism and (neo)imperialism, and urges the corresponding
56 institutions and actors to initiate processes for historical compensation.

- 57 • Urges the European Union to call on its Member States to implement
58 national legal frameworks that align national and multinational companies
59 in their territory to the EU Climate Law.

- 60 • Calls on all European states that have ratified the Rome Statute to
61 propose and push for the adoption and ratification of the correspondent
62 amendment to add the crime of ecocide in its list of crimes based on the
63 draft law proposed by Polly Higgins, wherein the jurisdiction of the ICC
64 for ecocide is explicitly expanded to include corporations.

R6new Deep-sea mining

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 Mining resources comes with negative impacts on the environment that should be
2 reduced to a minimum. At the same time, a just transition to a carbon-neutral
3 society is only possible when key parts of our infrastructure are renewed.
4 However, this transition requires mining resources in itself; cadmium is for
5 example needed for the construction of solar panels. Some methods of mining are
6 more harmful to the environment than other methods. Underwater mining is
7 especially harmful to the environment and should therefore be prohibited.

8 According to [“Seas to risk” report](#): “Areas approved for deep-sea mining (DSM)
9 exploration now cover over 1.3 million square kilometres in the Pacific, Indian
10 and Atlantic Oceans. Of the 30 exploration contracts the International Seabed
11 Authority (ISA) has established so far, European contractors hold a total of
12 nine. Countries sponsoring or holding contracts include Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech
13 Republic, Slovakia, Poland, France, Germany and the UK”.

14 The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has launched a
15 moratorium on deep-sea mining. It has called on its member states to implement a
16 moratorium on deep-sea mining and the issuance of contracts for exploitation and
17 exploration. Environmental and biodiversity NGOs have welcomed this measure.

18 But many European countries continue the race to exploit the mineral resources
19 of the seabed even though this has devastating consequences on the 250,000 known
20 living species and on the millions we do not yet know of and the fact that
21 mining releases huge amounts of carbon, which reduces the capacity of the oceans
22 to slow down climate change.

23 We can mention the [Solwara 1 project](#) planned to mine mineral-rich hydrothermal
24 vents in the Bismarck Sea, part of the Pacific Ocean, not far from Bougainville
25 Island. This is the first deep-sea mining project at the international level
26 that was approved but then brought to a halt because of environmental
27 destruction. Other tentative projects are the ones planned near the Canary
28 Islands. The so-called “grandmothers of the Canary Islands” are composed of more
29 than 100 seamounts that cover the bottom of the sea, located about 269 miles

30 south of the island of El Hierro. They are extinct submarine volcanoes with
31 important mineral deposits of manganese crusts, polymetallic nodules, and
32 phosphorites. The European Union has formally declared that the grandmothers of
33 the Canary Islands are a strategic reserve of raw materials necessary for the
34 energy transition.

35 On the other hand, European countries and the EU have made the security of the
36 supply of raw materials one of their priorities. It encourages the exploration
37 of new frontiers and innovative mining methods under the pretext that the
38 ecological transition requires the use of rare minerals such as cobalt used for
39 the batteries of electrical devices.

40 We refuse to use the ecological transition to go and exploit and destroy the
41 seabed!

42 The "Sustainable Blue Economy" strategy adopted by the European Commission
43 foresees that the EU defends the conditional exploitation of seabed mineral
44 resources in the international area after sufficient research has been carried
45 out on the impact on the marine environment, biodiversity, and human activities.

46 The Federation of Young European Greens (FYEG) is unambiguous: our biodiversity
47 has to be protected – whether on land or underground.

48 We must make our continent a global leader in sustainable development. When
49 building a sustainable Europe, we cannot forget to protect our seabed.

50 **WHAT WE STAND FOR:**

- 51 • Ban on deep-sea mining in European waters as well as on the continent.

- 52 • Ban on processing minerals from the seabed in Europe and ban on importing
53 products containing minerals from the seabed into Europe (similar to the
54 ban on conflict minerals).

- 55 • Ban private deep-sea mining research projects and those for economic
56 purposes, and only fund public deep-sea science research projects, such as
57 those by academia and international institutions, that look into
58 sustainable methods and contribute to our understanding of deep-sea
59 ecosystems, in order to form a scientific consensus that deep sea mining
60 can be done sustainably.

- 61
- 62 • Increase waste recycling rates to 80% to recover raw materials and
63 facilitate recycling across Member States, by giving Member States with
64 the capacity to mass-recycle the possibility to buy disposed material from
65 other Member States. Special attention is given to the recycling of e-
66 waste, thus precious minerals and metals used for the production of
67 technology in order to phase-out mining. To increase and improve waste
68 recycling, European legislation should require producers to design
69 products so that they can be easily recycled, for example by not mixing
plastic with paper packaging.
- 70
- 71 • Producers have to sell products designed to last as long as possible.
72 Producing products that stop working after an artificially short amount of
73 time is not only a burden for the consumers, but also the environment
74 since it increases demand for new products, and therefore resources. To
75 alleviate the pressure on our environment, and to reduce the need for
76 underwater mining, artificial lifetime limitations, including negligent or
77 avoidable obsolescence, must be banned across Europe. To stimulate the
78 production and purchase of sustainable products, the lifespan of consumer
technologies has to be included on its packaging.
- 79
- 80 • Enabling a local and decentralized repair industry on national and
81 European level, by providing financial and educational incentives to
82 create local repair shops that can perform repairs on the widest range of
goods possible at the lowest prices possible.
- 83
- 84 • Ban the design of products that can exclusively be repaired by the
manufacturers of the product.
- 85
- 86 • The right to repair must be enshrined in European law. All consumer
87 technologies should be able to be repaired by consumers themselves when
88 needed. This includes creating legislation that sets minimum design
89 requirements to ensure easy disassembly and replacement of key components.
90 Similarly, producing products that are difficult or impossible to be
91 repaired is a burden for consumers and the environment as it leads to
unnecessary excess demand.

92 We call for respect for the biodiversity of the seabed and respect for the right
93 of marine biodiversity to develop freely without human intervention.

94 Through this motion, we want to affirm our refusal to participate in this race
95 for scarce resources which is destructive to our marine biodiversity and which
96 brings nothing.

R7new Tax the Rich to Save the Climate

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 While the rich are disproportionately responsible for the climate emergency and
2 environmental degradation, it is mainly the poor who are suffering their
3 consequences. The links between the climate, environmental and social crises
4 must be recognized. They are not three separate crises, but manifestations of
5 one single problem: capitalist exploitation.

6 Between 1990 and 2015, the richest decile of the world's population was
7 responsible for more than half of greenhouse gas emissions. Greenhouse gas
8 emissions from the "richest 1%" of our planet have increased since the Paris
9 Agreement was signed and are likely to increase even more by 2030¹. These
10 striking disparities are the result of completely different lifestyles, as
11 evidenced, for example, by disparities in airplane use. One percent of the
12 world's population is responsible for half of the emissions caused by aviation,
13 while 90% of world's population have never flown².

14 These environmental inequalities take many forms and are present at all scales.
15 On the one hand, the habits of the most affluent are more harmful to the
16 environment and contribute more to climate change than those of the least
17 affluent. On the other hand, exposure to environmental pollution and climate
18 change is unequal. Poorer people live in neighborhoods with higher pollution of
19 nitrogen dioxide³, a gas produced during the burning of fossil fuels that
20 worsens symptoms of asthma and reduces lung function growth⁴. Worryingly, the
21 World Health Organization notes for Europe that: "although air pollution levels
22 have decreased over recent years, inequalities in exposure persist"⁵. In the
23 French Île-de-France region, for example, waste treatment facilities, such as
24 incinerators, are often located in low-income neighborhoods⁶. Similarly, the
25 poorest have fewer opportunities to adapt to climate change; they tend to have
26 less access to green spaces that could help to cool off during heat waves, and
27 it is more difficult to move away from high risk areas, such as regions
28 threatened by rising sea levels and flooding. Nothing justifies that those who
29 contribute most to climate change and the destruction of our environment can
30 escape the consequences, for example by living in air-conditioned houses in
31 areas where the impacts of climate change are less.

32 The Federation of Young European Greens works for a better recognition of
33 environmental inequalities. These should be taken into account systematically by
34 public authorities. Public authorities in Europe must fight any form of
35 environmental inequality at all scales. Their efforts must go beyond encouraging
36 individual consumer action. We need a paradigm shift.

37 Moreover, we must be extremely vigilant with regard to products that promise to
38 have a lesser environmental and climatic impact. In response to the awareness of
39 the climate and environmental emergency, more and more products have been put on
40 the market that promise to be good for the planet and humanity. Organic food,
41 fair trade products, electric vehicles, and carbon offsetting programmes often
42 have a lower environmental and climate impact and are produced under better
43 working conditions, but they are by far too expensive for the majority of the
44 population. Thus, they are only accessible to the most affluent who can afford
45 the luxury of ethical and environmental consumption choices. Worse, the
46 promotion of these products conveys the idea that one must belong at least to
47 the middle class to save the world. Even if it is imperative to reduce the
48 impact of consumption on the planet and to improve the conditions of production,
49 this cannot be achieved by adding a few more fair trade products to the shelves
50 of our supermarkets. It must be a systemic change that includes helping the poor
51 and raising social and environmental standards dramatically. The wealthy don't
52 save the world. They destroy it. Capitalism relies on the exploitation of
53 workers and nature and creates these massive inequalities. To fight inequality
54 at its root cause, we need to fundamentally change our economic system. Taxing
55 wealth can only be a first step in creating an equal society.

56 FYEG is fighting against all forms of inequality, for climate justice and
57 environmental justice. Since these struggles are intimately linked, we cannot
58 fight the climate emergency without fighting social inequalities and vice versa.
59 We must fight against environmental inequalities, notably by making the
60 wealthiest pay:

- 61 • Taxes on income and capital must be more progressive, including by an
62 introduction of a wealth tax for the whole of Europe.

- 63 • We call on the European Union, or its Member States by lack of such EU
64 power, to levy a higher carbon tax rate for luxury products and on
65 European states outside the EU to introduce such analogous measure. The
66 rental, purchase and maintenance of yachts, for example, should be heavily
67 taxed according to their environmental impact. The EU should push for such
68 a Union-wide tax to be implemented as soon as possible.

- 69 • European countries should close their airspaces to private jets. The

70 Single European Sky initiative should support this prohibition. European
71 countries should also close their ports to luxury private yachts.

72 • Environmental and climate policies must be subjected to rigorous scrutiny
73 by an academically diverse, independent authority to identify their
74 potentially regressive impacts. We must avoid at all costs that the
75 poorest and disproportionately people of colour already exploited by the
76 capitalist economy, are disproportionately impacted by these policies.

77 • Revenues generated by the above-mentioned measures must be used to combat
78 the effects of environmental inequalities and to support the poorest.
79 Environmental and climate policies should not be a burden for poor people
80 and people of colour; they must be designed so as to benefit them.

81 • Environmental inequalities are also occurring in other parts of the world.
82 While environmental standards in Europe are slowly rising, we must make
83 sure that polluting activities are not simply moved to other parts of the
84 world, which would increase environmental inequalities. Carbon offsets are
85 not a solution and should be phased out. Firstly, they come with the
86 inherent risk that they are used by the wealthy as letters of indulgence;
87 having the financial means to be able to buy carbon offsets, those wealthy
88 can thus continue their carbon-intensive lifestyles. Secondly, carbon
89 offset projects have very frequently negative impacts on the local and
90 regional level. For carbon offsets in the Global South for example,
91 forests frequently become inaccessible to the local population, so that
92 tree growth is not hindered. Whilst such projects can have a positive
93 value on the environment, they must be a sufficient balancing of the
94 individual and collective rights of peoples, especially marginalised
95 peoples. Only when the reliability of the carbon offset project is
96 verified by an independent external organ and evaluated on the basis of
97 minimum human rights standards, can its operators sell their commodified
98 carbon certificates. Such balancing is necessary in order to ensure these
99 practices do not induce the poorest to have to pay for the carbon
100 emissions of the wealthy

101 • The EU needs to re-design its trade and foreign economic policies, to
102 ensure that when receiving crucial resources such as metals to enable the
103 green economic transition, both EU firms and countries, and those
104 countries that provide the EU with the natural resources needed are
105 appropriately compensated. This would entail expanding and ensuring
106 protections and compensation of workers in countries where the resources
107

108 are extracted, through setting greater worker rights requirements on
109 natural resource products that enter the EU single market. The EU should
110 support investment to construct natural resource processing infrastructure
111 to ensure that they gain larger shares of the value-added in the global
112 product value chain. Finally, in the process of creating or expanding
113 natural resource extraction projects, the communities affected by these
114 projects should be involved in the decision-making processes in an
equitable manner.

- 115 • The EU needs to reduce and potentially phase-out in the short- to medium-
116 term the use of carbon offsets to compensate for carbon emissions by both
117 the private and public sector. The use of carbon offsets can ameliorate
118 the effects of cap-and-trade, such as when polluters double count an
119 emission reduction. In the case of carbon offset programs deemed necessary
120 such as the UN's CORSIA scheme the EU needs to ensure that the necessity
121 and use of carbon offsets is reduced. Furthermore, that the carbon offsets
122 are part of EU certified projects, that the EU makes sure that they have
123 little to not externalities, that land prices do not rise
124 disproportionately, that the offsets are able to actually offset the carbon
125 in the short- to medium-term, and that any groups and communities affected
126 from the carbon offset projects are not excluded from the decision-making
127 processes.
- 128 • Environmental inequalities are also occurring in other parts of the world.
129 While environmental standards in Europe are slowly rising, we must make
130 sure that polluting activities are not simply moved to other parts of the
131 world, which would increase environmental inequalities. The EU's Carbon
132 Border Adjustment Mechanism would be a first step in the right direction,
133 but needs to be complemented by policies for other types of activity.

134 The Climate emergency, environmental degradation and economic inequalities are
135 intimately linked. Let's fight against all three at the same time, let's tax the
136 rich!

- 137 • The Climate emergency, environmental degradation and economic inequalities
138 are intimately linked. Let's fight against all three at the same time,
139 let's tax the rich!

140 1. [https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621305/bn-](https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621305/bn-carbon-inequality-2030-051121-en.pdf)
141 [carbon-inequality-2030-051121-en.pdf](https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621305/bn-carbon-inequality-2030-051121-en.pdf)

142 2. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378020307779>
143 (Gössling, Humpe (2020): « The global scale, distribution and growth of
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- 145 3. [https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/unequal-exposure-and-unequal-](https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/unequal-exposure-and-unequal-impacts)
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- 147 4. [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-\(outdoor\)-air-](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-(outdoor)-air-quality-and-health)
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- 149 5. [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/325176/9789289054157-](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/325176/9789289054157-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
150 [eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/325176/9789289054157-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y) (page 57)
- 151 6. Ludosky & Toussaint (2020): “Ensemble nous demandons justice. Pour en
152 finir avec les violences environnementales”

R8new No Discrimination on Migration

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 According to the latest data from the UNHCR, more than 4,000,000 Ukrainians left
2 their country since the beginning of the Russian invasion, seeking asylum in
3 nearby European countries. With the European Union and European countries openly
4 denouncing the war, a wave of solidarity has risen in Europe, with thousands of
5 European citizens having mobilised to welcome and help the Ukrainian refugees,
6 including through donations and the provision of accommodation.

7 Although this wave of solidarity is admirable and has helped hundreds of
8 thousands, it is developed jointly with a problematic discourse: indeed, we have
9 heard that these refugees would be of “quality”, and that our proximity with the
10 Ukrainian people justified the welcoming efforts, as they are “like us”. This
11 problematic discourse assesses that non-European refugees would be of “bad
12 quality” since they are not “like us”: this is uninhibited racism, and it is
13 unacceptable.

14 All of us thus must fight this discourse, and underline its racist character:
15 this can no more be the main discourse in the European media, as the FYEG has
16 previously done, with the #NoDiscriminationOnMigration.

17
18 Furthermore, we must acknowledge the various marginalised groups made invisible
19 and swept under the rug in our discourse on asylum. In the Ukrainian context
20 alone, people of colour, immigrants, ethnic minorities and LGBTQIA+ refugees
21 faced disproportionately high obstacles in fleeing. In the broader asylum
22 context, systemic, systematic and social discrimination and obstacles are faced
23 on the grounds of religion, beliefs, cultural and ethnic origin, gender and
24 sexual orientation and identity, disability and class. The asylum system within
25 Europe needs exhaustive and comprehensive reform in order to guarantee the right
26 to asylum for all peoples.

27 Therefore, following this communication campaign, the Federation of Young
28 European Greens calls on the European Union and the governments of all European
29 States to:

- 30 • Welcome and guarantee the right to asylum to all refugees, with special
31 consideration to the extra obstacles faced by marginalised minorities
32 whether from Ukraine or any other place in the world, and to accommodate
33 for these obstacles.

- 34 • Stop all pushbacks at the border as well as the deportation of those who
35 have crossed the border, acknowledging the necessity of humanitarian duty
36 instead of the construction of "Fortress Europe".

- 37 • Replace Frontex and the concept of "Fortress Europe" with a humanitarian
38 alternative focused on saving and welcoming refugees.

- 39 • Immediately stop the criminalisation of people and non-governmental and
40 civil society organisations devoted to welcoming and helping refugees and
41 facilitating the movement of these peoples across international waters,
42 and to finally support these organisations.

- 43 • Rather than the persecution of refugee traffickers, combat refugee
44 trafficking by providing real and legal alternatives to traffickers for
45 refugees to flee to the EU, especially for refugees fleeing conflicts, or
46 refugees for whom the journey is too costly and dangerous.

- 47 • End as soon as possible EU refugee cooperation treaties with Turkey and
48 Libya as well as the externalisation of the EU border regime via such
49 treaties and the funding of autocratic regimes in Africa to stop migration
50 corridors, which keep out refugees on the basis of their background and
51 which put the most vulnerable refugees in even more dangerous situations.

- 52 • Facilitate and ensure the provision of basic rights and needs to those
53 seeking asylum such as humane accommodation pending approval of their
54 asylum process and Europe-wide coordinated processes to ensure asylum
55 seekers are not left in limbo for years in camps.

- 56 • Continue this facilitation and guarantee of basic rights and needs upon
57 having their application processed and the refugee relocated including but
58 not limited to language, housing, humane temporary accommodation in
59 facilities, right to work, healthcare and mental healthcare.

- 60 • Within the EU, implement an EU-wide framework truly based on the
61 principles of solidarity and responsibility sharing for the shared
62 funding, processing and relocation of asylum seekers and refugees, wherein

63 the Dublin regulation is abolished, Member States with the most resources
64 live up to their commitments to relocate refugees with an enforcement
65 mechanism to ensure this, as well as mechanisms that provide funding for
66 the processing of asylum seekers and coordinate the relocation of refugees
67 in a manner that is finally fairly and justly divided between Member
68 States based on their capacity.

69 Together, we must stand up against racism. Always. Everywhere.

R9new On solidarity with Ukraine

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 Russia launched a full-scale military invasion of Ukraine on 24th February 2022,
2 after years of hybrid aggression starting from 2014. The invasion has been
3 widely condemned internationally, and the actions inflicted by the Russian
4 Federation have been nothing short of war crimes.

An urgent and coordinated international response

5
6 We call for full commitment to ending the war. The ruling of the International
7 Court of Justice (ICJ) on 16th March 2022 has made it clear that the Russian
8 Federation is in breach of international law. The ICJ must now have the process
9 accelerated to have the Russian Federation tried for genocide. We also call for
10 Putin to be tried for war crimes at the International Criminal Court. We demand
11 the immediate withdrawal of all Russian troops from the territories of Ukraine,
12 as well as from Georgia and Moldova.

13 We condemn the political leaders who are delaying the supply of arms to the
14 Armed Forces of Ukraine by spreading misinformation about their help or denying
15 Ukraine's requests even for defensive weaponry, specifically by German
16 Chancellor Olaf Scholz. We call for the sanctioning of openly pro-Putin
17 politicians in Europe, in particular Viktor Orban and the Hungarian government,
18 as well as Aleksandar Vučić and the Serbian Government who do not agree to
19 impose sanctions on the Russian Federation by breaking the common European front
20 and repeating Russian disinformation in the state media.

21 We also call for equal sanctions for Belarus. Lukashenka and all his allies
22 involved in cooperating with Putin, participating in war crimes in Ukraine, and
23 torturing civilians in Belarus must be held accountable. Lukashenka's support
24 for Putin's actions must be classified as aiding, abetting and otherwise
25 facilitating deliberate or indiscriminate attacks against the civilian
26 population of Ukraine.

27 After the urgent end to the conflict, the reconstruction of Ukrainian
28 infrastructure must be financed from Russian reparations. If this is not

29 achieved, the European Union, the States participating in the EEA and Schengen
30 should finance, and the costs should be distributed in proportion to the
31 expenditure on Russian gas, oil and uranium, which financed the Kremlin's
32 activities. The European Union must also accelerate the process to grant EU
33 candidate status to Ukraine with accession to closely follow.

34 **Long-term peace and security**

35 As Young Greens we stand for a broad and inclusive approach to establishing
36 peace, through the protection of human rights, rule of law, and international
37 justice. When these principles are compromised and lives are at risk, the
38 international community must come together to end the conflict. To this end, we
39 call on the EU for the rapid deployment of interoperable EU military forces with
40 the aim of peace enforcement and civilian protection, and to restore the legal
41 borders of Ukraine with Crimea and Donbas, granted in the Budapest Memorandum in
42 1994.

43 FYEG supports the oil, gas, coal and uranium embargo on Russia to stop financing
44 Putin's war. The embargo must come hand in hand with a just transition to
45 renewables for a democratisation of Europe's energy with social protections to
46 prevent the cost being burdened by citizens. At the same time, Europe must not
47 transfer any materials for weapon production to Russia. We condemn Western
48 companies that continue operating in Russia thereby supporting the stability of
49 the Putin's regime by paying taxes to the repressive machine, and helping to
50 circumvent sanctions imposed by democracies to reduce military aggression
51 against Ukraine.

52 As Ukraine is a major exporter of grains and the world's largest supplier of
53 sunflower oil, the war has led to supply shortages. This has resulted in
54 increased prices in Europe and risks amplifying famine in Africa and the Middle
55 East. It is urgent for the international community to intervene to end the
56 conflict, to prevent an elongated period of food insecurity brought on by the
57 war. A way to do so is to indefinitely suspend all trade duties and tariffs
58 charged to Ukraine to help them get through the conflict and reconstruction.

59 **No one left behind**

60 The EU must also provide and support the distribution of humanitarian aid to
61 Ukraine. Currently, Russian troops are reported to be blocking the transit of
62 civilians and aid. Safe passage must be granted to civilians and for the
63 transportation of medicines and other forms of aid. We also call for the supply
64 of veterinarian aid and food for animals to be fairly distributed. Action must
65 be taken to preserve the cultural heritage from destruction through military
66 action

67 The war has brought increased sexual violence against women both in Ukraine and
68 those displaced. And yet, many are denied necessary sexual and reproductive
69 healthcare services such as abortion either in Ukrainian hospitals or in Poland.
70 Every European country should provide the necessary healthcare to all Ukrainians
71 arriving in their country, including sexual and reproductive health services and
72 psychological support.

73 Human trafficking has also increased, particularly of women and children. The EU
74 should work with humanitarian organisations to provide a safe passage to those
75 crossing borders and to prevent children from being separated from their
76 families.

77 More than 11 million people in Ukraine have fled the country and over 7 million
78 have become Internally Displaced Persons (IDP). Meanwhile, horrifying stories
79 have emerged that some Ukrainians are being illegally deported to Russia, who
80 must immediately be retrieved and taken to a place of safety. While we support
81 the EU's decision to welcome refugees from Ukraine, European leaders must not
82 forget refugees fleeing war and oppression from elsewhere. We demand a humane EU
83 asylum and migration policy with safe passage to the EU for all refugees and
84 migrants.

85
86 From the aspect of bigger inclusion in society, we would like to suggest to
87 European local communities and institutions opening free and official language
88 courses for refugees from Ukraine who will be able to learn the language of the
89 country where they are in. Language is something that people need every day and
90 with free language courses, everyday life will become easier for refugees in
91 European countries.

92 **Conclusion**

93 The Federation of Young European Greens wholeheartedly expresses its solidarity
94 with the people of Ukraine. We strongly condemn the violence and horrors
95 inflicted by the Russian Federation. The whole of Europe must stand together
96 with Ukraine to provide support to civilians and ensure that justice is brought.

R10new Barcelona vs Lobbies — Stop Lawfare, Protect Our Right to The City

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 During the last years, the political landscape in many institutions at different
2 levels has changed, bringing the option of developing and putting forward real
3 progressive, transformative and green policies. The possibilities, limits and
4 potentialities of progressive and green organisations in government, including
5 compromising or keeping the relations with social movements, has been triggering
6 a great debate within the Green Family. We consider that being able to bring
7 real ambition and being brave in policy-making is something to celebrate, and we
8 should make the best of the trust that electors put on our proposals. Political
9 parties and organisations thrive with the development of political and
10 ideological debates in the context of policy-making and the creation of
11 proposals, and we also welcome these experiences in the context of legislative
12 chambers at all levels and other cross-party spaces. Sadly, we have witnessed
13 how trying to start certain debates or implement specific policies which
14 challenge the status-quo has prompted the reaction of elite groups that hold
15 lots of economic and social power. These groups do not have anything to do with
16 democratic representation of the people: big corporations that make profit of
17 people's rights, seeing that their privileges are at risk, are (mis)using legal
18 tools with the aims of political thuggery and damaging the image of the
19 institutions and trying to put an end to the policies and legal frames that
20 protect the rights of the citizens.

21 These practices, called lawfare, are persistently being used by big corporations
22 that make profit of basic rights, such as housing, access to water and breathing
23 clear air, in Barcelona as a response to the proposals of the progressive and
24 green local government of the city. Once the institutions started tackling the
25 privileges of big private corporations and putting forward a set of proposals in
26 line with the general interest and the right to the city, those lobbies started
27 legal procedures against the government of the city as political weapons. This
28 follows a clear agenda of trying to stop the public servants from fulfilling
29 their commitments. During the last seven years, the members of the local
30 government of Barcelona received 11 lawsuits, and 10 of them have already been
31 dismissed.

32 All these lawsuits are always being put forward by legal entities that are
33 closely related to real estate corporations, vulture funds, the multinational
34 company in charge of the management of the water of the city, but also the
35 automotive sector and the tourism lobby. During the last two mandates, Barcelona
36 has been a leader in developing policies that contribute to achieving the right
37 to the city: housing policies and putting an end to the privatisation of the
38 water to manage it as a common good. Also, green policies have been implemented
39 to reduce the air and noise pollution due to cars, foster the use of public
40 transport and active mobility (walking and biking) and increase the healthy and
41 green areas in the city. In this sense, mass media, in general not independent
42 from these economic powers, is also joining this campaign of delegitimation.
43 Traditional media and online pamphlets are spreading fake news and feeding the
44 anti-political narrative, putting at the same level politicians facing charges
45 for corruption with this legal abuse.

46 With this resolution, the Federation of Young European Greens:

- 47 • Welcome the brave proposals put forward by Barcelona en Comú at the
48 Barcelona City Council government for the past 7 years and welcome such
49 proposals in other local governments.

- 50 • Endorse the green and progressive organisation in the upcoming 2023
51 municipal elections and similar organisations in other elections in the
52 future.

- 53 • Show its solidarity with Mayor Ada Colau and the Barcelona en Comú
54 councilors as well as government officials across the Member States in the
55 local government, who are being victims of this prosecution solely for
56 prioritising the rights of Barcelonians

- 57 • Urge the corresponding institutions to put an end to the privilege of big
58 corporations that are making profit of our rights, including housing,
59 water supply, and healthy cities, and stop them from employing lawfare
60 schemes against political parties and organisations which are developing
61 progressive policies to move forward into equal access to the right to the
62 city

- 63 • Calls for initiatives on both national and European levels to enact
64 legislation limiting the maximum amount of money that can be spent on
65 lobbying by individuals or (corporate) organisations, eventually with a
66 ban on corporate lobbying, and the facilitation of lobbying by and

67 consultation of civil society organisations and academia.

Reason

The 2023 Spanish municipal elections are coming close. Fortunately, in Barcelona we have had the pleasure of having a fearless, progressive local government that has implemented the most ambitious, innovative policies towards a greener, more equal city. This has, however, come at a cost—the wealthy ruling class and all major lobbies have begun a lawfare strategy, targeting individual Barcelona en Comú councilors. The only reason behind it: prioritising policies that benefit all Barcelonians in major issues such as housing and the right to a greener city.

R11new No To Airport Expansions — Not in Barcelona, Not Anywhere

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 In the context of climate emergency, when science and activists worldwide are
2 urging for the decarbonisation of the global economy, the transport sector plays
3 a major role. Specifically, air transport requires a massive reformulation
4 effort. Despite the warnings –and obviousness– regarding the high impact of
5 aviation on the environment, the operators of several major European airports
6 are putting forward expansion proposals. Scaling up these facilities is in line
7 with a strategy of growth in the aviation sector that is in clear contradiction
8 with the need for decarbonisation. These are consequences of our economic system
9 and policies that are based on the exploitation of people and the environment.
10 In this system, corporations are making profit at the expense of our rights to
11 live in a healthy environment.

12 In Spain, the national airport operator AENA has put forward plans to expand
13 virtually all major Spanish airports. In the case of Barcelona - El Prat
14 Airport, the expansion project envisions a new terminal and the extension of one
15 the airport's three runways, with the goal of reaching 70 million passengers per
16 year by 2030. The airport is located right by the Llobregat Delta, a space of
17 critical ecological importance within the dense, heavily urbanized Barcelona
18 conurbation. There are several swamps and two main lagoons around the airport
19 area, one of which would be removed to allocate the runway extension. Overall,
20 the Barcelona Airport expansion project would generate the following negative
21 impacts:

- 22 • Massive biodiversity loss, as 43 protected bird species, fish and reptiles
23 would be deprived of their natural ecosystem

- 24 • Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions coming from airport operations would surge
25 by 33%, which go in the opposite direction of international agreements to
26 reduce drastically overall emissions by 2030

- 27 • Direct health impact due to air and noise pollution generated by airport

28 activity, such as cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, as well as an
29 impact on the mental health of airport workers, passengers, and nearby
30 residents; also, an indirect, global health impact from increased GHG
31 emissions contributing to climate change worldwide should be considered.

- 32 • 10 million additional tourists would visit Barcelona annually, further
33 increasing pressure on public services, and speeding up gentrification,
34 directly impacting on the inhabitants' housing rights

- 35 • A model based on an unstoppable growth which benefits big companies
36 fostering ecocide capitalism, undermining the very universal right to live
37 in a habitable planet

- 38 • 1.7 billion euro would be lost to an unupdated and unsustainable transport
39 system; instead this budget should be allocated to improve and expand the
40 local rail network, with a focus on night trains and international
41 connections—as of 2019, 54.5% of airport passengers could be provided with
42 competitive rail alternatives

43 With this resolution, the Federation of Young European Greens:

- 44 • Call on the appropriate authorities and institutions to protect the
45 environment and health by halting all expansion plans of all European
46 airport operators, which constitute a threat for a green and just
47 transition.

- 48 • Urge all European countries and institutions, specially those that are
49 members of the European Union, to develop a competitive intra-european
50 train network, creating new cross-border services through high-speed and
51 night trains, with the goal of reducing airplane use.

- 52 • Urges the European Commission to revise the 2014 Aviation Guidelines,
53 adopting new rules halting state aid to airlines, airports, and airport
54 expansion and nonessential infrastructure investment projects of already
55 developed airports, with the continued exemptions of 'very small airports'
56 meeting the criteria to constitute a Service of General Economic Interest
57 (SGEI) insofar a competitive train or sea alternative is not feasible

- 58 • Urges national European governments and European institutions to put
59 forward a ban on air routes where a competitive rail alternative exists,
60 as was already approved by France on national air routes where an
61 alternative rail service with travel times under 2.5 hours is offered.
62 Competitiveness shall also include an assessment based on costs alongside
63 duration

- 64 • Call on the European Commission to create an air carbon tax that may be
65 dynamically adjusted depending on the distance and the existence of
66 competitive rail alternatives over the same route; the obtained revenue
67 should be used to further develop competitive rail alternatives, with the
68 intention to discourage frequent flying.

- 69 • Call on civil society and local governments on showing their discontent
70 with such projects and claim for a green and just transition

Reason

It may look like science fiction, but national administrations across Europe are still pushing for airport expansions. As air traffic is a major greenhouse gas (GHG) emitter, it makes no sense to keep subsidizing airlines and funding airport expansions; instead, all European institutions should coordinate to provide competitive rail alternatives on all major air routes across Europe. In the case of Barcelona Airport, the proposed expansion project envisions removing an entire lagoon in the Llobregat Delta, an area of the outmost ecological importance in the Barcelona metropolitan area.

R13new Red Card for Sportwashing

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 One of the principles of Olympism is to place sport at the service of the
2 harmonious development of humankind, with a view to promoting a peaceful society
3 concerned with the preservation of human dignity. We understand that human
4 dignity should neither be exclusive to nor withheld from any ethnicity, gender,
5 language, religion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

6 Unfortunately, sports have been instrumentalised by certain countries and
7 regimes to hide their record of grave human rights violations and at times
8 glorify a personality cult to serve as a distraction. This is called
9 sportwashing. A very notorious case is the 1936 Summer and Winter Olympics
10 hosted by and held in Nazi Germany. Going into recent times, more and more cases
11 of sportwashing are being committed: the 2018 FIFA World Cup in Russia, the 2022
12 Winter Olympics in China, and the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar to name some. The
13 preparations for the latter are being plagued by cases of migrant workers
14 working under dangerous conditions with little to no pay, extremely low
15 standards of living, and deaths caused by preventable workplace accidents.

16 We young greens believe that no country which engages in severe human rights
17 abuses such as forced labour, genocide, and war crimes may be allowed to host
18 major international sport tournaments such as but not limited to Olympic Games
19 and world championships. Furthermore, similarly severe human rights abuses such
20 as forced labour, forced displacement, and persecution of national and cultural
21 minorities in the process of preparing for these games are unacceptable and
22 should lead to the host country being changed or the games suspended, as well as
23 other sanctions (e.g. fines or bans from future competitions).

24 Therefore we, the Federation of Young European Greens, call for:

- 25 • a reform of the International Olympic Committee's Code of Ethics where
26 severe human rights abuses in the process of preparing for the games
27 should lead to the host country being changed or the games suspended, as
28 well as other sanctions where necessary (e.g. fines or bans from future
29 competitions);

- 30 • a reform of the Rule of Conduct for Host Countries and the hosting process
31 where human rights abuses in the process of preparing for the games must
32 at all times be avoided, where countries with history of human rights
33 violations must closely consult and be supervised by the International
34 Olympic Committee, and in case of violation an appropriate sanction can be
35 put on the host country;

- 36 • to apply these provisions analogously to international sports federations
37 with their respective international sporting events and competitions;

- 38 • Sports clubs to be prevented from being acquired by states for the purpose
39 of sportswashing;

- 40 • the revival of the Olympic Truce as an absolute requirement during the
41 Olympic Games. It means no country will engage in an armed conflict seven
42 days before the start of each Olympic Games and until the eighth day after
43 the conclusion of the Paralympics. Its violation by any aggressor or
44 attacking state should also be sanctioned forcefully.

R14 Let Trans People Play!

Proposer: Jong Groen, DWARS
Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 During its General Assembly in 2020, the FYEG unanimously adopted the resolution
2 "Trans Rights Are Human Rights." As a complement, this present resolution wishes
3 to tackle an area where trans people are gradually discriminated against, and
4 where (uninformed) prejudices against them still prevail: sports.

5 In sports, the category of women is defined as people with certain physical &
6 physiological characteristics, so as to maintain fair competition. However, this
7 does not justify the discrimination against trans women who want to take part in
8 sports. Australia's Laura Hubbard and the USA's Lia Thomas are at the forefront
9 of the current struggle of trans athletes to be able to participate in high-
10 level sports events.

11 It is a grave misconception that people would go through a fundamental
12 transition like gender affirmation for any other reason than their gender
13 identification. It is plain false to claim that trans women are dominating
14 women's sports or trans women have undergone their transition to win and
15 dominate women's sports. This is simply transphobia and it has no place in our
16 society.

17 A recent literature study shows that there is no conclusive evidence for trans
18 athletes who have undergone or are undergoing hormone replacement therapy,
19 especially trans women athletes, to have a significant, let alone
20 disproportionate advantage over their cisgender counterparts in the same
21 discipline. Moreover, every person has a different body type and thus there
22 exists a wide physiological diversity even among trans athletes, much as there
23 is of the same among cis athletes. Therefore, it is absolutely not justified to
24 ban transgender athletes from sports.

25 Genuine concern for women in sports entails that issues concerning equal
26 treatment of women in sports clubs, organisations, leagues, and federations
27 should be addressed, such as but not limited to unequal pay between men and
28 women in the same sports discipline whether elite, professional or amateur, and
29 equally meaningful participation of women athletes in sports governing bodies

30 starting from the sports clubs going up. Women athletes and women's clubs should
31 be set on equal footing with their male counterparts.

32 Furthermore, a societal shift with regards to the perception of trans people in
33 sports is necessary – for example, better education about trans issues in
34 schools and sports organisations, and consistent punishment of transphobic
35 behaviour within sports (for both fans and athletes).

36 We, the Federation of Young European Greens, reaffirming our commitment to
37 uphold transgender rights as human rights and to end discrimination against
38 transgenders, while recognising the limits within the realm of sports:

- 39 • stand by the International Olympic Committee's policy of allowing all
40 trans women who have undergone or are undergoing hormone replacement
41 therapy, who meet the required hormone levels, to participate in women's
42 sports, sports federations and lower-level competitions, taking into
43 consideration physical safety concerns upon exercising a certain sport
44 discipline, until a more comprehensive policy is made based on scientific
45 evidence;
- 46 • reiterate our call for (better) education on transgender issues to clear
47 up misconceptions on and promote the inclusion of transgender people, not
48 only in sports but also in our society as a whole;
- 49 • call on the European Union, its Member States, and international sports
50 federations to promote and facilitate more research into transgender
51 people in sports, so as to better balance inclusivity and fairness in
52 sports policies;
- 53 • call on sports organisations to treat women athletes on equal footing with
54 their male counterparts, including but not limited to paying women
55 athletes and teams equally as their men counterparts on the same
56 discipline and level;
- 57 • call on sport organisations to react properly on transphobic behaviour in
58 sports, by fans, athletes, staff and anyone else involved, through
59 specific codes of conduct and regulations, with appropriate sanctions such
60 as stadium bans, disqualifications etc.

R15new The Manifesto of the Generation in Crisis

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 At the end of 2021, in agreement with the European Parliament and the Council,
2 the European Commission declared 2022 as the European Year of Youth.

3 We are worried. We are the generation that has been living from crisis to a
4 crisis. When we were born, the world was already in crisis. When we were born,
5 the world was already 0.5 degrees warmer. When we were born, we were already
6 beyond 350 ppm; which is the “safe” level of carbon dioxide.

7 This generation has witnessed several economic crises, record levels of
8 unemployment, a housing crisis, a global pandemic and wars in Europe. All while
9 grappling with the effects of the climate crisis.

10 We are not the “Next Generation Europe”, we are THIS Generation Europe and we
11 are in a crisis.

12 **We lost two years of our education, work, mental health and life to the poor**
13 **political decisions made in this pandemic!**

14 The EU has declared 2022 the Year of Youth, saying it is in recognition of the
15 sacrifices the younger generation had to make during the pandemic. However, the
16 proposals they have made so far fall short to respond to the real sacrifices we
17 made during the pandemic.

18 Our schools closed down. Not all of us had the means to participate in remote
19 learning, especially those of us from marginalised backgrounds. Some of us have
20 dropped out of education and will not return. For those that stayed, it was very
21 hard to find the incentive and energy to focus on our studies, with no end in
22 sight to the pandemic. Yet we were expected to deliver the same results.

23 Those of us staying in a different place than our homes had to either return
24 home or stay in towns where our universities were and pay ever increasing rents
25 and dormitory fees. For example, in September 2020 the University of Manchester

26 encouraged the students to go to the campus and promised them face-to-face
27 classes that were finally canceled two days before the course started. The
28 students were trapped and forced to pay for accommodation that was in bad
29 condition.

30 We, students, rely on part-time jobs to pay our tuition fees and sustain
31 ourselves while studying. During COVID-19 restrictions bars and restaurants were
32 closed and many students were unable to find part-time jobs. In France, students
33 had to queue for food handouts.

34 Since the onset of the pandemic, the youth unemployment rate in the EU has risen
35 from 15.8% to 19.5% (Eurostat). Those who didn't lose their jobs saw a reduction
36 in their income. According to the research done by the European Youth Forum, one
37 in every four young people reported a decrease in their income (Beyond Lockdown
38 - the pandemic scar on young people).

39 Young people were hardest hit in the 2008 global financial crisis. That crisis
40 has not only led to very high youth unemployment rates in Europe but also a
41 stance among political decision-makers that "any job is better than none". That
42 left us with unpaid internships, gig-workers, zero hour contracts. The current
43 generation of young people were already worse off than their predecessors and
44 now we are facing the biggest financial crisis since the Great Depression.

45 Additionally, we are in a mental health crisis. Young people all over Europe are
46 sounding the alarms for the drastic rise in mental health and wellbeing issues.
47 The crises we have witnessed ever since we were born and the current economic
48 system driving them have greatly impacted this generation. The rising levels of
49 young people living with burn-out, anxieties and depression show that we have
50 yet to receive the much needed essential aid that was promised to us. With the
51 greater waiting times and overloaded health care, we need more than just raising
52 awareness.

53 We were promised a good life. And we have been denied. Especially the racialised
54 youth, gender and sexual minorities, disabled youth, migrant youth have been
55 denied.

56 One year of youth is not going to solve our problems.

57 **We do not need festivals. We need real change!**

58 As FYEG we are concerned that this Year of Youth will result in a lot of stylish
59 campaigns, but very little substance. We are worried that decisions about young
60 people will be made without consulting us at every step of the way. We are
61 worried that the leaders will invite young people to meetings only to listen to

62 us, but not to take the much needed action afterwards. We want to see outcomes
63 from the European Year of Youth exist beyond 2022.

64 Without concrete actions, the European Year of Youth will only remain as youth
65 washing and we have seen enough of that. What young people really need is hope.
66 Hope that there is a way out of these crises and that the people in power do not
67 only care about their position, but about our future.

68 This Manifesto therefore demands:

- 69 • The European Year of Youth should not be limited to young people from EU
70 member states but should also involve young people from the UK, the
71 Western Balkans and EU Partnership countries.

- 72 • The civil space for youth organisations in Europe has been shrinking. We
73 are very worried that the words of the European Commission are not
74 followed by concrete actions. A strong youth sector is key to ensure that
75 young people from all backgrounds can have access to a safe space to
76 engage and grow as active citizens.

- 77 • The increase in the overall Erasmus+ budget should be reflected in the
78 operating grants that youth civil society organisations receive. Even
79 though the Erasmus+ budget has been doubled, the operating grants have
80 remained the same. In a European Year of Youth, we need strong European
81 youth organisations. The operating grant support should be tripled and
82 distributed to more organizations. Especially youth organisations that
83 target marginalised young people should be given a priority.

- 84 • The European Commission should provide small funding opportunities to
85 formal and informal youth organisations to organise “pilot” activities,
86 much similar to the Council of Europe’s European Youth Foundation (EYF)
87 Pilot Activities. The application and reporting should be simple so that
88 new organisations without professional secretariat can easily apply and
89 report.

- 90 • Russia has left the Council of Europe. That means they will not pay their
91 membership fee, which will decrease the overall funding. Last time Russia
92 didn’t pay its membership fee, the CoE immediately cut funds from the
93 youth sector. We can not let this happen again. The EYF has been providing
94 support to young people all across the continent for 50 years and they
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must be protected at all costs.

- 96 • The European Commission should start a more formalised research regarding
97 the marginalised young people taking part in the activities organised or
98 funded by the Commission grants, with an aim to understand and prioritise
99 their needs and to remove barriers to their participation in European
100 youth events.

- 101 • We are calling on the European Commission and the Member States to put
102 forward a common binding legal framework for an effective and enforceable
103 ban on unpaid internships, traineeships and apprenticeships and providing
104 a minimum standard of rights concerning working conditions.

- 105 • We do not think the European Commission's new program ALMA (Aim, Learn,
106 Master Achieve) will be a relief to the systematic youth unemployment and
107 precarity. We are worried that this initiative would be limited to
108 privileged few who would already have a good chance in getting short-term
109 work experience in a different member state. Instead, the efforts should
110 be directed towards immediately introducing an EU minimum wage scheme,
111 with minimum wages based on the cost of living in a particular country or
112 region and a mechanism to progressively harmonise them.

- 113 • The Commission President Von Der Leyen said "This Next Generation EU
114 recovery pack is a lot of money that the next generation will have to pay
115 back". We reject the premise that young people should be indebted because
116 of the poor political choices that were made before them.
 - 117 ◦ The Next Generation EU should be funded through EU level wealth tax,
118 kerosene tax, and tax on tech giants.
 - 119 ◦ Youth organisations should be consulted in the delivery of national
120 plans for the deployment of Next Generation EU Funding.

- 121 • We propose a one-time COVID relief to all European young people (age 14 -
122 30) to help them overcome the challenges they currently face, due to the
123 sacrifices they had to make in the past years.

- 124 • The European Commission should initiate a crisis Mental Health plan
125 targeted at policy change in the Member States. This plan should include,

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but not be limited to:

- increasing accessibility and the funding of (mental) healthcare facilities, making sure that everyone gets the help they need
- investing in training of mental health professionals, equipping them with tools to help people from marginalized communities
- making (mental) healthcare free
- investing in already existing, bottom-up community-building initiatives
- increasing the financial support provided to civil society organisations (CSOs) who work on mental health
- mainstreaming mental health into all social, economy and climate policies

138 **IT IS OUR FUCKING FUTURE.**

R16new ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE: Towards a truly interconnected and sustainable energy market

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 Since the creation of the European Union, energy has been a crucial aspect of
2 the European integration process, to the point that two of the three founding
3 Treaties revolve around the energy sector. In Articles 114 and 194 of the Treaty
4 on the Functioning of the European Union it is stated that Union policy on
5 energy shall aim, in a spirit of solidarity between Member States, to ensure
6 security of energy supply in the Union and promote the interconnection of energy
7 networks. The European Union (EU) also believes that the promotion and
8 protection of human rights around the world is a legitimate concern of the
9 international community. The EU is bound by its Treaty to promote human rights,
10 democratization and development.

11 Currently, the European energy market is regulated according to the TEN-E
12 regulation, which allows the Union to meet its core energy objectives by laying
13 down rules for identifying and the developing Projects of Common Interest
14 (PCIs). These will ensure the interoperability of trans-European energy
15 networks, the functioning of the internal energy market, the security of supply
16 and the integration of renewable forms of energy.

17 Despite this, however, the current energy markets in Europe are still very
18 regionalized. In part, this is due to a lack of energy infrastructure connecting
19 Member States. Improving the interconnectivity of the energy market has several
20 benefits: improved security supply, increased efficiency and increased
21 competitiveness. This aligns well with the energy strategy that EU has stated
22 previously, which is based on the pillars of securing an expanding supply of
23 energy from both domestic and foreign sources, developing a more competitive
24 internal energy market, and encouraging and supporting environmental protection
25 and development of clean and renewable energy sources. Additionally, the new
26 energy market of the EU is expected to encourage diversification and flexibility
27 to react to market conditions across the countries. It also provides a more
28 powerful bargaining position for European energy companies when sourcing energy
29 in global markets, since there is a larger range of options available with
30 regard to supply routes and there is better access to customers.
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33 However, there are still many contradictions within EU energy policies and
34 fossil fuels phase out is being blocked by the Energy Charter Treaty. This
35 allows energy corporations to put forward compensation claims to states if the
36 former deem their investments and expected profits have been damaged by policy
37 changes. This has led to climate friendly policies becoming a financial risk for
38 all states as big fossil fuel companies are currently suing European states for
fossil fuel phase outs and demand several billion euros.

39 It is acknowledged that the EU has committed to comply to standards of democracy
40 and to support human rights in foreign relations, in accordance with the
41 founding principles of the Union itself, that is the principles of liberty,
42 democracy and respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of
43 law. Given its current dependence on multiple energy suppliers, however, the
44 EU's ability to promote its interests and values risks to be limited when energy
45 imports are supplied by countries with different values, even countries that
46 violate human rights. Human rights are considered of vital importance to the EU,
47 but when it comes to energy imports suddenly not.

48 While the Treaty on the European Union states that foreign policy should
49 'consolidate and support democracy, the rule of law, [and] human rights', the
50 European Union has been criticised for putting its needs for energy imports
51 before the aforementioned values: in accord with a study by the NGO Freedom
52 House, Norway is the only country out of the EU's main oil and gas suppliers to
53 meet international standards of democracy, unlike the remainder (Nigeria,
54 assessed as "partly free", and Russia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia, Algeria,
55 Qatar which are defined as authoritarian states). Moreover, some if not most of
56 these countries have been known to violate human rights, in the energy sector,
57 but outside of that as well. By importing energy from these countries, these
58 regimes profit from European money, which does nothing to stop the abuse of
59 human rights by these regimes. However, it is possible to change the EU energy
60 market. For example, the European Parliament has instated several sanctions
61 against Russia and is debating issuing even heavier sanctions, but is yet to
62 accept an energy boycott at the moment of writing. Clearly, it is possible for
63 countries in and outside the EU to take action against authoritarian governments
64 when it comes to upholding our values, including the respect for (fundamental)
65 human rights.

66 Not only would the European Union benefit from an increased energy independence
67 in reference to human rights and democracy, it would also strengthen energy
68 security and contribute profitably to the project of decarbonisation of the
69 energy sector. It is time to clearly condemn dependence on energy imported from
70 countries with authoritarian regimes and that contribute to the violations of
71 fundamental human rights.

72 The current situation does not only imply the EU is financing authoritarian
73 regimes as well as the Russian war against Ukraine, but it is also allowing
74 Energy Companies to attain huge profits at the expense of consumers. Energy
75 prices are rising exponentially, while fossil fuel companies are making record
76 profits. Governments spend millions of tax money on subsidizing them. At the
77 same time, the increasing inflation makes basic needs a luxury, while wages are
78 drastically losing value. At this moment, many people cannot pay for their basic
79 needs, don't know how to pay their energy bills and homelessness is on the rise.
80

81 The economic system is deeply rotten, providing more and more money for the
82 richest companies that massively destroy our planet and human lives, while the
83 majority of peoples' living situations become more precarious than ever and
84 energy poverty spiking dramatically among countries. Although there is not one
85 common definition of energy poverty between Member States, it is generally
86 described as a situation in which households are unable to access essential
87 energy services. This can only be tackled by a drastic revolution of our energy
88 system. Only by phasing out fossil fuels by 2030 and massively increasing
89 subsidies, jobs and resources in renewable energies, the earth overheating can
90 be limited, while at the same time ensuring a democratization of the energy
91 system and the European independence from authoritarian regimes that are a
92 serious threat to human lives and human rights. Moreover, stronger and better-
93 connected energy infrastructure can go a long way in reducing energy poverty.
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97 This can only be tackled by a drastic revolution of our energy system. We need
98 comprehensive European-wide reform of our energy policy - one that
99 intersectionally addresses both the energy transition and energy poverty - via
100 sweeping phase-outs of fossil fuel by 2030, the stopping of subsidies, and
101 comprehensive environmental taxes, complemented by pioneering action to
102 revolutionise and connect the European energy grid, redirect subsidies and
103 funding to renewable energies, limit and stabilise prices, and ensure all
104 households have access to affordable energy. Unprecedented times call for
105 unprecedented action, only in so doing can the earth overheating be limited,
106 while at the same time ensuring a democratisation of the energy system - one
107 that is coordinated, green, interconnected and based on solidarity; that is
108 independent from authoritarian regimes that are a serious threat to human lives
109 and human rights; and that ensures the right to energy is a right for all.

110 **The Federation of Young European Greens, with regards to the goals expressed in**
111 **the EU Green Deal, calls on the EU and the governments of Member States to:**

- 112 1. Develop a legislative and policy framework to create a more interconnected
113 European energy market to assist and support the energy transition towards
114 renewable sources, with the aim of further improving storage and transfer
115 capacity and reducing costs and therefore prices in order to achieve

116 energy independence, by:

- 117 1. Granting the European Parliament, Commission and Council the
118 legislative authority to regulate the energy market and energy
119 infrastructure supranationally through EU legislation;
- 120 2. Initiating the grounds for legislation to regulate the international
121 European energy market and improve supranational connection between
122 energy markets of Member States, for example by establishing an
123 independent body to compile and assess the current bilateral energy
124 trade agreements between Member States and third countries, and to
125 assess the deficits and strengths in the energy infrastructure of
126 each Member State;
- 127 3. Pulling out of the Energy Charter Treaty as soon as possible and
128 stopping its further expansion
- 129 4. Enshrining the right to energy within the European Charter of Human
130 Rights and in European energy law.

131 2. Based on this framework, to implement and develop an interconnected and
132 improved energy infrastructure in Europe, as achieving this is an
133 essential step to ensure a functional and efficient European energy
134 market, as well as a necessity for more sustainable energy supply, by:

- 135 1. Investing in and facilitating the building of more energy
136 infrastructure in and between Member States with significant
137 infrastructure deficits to enable improved storage and sharing of
138 energy, such as but not limited to flexible power grids, better
139 demand-response technology, electric vehicle charging, and energy
140 storage;
- 141 2. Investing in improving energy infrastructure where it already
142 exists;
- 143 3. Implementing the connection of energy infrastructure across Member
144 States in order to facilitate the creation of a European energy
145 network;
- 146 4. Investing in and stimulating research on sustainable technologies
147 such as, but not limited to, energy reduction, energy storage and
148 energy production;
- 149 5. Offering targeted assistance and investment support to ensure energy
150 infrastructure has similar quality across Member States.

151 3. Based on this framework, to implement and develop a Europe-wide energy
152 strategy for a transition to a green and just energy system policy that
153 addresses energy poverty by:

- 154 1. Developing just transition plans which rapidly phase out fossil fuel
155 usage while minimising the socio-economic disruptions to workers and
156 communities;

- 157 2. Ensuring that all people, especially those with lower income, have
158 access to energy by implementing effective measures that keep energy
159 prices affordable as well as energy supply sufficient, such as a
160 moratorium on energy bills until energy supply and inflation rates
161 are stabilised, a cap on energy prices, and comprehensive storage
162 and connection infrastructure as proposed above;
- 163 3. Redirecting all fossil fuel subsidies into renewable energy projects
164 on state as well as consumer-level, while ensuring that this is
165 complemented by measures that guarantee access to energy, especially
166 of low income households, such as those proposed in 3.2;
- 167 4. Implementing Europe-wide taxes. Firstly, increased taxes
168 specifically on fossil fuel companies as well as a windfall tax and
169 caps on their profits. Secondly, more broadly, a carbon tax on
170 corporations throughout Europe for their emissions within and
171 outside Europe. The resulting funds should be directed to measures
172 addressing energy poverty, energy infrastructure and the energy
173 transition.

172 With regards to the violation of human rights by the governments of states such
174 as, but not limited to, the Russian Federation, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the
175 United Arab Emirates, FYEG calls on the EU and the governments of European
176 countries to:
177

- 178 1. Condemn in the strongest terms the violation of human rights by
179 authoritarian governments of energy-exporting states;
- 180 2. Based on these violations of human rights to aim for independence from
181 importing energy from these states via the ending of current energy trade
182 agreements as soon as possible;
- 183 3. Henceforth ensure that any future energy trade agreement is contingent to
184 a set of minimal standards including but not limited to respect of human
185 rights and rule of law wherein:
 - 186 1. States which breach the most egregious violations of human rights
187 will no longer be considered as viable options to import energy
188 from, whereas
 - 189 2. States which fall short of meeting the minimal standards yet abiding
190 by a commitment to improve their respect for, among others, human
191 rights and rule of law will be considered, and
 - 192 3. The assessment of the fulfilment of said criteria will be conducted
193 by an independent body.

R17new A full reset of relations with China

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 *Note: the resolution was drafted with support of the Taipei Representative*
2 *Office in the Netherlands.*

3 The current state of political affairs has made it immeasurably clear the
4 importance of international solidarity in the enforcement of international law
5 and the right to sovereignty and self-determination of peoples. Now more than
6 ever must we uphold the protection of human rights and the principles of
7 democracy and international rule of law, condemning the oppression, subjugation
8 and bullying that global superpowers exert unto their own peoples and on smaller
9 states.

10 The People's Republic of China's (hereinafter PRC) authoritarianism continues to
11 remain unabated as reports of abuses, if not atrocities, committed by the state
12 grow.

13 The crimes against humanity and genocide of Uyghurs.

14 Over a million Uyghurs remain arbitrarily detained in internment camps, wherein
15 they are subjugated to forced labour, systematic sexual abuse and rape, and
16 torture; a further number of at least 600.000 Uyghurs have been forcefully
17 relocated under the PRC's forced labour system. The Uyghurs are also subject to
18 extreme restrictions on freedom of religion and expression and the erasure of
19 their religious, ethnic and cultural identity, as the state has systematically
20 destroyed Muslim buildings including mosques and cemeteries, banned religious
21 practices and forced renunciations of faith, forced the separation of Uyghur
22 children for re-education, and brainwashing. It is now beyond reasonable doubt
23 that the PRC has implemented policies including mass forced sterilisations,
24 forced contraception, and forced abortions. Reports have also surfaced of forced
25 medical experimentation and mass deaths in camps.

26 It is thus clear that this is no longer simply a situation of cultural genocide,
27 but of crimes against humanity, including torture, and of genocide committed
28 against Uyghurs according to the definitions provided for respectively in

29 Article 7(1) of the 1998 Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal
30 Court, the 1984 United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel,
31 Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and Article II of the 1948
32 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Similarly
33 there has been a clear breach of the right to (internal) self-determination of
34 the Uyghurs.

35 The right to self-determination, prohibition of crimes against humanity, torture
36 and genocide are *ius cogens* (peremptory) norms under customary international
37 law, and thus binding regardless of the PRC's reservations; as well as *erga*
38 *omnes* obligations (owed to the international community as a whole) that fall
39 under universal jurisdiction. Although the ICC does not exercise jurisdiction
40 over PRC territory, the Court has held that "the Court may exercise jurisdiction
41 over crimes when part of the criminal conduct takes place on the territory of a
42 State Party".

43 The formal recognition of the situation in PRC as a genocide is therefore of
44 significant legal importance as the first step to holding the PRC accountable.

45 **PRC neo-imperialism.**

46 Despite the lofty promises of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the project
47 has evolved into a framework in which the PRC implements various foreign policy
48 tools in order to manoeuvre and expand its sphere of geopolitical influence
49 across the globe. This includes various forms of economic and neo-imperialism
50 entailing the exploitation of the economic and/or political vulnerability of
51 countries in order to attain this expansion, such as its exercise of debt trap
52 diplomacy on less economically developed countries. Furthermore, the expansion
53 of cross-continental infrastructural development and natural resource extraction
54 through the BRI without sufficient provisions for the protection of the
55 environment and human rights has not only been devastating to the environment
56 and livelihoods, of especially rural populations, but entrenches a system of
57 asymmetrical reliance on natural resources and exploitative economic control
58 across the Global South when economic diversification, modernisation and
59 independence should be supported instead.

60 The PRC has further continued to increase military tensions and aggression
61 toward its neighbouring states, from its military interventions at the China-
62 India border to the ever increasing military pressure in the South China Sea.
63 The PRC has furthermore continued to exert pressure on any opposition abroad,
64 from its threats against Lithuania for establishing the Taiwanese Representative
65 Office, to sanctions of officials of states that criticise it.

66 **The isolation of the Republic of China.**

67 Despite the Republic of China (ROC, hereinafter Taiwan) fulfilling the criteria
68 of a state according to Article 1 of the Montevideo Convention of 1933, the
69 people of Taiwan are prevented from exercising their right to self-determination
70 and self-sovereignty by the PRC. Taiwan is also significantly limited in
71 meaningfully participating as a sovereign state within the international
72 political order, as it is prevented from membership or attendance of most
73 international organisations.

74 As a result of the PRC's One-China principle, all states are forced to choose
75 between the PRC or Taiwan, as formal diplomatic relations with the PRC is
76 contingent on the severing of any formal relationship with Taiwan and therefore
77 the non-recognition of the Taiwanese government.

78 Furthermore, China has significantly intensified their aggression against Taiwan
79 and military pressure across the border over the past decade, going as far as
80 sending warplanes into Taiwan's air defence zone. The PRC has also threatened
81 military action against any independence attempts of Taiwan, and throughout the
82 COVID-19 pandemic has continued to block Taiwan's membership of WHO. Based on
83 the ICJ Wall Advisory Opinion 2004 and Reference Re Secession of Quebec, it
84 could be argued that the increased aggression and militarisation and
85 international isolation indicate a significant breach of the meaningful exercise
86 of the right to self-determination of the people of Taiwan.

87 **A full reset.**

88 Europe needs to re-evaluate its ties with China. We need a full reset of EU-
89 China relations – deviating from a focus of maximalising economic gain to
90 maximalising the respect for human rights, democracy, international law and the
91 international rule of law.

92 **The Federation of Young European Greens reiterates R06 Standing up the Chinese**
93 **Authoritarianism of the 2020 General Assembly, and with regards to the crimes**
94 **against humanity and genocide of the Uyghurs, calls on the European Union and**
95 **the governments of European countries:**

- 96 1. To formally recognise and declare the situation subjected to the Uyghurs
97 as a genocide;
- 98 2. Based on this breach of international law,
 - 99 1. For member states to start universal jurisdiction investigations of
100 the crimes against humanity and genocide committed by the PRC
101 against the Uyghurs in order to pursue prosecution of the PRC within
102 national regimes, and/or

103 2. For the European Union to file a lawsuit against the PRC in the
104 International Court of Justice and to pursue charges against the
105 Chinese Communist Party in the International Criminal Court;

106 3. To implement Europe-wide trade sanctions on products originating from the
107 Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region or associated with the forced labour of
108 Uyghurs;

109 4. To implement Europe-wide diplomatic sanctions on PRC officials of the
110 Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and eventually of Xi Jinping.

111 **With regards to the neo-imperialism of the PRC, calls on the European Union and**
112 **the governments of European countries:**

113 1. To denounce in the strongest possible terms the aggression of the PRC in
114 the South China Sea and the debt trap diplomacy in the African and Asian
115 regions;

116 2. To provide a feasible alternative to the BRI contingent on, amongst other
117 aspects, respect for human rights, including:

- 118 1. The adoption of the Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative, with
119 EU-wide funding of the initiative,
- 120 2. The ending of the externalisation of the EU border regime and thus
121 the funding of authoritarian regimes in Africa via the EU Trust Fund
122 for Africa and to replace this with intensified funding of pre-
123 existing Official Development Assistance (ODA) mechanisms contingent
124 on minimum standards and principles relating to, amongst others,
125 human rights and environment and climate, such as that of the Blue
126 Dot Network,
- 127 3. Further expansion and intensification of the Global Gateway
128 strategy, such as via further expansion of the European Fund for
129 Social Development Plus (EFSD+).

129 **With regards to the isolation of the Republic of China, calls on the European**
130 **Union and the governments of European countries:**
131

132 1. To denounce in the strongest possible terms the increasing aggression and
133 military build-up of the PRC against Taiwan;

134 2. To formally recognise the sovereignty of Taiwan and push for the full
135 membership of it in the institutions of the institutional order, primarily
136 the four core international agencies Taiwan is currently pursuing, WHO,
137 Interpol, ICAO and the UNFCCC, and eventually the UN;

- 138 3. To further enhance engagement and broaden partnerships with Taiwan,
139 including a reset of the European countries' One China Policy and the
140 broadening of the scope of interaction with Taiwan beyond purely economic
141 engagement such as the further collaboration of European and Taiwanese
142 ministers;
- 143 4. To increase European foreign investment into Taiwan, for example by
144 further intensifying the terms of the EU Bilateral Investment Agreement+
145 with Taiwan, with a particular focus on Taiwan's expansion of offshore
146 wind energy;
- 147 5. Based on this, to eventually establish formal diplomatic relations with
148 Taiwan:
- 149 1. By recognising the official diplomatic missions of Taiwan with the
150 EU and with the various European countries no longer as
151 representative offices serving as *de facto* embassies, but as *de jure*
152 embassies and diplomatic missions,
 - 153 2. And by doing the same for the representative offices of the EU and
154 of the various European countries in Taiwan.

R18new An ASEAN-EU future

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is the counterpart of the
2 European Union (EU) in the Southeast Asian region, consisting of 10 member
3 states: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines,
4 Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. ASEAN has since its formation continued to
5 pursue the increased integration of Southeast Asian nations, establishing
6 amongst other things the ASEAN Vision 2020 in 1997 and ASEAN Charter in 2008 to
7 pursue the realisation of a single ASEAN community and free-trade area; as well
8 as establishing the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)
9 in 2009, and adopting the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration in 2012. ASEAN is
10 expected to be the world's fourth largest economy by 2030.

11 ASEAN-EU ties date back to 1972, where the then European Economic Community was
12 the first international entity to establish informal ties with ASEAN, followed
13 by formal ties as a Dialogue Partnership in 1977 which was institutionalised by
14 the ASEAN-EEC Cooperation Agreement of 1980. Since then, ASEAN-EU ties have
15 continued to blossom, with the EU in 2012 being the first regional organisation
16 to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and in 2015
17 establishing a diplomatic mission to ASEAN. As a result of the 23rd ASEAN-EU
18 Ministerial meeting in 2020, the EU and ASEAN have since improved their Dialogue
19 Partnership into a Strategic Partnership.

20 The influence of the EU on ASEAN is undeniable, with the EU being the third
21 largest trading partner of ASEAN (and ASEAN as well being the third largest
22 extra-EU trading partner), the third largest provider of Foreign Direct
23 Investment in ASEAN, the largest collaborator in development cooperation and
24 lobbying of the EU amongst other states leading to ASEAN for the first time in
25 its history declining to invite a political leader of a member state to its
26 October 2021 summit.

27 With 2022 marking the 45th anniversary of the partnership of the two unions, it
28 is now more relevant than ever to further blossom the relations between the two
29 unions in order to strive for a truly inclusive and sustainable Strategic
30 Partnership with each other and for an inclusive and sustainable global

31 community.

32 **The Federation of Young European Greens calls on the European Union:**

33 1. To further expand its economic cooperation with ASEAN, including:

34 1. the establishment of a region-to-region (EU-ASEAN) free trade
35 agreement,

36 1. The further facilitation and stimulation of foreign direct
37 investment that prioritises sustainable development in ASEAN
38 contingent on, among others, respect for human rights, labour
39 rights, rule of law, sustainability, and climate and
40 environment, by, for example, pushing for transparency,
41 predictability and security for investors alongside stringent
42 corporate social responsibility rules and responsible business
43 practices,

44 2. The advancement of clear EU-ASEAN trade-related regulatory
45 frameworks, as well as the promotion of EU rights, standards
46 and policy frameworks such as the Eurocodes;

47 2. To increase efforts in improving regional security and stability,
48 including:

49 1. The sharing of information, intelligence and technology to combat
50 transnational and cybercrime,

51 2. The initiation of security summits and other diplomatic means to
52 foster discussion in which the EU could act as an independent
53 conduit for dialogue amongst the claimant states in the South China
54 Sea dispute,

55 3. The continued strong denouncement of authoritarianism, the breach of
56 rule of law and human rights in the region, particularly in Myanmar,
57 Cambodia, Laos and through Indonesia on Western New Guinea, and the
58 continued urging for the immediate and unconditional release of
59 political prisoners;

60 3. To broaden the scope of collaboration and socio-cultural cooperation with
61 ASEAN, including:

62 1. The active involvement of the EU in the various ASEAN summits of
63 which it is a member of,

64 2. The organisation of cultural and social exchanges, and the fostering
65 of the collaboration of artists and media producers and organisation
66 of joint-exhibitions and cultural projects,

66 3. The organisation of academic and research exchanges, the increased

67 provision of scholarships and trainings, and further cooperation in
68 terms of research, technology and investment therein,
69 4. The further involvement of civil society and youth in the processes
70 and discussions of EU-ASEAN, such as the more frequent organisation,
71 if not yearly, of the EU-ASEAN Young Leaders Forum.
72

R99new Green Space Policy

Proposer: FYEG
Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

Introduction

As the only species on this earth with the ability to think long-term - even if we are not always so good at using this ability - we have a responsibility to ensure that life goes on, as well as the responsibility to preserve and protect nature and the climate. We can only achieve this, in the really long term, by working together with other countries to spread life to other planets. No matter what Sweden, no matter what Europe does, this will happen. But we can decide if it's the logo of a company on the side of the spacecraft that lands on Mars with humans, or if it's a flag that represents humans and not money.

Space exploration has clear scientific and cultural benefits but we also acknowledge that it is enormously resource-intensive which makes it very attractive to private individuals and companies. All space exploration should only be done when necessary, especially if private companies are involved, and has to serve the public interest. Space is not a playground for billionaires.

Climate

On the other hand, in the short term, space science is a great help in the fight against climate change. It is only through large Earth observation programs such as the Copernicus satellites that we can measure exactly where, when, how and why climate change is taking place, and it is the same satellites that are used to assist with detailed maps and images during natural disasters, which we know have already become more and more usual. Much of the early research on solar panels that has led to the efficiency they have today was done by NASA for use in space. The same applies to hydroponic and vertical agriculture. Space gives us time, breathing space and tools in the fight against the climate crisis. Therefore, we propose:

that more money is spent on climate-related space research.

Reusable rockets

29 The space industry is much like the electric vehicle industry. Both are mineral
30 and rare earth metals heavy industries. Both are also industries of the future.
31 But if the industries want to be part of the 'green future' they will have to
32 stay within the planetary boundaries. To do so they need to become a part of the
33 circular economy. Reusing and recycling EV batteries are now becoming
34 mainstream, the space industry still has a lot of catching up within this area.
35 But last year a breakthrough was made, when the first astronauts were launched
36 on a reused rocket.

37 "NASA contend that reusable spacecraft are crucial for making the space industry
38 more affordable. The concept is not new; for years, the space agency reused its
39 small fleet of space shuttles, but reusable rockets weren't a reality until
40 2021."

41 So to make the space industry greener, cheaper and more circular we propose:

42 **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) works together with NASA and other
43 international partners to establish a requirement for rockets to be reusable and
44 completely recyclable as soon as possible.

45 Asteroid mining

46 Not all asteroids are created equal. By extracting the minerals found in
47 extraterrestrial celestial bodies, we can completely eliminate the need to have
48 environmentally destructive and human rights-violating mines here on earth. It
49 is not something that will happen today, tomorrow or next year, but the
50 technology is evolving and with more money, production could start around 2040.
51 To be able to go through a fair transition, we will need batteries, and
52 superconductors in turn need lithium, gold, platinum and endless other rare
53 earth metals. That is why we propose:

54 that while we firstly prioritise the sustainable extraction and recycling of
55 resources on Earth, and the reduction of resource use (e.g. the right to repair,
56 the fight against negligent or avoidable obsolescence, sustainable product
57 design), the European Space Agency (ESA) conducts research on asteroid mining,
58 while always taking into consideration its environmental and economic impact,
59 and only pushing for it once it becomes a viable and sustainable alternative in
60 the future.

61
62 that the European Space Agency (ESA) develops a strategy for environmentally
63 friendly and carbon neutral (within the atmosphere) space transport.

64 New international space station

65 The ISS is old and according to the original plans would have been scrapped as
66 early as 2008. It is important for us to have a part in the work of the new
67 international space station that is to be built next, we have the power to
68 influence the spacecraft that will spend future decades with groundbreaking
69 orbital research around the earth. That is why we propose:

70 that the European Space Agency (ESA) continues its work with international
71 partners for a successor to the International Space Station (ISS).

72 **Environmentally friendly space transport**

74
75 Further to our calls on 'Reusable rockets', zooming through space isn't at all
76 sustainable. As research into space continues, it is inevitable that the flow of
77 'traffic' from Earth to our stations in space and of our spacecraft within space
78 will increase significantly. The amount of fuel necessary to transport resources
79 and our astronauts from our stations on Earth to our stations in space and
80 possibly vice versa is insurmountable, notwithstanding the amount of minerals
81 and resources necessary to build the rockets and other spacecraft already
82 iterated above.

83 Even if we manage to develop reusable spacecraft, we must acknowledge the
84 astronomical amount of energy they will consume and the environmental impact of
85 that. Therefore we propose:

86 **Space pollution**

87 Space debris are the objects that we humans have left in orbit around the Earth.
88 These are everything from dust to pens and broken satellites that are as big as
89 buses. In the worst case, it could be that in the future we will not be able to
90 postpone things into space because there is too much rubbish in the way - the
91 so-called Kessler syndrome. Already today you need to plan launches for clusters
92 of space debris. In order to reduce the amount of defunct and functional
93 satellites and, therefore, reduce the current and future space pollution, we
94 must make all scientific data collected from these satellites open-source. That
95 is why we propose:

96 Corporations should be accountable for the space pollution they are making, as
97 well be accountable for the destruction of space discovery potential, especially
98 with global systems like Starlink. Therefore, we demand that every global scale
99 project is implemented in collaboration with scientists not to reduce the
100 scientific potential in space discovery.

101 **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) strengthens the work of cleaning up space
102 debris for a better space environment

103 **International Cooperation**

104 Due to long territorial disputes between different factions and France, ESA is
105 not part of European cooperation, even when it gets most of its money from it.
106 This stupid and resource-wasting battle must end. We therefore propose:

107 **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) is integrated into the European Union.

108 To summarize, we propose:

- 109 • **that** more money is spent on climate-related space research;

- 110 • **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) works together with NASA and other
111 international partners to establish a requirement for rockets to be
112 reusable and completely recyclable by 2035;

- 113 • **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) develops a strategy for
114 environmentally friendly and carbon neutral (within the atmosphere) space
115 transport;

- 116 • **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) continues its work with international
117 partners for a successor to the International Space Station (ISS);

- 118 • **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) strengthens the work of cleaning up
119 space debris for a better space environment;

- 120 • **that** the European Space Agency (ESA) is integrated into the European
121 Union;

- 122 • **that** while we firstly prioritise the sustainable extraction and recycling
123 of resources on Earth, and the reduction of resource use (e.g. the right
124 to repair, the fight against negligent or avoidable obsolescence,
125 sustainable product design), the European Space Agency (ESA) conducts
126 research on asteroid mining, while always taking into consideration its
127 environmental and economic impact, and only pushing for it once it becomes
128 a viable and sustainable alternative in the future.