

R1 FYEG stands in full solidarity with Ukraine for as long as necessary

Proposer: FYEG EC
Agenda item: 6. Resolutions

Motion text

FYEG stands in full solidarity with Ukraine for as long as necessary

FYEG reaffirms its full solidarity with Ukraine in its struggle against Russian imperialism. More than ten years after the initial Russian invasion of Ukraine and annexation of Crimea, Donbas, and Luhansk, more than two years after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the situation is alarming. On the battlefield, the war seems to have settled into an attritional phase. Russia regularly strikes civilian targets, such as its recent attack on Ukraine's largest children's hospital.

The recent European elections saw gains for far-right parties, many of which have close ties to Russia and are against supporting Ukraine. Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán is utilising his veto to blackmail the EU into major concessions when it comes to passing aid for Ukraine, while he and many other far-right figures are openly repeating Putin's narrative of the war. In the US, there is a realistic chance of the re-election of Donald Trump which puts future aid to Ukraine in question.

FYEG notes with worry that in some parts of Europe, 'Ukraine fatigue' has started to set in. Atrocities committed in Ukraine rarely make the headlines. The actions of many European governments suggest that they have not grasped the terrible consequences a Ukrainian defeat would have not just for Ukraine, but also for the rest of Europe. In fact, some European countries have gotten more reliant on Russian fossil fuels than they were before the full-scale invasion. Europe needs an integrated, decentralised, fossil fuel-free energy grid to stop financing the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

The Kremlin's objective is to destroy Ukraine as a sovereign state. Putin has turned Russia into a more and more militarised country and is apparently preparing for a long war. From the fall of 2024 onwards, military training will be compulsory for children aged 15 and up, and voluntary for children aged 12

29 and up. In Russian schools, curricula are increasingly focused on indoctrinating
30 children. The Kremlin has turned the Russian economy into a war economy which is
31 financed by energy, primarily fossil fuel earnings. The Stockholm International
32 Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) estimated that in 2024, Russian military
33 spending of various kinds would make up 35 percent of Russia's federal budget,
34 or 7.1% of GDP.

35 The Russian destruction of the Nova Kakhovka Dam, the large-scale pollution of
36 Ukrainian water bodies with fossil fuels, and chemicals, and the large-scale
37 destruction of natural habitats are breaking international law and are
38 classifiable as ecocide. At the same time, Russia is threatening the Ukrainian
39 nuclear power plants and has refused to withdraw from their positions in the
40 Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant, thus threatening not only Ukrainian civilians
41 but also European security.

42 If Russia manages to defeat and successfully occupy all or most of Ukraine, the
43 highly militarised country would pose a vastly increased threat also to the rest
44 of Europe. As far back as 1994, Putin has talked of land beyond Russia's border
45 as land "that historically always belonged to Russia". In 2023, the former
46 Russian president and current deputy chair of the Russian Security Council,
47 Dmitri Medvedev, threatened "the death of Polish statehood in its entirety". It
48 is Ukraine that is standing between Russia and the rest of Europe. Supporting
49 Ukraine is therefore not only a moral imperative, it is also in the self-
50 interest of the rest of Europe.

51 FYEG calls on European governments and the European Union to take decisive
52 action to continue supporting Ukraine with humanitarian, financial, and military
53 aid. To that end, FYEG supports the seizing of frozen Russian state assets as
54 well as assets of the Russian and Belarusian elite. With the decreasing public
55 support for the US military protection in Europe, we can no longer rely on the
56 US for military support. Therefore, FYEG supports better military cooperation
57 amongst EU member states and with neighbouring countries.

58 FYEG demands the abolition of the veto power of singular states when it comes to
59 sanction and aid packages to ensure that Ukraine receives the desperately needed
60 aid.

61 FYEG demands swift integration of Ukraine and Moldova into the EU, which will
62 reinforce regional stability and unity.

63 FYEG welcomes the Peace Summit that was held in June in Switzerland, which aimed
64 to chart a course for a just and lasting peace in Ukraine based on the
65 principles of the UN Charter and Ukraine's own 'Formula for Peace'. Peace talks
66 must be held on Ukrainian terms and in full respect of Ukrainian sovereignty.

67 After the war, Europe must support the reconstruction of Ukraine. We stand for a
68 reconstruction plan based on aid and not on loans, that puts at the centre of
69 its action the wellbeing of the citizens and not the profit of big corporations.
70 In the context of the reconstruction of Ukraine, we call on the OSCE to
71 coordinate the renewal and assessment of security treaties, especially regarding
72 the control of weapons (conventional and nuclear), cybersecurity, and security
73 of maritime and air routes.

74 Finally, we call for full solidarity with Ukrainian refugees. Approximately 6.5
75 million people have fled Ukraine. While initial reactions have been positive and
76 European countries have shown themselves to be welcoming, we now start to see
77 what we have seen time and time before: Ukrainian refugees are villainized and
78 used as scapegoats by politicians, such as German CDU leader Friedrich Merz who
79 accused Ukrainian refugees of 'social tourism'. As FYEG, we stand unequivocally
80 with every displaced person. We call on Europe to provide Ukrainian refugees
81 with all the resources they need for their well-being and eventual support after
82 Ukraine wins.

Reason

The FYEG EC builds upon the FYEG resolutions on Ukraine that were passed in 2022 and 2023 GA. The EC wishes to update our position on Ukraine with the newest political updates and to maintain our full support for the Ukrainian resistance to the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine. This resolution draft was checked with the Green Youth of Ukraine.

R2 European Students at Risk programme

Proposer: Young Greens of Norway - Grønn Ungdom
Agenda item: 6. Resolutions

Motion text

Background

Across the globe from Belarus and Myanmar to Hong Kong, Turkey and Iran, student activists face severe persecution for their efforts to promote human rights, democracy, and the right to education. They are at risk of being imprisoned, tortured and/ or persecuted. There's been an increase in the oppression of critical voices by authorities. As one example we have Masha Amini - an Iranian woman arrested in Tehran for opposing mandatory hijab and subsequent death in police custody, which sparked a wave of protests throughout Iran in September 2022. Additionally the Iranian regime followed up with 409 attacks directly attached to student expressions and the poisoning of more than a thousand girls in fifty eight schools in August 2023. Consequently, it is crucial to implement protection measures for these student activists and others who are vulnerable.

One such mechanism is the Students at Risk programme, which supports students facing persecution for their human rights activism. This program aims to protect those at risk of being denied either directly, or indirectly their right to education and other fundamental rights.

They are being offered an opportunity to study in a safe country in order to complete their education. The initiative seeks to advance human rights and the right to education by empowering student activists by providing them with an academic degree.

The Students at Risk programme is an important programme in the fight for democracy, freedom of speech and human rights as it protects the fundamental right to education.

The original programme was initiated in 2014 by The National Union of Students' in Norway (NSO) and the Norwegian Students' and Academics International Assistance Fund (SAIH). Other countries have also started similar programmes, such as the Polish NAWA programme for Belarusian students and DAAD Germany's Hilde Domin programme for the general student population. Other countries are

29 also working on establishing their similar programmes. However, due to national
30 limitations in funding, language requirements and application processes the
31 existing programmes can only accept a limited number of students each year.

32 The Federations of Young European Greens (FYEG) is calling for more solidarity
33 and cooperation in Europe. There is a need for a coordinated European approach
34 to ensure that students at risk can complete their studies. We are seeing an
35 urgent need for a programme that supports student's rights in the European
36 Union, which can provide rapid assistance in emergency circumstances and ensure
37 the right to education.

38 For all that, **the Federation of Young European Greens calls to:**

- 39 • Support the establishment of a European programme of scholarships for
40 students at risk of persecution due to their student, human rights and
41 democratic activism with a single access point for the applicants,
42 coordinating and co-funding national schemes.

- 43 • Establish an interim solution at the European level, either by allocating
44 additional funds to existing programmes or by creating new ones.

R3 Resolution for Peace and Justice in Palestine and Israel

Proposer: FYEG EC
Agenda item: 6. Resolutions

Motion text

1 The Federation of Young European Greens (FYEG) and its member organisations are
2 gravely concerned by the ongoing situation in Palestine and Israel. We are
3 particularly disturbed by the far-right Israeli Government's flagrant disregard
4 for the ICJ's ruling that Israel must halt its military operations in Rafah and
5 Gaza on the grounds that such actions could lead to conditions conducive to
6 genocide (United Nations, 2023).

7 This resolution is borne out of the recognition that the European Union (EU) and
8 the governments of EU member states and other European countries have the urgent
9 responsibility to do everything in their power to prevent a genocide of the
10 Palestinian people, and to work towards peace between Israel and
11 Palestine—however distant this prospect may seem today.

12 FYEG condemns, in the strongest possible terms, the horrific terrorist attacks
13 of October 7th, in which Hamas abducted hundreds of civilians in a surprise
14 assault targeting a music festival, public spaces, and people's homes (BBC,
15 2023). These attacks, in which there are widespread reports of the use of rape
16 as a weapon of war, constitute war crimes (Human Rights Watch, 2023). Hamas must
17 immediately and unconditionally release all hostages.

18 We also recognise the decades of systemic oppression of Palestinians by the
19 Israeli state, and the failure of liberal democracies of the West to play a
20 useful role in the establishment of Peace and enforcement of UN resolutions in
21 the area. Movement restrictions, such as the network of checkpoints and a
22 complex permit system, severely hinder the daily lives of Palestinians,
23 impacting access to education, healthcare, employment, and family life (United
24 Nations, 2023). Land confiscation and settlement expansion policies in the West
25 Bank and East Jerusalem forcibly displace Palestinian families and consolidate
26 Israeli control over critical resources (Amnesty International, 2021). The dual
27 legal system in the West Bank, where Israeli settlers are subject to Israeli
28 civil law while Palestinians are governed by military law, further entrenches
29 discrimination and inequality (United Nations Office for the Coordination of
30 Humanitarian Affairs, 2022). Discriminatory urban planning policies result in
31

32 the demolition of Palestinian homes and severe building restrictions, leading to
33 forced displacement and hindering Palestinian development (Human Rights Watch,
2020).

34 The blockade on Gaza, imposed since 2007, restricts the movement of people and
35 goods, exacerbating poverty and humanitarian crises (United Nations, 2021).
36 Throughout history, violence by Israel against Palestinians has been marked by
37 atrocities. Notable examples include the massacres of Deir Yassin, Lydda, and
38 Al-Dawayima in 1948, the Khan Yunis, Rafah, and Kafr Qasim massacres in 1956,
39 and various acts of violence during the 1967 Six-Day War (Palestinian Return
40 Centre). Recent conflicts, such as the May 2021 conflict, have seen Israeli
41 airstrikes resulting in unacceptable civilian casualties, as exemplified by the
42 strikes on Al-Wahda Street in Gaza City and the al-Shati refugee camp (Human
43 Rights Watch, 2021).

44 Since October 7th, the Israeli Government's response has escalated dramatically,
45 committing actions that amount to war crimes and state terrorism (Amnesty
46 International, 2023). Numerous Israeli airstrikes have targeted densely
47 populated areas in Gaza, leading to significant civilian casualties (Human
48 Rights Watch, 2023). On October 17, 2023, the Israeli military brutally attacked
49 Al Ahli Hospital, killing over 470 civilians (United Nations, 2023) and the
50 UNRWA school in Al Maghazi Refugee Camp, which sheltered around 4,000 displaced
51 people (United Nations, 2023). These heinous attacks not only cause immediate
52 and unacceptable loss of human life but also obliterate essential civilian
53 infrastructure, exacerbating civilian suffering (Amnesty International, 2023).
54 Additionally, the large-scale evacuations ordered in northern Gaza on October
55 15, 2023, result in forced displacement without adequate provisions or safe
56 relocation areas, flagrantly violating international humanitarian law (Human
57 Rights Watch, 2023). The complete siege of Gaza, cutting off vital supplies like
58 food, water, and medicine, amounts to collective punishment with catastrophic
59 consequences for the civilian population (United Nations, 2023). The use of
60 white phosphorus in densely populated areas, such as the attack on Gaza City
61 port on October 11, 2023, verified by Human Rights Watch, is a blatant violation
62 of international humanitarian law (Human Rights Watch, 2023). Attacks on
63 humanitarian workers, including the drone strike on World Central Kitchen
64 Workers on April 1, 2024, and a Doctors Without Borders convoy on November 18,
65 2023, are egregious impediments to humanitarian efforts and violate
66 international protections for humanitarian personnel (Médecins Sans Frontières,
67 2023). As the International Rescue Committee stated, due to the actions of the
68 Israeli military, "Gaza is the most dangerous place in the world to be an aid
69 worker, as well as the most dangerous place to be a civilian" (International
70 Rescue Committee, 2023).

71 The Israeli Parliament's vote against the two-state solution is yet more
72 evidence that the political leadership in the country does not take seriously
73 the peaceful resolution of this conflict or the rights of Palestinians, and

74 makes clear their intent to eradicate Palestine (The Guardian, 2023).

75 The illegal actions of the Israeli government are not reflective of the totality
76 of the citizens of Israel, Jewish faith or the global Jewish community, and to
77 suggest otherwise is antisemitic. Rhetoric which downplays the seriousness of
78 the Holocaust is Holocaust denialism and is, in turn, antisemitic. Likewise,
79 Islamist terrorist organisations, that mostly target and terrorise the peoples
80 living in countries with a Muslim majority, do not represent Islam or the global
81 Muslim community, and to suggest otherwise is Islamophobic. FYEG is committed to
82 the eradication of antisemitism, Islamophobia and other racial, ethnic or
83 religious discrimination in all forms. Europe is experiencing a rise in
84 antisemitism and anti-Muslim racism all over Europe (European Union Agency for
85 Fundamental Rights, 2023). We strongly condemn all incidents against Jewish and
86 Muslim communities and institutions. Every incident is an attack against our
87 shared values, our democracy, and our pluralistic societies.

88 The further escalation of this conflict outside of the borders of Israel and
89 Palestine is of grave concern. Particular flashpoints have included Hezbollah's
90 rocket attacks on Israel from Lebanon and Israel's bombing of Hezbollah in
91 Lebanese territory (BBC, 2023) as well as Israel's bombing of the Iranian
92 embassy in Syria and the attacks launched in retaliation against Israeli targets
93 by Iran (Reuters, 2023).

94 The international community has repeatedly called for Israel to end its
95 oppressive practices and adhere to international law (United Nations, 2023).
96 However, Israel's actions continue unabated, leading to widespread condemnation
97 and calls for accountability (Amnesty International, 2023). We, the Federation
98 of Young European Greens, are adding our collective voice to this call. As a
99 federation committed to LGBTQ+ liberation, we reject Israel's
100 instrumentalisation of our struggle through the pinkwashing of its crimes.

101 The Federation of Young European Greens calls upon the EU, the governments of EU
102 member states and other European states to:

- 103 • Recognise the right of Palestinian and Israeli people to self-
104 determination, and reaffirm support for a two-state solution based on
105 secure and mutually agreed borders on 1967 lines.

- 106 • Recognise the state of Palestine, with its capital in Jerusalem, and
107 welcome it into the UN.

- 108 • Condemn the criminalisation and police violence against Palestine
- 109

protestors in Europe.

- 110 • Divest public bodies from companies involved in human rights abuses or war
111 crimes.

- 112 • Ensure Israel abides by Article 2 of the EU-Israel association agreement,
113 respecting human rights and democratic principles.

- 114 • Prohibit the import of all Israeli goods and services from the occupied
115 territories.

- 116 • End the sale and export of weapons to Israel.

- 117 • Promote divestment from companies supporting human rights abuses or war
118 crimes.

- 119 • Increase funding for political education about the conflict, antisemitism,
120 and anti-Muslim racism, and strengthen youth exchange programmes between
121 Europeans, Israelis, and Palestinians.

122 Furthermore, to offer a perspective of just peace and mutual prosperity for all
123 peoples in both Palestine and Israel, we call upon the Israeli government to:

- 124 • Cease and dismantle illegal settlements and return land to rightful
125 Palestinian owners in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions 242,
126 252, and 446.

- 127 • Immediately release all Palestinians arbitrarily detained, particularly
128 minors.

- 129 • Stop using administrative detention and ensure the right to a fair trial.

- 130 • Withdraw forces to internationally recognised Israeli territory.

- 131 • Allow freedom of movement for all Israeli and Palestinian people and
132 remove checkpoints.

- 133 • Facilitate humanitarian aid and supplies into Palestine and ensure
134 unimpeded access for humanitarian actors.

- 135 • Address the increase in settler violence and end the use of excessive
136 force by the Israeli military in the West Bank, which have led to
137 killings, injuries, displacement, and increased movement restrictions.

- 138 • End the sea and land blockade on Gaza immediately.

139 Similarly, we call upon the political leadership in both Israel and Palestine
140 to:

- 141 • Implement an immediate and permanent ceasefire.

- 142 • Abide by international treaties promoting peace and security, including
143 the Geneva Convention and the 1951 Refugee Convention.

- 144 • Negotiate a just solution for Palestinian refugees' right to return, with
145 appropriate compensation for those who do not return.

- 146 • Cooperate with all ICC arrest warrants.

- 147 • Guarantee full human, civil, and political rights for all, regardless of
148 religion or ethnicity.

- 149 • Respect and promote a tolerant environment for the free practice of all
150 religious confessions, including the physical integrity and granted access
151 to religious buildings and spaces.

- 152 • Respect the freedom of opinion and expression of parliamentarians,

153 journalists, artists and all other civilians and to make sure that people
154 are freely able to exercise these rights in a safe and respectful
155 environment.

156 Finally, we call upon the international community to:

- 157 • Do everything in its power to de-escalate the conflict and prevent its
158 spreading elsewhere. In particular, the Iranian regime must cease all
159 support and funding for Hamas and other terrorist organisations in the
160 region (United States Institute of Peace, 2023).

- 161 • Carry out full and independent investigations into all potential
162 violations of international law (Human Rights Watch, 2023).

- 163 • Hold those who break international law accountable and support the work of
164 the International Criminal Court (International Criminal Court, 2023).

- 165 • In particular, Qatar, which is used as a residence by some Hamas leaders
166 to escape justice, must become a member of the ICC and cooperate with the
167 court (United Nations, 2023).

- 168 • Enforce warrants issued by the International Criminal Court. This must
169 begin with the end to the active blocking of ICC jurisdiction by the UK
170 and US Governments (The Guardian, 2023).

171 **Conclusion**

172 The Federation of Young European Greens (FYEG) stands firm in its commitment to
173 justice, peace, and the protection of human rights. We call for sustainable and
174 long-term solutions to address the root causes of the situation, and we express
175 our solidarity with all victims. The international community must act decisively
176 to end the violence and support a just and lasting resolution.

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R4 For a Healthcare System that enables

Proposer: écolo j and Vihreät nuoret
Agenda item: 6. Resolutions

Motion text

1 Glossary

2 **Disability:** permanent or temporary health impairment. This includes - but is not
3 necessarily limited to - physical and mental disabilities, neurodiversities, and
4 chronic illnesses.

5 **Health service:** service provided by any actor, institutional or not, that
6 relates to the health sector. This includes - but is not limited to - medical
7 tests and surgeries.

8 **Healthcare system:** conglomerate of institutions and organisation at the disposal
9 of a certain group of people (generally on a national level) with the goal of
10 offering health services to them.

11 Resolution

12 Healthcare systems should be a life-saving essential tool, not an obstacle to
13 freedom of movement.

14 We are supposed to live in an Europe of freedoms. The economic freedom, the
15 freedom of speech, freedom of cult, and, of course, the freedom of movement
16 guaranteed to European citizens thanks to the Schengen Agreement.

17 This last freedom, like the previously mentioned one, is nowadays still
18 hypocritically considered one of the milestones of the European Union and
19 Europe, but in reality is a freedom that accommodates only the needs of
20 privileged people. A freedom available only for those few people who can afford
21 it (economically and metaphorically). There are a variety of elements in the
22 system that make this dominance possible; among them, the healthcare system is
23 one that particularly inhibits people with disabilities and coming from lower
24 classes.

25 We, Young European Greens, consider the current absence of a common healthcare
26 system in Europe a systemic ableist and classist violence against the freedom of
27 movement of people with disabilities and - on a lower degree - of people from
28 lower classes.

29 While the Schengen Area allows all Europeans citizens to move "freely" among the
30 different countries who signed the agreement, people with certain health
31 conditions that need treatments and medications often are not able to enjoy this
32 fundamental rights, either partially (not being able to move elsewhere) or fully
33 (not being able to travel at all). This happens because of many reasons (e.g.
34 lack of accessibility in the means of transportation), and the lack of a common
35 healthcare system is without any doubt an important aspect of this lack of
36 movement.

37 Without a common healthcare system, moving across Europe for a person with a
38 disability could mean not being able to access the medicines that they need to
39 take regularly to survive or having to pay much more for them, creating a double
40 discrimination towards poorer people with disability who cannot afford them.

41 Moving to another country means also having to register for the national
42 healthcare system of that country, which means also losing every right in their
43 native country. This means that people who depend on treatments given in only
44 one of these countries and that depend on these treatments for their survival
45 have to choose between renouncing their treatment or having to pay thousands of
46 euros for them. Another option, equally dangerous, is for them to not register
47 in the new country to avoid losing their rights in their native country.
48 Depending on the country, this may make them in all aspects "illegal" migrants
49 who have not affordable access to health services in their new country.

50 At the end of the day, the fate of the people with a disability are defined by
51 the national rules of the healthcare systems from the country they move from and
52 to, and by their wealth, making this a double systemic violence that needs to be
53 beaten.

54 For this reason:

- 55 • acknowledging the first steps taken by the European Union in the last
56 years to make the EU a more inclusive space towards people with
57 disabilities;
- 58 • acknowledging that these steps are welcome but far from being enough;

59 • acknowledging the fact that nowadays the freedom of movement of people
60 with a disability depends on the country they were born in;

61 • acknowledging therefore that the freedom of movement is a privilege owned
62 by people without disabilities and, to a certain extent, to people with
63 disabilities that come from upper classes;

64 we, Young European Greens, ask for:

65 • a common healthcare system that allows people to benefit from the health
66 services they need wherever they live and from whichever country in the EU
67 they come from;

68 • an inclusive system that is affordable to everybody;

69 • a system that includes easy access in all Europe to the medicines that are
70 necessary to live but also more complex treatments, which means also
71 facilitating travels for health reasons if these treatments are not
72 present in the country the person lives in.

73 This is a fundamental step to allow people with disabilities in Europe to have a
74 normal and dignified life wherever they want to establish themselves.

R5 A Degrowth Transition Towards Post-Growth Economies

Proposer: FYEG EC
Agenda item: 6. Resolutions

Motion text

Beyond the Fairy Tales of Green Growth

1. The urgency of moving beyond economic growth cannot be more urgent. The Federation of Young European Greens (FYEG) aims to address the roots of oppression and the ecological crisis, generating collective responses aligned with science and global justice. Honouring the plural and dynamic history of the degrowth movement and its close connection with the alter-globalisation and ecofeminist movements, FYEG is willing to continue uplifting the voices and struggles in favour of a good life for all within planetary boundaries.

2. A recent study shows that without abandoning economic growth, high-income countries would take over 220 years to reduce their emissions by 95%, far exceeding their quotas to stay within the 1.5° warming limit of the Paris Agreement [1]. The scientific consensus indicates that economic growth cannot be decoupled from ecological impacts at the pace and scale required, necessitating a shift to a post-growth paradigm, including a phase of degrowth in economies that exceed the planet's regenerative capacity [2]. Despite this, "green growth" has been promoted since the 1990s as a way to continue economic growth while reducing environmental impacts, a notion unsupported by biophysical reality. In Europe, "green growth" is embedded in the European Green Deal as a "growth strategy," aligning with corporate interests, including fossil fuel companies.

The Beyond Growth Conference organised in the European Parliament in 2023 marked a significant moment for this paradigm shift to start materialising. The 2024 European Elections revealed the failure of democratic and progressive forces to offer an alternative narrative to the green growth discourse embraced by the European Commission. FYEG believes we are at a turning point in how the EU views post-growth.

Why Do We Need Degrowth?

3. Degrowth involves a planned reduction of energy and material use to bring the economy into balance with the living world, reducing inequality and improving

29 human well-being globally and locally, now and in the future.

30 4. Climate justice advocates argue that the devastation caused by neoliberal
31 capitalism cannot be solved by the same expansionist principles with a green
32 facade. A global political perspective is essential to address ecological
33 injustices and the unequal distribution of impacts. This includes ending
34 resource appropriation from the Global South by the Global North and debt
35 cancellation, alongside urgent decarbonization by countries with the greatest
36 historical emissions. Ignoring these issues can lead to eco-fascism, where
37 wealthy nations externalise damage and collapse to poorer regions.

38 This externalisation affects nature, the Global South, and women, highlighting
39 the care crisis and economic models prioritising the economic benefits of an
40 elite over life. Degrowth opposes the cheapening of labour and resources and the
41 racist ideologies supporting it, realising decolonization and a focus on human
42 needs instead of capital accumulation for organising the economy.

43 5. The degrowth transition requires restructuring economies that exceed
44 ecological capacities, such as those in Europe, to decelerate justly without
45 recession-induced suffering. Regions in Europe with higher historical emissions
46 and higher current ecological footprints must degrow more rapidly. Redirecting
47 resources from less necessary production like fossil fuels, fast fashion,
48 industrial farming, or luxury goods to activities enhancing human and
49 environmental well-being, like clean energy, essential services, agroecology,
50 and care, is crucial. Abandoning GDP growth as a policy goal, in favour of
51 ecosocial metrics like life expectancy, health, education, housing, and
52 sustainable work, is essential for both ecosystems and human well being.

53 Degrowth from Intersectional Lenses

54 6. An intersectional perspective recognizes that systems of oppression are
55 interconnected and mutually reinforcing. Overcoming these oppressions requires
56 addressing the worldview of separation underpinning growth, competition, and
57 profit maximisation. Degrowth represents a relational worldview, recognizing
58 interdependence and humanity's humble place within the broader ecosystem.

59 From Degrowth to Post-Growth

60 7. Given that universal human needs and global well-being cannot be achieved
61 under a growth-centric capitalist system, FYEG advocates for degrowth as a
62 strategy to move beyond an economic growth-centred society to a post-growth
63 society that transcends capitalism. This involves transitioning to an economy in
64 harmony with nature, where thriving without growth is possible.

65 8. We want to be part of the movement to unite as many Greens and progressive
66 forces
67 across Europe as possible around post-growth, influencing whole political
68 systems and working with civil society. We should expand our reflections,
69 movement building, and outreach sources, as well as develop policy alternatives
70 to the current capitalist system, expanding the debates on universal basic
71 services, universal basic income or universal care income, working time
72 reduction, a green job guarantee, caps on income and wealth, flight quotas, an
73 agroecological transition, support to the social and solidarity economy, and
74 deliberative forums among many other policy proposals at different scales.

75 Therefore, we, the Federation of Young European Greens and Young Green political
76 organisations of Europe, commit to:

- 77 • Integrate a post-growth paradigm and degrowth policies into the platforms
78 and programs of our mother parties at all levels.
- 79 • Build alliances with parties, social movements, civic organisations, and
80 academia in support of a degrowth transition.
- 81 • Collaborate with European trade unions to include global justice and
82 degrowth in just transition strategies, and with the social and solidarity
83 economy sector.
- 84 • Engage in dialogue with social and political actors from the Global South
85 to incorporate their perspectives into European policy formulation.
- 86 • Recognize FYEG's role in connecting scientific evidence with social and
87 political demands, focusing on life sustainability.
- 88 • Support researchers facing pressure to omit degrowth from academic papers
89 or exclude it from IPCC reports.

90 We further explore the possibility to join the International Degrowth Network as
91 a formal member.

92 **Final Words**

93 While the goal of a post-growth society is becoming clearer, progressive forces
94 must articulate strategies, political programs, and communication methods to
95 enable radical changes for a dignified life for all within planetary boundaries.
96 FYEG plays a crucial role in connecting scientific evidence with social and
97 political actions centred on life sustainability, emphasising and putting in
98 action degrowth strategies.

99 *References*

100 1- Vogel, J., & Hickel, J. (2023). Is green growth happening? An empirical
101 analysis of achieved versus Paris-compliant CO₂-GDP decoupling in high-income
102 countries. *The Lancet Planetary Health*, 7(9), e759-e769.

103 2- Parrique, T., Barth, J., Briens, F., Kerschner, C., Kraus-Polk, A.,
104 Kuokkanen, A., & Spangenberg, J. H. (2019). Decoupling debunked. Evidence and
105 arguments against green growth as a sole strategy for sustainability. A study
106 edited by the European Environment Bureau EEB

Reason

Will be argued for verbally.

R6 Hands off intersex people's bodies!

Proposer: écolo j, Vihreät nuoret
Agenda item: 6. Resolutions

Motion text

1 An intersex variation is a natural phenomenon : babies arrive in the world with
2 a body that does not correspond to the normative definition of woman or man.
3 This phenomenon touches one person in 60, or 1,7 % of the population.

4 It can take different forms: some of them are visible just after birth, others
5 appear during puberty (hairiness, breast development, menstruations for boys or
6 absence of menstruations for girls), others at adulthood (impact on fertility)
7 and others are invisible during the entire lifespan. Intersex variations can be
8 found in hormones, chromosomes, genital glands, reproductive organs or other
9 physical features. Actually, none of these characteristics can be linked to a
10 specific gender : for example, some women can have a Y chromosome, and oestrogen
11 is also present in men' bodies.

12 Like other genetic variations, such as eye colour, intersex variations do not
13 generally cause medical problems.

14 As mentioned in the Political Platform updated in 2023, the FYEG is opposed to
15 non-consensual surgeries on intersex people. This resolution aims to clarify
16 this point.

17 Like female sexual mutilations, mutilations on people born intersex are based on
18 social norms, not on medical needs. We, Young European Greens, do not understand
19 the cultural relativism which justifies a legal difference between feminine
20 genital mutilations and mutilations on intersex people.

21 However, we salute the recent evolution in mindsets. In the past, an often
22 irreversible medical treatment was prescribed straight away at birth: "sexual
23 normalisation" surgeries, hormones... and as these children grow up, they have
24 to suffer through behavioural injunctions based on assigned gender. Now, certain
25 countries and doctors emphasize on vital emergencies, which allows intersex
26 babies not being "medically treated" at birth.

27 But in Europe there are still a lot of intersex babies' parents who have to
28 assign the sex to the child through medical intervention. Babies are not gender
29 conscious: 40 % of intersex people who underwent a medical intervention do not
30 recognise themselves in the gender they were forcibly assigned. Moreover, they
31 are not informed on the risks they are exposed to: sterilisation, high pains,
32 psychological suffering, etc.

33 Furthermore, surgeries on intersex women and girls often aim to facilitate
34 heterosexual penetrative sex. This shows that by fighting against medical
35 treatment without medical necessity, we will be able to move forward the battle
36 for gender equality and against discrimination targeting people who don't
37 recognize themselves in hetero-normative relationships (gay, bi, lesbian,
38 asexual, pansexual...).

39 Non-consensual surgeries can also be considered as conversion therapies¹ for two
40 reasons:

- 41 • Non-consensual surgeries contribute to and enforce compulsory
42 heterosexuality

- 43 • They are a conversion to an imposed gender identity both medically and
44 socially.

45 Therefore, non-consensual surgeries aim to make intersex people look like
46 cisgender, just like conversion therapies do.

47 Finally, we insist: intersex rights are human rights.

48 We call our national and European representatives to:

- 49 • Criminalize medical interventions without informed consent by the affected
50 individual;

- 51 • Guarantee effective access to health care for intersex people and
52 transparent access to their own medical files;

- 53 • Guaranteed access to justice and reparation for the victims of medical
54 violence;

- 55 • Report the gender registration in respect of self-determination of
56 individuals, in attempting to delete the gender in national registers.

57 1. Conversion therapy is the pseudoscientific practice of attempting to change
58 an individual's sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression to
59 align with heterosexual and cisgender norms. Methods that have been used to this
60 end include forms of brain surgery, surgical or hormonal castration, aversive
61 treatments such as electric shocks, nausea-inducing drugs, hypnosis, counseling,
62 spiritual interventions, visualization, psychoanalysis, and arousal
63 reconditioning. There is a scientific consensus that conversion therapy is
64 ineffective at changing a person's sexual orientation or gender identity and
65 that it frequently causes significant long-term psychological harm.

66 **Sources:**

67 [https://www.ilga-europe.org/news/call-to-criminalise-intersex-genital-](https://www.ilga-europe.org/news/call-to-criminalise-intersex-genital-mutilation-in-the-eu/)
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69 <https://gams.be/mutilations-genitales-intersexes/>

70 [https://igvm-](https://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/fr/activites/personnes_transgenres_et_intersexes/personnes_intersexes)
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72 [sexes](https://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/fr/activites/personnes_transgenres_et_intersexes/personnes_intersexes)

73 [https://www.instagram.com/p/CZrH7ddgcRG/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlOD-](https://www.instagram.com/p/CZrH7ddgcRG/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlOD-BiNwFLZA==)
74 [BiNwFLZA==](https://www.instagram.com/p/CZrH7ddgcRG/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlOD-BiNwFLZA==)

Reason

Although FYEG's political platform briefly mentions the interdiction of non-consensual surgeries on intersex people, we believe that this points deserve further development through a proper public resolution that explains the issues linked to this practice and that engages FYEG to actively fight against interphobia.

R7 A predictable system for member fees

Proposer: Grön Ungdom
Agenda item: 6. Resolutions

Motion text

1 Introduction

2 The current system for membership fee calculation in FYEG is, as stated in
3 FYEG's Internal Rules of Procedure (IRP) that:

4 "Each full MO shall pay an annual membership fee to FYEG. This Membership fee
5 shall correspond to 1 % of the total incomes of their previous year's realised
6 budget

7 with a minimum of 50 EUR for the EU and European Economic Area (Iceland,

8 Liechtenstein and Norway), Switzerland and the United Kingdom and 25 EUR for all

9 other European countries. [...]"

10 We propose to change the model for how FYEG membership fees are calculated with
11 the goal of making membership fees more predictable and less fluctuating from
12 year to year.

13 The goals of the new system should be that:

14 1. Similar to today, bigger MOs pay a higher fee, proportional to their
15 budget

16 2. FYEG's revenues from member fees stay at the same level ([approx. 32 000 €](#)
17 [in 2024](#)) so as to not impact the federation's total budget.

18 3. Membership fees are predictable from year to year so temporary project

19 grants and such typically won't affect the membership fee.

20 **Background**

21 The right-wing government in Sweden has cut down on funding for civil society
22 organisations. This means that civil society receives less funding and is
23 becoming more dependent on non-governmental sources of income like fundraising
24 and project grants from independent foundations. The consequence of this is that
25 the budgets of civil society organisations - including the Swedish Young Greens
26 - varies more from year to year depending on what project grants are approved
27 and the success of fundraising. We know that the situation is similar, and
28 worse, in other parts of Europe as well.

29 An important aspect of an increased reliance on project grants, is that the
30 means from project grants are often tied to a certain project and not allowed to
31 be used for anything else (e.g. putting 1% aside for an increased FYEG member
32 fee the next year).

33 We in the Young Greens of Sweden feel that we would rather pay a higher
34 membership fee that is stable from year to year, instead of having to revise how
35 much we spend on FYEG on a yearly basis. This would ensure we can budget an
36 adequate amount of money for the FYEG membership fee and overall make it easier
37 to calculate our budgeting and communicate it to our members. Furthermore, we
38 believe that other MOs would also appreciate a more predictable system.

39 Importantly, we strongly support the idea that bigger member organisations
40 should pay a higher membership fee. We also believe that the total level of
41 FYEGs revenues coming from membership fees should stay at approximately the same
42 level. However, the purpose of this proposal is that the fee shouldn't vary too
43 much from year to year. Our suggestion is therefore to introduce a step-based
44 model, where the fee increases incrementally as a member organisation's budget
45 increases.

46 **The model we propose**

47 The model we propose has incremental increases to the membership fee as the
48 budget of a MO increases.

49 We suggest keeping the lowest level to 50 € for countries within the European
50 Economic Area (EEA) , and 25€ for countries outside the EEA.

51 *Note that the levels in the table below should only be seen as an illustration*
52 *of what the model could look like. Our proposal (see below) is to delegate to*

53 *the executive committee to decide on suggested levels of the fees, and to then*
54 *let the FYEG general assembly of 2025 make the final decision.*

55 **Budget**(Total income from the realised budget of the previous year): < 5000 €

56 **Membership fee:** 50 €

57 **Discount:** 25 € for countries outside [European Economic Area](#) with a budget <5000
58 €

59 - - - -

60 **Budget:** 5 000-10 000 €

61 **Membership fee:** 75 €

62 - - - -

63 **Budget:** 10 000-15 000 €

64 **Membership fee:** 125 €

65 - - - -

66 **Budget:** 15 000-20 000 €

67 **Membership fee:** 175 €

68 - - - -

69 **Budget:** 20 000-40 000 €

70 **Membership fee:** 350 €

71 - - - -

72 **Budget:** 50 000-100 000 €

73 **Membership fee:** 750 €

74 - - - -

75 **Budget:** 100 000-200 000 €

76 **Membership fee:** 1 500 €

77 - - - -

78 **Budget:** 200 000-400 000 €

79 **Membership fee:** 3 000 €

80 - - - -

81 **Budget:** 4000 000-600 000 €

82 **Membership fee:** 5 000 €

83 - - - -

84 **Budget:** > 600 000 €

85 **Membership fee:** 7 000 €

86 - - - -

87 **Are there organisations that already use this model to calculate membership**
88 **fees?**

89 Yes, there are a few organisations that already use this model to calculate
90 membership fees. An example is LSU - The National Council of Swedish Children
91 and Youth Organisations. The model was introduced more than ten years ago with
92 the goal of it being just and predictable for all member organisations. (You can
93 read more about it [here](#); the text is in Swedish but you can look at the table to
94 get the gist of what a similar model could look like for FYEG.)

95 **We propose:**

- 96 • To delegate to the FYEG executive committee to propose suggested levels of
97 incremental membership fees to the FYEG general assembly 2025.

- 98 • To delegate to the FYEG executive committee to propose necessary changes
99 to the IRP to the FYEG general assembly 2025

R7 A predictable system for member fees

- 100 • That the executive committee's proposal to the general assembly 2025
101 should be in line with the goals stated in this proposal: a) Bigger MOs
102 pay a higher fee proportional to their budget and b) FYEG's total revenues
103 from member fees stay at approximately the same level as 2024 (32.000 €)

- 104 • That the incremental model for membership fees is implemented in 2026.

R8 FYEG stands firm in supporting the liberation of the people.

Proposer: Juventud Verde
Agenda item: 6. Resolutions

Motion text

1 **For years, the world has been shaped by European**
2 **and American politics; it's time to give the**
3 **Global South a prominent space in global**
4 **decision making processes.**

5 Europe has been a key-maker throughout History, and behind its back lies
6 intricate power dynamics that have not only impacted European soil, but also the
7 different countries of the Global South. At the end of the XVth century, the
8 formation of the first nation-states reshaped the European map based on ethno-
9 linguistic characteristics, creating what Benedict Anderson describes as
10 "imagined communities." For historians, the creation of the nation-state came
11 with the establishment of a permanent military force and the instauration of
12 authoritarian monarchies. This concept is deeply rooted in notions of war,
13 protectionism, and the expansion of communal values—an ideology in stark
14 contrast to the globalized world we inhabit today.

15 The process of globalization has largely failed, exacerbated by neoliberal
16 theories. Rather than fostering unity, globalization has fueled the nationalist
17 rhetoric, as seen in Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, Israel's destruction
18 of Gaza and Palestine, or Morocco's invasion of the Western Sahara—conflicts
19 deeply rooted in the manipulation of historical narratives that only serve the
20 capital and authoritarian regimes. The Global South has borne the brunt of
21 globalism's failures. In Congo, for instance, European, Chinese (controlling up
22 to 15 cobalt mines, according to Al Jazeera*) and Arabian funded companies are
23 violently extracting natural resources from one of the world's richest mineral
24 reserves, perpetuating ongoing genocide; this exploitation not only enslaves
25 local communities (generally children), but also exacerbates the climate crisis
26 through deforestation, pollution, and biodiversity loss.

27 The privileges we have as citizens of the Global North have been sustained
28 mainly by the exploitation of other regions, as well as their natural and human
29 resources, especially by colonial dynamics. FYEG is committed to challenging

30 these organizations and demanding they cease their activities in these regions.
31 We are also committed to supporting the liberation processes in the Global
32 South, which is a collective responsibility of the Global North citizens.

33 The war in Ukraine has caused severe environmental and social consequences,
34 including infrastructure destruction, displacement of millions, and extensive
35 ecological damage. Similarly, the conflict in Palestine has led to significant
36 environmental degradation, affecting water supplies, agriculture, and waste
37 management systems in Gaza. In Congo, rampant resource exploitation has resulted
38 in deforestation, biodiversity loss, and severe pollution, alongside immense
39 human suffering. This underscores the critical need for ecological preservation
40 and equitable resource distribution, ensuring local communities benefit from
41 their natural wealth. In the Western Sahara, the prolonged conflict and
42 occupation have led to significant socio-ecological impacts, including
43 desertification and restricted access to natural resources for the indigenous
44 Sahrawi people. The Artsakh-Nagorno conflict has also caused significant
45 ecological damage from military activities. Addressing these conflicts through
46 an ecosocialist lens is a must, and the only real solution to transition into a
47 world where sustainability, social justice, and ecological preservation are
48 paramount, rejecting any neoliberal approaches in favor of more human-centered
49 and environmentally conscious solutions.

50 At FYEG, along with all member organizations, we must advocate for the
51 decolonization of our minds, History, and economies. This is a crucial step to
52 counteract the nationalist rhetoric that has caused immense suffering and
53 destruction in Ukraine, Palestine, Congo, Artsakh-Nagorno, Western Sahara, and
54 many other communities. We strive for a world without dangerous borders, where
55 no human being is deemed illegal, and where globalization projects reject
56 neoliberal theories in favor of more human-centered approaches.

57 FYEG serves as a vital platform with the responsibility to amplify the needs of
58 racial communities and act as a catalyst for change within the European sphere,
59 including influential spaces like the European Youth Forum. Through this
60 resolution, we commit to efficiently and proactively support racial movements,
61 providing a space for meaningful discussion, and educating ourselves on the
62 impact our imperialistic and colonial policies had (and still have) on the
63 Global South. We pledge to be a force for equitable and inclusive change,
64 ensuring that our policies align with the aspirations, philosophies and
65 teachings of the indigenous people to the land affected.

66 References:

- 67 • [https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/2/21/a-guide-to-the-decades-long-](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/2/21/a-guide-to-the-decades-long-conflict-in-dr-congo)
68 [conflict-in-dr-congo](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/2/21/a-guide-to-the-decades-long-conflict-in-dr-congo)

Reason

From Juventud Verde, we wanted to open the discussion about imperialism, and the way the politics we design in the Global North. This resolution is broad, intentionally, as it is thought to be the starting point for a deeper discussion.

R9 Greenwashing: the hidden face of carbon offsetting

Proposer: écolo j
Agenda item: 6. Resolutions

Motion text

1 Over the last few years, we've seen many claims from countries, governments,
2 institutions - like the European Union, and even from private companies (Pepsi,
3 Amazon, fossils fuels companies such as Total Energies, Exxon, Shell, and so on)
4 pledging to achieve "net zero carbon emissions" by 2050 or 2040 for "bolder"
5 claims (looking at you, Amazon).

6 It sounds amazing. But how do they plan to make it happen ?

7 Firstly we have to explain what "net zero" actually means exactly, and why it's
8 not such a great promise.

9 Net zero carbon emissions does not mean that a country or a company will stop
10 emitting CO₂ into the atmosphere, but rather that they won't emit more than they
11 already did. To achieve this goal, they can drastically diminish their
12 activities... or continue as they do and "compensate" it by paying carbon offsets.

13 Those are the mandatory offsets that companies with massive carbon emissions
14 have to buy to stay under the maximum amount they can emit per year. It was
15 decided and set up in the Kyoto protocol in 1997 and then updated in the Paris
16 agreement in 2015. The conditions are stricter, and not every project can be
17 funded¹.

18 They are also the voluntary offsets, which compose the majority of the market.
19 Companies can buy large amounts of offsets, like they would with stocks, in
20 order to finance all sorts of projects. The prices for these can go as little as
21 10\$ for a ton of CO₂².

22 Even individuals such as ourselves are encouraged to buy into these plans when
23 making purchases with certain companies (e.g. when buying a plane ticket with an
24 airline, you can pay an additional fee to compensate for your flight emission).

25 What does the money from these carbon offsets plans actually do ? There are

26 companies specialized in carbon offsetting, like Nature Conservancy in the
27 United States of America. They pledge that the money will help create climate
28 regulation projects, such as wind farms, solar panels fields, biogas factories,
29 protect forests from being cut down or for planting new trees. Forestry is the
30 most popular choice, since it's really cheap.

31 There's also capturing the excess of methane emissions. It's more "nichey", but
32 could be more effective than the others. Unfortunately, it's also the more
33 expensive option, so it's not largely funded for the moment.

34 Here comes the controversy part.

35 On paper, it looks amazing, as if these companies (the ones selling the carbon
36 offset, and the ones buying it) actually are interested in doing their part. But
37 in the majority, these are just schemes, completely bogus, useless projects that
38 have next to zero impact. They only serve to give them a good conscience and
39 good press.

40 In some cases, the forest was never under threat of logging and was already
41 considered a reserve. In others, the projects were funded, but then the forests
42 were heavily logged anyway. One instance is in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (USA),
43 where an offset market was created by Nature Conservancy in 2011 to "protect"
44 2000 acres of forest. Chevrolet was the first to fund it, but Disney funded the
45 project from 2014 to 2022.

46 It gave the massive company the image of a carbon reducer leader. But the area
47 was already protected before the market was set up, and there had been little to
48 no danger of over-harvesting in the region³. The bought offsets are thus
49 meaningless.

50 There are so many more examples of this kind, and not just in the United States
51 of America, but all over the world, including in the Global South and in Europe.

52 "To actually make a difference, carbon offsets have to take more carbon out of
53 the atmosphere or prevent more emissions that would otherwise have happened
54 without them. This is called additionality. Without it, the credits are not
55 offsetting anything."⁴

56 Another huge problem is the respect to indigenous lives in the territories
57 "protected". In most cases, they are not even consulted about the future of
58 their territories, or are even delocalized from them.

59 One case in particular comes to mind : the case of the communities of the Pira
60 Paraná River, in Colombia, where companies have imposed a multi-million dollar

61 deal on them. They claim that the deal was signed by a false representative of
62 their tribe. The Court agreed to their claim and ordered that the tribe
63 officials be met and decide whether or not to sign a new, better deal.⁵

64 Last but certainly not least: the biggest risk we incur since these schemes'
65 creation is that people and companies will emit more carbon emissions because
66 they think they are compensating with the offsets, ignoring the real solution,
67 i.e. reduction instead of compensation. And it may very well already be the
68 case.

69 Climate change is the biggest fight our world and future generations will have
70 to overcome, and it has to be taken seriously. We cannot continue as it is. We
71 each have to limit our impact. Everyone can do their part, but not when big
72 industries are emitting more carbon into the air than an entire population would
73 in their entire lifetime. Policies have to be created about this. And they have
74 been, but they weren't the firmest, and loopholes were taken by those who can.

75 We, the Federation of Young Europeans Greens, require our government officials
76 proper and demanding laws, regulations and control on carbon offsetting: not
77 just for mandatory ones, imposed by governments, but for voluntary ones as well.
78 They compose the largest portion of this market and are proven ineffective and
79 even harmful to our collective efforts. We also ask for more transparency and
80 real effective change to be made to meet the climate pledges.

81 If we want this to be an efficient tool in the fight against climate change (and
82 it can be), not just a greenwashing scheme, companies and industries will also
83 have to, finally, stop doing as they do, and reduce their activities.

84 Our collective survival depends on it.

85 ¹ For instance, the European Union does not permit forestry carbon offset
86 projects.

87 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=61SWIYwCaSE&list=TLPOMjEwNzIwMjOy10b5niyV0w&index=5&ab_channel=TheEconomist (23/07/24)

89 ²Ibid.

90 ³https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AW3gaeIByyY&list=TLPOMjEwNzIwMjOy10b5niyV0w&index=4&ab_channel=WendoverProductions (21/07/24 - 23/07/24 - from 3:08 min. to
91 3:46 min.)

93 ⁴https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0Z_tzv9XCg&ab_channel=BloombergOriginals (from
94 21/07/24 to 23/7/2024 - 2:06 minutes to 2:22 minutes)

95 ⁵[https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240710-amazon-tribes-win-lawsuit-over-](https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240710-amazon-tribes-win-lawsuit-over-carbon-credits-in-colombia)
96 [carbon-credits-in-colombia](https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240710-amazon-tribes-win-lawsuit-over-carbon-credits-in-colombia) (23/07/24)

97 Sources

98 • https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_offsets_and_credits (from 20/07/24 to
99 23/07/24)

100 • <https://www.cam.ac.uk/stories/carbon-credits-hot-air> (23/07/24)

101 • [https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240710-amazon-tribes-win-lawsuit-](https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240710-amazon-tribes-win-lawsuit-over-carbon-credits-in-colombia)
102 [over-carbon-credits-in-colombia](https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240710-amazon-tribes-win-lawsuit-over-carbon-credits-in-colombia) (24/07/24)

103 • [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ma-](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ma-16mYs1A&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=2&ab_channel=BloombergOriginals)
104 [16mYs1A&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=2&ab_channel=BloombergOriginals](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ma-16mYs1A&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=2&ab_channel=BloombergOriginals)
105 [nals](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ma-16mYs1A&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=2&ab_channel=BloombergOriginals) (21/7/24)

106 • [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yxgF-](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yxgF-moG8U&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=1&ab_channel=SCSGlobalServices)
107 [moG8U&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=1&ab_channel=SCSGlobalServices-](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yxgF-moG8U&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=1&ab_channel=SCSGlobalServices)
108 (21/07/24)

109 • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0Z_tzv9XCg&ab_channel=BloombergOriginals
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112 [w&index=4&ab_channel=WendoverProductions](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AW3gaelBypY&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=4&ab_channel=WendoverProductions) (21/07/24)

113 • [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=61SWIYwCaSE&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0-](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=61SWIYwCaSE&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=5&ab_channel=DWPlanetA)
114 [w&index=5&ab_channel=DWPlanetA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=61SWIYwCaSE&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=5&ab_channel=DWPlanetA) (23/07/24)

Reason

It is time for FYEG and the Global North to take responsibility for the greenwashing caused by the carbon offsetting. We hope other Member Organisations of the Federation of the Young European Greens will be interested in this topic that is fundamental for an organisation willing to take environmental, social and

historical responsibility.

R10 Resolution on nuclear

Proposer: Vihreät Nuoret
Agenda item: 6. Resolutions

Motion text

Resolution on nuclear

30.7% of total EU's CO2 emissions is made by energy supply (Statista, 2024). A clear, realistic and ambitious energy policy is needed to achieve the goal of decarbonizing the whole industry. Our current policy lacks the realism part when considering nuclear power – which no matter the downsides plays a major role of carbon neutral electricity production in our member countries.

1 – Reality with nuclear phase-out and fossil fuel usage

The current text considering nuclear power does not coincide with the realities in EU countries with nuclear electricity production. Even with massive investments into renewable energy sources, massive amounts of fossil fuel production is needed (Bdew, 2024). The lost nuclear electricity production was largely replaced by coal (Jarvis et al., 2022).

The main issue is that while nuclear energy provides stable electricity production, most renewable sources are weather dependent by nature (Brunner et al., 2020). Additional flexible energy demand is filled with fossil fuels because we don't yet have the technologies for additional carbon neutral flexible energy production (Zöphel et al., 2018). The issue is not just political or economic, hence needing viable policies. Positioning ourselves to advocate for phase-out of all nuclear energy – no matter how modern and safe those powerplants are – will ultimately lead to dependency on fossil fuels, whether we want it or not. The stance on nuclear power being dirty and dangerous is outdated and lacks the proper understanding of scales considering the global climate catastrophe.

2 – Emerging nuclear technology

26 The current text doesn't mention emerging nuclear technologies, which are
27 generally known as Small Modular Reactor Technology Developments. These
28 technologies are fission reactors aiming for modular development, improvements
29 in nuclear safety with passive safety elements (f. ex. lower pressure ranges and
30 natural conduction circling) as well as other nuclear fuel such as thorium
31 (IAEA, 2020). The possible usages of these new reactors tackle the issues of
32 decarbonizing district heating and industrial steam processes, hence widening
33 the potential usages of nuclear energy from electricity production to sectors
34 which are harder to decarbonize with renewables. However, the current text notes
35 that nuclear fusion "will be unable to provide a concrete response in time to
36 solve the climate crisis". While the point is true, fusion technologies are just
37 part of all nuclear technologies developed at the moment. Fusion is not relevant
38 to address in the platform, but Small Modular Reactor Technologies should be
39 addressed.

40 3 – Nuclear safety

41 Historically the global Green movement has opposed nuclear power. Major nuclear
42 disasters (Three Miles Island and Chernobyl) as well as thousands of nuclear
43 tests and handling of nuclear waste were large issues in the latter part of the
44 20th century. However, the lessons learned from the disasters, accidents and
45 problems regarding nuclear waste has made nuclear energy one of the most
46 reliable production methods in the world (Statista, 2022). While large
47 environmental catastrophes and loss of life as a result of a nuclear accident is
48 technically possible, so is one from a structural failure of a dam. Nuclear
49 power is in the same level of deaths per unit of electricity production as wind
50 and solar power and unsurprisingly coal and oil are at the top (OWID, 2018).

51 No electricity production method is perfect. Modern powerplants regulated by
52 national nuclear safety authorities in Europe are safe and regulated. We should
53 focus our safety concerns on the ends of the uranium lifecycle. The mining of
54 uranium doesn't create considerable radiation risks, but it has the risks
55 involved with all mining. Hence, we ought to have more regulation on the mining
56 practices in EU and to regulate the import of uranium from countries with poor
57 mining safety practices or human rights violations. The recycling and deposition
58 of used nuclear fuel is another problem with both radiation risks and questions
59 about the morality of long-term deposition of the fuel. The conversation around
60 these topics and the wider nuclear safety is an important one, but it shouldn't
61 be influenced by scare tactics or historical sentiments.

62 Sources:

63 BdeW. (2024) Die Energieversorgung 2023 - Jahresbericht

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65 and the impact of fluctuating renewable power generation. Renewable Energy. Vol.
66 149.

67 ENTSO-E Transparency Platform. (2024) Actual Generation per Production Type.
68 (Updates continuously)

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70 (2022) Mortality rate from accidents and air pollution per unit of electricity
71 worldwide, by energy source

72 Statista. (2024) Distribution of carbon dioxide emission in the European Union
73 in 2022

74 Stephen, J. Deschenes, O. Jha, A. (2022) The Private and External Costs of
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76 Zöphel, C. Schreiber, S. Muller, T. Möst, D. (2018) Which Flexibility Options
77 Facilitate the Integration of Intermittent Renewable Energy Sources in
78 Electricity Systems. Current Sustainable/Renewable Energy Reports. Vol. 5.

79 Our World in data. (2024). Website, read 18.7.2024.

80 <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/death-rates-from-energy-production-per-twh>

81 **Proposal for the new text**

82 **The following text is based on the new EC amendment proposal. Our additions are**
83 **bolded.**

84 **Nuclear energy (see Glossary 111) cannot be built in time to use it as a climate**
85 **crisis solution. Nuclear energy, just like any energy source, has drawbacks,**
86 **including but not limited to the exploitation of workers in the extraction of**
87 **uranium (see Glossary 181), the long-term disposal of nuclear waste, huge**
88 **consequences of potential accidents, the long time it takes to build and the**
89 **increasingly expensive costs to build nuclear power plants.**

90 **Currently operating powerplants should continue to operate and produce**
91 **electricity as long as national nuclear safety authorities deem the powerplants**
92 **safe and reliable. The modernization efforts and continuous safety improvements**
93 **overseen by the nuclear safety authorities are crucial for the usage of nuclear**
94 **energy. The learnings from Three Mile Island, Chernobyl and Fukushima nuclear**
95 **disasters must influence the improvements of nuclear safety systems and accident**
96 **mitigation plans. While serious nuclear accidents are few and far between, the**
97 **number of lives the production of fossil fuels and electricity claims yearly are**
98 **in the millions.**

99 All nuclear safety deviations must be reported to the general public even if
100 they don't meet the criteria for International Nuclear Event Scale (INES)
101 anomalies or incidents. National laws considering all usages of radiation have
102 to demand nuclear powerplant operators, enrichment operators, nuclear waste
103 operators and nuclear fuel transportation operators to be fully transparent
104 about the safety deviations.

105 FYEG prioritizes renewable energy sources over nuclear and fossil fuels. FYEG
106 demands that renewable energy development must not endanger biodiversity and
107 must reduce reliance on rare earth minerals that often are mined in exploitative
108 practices. Possible phaseout of nuclear powerplants must be reliant on renewable
109 energy and must not increase the reliance on fossil fuels even in the short run.

110 Small modular nuclear reactor technology may be developed and used for district
111 heating purposes as well as electricity production in remote areas. Community-
112 owned small reactors are a viable option to decarbonize district heating where
113 renewables are not scalable to fit the demand due to Arctic conditions or lack
114 of electricity infrastructure. Eventually we want to stop using the small
115 modular nuclear reactors as well, when the renewable production methods are
116 reliable enough to carry the whole electricity infrastructure.

117 The development of renewable energy limits the dependence on fossil fuels and
118 uranium from Russia and other authoritarian states. The end goal of FYEG energy
119 policy is a decentralized and community-owned and operated renewable energy
120 system.

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Reason

We made this resolution to reflect the conversation of the last GA and bring forward our side on this topic.