

~~United in diversity”, but for real this time~~

~~How did we come to this point?~~ For an anti-racist Europe

1 The rise of the far-right across Europe is a new manifestation of the
2 continent’s struggle with its colonial and racist legacy and how European
3 society still fails to address these issues.-EU Member States, like Hungary, the
4 Netherlands, Germany and France, are reinstating border checks and straying away
5 from the
6 principle of free movement. The reintroduction of border checks is not just a
7 threat to free movement but increases racial profiling and discrimination in the
8 EU bloc. As noted by PICUM, research in 2021¹³ from the EU Fundamental Rights
9 Agency showed that people from an ethnic minority are disproportionately
10 affected by police stops. A 2014 study showed that 79% of border guards surveyed
11 at airports rated ethnicity as a helpful indicator to identifying people
12 attempting to enter the country in an irregular manner. This is at odds with the
13 European Commission’s commitments under the recent Anti-racism Action Plan
14 (ARAP).

15 Far-right governments in Europe continue to foster narratives of hate and xenophobia, including
16 through the proposal of migration policies clearly at odds with human rights and EU law. The
17 United Kingdom (until mid-2024), Italy and the Netherlands set up mechanisms
18 to outsource the sheltering of refugees to third countries (respectively Rwanda,
19 Albania and Uganda), all with questionable safety records and possible human
20 rights violations.- exposing people to further life-threatening abuse. Italy's set up of detention
21 centres for people rescued at sea to Albania has been invalidated by courts, citing violations of
22 international and EU law. As a consequence, these judges have come under immense abuse and
23 attacks, including death threats, from the right-wing government and other right-wing personalities
24 and groups.

25 The Netherlands plans to send its non-national prisoners to
26 Estonia. Police in most European countries still enforce heavier penalties
27 against activists of colour for the same offences as their white peers, with
28 cases of torture and abuse by police being recorded by human rights
29 organisations.

30 Such policies are a result of systemic racism ~~the lack of representation of racialised and~~
31 ~~ethnic-minoritised people in positions of political decision-making, while they~~
32 ~~continue~~ which oppresses, discriminates, disregards, and overlooks ethnic minorities and
33 racialised people, [AM 5 VOTE] prevent / exclude them from fair political representation
34 and participating in policymaking, and forces them to suffer from the unequal consequences
35 of economic policies and
36 heightened abuse, motivated by racial hate, both online and in real life. Civic

37 space also continues to shrink, to the detriment of those who defend and
38 advocate anti-racism, racial equity and social justice.

Our work is not over

39 As Greens, we believe that institutions, including the European Parliament, in
40 combination with grassroots activism, can and do bring about the societal and
41 political change we need. Policies at the European level, created thanks to the
42 push from civil society in combination with the tasks of the elected officials
43 of the
44 European Green Party member parties and other allies in the European Parliament,
45 have enabled remarkable advances in the previous EU mandate.

46 The European Green Party's values are represented by the actions and policy
47 proposals that stand in solidarity with racialised and ethnic-minoritised people
48 throughout Europe. In the past, Green Members of the European Parliament (MEPs)
49 have pushed a mandate for the Anti-Discrimination Directive to be
50 unblocked by the Council. ~~This~~ [They](#) successfully incorporated countering racism and
51 discrimination by law enforcement and AI in recent legislation, ~~including the~~
52 ~~revision of the Framework Decision on combating certain forms and expressions of~~
53 ~~racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law~~, and successfully adopted various
54 resolutions on anti-racism and intersectional discrimination.

55 As the European Green Party, we welcome the efforts of the Green Group in
56 advocating for racial justice and anti-racism internally vis-a-vis European
57 Commissioners, the Parliament and its committees. The Group has recently managed
58 to include the creation of the new anti-racism strategy in Commission President
59 von der Leyen's commitments ahead of her election into her second cabinet as an
60 'urgent action to protect democracy and equality', in line with the European Green Party's 2024
61 EU manifesto.

62 This upcoming mandate brings several crucial priorities and key concerns,
63 including those highlighted above, without forgetting the re-establishment and
64 work of the Anti-Racism and Diversity Intergroup; renewal of the ~~ARAP and~~ [EU Anti-Racism](#)
65 [Action Plan by](#)
66 ensuring ~~its~~ [the participatory development and implementation of national action plans against](#)
67 [racism and discrimination equipped with adequate financial resources](#) proper implementation; the
68 election of the second von der Leyen
69 Commission and ensuring its accountability; the intensification of AI and
70 evaluation of the AI Act; and the intensification of the climate crisis and thus
71 the exacerbation of climate racism, [the disproportionate effect of the climate crisis in the Global](#)
72 [South](#)¹ and the rise of climate refugees.

¹ [The term Global North and Global South doesn't refer to the geographical locations of countries nor does it means](#)

73 **Therefore, as we continue the fight for an anti-racist and racially just Europe**
74 **that truly is united in diversity and recall our resolution “[The EU has a](#)**
75 **[diversity and inclusion problem. It's high time for a change. Let's be that](#)**
76 **[change!](#)” adopted at the 37th EGP Congress in 2023, we, the European Green Party,**
77 **commit to:**

- 78 • **Continue to push back against right-wing governments and policies** which
79 seek to discriminate, dehumanise, and demonise racialised and ethnic-
80 minoritised communities.
- 81 • **Hold accountable the second von der Leyen Commission** in its commitment to
82 racial justice and the renewal of the ARAP, and to further **ensure the**
83 **meaningful and effective implementation of the renewed ARAP.**
- 84 • **Continue advocating for the unblocking of the Anti-Racism Directive** by the
85 Council and pushing for its adoption and implementation within the coming
86 mandate.
- 87 • **Ensure the long-term financial, political, and organisational support of**
88 **ARDI** and to further support its work in the coming mandate.
- 89 • **Pursue a political and societal climate welcoming migrants and refugees**
90 **and pushing back against often discriminatory policies, be it foreign or**
91 **domestic**, aimed at racialised and ethnic-minoritised communities and
92 communities of migrant origin. A migrant-first politics seeks to dismantle
93 policies that externalise the EU border regime, discriminate or oppress
94 migrants in visa and asylum processes or at the border, undermine EU law
95 and free movements (i.e. internal border controls and opt-outs), and
96 further entrench Fortress Europe and Frontex. Instead, we advocate for
97 [welcoming a human rights-based approach](#) and humanitarian alternatives that prioritise the
98 rights of
99 migrants and refugees enshrined in international law.
- 100 • **Pursue an equitable and people-centred foreign policy, where countries are**
101 **treated equally and maximum focus is given on peace and equitable**
102 **development cooperation.** Herein, the three-way test of recourse to
103 military means of conflict prevention and management, as set out in the
104 Charter of the European Greens, is upheld.

[that all the countries under this umbrella term have the same histories. However, we strongly believe in using the word Global North and Global South instead of terms that look solely at income based on GDP as it doesn't reflect the unequal power dynamic between former colonies and countries who have benefited from colonisation in various ways \(economic and social\). These systems have and in some case still extract from countries who were colonised. It also highlights that despite decolonisation, the coloniality of these systems remains in various facets and in how different countries interact with one another. We also recognise that there are other terms we can use like the 'global majority' that tries to reflect what was explained above. We refer ourselves to the Oxfam Inclusive language guide as well as the Group of 77 or G77 in the UN who use the term Global North/Global South.](#)

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- **Actively engage in political and societal discussions on climate racism and extractivism and meaningfully incorporate such analysis in our work in parliaments and other institutions**, as stressed in the aforementioned diversity and inclusion resolution. This means acknowledging that countries and people in the Global South who contribute the least to the climate crisis are those most affected by its consequences and have their resources taken away by the Global North in the pursuit of innovation and climate adaptation, thereby increasing their risk of suffering under the climate crisis. [Therefore we also advocate for the further development and funding of the "Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage"](#). Within Europe, we acknowledge that racialised and ethnic-minoritised communities are often disproportionately subjected to the consequences of the climate crisis or neglected or discriminated against in climate action.
 - **Meaningfully address the destructive legacy of European countries in its former colonies and current dominions and territories in the pursuit of transitional and reparatory justice.** [For example,](#) this includes but is not limited to reparations in the form of formal apologies, debt cancellation, monetary restitution, mancipatory development aid, and the return of cultural artefacts and human remains to the indigenous peoples in their land of origin. At the EU level, we must meaningfully engage with our partners in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), and the African Union, who have initiated calls for and attempts at dialogue for such reparations vis-a-vis the European Union.
 - **Advocate for the continuation and expansion of funding for anti-racism organisations at both the local and international level.**
 - **Call for the protection of anti-racism organisations from dis- and malinformation and racial abuse**, through the explicit commitment of our institutions to establish channels that denounce such practices and allocate structures to prevent them in all contexts, including in the public institutions themselves.
 - **Condemn the acts and enabling of ~~corporate media in perpetuating and encouraging racial and sexual abuse against racialised and ethnic-minoritised communities~~ through the dehumanisation and demonisation of such minoritised communities and individuals therefrom. We advocate for the establishment of European-wide obligations and standards on media companies regarding non-discriminatory, equitable, and correct representations of minoritised communities.** [Condemn the acts and enabling of media corporations that contribute to perpetuating and encouraging racial and sexual abuse against racialised and ethnic-minoritised communities particularly through the](#)

146 [dehumanisation and demonisation of such minoritised communities and individuals](#)
147 [therefrom. We are committed to freedom of the press as a fundamental democratic](#)
148 [principle, but emphasise that this freedom has its limits where discrimination and](#)
149 [incitement against ethnic-minoritised communities is promoted. We advocate for the](#)
150 [European wide establishment of standards regarding the representation of minoritised](#)
151 [communities.](#)

152 • **Strengthen tools to tackle racism and racial abuse in the digital space,**
153 **too,** through the codification in law and the mandating of the currently
154 optional EU Code of Conduct on countering illegal hate speech online for
155 social media corporations and through the adoption of specialised
156 legislation on cyber-racism amending or supporting the Digital Services
157 Act and the Framework Decision on combating racism and xenophobia, drawing
158 from the Australian model.

159 • **Meaningfully tackle Islamophobia and anti-Semitism** within the European
160 Green Party's member parties, the European Parliament, and across the
161 wider European society.

162 • **Introduce and meaningfully execute programmes to ensure an inclusive**
163 **culture and increase and sustain racial diversity in political and**
164 **organisational positions of power** within member parties and the wider
165 Green family, and push for them to be implemented in the European
166 Parliament, echoing the aforementioned diversity and inclusion resolution.

167 • [Take on these measures using an intersectional approach.](#)

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169 • [\[AM 16 VOTE SMS\] Improve internal democratic processes within the EGP](#)
170 [itself, our transparency, and, above all, honesty, because otherwise, we will not](#)
171 [be able to sovereignly challenge authoritarian leaders as long as our internal](#)
172 [processes are similar to the processes against political opponents, independent](#)
173 [journalists, NGOs and others in countries where we accuse leaders of](#)
174 [authoritarianism.](#)

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