

## **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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FYEG welcomes the Peace Summit that was held in June in Switzerland, which aimed to chart a course for a just and lasting peace in Ukraine based on the principles of the UN Charter and Ukraine's own 'Formula for Peace'. Peace talks 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

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

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

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

- Support the establishment of a European programme of scholarships for students at risk of persecution due to their student, human rights and democratic activism with a single access point for the applicants, coordinating and co-funding national schemes.
- Establish an interim solution at the European level, either by allocating 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

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

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

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

The Israeli Parliament's vote against the two-state solution is yet more evidence that the political leadership in the country does not take seriously 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.

- Divest public bodies from companies involved in human rights abuses or war crimes.
- Ensure Israel abides by Article 2 of the EU-Israel association agreement, respecting human rights and democratic principles.
- Prohibit the import of all Israeli goods and services from the occupied territories.
- End the sale and export of weapons to Israel.
- Promote divestment from companies supporting human rights abuses or war crimes.
- Increase funding for political education about the conflict, antisemitism, and anti-Muslim racism, and strengthen youth exchange programmes between Europeans, Israelis, and Palestinians.

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

- Cease and dismantle illegal settlements and return land to rightful Palestinian owners in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions 242, 252, and 446.
- Immediately release all Palestinians arbitrarily detained, particularly minors.
- Stop using administrative detention and ensure the right to a fair trial.
- Withdraw forces to internationally recognised Israeli territory.

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

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

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

- End the sea and land blockade on Gaza immediately.

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

- Implement an immediate and permanent ceasefire.

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

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

- Cooperate with all ICC arrest warrants.

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

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

- Respect the freedom of opinion and expression of parliamentarians,

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

Finally, we call upon the international community to:

- Do everything in its power to de-escalate the conflict and prevent its spreading elsewhere. In particular, the Iranian regime must cease all support and funding for Hamas and other terrorist organisations in the region (United States Institute of Peace, 2023).
- Carry out full and independent investigations into all potential violations of international law (Human Rights Watch, 2023).
- Hold those who break international law accountable and support the work of the International Criminal Court (International Criminal Court, 2023).
- In particular, Qatar, which is used as a residence by some Hamas leaders to escape justice, must become a member of the ICC and cooperate with the court (United Nations, 2023).
- Enforce warrants issued by the International Criminal Court. This must begin with the end to the active blocking of ICC jurisdiction by the UK and US Governments (The Guardian, 2023).

## Conclusion

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

#### Glossary

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

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

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

#### Resolution

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

For this reason:

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

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

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

we, Young European Greens, ask for:

- a common healthcare system that allows people to benefit from the health services they need wherever they live and from whichever country in the EU they come from;
- an inclusive system that is affordable to everybody;
- a system that includes easy access in all Europe to the medicines that are necessary to live but also more complex treatments, which means also facilitating travels for health reasons if these treatments are not present in the country the person lives in.

This is a fundamental step to allow people with disabilities in Europe to have a 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

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

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

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

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

### Degrowth from Intersectional Lenses

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

### From Degrowth to Post-Growth

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

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

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

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

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

### **Final Words**

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

### References

- 1- Vogel, J., & Hickel, J. (2023). Is green growth happening? An empirical analysis of achieved versus Paris-compliant CO<sub>2</sub>–GDP decoupling in high-income countries. *The Lancet Planetary Health*, 7(9), e759-e769.
- 2- Parrique, T., Barth, J., Briens, F., Kerschner, C., Kraus-Polk, A., Kuokkanen, A., & Spangenberg, J. H. (2019). Decoupling debunked. Evidence and arguments against green growth as a sole strategy for sustainability. A study edited by the European Environment Bureau EEB

### Reason

Will be argued for verbally.

ZOS expressed during the CAS that there was no intention to delete a part of the resolution, but only add the part in green.

### Supporters

Axel Grima (Kollettiv ?g?a?ag? EkoXellugin)

## **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.

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

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

Non-consensual surgeries can also be considered as conversion therapies<sup>1</sup> for two reasons:

- Non-consensual surgeries contribute to and enforce compulsory heterosexuality
- They are a conversion to an imposed gender identity both medically and socially.

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

Finally, we insist: intersex rights are human rights.

We call our national and European representatives to:

- Criminalize medical interventions without informed consent by the affected individual;
- Guarantee effective access to health care for intersex people and transparent access to their own medical files;
- Guaranteed access to justice and reparation for the victims of medical violence;



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

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

### Sources:

<https://www.ilga-europe.org/news/call-to-criminalise-intersex-genital-mutilation-in-the-eu/>

<https://gams.be/mutilations-genitales-intersexes/>

[https://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/fr/activites/personnes\\_transgenres\\_et\\_intersexes/personnes\\_intersexes](https://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/fr/activites/personnes_transgenres_et_intersexes/personnes_intersexes)

[https://www.instagram.com/p/CZrH7ddgcRG/?utm\\_source=ig\\_web\\_copy\\_link&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==](https://www.instagram.com/p/CZrH7ddgcRG/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==)

### 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 realized*  
6 *budget with a minimum of 50 EUR for the EU and European Economic Area (Iceland,*  
7 *Liechtenstein and Norway), Switzerland and the United Kingdom and 25 EUR for all*  
8 *other European countries. [...]"*

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

12 The goals of the new system should be that:

- 13 1. Similar to today, bigger MOs pay a higher fee, proportional to their  
14 budget
- 15 2. FYEG's revenues from member fees stay at the same level (approx. 32 000 €  
16 in 2024) so as to not impact the federation's total budget.
- 17 3. Membership fees are predictable from year to year so temporary project  
18 grants and such typically won't affect the membership fee.

#### 19 Background

20 The far-right is growing stronger across Europe and several countries have now  
21 elected right-wing governments, some of which have cut down on funding for civil  
22 society organizations. This means that civil society receives less funding and  
23

is becoming more dependent on non-governmental sources of income like fundraising and project grants from independent foundations. The consequence of this is that the budgets of civil society organizations vary more from year to year depending on what project grants are approved and the success of fundraising.

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

We feel that it could benefit the member organizations to pay a membership fee that is stable from year to year, instead of having to revise how much is spent on FYEG on a yearly basis, despite it being a higher fee than it is today for some MOs. This would ensure MOs can budget an adequate amount of money for the FYEG membership fee and overall make it easier to calculate the budgeting and communicate it to the members within each MO.

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

### **The model we propose**

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

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

*Note that the levels in the table below should only be seen as an illustration of what the model could look like. Our proposal (see below) is to delegate to the executive committee to decide on suggested levels of the fees, and to then let the FYEG general assembly of 2025 make the final decision.*

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

**Membership fee:** 50 €

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

57 €

58 - - - -

59 **Budget:** 5 000-10 000 €

60 **Membership fee:** 75 €

61 - - - -

62 **Budget:** 10 000-15 000 €

63 **Membership fee:** 125 €

64 - - - -

65 **Budget:** 15 000-20 000 €

66 **Membership fee:** 175 €

67 - - - -

68 **Budget:** 20 000-50 000 €

69 **Membership fee:** 350 €

70 - - - -

71 **Budget:** 50 000-100 000 €

72 **Membership fee:** 750 €

73 - - - -

74 **Budget:** 100 000-200 000 €

75 **Membership fee:** 1 500 €

76 - - - -

77     **Budget:** 200 000-400 000 €

78     **Membership fee:** 3 000 €

79     - - - -

80     **Budget:** 4000 000-600 000 €

81     **Membership fee:** 5 000 €

82     - - - -

83     **Budget:** > 600 000 €

84     **Membership fee:** 7 000 €

85     - - - -

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

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

94     **We propose:**

- 95         • To delegate to the FYEG executive committee to propose suggested levels of  
96         incremental membership fees to the FYEG general assembly 2025.
- 97         • To delegate to the FYEG executive committee to propose necessary changes  
98         to the IRP to the FYEG general assembly 2025
- 99         • That the executive committee's proposal to the general assembly 2025  
100         should be in line with the goals stated in this proposal: a) Bigger MOs  
101         pay a higher fee proportional to their budget and b) FYEG's total revenues  
102         from member fees stay at approximately the same level as 2024 (32.000 €)
- 103         • 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  
Status: Withdrawn

### **Motion text**

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

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

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

The privileges we have as citizens of the Global North have been sustained mainly by the exploitation of other regions, as well as their natural and human

resources, especially by colonial dynamics. FYEG is committed to challenging these organizations and demanding they cease their activities in these regions. We are also committed to supporting the liberation processes in the Global South, which is a collective responsibility of the Global North citizens.

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

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

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

#### References:

- <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.

## **Supporters**

Salih Tuna (Genç Yeşiller)



## **R9 Greenwashing: the hidden face of carbon offsetting**

Proposer: écolo j

Agenda item: 6. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

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

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

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

Net zero carbon emissions does not mean that a country or a company will stop emitting CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere, but rather that they won't emit more than they already did. To achieve this goal, they can drastically diminish their activities... or continue as they do and "compensate" it by paying carbon offsets.

Those are the mandatory offsets that companies with massive carbon emissions have to buy to stay under the maximum amount they can emit per year. It was decided and set up in the Kyoto protocol in 1997 and then updated in the Paris agreement in 2015. The conditions are stricter, and not every project can be funded<sup>1</sup>.

They are also the voluntary offsets, which compose the majority of the market. Companies can buy large amounts of offsets, like they would with stocks, in order to finance all sorts of projects. The prices for these can go as little as 10\$ for a ton of CO<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>.

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

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

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

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

Here comes the controversy part.

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

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

It gave the massive company the image of a carbon reducer leader. But the area was already protected before the market was set up, and there had been little to no danger of over-harvesting in the region<sup>3</sup>. The bought offsets are thus meaningless.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our collective survival depends on it.

<sup>1</sup> For instance, the European Union does not permit forestry carbon offset projects.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=61SWIYwCaSE&list=TLPOMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=5&ab\\_channel=TheEconomist](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=61SWIYwCaSE&list=TLPOMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=5&ab_channel=TheEconomist) (23/07/24)

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AW3gaeLByyY&list=TLPOMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=4&ab\\_channel=WendoverProductions](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AW3gaeLByyY&list=TLPOMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=4&ab_channel=WendoverProductions) (21/07/24 - 23/07/24 - from 3:08 min. to 3:46 min.)

<sup>4</sup>[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0Z\\_tzv9XCg&ab\\_channel=BloombergOriginals](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0Z_tzv9XCg&ab_channel=BloombergOriginals) (from 21/07/24 to 23/7/2024 - 2:06 minutes to 2:22 minutes)

<sup>5</sup><https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240710-amazon-tribes-win-lawsuit-over-carbon-credits-in-colombia> (23/07/24)

### Sources

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon\\_offsets\\_and\\_credits](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_offsets_and_credits) (from 20/07/24 to 23/07/24)
- <https://www.cam.ac.uk/stories/carbon-credits-hot-air> (23/07/24)
- <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240710-amazon-tribes-win-lawsuit-over-carbon-credits-in-colombia> (24/07/24)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ma-16mYsila&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=2&ab\\_channel=BloombergOriginals](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ma-16mYsila&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=2&ab_channel=BloombergOriginals) (21/7/24)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ymxgF-moG8U&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=1&ab\\_channel=SCSGlobalServices](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ymxgF-moG8U&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=1&ab_channel=SCSGlobalServices) (21/07/24)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0Z\\_tzv9XCg&ab\\_channel=BloombergOriginals](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0Z_tzv9XCg&ab_channel=BloombergOriginals) (21/07/24)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AW3gaelBypY&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=4&ab\\_channel=WendoverProductions](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AW3gaelBypY&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&index=4&ab_channel=WendoverProductions) (21/07/24)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=61SWIYwCaSE&list=TLPQMjEwNzIwMj0y10b5niyV0w&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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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**

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

### 3 – Nuclear safety

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

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

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Proposal for the new text

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

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

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

## Reason

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