

## **R1 WE EXIST - A EU WIDE THIRD LEGAL GENDER MARKER**

Proposer: Vihreät Nuoret  
Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

#### **WE EXIST - A EU WIDE THIRD LEGAL GENDER MARKER**

The Federation of Young European Greens proposes to introduce a third legal gender marker within the European Union.

A third, non-binary legal gender option will be established alongside existing gender markers across the European Union. Legal recognition should be based on self-declaration, respecting the right to self-determination. This would give individuals the opportunity to define their own gender.

A non-binary, third legal gender marker would guarantee the right to live outside the binary division of man and woman. Everyone must have the right to be recognized as their authentic self before the law. To achieve this goal, relevant EU institutions and Member States should initiate legislative processes to enable the adoption and harmonization of a non-binary legal gender marker and ensure its consistent recognition across the Union.

#### **1. Justifications**

##### **1.1 Right to Self-Determination and Equality**

A non-binary legal gender marker would strengthen the self-determination and equality of individuals belonging to gender minorities. It would make visible a significant group of people who do not identify as either women or men. The current binary system maintains a narrow understanding of gender and excludes non-binary individuals. This leads to misgendering and increases discrimination and social invisibility.

##### **1.2 Legislation and International Context**

Gender diversity is increasingly recognized within European legal frameworks that prohibit discrimination based on gender identity and expression (European Commission, 2020). Currently, public authorities, employers, and education providers are expected to prevent discrimination and actively promote equality (European Commission, 2020). Introducing a non-binary legal gender marker would align Member States with broader EU principles of fundamental rights. While many jurisdictions still limit legal recognition to a binary system, several EU countries have already introduced a third marker, including Malta, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, and Denmark (Equaldex, 2026; Holzer, 2018). Expanding this approach across the EU would promote consistency and equal treatment between Member States.

In line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), individuals have the right to accurate and up-to-date personal data in official records (Holzer, 2018). Hence for non-binary individuals the gender based data is not accurate and up-to-date as the official records are not providing the X marker therefore violating GDPR.

## 1.3 Well-being and Reduction of Discrimination

Heteronormative and binary gender norms contribute to minority stress and increased risks of discrimination, violence, and mental health challenges for gender-diverse individuals. A non-binary legal marker allows individuals to be recognized as their authentic selves, which has been shown to significantly improve well-being and health (European Commission, 2020). Many gender non-conforming individuals report a sense of "at last being seen" and validated by the state once they obtain legal recognition (European Commission, 2020).

## 1.4 Education, Authorities, and Services

Legal developments in gender recognition encourage increased awareness and competence regarding gender diversity among healthcare providers, educators, and social service professionals (European Commission, 2020). Updating statistical systems and administrative practices to reflect diverse identities improves service accessibility and strengthens trust in public institutions across the European Union (European Commission, 2020; Holzer, 2018).

## 2. Recommendations Based on Malta's Model

The Federation of Young European Greens therefore calls for the principles of the Maltese model, a proposed EU-wide framework should include:

- Adopt a model allowing individuals to change their legal gender through a

58 simple administrative process. Without medical, psychological, or age-  
59 based requirements (European Commission, 2020).

- 60 • Introduces an "X" marker on official documents (IDs, passports, residence  
61 permits) to represent "unspecified" or "undeclared" gender (Holzer, 2018).  
62 Gender markers should be removed from documents where they are  
63 unnecessary, such as driving licenses (Holzer, 2018).
  
- 64 • Align with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards to  
65 ensure cross-border mobility (Holzer, 2018). To prevent travel barriers  
66 caused by binary reservation systems, states should provide practical  
67 solutions, such as the option to hold two passports (one binary, one "X")  
68 (Holzer, 2018).
  
- 69 • Allowing parents to postpone the gender registration of newborns until the  
70 child's 18th birthday, enabling them to determine their own legal gender  
71 later (Holzer, 2018).
  
- 72 • Put expansive laws, like Malta's GIGESC Act, which requires all public and  
73 private institutions to include inclusive gender options on official forms  
74 and prohibits discrimination based on gender identity and expression  
75 (Holzer, 2018).

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## **R3 Media freedom and independence under attack**

Proposer: Young Greens South Tyrol, Joves  
Ecosocialistes, Swiss Young Greens  
Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

1 The Federation of Young European Greens (FYEG) recognises threats to media  
2 freedom and independence.

3 The organisation “Reporters without borders” (RSF) classifies media freedom  
4 around the world and has detected an increase of dangers for journalists in  
5 European countries. The worst situation is faced in many eastern European  
6 countries.

7 A report by RSF also finds that there is pressure on public broadcasters in half  
8 of the member states. This pressure has mostly a political nature, as  
9 governments try to interfere in political reporting. An example of this  
10 situation is the Italian broadcaster *Rai*. The members of the supervisory board  
11 change with every new legislature and reflect the majority ratios in the  
12 parliament. This has created a public broadcaster that often serves as a  
13 mouthpiece for the government. An even worse situation is faced in Hungary,  
14 where *Duna Média* has become a propaganda machine under the Orbán government.

15 As it is clear that European institutions cannot and should not interfere with  
16 reporting in the single member states, the EU should guarantee the independence  
17 of public broadcasters, which should be reporting neutrally and not for the  
18 single governments.

19 The EU should impose on public broadcasters of all member states to fulfill  
20 certain criteria to guarantee independent and balanced reporting. Governments  
21 should guarantee editorial independence from the Supervisory board and establish  
22 transparent and objective access mechanisms for journalists who work in public  
23 broadcasters.

24 As public service media belongs to every citizen, it must be given prominence on  
25 all digital interfaces. Quality journalism is often buried behind advertisements  
26 and bot-driven trends in search engines. Public service media must have the  
27 right to findability to be shown under the top search results. In addition,

28 search engines and social media platforms should be obligated to ensure  
29 algorithmic neutrality towards democratic content to prevent preferential  
30 treatment towards certain media.

31 Furthermore, the EU should work to build and maintain independent European  
32 digital infrastructures to reduce reliance on US companies. TV-networks like  
33 "arte" should be expanded to other European countries and be supported to reach  
34 a bigger audience and contribute to European integration through common media  
35 platforms.

36 It is important to not just look at the public media but also to media plurality  
37 in the private sector. In some territories, the media landscape is dominated  
38 almost exclusively by large media groups. In South Tyrol, for instance, *Athesia*  
39 covers more than 80% of the media landscape and is the media outlet receiving  
40 most public funds in Italy. These conditions make it very hard for independent  
41 media to work properly and reach an audience. In addition, public discussions  
42 are primarily conducted by these large media groups, influencing the political  
43 climate in the region.

44 In the last few years, the quantity of misinformation and fake news has seen a  
45 considerable increase. A major deterioration happened during the COVID-19  
46 pandemic, fuelled by the spreading of conspiracy "theories". Russia's war of  
47 aggression against Ukraine is another area that has given rise to disinformation  
48 in Europe. It has also been proven that the Kremlin has used bot-farms and  
49 corruption to influence European elections, such as in Moldova or Hungary. FYEG  
50 acknowledges the European Digital Media Observatory's critical work, as it shows  
51 that the EU has started to fight misinformation. Nevertheless, disinformation  
52 campaigns continue to evade accountability, particularly on social media  
53 platforms that fail to act on EDMO's findings.

54 Another problem is that many media outlets have lost trust as they are accused  
55 of pro-government reporting, especially those receiving public financing. These  
56 critics can be justified, as public financing guided by the government may  
57 impair independent journalism. It is fundamental that everyone has accessible  
58 information about public financing to media outlets.

59 In countries like Italy, so-called SLAPP suits are used to censor, intimidate  
60 and silence critics. Even if the plaintiff does not expect to win the lawsuit,  
61 this burdens journalists with time and costs for a legal defence. This is a  
62 serious limitation of press freedom, as these lawsuits lead to intimidation,  
63 exhaustion and often to self-censorship.

64 Journalists working in war zones and conflict areas face unprecedented risks,  
65 including targeted killings, arbitrary detention, digital surveillance, and  
66 psychological warfare. The Russian invasion of Ukraine, conflicts in Southwest

67 Asia, and authoritarian crackdowns in regions like Belarus and Turkey have made  
68 journalism one of the most dangerous professions in the world. Beyond physical  
69 threats, journalists are increasingly targeted by spyware (e.g., Pegasus), legal  
70 persecution, and economic precarity, and the prohibition of access to war zones,  
71 forcing many into self-censorship or exile. The impunity for crimes against  
72 journalists - around 85% of murders remaining unpunished according to UNESCO -  
73 further emboldens perpetrators. While many examples arise, Israel is one of the  
74 worst, having killed 86 journalists in 2025 from a total of 129 globally  
75 according to the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ). Without robust  
76 protections, independent reporting from conflict zones will disappear, leaving  
77 war crimes and human rights abuses uncovered and unchallenged.

78 FYEG also acknowledges the importance of media literacy for a functioning  
79 democratic society. Education is the best way to help young people grow into  
80 well-informed citizens that can distinguish fake news from good information and  
81 populism from well-researched social-media content. Digital and media literacy  
82 also includes the identification of bots, the verification of sources and the  
83 understanding of algorithmic bias.

84 With all this in mind, we, the Federation of Young European Greens demand that:

- 85 • The EU should obligate member states to guarantee an independent financing  
86 of public broadcasters through licence fees.
  
- 87 • Public broadcasters are owned by an independent foundation, which is  
88 overseen by a supervisory board. The number of politically nominated  
89 representatives should not exceed a third and should represent both the  
90 voted-in majority and the opposition as equally as possible. To fully  
91 represent the diversity of the country, the rest should be filled with  
92 representatives of civil society, such as trade unions, religious  
93 communities, universities, young people, minorities such as migrants and  
94 representatives of economic and cultural groups. The foundation's  
95 supervisory board should not interfere in editorial decisions.
  
- 96 • The Supervisory boards of the public broadcasters themselves should not  
97 have any politically nominated members but should be elected among the  
98 broadcasters' staff and civil society representatives.
  
- 99 • Public service media create independent ombudspople with binding powers  
100 to investigate censorship, block political interference, and enforce  
101 editorial independence.

- 102 • Public broadcasters should build and maintain independent European digital  
103 infrastructures such as a European streaming platform to reduce dependence  
104 from US tech-companies.
  
- 105 • A 'Right to Findability' for Public Service Media is established on all  
106 digital interfaces and that Algorithmic Neutrality is ensured for  
107 democratic content.
  
- 108 • Social media companies must be legally required to label AI-generated  
109 content and prioritize verified public service media in algorithms during  
110 elections and crises.
  
- 111 • Social media platforms should be obligated to rigorously delete messages  
112 spreading hate and racism through content moderators.
  
- 113 • The EU and member states establish mandatory transparency rules for online  
114 platforms to expose and dismantle bot farms and disinformation networks,  
115 particularly those linked to foreign interference in elections.
  
- 116 • The EU should empower the European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO) with  
117 enforcement tools, including mandatory platform cooperation and fines for  
118 non-compliance. Funding for EDMO's local hubs must be increased and social  
119 media companies must be legally required to act on its findings.
  
- 120 • European funding that supports independent journalism should be allocated.  
121 The size of the funding should be in proportion to media quality ranking  
122 assessments, guaranteeing a stronger support for media in countries with a  
123 more critical situation.
  
- 124 • Journalists should be protected from SLAPP suits through the full  
125 implementation of the EU Anti-SLAPP Directive by 2027. The EU should put  
126 pressure on countries like Italy and Hungary, which are delaying  
127 transposition into national law.
  
- 128 • The protection for journalists who work in warzones or critical situations  
129 should be strengthened. The EU Magnitsky Act should be used to sanction

130 states and actors that target journalists. Governments should push for ICC  
131 investigations into attacks on media workers as war crimes.

132 • Governments should allow digital and media literacy to become a core  
133 component of public education from primary school level through  
134 university.

135 • The European Commission should launch a sector inquiry into regional media  
136 markets, similar to the EU Digital Markets Act inquiry into tech  
137 monopolies.

138 • The EU and national governments should develop criteria for “media  
139 diversity”. Companies holding more than a certain percentage of regional  
140 media control in terms of audience and advertising revenue should be  
141 required to sell off parts of its business.

142 Media freedom is under pressure. Journalists face bullets in Gaza, censorship in  
143 Russia, SLAPP suits in Italy. FYEG refuses to accept this as the new normal. We  
144 demand a Europe where public broadcasters serve the public, where truth  
145 outweighs propaganda, and where no journalist risks their life for doing their  
146 job. Our fight for media freedom is a fight for democracy.

## R4 Beyond mass incarceration. Les Jeunes Écologistes

Proposer: Les Jeunes Écologistes  
Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### Motion text

1 Beyond mass incarceration: towards a transformation of justice systems in Europe

#### 2 Preamble

3 **Justice** lies at the **core of the political project** of the Federation of Young  
4 European Greens (FYEG) and its member organisations. As such, prisons cannot  
5 remain a political blind spot. Whether we like it or not, they are one the  
6 cornerstones of our judicial systems in Europe. We believe that the way  
7 societies deprive individuals of liberty reflects their understanding of  
8 justice, dignity and democracy. As such, the situation is particularly worrying  
9 in Europe at the moment. **The European Parliament** has highlighted persistent  
10 shortcomings in detention conditions, which may violate fundamental rights and  
11 undermine trust between judicial systems. Additionally, European data shows that  
12 a significant number of prison systems operate under conditions of overcrowding.  
13 **ECHR** decisions regarding the right to dignity of prisoners periodically  
14 illustrate the structural tendency of bad treatments, racists behaviours and  
15 negation of social and civic rights of prisoners (Ștefănoaia, 2025).

16 This situation is not merely the result of technical failures. It reflects the  
17 **structural limits** of a penal model that continues to rely on incarceration as a  
18 primary response to social, economic and political issues that it fails to  
19 resolve sustainably. FYEG already supports alternatives to imprisonment,  
20 rehabilitation and reintegration. This resolution aims to deepen this commitment  
21 by developing a political analysis of the European carceral system and promoting  
22 concrete and transformative alternatives, as almost 500 000 people were  
23 incarcerated in Europe in 2023 (Eurostat, 2025).

24 Following Pierre Kropotkin, “You can’t improve a prison.” (Kropotkine, 1887).  
25 The goal here is not to suggest minor changes to make it a little worse, but to  
26 find another path regarding the way actions that are undermining our  
27 communities' well-being must be dealt with. Indeed, some actions or deficiencies  
28 done by individuals are indubitably detrimental to our communities. We can’t  
29 just demand the abolition of prisons without considering a serious political

30 answer beyond it.

31 Political Analysis

32 **The current European carceral system is not a neutral instrument of justice.** It  
33 is shaped by political, economic and institutional choices that determine who is  
34 punished, how, and why. As Angela Davis underlines, prisons seem to be an  
35 “inevitable and permanent feature of our social lives” (Davis, 2003); it is  
36 important to denaturalise this way of doing justice. Prisons are the symptom of  
37 a broader failure: societies addressing social vulnerabilities through  
38 punishment rather than prevention, care, redistribution and inclusion. It relies  
39 on a systemic shift happening since the end of the XVIIIth Century, with the aim  
40 to discipline society (Foucault, 1977). The failure is therefore systemic, not  
41 limited to the prison system itself.

42 European data shows that incarceration rates vary significantly between  
43 countries and do not directly correlate with crime levels. This confirms that  
44 imprisonment is primarily a political choice.

45 Carceral systems reproduce and intensify existing inequalities. They  
46 disproportionately affect working-class individuals, racialised communities and  
47 those facing social or psychological vulnerability. An intersectional  
48 perspective reveals how these dynamics are embedded in broader power structures.

49 Furthermore, prison systems often **fail to achieve their stated goals.**  
50 Overcrowding, poor detention conditions and difficulties in reintegration  
51 highlight the structural limitations of incarceration as a central policy  
52 response.

53 For young generations, this issue is **critical.** It raises a fundamental question:  
54 whether Europe will continue to rely on punitive systems, or move towards models  
55 based on prevention, social justice and human dignity. These factors can only  
56 lead us to adopt a clear and radical anti-prison stance. However, our political  
57 responsibility means we cannot stop at this observation alone; we must also put  
58 forward concrete solutions.

59 European prison systems are reaching a breaking point. Overcrowding, degrading  
60 conditions and policy inefficiencies demonstrate the limits of a punitive model.

61 We call on European institutions, governments, political actors and civil  
62 society to engage in a structural transformation of justice systems. This  
63 requires moving beyond incremental reforms and rethinking responses to harm  
64 through dignity, prevention and social justice.

65 On the fringes, some experiments show that another approach is possible. For  
66 instance, the Scottish Government decided to drastically reduce short prison  
67 sentences, and instead focus on prevention policies to reduce reoffending. It  
68 relies on Community Payback Orders and providing good health treatment and  
69 accommodation to the convicted person (Freeman & Glyn, 2016). Nordic Countries  
70 (Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway), where the imprisonment rate is the lowest  
71 in Europe, have developed several alternatives to imprisonment, through  
72 Community Sanctions like community service or treatment orders (Lappi-Seppälä,  
73 2019).

74 While these examples still rely on the idea of governing bodies and behaviours  
75 (, it gets out of the prison-centric penal system, which is a first step towards  
76 a prison-free Europe. For our generation, the choice is clear: building a Europe  
77 that protects without reproducing inequality.

### 78 Call to action

79 **We as Federation of Young European Greens call to:**

- 80 • **Clearly establish** that advocating for abolition requires thinking about  
81 the after-prison realities or the alternatives to the current systems.
- 82 • **Identify** the relevant actors in instances of the European Union and the  
83 European Convention on Human Rights.
- 84 • **Address** this topic on an European legislative level.
- 85 • **Train activists and political actors** of all kinds to the question of  
86 incarceration and how to address its issues. In collaboration with  
87 concerned collectives and participants of the political criticism of the  
88 system, these trainings should aim at planning actions to gather support  
89 for a positive change in our systems.

90 We, the Federation of Young European Greens, call for:

91 Member States to:

- 92 • **Reduce reliance** on incarceration, particularly for non-violent offences;
- 93 • **Expand** and fund alternatives to detention (restorative justice, non-  
94 custodial sanctions);
- 95 • **Invest** in prevention policies (mental health, housing, social support);

- 96 • ensure detention conditions comply with European standards;
- 97 • improve transparency and data collection.

98 The European Union to:

- 99 • **strengthen** its indirect role regarding detention conditions through  
100 existing instruments;
- 101 • **support** the development of common standards on alternatives to  
102 imprisonment;
- 103 • **fund** research and exchange of best practices;
- 104 • ensure that EU funding does not reinforce over-incarceration.

105 The Council of Europe and monitoring bodies to:

- 106 • **reinforce** monitoring of detention conditions;
- 107 • **ensure** effective implementation of existing standards;
- 108 • **document** systemic violations of fundamental rights.

109 The Green political family to:

- 110 • **integrate** a clear critique of mass incarceration into political  
111 programmes;
- 112 • **promote** restorative and transformative justice approaches;
- 113 • **link** carceral issues with broader social and democratic struggles.

114 FYEG Member Organisations to:

- 115 • **develop** national advocacy strategies;
- 116 • **build** expertise on carceral issues;
- 117 • **collaborate** with civil society actors, especially those directly involving  
118 prisoners or former prisoners;

- 119       • **share** best practices across Europe.

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## R5 Climate Adaptation Is Justice: Caring for Europe's Inland Territories

Proposer: GIOVANI EUROPEISTI VERDI ITALY -  
JOVES ECOSOCIALISTES CATALONIA -  
ECOLO JOVEM "OS VERDES"  
PORTUGAL - YOUNG GREENS SOUTH  
TYROL

Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### Motion text

1 Hope is green – but hope alone will not hold back floodwaters, stop megafires,  
2 or prevent hillsides from collapsing.

3 Across **Europe**, especially in the Mediterranean basin, the climate crisis is no  
4 longer a warning but a lived reality. The 1.5°C objective is slipping out of  
5 reach. Emissions continue to rise, fossil fuel expansion persists, and political  
6 courage remains insufficient.

7 From **floods** in Valencia to **landslides** in Sicily and **megafires** across Southern  
8 and Central Europe, the pattern is clear. Climate impacts are intensifying and  
9 unevenly distributed. Inland, mountainous, and rural territories – often  
10 politically invisible – are on the frontline.

11 These regions are already strained by austerity, depopulation, and extractivist  
12 land use. Small farmers, forest workers, and elderly populations are paying the  
13 highest price for a crisis they did not create. Where infrastructure is fragile  
14 and public services weakened, climate breakdown becomes a multiplier of  
15 injustice.

16 **Climate adaptation** is therefore not a technical adjustment, but a matter of  
17 **justice**. Mitigation remains essential, but it will not protect communities  
18 already facing irreversible impacts. Adaptation must become a central political  
19 priority, rooted in care, solidarity, and structural transformation. This crisis  
20 is not only environmental but systemic. It is rooted in capitalism, which is  
21 inherently structured around extractivism, where ecosystems are treated as  
22 infinite resources to be exploited in the pursuit of continuous growth. Such a  
23 model reinforces territorial and class inequalities, and undermines the  
24 resilience of the very systems on which it relies on.

25 Addressing this crisis requires a **systemic transformation** and a shift towards  
26 approaches that overcome this perpetual growth, such as the doughnut economy,  
27 which understands and prioritises ecological limits, redistribution and  
28 collective well-being over accumulation and profit

29 Europe's inland territories are not spaces to abandon or exploit – they are  
30 essential socio-ecological infrastructures that require **Care**.

31 Inland areas sustain **biodiversity** and provide vital **ecosystem services**: water  
32 regulation, soil regeneration, pollination, climate regulation, and protection  
33 against extreme events. Their resilience is directly linked to that of the  
34 entire continent.

35 Yet these systems are under growing pressure. Rising temperatures, prolonged  
36 droughts, and extreme events interact with habitat fragmentation and resource  
37 overexploitation. Ecosystems are weakening as socio-economic vulnerabilities  
38 deepen.

39 Fragile systems also mean rising tensions, including conflicts between human  
40 activities and **wildlife**. These conflicts reflect policy failures – lack of  
41 coordination, scientific grounding, and community participation – not ecological  
42 imbalance.

43 Inland territories must be recognised as both vulnerable spaces and strategic  
44 laboratories for ecocentric adaptation. Healthy ecosystems, ecological  
45 connectivity, and resilient agroecological systems are among the most effective  
46 defenses against climate impacts.

47 Adaptation cannot be reduced to technological fixes or urban-centric policies.  
48 It must be grounded in the care of socio-ecological systems and the  
49 **interdependence** between communities and their environments.

50 **Agriculture** is central to this vision as a foundational socio-ecological  
51 infrastructure. Caring for agricultural systems means recognising soil as a  
52 common good. Soil degradation, erosion, and loss of organic matter are reducing  
53 the capacity of land to retain water and withstand shocks, while monocultures  
54 increase vulnerability.

55 A transition toward **agroecological practices** is essential: crop diversification,  
56 soil restoration, improved water retention, and reduced dependence on  
57 unsustainable irrigation. Farmers must be supported in adapting to climate  
58 change, including through resilient crop varieties.

59 Rural landscapes are also protective infrastructures. Hedges, terraces,

60 woodlands, and small water networks are essential defenses against  
61 hydrogeological instability, desertification, and biodiversity loss.

62 Without a public strategy centered on care, inland territories risk losing not  
63 only economic viability, but also identity, cohesion, and future prospects. A  
64 different path exists: one of Care, where these areas become laboratories of  
65 **socio-ecological adaptation** and collective well-being.

66 We call on European institutions to recognise the central role of inland  
67 territories in the climate transition and adopt a justice-driven approach to  
68 adaptation based on care, resilience, and participation.

69 We therefore demand:

- 70 • Recognition of inland, rural, and mountainous areas as pillars of European  
71 climate resilience within EU adaptation and cohesion policies;
- 72 • Large-scale programmes for ecosystem restoration and ecological  
73 connectivity in inland territories;
- 74 • Structural investment in environmental monitoring, ecological restoration,  
75 and qualified green jobs;
- 76 • Coexistence programmes between human activities and wildlife based on  
77 prevention, science, and community participation;
- 78 • Recognition of agriculture as a core socio-ecological infrastructure for  
79 climate resilience and food sovereignty;
- 80 • A European framework for soil protection as a common good, including  
81 targets on organic matter, erosion prevention, and water retention;
- 82 • Support for agroecological transitions based on diversification, soil  
83 regeneration, and reduced vulnerability to climate shocks;
- 84 • Investment in water resilience in agriculture, including soil moisture  
85 retention and less water-intensive production models;
- 86 • Support for farmers through access to resilient crops, technical  
87 assistance, and locally adapted knowledge;
- 88 • Recognition and restoration of rural landscapes as protective  
89 infrastructures against desertification, floods, and biodiversity loss;

- 90 • Programmes strengthening farmers as custodians of socio-ecological  
91 systems, including training and green jobs;
- 92 • Integration of agricultural adaptation into EU climate and cohesion  
93 policies;
- 94 • Alignment of agricultural, environmental, and rural policies toward  
95 resilient, non-extractive systems;
- 96 • Meaningful involvement of farmers and rural communities in adaptation  
97 strategies.

98 Adaptation is not optional. It is the ground on which climate justice will  
99 either stand or fail. To care for inland territories is to care for Europe's  
100 future – without this shift, we will remain trapped in permanent emergency,  
101 reacting to crises instead of preventing them.

### **Reason**

The international situation is crazy but let's not forget the climate crisis, which is hitting hard. Mitigation remains essential, but it will not protect communities already facing irreversible impacts. Adaptation must become a central political priority, rooted in care, solidarity, and structural transformation.

## R6 Holding EU Trading Partners Accountable. - Les Jeunes Écologistes

Proposer: Les Jeunes Écologistes  
Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### Motion text

1 Holding EU Trading Partners Accountable: Prioritising Human Rights Over  
2 Corporate Profit

#### 3 Preamble

4 **The Federation of Young European Greens (FYEG)...**

- 5 • **Is deeply concerned** by the European Union's continued perpetuation of  
6 trade agreements that actively infringe upon our foundational political  
7 values and human rights commitments.
  
- 8 • **Acknowledges** that the international rules-based order is rapidly eroding  
9 as current economic policies consistently prioritize profit and market  
10 access over the well-being and fundamental rights of populations. As young  
11 greens, we have a profound responsibility to challenge this structural  
12 injustice.
  
- 13 • **Demands** an intersectional, values-based approach to international  
14 relations where human rights conditionality is absolute, and where the EU  
15 utilizes its vast economic leverage to protect the vulnerable rather than  
16 rewarding authoritarianism.

17 This motion addresses the systemic failure of the EU to hold its international  
18 trading partners accountable. The current geopolitical landscape demonstrates a  
19 clear overestimation of the importance of trade over the good quality of life of  
20 citizens, benefiting a few wealthier actors at the expense of marginalized  
21 communities.

22 The hypocrisy of our current system is glaringly evident in our bilateral  
23 relations. The EU remains Israel's biggest trading partner, with bilateral trade  
24 in goods amounting to €42.6 billion in 2024.

25 Rather than leveraging the overarching EU-Israel Association Agreement to demand  
26 an end to human rights violations, the EU relies on a weak "Technical  
27 Arrangement" that merely denies tariff preferences to settlement goods based on  
28 postal codes.

29 Similarly, the EU eagerly concluded the Comprehensive Agreement on Investment  
30 (CAI) with China in principle in December 2020, ignoring alleged severe human  
31 rights abuses in Xinjiang. The deal was only halted after China imposed direct  
32 counter-sanctions on European Parliament members.

33 Furthermore, in the proposed EU-US Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced  
34 Trade, the EU explicitly committed to ensuring that critical accountability  
35 frameworks, such as the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive  
36 (CSDDD), the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), and the  
37 Regulation on Deforestation-free Products (EUDR), would not pose "undue  
38 restrictions" on transatlantic trade. This demonstrates a systemic willingness  
39 to trade away our environmental and human rights standards for tariff  
40 reductions.

#### 41 Political Analysis

42 **The Structural Injustice of Profit-Driven Trade** The core structural injustice  
43 driving our trade policy is the blatant subordination of human rights and  
44 environmental limits to corporate interests. The neoliberal framework assumes  
45 that unhindered market access is the ultimate political goal. By actively  
46 agreeing to provide "flexibilities" for US companies regarding our Carbon Border  
47 Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and corporate accountability directives, the EU  
48 proves that its theoretical hard lines are easily erased by the prospect of  
49 economic gain. This system concentrates wealth and power while exporting the  
50 violence of climate degradation and human rights abuses to those least able to  
51 defend themselves.

52 **The Illusion of Technical Accountability** Current mechanisms for holding trading  
53 partners accountable are superficial and administratively focused, rather than  
54 politically transformative. The EU's reliance on postal codes to differentiate  
55 between products originating in Israel and those from occupied settlements is a  
56 technical fix for a profound moral failing. Such arrangements utterly fail to  
57 address the reality that these massive economic ties normalize, facilitate, and  
58 fund systemic oppression. Similarly, the CAI negotiations revealed that EU  
59 leaders were naive or willfully ignorant regarding China's human rights record,  
60 proving that current diplomatic dialogues do not produce tangible protections  
61 for oppressed populations.

62 **The Youth Perspective on International Law** For young people witnessing the  
63 global rise of authoritarianism, values are the core of our political

64 resistance. International human rights and environmental laws only function if  
65 every actor believes they have a tangible, enforceable impact on international  
66 relations. When the EU actively compromises these values in major trade deals,  
67 it erodes public trust and renders international law ineffective. True security  
68 and prosperity require a systemic change that centers climate justice,  
69 democracy, and anti-racism over unrestricted economic growth.

70 Call to Action

71 We demand concrete, decisive action from European institutions and our political  
72 family to restore accountability:

- 73 • **We urge the European Commission and the European Council** to immediately  
74 suspend the EU-Israel Association Agreement. We note that technical  
75 arrangements regarding settlement tariffs are vastly insufficient; all  
76 trade privileges must be revoked until international human rights laws are  
77 fully respected.
- 78 • **We call on the European Parliament** to officially and permanently terminate  
79 the ratification process of the EU-China CAI. The EU must not ratify any  
80 investment pact with a state actively committing systemic human rights  
81 abuses.
- 82 • **We demand that the European Commission** refuses to implement the EU-US  
83 trade agreement unless critical legislation like the CSDDD, CSRD, and EUDR  
84 are fully enforced without exceptions for US corporations.
- 85 • **We call upon the Green political family** to integrate strict, binding human  
86 rights and climate conditionality clauses into all future and existing  
87 trade agreements within their political programmes, and to act  
88 aggressively in legislative processes to enforce these red lines.
- 89 • **We commit FYEG Member Organisations (MOs)** to advocate nationally for  
90 values-based trade policies. MOs will work alongside local civil society  
91 to share best practices, expose the structural injustices of current  
92 bilateral agreements, and mobilize youth across Europe to demand trade  
93 justice.

94 In conclusion, the FYEG stands for a world where international trade is a  
95 powerful tool for global equity, not a convenient shield for human rights  
96 abusers. The current structural failure, prioritizing corporate profit and  
97 market access over human lives and our ecological boundaries, must end. To  
98 secure a just and sustainable future, the European Union must aggressively  
99 utilize its economic leverage to hold trading partners accountable, thereby

100 defending and strengthening the international rules-based order for generations  
101 to come.

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## **R7 The Right to Be Lazy: Dismantling the Capitalist Narrative of Relentless Work.**

Proposer: Les Jeunes Écologistes  
Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

1 The Right to Be Lazy: Dismantling the Capitalist Narrative of Relentless Work

2 Preamble

3 **The Federation of Young European Greens (FYEG)...**

- 4 • **Acknowledges** that the prevailing capitalist work culture prioritizes  
5 relentless economic growth over human well-being, driving individuals and  
6 society to exhaustion rather than emancipation.
- 7 • **Notes** that while the European Union boasts an overall employment rate of  
8 75.8% for 2024, this relentless pursuit of employment targets often  
9 ignores the degrading structural quality of those jobs and the fundamental  
10 well-being of the populace.
- 11 • **Is deeply concerned** that workers' rights across Europe have plummeted to  
12 their worst level in at least a decade, with 54% of European countries now  
13 denying workers basic access to justice, and 41% violating the fundamental  
14 right to establish and join a trade union.
- 15 • **Emphasizes** that the burden of this capitalist system falls unevenly across  
16 demographics, evidenced by a persistent 10.0 percentage point gender  
17 employment gap across the EU that widens to 12.0 percentage points as  
18 workers age, and reaches severe extremes of 19.3 percentage points in  
19 countries like Italy.
- 20 • **Reaffirms** our commitment to Green values of social justice, feminism, and  
21 intersectionality, recognizing that an economy driven by overproduction  
22 and endless labor actively destroys both human well-being and the planet's  
23 ecological balance.

24 Political Analysis

25 **The Systemic Crisis of Overwork** The capitalist system thrives on a narrative  
26 that glorifies endless labor while ignoring its structural harms. This framework  
27 benefits a select few property owners while harming the broader public, who are  
28 pressured to dedicate their lives entirely to productivity. Modern flexible  
29 working arrangements, rather than freeing society, have increasingly given rise  
30 to widespread precariousness and new inequalities. The historical demand for the  
31 "Right to Work" has frequently been manipulated as a tool for continued  
32 capitalist exploitation rather than human liberation.

33 **The Erosion of Labor Protections** While the capitalist class demands infinite  
34 productivity, it actively dismantles the structures protecting workers. The  
35 European Commission is currently pushing a dangerous deregulation drive that  
36 would strip away vital labor law protections and undermine collective agreements  
37 for workers. Concurrently, governments and employers are ruthlessly cracking  
38 down on labor organizing, exacerbated by the rise of far-right political  
39 movements that actively attack the right to strike.

40 **The Paradox of Machinery and Over-Qualification** Modern machinery and  
41 technological advancement possess boundless productive power that should  
42 drastically reduce working hours for everyone. Instead of utilizing automation  
43 to redeem society from the most arduous labor and grant days of rest, capitalism  
44 forces workers into an absurd competition with machines, leading to systemic  
45 overproduction and economic instability. Furthermore, the system fails to  
46 utilize human potential appropriately; currently, 21.4% of EU workers are over-  
47 qualified, trapped in jobs beneath their educational and skill levels just to  
48 survive the demands of the labor market.

49 Call to action

50 **FYEG demands** a radical societal shift away from the dogma of endless economic  
51 growth and labor. We must pursue sweeping reductions in the standard working  
52 week without loss of pay, striving toward the ultimate goal of drastically  
53 reduced work hours.

54 **Member Organisations (MOs) must advocate nationally** for the equitable rationing  
55 of work to provide all citizens with the leisure necessary for true human and  
56 civic development. We commit to sharing best practices across our network to  
57 challenge the moralistic narrative that equates human worth solely with economic  
58 productivity.

59 **The Green political family should integrate** demands for technological dividends  
60 into their legislative programs. We demand that the efficiencies gained through  
61

62 automation and artificial intelligence be translated directly into increased  
63 leisure time for workers, rather than exclusively generating profits for  
capitalists.

64 FYEG calls upon the European Commission to abandon its deregulation agenda and  
65 urgently bring forward a Quality Jobs Package. This package must implement rules  
66 ensuring that public procurement money only goes to companies that strictly  
67 respect collective agreements.

68 We urge our Member Organisations to collaborate with trade unions and organized  
69 civil society to build national campaigns resisting the capitalist narrative of  
70 relentless labor. We must replace it with the demand for the right to leisure,  
71 prioritizing rest and well-being for all demographics.

72 We mandate the Green political family to champion these demands in all future  
73 electoral platforms, ensuring accountability in the transition toward an economy  
74 that leverages technological dividends to reduce working hours and protect the  
75 social rights of all citizens.

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## **R8 EU has to take their responsibilities about DRC's conflict !**

Proposer: Ecolo j - Jong Groen - DWARS  
Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

1 The conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) cannot be reduced  
2 to isolated events or simplified narratives. Rather, it is the product of deeply  
3 rooted structural factors, including colonial legacies, regional power  
4 struggles, and the global demand for natural resources. Our aim is to provide a  
5 concise yet essential historical and contextual background. This overview  
6 underscores the continuity between past and present forms. It also situates the  
7 role of the EU, within a broader framework of responsibility, accountability,  
8 and policy coherence.

### **History**

#### Belgium

11 Late 1860s, King Leopold II, king of Belgium, developed an early obsession with  
12 colonies as a prerequisite for making Belgium a “great power.” He presented his  
13 plans in international forums as humanitarian and scientific missions to combat  
14 slavery and bring “civilization” and Christianity, but historians agree that  
15 profit-seeking was the primary driving force.

16 Leopold granted large tracts of territory as concessions to private companies  
17 such as the Anglo-Belgian India Rubber Company and the Société Anversoise, which  
18 in return surrendered a portion of their profits. These companies were allowed  
19 to levy taxes in kind, organize forced labor, and deploy their own armed forces  
20 to enforce rubber quotas. As a result, large parts of the country were  
21 transformed into giant rubber plantations, where the population had to harvest  
22 rubber only to subsequently hand it over far below the world market price. The  
23 labor regime was characterized by extreme coercion, violence, and terror,  
24 especially in the rubber zones.

25 Historical and demographic estimates vary, but many studies speak about millions  
26 of deaths as a result of murders, hunger, overwork, disease, and declining birth  
27 rates during Leopold's reign.

28 Under heavy international pressure and growing Belgian political resistance, the  
29 Belgian state took the Congo Free State in 1908 over and transformed it into the  
30 Belgian Congo. At this time, the economic core shifted from rubber and ivory to  
31 mining: copper, cobalt, uranium, gold, and diamonds from regions such as Katanga  
32 and Kasai became the focus. The Union Minière du Haut-Katanga (UMHK), was  
33 founded in 1906 as a joint venture with the Société Générale de Belgique and  
34 British partners, it became one of the most profitable mining companies in the  
35 world and controlled an estimated 70% of the Congolese economy. Companies such  
36 as UMHK and Belgian Congo Oil Mills developed their own paternalistic "state" :  
37 they built mining towns, hospitals, schools, and infrastructure, but under  
38 strict racial segregation and labor discipline. Profits flowed primarily to  
39 Belgian shareholders and holdings, while Congolese workers received low wages  
40 and remained subject to colonial control. A large part of the profits was used  
41 to urban projects in Belgium to finance, primarily in Brussels and the  
42 surrounding area. The Empain Group, Brufina (now ING Belgium), and de Cominière,  
43 all Belgian companies, controlled infrastructure, energy, and transport.

44 In Antwerp, during the 1885 and 1894 world exhibitions, "Congolese villages"  
45 displayed over a hundred Congolese people in degrading conditions. Used as  
46 propaganda by Leopold II, these exhibitions aimed to legitimize colonialism by  
47 reinforcing racist hierarchies and showing the so-called "civilizing work",  
48 similar to the "human zoos" seen across Europe.

49 The independence of Congo on June 30, 1960, was barely prepared and created a  
50 power vacuum that ultimately led to the Congo Crisis and the assassination of  
51 Patrice Lumumba with involvement of the Belgian state and the CIA. Following  
52 Lumumba's assassination and the gradual suppression of alternative governments,  
53 Mobutu finally came to power in 1965. He installed a long-lasting dictatorship  
54 (Zaire) that relied on patronage, repression, and close ties with Western states  
55 and companies in exchange for access to raw materials.

## 56 Rwanda

57 Colonial intervention profoundly disrupted the order in Rwanda. The borders,  
58 drawn without taking into account local realities, froze spaces that were  
59 previously interconnected, and thus became subject to new tensions. Influenced  
60 by anthropometry, a pseudoscience aimed at classifying and hierarchizing  
61 "races," the colonial administration imposed a racialized reading of society.  
62 The Tutsis were then defined as coming from a people of herders of so-called  
63 "Hamitic" origin, supposedly superior to the Hutus and the Twas. This  
64 racialization of Rwandan society has major consequences on the genocide of the  
65 Tutsis in 1994 and up to today.

66 At the end of the 1950s, in a context of rising independence demands and under  
67 pressure from the United Nations, Belgium profoundly modified its policy in

68 Rwanda. Whereas it had until then relied on Tutsi elites, it now chose to  
69 support the Hutu majority, considered more numerous and more docile. After  
70 independence, in 1962, Belgium continued to support Rwandan authorities  
71 dominated by the Hutus until the genocide, which lasted from April to July 1994  
72 made at least 800,000 victims.

73 The Rwandan Genocide helps explain the current situation in the Kivu region,  
74 which, situated between Rwanda and the rest of the RDC, experienced a profound  
75 shift in its dynamics.

## 76 **Current situation**

### 77 On the ground

78 After the Rwandan genocide, rebel group composed mostly of ethnic Tutsis emerged  
79 called M23. It first launched a rebellion in 2012, briefly capturing Goma before  
80 being pushed back. The group has been inactive for years, but resurged in 2022  
81 with renewed support from Rwanda. Rwanda's involvement is the most contentious  
82 element of the current conflict. Rwanda was accused of providing troops,  
83 weapons, and direct military support to M23, accusations that Rwanda denies.  
84 Rwanda's stated concern is the presence of the Democratic Forces for the  
85 Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), a Hutu military force with ties to the 1994  
86 genocide, which operates in eastern DRC and has at times cooperated with the  
87 Congolese army.

88 In January 2025, M23 launched a major offensive and captured Goma. Rwandan  
89 troops reportedly fought alongside the rebels, a development that prompted the  
90 DRC to officially sever diplomatic ties with Rwanda. The human toll of this  
91 specific offensive was devastating. Estimates suggest that between 900 and 2,000  
92 people were killed in the fighting, while hundreds of thousands of civilians  
93 were forced to flee. Although M23 declared a ceasefire in early February 2025,  
94 the occupation left the region in a state of high-stakes instability that  
95 persists into 2026. Rwanda and Uganda have intervened repeatedly, sometimes with  
96 genuine security concerns, with economic motives, turning the eastern DRC into a  
97 place for proxy warfare, where countries indirectly confront each other through  
98 military and economic support of different actors. Currently, 8.2 million people  
99 are displaced, projected to reach 9 million by end-2026, including 5.8 million  
100 internally displaced. Nearly 15 million people are in need of humanitarian  
101 assistance. Disease outbreaks, food insecurity, and sexual violence (use as a  
102 weapon of war) are extremely present.

## 103 **EU relationships**

### 104 The European Union's raw materials partnerships

105 The European Union's raw materials diplomacy is a central pillar of its  
106 industrial strategy, aimed at securing access to mineral reserves that are  
107 essential for European industry. To achieve this, the EU establishes strategic  
108 partnerships and policy dialogues. At the same time, the EU implemented the  
109 Conflict Minerals Regulation requiring EU companies to ensure their imports come  
110 from responsible sources only. However, these partnerships have encountered  
111 significant ethical and geopolitical problems, most notably regarding the EU-  
112 Rwanda strategic partnership, intended to develop "sustainable value chains",  
113 signed in February 2024. Reports from the United Nations and other international  
114 organizations suggest that minerals exported from Rwanda are often illicitly  
115 smuggled from the DRC, which is inextricably linked to violent activities.

#### 116 Budgetary and military support to Rwanda

117 The EU provides military and budgetary assistance to Rwanda primarily through  
118 the European Peace Facility. The EU justifies this support as a commitment to  
119 "African solutions for African problems" and as a means to protect regional  
120 interests. However, this military support is highly controversial due to the  
121 lack of traceability of funds.

122  
123

#### **Demands :**

124 We, as FYEG, call upon the EU, its member states, and the international  
125 community to:

- 126 • Create a unified, credible and effective response to the crisis in the  
127 DRC, which guarantees that diplomatic, humanitarian and economic actions  
128 are fully aligned and mutually reinforcing.
  
- 129 • Increase humanitarian aid to guarantee access to food, medical care, clean  
130 water, and the protection of displaced persons
  
- 131 • Take strong and decisive measures towards Rwanda to reflect the gravity of  
132 the reported violations
  
- 133 • Suspend the EU-Rwanda protocol on sustainable raw materials value chains
  
- 134 • Ensure that any future cooperation with Rwanda is done under strict and

135           **enhanced transparency requirements**

- 136           • **Strengthen EU regulation on conflict minerals to prevent financing armed**  
137           **groups through the illegal exploitation of natural resources.**
  
- 138           • **Stop all military cooperation with all parties involved in the conflict,**  
139           **where there is a clear risk that such equipment could be used to commit**  
140           **serious violations of international humanitarian law**
  
- 141           • **Increase targeted sanctions against individuals responsible for serious**  
142           **violations of humanitarian law**
  
- 143           • **Respect and support the decisions of the African Court on Human and**  
144           **Peoples' Rights and the International Court of Justice in order to uphold**  
145           **international law and ensure accountability**
  
- 146           • **Cover their colonial history extensively in primary and secondary**  
147           **education.**
  
- 148           • **Develop a broad European awareness campaign regarding the traces of their**  
149           **colonial past.**
  
- 150           • **Implement measures to limit the use of natural resources used over the**  
151           **world.**
  
- 152           • **We call on the European Green Party for a common position based upon the**  
153           **above calls, to ensure a coherent, unified and effective response.**

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## **R9 Protecting International law against modern empires**

Proposer: Swiss Young Greens, Giovani Europeisti  
Verdi, Joves Ecosocialistes, Young Greens  
South Tyrol Verdi

Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

1 International law exists to protect everyone, people and states, especially in  
2 an asymmetric geopolitical landscape where many small actors are challenged by  
3 few powerful empires.

4 Nevertheless, the effectiveness of international law is inversely proportional  
5 to the aggressiveness of imperial powers.

6 In fact, many promoted the illusion that modern empires will mutually balance  
7 their influence, resulting in a global state of substantial peace.

8 However, reality is different: while super powers will not engage in direct  
9 confrontation, they will express their violent imperialistic attitude against  
10 their neighbours.

11 In their eyes, international law is not valid within their regional sphere of  
12 influence, areas where they feel they can play with their own rules.

13 We can see the actualization of such tendency on all fronts:

- 14 • Russia invading Ukraine and claiming it does not even have the right to  
15 exist and dreaming of a Belarus-style subordinate regime, while  
16 interfering with democratic processes all over Europe, especially in the  
17 East
- 18 • The US taking Venezuela overnight, threatening to do the same with Cuba  
19 and arbitrarily targeting boats in the Caribbean, while aggressively  
20 undermining the sovereignty of historic allies such as Canada and Europe's  
21 Greenland.

22 • We can see Israel, with the United States' support and accordance, commit  
23 the barbaric destruction of Gaza and unlawful occupation of Transjordan  
24 and south Lebanon, including the violent strikes on Iran and central  
25 Lebanon.

26 • China, far from being the peaceful super power they claim to be, has  
27 already extended their sovereignty over Hong Kong and poses increasing  
28 pressure on Taiwan, with the explicit goal of annexation. It also commits  
29 severe human rights violations such as the persecution of Uyghurs with the  
30 EU turning a blind eye.

31 The pattern is clear: modern empires want to delegitimize international law and  
32 multilateral institutions with the goal of presenting themselves as the only  
33 legitimate authorities capable of providing security.

34 It's a geopolitical oligarchy.

35 They want to create a world dominated by a few super powers, instead of an  
36 international community governed by law.

37 Today, reality suggests that they managed to break international law.

38 We have to fight this trend and call our governments to engage in the active  
39 protection of multilateral institutions.

40 In the end, international law is as effective as we allow it to be. In fact,  
41 although we might think international law is just an illusion, as Europeans, we  
42 are the living proof that sovereign states can coexist in harmony within a  
43 shared framework of norms and values.

44 Let's acknowledge our privilege and let's fight for a world where this is no  
45 longer a privilege, but rather the legal foundation of peaceful coexistence.

46 Nevertheless, when it comes to Europe, it should be noted that our continent  
47 plays a key role in the global political system. In this sense, Europe actively  
48 decides to be subordinated to the imperialist system led by major powers, such  
49 as the US and Russia. This can be seen when we purchase gas, oil and nuclear  
50 energy to the aforementioned countries.

51 Neocolonial powers, including Europe, get the raw materials that they need from  
52 other countries while exploiting them and their natural resources, while at the  
53 same time externalising the management of migratory fluxes.

54 **When Human Rights are enforced within our continent but not outside, the**  
55 **hypocrisy of the EU emerges, for instance regarding Afghanistan's women rights.**  
56 **Protecting international law also means protecting AFAB.**

57 **Finally, imperialism finds a non-regional dimension in the competition for**  
58 **space, replicating the East-West blocs opposition, perpetuating a climate of**  
59 **tension, and precluding real global safety and security.**

60 **In this competition, traditional state actors are joined by private**  
61 **corporations: so much power in the hands of individuals, rather than accountable**  
62 **institutions, is cause for concern, especially where a capacity to enact mass**  
63 **remote surveillance is concerned.**

64 **Therefore, as Young European Greens, we demand:**

65 **= The EU end all economic and political relations with states that violate human**  
66 **rights. We call on the EU to completely repeal the EU-Israel Association**  
67 **Agreement.**

68 **= Strengthen relations and unity within the EU and also paneuropean countries**  
69 **and strategic democratic partners to have a more powerful voice in the**  
70 **international scenario**

71 **= Enforcing a swift transition from fossil fuels to end reliance on**  
72 **authoritarian countries and guarantee energy independence**

73 **= Develop EU-technology, (explore the possibility of higher public ownership or**  
74 **control in these areas)**

75 **= International law has to be binding for every country. Democratic countries**  
76 **should explore measures to enforce it. For instance: protecting ICC officials**  
77 **from US sanctions.**

78 **= Strategic autonomy, we shouldn't rely on weaponry and external forces**

79 **= we urge European governments to refrain from engaging in the Board of Peace, a**  
80 **unilateral organisation created with the only aim of boosting a man's ego and**  
81 **wallet**

82 **= that all political leaders face equal accountability for war crimes. ICC**  
83 **arrest warrants must be enforced without geopolitical bias, and any sanctions or**  
84 **pressure to obstruct the Court must be abolished.**

85 =a fundamental reform of the UN Security Council, specifically the abolition of  
86 the Veto Power under Article 27 of the UN Charter. The veto must never be used  
87 to obstruct justice for war crimes or genocides. We support the "Veto  
88 Initiative" (UNGA Res 76/262) to ensure transparency and accountability.

89 = that all European states, immediately ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of  
90 Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). We insist that nuclear-armed states fulfill their  
91 disarmament obligations under Article VI of the NPT, moving beyond deterrence  
92 toward total elimination.

93 = absolute adherence to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional  
94 Protocols.

95 = The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) must remain the non-negotiable  
96 legal floor, and all states must comply with the rulings of the European Court  
97 of Human Rights (ECtHR) without exception.

98 = the universal abolition of the death penalty. We call on all states to ratify  
99 the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, using European diplomatic and trade  
100 relations as leverage to end this violation of the fundamental right to life.

101 = the legal recognition of the Right to Food and Clean Water under the ICESCR.  
102 We condemn starvation as a method of warfare (Art. 8, Rome Statute) and demand  
103 the strict regulation of commodity trading hubs to end neocolonial extractivism  
104 that exploits the Global South.

105 = that international law applies equally to all, regardless of power. We demand  
106 full support for the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Rome Statute,  
107 including the protection of its officials from external sanctions and political  
108 interference.

109 = that states fulfill their obligation to protect human rights from climate  
110 change. Following the ECtHR ruling in KlimaSeniorinnen v. Switzerland, we affirm  
111 that Article 8 of the ECHR protects the right to a safe climate and demand  
112 science-based, legally binding targets for all.

113  
114  
115  
116  
117

118 For consultation. Last year's resolution on Defense and Security.

### [R3: Updated Young Green vision on European defense policy](#)

#### **Reason**

The rationale behind this resolution is rooted in the transition from a rules-based international order to "**geopolitical oligarchy**." Imperial powers (specifically Russia, the US, Israel and China) are systematically eroding international law by creating spheres of influence where they operate with impunity.

This resolution serves as a strategic demand for Europe to end its energy dependency on authoritarian regimes, abandon neocolonial trade practices, and champion the reform of multilateral institutions (such as the UN Security Council) to ensure that accountability is not a privilege, but a global legal foundation.

## **R10 Climate budgeting in every city across Europe**

Proposer: Young Greens of Norway  
Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

1 After the pioneer work in Oslo due to the influence of the Norwegian Green  
2 Party's in the city council, [climate budgeting](#) as a framework was created and  
3 exported to governments and cities around the world. The idea was put into life  
4 ten years ago in the Norwegian city with the most ambitious climate target, and  
5 has been embraced also by the C40 initiative. C40 was founded in 2005 by 18  
6 pioneering cities, and has now decided that its 96 cities, which represent 920  
7 million people, shall all have climate budgeting by 2030. 17 of the cities in  
8 the initiative are in Europe. The resolution text will call for all European  
9 cities to join the initiative and implement the powerful tool of climate  
10 budgeting, which lets emissions to be counted like money.

### **Reason**

Raise awareness of an important tool in combating climate change within the cities. The cities cause the most emissions and have a great responsibility and lots of opportunities to cut emissions. A nice bi-effect is that this politics also leads to a more enjoyable city for the citizens

## **R11 No Future Without Education: Facing Inequalities through Educational Rights**

Proposer: Joves Ecosocialistes, Giovani Europeisti  
Verdi, Young Greens South Tyrol  
Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

1 Usually, when we talk about politics, we reflect on the past, we analyse the  
2 present and, most importantly, we envision the future we want. However, when it  
3 comes to building this future, we tend to fail to take a closer look at the most  
4 basic level, education, thereby overlooking the material conditions in which  
5 children and young people are being shaped. Across Europe, it cannot be denied  
6 that children and young people are not being granted full access to the  
7 necessary tools they need to thrive, both as individuals and as a society.

8 Nonetheless, education systems in Europe are not failing by accident: they are  
9 shaped by political choices. Insufficient and uneven funding, unequal access,  
10 disparities in educational standards across neighbourhoods, persistent social  
11 exclusion and the growing commodification of education are the direct result of  
12 systemic priorities that place the capitalist market logic above social justice  
13 and education. At the same time, these political decisions continue to prevent  
14 students from acquiring essential and valuable knowledge in terms of human  
15 development, such as notions of sexuality, emotional well-being, and democratic  
16 participation.

17 The first problem is that education can function as a driver of inequality.  
18 However, education can serve as its most powerful remedy. Despite this  
19 possibility, it currently reproduces existing social hierarchies. Whilst formal  
20 access to education is widely guaranteed across Europe, this access remains  
21 deeply unequal in practice. Thus, students from wealthier backgrounds benefit  
22 from structural advantages, ranging from private extra tuition to supportive  
23 learning environments and access to modern technological devices that enhance  
24 their learning process, while others face systemic barriers that limit their  
25 opportunities and prospects from an early age.

26 When dealing with these inequalities, we should broaden the focus and address  
27 these issues beyond the classroom. In this sense, access to extracurricular  
28 activities, such as sports, arts, or language learning plays a key role in

29 cognitive development, social integration, mental wellbeing and, ultimately, in  
30 the students' future. However, these opportunities are increasingly shaped by  
31 purchasing power. Hence, children from unprivileged backgrounds are effectively  
32 excluded from spaces that are essential for their personal and social  
33 development, reinforcing class-based inequalities across generations.

34 A second main problem is the lack of education in key aspects such as education  
35 on diversity, environmental, social values and sex education. Against the far-  
36 right narrative that states that education must be reserved exclusively to  
37 parents, we claim that schools must not only teach knowledge and skills but also  
38 shape humans who can form a better society and co-educate alongside parents.  
39 Inclusion and respect of all kinds of diversity are not instilled in all  
40 centers.

41 In this sense, sexual education and education on sexual diversity are still not  
42 widely implemented over the EU. There is a conservative push against it: for  
43 instance, the recently developed policy in Italy, which under the Government of  
44 Meloni wanted to ban sex education. In the end the government settled for a  
45 restriction on sex-ed only allowing it when parents give permission. Sex  
46 education should be accessible to all and taught from a young age, starting with  
47 learning to deal with emotions and consent, respecting each other and ourselves  
48 to give children the ability to communicate better and be respectful with each  
49 other.

50 A third main issue is the lack of history education regarding the most recent  
51 developments and the origin of other countries and cultures. To have a better  
52 understanding of our society and the rich culture of every country, it would be  
53 fundamental to introduce historical teachings of native people's culture around  
54 the world. Focusing mainly on European history and neglecting native people's  
55 way of life leads to harmful and biased thinking. Fundamental to this is the  
56 teaching of democratic values and respect for other people, their culture and  
57 origin.

58 A fourth issue is the lack of education about climate change in close connection  
59 with social justice. It is essential to teach children about nature, animals and  
60 sustainability; respect for our planet and its fragile ecosystem. Ultimately,  
61 understanding the balance between nature and climate connects the topics of  
62 social and climate justice. The lack of contact with nature among urban kids is  
63 also a health and education absence that must be solved.

64 A fifth issue is the persistent educational disparities between rural and urban  
65 areas across Europe. Students attending school in rural regions often face  
66 limited access to specialised teachers, advanced courses and essential  
67 infrastructure. Not only do they have restricted possibilities of accessing  
68 libraries or laboratories but also the internet. In addition, extracurricular

69 activities such as sports clubs or arts programmes are frequently scarce or  
70 absent, which may restrict both cognitive and social development. Furthermore,  
71 rural schools regularly struggle to attract and retain qualified teachers due to  
72 their remote location, leading to higher staff turnover and interruptions in  
73 learning continuity. Another factor is the lack of reliable public transport in  
74 a high proportion of rural areas, which exacerbates these inequalities, forcing  
75 students to travel long distances to attend day-to-day lessons. Across Europe,  
76 these structural barriers result in a tangible gap in educational outcomes and  
77 future prospects between rural and urban students (without prejudice to the  
78 latter and the structural short of investment in them), thereby further  
79 reinforcing generational inequalities shaped by one's dwelling.

80 A sixth issue is the working conditions of teachers, which directly influences  
81 the quality of education. Many educators are underpaid and experience high  
82 workloads, which contributes to stress and a decline in educational quality.  
83 Having overburdened teachers with less time for lesson planning and student  
84 support affects learning outcomes, and this reality should not be overlooked. We  
85 acknowledge that teachers play a huge role in our system and want to ensure that  
86 they are supported and understood, although many issues have to be solved by a  
87 better family policy framework, allowing people to have time for their children  
88 again.

89 We call for attention to uneven provision of education across Europe,  
90 encompassing disparities in resources, extracurricular opportunities, and  
91 teacher conditions, as well as alarming gaps in instruction on diversity, social  
92 values, sexual education, climate and, ultimately, social justice. These factors  
93 shape the learning environment and determine the extent to which students can  
94 acquire both the knowledge and skills necessary for personal growth and active  
95 participation in society.

### 96 **CALL TO ACTION:**

97 **We Call on the Council of Europe, European Union institutions, Member states and**  
98 **regional governments to:**

- 99 • **Invest in teacher training, affordable and high-quality school materials,**  
100 **and reducing student-teacher ratios**
  
- 101 • **Ensure that teachers are fairly remunerated (and without unjustified**  
102 **disparities), in accordance with national and regional necessities, and**  
103 **provided with continuous acquisition of knowledge in relation to**  
104 **diversity, history, climate, social justice, etc. Unions play an important**  
105 **role in this, and teacher's access to them must be protected**

- 106 • **Reform assessment systems by replacing traditional grading with fair and**  
107 **holistic evaluations that reflect students' actual learning and**  
108 **development**
  
- 109 • **Remove grade-based barriers to scholarships and traineeships in order to**  
110 **guarantee students' achievement of their full potential and professional**  
111 **aspirations. Use an alternative selection method such as applications**  
112 **based on motivation letters and an exam that doesn't require specific**  
113 **preparation to avoid punishing students who have barriers for exclusive**  
114 **dedication to studying.**
  
- 115 • **Create public and good quality distance and flexible education for people**  
116 **who work at the same time they study and offer same prices than for in-**  
117 **person public degrees**
  
- 118 • **Provide funding for low-income students who prepare exams to become civil**  
119 **servants as top positions in public administrations are usually covered by**  
120 **people from a privileged background, fueling inequality and causing**  
121 **institutions to be less representative of society.**
  
- 122 • **Ban unpaid internships and eliminate any cost students have to assume to**  
123 **do curricular internships**
  
- 124 • **Promote collaboration between different schools across regions and**  
125 **countries. Allow children from low income families to access EU mobility**  
126 **and educational programmes, such as Erasmus.**
  
- 127 • **Increase EU and Council of Europe funding for Erasmus+ activities and**  
128 **other kinds of short educational activities that help promote EU values,**  
129 **protection of the environment, human rights, etc.**
  
- 130 • **Help funding after school activities such as learning a new language or**  
131 **sports. Provide funding and support for extracurricular activities,**  
132 **including sports, arts, and language learning.**
  
- 133 • **Address rural and regional disparities by using tools such as the European**

134 **Regional Development Funds in order to allocate resources to marginalised**  
135 **rural areas to reduce gaps in access, opportunities, and learning**  
136 **outcomes.**

137 • **Revise history curricula to avoid justification of previous crimes against**  
138 **human rights and prevent colonial views.**

139 • **Adapt schools to climate change by favoring natural presence around them**  
140 **to tackle rising temperatures and protect kids from excessive air**  
141 **pollution. Guarantee schools are well-equipped to be a safe and healthy**  
142 **learning environment which fosters well-being.**

## **Reason**

We believe education is a very important topic in these times, with a lot of young people voting for the far right and a society that's failing to solve our most concerning issues. Young people are the future of this society, and with an educational system that fails us we won't be able to solve any of the threats we face. We cannot let inequality start from childhood, and as a Youth Federation, we must speak up for a better education for ourselves and also for the kids who have an even weaker voice than we do

## **R12 Youth at the Table: Make Participation a Right, Not a Gesture**

Proposer: Youth Forum URA  
Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

1 Young people across Europe bear the long-term consequences of political  
2 decisions on climate,  
3 housing, social rights, and fiscal sustainability, yet their influence in formal  
4 democratic  
5 institutions remains limited. While youth parliaments and councils are not a new  
6 mechanism,  
7 they exist in only around half of European countries and often lack a solid  
8 legal basis, stable  
9 funding, and institutional support to translate into decision-making.  
10 Participation is too frequently  
11 symbolic, dependent on political goodwill, short-term projects, or voluntary  
12 effort.  
13 This is not primarily a problem of youth disengagement, but of democratic  
14 structures that  
15 concentrate power in the hands of established actors and create unequal access  
16 based on  
17 intersecting forms of discrimination. Public authorities often outsource  
18 participation to short-term  
19 projects or underfunded organisations, while retaining decision-making power.  
20 Without  
21 consistent legal guarantees and accountability mechanisms, participation risks

22 reproducing

23 existing privileges and undermining trust when young people's input receives no  
24 visible

25 follow-up. Existing legislative frameworks, including Article 165 TFEU, Article  
26 11 TEU, and

27 Council of Europe standards on youth participation, already recognise the  
28 importance of youth

29 involvement. However, these frameworks lack binding obligations, enforcement,  
30 and consistent

31 implementation across Member States.

32 We therefore demand that youth participation becomes a guaranteed right,  
33 anchored in law

34 through independent structures, adequate resources, inclusive access, and  
35 mandatory

36 accountability.

37 We demand that EU institutions, within their competences:

38 ● Propose and adopt a Council Recommendation on a European Youth Participation  
39 Framework, setting minimum requirements for independent, representative national  
40 youth councils, youth parliaments and student unions.

41 ● Integrate these standards into EU youth cooperation instruments and reporting  
42 cycles,

43 ensuring consistent evaluation of their implementation and impact.

44 ● Use EU funding programmes to incentivise Member States to implement these  
45 standards, including participatory governance rules, transparency requirements,  
46 and

47 inclusive access measures for marginalised youth.

48 ● Introduce Youth Impact Assessments for relevant legislative and policy  
49 proposals,

50 particularly those with significant intergenerational impacts.

51 ● Ensure regular monitoring and public reporting on the implementation and  
52 impact of

53 youth participation mechanisms.

54 We demand that Member States:

55 ● Adopt or update national legislation to create or recognise independent,  
56 representative

57 national youth councils with a defined consultative role on youth-relevant  
58 legislation and

59 budgets.

60 ● Guarantee stable, multi-year public financing for youth councils and  
61 participation

62 infrastructures through transparent rules that protect independence and prevent  
63 undue influence.

64 ● Establish or strengthen national youth parliaments with formal institutional  
65 links to

66 parliament, including mechanisms ensuring parliamentary committees respond to

67 adopted youth resolutions and report on follow-up actions.

68 ● Protect civic space and youth organising by fully safeguarding freedom of  
69 association

70 and assembly in law and practice.

71 ● Create monitoring and accountability mechanisms to track how youth  
72 participation

73 inputs are reflected in final policy decisions, including regular public  
74 reporting.

75 We as FYEG will:

76 ● Develop and deploy a shared advocacy toolkit for Member Organisations to  
77 campaign

78 for the legal recognition, independence, and adequate funding of youth councils,  
79 youth

80 parliaments and student unions.

81 ● Collect, consolidate and disseminate best practices on consultation rights,

82 accountability mechanisms, and public-authority response procedures.

83 ● Work with Member Organisations to advocate for youth participation reforms at  
84 national

85 level, with a focus on the inclusion of marginalized youth and those facing  
86 intersecting

87 forms of discrimination.

88 We call on the Green political family to integrate these demands into political  
89 programmes and

90 legislative priorities at EU and national levels, ensuring their consistent  
91 implementation across

92 other levels of governance. We call on them to act decisively to defend civic  
93 space and youth

94 organisations against undue influence, recognising that independent youth  
95 representation is a

96 basic right of young people.

97 We call on national parliaments, governments, and local authorities to stop  
98 treating youth

99 participation as a temporary project and to legislate for permanent, inclusive  
100 and independent

101 youth participation bodies, backed by stable public funding and a guaranteed  
102 impact on decision-making.

## **R13 Universal Basic Services: Towards a Convivial Degrowth Europe**

Proposer: FYEG EC  
Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

#### **1 Introduction**

2 **Capitalism is failing at ensuring basic human needs such as affordable housing,**  
3 **comfortable and sustainable transportation, universal healthcare, and food. As**  
4 **Capitalism is currently the predominant economic system, the degrowth and post-**  
5 **growth researcher Jason Hickel, capitalism relies on maintaining an artificial**  
6 **scarcity of essential services (such as housing, healthcare, transport, etc)**  
7 **through processes of enclosure and commodification. This manipulation of the**  
8 **market enables the ruling class to raise prices and maximise their profits (e.g.**  
9 **rental market, the US healthcare system, or the British rail system), increasing**  
10 **their capital.**

11 **As indicated by the Eurostat, housing prices rose by 48% in the EU between 2010**  
12 **and 2023, 10.6% of the EU population are unable to keep their homes adequately**  
13 **warm in 2023, and Europe is facing an escalating housing crisis (European**  
14 **Commission, 2024). According to the Global Report on Food Crises 2024 (FAO,**  
15 **2024), In 2023, 281.6 million people (21.5 percent of the analysed population)**  
16 **faced high levels of acute food insecurity in 59 food-crisis**  
17 **countries/territories. Food insecurity in Europe affects roughly 7%–8% of the**  
18 **population, with over 17% of those at risk of poverty unable to afford adequate**  
19 **meals. Driven by inflation, high food prices, and geopolitical tensions, the**  
20 **crisis disproportionately impacts young people, low-income households, and**  
21 **under-privileged regions. The numbers do not lie: capitalism is a war machine**  
22 **against equality. The intersectionality of the struggles and vulnerabilities**  
23 **make it more difficult to respond and recover from shocks.**

24 **The only solution to prevent and stop the further development of these**  
25 **inequalities is to move towards a Convivial Degrowth Economy where human**  
26 **wellbeing is sustained while planetary boundaries are respected. Reaching a**  
27 **Convivial Degrowth Economy is a key element of the Green Europe we are fighting**  
28 **for, and the only way to ensure that no one is left behind and universal human**  
29 **needs are satisfied. Universal Basic Services (UBS) will facilitate the**  
30 **development of this system.**

31 **About Universal Basic Services**

32 Theorised by Coote and Percy (2020), UBS aims to offer access to essential needs  
33 to everyone regardless of financial status, as well as to help against the  
34 climate crisis (Coote, 2022). UBS guarantee a public subsidised (affordable and  
35 in some cases free) access to food, transportation, healthcare, education, and  
36 housing regardless of financial status, gender etc.

37 These UBS will cover universal basic needs. All of these needs are satisfiable  
38 within a threshold, as humans do not require excess in any of them to live  
39 comfortably (Coote, 2022). At its core, UBS seeks to redefine consumption from  
40 individual and private to public and shared (Coote, 2021).

41 A core aspect of UBS is the improvement of people's access to services necessary  
42 for decent lives, with provisioning systems that require less aggregate energy  
43 and material use and which allow us to accelerate decarbonisation. These  
44 outcomes can be further enhanced by ensuring strong democratic governance of  
45 public systems (Hickel, 2023).

46 **Practical Cases**

47 In Europe there has already been a number of cases where UBS were limitedly  
48 implemented.

49 **Romania's Green Friday in Cluj - Free Public**  
50 **Transport Each Friday**

51 With the slogan of "STOP! Today the car is standing still!" Green Friday is an  
52 initiative started in June 2021 and active in the city of Cluj and its  
53 surrounding municipalities (CTP Cluj-Napoca, 2026). This is a prime example of  
54 UBS, with its goals to reduce chemical and noise pollution, traffic, car  
55 accidents and congestion, and costs of traveling, as well as to stimulate  
56 citizens to use the public transport more.

57 **UBS Housing in Europe**

58 In Vienna, housing costs are kept low because the city owns a large share of the  
59 land. Hamburg and Copenhagen use public organisations to manage land, while the  
60 whole country of Denmark taxes land and redistributes it to local governments  
61 for housing investments (Coote, 2022). In Montpellier, the city partners with  
62 special vehicles to develop land. Some regions of Belgium, Austria, Germany,  
63 Denmark, and the Netherlands have a threshold after which rents become capped or  
64 subsidized.

65 **Free Access to Food in Schools - The Case of**  
66 **Finland and the United Kingdom**

67 **In the United Kingdom and Finland, kids receive free lunch in school. While**  
68 **Finland has been offering universal free meals in school since 1943, the UK**  
69 **currently only offers them to kids in reception and in their first and second**  
70 **years of school (Coote, 2022).**

71 **Standing for UBS is essential in a global context where public services are put**  
72 **under a lot of pressure, and sometimes being threatened by budget cuts and**  
73 **neoliberal policies encouraging their privatisation. In that regard, employing**  
74 **universal basic services would:**

- 75 • **Reduce the inequality gap. These services improve the lives of people in**  
76 **the lower-income classes.**
  
- 77 • **Act as a form of prevention against illness or even death (free**  
78 **healthcare, education), thus reducing poverty and mortality by making**  
79 **these needs accessible to everyone.**
  
- 80 • **Improve sustainability by shifting the focus from producing for capital to**  
81 **producing for human needs.**

82 **We, as Federation of Young European Greens, call to:**

- 83 • **The EU to ensure universal access to nutritious, regenerative, and plant-**  
84 **based food by implementing a public grocery system. Public grocery systems**  
85 **are defined as retail food establishments that are directly owned,**  
86 **partially or fully funded, or significantly supported by public**  
87 **institutions. These institutions can range from local municipal**  
88 **governments and regional authorities to community-based co-operatives that**  
89 **operate under a public mandate. A core principle of their operation is**  
90 **offering goods at affordable and, in some cases, subsidized prices.**  
91 **European governments shall fund regenerative farms and gardens linked to**  
92 **these public grocery stores (Clark, 2021).**
  
- 93 • **The European governments and municipalities to invest more in sustainable**  
94 **public transit systems and make them affordable.**

- 95 • The European Commission to extend the scope and raise the ambition of the  
96 European Affordable Housing Plan by prioritising public over private  
97 investment and Public Private Partnerships in affordable housing supply.
- 98 • The EU Member States to design financial and legal solutions to support  
99 social and affordable housing.
- 100 • The European Commission and European national governments to design  
101 financial and legal solutions for free healthcare.
- 102 • The EU to move away from outdated fiscal rules and implement wealth taxes.  
103 The potential revenue from wealth taxes could be allocated according to  
104 each country's specific needs and political priorities, offering  
105 opportunities to invest in energy, education, healthcare, transportation,  
106 or unemployment programmes.

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## **Reason**

The EC proposes this resolution - written by the Beyond Growth Platform (BGP) - to be handled during the General Assembly 2026.

## **R14 Anti-Imperialism: To Infinity and Beyond**

Proposer: Young Greens of England and Wales  
Agenda item: 8. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

1 **The Young Greens note:**

- 2 • **The persistence of unilateral territorial annexation and occupation**  
3 **undermines the fundamental principles of international law and territorial**  
4 **integrity and should be considered forms of imperialism.**
  
- 5 • **The unjust extraction of wealth from nations, characterised by the**  
6 **commandeering of resources and the imposition of exploitative lending**  
7 **practices that create cycles of perpetual debt should also be considered**  
8 **forms of imperialism.**
  
- 9 • **The systematic subversion of sovereign agency, where external powers**  
10 **impose governance structures, legal frameworks, or political ideologies**  
11 **upon nations without the people's democratic consent should be considered**  
12 **a form of imperialism.**
  
- 13 • **The emergence of market dominion and knowledge production and capture**  
14 **including property, data, and critical technologies can be considered**  
15 **contemporary mechanisms of imperial control.<sup>1</sup>**
  
- 16 • **Examples of such actions include Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022,<sup>2</sup>**  
17 **Israel's Genocide against Palestine in 2023, The United States kidnapping**  
18 **of Venezuelan President Maduro in 2026, The United States launching of**  
19 **maximum pressure 2.0 against Cuba in 2026.**
  
- 20 • **The Cold War never ended, and the Space Race rages on. It is one branch of**  
21 **a model of international diplomacy which pits East and West blocs against**

22 each other, undermining solidarity, perpetuating a climate of tension, and  
23 precluding real global safety and security.

- 24 • Space exploration of late has been increasingly protagonised by individual  
25 entrepreneurs whose business interests are deeply ingrained in global  
26 practices of exploitation. For example, Elon Musk holds a growing monopoly  
27 on the technologies being deployed for space exploration and  
28 telecommunications,<sup>4</sup> and Jeff Bezos is set to weigh in with thousands of  
29 satellite launches planned for 2027.<sup>5</sup> So much power in the hands of such  
30 individuals, rather than accountable institutions, is cause for concern,  
31 especially where a capacity to enact surveillance is concerned.
  
- 32 • Space junk, the pollution of the atmosphere by discarded tools, machinery,  
33 or satellites, is not only creating greater risk to legitimate space  
34 research: this extra-terrestrial littering is also a moral abomination and  
35 could only become more dangerous owing to Kessler Syndrome.<sup>6</sup> That the  
36 exploitative industrial activities of humanity (and especially the Global  
37 North) have caused deep harm to ecosystems on Earth is well proven: it  
38 cannot be that the same attitude of use, misuse, and disrespect spills  
39 over planetary boundaries.
  
- 40 • Space tourism such as that touted by Space X and Blue Horizon, which  
41 masquerades as peak human curiosity and empowerment manifest, is nothing  
42 more than a painful cliché. Look no further than the 2025 all-female  
43 voyage, which showcased the ultimate parody of progressive feminism.<sup>7</sup>
  
- 44 • Techno-optimism and denial is fuelling space exploration projects  
45 suggesting a future for humanity outside Earth. The belief that humans  
46 will be able to escape before it becomes uninhabitable because of the  
47 cumulative effects of climate change is a betrayal of our role as a  
48 steward species in our ecosystems.<sup>8</sup> It is also, of course, a complete  
49 fallacy, an elite fantasy, a sci-fi project for the richest, it is  
50 fiddling while Rome burns.
  
- 51 • As is often the case with techno-optimism and denial, space exploration  
52 projects which purport to find humanity a new home outside of Earth are  
53 perpetuated by a feedback loop of its own creation. In this case, mining  
54 for rare earth minerals, the risk of conflict brought about by resource  
55 competition, and the disdain for the intrinsic dignity of human lives  
56 implicit in its supply chain as ever divided by the Global North and

57 South, all serve to create the unstable planetary conditions which make  
58 the project justifiable.<sup>9</sup> Mining of this sort is a desecration of human  
59 and more-than-human life. Imperialism is rife at every layer of the  
60 phenomenon.

- 61 • Unregulated activity in space also runs the risk of further compounding  
62 the alteration of planetary ecosystems that characterises the Anthropocene  
63 age. The exponential growth in satellite launches are reported to be  
64 increasing light pollution from space,<sup>10</sup> while the predicted  
65 'commercialisation' of space could see increased gas emissions and dumping  
66 of rocket parts in the ocean.<sup>11</sup>
  
- 67 • The models of relationships between humans and their more-than-human  
68 friends and neighbours on Earth and beyond which are able to justify the  
69 disrespect of planetary and extra-planetary ecosystems are not fit for  
70 purpose in a world of mutual thriving.

71 The Young Greens believe:

- 72 • True global stability is only achievable through respect for the sovereign  
73 agency of all nation-states regardless of their economic or military  
74 stature.
  
- 75 • Economic relationships must be predicated on mutual benefit and  
76 transparency rather than predatory debt-trap diplomacy or coercion.
  
- 77 • Knowledge and technology should serve as tools for mutual thriving rather  
78 than instruments of structural exclusion or subjugation.
  
- 79 • Anti-imperialism is not just a stance, but an active commitment to  
80 dismantling systems of unilateral dominance in all their forms.
  
- 81 • International institutions and actions should be formed and regulated by  
82 the global community as a whole, rather than dominated by a geopolitical  
83 oligarchy of select superpowers that seek to present themselves as the  
84 sole legitimate authority.

- 85 • **Outer Space is the common heritage of humankind and any attempt to**  
86 **colonise, militarise, or privatise celestial resources constitutes a**  
87 **dangerous frontier of imperial expansion.**
  
- 88 • **Research must at all times be ethically justified on Earth: the same must**  
89 **go for Space. Space exploration which intends to imbue a sense of wonder**  
90 **at the universe can enhance a human's sense of their place within the**  
91 **cosmos. However, wonder and appreciation for the beautiful strangeness of**  
92 **an extra-planetary space or phenomenon must not be justified or destined**  
93 **to justify the colonisation of that space.<sup>12</sup>**
  
- 94 • **Access to information and internet connectivity must not come at the cost**  
95 **of obligatory consent to surveillance.**
  
- 96 • **Monopolies in any kind of industry serve only to destabilise.**
  
- 97 • **The night's sky is sacred and must remain that way.**

98 **The Young Greens resolve to:**

- 99 • **Support knowledge sharing – Devise and implement policies that prioritise**  
100 **'open' learning initiatives and localisation of technology.**
  
- 101 • **Sanction unilateralism – advocate for diplomatic frameworks that trigger**  
102 **immediate consequences for any nation attempting to commit acts of**  
103 **imperialism.**
  
- 104 • **Condemn all ongoing and future forms of imperialism and call for an**  
105 **immediate end to any support or cooperation with states engaged in**  
106 **imperialism or oppression. Furthermore, we urge the EU to sever all**  
107 **economic and political relations with states that violate human rights,**  
108 **including the full repeal of the EU–Israel Association Agreement.**
  
- 109 • **Engage in the active protection of multilateral institutions and explore**  
110 **measures for enforcement.**

- 111 • **Promote resource sovereignty – Advocate for transparency standards for**  
112 **multi-national corporations to ensure extraction of raw materials provides**  
113 **fair compensation and investment to the host community.**
  
- 114 • **Encourage oversight of trade and loan agreements: Establishing a**  
115 **commission to review such agreements for exploitative clauses that**  
116 **compromise a nation’s long-term fiscal autonomy. Moreover, encourage the**  
117 **restructuring of international institutions to provide low-interest credit**  
118 **facilities that prioritise developmental stability over external market**  
119 **access.**
  
- 120 • **Codify space equity – Demand the strengthening of international space**  
121 **treaties to explicitly prohibit the private or unilateral ownership of**  
122 **lunar or planetary soil and ensure that any benefits of space exploration**  
123 **are shared with all nations.**
  
- 124 • **Regulate orbital and lunar resources – Ensure resources extractions in**  
125 **space will follow the same ethical and distributive standards as on earth.**  
126
  
- 127 • **Review of workings of International Relations, namely permanent membership**  
128 **and veto powers held by the permanent members of the United Nations**  
129 **Security Council.**
  
- 130 • **Focus our Party energy and efforts on addressing injustices on Earth,**  
131 **recognising when space exploration projects are explicitly or implicitly**  
132 **designated to provide a ‘Planet B’ and condemning those as distraction**  
133 **tactics.**
  
- 134 • **Call for a transparent cost-benefit analysis of Space exploration**  
135 **projects, as well as further research on the environmental costs of rocket**  
136 **launches.**
  
- 137 • **Apply an anti-imperialist lens in our analysis of space exploration**  
138 **projects, calling out the colonist mindset wherever it arises.**

- 139 • **Defer to indigenous models of human relationships with our ecosystems as**  
140 **leading models of interspecies reconciliation desperately needed as part**  
141 **of the Global North's responsibility to tackle the climate and**  
142 **biodiversity crisis it has created and guide the purpose and scope of**  
143 **research beyond the Earth.**

144 **Notes**

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## Reason

In discussion with GEV