



Draft

Title: **Draft 2024 Manifesto - Chapter III: Courage to Take Responsibility – Building a Union of Security, Peace and Global Justice**

Tabled by: EGP Committee, Editorial- and Manifesto WGs

[PDF full draft Manifesto - Courage to Change](#) (no line numbering)

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[PDF Spreadsheet Amendments on Chapter 3](#) (18 January)

[for CAS 2 - PDF Pre-CAS Amendments on Chapter 3](#) (25 January)

[Outcome CAS 2 - PDF AMs on Chapter 3](#) (26 January)

[for CAS 4 - PDF AMs on Chapter 3](#) (30 January)

[Outcome CAS 4 - PDF AMs on Chapter 3](#) (31 January)

[Outcome CAS 6 - PDF AMs on Chapter 3](#) (2 February)

[For the Final CAS on 4 February - PDF AMs on Chapter 3](#) (3 February)

[Consolidated text CAS accepted AMs on Chapter 3](#) (4 February AM)

Draft text

1 Yulia left her farm four months into the fighting. The harvest had always been
2 the best time of year, but this year it was too dangerous. There was nowhere for
3 the grain to go anyway.

4 The Russian blockade was a tragedy for Yulia as it was for the millions who
5 depended on Ukrainian food exports around the world. Just as Ukraine's economy
6 has been shaped by Russian needs over centuries, unjust trade and the afterlives
7 of colonialism mean that entire regions do not provide for their own food needs.
8 Heat waves and droughts make this bad situation worse.

9 **It is why we need a global just transition, because our future is everyone's**
10 **future and everyone's future is our future.**

11 Peace, prosperity, and sustainability go hand in hand. The world cannot have
12 one, while it ignores another. The full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine was a
13 turning point in the history of our continent and the world. It violates the
14 rule of international law, peace, and security.

15 As Greens, we stand firm in our undivided solidarity with and support for
16 Ukraine, as long as it takes. The struggle of the people of Ukraine for freedom,
17 peace and joining the European Union is our struggle.

18 It is not only Ukraine. Globally, peace and security are under threat. Painful
19 conflicts are raging in the Middle East, the Caucasus, and the Sahel.

20 Growing tensions and shrinking space for democracy and civil society threaten
21 the integrity of the international system and the hope for a better world.
22 Europe's dependence on authoritarian regimes blinded us to this reality for too
23 long.

24 The accelerating climate crisis, natural disasters, and the race for resources
25 sit alongside the global inequality that remains baked into economic relations,
26 trade deals, and multilateral institutions. The legacy of colonialism is still
27 with us.

28 In today's world, we believe the European Union must be a strong player. The EU
29 is and has always been a peace project. We must be able to stand up for the EU's
30 security as well as peace and universal values in our neighbourhood and the
31 world.

32 Human rights and economic prosperity cannot be a luxury for the world's richest.
33 Global justice and development are the cornerstone of a secure, cooperative, and
34 peaceful world.

35 A global just transition from which all countries and regions can benefit is key
36 to that future.

37 Our answer starts with the EU achieving greater security in geopolitical and
38 economic terms and acting as one internationally. For the EU, our security also
39 depends on our support for Ukraine.

40 We will make values, peace, and reconciliation priorities for the EU's
41 international policies, building a more stable world through human security,
42 diplomacy and conflict prevention. The EU must be ready to work with all friends
43 of peace, human rights, and multilateralism to these ends.

44 **We have the courage to make the EU a force for a different, more just world.**

45 Europe's green transition is both a geopolitical tool and a global
46 responsibility. Climate diplomacy and cooperation on green technology and
47 investment are key to how we will deal with the world.

48 We will fight for global justice. The EU can rewrite unjust trade rules to make
49 the world fairer and more equal. All countries must have a stake in the new
50 decarbonized global economy.

51 A secure and peaceful world, where Europe works with partners to put people and
52 planet before war and exploitation.

53 **This is the future we want, and that Europe can help build.**

54 **A Union for Peace, Cooperation and Human Rights**

55 Security policy is at and will stay at the centre of the EU agenda. As Greens,
56 we are convinced that the EU needs a new mindset and a clear willingness to act.

57 It is time to rejuvenate multilateralism and values-based foreign policy. The
58 European Union has grown strong through integration, sharing and connection –

59 not decoupling or building walls. What we endeavoured to do with the European
60 project must also guide our international relations. We need to stand in
61 solidarity with our partners and knit an expanded network of ties and strategic
62 partnerships working together in an ever-more complex and interconnected world.

63 The green transition has always also been a question of security. For us Greens,
64 it is clear that with more control over our energy system, crucial technologies,
65 and vital supply chains, the EU can make a greater impact in foreign policy and
66 towards a globally just transition. It is an opportunity for the EU to become a
67 more effective actor alongside its partners and multilateral institutions,
68 advancing peace and security as well as universal values, human rights, and
69 democracy around the world.

70 ***Cooperation based on universal values and principles***

71 The EU must prioritize cooperation and alliance building with democratic
72 partners to defend human rights, universal values, and norms. We need to act
73 with our allies and like-minded partners wherever possible while retaining the
74 ability to act independently when needed.

75 As Greens, we envisage a European Union that works closely with democracies and
76 like-minded partners to stand up to aggressors worldwide and create new ties for
77 multilateral cooperation outside the Global North. The EU must be ready to work
78 with all parties committed to peace, human rights, multilateralism, and
79 international law.

80 ***Multilateralism and cooperation for global security***

81 Peace and freedom are built through values-based and fair dealings with our
82 partners. We believe in international solidarity and multilateralism. The United
83 Nations upholds our shared global values, and we will defend it against attacks
84 and advocate for reforms to enhance transparency, accountability, and
85 effectiveness.

86 In these challenging times, the EU must actively seek out all opportunities for
87 international cooperation and use all channels of cooperation to preserve peace,
88 also within the OSCE. The multilateral system must be strengthened through fair
89 representation for the Global South, for example on the UN Security Council and

90 in international financial institutions. This engagement is the best way to
91 achieve multilateralism based on the strength of international law, not might is
92 right.

93 For the EU, a multilateral approach also includes strengthening and deepening
94 cooperation with NATO, while respecting a clear division of competences and
95 without setting precedence. Member states decide for themselves about NATO
96 membership. The EU has a collective duty to safeguard its security from the
97 oscillations of US politics and create the conditions to allow the EU to freely
98 determine its engagement in the rapidly shifting geopolitical environment.

99 ***A new peace contract for Europe***

100 With increasing conflicts around the world, including in the European
101 neighbourhood, the EU must work with international partners to build peace and
102 reduce the risk of conflicts. We will take a transformational approach to tackle
103 the root causes of conflict, strengthening civilian conflict prevention,
104 mediation, and reconciliation as well as crisis management beyond borders,
105 including peacebuilding, peacekeeping, and enforcement.

106 The climate-security nexus is about more than the EU's own stability. Climate
107 and environmental initiatives as well as efforts that strengthen the political,
108 social, and economic participation of women are essential to building peace and
109 providing security through development. Their funding must rise in step with any
110 increase in military spending.

111 Military interventions must only ever be the last resort. They must be based on
112 long-term political strategies, comply with international law, and have European
113 Parliament approval.

114 Regarding the Middle East conflict, we will push for the EU to relaunch
115 political negotiations towards a two-state solution, based on secure and agreed
116 borders. Lasting peace in the region requires negotiated outcomes that respect
117 the right of both Israel and Palestine to exist as democratic and sovereign
118 states and the Palestinian people to a home of their own.

119 ***A European Security Union***

120 As no country can face the threats to security alone, the EU must develop a
121 Security Union that centres human security and people's needs. This approach is
122 essential to protect human rights, prevent conflict, and create and maintain
123 peace.

124 Security is about strong civil societies, the global just transition and long-
125 term preventative strategies and not only about defence. Not only the short but
126 the long term is our horizon of action, not only conventional conflicts but
127 hybrid threats are our targets, not only states but civil societies. We advocate
128 for a strong European External Action Service as a force for truly transnational
129 diplomacy that can fight impunity and build reconciliation and lasting peace.

130 Within the European Union, we demand a credible policy of solidarity and mutual
131 assistance in line with article 42(7) of the Treaty of the European Union. This
132 means cooperation on military capabilities and creating synergies, for example
133 through promoting interoperability and coordinating procurement, maintenance,
134 and supply systems. The increasing threat of disinformation and interference in
135 sovereign democracies must be met by cybersecurity efforts.

136 ***No longer relying on authoritarian regimes***

137 We must not repeat mistakes of the past. For too long, the European Union and
138 its members were complacent about economic dependence on authoritarian regimes.
139 Lulled by fossil fuels, the EU ignored Putin's rising authoritarianism, human
140 rights violations, and the threat his regime posed to international security. We
141 Greens will make sure that Europe does not make the same mistake again with
142 other war-mongering regimes around the world.

143 We recognize the threat posed by China towards Taiwan that puts international
144 peace and security in jeopardy. We advocate for an active, clear-eyed, and
145 common EU policy on China. The EU must implement a robust human rights policy
146 that starts with de-risking our supply chains, while acknowledging that
147 interdependence remains a starting point for a peaceful international system and
148 a global just transition.

149 ***Fighting for global human rights***

150 Civil society organizations are crucial for human rights, democracy and self-

151 determination and fighting corruption and discrimination. They are the EU's
152 natural allies who can change the world for the better. However, human rights
153 around the world are too often not safe. Environmentalists, investigative
154 journalists, women, members of the LGBTQIA+community, land and indigenous rights
155 defenders, trade unionists and progressive politicians around the world are
156 intimidated, subjected to smear campaigns, imprisoned on trumped-up charges,
157 and, in the worst cases, murdered.

158 As Greens, we will fully implement the EU guidelines on human rights defenders
159 and provide easier access to visas. We want the EU to provide more support to
160 civil society generally, for example through sustainable funding. Transnational
161 repression by authoritarian regimes must be a priority for human rights
162 protection.

163 ***No peace without women: for a feminist foreign policy***

164 Women and marginalized groups continue to have limited access to power across
165 the world. A feminist foreign policy will put gender equality and human security
166 at the core of our foreign and security policy. Societies will be more peaceful
167 and prosperous when everyone plays an equal part in political, social, and
168 economic life.

169 As Greens, we will push for a feminist foreign policy at EU level that
170 implements intersectional strategies. We need to ensure political and civic
171 participation of girls, women, and marginalized groups as well as an inclusive
172 quality education for girls and young women. We must promote the economic
173 empowerment of girls, women, and marginalized groups as a key foreign policy
174 objective.

175 ***No arms exports to dictators and authoritarian regimes***

176 Global arms spending is higher than ever and has increased every year since
177 2015. We advocate for arms control and disarmament, including a ban on
178 autonomous lethal weapons and the nuclear ban treaty. We call for an EU-level
179 arms export policy that prohibits arms exports to authoritarian regimes,
180 dictatorships and human rights abusers while supporting countries defending
181 themselves against aggressors. Comprehensive monitoring mechanisms for arms
182 exports to all partners must be introduced.

183 **Justice and Development through the Global Green**
184 **Deal**

185 The European Union must use its influence, power, and resources to build global
186 justice and enable a Global Green Deal. The accelerating climate crisis is
187 undermining peace and prosperity the world over. The future of the climate
188 depends on every country in the world taking action and stopping fossil fuels.

189 For centuries, we have been exploiting the Global South, hindering development
190 by imposing economic structures and exploiting people, land, and resources.
191 Global justice, in action and not just words, is an ethical responsibility but
192 also a geopolitical need.

193 Our proposals combine international partnerships and trade reform with
194 development and humanitarian initiatives. They are rooted in our commitment to
195 global justice and sustainability, as well as our awareness of colonialism's
196 persistent legacy.

197 ***Recognizing our responsibilities through climate diplomacy***

198 We want climate diplomacy to be central to the EU's relations with its global
199 partners. The EU must recognize the role European countries have made in
200 contributing to placing the Global South at the front line of the climate
201 crisis. As set out in the Paris Agreement, the EU must honour commitments to
202 providing international climate finance for mitigation and adaptation in line
203 with its fair share and make multi-year pledges to the new Loss and Damage Fund.
204 The EU can lead the way by building high-ambition climate coalitions on
205 investment, sectoral and technological priorities for decarbonisation.

206 We will fight for policy coherence across all internal policies to reflect their
207 global implications with a legislative check for how they will help reach the
208 Global Sustainability Goals. As Greens, we go beyond the do-no-harm-principle.
209 We will use all tools at hand to engage with partners to jointly change people's
210 lives for the better and take action against the climate crisis, biodiversity
211 loss, and environmental degradation. We will continue our push for the
212 international recognition of the crime of ecocide.

213 ***Green Deal partnerships for global justice***

214 We want the EU to make Green Deal Partnerships with countries, regions, and
215 civil society actors to support the necessary Global Green Deal with investment,
216 access to technology, and expertise. We want the EU to shape and share the
217 technological development and economic frameworks of the decarbonized world,
218 including by facilitating technology transfer to the Global South.

219 Initiatives such as the Global Gateway and Just Energy Transition Partnerships
220 must become key vehicles for opening green and resilient development pathways
221 with partners and regions. The EU should seek to unlock as much investment in
222 the green transition globally as it spends in the EU.

223 ***For resource justice, against extractivism***

224 Countries around the world must benefit so the green transition does not become
225 a race that excludes the Global South. At the same, the EU's immediate need for
226 metals and other resources cannot be satisfied without access to new materials.
227 The EU must therefore speed up its transition towards a fully circular economy
228 to reuse materials as long as possible and meet ambitious resource reduction
229 targets. Furthermore, it needs to enable resource-rich countries to extract,
230 process, and recycle raw materials, while prioritizing a "people and planet"
231 approach that protects communities, nature, and biodiversity.

232 Extraction in the Global South must be done according to the same conditions as
233 within the EU. The EU's resource needs should not further exacerbate existing
234 inequalities, nor climate and environmental injustice. Our sufficiency approach,
235 backed up by reduction and recycling targets within the EU, will help minimise
236 the global mining sector's huge impact in terms of human rights violations,
237 environment destruction, and climate.

238 ***Decolonize now!***

239 The legacy of the colonial era still weighs heavily on relations between certain
240 Europe's countries and their former colonies. It is reflected in the unequal
241 global distribution of wealth, ongoing economic dependencies and unjust economic
242 structures, and lack of representation in our institutions as well as globally.
243 We want the EU to face up to its historical responsibility arising from the
244 crimes of colonialism.

245 We call for a deep comprehensive and inclusive review of Europe's colonial
246 legacy to ensure reparation and accountability for past crimes. We support the
247 push for the return of cultural artifacts. We want to correct disadvantageous
248 clauses in trade agreements and push for reforms in development banks. The EU
249 and its member states must work for sound debt restructuring and debt relief for
250 particularly burdened countries.

251 ***From development aid to a global just transition***

252 Europe needs to increase funding for international development aid and
253 humanitarian action to at least 0.7% of member states' economies. Development
254 policy must be guided by a decolonial and anti-racist perspective.

255 Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals, we want to coordinate locally led
256 development work better and increase funding to grassroots civil society, in
257 line with the OECD DAC recommendation, avoiding duplication and wasting
258 resources. We will follow a detailed approach to scrutinize and align the EU
259 international cooperation budget with Agenda 2030, focusing on global justice,
260 tackling inequalities, and transparency for private sector involvement. The EU
261 must reconvene the Multi-stakeholder Platform on Sustainable Development Goals.

262 We want to promote local knowledge and local initiatives to support the
263 development of economic cycles and social security systems. To this end, we want
264 to further develop the existing European development cooperation in dialogue
265 with our partners. We reject tying international aid and assistance to migration
266 deals. The integrity of development assistance must be maintained and closely
267 monitored.

268 ***Ending global hunger: food sovereignty for all***

269 The multiple crises of our time, first and foremost the climate crisis, pose
270 existential challenges to food security worldwide. To end hunger, the EU must
271 work for a sustainable and resilient global food system and contribute to the
272 implementation of the right to food. The EU must prioritize agroecological
273 approaches and align its own food and trade policy with the principles of food
274 sovereignty for communities around the world.

275 ***Supporting global justice with sustainable trade***

276 As Greens, we believe in a global trading system that is based on equity, shapes
277 globalization for the better, and puts human wellbeing at its centre. We believe
278 in re-shaping the EU's trade policy towards sustainable development and stronger
279 human rights protection. The EU should only enter new trade deals with countries
280 that implement the Paris Agreement. Our Green Partnerships and the EU's new
281 carbon tariff system (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, CBAM) can create fair
282 competition by making decarbonisation and environmental protection a joint
283 effort. For the CBAM to be effective and fair, it must be complemented with
284 higher EU spending on climate action in low-income countries.

285 The Greens successfully introduced legislation on due diligence, deforestation,
286 and forced-labour-free supply chains, setting standards for imports into the EU.
287 We will continue by updating the Public Procurement Directive and introducing a
288 new Unfair Trading Practice for the textile sector.

289 We advocate rebalancing the global system of intellectual property rights to
290 ensure the Global South can access key technologies, including for health and
291 decarbonisation. As Greens, we will push for progress in the World Trade
292 Organization reform to reflect the needs of the global just transition.

293 ***Remodel trade deals to protect social rights, environment*** 294 ***and climate***

295 As Greens, we will push to improve bilateral trade and investment agreements
296 with binding and sanctionable sustainability provisions. Sustainability goals
297 and the Paris Agreement need to be horizontally anchored in all chapters of
298 trade deals, from raw materials and agriculture to procurement.

299 Impact assessments for trade deals should include human rights, gender,
300 biodiversity, and animal welfare. The precautionary principle needs to be fully
301 respected and International Labour Organization standards fully implemented.
302 Pre-ratification commitments, a European Parliament vote on the mandate, and
303 full transparency shall ensure democratic legitimacy and the inclusion of civil
304 society and trade unions.

305 We fight to end protections for fossil fuel investment and instead incentivize
306 sustainable investment. The move to exit the climate-destroying Energy Charter
307 Treaty is a major success. All investment agreements need to fully respect the
308 right to regulate. We advocate abolishing Investor State Dispute Settlement

309 mechanisms and their replacement with a multilateral investment court system.

310 Trade rules should not impede climate action, nor limit our ability to enact
311 social and environmental policies. On the contrary, trade must be part of our
312 efforts to limit emissions, switch to net-zero technologies and end ecological
313 degradation. Trade of sustainable goods and services should be facilitated, so
314 that they will become cheaper and broadly available. Freer trade should be
315 paired with measures to limit environmentally harmful subsidies, including those
316 for fossil fuels.

317 ***Making trade fair for all***

318 As Greens, we push for strategies to integrate fair trade principles into key EU
319 policies related to production, consumption, and trade, promoting living incomes
320 and wages, inclusive decision-making involving smallholder farmers, artisans,
321 and workers, and supporting measures to reduce pesticide usage in third
322 countries. We demand that companies adopt sustainable purchasing practices and
323 promote mission-led business models to free supply chains from exploitation.