

IRPs

I1: Internal Rules of Procedure (by: FYEG)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
1	I1 AM1	Executive Committee	107	addition	<p>Insert from line 106 to 107: or suspend the membership of the organisation to give sufficient time to the Executive Committee to look into the situation.</p> <p>1.1.12. Membership Continuity in Cases of Merger, Dissolution, or Transformation</p> <p>Where a FYEG member organisation undergoes a merger, dissolution, or structural transformation involving an organisation affiliated with another European political youth federation, the FYEG General Assembly or, between GAs, the EC acting by qualified majority, may proactively confirm or adapt that organisation's membership status prior to the external process being finalised. Such a decision shall take effect immediately and shall be binding for all parties regardless of subsequent decisions made by third-party organisations.</p> <p>A decision taken under this article shall be understood as a confirmation of continuity of membership and not as the granting of new membership. It shall have retroactive effect from the moment the structural change process commenced, ensuring no interruption of membership status is recognised.</p>	This amendment ensures that FYEG can proactively protect the continuity of its member organisations during mergers, dissolutions, or any kind of structural transformations in an increasingly volatile European political landscape. As progressive and green forces across Europe increasingly cooperate to counter the rise of the far right, party mergers and political realignments may create uncertainty regarding youth organisations' international affiliations. FYEG must retain the autonomy to safeguard its federation from external interference and ensure that member organisations committed to our values do not lose their status due to decisions made outside our structures. By allowing the General Assembly and Executive Committee to act swiftly and confirm continuity of membership, this amendment strengthens our organisational stability, political independence, and democratic control within FYEG.
2	I1 AM3	Executive Committee	142	addition	<p>Insert from line 141 to 144: - the approval of the Advisory Committee - the approval of the Presidency of the General Assembly - the approval of the the the proposed volunteer member of the Awareness Team</p>	This amendment ensures that the Internal Rules of Procedure accurately reflect the expanded democratic powers of the General Assembly by formally granting it the authority to approve the proposed volunteer member of the Awareness Team. As the General Assembly is FYEG's highest decision-making body, any new responsibility related to ratification or approval of key organisational roles should be explicitly included within its defined powers. By adding this provision, FYEG strengthens legal clarity, institutional consistency, and democratic oversight while ensuring that the General Assembly's role in the Awareness Team selection process is properly codified within the organisation's governing framework.
3	I1 AM4	Executive Committee	356	addition	<p>Insert from line 355 to 356: Committee to the General Assembly. The General Assembly ratifies the proposed Advisory Committee by a simple majority vote. Concerning the volunteer member of the Awareness Team: The outgoing Executive Committee will present the proposed volunteer member of the Awareness Team to the General Assembly. The General Assembly will ratify this proposed member of the Awareness Team by a simple majority vote.</p>	This amendment improves procedural clarity and consistency within the Internal Rules of Procedure by explicitly including the election and ratification procedure for the volunteer member of the Awareness Team within the Exceptions section of the General Assembly. As this process now differs from standard elections by combining Executive Committee proposal with General Assembly ratification, it is important to clearly codify it alongside other exceptional procedures, such as those for the Advisory Committee.
4	I1 AM2	Óige Ghlas - Young Greens Ireland	978	addition	<p>Insert from line 977 to 979: If the compromise is disputed, the compromise will be sought until the last day of the General Assembly. If no compromise is agreed by the final day, amendments will be voted on as submitted. If the Resolution proposer and Amendment proposer agree on a compromise, but a Full Member Organisation or the Executive Committee objects, the General Assembly will vote by simple majority to determine whether the compromised version or original version of the amendment is voted on. It is encouraged that the CAS sessions are organised in advance of the General Assembly, following the deadline for amendments which is</p>	This amendment seeks to clarify the process around Compromise Amendment Sessions, and to make clear what course of action should be followed if no compromise can be achieved on the final day which is amenable to all parties. This is a circumstance where the IRPs are otherwise quite vague, and a clear structure for managing uncompromised disagreements will help with the smooth running of future GAs.
5	I1 AM5	Executive Committee	1193	edition	<p>From line 1192 to 1194: The Permanent Awareness Team consists of one member from the EC and one volunteer that is not a member of the EC. Both members are selected by The outgoing Executive Committee will present the EC proposed volunteer member of the Awareness Team to the General Assembly for ratification by a simple majority vote. This team operates in addition to the event-specific awareness groups and are</p>	
6	I1 AM6	Executive Committee	1327	deletion	<p>Delete from line 1326 to 1328: • Dismissal/expulsion Depending on the seriousness of the allegations, the EC, upon request of the Awareness Group may suspend someone from taking part in any FYEG structure or activity during the duration of the process. Confidentiality</p>	This amendment increases procedural flexibility and safeguards the ability of the Executive Committee to act swiftly and responsibly in situations requiring temporary suspension during safeguarding processes. By removing the requirement that such action must occur specifically upon request of the Awareness Group, FYEG reduces the risk of unnecessary procedural obstacles that could delay responses in serious cases. This change does not diminish the role of the Awareness Group, but rather ensures that protective measures can be implemented more effectively when needed, while maintaining confidentiality and survivor protection. Eliminating this restrictive wording strengthens the responsiveness, clarity, and practical functionality.

Activity Plan

P1: Activity Plan 2026-2027 (by: FYEG)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
(WITHDRAWN)	P1 AM1	Executive Committee	374	substitution	<p>From line 374 to 377:</p> <p>The Ecosprinter will continue to be independently coordinated by the Ecosprinter Editorial Board, providing a platform for young Europeans to express their views on various topics, and with the support and ad-hoc steering of one of the members of the EC and technical support from the Office.</p> <p>Due to a lack of candidates for the Ecosprinter Editorial Board in the 2026-2027 mandate, as well as the work required, FYEG will suspend the work of the Ecosprinter for the upcoming mandate and will take the time to reevaluate how the Ecosprinter works. It is expected that at the next General Assembly, the Ecosprinter will continue working with a full Ecosprinter Editorial Board, supported ad-hoc by the EC and technical support from the office.</p>	This amendment is to keep our Activity plan in line with the IRPs and is done with the aim to give FYEG a chance to examine and streamline the work of the Ecosprinter. We are sad that we will be suspending the work of our magazine for a year, and sorry to the candidates who put themselves forward and applied to work on the Ecosprinter. We are however still planning to continue the work in the mandate after.
1	P1 AM2	Executive Committee	419	Addition	<p>Insert from line 418 to 420:</p> <p>FYEG will actively participate in the European Youth Forum (YFJ) spaces, including coordination meetings among Political Party Youth Organizations. <u>We will coordinate regularly with our newly elected YFJ board member, Vita Davydova, to ensure our engagement and impact in the forum is enhanced.</u> Our representation in these forums will help amplify the youth perspective on</p>	You might have seen that Vita, our outgoing Treasurer, has been successfully elected to the board of the European Youth Forum, now being the first FYEG candidate to be elected to this body in 9 years. We are so excited to coordinate and work with her in this new position as FYEG and this amendment reflects this.

R1: media freedom

R1: Media freedom and independence under attack (by: Young Greens South Tyrol, Joves Ecosocialistes, Junge Grüne Schweiz/Jeunes Vert-e-x-s Suisses/Giovani Verdi Svizzera)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
1	R1 AM3 (i)	Young Greens of Norway	5	edition	From line 4 to 7: increased number of threats against journalists and pressure to interfere in political reporting. Examples of this influence, especially from national governments, can be found in the Italian broadcaster Rai and the Hungarian Duna Média, who tend to provide biased coverage favouring the leading party. Examples of national governments interfering, making news less neutral and more in favour of the leading party, are found in the Italian broadcaster Rai and the Hungarian Duna Média.	The edition made on the text aims to make the text more dense, reader friendly and to not confuse the reader with too many words that are not further defined. F.ex. public media, private media, independent media. The edited version takes the bulletpoints into account and tries to deliver an explanation for which steps is to follow to tackle the problems identified.
2	R1 AM2	Ecolo j	7	addition	Insert from line 6 to 7: governments, can be found in the Italian broadcaster Rai and the Hungarian Duna Média, who tend to provide biased coverage favouring the leading party. The lack of press freedom has a disproportionate impact on women and others minorities journalists, who are more frequently exposed to online abuse, censorship, threats, and violence.	
3	R1 AM3 (ii)	Young Greens of Norway	8	edition	From line 8 to 11: As it is clear that European institutions cannot and should not interfere with reporting in the single member states, the EU should guarantee the independence of public broadcasters, which should be reporting neutrally and not for the single governments. It's an important principle that European institutions don't interfere with the journalist reporting within member states. Something the EU can do is guarantee the independence of public broadcasters.	see amendment number 1 (signature: R1 AM3 (i))
4	R1 AM12	Executive Committee	10	edition	From line 9 to 11: reporting in the single member states, the EU should guarantee the independence of public broadcasters, which should be reporting neutrally and not for must serve the single governments public interest through factual, accessible, and democratically accountable journalism.	
5	R1 AM3 (iii)	Young Greens of Norway	12	deletion	Delete from line 12 to 16: The EU should impose on public broadcasters of all member states to fulfill certain criteria to guarantee independent and balanced reporting. Governments should guarantee editorial independence from the Supervisory board and establish transparent and objective access mechanisms for journalists who work in public broadcasters.	see amendment number 1 (signature: R1 AM3 (i))
6	R1 AM3 (iv)	Young Greens of Norway	17	deletion	Delete from line 17 to 21: Quality journalism is often buried behind advertisements and bot-driven trends in search engines. Public service media must have the right to findability to be shown under the top search results. In addition, search engines and social media platforms should be obligated to ensure algorithmic neutrality towards democratic content to prevent preferential treatment towards certain media. Furthermore, the EU should work to build and maintain independent European digital infrastructures to reduce reliance on US companies. TV networks like "arte" should be expanded to other European countries and be supported to reach a bigger audience and contribute to European integration through common media platforms.	see amendment number 1 (signature: R1 AM3 (i))
7	R1 AM13	Executive Committee	18	edition	From line 17 to 19: Quality journalism is often buried behind advertisements and bot-driven trends in through the dominance of large technology corporations behind search engines and digital platforms . Public service media must have the right to findability to be shown under the top search results. In addition, search engines and social media	
8	R1 AM15	Executive Committee	18	edition	From line 17 to 20: Quality journalism is often buried behind advertisements and bot-driven trends in search engines. Public service and independent media must have the right to findability to be shown under the top search results findability . In addition, search engines and social media platforms should be obligated to ensure algorithmic neutrality towards	
9	R1 AM8	DWARS	18	addition	Insert from line 17 to 19: Quality journalism is often buried behind advertisements and bot-driven trends in search engines. Public service media and small independent media outlets must have the right to fair and equal access to findability to be shown under the top search results. In addition, search engines and social media	They should not be guaranteed placement among top search results solely by status, particularly where concerns regarding political corruption or lack of independence exist. Additionally small independent media outlets need the same access as big/ public media outlets.
10	R1 AM16	Executive Committee	20	edition	From line 19 to 21: shown under the top search results. In addition, search engines and social media platforms should be obligated to ensure algorithmic neutrality towards democratic content to prevent preferential treatment towards certain media a wider range of media content is provided, instead of algorithms providing preferential treatment to media with certain biases.	
11	R1 AM3 (v)	Young Greens of Norway	22	deletion	Delete from line 22 to 26: Furthermore, the EU should work to build and maintain independent European digital infrastructures to reduce reliance on US companies. TV networks like "arte" should be expanded to other European countries and be supported to reach a bigger audience and contribute to European integration through common media platforms.	see amendment number 1 (signature: R1 AM3 (i))
12	R1 AM3 (vi)	Young Greens of Norway	27	edition	From line 27 to 34: It is important to not just look at the public media but also to media plurality in the private sector. In some territories, the media landscape is dominated almost exclusively by large media groups. In South Tyrol, for instance, Athesia covers more than 80% of the media landscape and is the media outlet receiving most public funds in Italy. These conditions make it very hard for independent media to work properly and reach an audience. In addition, public discussions are primarily conducted by these large media groups, influencing the political climate in the region. In the following, Young Greens of Europe will show what we believe is problematic about the way for instance the media, social media and the internet are handled and what solutions we would want to implement. That public media is underfinanced is a big problem that can be solved by having national governments implementing a licence fee. Turning to the media plurality within the private media sector: In some countries or regions large media groups dominate almost exclusively. An example is Athesia in South Tyrol, which covers more than 80% of the media landscape and is the media outlet receiving the most public funding in Italy. It is crucial that trust in public broadcasting is reinforced, and we suggest many steps that seek to do so.	see amendment number 1 (signature: R1 AM3 (i))

R1: media freedom

R1: Media freedom and independence under attack (by: Young Greens South Tyrol, Joves Ecosocialistes, Junge Grüne Schweiz/Jeunes Vert-e-x-s Suisses/Giovani Verdi Svizzera)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
13	R1 AM18	Executive Committee	31	addition	Insert from line 30 to 32: covers more than 80% of the media landscape and is the media outlet receiving most public funds in Italy. Billionaire ownership and corporate monopolisation of media outlets threaten democracy and disproportionately silence minority, regional, and dissenting voices . These conditions make it very hard for independent media to work properly and reach an audience. In addition, public discussions	
14	R1 AM23	Jeunes écologistes	34	addition	Insert from line 33 to 34: are primarily conducted by these large media groups, influencing the political climate in the region. Similarly, the French billionaire Vincent Bolloré's media strategy - which involves buying up several new media outlets in the past years and undermining constantly public broadcasting as being "woke" - wages a cultural war on behalf of the far right, showing that billionaire ownership and corporate monopolisation of media outlets threaten democracy and disproportionately silence minority, regional, and dissenting voice.	Developing AM18 with a relevant example.
15	R1 AM6	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	34	addition	Insert after line 34: Additionally, it is concerning to see that privately owned media sets the ruling narratives. For example "Fox News" in the USA and Springer in Germany highlight how privately owned media do not follow journalistic standards but spread misinformation to protect the interest of the super rich. These media play a central role in the ongoing rise of the far right by telling neoliberal fairytales and dividing society by spreading hate.	
16	R1 AM3 (vii)	Young Greens of Norway	35	edition	From line 35 to 44: In the last few years, the quantity of misinformation and fake news has seen a considerable increase. A major deterioration happened during the COVID-19 pandemic, fuelled by the spreading of conspiracy "theories". Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine is another area that has given rise to disinformation in Europe. Also concerning is that the Kremlin has used bot-farms and corruption to influence European elections, such as in Moldova or Hungary. FYEG acknowledges the European Digital Media Observatory's critical work, as it shows that the EU has started to fight misinformation. Nevertheless, disinformation campaigns continue to evade accountability, particularly on social media platforms that fail to act on EDMO's findings. Social media has increasingly become a source of news and information for the public. This can be especially damaging, because the amount of likes, shares and comments a post gets is influenced by bots. The fact that there are more bots installed by autocratic regimes to influence the minds of the public, than people in social media platforms today, is scary and a huge issue. FYEG acknowledges the European Digital Media Observatory's critical work, as it shows that the EU has started to fight misinformation. Nevertheless, social media is a place where conspiracy theories, disinformation campaigns and hate contributes negatively to public debates and politics. To increase media literacy is an important counterstep.	see amendment number 1 (signature: R1 AM3 (i))
17	R1 AM20	Jaunatnes Organizācija "Protests"	44	addition	Insert after line 44: campaigns continue to evade accountability, particularly on social media platforms that fail to act on EDMO's findings. We must understand that honest and impartial media means finding and reporting the truth, not merely taking a middle ground between opposing views. Sometimes, the facts may challenge common beliefs or political narratives. Ultimately, what separates what is thought of as partisan from what is considered common sense is the amount of support it receives. For this reason, the media has an important role in ensuring that believing and disseminating the truth becomes uncontroversial.	Including this point is important because it stresses the media's responsibility to report the truth objectively, even when it confronts popular beliefs or political pressures, and how it can positively impact society's understanding of what is true.
18	R1 AM3 (vii)	Young Greens of Norway	45	deletion	Delete from line 45 to 49: Another problem is that many media outlets have lost trust as they are accused of pro-government reporting, especially those receiving public financing. These entities can be justified, as public financing guided by the government may impair independent journalism. It is fundamental that everyone has accessible information about public financing to media outlets.	see amendment number 1 (signature: R1 AM3 (i))
19	R1 AM3 (ix)	Young Greens of Norway	50	edition	From line 50 to 54: In countries like Italy, so-called SLAPP suits are used to censor, intimidate and silence critics. Even if the plaintiff does not expect to win the lawsuit, this burdens journalists with time and costs for a legal defence. This is a serious limitation of press freedom, as these lawsuits lead to intimidation, exhaustion and often to self-censorship. Journalists play a vital role in democratic societies. In countries like Italy, so-called SLAPP suits are used to censor, intimidate and silence journalists. Even if the lawsuits don't succeed, they burden journalists with time and costs for a legal defence that could be spent in the service of the public interest. Not to underestimate is the consequence of self-censorship that these lawsuits contries.	see amendment number 1 (signature: R1 AM3 (i))
20	R1 AM11	Zelena omladina Srbije	54	addition	Insert from line 53 to 54: serious limitation of press freedom, as these lawsuits lead to intimidation, exhaustion and often to self-censorship. In Serbia, independent journalists and media outlets face increasing political pressure, smear campaigns, threats and SLAPP lawsuits. Investigative outlets such as KRIK and BIRN have repeatedly been targeted after reporting on corruption and organised crime, while independent broadcasters such as N1 and Nova S face constant attacks from pro-government media and officials. The increasing use of these lawsuits against independent media and civil society actors, including the Slavko Curuvija Foundation, further undermines media freedom and democratic accountability.	
21	R1 AM3 (x)	Young Greens of Norway	55	edition	From line 55 to 65: Journalists working in war zones and conflict areas face unprecedented risks, including targeted killings, arbitrary detention, digital surveillance, and psychological warfare. The Russian invasion of Ukraine, conflicts in Southwest Asia, and authoritarian crackdowns in regions like Belarus and Turkey have made journalism one of the most dangerous professions in the world. Beyond physical threats, journalists are increasingly targeted by spyware (e.g., Pegasus), legal persecution, and economic precarity, and the prohibition of access to war zones, forcing many into self-censorship or exile. The impunity for crimes against journalists - around 85% of murders remaining unpunished according to UNESCO - further emboldens perpetrators. While many examples arise, Israel is one of the worst, having killed 86 journalists in 2025 from a total of 129 globally. In addition to self-censorship, journalists working in war zones and conflict areas are in some cases brought into seeking exile, because they face unprecedented risks, including targeted killings, arbitrary detention, digital surveillance, and psychological warfare. While many examples could be mentioned, the actions of the state of Israel are among the worst, as they are accountable for the murder of 86 journalists in 2025, the total number in 2025 being 129 according to the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ). Without robust	see amendment number 1 (signature: R1 AM3 (i))
22	R1 AM3 (xi)	Young Greens of Norway	69	deletion	Delete from line 69 to 74: FYEG also acknowledges the importance of media literacy for a functioning democratic society. Education is the best way to help young people grow into well-informed citizens that can distinguish fake news from good information and populism from well-researched social media content. Digital and media literacy also includes the identification of bots, the verification of sources and the understanding of algorithmic bias.	see amendment number 1 (signature: R1 AM3 (i))

R1: media freedom

R1: Media freedom and independence under attack (by: Young Greens South Tyrol, Joves Ecosocialistes, Junge Grüne Schweiz/Jeunes Vert-e-x-s Suisses/Giovani Verdi Svizzera)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
23	R1 AM5 (i)	Young Greens of Norway	74	edition	From line 74 to 75: <u>Media freedom is under pressure. Journalists face bullets in Gaza, censorship in Russia, SLAPP suits in Italy. FYEG refuses to accept this as the new normal. We demand a Europe where public broadcasters serve the public, where truth outweighs propaganda, and where no journalist risks their life for doing their job. Our fight for media freedom is a fight for democracy. With all this in mind, we, the</u> The Federation of Young European Greens demand that:	the concluding remarks are better placed before the bullet points.
24	R1 AM19	Executive Committee	75	deletion	Delete in line 75: With all this in mind, we, the Federation of Young European Greens demand that:	
25	R1 AM24	Grön Ungdom (Sweden)	76	deletion	Delete from line 76 to 77: The EU should obligate member states to guarantee an independent financing of public broadcasters through licence fees .	What matters is that the funding is <i>independent</i> , there is <i>no reason to specify through which exact means</i> , as it can differ between states.
26	see amendme	Young Greens of Norway	76	edition	From line 76 to 91: The EU should obligate <u>obligates</u> member states to guarantee an independent financing of public broadcasters <u>of financial means</u> through <u>implementing</u> licence fees.	I don't believe the suggestion in bullet point two and three will have the impact that is wished for. In some of the bullet points the acting institution is emphasised. In bullet point 11 we disagree that the funding should be given along the media quality ranking assessments. Why would we give money to the worst on the ranking? Isn't money also an incentive to do better? Why should the countries be listed from best to worst (as the Reporters Without Borders, and not divide countries in categories like V-Dem does)? The last bullet point is hard to understand why is a solution and the responsible actor must be picked wisely, instead of listing both the EU and national governments. Our suggestion is to remove the bullet point.
27	R1 AM4 (ii)	Young Greens of Norway	78	deletion	Delete from line 78 to 86: Public broadcasters are owned by an independent foundation, which is overseen by a supervisory board. The number of politically nominated representatives should not exceed a third and should represent both the voted-in majority and the opposition as equally as possible. To fully represent the diversity of the country, the rest should be filled with representatives of civil society, such as trade unions, religious communities, universities, young people, minorities such as migrants and representatives of economic and cultural groups. The foundation's supervisory board should not interfere in editorial decisions.	see amendment number 26 (signature: R1 AM4 (ii))
28	R1 AM22	Executive Committee	78	edition	From line 78 to 86: Public broadcasters are owned by an independent foundation, which is overseen by a supervisory board. The number of politically nominated representatives should not exceed a third and should represent both the voted-in majority and the opposition as equally as possible. To fully represent the diversity of the country, the rest should be filled with representatives of civil society, such as trade unions, religious communities, universities, young people, minorities such as migrants and representatives of economic and cultural groups. The foundation's supervisory board should not interfere in editorial decisions. Public <u>broadcasters are owned by an independent foundation, which is overseen by a supervisory board. The board should fully represent the diversity of the country. The foundation's supervisory board should not interfere in editorial decisions.</u>	
29	R1 AM4 (iii)		87	deletion	Delete from line 87 to 89 The Supervisory boards of the public broadcasters themselves should not have any politically nominated members but should be elected among the broadcasters' staff and civil society representatives.	
30	R1 AM1 (i)	Young Greens of England and Wales	89	addition	Insert from line 88 to 89: have any politically nominated members but should be elected among the broadcasters' staff and civil society representatives. <u>To strengthen independence of media from political influence, individuals holding or having held political office must be prohibited from holding executive power in journalistic enterprise.</u>	1.) Extend Line 87 - 89 'To strengthen independence of media from political influence, individuals holding or having held political office must be prohibited from holding executive power in journalistic enterprise.'
31	R1 AM4 (iv)	Young Greens of Norway	90	edition	From line 90: Public service media create <u>establish</u> independent ombudspersons with binding powers to investigate censorship, block political interference, and enforce	We believe this of great importance to prohibit media bias in reporting see amendment number 26 (signature: R1 AM4 (ii))
32	R1 AM4 (v)	Young Greens of Norway	93	edition	From line 93 to 95: Public broadcasters <u>The EU</u> should build and maintain independent European digital infrastructures such as a European <u>AI, social media and streaming platform</u> <u>platforms (such as arte)</u> to reduce dependence from <u>dependency on</u> US tech- <u>[Space]</u> companies.	see amendment number 26 (signature: R1 AM4 (ii))
33	R1 AM4 (vi)	Young Greens of Norway	96	edition	From line 96 to 98: <u>A "Right to Findability" for Public Service Media is established on all digital interfaces and that Algorithmic Neutrality is ensured for democratic content. The EU driven digital infrastructure includes both a "Right to Findability" for Public Media news and "Algorithmic Neutrality".</u>	see amendment number 26 (signature: R1 AM4 (ii))
34	R1 AM1 (ii)	Young Greens of England and Wales	99	addition	From line 99: <u>Social media companies must</u> prioritize verified public service media in algorithms during elections and crises. Social media platforms should be obligated to rigorously delete messages, <u>images and videos</u> spreading hate and racism through content moderators.	2.) Extended Line 99: 'Social media platforms should mandate users to disclose the use of AI in their content. AI platforms must embed detectable watermarks to indicate the use and origin.' We believe their should be some onus on users to report they are using AI, similarly to how social media users should declare they are involved in a collaboration and doing a 'paid' 'ad'. Another reason behind this, is because more likely than not social media platforms will use AI to scan for the use of AI, which we can't guarantee as reliable and we would like to disincentise the use of.

R1: media freedom

R1: Media freedom and independence under attack (by: Young Greens South Tyrol, Joves Ecosocialistes, Junge Grüne Schweiz/Jeunes Vert-e-x-s Suisses/Giovani Verdi Svizzera)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
35	R1 AM4 (vii)	Young Greens of Norway	102	edition	From line 102 to 103: Social media platforms should be are obligated to rigorously delete messages spreading hate and racism through content moderators .	see amendment number 26 (signature: R1 AM4 (i))
36	R1 AM9	DWARS	102	edition	From line 102 to 103: Social media platforms should be are obligated to rigorously implement strategies to delete messages spreading and images that spread hate and racism through content moderators on social media platforms .	There already is and obligation, we want better implementation.
37	R1 AM1 (iii)	Young Greens of England and Wales	103	addition	From line 103: Social media platforms should be obligated to rigorously delete messages, images and videos spreading hate and racism through content moderators.	3.) Futher line 102 - 103 'images and videos'
38	R1 AM4 (viii)	Young Greens of Norway	104	edition	Delete from line 104: The EU and member states establish mandatory transparency rules for online platforms to expose and dismantle bot farms and disinformation networks,	see amendment number 26 (signature: R1 AM4 (i))
39	R1 AM4 (ix)	Young Greens of Norway	110	edition	From line 110: non-compliance. Funding for EDMO's local hubs must be increased and social media companies must be legally required to act on its their findings.	see amendment number 26 (signature: R1 AM4 (i))
40	R1 AM14	Zelena omladina Srbije	110	addition	Insert after line 110: Fair wages, secure working conditions and collective bargaining rights for journalists and media workers, including freelancers, should be guaranteed, while addressing media concentration and corporate influence that undermine independent journalism and democratic accountability.	
41	R1 AM10	DWARS	111	addition	Insert from line 111 to 112: European funding that supports independent journalism should be allocated. Independent journalists should also have access to the same infrastructure. The size of the funding should be in proportion to media quality ranking	Everyone should have access to infrastructure not just the established big and older media outlets.
42	R1 AM4 (x)	Young Greens of Norway	112	edition	From line 112 to 113: European funding that supports independent journalism should be allocated. The size of the funding should be in proportion, to media quality ranking assessments, guaranteeing guarantee a stronger support for media in countries with a more critical situation.	
43	R1 AM4 (xi)	Young Greens of Norway	116	edition	From line 116 to 117: Journalists should be protected from SLAPP suits through the full implementation of the EU Anti-SLAPP Directive by 2027. The EU should must put pressure on countries like Italy and Hungary, which who are delaying transposition into national law.	
44	R1 AM21	Executive Committee	120	addition	Insert from line 119 to 121: The protection for journalists who work in warzones or critical situations should be strengthened. The EU should prohibit the use of spyware technologies against journalists. The EU Magnitsky Act should be used to sanction states and actors that target journalists. Governments should push for ICC	
45	R1 AM4 (xii)		123	edition	From line 123: National Governments should must allow digital and media literacy to become a core component of public education from primary school level through	
46	R1 AM4 (xiii)	Young Greens of Norway	126	edition	From line 126 to 127: The European Commission should must launch a sector -inquiry into regional media markets, similar to the EU Digital Markets Act inquiry into tech	
47	R1 AM4 (xiv)	Young Greens of Norway	129	deletion	Delete from line 129 to 132: The EU and national governments should develop criteria for "media diversity". Companies holding more than a certain percentage of regional media control in terms of audience and advertising revenue should be required to sell off parts of its business.	see amendment number 26 (signature: R1 AM4 (i))
48	R1 AM17	Jong Groen	132	addition	Insert after line 132: Every European public broadcaster should house a disinformation unit. This unit combats and debunks disinformation, and conducts campaigns on the subject.	
49	R1 AM5 (ii)	Young Greens of Norway	133	deletion	Delete from line 133 to 137: Media freedom is under pressure. Journalists face bullets in Gaza, censorship in Russia, SLAPP suits in Italy. FYEG refuses to accept this as the new normal. We demand a Europe where public broadcasters serve the public, where truth outweighs propaganda, and where no journalist risks their life for doing their job. Our fight for media freedom is a fight for democracy.	see amendment number 23 (signature: R1 AM5 (i))
50	R1 AM7	Ostra Zieleń	133	edition	From line 133 to 135: Media freedom is under pressure. Journalists face bullets in Gaza, censorship and imprisonment in Russia Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia , SLAPP suits in Italy. FYEG refuses to accept this as the new normal. We demand a Europe where public broadcasters serve the public, where truth	Resolutions should concern countries within the network, especially those that are less often mentioned in EU discourse.

R2: Climate adaptation

R2: Climate Adaptation Is Justice: Care for Europe's Vulnerable Territories (by: Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Italy - Joves Ecosocialistes, Catalonia - Ecolo Jovem "Os Verdes", Portugal - Young Greens of South Tyrol)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
1	R2 AM4 (i)	Young Greens of Norway	1	deletion	Delete from line 1 to 2: Hope is green — but hope alone will not hold back floodwaters, stop megafires, or prevent hillsides from collapsing.	adding a sentence about the role of cities as well as making it more relevant to the current discussion around how we prioritize nature.
2	R2 AM6 (i)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	5	edition	From line 5 to 6: reach. Emissions continue to rise, fossil fuel expansion persists, and political courage will remains insufficient - <u>not least because it is actively constrained by powerful economic interests that benefit from the status quo.</u>	
3	R2 AM6 (ii)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	9	edition	From line 9 to 13: unevenly distributed. <u>Inland, mountainous, and rural territories — often politically invisible — are on the frontline. These are not only results of climatological impacts, but outcomes structured by class relations: those who have contributed least to the crisis are the most exposed to its consequences, while those with economic power are better able to shield themselves, profit from reconstruction, or relocate risk.</u> These regions are already strained by austerity, depopulation, and extractivist land use. Small farmers, forest workers, and elderly populations are paying the highest price for a crisis they did not create. These regions are disproportionately shaped by decades of disinvestment, labour precarity, and structural neglect within Europe's internal economic hierarchy, where resources, infrastructure, and political attention are concentrated in metropolitan and economically dominant centres.	
4	R2 AM6 (iii)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	13	addition	Insert from line 19 to 20: Adaptation must become a central political priority, rooted in CARE, solidarity, and structural transformation <u>including a confrontation with the class relations and power structures that determine whose lives are protected and whose are rendered disposable within Europe's unequal political economy.</u>	
5	R2 AM2 (i)	Young Greens of Norway	14	deletion (<i>format: it only deletes the period at the end of the sentence</i>)	Delete from line 14 to 15: Where infrastructure is fragile and public services weakened, climate breakdown becomes a multiplier of injustice.	
6	R2 AM2 (ii)	Young Greens of Norway	17	edition	From line 17 to 24: <u>Although Mitigation remains essential, but</u> it will not protect vulnerable communities already facing irreversible impacts. Adaptation must become a central political priority, rooted in CARE care, solidarity, and structural transformation. This crisis is not only environmental but systemic. It is rooted in capitalism, which is inherently structured around extractivism, where ecosystems are treated as infinite resources to be exploited in the pursuit of continuous growth. is rooted in capitalism, which is inherently structured around extractivism. Such a model reinforces territorial and class inequalities, and undermines the	
7	R2 AM4 (ii)	Young Greens of Norway	17	edition	From line 17 to 18: Mitigation <u>Cities account for about 70% of the emissions worldwide. While the biggest source of emission, the potential of cutting emissions has also been viewed optimistically. Although mitigation remains essential, but</u> it will not protect vulnerable communities already facing irreversible impacts.	see amendment number 1 (signature: R2 AM4 (i))
8	R2 AM4 (iii)	Young Greens of Norway	21	addition	Insert from line 21 to 22: <u>With the intenational politics being especially chaotic and war-torn, many says that this is not the time to prioritize nature. Green politics is about creating a society that works with, not against, nature. This crisis</u> is not only environmental but systemic. It is rooted in capitalism, which is inherently structured around extractivism, where ecosystems are treated	see amendment number 1 (signature: R2 AM4 (i))
9	R2 AM7 (i)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	24	addition	Insert from line 24 to 25: a model reinforces territorial and class inequalities, and undermines the resilience of the very systems on which it relies on- <u>both within Europe, where wealth and protection are concentrated in economically dominant regions, and globally, where European consumption and production systems depend on the externalisation of ecological destruction and labour exploitation to other territories through deeply unequal supply chains.</u>	

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Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
10	R2 AM9	DWARS	27	edition	From line 26 to 28: Addressing this crisis requires a systemic shift towards approaches that overcome this perpetual growth, such as post-growthdegrowth economy , which understands and prioritises ecological limits, redistribution and collective well-being over	The term "post-growth", unlike "degrowth", does not stress the need for Europe to significantly downsize its production and consumption. We also want to specify that we wish for a redistribution of both resources and power.
11	R2 AM7 (ii)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	28	addition	Insert from line 28 to 29: and prioritises ecological limits, redistribution and collective well-being over accumulation and profit- and explicitly redistributes power, resources, and decision-making capacity away from fossil-dependent capital and towards working-class communities, rural regions, and those most exposed to climate breakdown.	
12	R2 AM10	DWARS	28	addition	Insert from line 27 to 29: overcome this perpetual growth, such as post-growth economy , which understands and prioritises ecological limits, redistribution of power and prosperity and collective well-being over accumulation and profit.	
13	R2 AM2 (iii)	Young Greens of Norway	30	edition	From line 30 to 33: Ecosystems are weakening as socio-economic vulnerabilities deepen. Europe's vulnerable territoriesecosystems are not spaces to abandon or exploit — they are essential socio-ecological infrastructures that require CAREcare . Their resilience is directly linked to that of the entire continent.	
14	R2 AM7 (iii)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	32	addition	Insert from line 32 to 33: socio-ecological infrastructures that require CARE. Their resilience is directly linked to that of the entire continent and cannot be separated from the broader European political and economic model that systematically privileges accumulation in core regions while externalising risk to peripheral and rural spaces.	
15	R2 AM2 (iv)	Young Greens of Norway	36	edition	From line 36 to 42: against extreme events. Yet these systems are under growing pressure . Rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, and extreme events interact added with habitat fragmentation and resource overexploitation lead in the worst scenario to key species going extinct. Fragile systems also mean rising tensions, including conflicts between human activities and wildlife. These conflicts reflect policy failures — lack of coordination, scientific grounding, and community participation — not ecological imbalance. Tensions we experience already today are between environment/climate activists and farmers and other groups that take more than they give back to the natural habitat they work with.	
16	R2 AM7 (iv)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	37	addition	Insert from line 37 to 38: temperatures, prolonged droughts, and extreme events interact with habitat fragmentation and resource overexploitation driven by profit oriented land use, industrial agriculture, and investment patterns shaped by class interests and EU-level policy priorities.	
17	R2 AM7 (v)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	38	addition	Insert from line 37 to 38: temperatures, prolonged droughts, and extreme events interact with habitat fragmentation and resource overexploitation driven by profit oriented land use, industrial agriculture, and investment patterns shaped by class interests and EU-level policy priorities.	
18	R2 AM7 (vi)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	41	addition	Insert from line 41 to 42: coordination, scientific grounding, and community participation — not ecological imbalance but also deeper structural conflicts over land use and resource control between local communities and economic actors with disproportionate influence over European agricultural, energy, and infrastructure policy.	
19	R2 AM15	Executive Committee	44	addition	From line 43 to 45: Adaptation cannot be reduced to technological fixes or urban-centric policies. # Adaptation policies must be democratically designed and grounded in the care of socio-ecological systems and the interdependence between communities and their environments.	Strengthening and specifying how adaptation policies should be designed.

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Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
20	R2 AM2 (v)	Young Greens of Norway	46	edition	<p>From line 46 to 56: Inland territories must be recognised as both vulnerable spaces and strategic laboratories for ecocentric-adaptation. Healthy ecosystems are among the most effective defenses against climate impacts. Agriculture is a foundational socio-ecological infrastructure. Caring for agricultural systems means recognising soil as a common good. Soil degradation, erosion, and loss of organic matter are reducing the capacity of land to retain water and withstand shocks, whileand monocultures increase vulnerability. A transition toward agroecological practices is essentialsuch as: crop diversification, soil restoration, improved water retention, and reduced dependence on unsustainable irrigation, is essential. Farmers must be supported in adapting to climate change, including through resilient crop varieties.</p>	
21	R2 AM7 (vii)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	51	addition	<p>From line 51 to 56: erosion, and loss of organic matter are reducing the capacity of land to retain water and withstand shocks, while monocultures increase vulnerabilityprocesses that are structurally reinforced by agro-industrial capital and European subsidy regimes that favour large-scale production over local, labour-intensive, and ecologically diverse farming systems. A transition toward agroecological practices is essential: crop diversification, soil restoration, improved water retention, less fragmentation of the landscapeand reduced dependence on unsustainable irrigation. Farmers must be supported in adapting to climate change, including through resilient crop varietiesand incorporating functional elements.</p>	
22	R2 AM23	Zelena omladina Srbije	52	addition	<p>Insert from line 51 to 52: erosion, and loss of organic matter are reducing the capacity of land to retain water and withstand shocks, while monocultures increase vulnerability. <u>We strongly condemn the manifestations of 'green colonialism' and predatory corporate extractivism in semi-peripheral regions and candidate countries, such as the 'Jadar' lithium mining project by Rio Tinto in Serbia. Under the guise of contributing to the global green transition, these corporate mega-projects threaten to permanently destroy vast areas of fertile agricultural land, pollute vital freshwaters, and displace rural communities, effectively sacrificing the environmental safety of the European periphery to maintain the overconsumption of the global core.</u></p>	
23	R2 AM13	Executive Committee	55	addition	<p>Insert from line 54 to 56: soil restoration, improved water retention, and reduced dependence on unsustainable irrigation. Food sovereignty and democratic local food systems must become central objectives of European agricultural policy. Farmers must be supported in adapting to climate change, including through resilient crop varieties.</p>	Food infrastructure was mentioned in the demands but not yet in the text. Seeing the effects of climate change on harvests and food qualities, we must ensure that food stays accessible for everyone.
24	R2 AM1	Young Greens of England and Wales	57	edition	<p>From line 57 to 58: Rural landscapes are also protective infrastructuresecosystems have a right to exist without needing to prove their value to human beings in order to justify their preservation. Hedges, That being said hedges, terraces, woodlands, and small water networks are essential defenses against</p>	
25	R2 AM7 (viii)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	58	addition	<p>Insert from line 58 to 59: woodlands, and small water networks are essential defenses against hydrogeological instability, desertification, and biodiversity loss, often caused by large scale agricultural activities.</p>	
26	R2 AM2	Young Greens of Norway	60	edition	<p>From line 60 to 63: Without a publicpolitical strategy centered on care,caring for vulnerable territories, we risk losing not only economic viability, but also identity, cohesion, and future prospects. A different path exists: one of care, where these areas become laboratories of socio-ecological adaptation and collective well-being.</p>	

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Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
27	R2 AM12	DWARS	61	addition	<p>From line 61 to 63: <u>While the European Union formally recognises the need for climate adaptation and environmental protection through frameworks such as the EU Adaptation Strategy, the Nature Restoration Law, and the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), these instruments remain subordinated to a model centred on competitiveness, market liberalisation, and endless economic growth. The current adaptation framework lacks binding targets, measurable timelines, robust monitoring mechanisms, and dedicated financing. At the same time, the Nature Restoration Law was approved in a significantly watered-down version, with a reduced scope and no binding targets. The ongoing CAP reforms and broader deregulation agendas instigated by far-right forces and industrial lobbies, with the support of the right, centre and even some left-leaning parliamentarians are dismantling environmental safeguards and climate-resilient approaches in the name of "simplification", reducing collective protections and shifting decision-making away from common ecological standards toward fragmented and voluntary approaches. Public resources are increasingly redirected toward militarisation and security agendas rather than socio-ecological resilience, deepening territorial inequalities and abandoning rural and inland communities to climate breakdown.</u> AHowever, a different path exists: one of care, where thesevulnerable areas become laboratories of socio-ecological adaptation and collective well-being.</p>	Adding some more specific context on the EU adaptation policies, and why problems persist despite an existing adaptation strategy. This will allow us to make more targeted demands in the next section. We also discussed this with GEC and they were happy with the addition.
28	R2 AM2	Young Greens of Norway	65	edition	<p>From line 65 to 66: territories in the climate transition and adopt a justice-driven approach to adaptation-based-on-CAREadaptation.</p>	to make the text shorter and more reading friendly. Change to write "care" with small letters all the way because if not it is mistaken for an acronym.
29	R2 AM14	DWARS	69	edition	<p>From line 68 to 71: Recognition of inland, rural, and mountainous areas as key to European climate resilience, integration of agricultural adaptation into EU policies, and restoration of rural landscapes, the establishment of binding EU adaptation targets, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms and dedicated public funding to support their restoration as protections against desertification, floods, and biodiversity loss.</p>	The EU already has an adaptation strategy, however it lacks binding targets, monitoring, effective enforcement mechanisms and dedicated funding. We also propose to keep the first few demands on general adaptation, then move to agriculture.
30	R2 AM16	DWARS	71	addition	<p>Insert after line 71: <u>The full implementation and strengthening of environmental legislation, including the Birds and Habitats Directives, the Water Framework Directive and the Nature Restoration Law, to expand ecological connectivity, regenerate degraded ecosystems, and strengthen resilience against climate-related disasters in vulnerable inland, rural and mountainous areas, rejecting deregulation and the weakening of restoration obligations through voluntary and fragmented approaches.</u></p>	As mentioned in the previous demand, ecological connectivity and restoration are essential for adaptation. Also legislation on ecological connectivity and restoration already exists (e.g. Habitat and Birds Directives with the Natura 2000, Nature Restoration Law, partially the Water Framework Directive), however we are not in line with implementation targets, obligations are being relaxed (booooo Omnibus), and the Nature Restoration Law was approved in a very watered-down version.
31	R2 AM17	DWARS	72	edition	<p>From line 72 to 74: Recognition of agriculture as core climate and food infrastructure, support for and the transformation of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) toward agroecological transitions that build resilience, resilient and investment non-extractive agricultural systems, seed and food sovereignty including: - the redirection of subsidies away from industrial monocultures, with a binding target for the elimination of all industrial monocultures in water-smart the EU; - binding ecological conditionality and mandatory climate and biodiversity spending, rejecting the replacement of common safeguards with voluntary mechanisms; - accessible financial and technical support for crop diversification, sustainable water management, drought-resistant crops, and farming to reduce vulnerability to practices that strengthen resilience against climate shocks; - accessible structural financial support for Community Supported Agriculture; - a ban on the sale of sterile seeds and support for the use and exchange of locally adapted, regional seedsthrough research, knowledge sharing, and financial buffers for risk.</p>	We would like to propose more specific and ambitious demands regarding the agroecological transition seen that the draft proposal for the post-2027 CAP has dropped (it's bad, it's all about more deregulation, and the one we have now is already very low in ambition and transformative potential).
32	R2 AM18	DWARS	76	edition	<p>From line 76 to 78: An EU framework treating soil as a common good with targets for organic matter, erosion, and water retention, alongside large-scale ecosystem restoration and connectivity in vulnerable inland areas. binding EU framework treating soil as a common good with enforceable targets for organic matter, reduced erosion, and water retention.</p>	We believe that a framework would not be effective on its own unless it contains binding enforceable targets

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Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
33	R2 AM19	DWARS	81	edition	From line 81 to 84: Support for farmers through resilient crops, technical assistance, and local knowledge; meaningful involvement in adaptation strategies; programmes strengthening their role as socio-ecological custodians; and investment in environmental monitoring, restoration, and green jobs. Strengthened and accessible support for farmers and rural communities in their role as socio-ecological custodians through technical assistance, agroecological training, meaningful involvement in locally rooted adaptation strategies integrating traditional and local knowledge.	The current CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) already provides some sort of support for farmers. However, small farmers are not benefiting as much as large industrial farmers and have higher barriers to entry. We also believe agroecology is the way for a climate-resilient Europe, and some more training in agroecological principles and practices, coupled with strengthened and accessible support, would not hurt.
34	R2 AM3 (i)	Young Greens of Norway	81	edition (format: changes semi-colon to commas)	From line 81 to 84: Support for farmers through resilient crops, technical assistance, and local knowledge; meaningful involvement in adaptation strategies; programmes strengthening their role as socio-ecological custodians ; and investment in environmental monitoring, restoration, and green jobs.	Mesh-networks are great, cheaper ways for communities to get Wifi and connect with each other. After natural catastrophies that hit many areas the waiting time for the government to come and reestablish the telecommunication infrastructure can be long. Mesh-networks let's the communities handle more themselves. "Nature neutrality" is a principle that an area the same amount of whatever is being built, must be protected or restored somewhere else. This has been an important policy the norwegian Green Party has pushed for both locally and nationally. The Montreal-agreement should be mentioned as it says something about us doing less harm to the nature. Almost all countries have signed the agreement. About the climate budgeting and C40 initiative, we believe it is important to also state that we expect cities to take a leading role in mitigating and reducing their climate emissions, firstly because cities have greater emissions, and secondly because it is in many cases easier for people in cities to make green choices when it comes to buying vegetarian, second hand, using public transportation and bikes, than on the country side. The work with creating a climate budgeting framework was started ten years ago and has since been exported to governments and cities around the world. The idea was put into life ten years ago in the Norwegian city with the most ambitious climate target, and has been embraced also by the C40 initiative. C40 was founded in 2005 by 18 pioneering cities, and has now decided that its 96 cities, which represent 920 million people, shall all have climate budgeting by 2030. 17 of the cities in the initiative are in Europe. The text calls for all European cities to join the initiative and implement the powerful tool of climate budgeting, which lets emissions to be counted like money.
35	R2 AM11	Executive Committee	85	addition	Insert from line 85 to 86: The promotion of decentralized, publicly and cooperatively owned renewable energy systems, including small-scale solar, wind, and sustainable biomass, to reduce dependence on	Energy should be accessible for all; giving communities a say in how systems are owned and governed supports this notion.
36	R2 AM20	DWARS	86	edition	From line 85 to 87: The promotion of decentralized renewable energy systems, including small-scale solar, wind, and sustainable biomass, to reduce as essential climate adaptation infrastructures, with priority public investment in small-scale, community-based, and locally governed energy systems capable of strengthening resilience during climate-related disruptions by reducing dependence on centralized grids and strengthening energy security;	The EU already promotes decentralised renewable energy systems through the Renewable Energy Directive and Electricity Market Directive (legal recognition, lowering barriers and easier permits, various sources for funding etc.). However, especially community-run initiatives still face challenges in grid access, and there isn't really a focus on strengthening local systems compared to centralised ones for climate adaptation.
37	R2 AM3 (ii)	Young Greens of Norway	88	edition	From line 88 to 90: The recognition and support of energy and communication within rural communities, enabling local ownership and governance of energy production and ensuring that economic benefits remain in rural areas; areas. To support the establishment of Mesh-network as an alternative to telecommunication infrastructure by companies or the government, so that there is a easy way for communities to connect, instead of having to wait for companies/government to fix the network after damage has found place.	see amendment number 34 (signature: R2 AM3 (i))
38	R2 AM21	DWARS	88	edition	From line 88 to 89: The recognition Strong public financing, simplified administrative procedures, priority grid access, and support of binding legal protections for energy communities, enabling local ownership and governance of energy production and ensuring that economic	Also here, energy communities are legally recognised and can access EU funding, but still face many barriers in a market dominated by large energy corporations. We propose to specify what kind of support we want that is lacking at the moment

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Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
39	R2 AM8	Executive Committee	93	addition	Insert after line 93: <u>The EU should establish a permanent Climate Adaptation and Resilience Fund financed through taxes on fossil fuel profits, aviation, luxury emissions, and extreme wealth</u>	When speaking of investment - as done in the previous bullet - for completion, it is also good to have a demand which has a structured financial system in place to fund this investment.
40	R2 AM24	Jaunatnes Organizācija "Protests"	97	addition	Insert after line 97: <u>In line with the 2025 FYEG resolution on defense, defense policy must explicitly address climate adaptation. Resources allocated for security should be distributed to counter climate change-related hazards, such as natural disasters;</u>	This is a continuation of last year's approved resolution to broaden the understanding of defense to also include climate adaptation. This strongly correlates with the values of this current resolution. It also gives a clear example of where funding could be found.
41	R2 AM22	DWARS	98	edition	From line 98 to 100: <u>Support for resilient buildings and settlements through the retrofitting of homes and public infrastructure for energy efficiency and climate adaptation, using locally appropriate materials and designs;</u> <u>Integration of binding climate adaptation criteria, including passive cooling, nature-based solutions such as green roofs, flood resilience, water management, and the use of locally appropriate and low-impact materials adapted to territorial condition into existing EU renovation and housing policies, prioritising essential infrastructure in vulnerable rural, mountainous and inland territories.</u>	The EU already supports this through for example the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) and the Renovation Wave, however it is mostly directed at climate mitigation, and does not consider adaptation criteria.
42	R2 AM3 (iii)	Young Greens of Norway	100	addition	Insert after line 100: <u>demand "nature neutrality" be applied to all cases where nature will be compromised for a new building, road etc. to take it's place</u> <u>all governments must act in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (2022), that states 1) 30% of nature must be protected from any change, 2) restoration of 30% of degraded nature.</u> <u>all European cities to join the C40-initiative and implement the powerful tool of climate budgeting, which lets emissions to be counted like money.</u>	see amendment number 34 (signature: R2 AM3 (i))
43	R2 AM5	Junge Grüne Schweiz	104	addition	Insert after line 104: <u>We condemn the ongoing failure of European nations to take sufficient action on the climate crisis, as demonstrated and confirmed by the European Court of Human Rights in the landmark case of the KlimaSenior*innen of Switzerland.</u> <u>The failure of prevention and protection first and foremost endangers the most vulnerable, the elderly, the disabled, as well as FINTA* and the inhabitants of more rural environments, especially, but not solemnly, in the Mediterranean basin.</u> <u>Demands:</u> <u>The continuous condemnation of the insufficient action of the European nations regarding the climate crisis through the European Court of Human Rights as seen in the landmark case of the KlimaSenior*innen of Switzerland.</u> <u>Full compliance of European nations with the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the insufficient prevention of the climate crisis and the protection of the most vulnerable, as well as the immediate implementation of demanded measures by the European Court of Human Rights.</u>	To make it clear once again that the right to reasonable accommodation is a human right. As the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) held in its judgment in the case of "Klimasenioren v. Switzerland."

R3: Education

R3: No Future Without Education: Facing Inequalities through Rights and Participation (by: Joves Ecosocialistes, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Young Greens South Tyrol, Youth Forum URA)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
1	R3 AM15 (i)	Grüne Jugend (Österreich)	8	edition	From line 8 to 10: political choices. Insufficient and uneven funding, unequal access, disparities in educational standards across neighbourhoods, persistent social exclusion <u>division</u> and <u>exclusion as well as</u> the growing commodification of education reflect systemic priorities that place	Footnote on tracking in school systems: Several European school systems use tracking systems, meaning that students are separated into different types of schools at an early age. For example, in the Austrian school system, children must choose between general secondary schools (Mittelschule) and academic high schools (Allgemeinbildende Höhere Schule) at the age of ten. In practice, students from working-class and migrant backgrounds are disproportionately directed into the Mittelschule, which is generally considered lower-quality education and significantly reduces students chances of completing secondary education and accessing university. Tracking therefore creates institutional educational structures that reinforce social divisions and inequality.
2	R3 AM15 (iii)	Grüne Jugend (Österreich)	9	addition	Insert after line 130: <u>Promote inclusive education systems by abolishing early school tracking and other forms of structural segregation that reinforce socio-economic inequality and social division.</u>	see amendment number 1 (signature R3 AM15 (i))
3	R3 AM25	Jeunes écologistes	11	addition	Insert from line 10 to 12: the growing commodification of education reflect systemic priorities that place capitalist market logic above social justice and education. <u>Too often, the aim of educations systems is to produce compliant workers ready for the job market. This reality is inherent to the school system within our capitalist systems. It then requires a radical transformation of educational institutions in order to restore their emancipatory function, or even exceed it.</u> At the same	
4	R3 AM1 (i)	Young Greens of Norway	15	edition	From line 15 to 16: The first problem is that education <u>Education</u> can function both as a driver of inequality and as its most powerful remedy. Nonetheless, it currently reproduces existing	make the text more coherent and shorter. When "student" is written and changed with "pupil" it's because a student in our view is a person attending university and at least done with the school years they have a right to.
5	R3 AM7	Executive Committee	18	addition	Insert from line 17 to 19: social hierarchies. Whilst formal access to education is widely guaranteed across Europe, it remains deeply unequal in practice. <u>all too often, alternative teaching methods, such as those supported by non-formal education, are seen as lesser and deprioritised.</u> Students from wealthier backgrounds benefit from structural advantages, such as private extra tuition	FYEG has long championed non-formal education and we think this resolution can reflect that
6	R3 AM15 (ii)	Grüne Jugend (Österreich)	21	addition	Insert from line 21 to 22: enhance their learning, while others face systemic barriers that limit their opportunities and prospects from an early age. <u>In addition, education systems in many EU Member States reproduce social inequality through early segregation into different school tracks. In practice, access to the more prestigious tracks depends strongly on socio-economic background. As a result, students from migrant and working-class backgrounds are disproportionately channelled into lower tracks, while students from academic households remain overrepresented in higher ones. This reflects an education system that institutionalised social segregation in education and beyond.</u>	see amendment number 1 (signature R3 AM15 (i))
7	R3 AM1 (ii)	Young Greens of Norway	23	deletion	Delete from line 23 to 29: Addressing these inequalities requires going beyond the classroom. In this sense, access to extracurricular activities, such as sports, arts, or language learning plays a key role in cognitive development, social integration, mental wellbeing and, ultimately, in the students' future. However, these opportunities are increasingly shaped by purchasing power, effectively excluding children from unprivileged backgrounds from spaces essential to their personal and social development, reinforcing class-based inequalities across generations.	

R3: Education

R3: No Future Without Education: Facing Inequalities through Rights and Participation (by: Joves Ecosocialistes, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Young Greens South Tyrol, Youth Forum URA)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
8	R3 AM1 (iii)	Young Greens of Norway	30	edition	<p>From line 30 to 42: A second problem is the Education today lack of education- on key aspects such as diversity, <u>mental health</u>, environmental and social values, and sex education. Against the far-right narrative that education must be reserved exclusively for parents, we argue that schools <u>Schools</u> must not only teach knowledge and skills but also shape humans who can form a better society in co-education with parents. Inclusion and respect of all kinds of diversity are not fostered in all centers. Sex education and education on sexual diversity are still not widely implemented over the EU, and faces a conservative push against it <u>countermovement</u>. For instance, a recent policy under the Meloni government in Italy sought to ban sex education, ultimately restricting it to requiring parental consent. Sex education should be accessible to all and from a young age, starting with <u>where aspects such as</u> emotional awareness and consent, respecting each other and ourselves to give <u>can equip</u> children <u>with the ability</u> right tools to communicate better and be respectful with each other.</p>	
9	R3 AM8	Executive Committee	37	deletion	<p>Delete from line 36 to 40: on sexual diversity are still not widely implemented over the EU, and faces a conservative push against it. For instance, a recent policy under the Meloni government in Italy sought to ban sex education, ultimately restricting it to requiring parental consent. Sex education should be accessible to all and from a young age, starting with emotional awareness and consent, respecting each other</p>	While we recognise the massive damage the Meloni government has done to Italy, and this amendment is in no way supporting it; we also recognise that this is the only example in the whole text. As such for the sake of consistency, as well as due to the fact that education is such a wide-ranging topic, we consider it strategic to remove the singular example.
10	R3 AM9	Executive Committee	42	addition	<p>Insert from line 41 to 42: and ourselves to give children the ability to communicate better and be respectful with each other. <u>Education has to tackle issues of racial oppression, gender bias and xenophobia, amongst others.</u></p>	Another factor from the current political platform we think would be good to address in this pivotal resolution on education.
11	R3 AM1 (iv)	Young Greens of Norway	43	edition (changes the content and the order of how the ideas are presented)	<p>From line 43 to 49: A third issue is the lack of history education on recent developments and the origins of other countries and cultures. To better understand our society and the culture of every country, it would be vital to include the histories of native peoples worldwide. Focusing mainly on European history and neglecting native people's way of life leads to harmful and biased thinking. Addressing this requires teaching democratic values and respect for different cultures and origins. <u>The lack of education on climate change in close connection with social justice. It is essential to teach children about nature, sustainability and respect for our planet and its fragile ecosystem to understand how nature and climate connect to social and climate justice. The lack of contact with nature among urban kids</u> From line 45 to 48: the culture of every country, it would be vital to include the histories of <u>native peoples worldwide</u> <u>people from various cultural contexts and geographic backgrounds, with a specific focus on precursor civilisations and neglected indigenous groups.</u> Focusing mainly on European history and neglecting <u>native people's way</u> the diversity of peoples <u>ways</u> of life leads to harmful and biased thinking. Addressing this requires teaching democratic values and respect for different cultures</p>	
12	R3 AM10	Executive Committee	46	edition	<p>From line 45 to 48: the culture of every country, it would be vital to include the histories of <u>native peoples worldwide</u> <u>people from various cultural contexts and geographic backgrounds, with a specific focus on precursor civilisations and neglected indigenous groups.</u> Focusing mainly on European history and neglecting <u>native people's way</u> the diversity of peoples <u>ways</u> of life leads to harmful and biased thinking. Addressing this requires teaching democratic values and respect for different cultures</p>	The word native in most contexts can be understood in a variety of ways. Due to the historical abuse of this term in anthropological discourse historically, we prefer to be specific in our resolutions when talking about a diverse group of people who still face regular oppression.
13	R3 AM1 (v)	Young Greens of Norway	50	edition (changes the content and the order of how the ideas are presented, see number 11, signature)	<p>From line 50 to 55: A fourth issue is the lack of education on climate change in close connection with social justice. It is essential to teach children about nature, sustainability and respect for our planet and its fragile ecosystem to understand how nature and climate connect to social and climate justice. The lack of contact with nature among urban kids is also a health and education absence that must be solved. <u>The history education must in a higher degree teach recent developments and what we now know about the development of countries and cultures. To better understand our society and the culture of every country, it is vital to include the histories of native people worldwide. Focusing mainly on European history and neglecting native people's way of life leads to harmful and biased thinking.</u> <u>Addressing this requires teaching democratic values and respect for different cultures and origins.</u></p>	
14	R3 AM1 (vi)	Young Greens of Norway	56	edition	<p>From line 56 to 58: A <u>fifth</u> <u>persisting</u> issue is the <u>persistent educational disparity between</u> <u>different quality of education in</u> rural and urban areas across Europe. <u>Students</u> <u>Pupils</u> in rural regions often face limited access to specialised teachers, essential infrastructure, libraries, laboratories, and</p>	

R3: Education

R3: No Future Without Education: Facing Inequalities through Rights and Participation (by: Joves Ecosocialistes, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Young Greens South Tyrol, Youth Forum URA)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
15	R3 AM1 (vii)	Young Greens of Norway	66	edition	From line 66 to 68: Europe, these structural barriers create a tangible gap in educational outcomes and future prospects between rural and urban students (without prejudice to the latter and the structural short of investment in them); reinforcing generational inequalities shaped by one's dwelling pupils.	
16	R3 AM1 (viii)	Young Greens of Norway	69	edition	From line 69 to 74: A sixth issue is the The working conditions of teachers, which affects the quality of education. Many educators are underpaid and face high workloads, leading to stress and a decline in educational quality. Having overburdened teachers with less time for lesson planning and student support affects learning outcomes. Teachers play a huge role in our system, and many issues have to be solved through broader family and work-life balance policies.	
17	R3 AM5	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	74	addition	Insert from line 73 to 74: Teachers play a huge role in our system, and many issues have to be solved through broader family and work-life balance policies. <u>A seventh issue is that there is an enormous inequality in distribution of financial knowledge between genders. Leaving much of the power of navigating our capitalist society in the hands of men. This can also lead to dependencies on partners, parents etc. and an inability to be independent.</u>	
18	R3 AM1 (ix)	Young Greens of Norway	80	addition	Insert from line 80 to 82: solid legal basis, stable funding, and institutional recognition, reducing participation to a symbolic exercise dependent on political goodwill, <u>due to ...</u> . This is not a failure of youth engagement, but of democratic structures that concentrate	
19	R3 AM1 (x)	Young Greens of Norway	84	edition	From line 84 to 88: input is ignored. Without enforceable guarantees, inclusive access, and mechanisms that ensure follow-up and real impact, participation risks reproducing existing inequalities and undermining trust in democratic institutions <u>youth involvement can be called nothing more than tokenism.</u> Ensuring that all young people have a legally recognised, adequately resourced, and genuinely influential role in shaping policies is	
20	R3 AM2	Young Greens of Norway	97	edition	From line 97 to 98: We call on the Council of Europe, European Union institutions, Member states national and regional governments to:	the list of actors should be reduced. Not all FYEG members are member states of the EU. Saying national governments are therefore more inclusive in our minds.
21	R3 AM11	Executive Committee	98	addition	Insert after line 98: <u>Increase funding in education as a percentage of GDP.</u>	While this basic demand is seen as a request from the whole text, it is better to have it plainly in black and white.
22	R3 AM3 (i)	Young Greens of Norway	99	edition	From line 99 to 111: Invest in teacher training teachers, affordable and high-quality school materials, and reduced student-teacher ratios.	there are a lot of topics being raised in the bullet points that we don't believe fits well into the resolution. We would like to see less politics that only relate in a small way.
23	R3 AM24	Grön Ungdom (Sweden)	99	deletion	Delete from line 99 to 100: Invest in teacher training, affordable and high-quality school materials, and reduced student-teacher ratios.	We strongly believe that investments in teachers and education are necessary. However, the <i>funding of education</i> , especially in primary and secondary school, is a matter which should be <i>decided at state/regional level</i> .
24	R3 AM3 (ii)	Young Greens of Norway	101	edition	From line 101 to 104: Ensure fair remuneration for teachers without unjustified disparities, in line with national and regional contexts, alongside and provide continuous trainings on diversity, history, climate, and social justice, while protecting as well as protecting teachers' access to unions.	see amendment number 22 (signature: R3 AM3 (i))
25	R3 AM19	Zelena omladina Srbije	104	addition	Insert after line 104: <u>Decommodify higher education by guaranteeing universally free access to public universities and higher vocational education, recognizing education as a public good rather than a market commodity. Ensure that no student is excluded from pursuing academic or professional training because of tuition fees, administrative costs, or the financial burden of housing, food, transportation, textbooks, digital access, and other essential living expenses.</u>	

R3: Education

R3: No Future Without Education: Facing Inequalities through Rights and Participation (by: Joves Ecosocialistes, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Young Greens South Tyrol, Youth Forum URA)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
26	R3 AM3 (iii)	Young Greens of Norway	105	edition	From line 105 to 109: Guarantee youth participation in governance politics as a right, anchored in law. <u>This can be reached through having independent legally recognized youth representation bodies (student unions, youth parliaments, youth councils), adequate giving support and resources, securing inclusive access, and mandatory accountability in decision-making processes.</u>	see amendment number 22 (signature: R3 AM3 (i))
27	R3 AM16	DWARS	109	addition	Insert after line 109: <u>Guarantee a high standard of pedagogical training throughout the EU to ensure an inclusive and just classroom environment, particularly for children facing class inequalities, sexism, racism, or cognitive and physical disabilities.</u>	Pedagogical standards vary widely across the EU. While some member states only require a brief introduction into pedagogy, others require years of training both within the classroom and outside. To ensure a safe classroom environment, teachers must be sufficiently trained to support each child.
28	R3 AM17	DWARS	109	addition	Insert after line 109: <u>Ensure that children always have the option to choose a technology-free education, if they or their parents wish.</u>	Increasingly, technology like Computers, iPads, and AI are replacing traditional methods like books and using pen & paper, despite numerous research that highlights the far-reaching pedagogical benefits of the latter. In addition, many children are struggling with basic skills, like handwriting or fine motor skills, which remain important in the age.
29	R3 AM18	DWARS	109	addition	Insert after line 109: <u>Guarantee that Education acts as a tool to prepare pupils for the challenges to democracy in the 21st century, such as recognizing fake-news, deep-fakes, and more subtle forms of manipulation.</u>	An important way to safeguard our current democracies against the threat of destabilizing foreign intervention by powers like Russia and the US, is the ability to adequately recognize and critically process online manipulation. European Democracies will not fall through a traditional military attack, but they are made to crumble from within. Therefore, we need to arm ourselves with the skills to prevent this.
30	R3 AM20	Jaunatnes Organizācija "Protests"	109	addition	Insert after line 109: <u>Guarantee youth participation in administration in all schools through active student councils. Ensure these councils receive stable budgets allocated directly by the school, and are not wholly reliant on grants. Promote active involvement by school staff.</u>	This is an expansion of the current call to action preceding it. It is necessary to include it, because, unlike the aforementioned one, it specifically deals with the internal day-to-day running of most schools, as opposed to the broader politics of the municipality, the country of Europe in general.
31	R3 AM3 (iv)	Young Greens of Norway	110	edition	From line 110 to 114: Ensure the effective implementation of these rights <u>therights to being involved</u> through binding frameworks, including minimum standards for representation, stable public funding, legally recognized consultation on relevant policies and budgets, and clear obligations for public authorities to respond to and justify decisions in relation to <u>where youth input has been given a statement.</u>	see amendment number 22 (signature: R3 AM3 (i))
32	R3 AM3 (v)	Young Greens of Norway	113	addition	From line 113 to 116: Reform assessment systems <u>in schools</u> by replacing traditional grading with fair and holistic evaluations that reflect students' actual learning and	see amendment number 22 (signature: R3 AM3 (i))
33	R3 AM12	Executive Committee	114	addition	Insert after line 114: <u>Allow for the increased diversity of educational methods while following required curricula. always in line with the needs of every particular group of pupils.</u>	In line with our previous amendment (AM7) - we want one of our core demands to be the diversification of different educational methods.

R3: Education

R3: No Future Without Education: Facing Inequalities through Rights and Participation (by: Joves Ecosocialistes, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Young Greens South Tyrol, Youth Forum URA)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
34	R3 AM21	Grön Ungdom (Sweden)	115	edition	From line 115 to 117: Reform assessment systems by replacing traditional grading with fair and holistic evaluations that reflect students' actual learning and development. <u>Encourage assessment systems that support inclusive, fair and student-centred learning and development.</u>	The type of grading and assessment systems used differ widely between European countries, our proposal better reflects this, while not forcing changes to what already works. The criteria on which students are evaluated have varying inclusion, fairness and student centering depending on which European country you study in. Due to the large differences in grading, a mandatory reform could in some cases sabotage students' mental health and academic performance. Sweden, as an example, has had several changes in assessment and grading systems in recent times, it has become apparent for everyone growing up here that this has led to stress, confusion, lesser performance and grade inflation. To tackle this the local Greens and Young Greens have several proposals, however a forced reform on EU level would not be in the favour of students. As greens it is in this case better to support local governance on state level but to promote more inclusive, fair and student-centered system.
35	R3 AM4	Junge Grüne Schweiz	117	addition	Insert from line 116 to 117: holistic evaluations that reflect students' actual learning and development. <u>This should be based on the latest scientific evidence regarding fair, holistic assessment. Furthermore, equal opportunities should be guaranteed for all people with disabilities, so that they too are assured access to the</u>	It is important that evaluations be objective, and since measures to address disadvantages are not yet very widespread—particularly in higher education—it is important to take this into account as well, so that everyone truly has access to education.
36	R3 AM6	Ostra Zielen	118	deletion	Delete from line 118 to 123: Remove grade-based barriers to scholarships and traineeships to ensure students' achievement of their full potential and professional aspirations. Use an alternative selection method such as applications based on motivation letters and an exam that doesn't require specific preparation to avoid punishing disadvantaged students who cannot exclusively dedicate to studying.	Proposed selection methods, such as motivation letters, are reinforcing the inequalities more than grades and standardised testing (eg, Długosz 2014 on inequalities between rural and urban youth in Polish and Ukrainian schools, in western studies eg. Alvero et al. 2021). Essays and motivation letters are more susceptible to (paid) coaching and pre-existing cultural capital (Cho-Baker et al. 2025). Before introduction of standardised testing in some countries, admissions to higher education were heavily influenced by connections and bribery (eg, Osiplan 2009). Furthermore, weak comparability of essays or motivation makes the decision on admission less transparent, and inequalities harder to detect and fight. Moreover, "an exam that doesn't require specific preparation" can mean anything, from European standardised testing instead of school-specific tests favoured by privileged groups, through testing of basic reasoning and communication skills (which, again, reinforce inequalities more than standardised testing), to something equalling the lottery. This sentence requires more precised wording.
37	R3 AM3 (vi)	Young Greens of Norway	120	edition	From line 120 to 123: aspirations. Use an alternative selection method such as applications based on motivation letters and an exam that doesn't require specific preparation to avoid punishing disadvantaged students who cannot exclusively dedicate to studying. <u>in addition to grades.</u>	see amendment number 22 (signature: R3 AM3 (i))
38	R3 AM3 (vii)	Young Greens of Norway	125	deletion	Delete rom line 125 to 126: Create public, high-quality distance and flexible education for people who work at the same time they study at the same cost as in-person public degrees.	see amendment number 22 (signature: R3 AM3 (i))
39	R3 AM13	Executive Committee	126	addition	Insert after line 126: <u>Introduce affirmative measures in schools to ensure representation of underrepresented peoples, including by origin, ethnicity and race.</u>	This amendment aims to address a point regarding education which is present in the political platform and therefore ensure it is not forgotten.
40	R3 AM14	Executive Committee	126	addition	Insert after line 126: <u>Support investment in vocational schools. Those interested in practical education should not receive any less support than those academically inclined.</u>	Vocational schools are immensely important and we must take care to not underaddress the needs they service.

R3: Education

R3: No Future Without Education: Facing Inequalities through Rights and Participation (by: Joves Ecosocialistes, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Young Greens South Tyrol, Youth Forum URA)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
41	R3 AM3 (viii)	Young Greens of Norway	127	deletion	From line 127 to 130: Provide funding for low-income candidates preparing civil service exams for top positions in public administrations, as they are usually covered by people from a privileged background, fueling inequality and causing institutions to be less representative of society.	see amendment number 22 (signature: R3 AM3 (i))
42	R3 AM23	Grön Ungdom (Sweden)	127	edition	From line 127 to 129: Provide Encourage funding for low-income candidates preparing for civil service exams for top relevant positions in public administrations, as they are usually covered by people from a privileged background, fueling inequality and causing	Civil service exams are not a common practice across all of Europe and can differ. The matter of exams and their funding should be decided, in accordance with local governance, at state level. However, we still encourage the practice of funding when necessary.
43	R3 AM3 (ix)	Young Greens of Norway	133	edition	From line 133 to 134: Promote collaboration exchanges between schools across regions and countries. Allow children from low income families to access EU mobility and educational	see amendment number 22 (signature: R3 AM3 (i))
44	R3 AM3 (x)	Young Greens of Norway	136	edition	From line 136 to 138: Increase EU and Council of Europe funding EU funding for Erasmus+ activities and other kinds of short educational activities that help promote EU values, protection of the environment, human rights, etc.	see amendment number 22 (signature: R3 AM3 (i))
45	R3 AM3 (xi)	Young Greens of Norway	139	deletion	Delete from line 139 to 140: Fund extracurricular activities, including sports, arts, and language learning, to ensure equal access regardless of socioeconomic background.	see amendment number 22 (signature: R3 AM3 (i))
46	R3 AM22	Jaunatnes Organizācija "Protests"	140	addition	Insert after line 140: <u>Enable independence in and out of school through self-regulated study. Support pupil-led clubs. Offer schemes for free or reduced-cost cultural and sports activities that do not require class or school involvement.</u>	Our current education system is designed to create mindless factory workers; to address this issue, it is not only important to improve educational quality through better materials, more funding, and better staffing, but also to enhance students' independence. This should happen both in schools and outside of them. A common problem with cultural and sports activities is that their accessibility is often tied to participation within the school or class, limiting them outside these settings and creating the impression that attending these events is something to be done only in a formal school setting, not of the pupil's free will.
47	R3 AM3 (xii)	Young Greens of Norway	144	edition	From line 144 to 145: Revise history curricula to avoid justification of previous crimes against human rights and prevent colonial views. <u>Revise history curricula to ensure a decolonial view on national and world history.</u>	see amendment number 22 (signature: R3 AM3 (i))
48	R3 AM3 (xiii)	Young Greens of Norway	146	deletion	Delete from line 146 to 149: Adapt schools to climate change by favoring natural presence around them to tackle rising temperatures and protect kids from excessive air pollution. Guarantee schools are well-equipped to be a safe and healthy learning environment which fosters well-being.	see amendment number 22 (signature: R3 AM3 (i))

R4: International Law

R4: Protecting International Law Against Empires: to Infinity and Beyond (by: Swiss Young Greens, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Joves Ecosocialistes, Young Greens South Tyrol Verdi)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Status	Change	Reason
1	R4 AM18	DWARS	3	addition	Insert from line 2 to 4: recognise imperialism did not end with the formal dismantling of colonial empires. Today, imperial domination <u>operates through historical systems of exploitation that subjugate peripheral states and peoples and</u> is exercised through military occupation, economic coercion, debt dependency, control over knowledge and technology, and	It is important to recognize how those systems of exploitation came to be and that almost all of them are rooted in the colonial history.
2	R4 AM11	Executive Committee	5	addition	Insert from line 4 to 5: economic coercion, debt dependency, control over knowledge and technology, and the monopolisation of global commons, including outer space. <u>Imperialism is sustained not only through military domination, but also through fossil fuel dependency, cultural hegemony, unequal trade regimes, border violence, racial capitalism, and the extraction of labour and resources from the Global South.</u>	This amendment gives a fuller picture of how imperialism functions today. It makes clear that imperialism is not only about military or direct economic control, but is also maintained through climate injustice, exploitative trade systems, border regimes, racialised exploitation, and resource extraction from the Global South. Including these dimensions strengthens the political analysis and better reflects the structural realities of contemporary imperialism.
3	R4 AM16	DWARS	6	edition	From line 6 to 7: International law <u>should</u> exist to protect everyone, people, <u>animals</u> and <u>states</u> ; <u>nature</u> especially in an asymmetric geopolitical landscape where many small actors are challenged by	International law does not protect states. It protects the peoples living in that state, but not the state as an entity. Moreover, international law is currently not really working shown by the different examples in this resolution. Therefore, we prefer to say that it should as it is not how the situation is now.
4	R4 AM9 (i)	Grüne Jugend (Austria)	10	edition	From line 10 to 11: balance their influence, resulting in peace. However, reality is different: while superpowers <u>will</u> <u>may</u> not engage in direct confrontation, they <u>can still</u> express violent imperialistic attitudes against their neighbours.	Adding some more nuance to the overall resolution.
5	R4 AM12	Executive Committee	16	addition	Insert from line 15 to 18: justice, feminism, and anti-racism. Imperialism disproportionately harms marginalised communities, including women, racialised groups, <u>LGBTQIA+ people, migrants,</u> and young people, while concentrating power in the hands of states and corporations. <u>Imperial violence reinforces patriarchal systems through militarisation, sexual violence, economic precarity, and attacks on bodily autonomy. Climate breakdown, forced displacement, militarisation, and economic exploitation are interconnected consequences of the same extractivist system.</u> The urgency to act is therefore both global and European.	This amendment makes clearer how imperialism affects different marginalised groups and strengthens the feminist and intersectional analysis of the text. It explicitly recognises the impact on LGBTQIA+ people and migrants, while also showing how imperial violence reinforces patriarchy through militarisation, sexual violence, and attacks on bodily autonomy. This gives a more complete picture of the systems imperialism upholds.
6	R4 AM6	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	20	addition	Insert from line 20 to 21: Russia's invasion of Ukraine <u>starting in 2014 and intensifying</u> in 2022 represents a blatant act of territorial annexation that violates international law and sovereignty, denying Ukraine's	
7	R4 AM7	Ostra Zieleń	23	addition	Insert from line 22 to 23: right to exist and aiming for a subordinate regime, while interfering with democratic processes across Europe. <u>The invasion is enabled by the support of other authoritarian regimes, such as China's dual-use technology exports, Iran's drones, North Korea's troops and munition and Cuba's recruitment of own citizens as Russian mercenaries.</u>	In the resolution, we rightly condemn US support for Israel, and we believe it is worth mentioning the involvement of other powers in support to Russia.
8	R4 AM9 (ii)	Grüne Jugend (Austria)	26	edition	From line 26 to 28: United States intensified sanctions against Cuba through "maximum pressure 2.0", demonstrating how economic coercion <u>punishes sovereignty and constrains democratic choice</u> <u>worsens living conditions for a population already suffering under a communist dictatorship.</u> Similarly, the kidnapping and extraterritorial detention of Venezuelan President <u>and dictator</u> Nicolás Maduro in 2026 highlights risks posed by unilateral interventions bypassing international legal processes.	see amendment number 4 (signature R4 AM9 (i))

R4: International Law

R4: Protecting International Law Against Empires: to Infinity and Beyond (by: Swiss Young Greens, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Joves Ecosocialistes, Young Greens South Tyrol Verdi)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Status	Change	Reason
9	R4 AM8	Grüne Jugend (Austria)	30	edition	<p>From line 30 to 35: Israel's strikes on Iran, with US support, and the invasion of Lebanon, including sieges and attacks on healthcare and civilian areas, constitute violations of international law and possible war crimes. The ongoing assault on Gaza, which UN bodies and genocide scholars deemed genocide in 2025, exemplifies imperial violence through occupation, collective punishment, and denial of Palestinian self-determination. <u>US Strikes against Iran's Islamist dictatorship, with Israeli support, including sieges and attacks on healthcare and civilian areas, constitute violations of international law and possible war crimes.</u></p>	<p>Regarding Iran war: We would argue that the US is the actual superpower and the one in the driving seat here. Israel would not have done anything in this regard without it.</p> <p>Regarding Israel's actions in Gaza: we are not against criticising Israeli breaches of international law, but are uncomfortable with three points: Listing a state with 10 million inhabitants among the big imperial superpowers. Only pointing out Israeli breaches of law and not the ones of their adversaries. Categorizing the Israeli military campaign in Gaza as genocide. We do not share that analysis and want to wait for the ruling of the ICJ.</p>
10	R4 AM33	DWARS	32	edition	<p>From line 31 to 33: including sieges and attacks on healthcare and civilian areas, constitute violations of international law and possible war crimes. The ongoing assault on<u>crimes against humanity in</u> Gaza, which UN bodies and genocide scholars deemed genocide in 2025, exemplifies</p>	<p>As FYEG we have a stance on Israël / Palestine, as formulated in the resolution of last year. Therefore, we feel it is appropriate to call it war crimes / crimes against humanity as that is the terminology that we agreed upon then and used in the resolution created at the GA25. We opt to use these terms as within the last resolution we call it a genocide already, and we know it is still a sensitive issue for a lot of MO's, so therefore feel this is the term that most MO's could stand behind. Moreover, we do not wish to have hourlong discussions on which term to use.</p>
11	R4 AM35	Zelena omladina Srbije	32	edition	<p>From line 31 to 35: including sieges and attacks on healthcare and civilian areas, constitute violations of international law and possible war crimes. <u>Israel's military actions in Gaza, including sustained bombardment, sieges, and reported attacks on civilian infrastructure and healthcare systems, have generated grave violations of international humanitarian law and war crimes, as documented by multiple UN bodies and international human rights organizations.</u> The ongoing assault on<u>devastation in</u> Gaza, which some UN bodies experts and genocide scholars deemed<u>have described as meeting the threshold of genocide in</u> as of 2025, exemplifies<u>is widely seen as a stark expression of</u> imperial violence through occupation, <u>involving</u> collective punishment; and <u>systematic</u> denial of Palestinian self-determination.</p>	
12	R4 AM2	Ecolo J	35	addition	<p>Insert from line 34 to 35: imperial violence through occupation, collective punishment, and denial of Palestinian self-determination. <u>These actions have also been criticized as being facilitated by racism and islamophobia, which contribute to their dehumanization and the normalization of violence against them in political and media discourse.</u></p>	
13	R4 AM1	Ecolo J	36	deletion	<p>Delete from line 36 to 37: China, far from being a peaceful superpower, has extended sovereignty over Hong Kong, pressures Taiwan toward annexation, and commits human rights violations</p>	
14	R4 AM13	Executive Committee	36	edition	<p>From line 36 to 37: China, far from being a peaceful superpower, has extended sovereignty over<u>imposed greater political control on</u> Hong Kong, pressures Taiwan toward annexation, and commits human rights violations</p>	<p>China did not "extend sovereignty" over Hong Kong, as sovereignty over the territory was transferred from the UK in 1997 following the expiration of the New Territories lease and the Sino-British Joint Declaration. The new wording more accurately reflects Beijing's increasing political control and erosion of Hong Kong's autonomy, rather than incorrectly implying a new act of territorial expansion.</p>

R4: International Law

R4: Protecting International Law Against Empires: to Infinity and Beyond (by: Swiss Young Greens, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Joves Ecosocialistes, Young Greens South Tyrol Verdi)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Status	Change	Reason
15	R4 AM32	Ostra Zielerń	36	edition	<p>From line 36 to 38: China, far from being a peaceful superpower, has extended sovereignty over Hong Kong, pressures Taiwan toward annexation, and commits human rights violations such as the persecution of Uyghurs. <u>China has dismantled democracy in Hong Kong by, among others, imprisoning its elected legislators, threatens neighboring states such as Japan, India and Taiwan with military aggression and annexation, and commits human rights violations such as the persecution, mass imprisonment, violence and culture erasure of Uyghurs.</u></p>	<p>The current wording downplays the scale of China's aggression against its neighbors and its own citizens. We believe this wording is more accurate and more in line with the reflections previously gathered in the Green movement (e.g., at CDN and GYG's Electionvision on Taiwan in 2024). This amendment has been consulted with a representative of Taiwanese Young Greens.</p>
16	R4 AM6	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	38	addition	<p>Insert after line 38: <u>In addition, China's growing influence in African states is increasingly showing neo-colonial power relations. Debt-based infrastructure projects, asymmetric trade relations and strategic control over raw materials, ports, energy networks and digital infrastructure create long-term economic and political dependencies. Many of these projects primarily serve China's geopolitical and economic interests, while local value creation, democratic participation and sustainable development often take a back seat. This form of economic expansion reproduces global inequalities and limits the sovereignty of many states with colonial histories by requiring that political decisions are increasingly made under the pressure of financial and strategic dependencies.</u></p>	
17	R4 AM14	Executive Committee	41	addition	<p>Insert from line 40 to 42: multilateral institutions, presenting themselves as the only legitimate providers of security. <u>The global economic system continues to rely on extractivism, debt dependency, tax avoidance, arms exports, and unequal ecological exchange that transfer wealth and environmental destruction from poorer regions to richer ones.</u> This reflects a system where power is concentrated among a few states and corporations, benefiting dominant actors while harming smaller</p>	<p>This amendment strengthens the text by showing that imperialism also operates through economic systems, not just military or political power. It highlights how extractivism, debt, tax avoidance, arms exports, and ecological exploitation continue to shift wealth and environmental harm from poorer regions to richer ones. This gives a fuller picture of how imperial structures are maintained today.</p>
18	R4 AM15	Executive Committee	43	addition	<p>Insert from line 42 to 43: a few states and corporations, benefiting dominant actors while harming smaller states, marginalised communities, and future generations. <u>To ensure this system continues, corporations, often working hand in hand with imperialist countries, are attacking the democracies of the Global South through covert actions, coups, and financial and political support for authoritarian candidates.</u></p>	<p>This amendment makes clearer that imperialism is also maintained through corporate influence and attacks on democratic processes, particularly in the Global South. It shows how covert actions, coups, and support for authoritarian actors help preserve unequal power structures, adding important context to how imperial systems operate in practice.</p>
19	R4 AM9 (iii)	Grüne Jugend (Austria)	46	addition	<p>Insert from line 46 to 47: they allow selective application of international law and prioritise geopolitical interests over justice and accountability. <u>Unfortunately, international law has always relied on imperialist superpowers to support and legitimize it, even though they did not see it as necessarily binding themselves. This was true for the bipolar system of the cold war and for the unipolar system after 1989, but it will not be in the multipolar order that we are approaching. Here, international law is not only broken, but used and shaped according to the interests of empires. That is why we need to find new ways for international law to be enforced justly and without the support of imperial powers.</u></p>	<p>see amendment number 4 (signature R4 AM9 (i))</p>
20	R4 AM3	Ecolo J	48	addition	<p>Insert from line 48 to 49: Europe plays a key role globally but often subordinates itself to these systems, <u>while also benefiting from and contributing to them,</u> as seen in energy dependence and extractive economic relations. Neocolonial</p>	

R4: International Law

R4: Protecting International Law Against Empires: to Infinity and Beyond (by: Swiss Young Greens, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Joves Ecosocialistes, Young Greens South Tyrol Verdi)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Status	Change	Reason
21	R4 AM31	Jaunatnes Organizācija "P	48	edition	From line 48 to 52: Europe plays a key role globally but often subordinates itself to these systems, as seen in energy dependence and extractive economic relations. Neocolonial practices persist, while human rights are inconsistently applied. Protecting international law also means protecting AFAB and marginalised communities globally. The EU consolidates former empires and often uses imperialist power both within its borders and in relation to its peripheries. Its trade with the outside world is frequently characterized by unfair exchange, exploitative treaties, and neocolonial practices that continue the legacy of colonialism. Wealth, which is meant to lessen inequalities between richer and poorer EU states, often ends up back in the wealthier members. Protecting international law and justice also means protecting AFAB and marginalised communities globally.	It is important not only to call out other powers but also the EU itself. This is also meant to address a not-so-talked-about problem within the cohesion fund- the money so generously given by richer states to poorer ones quickly finds its way back to the rich ones through, for example, contractors being from those countries.
22	R4 AM26	Executive Committee	49	addition	Insert from line 48 to 50: Europe plays a key role globally but often subordinates itself to these systems, as seen in energy dependence and extractive economic relations. <u>European prosperity has historically been built through colonial extraction and continues to benefit from unequal global trade and migration regimes. Dependence on fossil fuels strengthens authoritarian regimes, fuels war economies, and delays climate justice.</u> Neocolonial practices persist, while human rights are inconsistently applied.	This amendment strengthens the text by making clearer Europe's historical and current role in unequal global systems. It highlights how colonial extraction, unfair trade, migration regimes, and fossil fuel dependence continue to shape prosperity, authoritarianism, and climate injustice.
23	R4 AM20	DWARS	51	edition	From line 50 to 52: practices persist, while human rights are inconsistently applied. Protecting international law also means protecting AFAB <u>oppressed people</u> and marginalised communities globally.	Using the term AFAB in this context feels a bit weird and is also very limiting to the scope of oppression and marginalisation we deal with.
24	R4 AM4 (i)	Young Greens of Norway	62	deletion	Delete from line 61 to 73: -Space exploration and infrastructure development are increasingly driven by geopolitical competition and private accumulation rather than collective benefit. This expansion is fuelled by techno-optimist narratives that frame space exploration as humanity's escape route from ecological collapse. The belief that humans will be able to escape Earth before it becomes uninhabitable is a betrayal of our role as a steward species. We reaffirm that outer space is the common heritage of humankind. Any attempts to colonise, militarise, or privatise celestial bodies or orbits constitute a dangerous extension of imperial expansion and must be collectively resisted.	take away what is said about space as we believe it makes the topic of the resolution too broad. Also remove the first bullet point. If we are going to break ties with any state violating human rights there will be no international relations left to maintain.
25	R4 AM9 (iv)	Grüne Jugend (Austria)	68	edition	From line 68 to 70: exploration as humanity's escape route from ecological collapse. The belief that humans will be able to escape Earth before it becomes uninhabitable is a betrayal of our role as <u>delusional. We advocate for humankind to act like</u> a steward species.	see amendment number 4 (signature R4 AM9 (i))
26	R4 AM4 (ii)	Young Greens of Norway	76	deletion	Delete from line 76 to 78: The EU end all economic and political relations with states that violate human rights. We call on the EU to completely repeal the EU-Israel Association Agreement.	see amendment number 24 (signature R4 AM4 (i))
27	R4 AM8	Grüne Jugend (Austria)	76	deletion	Delete from line 76 to 78: The EU end all economic and political relations with states that violate human rights. We call on the EU to completely repeal the EU-Israel Association Agreement.	Regarding the first point of demands: that would not leave a lot of states to have ties with and include the EU's biggest trade partners (China, US). This demand is contradictory with the thirteenth point, about using European trade relations as leverage against the death penalty. You cannot use economy as leverage (e.g. in negotiations with Israel about humanitarian improvements in Gaza) if you have no economic ties.

R4: International Law

R4: Protecting International Law Against Empires: to Infinity and Beyond (by: Swiss Young Greens, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Joves Ecosocialistes, Young Greens South Tyrol Verdi)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Status	Change	Reason
28	R4 AM6	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	76	edition	From line 76 to 78: The EU end all economic and political relations with states that violate human rights. We call on the EU to completely repeal the EU-Israel Association Agreement. <u>should establish a review of all countries that violate human rights and end all economic and political relations with states that violate human rights.</u>	
29	R4 AM10	Young Greens South Tyrol	76	edition	From line 76 to 77: The EU end all <u>must try to enforce the international legal framework through</u> economic and political relations with states <u>measures that ensure the upholding of human rights. European countries should not be economically dependent on countries</u> that violate human rights. We call on the EU to completely repeal the EU-Israel	It's not realistic to cut all economic and political relations with countries that violate international law. A total cut in diplomatic relations does not lead to more respect for international law, in contrary. Our proposed phrasing makes clear, that European countries should use economic and political measures to enforce the international legal framework. In addition, we want, that European countries are not (economically) dependent on countries breaching international law.
30	R4 AM34	Giovani Europeisti Verdi	76	edition	From line 76 to 77: The <u>Advocate for the</u> EU <u>to</u> end all economic and political relations with states that violate human rights. We call on the EU to completely repeal the EU-Israel	
31	R4 AM17	Executive Committee	82	edition	From line 82 to 83: Enforcing a swift transition from <u>socially just and rapid phase-out of</u> fossil fuels <u>through public investment, energy democracy, and renewable public infrastructure</u> to end reliance on authoritarian countries and guarantee energy independence	This amendment makes clearer that the transition away from fossil fuels must also be socially just. It adds the importance of public investment, energy democracy, and public infrastructure, showing that real energy independence should be built through fair and democratic systems, not only speed.
32	R4 AM9 (v)	Grüne Jugend (Austria)	84	addition	Insert from line 84 to 85: Develop EU-technology, (explore the possibility of higher public ownership or control in these areas) <u>including military capabilities to support a victory of Ukraine against the Russian invasion and to deter further Russian aggression in the future</u>	see amendment number 4 (signature R4 AM9 (i))
33	R4 AM22	DWARS	84	edition	From line 84 to 85: Develop EU-technology, (explore which are based on the possibility <u>principles of higher</u> privacy, public ownership or control in these areas) <u>and open-source.</u>	Our technology that we use in all aspects of live should align with the values that we uphold. Meaning that it should adhere to strict privacy rules and regulations but also be opensource (anti capitalist) and based in the EEA.
34	R4 AM19	Executive Committee	89	edition	In line 89: Strategic autonomy, we shouldn't rely on weaponry and external forces <u>European strategic autonomy must be based on diplomacy, democratic resilience, renewable energy sovereignty, public infrastructure, and reduced military dependency on global superpowers</u>	This amendment gives a clearer and broader understanding of strategic autonomy. It shifts the focus away from military reliance alone and highlights diplomacy, democracy, renewable energy, and public infrastructure as the foundation for genuine independence.
35	R4 AM23	DWARS	89	addition	Insert in line 89: Strategic autonomy, we shouldn't rely on weaponry and external forces. <u>Security is not built upon weapons and militarisation. It's build on human wellbeing, a strong social system, a functioning democracy, and a healthy climate.</u>	Power is not just having the biggest gun (or dick). It's about having a society that is resistant. In order to increase our security as the EU we should also focus on other aspects that greatly impact a societies ability defend themselves.
36	R4 AM9 (vi)	Grüne Jugend (Austria)	91	addition	Insert from line 91 to 92: unilateral organisation created with the only aim of challenging multilateral institutions <u>and serving the personal interests of Donald Trump, even after his presidency</u>	see amendment number 4 (signature R4 AM9 (i))

R4: International Law

R4: Protecting International Law Against Empires: to Infinity and Beyond (by: Swiss Young Greens, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Joves Ecosocialistes, Young Greens South Tyrol Verdi)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Status	Change	Reason
37	R4 AM5 (i)	Junge Grüne Schweiz	93	deletion <i>(format: the point is moved down below in addition)</i>	Delete from line 93 to 95: that all political leaders face equal accountability for war crimes. ICC arrest warrants must be enforced without geopolitical bias, and any sanctions or pressure to obstruct the Court must be abolished.	It makes more sense to us if these two points are combined into a single point in the structure.
38	R4 AM21	Executive Committee	109	addition	Insert from line 108 to 109: negotiable legal floor, and all states must comply with the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) without exception. <u>Any attempts to limit the ECtHR's jurisdiction, especially over migration policy, including initiatives advanced by leaders such as Mette Frederiksen and Giorgia Meloni, as well as efforts associated with the Chişinău Declaration, must be firmly opposed and rejected.</u>	This amendment makes clear that the ECHR and ECtHR must be defended not only in principle but also against ongoing political attempts to weaken their authority. By explicitly addressing efforts to restrict the Court's jurisdiction, particularly on migration, it strengthens the resolution's commitment to universal human rights and the rule of law.
39	R4 AM6	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	116	edition	From line 116 to 117: Statute) and demand the strict regulation of commodity trading hubs to end neocolonial extractivism that exploits the Global South <u>countries with colonial histories.</u>	
40	R4 AM6	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	117	addition	From line 116 to 117: <u>We call for a consistent end to neo-colonial practices in global power and economic relations. States and corporations must not exert structural influence through debt policies, extractive economic models or asymmetric trade and investment treaties that limit the political and economic self-determination of countries with colonial histories.</u>	
41	R4 AM5 (ii)	Junge Grüne Schweiz	120	addition <i>(idea present in the draft text in lines 93-95, the amendment)</i>	Insert from line 120 to 121: Rome Statute, including the protection of its officials from external sanctions and political interference. <u>that all political leaders face equal accountability for war crimes. ICC arrest warrants must be enforced without geopolitical bias, and any sanctions or pressure to obstruct the Court must be abolished.</u>	It makes more sense to us if these two points are combined into a single point in the structure.
42	R4 AM27	Executive Committee	125	addition	Insert after line 125: <u>Advocate for enforceable international mechanisms for climate reparations and loss-and-damage financing funded primarily by historically high-emitting and wealthy states.</u>	This amendment strengthens the text by adding clear responsibility for climate justice. It makes clear that historically high-emitting and wealthy states should fund climate reparations and loss-and-damage support.
43	R4 AM25	Executive Committee	129	edition	From line 129 to 131: Promote resource sovereignty – Advocate for transparency standards for multi-national corporations to ensure extraction of raw materials provides fair compensation and investment to the host community. <u>Promote resource sovereignty – Support democratic resource sovereignty by ensuring local communities, workers, and Indigenous peoples have decision-making power over resource extraction projects and receive fair social, environmental, and economic compensation.</u>	This amendment strengthens the proposal by going beyond transparency and focusing on real democratic control over resource extraction. It makes clear that local communities, workers, and Indigenous peoples should have a direct say, while also ensuring fair compensation for the social, environmental, and economic impacts.
44	R4 AM9 (vii)	Grüne Jugend (Austria)	140	addition	Insert after line 140: <u>Advocate for the long term abolishment of capitalism and the nation state as imperialism is a consequence of their existence</u>	see amendment number 4 (signature R4 AM9 (i))

R4: International Law

R4: Protecting International Law Against Empires: to Infinity and Beyond (by: Swiss Young Greens, Giovani Europeisti Verdi, Joves Ecosocialistes, Young Greens South Tyrol Verdi)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Status	Change	Reason
45	R4 AM4 (iii)	Young Greens of Norway	143	deletion	<p>Delete from line 143 to 151: Demand the strengthening of international space treaties to prohibit private or unilateral ownership of extraterrestrial resources and ensure that benefits derived from space activities are shared equitably. Apply the same ethical, ecological, and distributive standards to resource extraction in space as are demanded on Earth. Oppose monopolies in digital, technological, and space-related sectors and promote open, cooperative, and publicly accountable alternatives. Protect the night sky as a shared cultural, ecological, and scientific commons.</p>	see amendment number 24 (signature R4 AM4 (i))
46	R4 AM9 (viii)	Grüne Jugend (Austria)	148	addition	<p>Insert from line 148 to 149: Oppose <u>private or undemocratic state</u> monopolies in digital, technological, and space-related sectors and promote open, cooperative, and publicly accountable alternatives.</p>	see amendment number 4 (signature R4 AM9 (i))
47	R4 AM28	Executive Committee	151	addition	<p>Insert after line 151: <u>The environmental impact of satellite proliferation, space mining, and militarised space infrastructure must be strictly regulated under binding international ecological standards.</u></p>	This amendment strengthens the text by making clear that growing activity in space must also be environmentally regulated. It highlights the need for binding ecological standards to prevent exploitation and environmental harm in global commons.
48	R4 AM24	DWARS	154	addition	<p>Insert after line 154: <u>Transition multilateral funding, such as the IMF and the World Bank, away from loan and conditionalities based funding, in favour of grant-based funding in line with a global reparations program. Next to this, all debts towards European and Western companies, institutions and countries should be abolished.</u></p>	
49	R4 AM29	Jong Groen	154	addition	<p>Insert after line 154: <u>Strengthen EU regulation on conflict minerals to prevent financing armed groups through the illegal exploitation of natural resources.</u></p>	
50	R4 AM30	Jong Groen	154	addition	<p>Insert after line 154: <u>Cover their colonial history extensively in primary and secondary education.</u></p>	

R5: Universal Services

R5: Universal Basic Services: Towards a Convivial Degrowth Europe (by: FYEG EC)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
1	R5 AM2	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	23	addition	<p>Insert after line 23:</p> <p><u>To solve it, one needs to investigate the source: Unequal distribution of resources. Patterns of inequalities are deeply rooted in capitalism and are not just an ideological but a material issue. Economic resources and processes need to be democratized and taken into public ownership. Forms of discrimination are connected by a system that uses it for its own survival. By dividing people into genders and races labour exploitation and resource extraction is tried to be reasoned. Additionally, marginalized groups function as a distraction. Marginalized groups like trans people or migrants are blamed for e.g. bad job market, weak social welfare etc., however the source lies within the system and not particular groups of people.</u></p>	
2	R5 AM3 (i)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	24	edition	<p>From line 24 to 25:</p> <p>The only solution <u>A possible way</u> to prevent and stop the further development of these inequalities is to move towards a Convivial Degrowth Economy where human</p>	
3	R5 AM3 (ii)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	28	edition	<p>From line 28 to 30:</p> <p>for, and the only way to ensure that no one is left behind and universal human needs are satisfied. <u>A real utopia can be</u> Universal Basic Services (UBS) with <u>that</u> facilitate the development of this system, <u>but helps on a symptomatic level and does not solve issues of unequal wealth distribution.</u></p>	
4	R5 AM4 (i)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	59	deletion	<p>From line 58 to 60:</p> <p>In Vienna, housing costs are kept low because the city owns a large share of the land. Hamburg and Copenhagen uses public organisations to manage land, while the whole country of Denmark taxes land and redistributes it to local governments</p>	
5	R5 AM4 (ii)	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	63	addition	<p>Insert from line 63 to 64:</p> <p>Denmark, and the Netherlands have a threshold after which rents become capped or subsidized. <u>Furthermore, cooperatives have proven to provide stable and low rents as they are not profit oriented, in comparison to e.g. city owned companies like SAGA in Hamburg</u></p>	
6	R5 AM5	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	81	addition	<p>From line 80 to 81:</p> <p>Improve sustainability by shifting the focus from producing for capital to producing for human needs.</p> <p>Solidarity-based Practices</p> <p><u>The green-left movement has been lacking to visualize its utopies. Concepts like UBS often seem unrealistic, but we all know they are not. The role of organizations can be to make them experienceable. However this is usually only possible on a smaller scale. Free education can be translated to free tutoring, low rents to rental advice or low food prices to soup kitchens. Our visions for an equal future can be experienced through solidarity. Furthermore, those practices can also be seen as an answer to the challenges posed by a rising right movement. A Grüne Jugend (Germany) local group implemented a new and cheap train connection from the city to the ocean and organized young people in a usually far right dominated area ("Sommer, Sonne, Strandbahn" [Summer, Sun, Beachtrain]), highlighting the importance and functionality of solidarity-based practices.</u></p> <p>Connect fights - Climate and working issues in Germany and Austria</p> <p><u>Unequalities, extraction of natural resources and exploitation of the working class have the same root. Therefore, it is crucial to connect our fights. This is not only a more effective way but also reaches more people. As #wifahrenzusammen (#wedrivetogether) in Germany or #wifahrengemeinsam (#wedrivetogether) in Austria have proven this is possible. The climate movement, in the form of FridaysForFuture and the unions have created a campaign together that highlights that labor dispute and climate action belong together through more investments in public transport. On the one hand, this movement created awareness and support from the civil society for strikes by 1:1 talks and collecting signatures for petitions. On the other hand, bus drivers were organized in unions and further supported the climate movement. This achieved e.g. in Hamburg historically high and fast agreements and high investments in public transport.</u></p>	

R5: Universal Services

R5: Universal Basic Services: Towards a Convivial Degrowth Europe (by: FYEG EC)						
Number	Signature	Proposer	Line	Type	Change	Reason
7	R5 AM8	Grön Ungdom (Sweden)	84	addition	Insert from line 83 to 85: The EU to ensure universal access to nutritious, regenerative, and plant-based food for reasonable prices. <u>this could be done</u> by implementing a public grocery system. Public grocery systems are defined as retail food establishments that are directly owned,	Universal access to nutritious, regenerative, and plant-based food for reasonable prices should be provided. The methods used could however differ, with a public grocery system being one. To better fit all of Europe as well as encourage local governance, the grocery system is seen as an example rather than a mandatory reform in our amendment.
8	R5 AM8	Grön Ungdom (Sweden)	90	edition	From line 90 to 92: offering goods at affordable and, in some cases, subsidized prices. European governments shall <u>should</u> furthemore fund regenerative farms and gardens linked to these public grocery stores (Clark, 2024) <u>through the common agricultural policy.</u> [Space]	Universal access to nutritious, regenerative, and plant-based food for reasonable prices should be provided. The methods used could however differ, with a public grocery system being one. To better fit all of Europe as well as encourage local governance, the grocery system is seen as an example rather than a mandatory reform in our amendment.
9	R5 AM1	Junge Grüne Schweiz	101	edition	From lines 102 to 106: <u>We call on the EU to move away from outdated fiscal rules and implement progressive capital taxation through the distinct mechanisms of annual wealth taxes. The on net assets to curb ongoing capital concentration, and comprehensive inheritance taxes to target the intergenerational transmission of structural inequality; the potential revenue generated from wealth taxes could both fiscal instruments shall</u> be allocated according to each country's specific needs and political priorities, offering opportunities providing crucial funding to invest in energy, education, healthcare, transportation, or and unemployment programmes.[Space]	In Switzerland, inheritance tax and wealth tax are not the same thing, so it is important to mention both of these taxes <i>(note from FYEG: the amendment tool shows the deletion of text in lines 100-101, but seems to be a mistake, as then the same text is added)</i>
10	R5 AM7	Zelena omladina Srbije	101	addition	From line 100 to 101: The European Commission and European national governments to design financial and legal solutions for free healthcare. <u>European governments to systematically reverse the privatisation of core strategic utilities and restore democratic public ownership over essential services, including electricity generation and distribution, universal healthcare, broadband internet infrastructure, water management, and public transport, among others. We demand that these modern commons be fully decommodified, guaranteeing baseline access to everyone free of charge as a fundamental human right while explicitly banning utility and digital disconnections for all households.</u>	
11	R5 AM6	Grüne Jugend (Germany)	106	addition	From line 105 to 106: opportunities to invest in energy, education, healthcare, transportation, or unemployment programmes. <u>- Support workers and unions in their fights to democratize companies.</u> <u>- Take critical infrastructure like housing, public transport or hospitals in public ownership.</u> <u>- Support initiatives and alliances that act on redistribution of resources</u> <u>- Educate yourself and others about solidarity-based practices</u> <u>- Start projects within the field of solidarity-based practices</u>	