



Draft

Title: “United in diversity”, but for real this time

Tabled by: Federation of Young European Greens

OVERVIEW AMENDMENTS

- [AS ADOPTED - For an anti-racist Europe](#)
- [Consolidated text - R4 Diversity](#) (8 December 10:00)
- [Consolidated text - R4 Diversity](#) (7 December 23:30)
- Final - [PDF updated spreadsheets amendments Diversity](#) (7 December 21:30)
- [For CAS 7 - PDF updated spreadsheets amendments Diversity](#) (7 December 12:00)
- [for CAS 3 - PDF updated spreadsheet amendments Diversity](#) (5 December PM)

- [Post CAS 1 PDF updated spreadsheet amendments Diversity](#) (4 December)
- [for CAS 1 - PDF updated spreadsheet amendments Diversity](#) (3 December)
- [PDF spreadsheet amendments Diversity](#) (27 November)

Draft text

1 **How did we come to this point?**

2 The rise of the far-right across Europe is a new manifestation of the
3 continent's struggle with its colonial and racist legacy and how European
4 society still fails to address these issues. EU Member States, like Hungary, the
5 Netherlands, Germany and France, are reinstating border checks and straying away
6 from the
7 principle of free movement. The reintroduction of border checks is not just a
8 threat to free movement but increases racial profiling and discrimination in the
9 EU bloc. As noted by PICUM, research in 2021 from the EU Fundamental Rights
10 Agency showed that people from an ethnic minority are disproportionately
11 affected by police stops. A 2014 study showed that 79% of border guards surveyed
12 at airports rated ethnicity as a helpful indicator to identifying people
13 attempting to enter the country in an irregular manner. This is at odds with the
14 European Commission's commitments under the recent Anti-racism Action Plan
15 (ARAP).

16 The United Kingdom (until mid-2024), Italy and the Netherlands set up mechanisms
17 to outsource the sheltering of refugees to third countries (respectively Rwanda,
18 Albania and Uganda), all with questionable safety records and possible human
19 rights violations. The Netherlands plans to send its non-national prisoners to
20 Estonia. Police in most European countries still enforce heavier penalties
21 against activists of colour for the same offences as their white peers, with
22 cases of torture and abuse by police being recorded by human rights
23 organisations.

24 Such policies are a result of the lack of representation of racialised and
25 ethnic-minoritised people in positions of political decision-making, while they
26 continue to suffer from the unequal consequences of economic policies and
27 heightened abuse, motivated by racial hate, both online and in real life. Civic
28 space also continues to shrink, to the detriment of those who defend and
29 advocate anti-racism, racial equity and social justice.

30 **Our work is not over**

31 As Greens, we believe that institutions, including the European Parliament, in
32 combination with grassroots activism, can and do bring about the societal and
33 political change we need. Policies at the European level, created thanks to the
34 push from civil society in combination with the tasks of the elected officials
35 of the
36 European Green Party member parties and other allies in the European Parliament,
37 have enabled remarkable advances in the previous EU mandate.

38 The European Green Party's values are represented by the actions and policy
39 proposals that stand in solidarity with racialised and ethnic-minoritised people
40 throughout Europe. In the past, Green Members of the European Parliament (MEPs)
41 have pushed a mandate for the Anti-Discrimination Directive to be
42 unblocked by the Council. This successfully incorporated countering racism and
43 discrimination by law enforcement and AI in recent legislation, including the
44 revision of the Framework Decision on combating certain forms and expressions of
45 racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law, and successfully adopted various
46 resolutions on anti-racism and intersectional discrimination.

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

55 This upcoming mandate brings several crucial priorities and key concerns,
56 including those highlighted above, without forgetting the re-establishment and
57 work of the Anti-Racism and Diversity Intergroup; renewal of the ARAP and

58 ensuring its proper implementation; the election of the second von der Leyen
59 Commission and ensuring its accountability; the intensification of AI and
60 evaluation of the AI Act; and the intensification of the climate crisis and thus
61 the exacerbation of climate racism and the rise of climate refugees.

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

- 67 • **Continue to push back against right-wing governments and policies** which
68 seek to discriminate, dehumanise, and demonise racialised and ethnic-
69 minoritised communities.

- 70 • **Hold accountable the second von der Leyen Commission** in its commitment to
71 racial justice and the renewal of the ARAP, and to further **ensure the**
72 **meaningful and effective implementation of the renewed ARAP.**

- 73 • **Continue advocating for the unblocking of the Anti-Racism Directive** by the
74 Council and pushing for its adoption and implementation within the coming
75 mandate.

- 76 • **Ensure the long-term financial, political, and organisational support of**
77 **ARDI** and to further support its work in the coming mandate.

- 78 • **Pursue a political and societal climate welcoming migrants and refugees**
79 **and pushing back against often discriminatory policies, be it foreign or**
80 **domestic**, aimed at racialised and ethnic-minoritised communities and
81 communities of migrant origin. A migrant-first politics seeks to dismantle
82 policies that externalise the EU border regime, discriminate or oppress
83 migrants in visa and asylum processes or at the border, undermine EU law
84 and free movements (i.e. internal border controls and opt-outs), and
85 further entrench Fortress Europe and Frontex. Instead, we advocate for
86 welcoming and humanitarian alternatives that prioritise the rights of
87 migrants and refugees enshrined in international law.

88 • **Pursue an equitable and people-centred foreign policy, where countries are**
89 **treated equally and maximum focus is given on peace and equitable**
90 **development cooperation.** Herein, the three-way test of recourse to
91 military means of conflict prevention and management, as set out in the
92 Charter of the European Greens, is upheld.

93 • **Actively engage in political and societal discussions on climate racism**
94 **and extractivism and meaningfully incorporate such analysis in our work in**
95 **parliaments and other institutions,** as stressed in the aforementioned
96 diversity and inclusion resolution. This means acknowledging that
97 countries and people in the Global South who contribute the least to the
98 climate crisis are those most affected by its consequences and have their
99 resources taken away by the Global North in the pursuit of innovation and
100 climate adaptation, thereby increasing their risk of suffering under the
101 climate crisis. Within Europe, we acknowledge that racialised and ethnic-
102 minoritised communities are often disproportionately subjected to the
103 consequences of the climate crisis or neglected or discriminated against
104 in climate action.

105 • **Meaningfully address the destructive legacy of European countries in its**
106 **former colonies and current dominions and territories in the pursuit of**
107 **transitional and reparatory justice.** This includes but is not limited to
108 reparations in the form of formal apologies, debt cancellation, monetary
109 restitution, mancipatory development aid, and the return of cultural
110 artefacts and human remains to the indigenous peoples in their land of
111 origin. At the EU level, we must meaningfully engage with our partners in
112 the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Community of Latin American and
113 Caribbean States (CELAC), and the African Union, who have initiated calls
114 for and attempts at dialogue for such reparations vis-a-vis the European
115 Union.

116 • **Advocate for the continuation and expansion of funding for anti-racism**
117 **organisations at both the local and international level.**

118 • **Call for the protection of anti-racism organisations from dis- and**

119 **malinformation and racial abuse**, through the explicit commitment of our
120 institutions to establish channels that denounce such practices and
121 allocate structures to prevent them in all contexts, including in the
122 public institutions themselves.

123 • **Condemn the acts and enabling of corporate media in perpetuating and**
124 **encouraging racial and sexual abuse against racialised and ethnic-**
125 **minoritised communities** through the dehumanisation and demonisation of
126 such minoritised communities and individuals therefrom. We advocate for
127 the establishment of European-wide obligations and standards on media
128 companies regarding non-discriminatory, equitable, and correct
129 representations of minoritised communities.

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

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

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

Background

The FYEG Racial Justice Task Force led the drafting of this text

Supporters

Verdes Equo