

R1 Amendments to Global Greens Charter

Proposer: Global Greens Coordination

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

There are numerous changes that bring the language up to date, strengthen some statements, and to remove dates that are no longer relevant.

The subscript text has been removed or replaced.

The changes are:

1. Add that it was updated in Korea
2. Description page change: "The Global Greens is the international network of Green parties and political movements."
to be:
"The Global Greens is the international network of Green parties and Green political movements."
3. Page 4 Preamble: Recognising that without equality between men and women and justice for all
4. Page 4 Preamble: Concerned for the dignity of humanity Protecting human dignity
5. Page 4 Preamble: Recognising Upholding
6. Page 4 Preamble: Assert the need for fundamental changes system change as well as change in people's attitudes,
7. Page 5 Social Justice (new point): a just transition at all levels to ensure that no one is left behind economically and socially in the shift towards a sustainable future
8. Page 7 Nonviolence (new point): a global approach to communicating on global threats and solutions with a mind for peace
9. Page 8 Respect for diversity: recognition of upholding
10. Page 8 Respect for Diversity: equality between women and men gender
11. Page 9 Political Action 1.4: to enable women and men all genders
12. Page 9 Political Action 1.5: Change:
Support the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business and urge non-parties to sign and ratify without further delay
to be:

Support the international anti-corruption commitments applicable to each jurisdiction, and urge non-signatories to sign and ratify them without further delay

13. Page 10 Equity 2.4: high quality primary education ^{universal by 2015}
universally financed

14. Page 11 Climate Change and Energy: 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels. ^{Global emissions will need to peak well before 2020 to have a chance to stay within this temperature limit¹¹}

15. Page 11 CLimat Change and Energy: ^{3.2 Adopt the target of limiting CO2 levels in the atmosphere to 450ppm in the shortest period possible}
3.3 Will adopt goals and targets agreed by scientific consensus.

16. Page 13 Biodiversity (new point): Will support the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, including the creation of international marine reserves, the prevention of acidification, among other actions.

17. Page 18 Sustainable wast planning: ^{Demand that corporations and communities reduce, reuse and recycle waste} adopt circular economy strategies

18. Page 19 Peace and Security: Will campaign for a more democratic UN with greater power for countries of the South ^{in the UN}

The PDF of the Charter showing these suggestions is here:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TADVt6TVA67z7GPmx7rYflWNsQSD_GtW/view?usp=share-link

Reason

To bring the Charter up to date with dates and wording.

R3 GLOBAL GREENS CHARTER 2023

Proposer: Global Greens Coordination

Resolution text

1 CHARTER OF THE GLOBAL GREENS

2 A Non-Profit Organisation, Association Internationale Sans But Lucratif (AISBL)

3 As adopted in Canberra 2001

4 Updated in Dakar 2012, Liverpool 2017, and Korea 2023.

5 The Global Greens is the international network of Green parties and Green
6 political movements.

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27 Preamble

28 We, as citizens of the planet and members of the Global Greens,
29 United in our awareness that we depend on the Earth's vitality, diversity and
30 beauty, and that it is our responsibility to pass them on, undiminished or even
31 improved, to the next generation

32 Recognising that the dominant patterns of human production and consumption,
33 based on the dogma of economic growth at any cost and the excessive and wasteful
34 use of natural resources without considering Earth's carrying capacity, are
35 causing extreme deterioration in the environment and a massive extinction of
36 species

37 Acknowledging that injustice, racism, poverty, ignorance, corruption, crime and
38 violence, armed conflict and the search for maximum short term profit are
39 causing widespread human suffering

40 Accepting that developed countries through their pursuit of economic and
41 political goals have contributed to the degradation of the environment and of
42 human dignity

43 Understanding that many of the world's peoples and nations have been
44 impoverished by the long centuries of colonisation and exploitation, creating an
45 ecological debt owed by the rich nations to those that have been impoverished

46 Committed to closing the gap between rich and poor and building a citizenship
47 based on equal rights for all individuals in all spheres of social, economic,
48 political and cultural life

49 Recognising that without equality and justice for all no real democracy can be
50 achieved

51 Protecting human dignity and the value of cultural heritage

52 Upholding the rights of indigenous people and their contribution to the common
53 heritage, as well as the right of all minorities and oppressed peoples to their
54 culture, religion, economic and cultural life

55 Convinced that cooperation rather than competition is a pre-requisite for
56 ensuring the guarantee of such human rights as nutritious food, comfortable
57 shelter, health, education, fair labour, free speech, clean air, potable water
58 and an unspoilt natural environment

59 Recognising that the environment ignores borders between countries and

60 Building on the Declaration of the Global Gathering of Greens at Rio in 1992

61 Assert the need for fundamental system change as well as change in people's
62 attitudes, values, and ways of producing and living

63 Resolve to promote a comprehensive concept of sustainability which

- 64 • protects and restores the integrity of the Earth's ecosystems, with
65 special concern for biodiversity and the natural processes that sustain
66 life;
- 67 • acknowledges the interrelatedness of all ecological, social and economic
68 processes
- 69 • balances individual interests with the common good;
- 70 • harmonises freedom with responsibility;
- 71 • welcomes diversity within unity;
- 72 • reconciles short term objectives with long term goals;
- 73 • ensures that future generations have the same right as the present
74 generation to natural and cultural benefits;
- 75 • Promotes the First Nations Indigenous Tribal Peoples' rights and
76 custodianship

77 Affirm our responsibility to one another, to the greater community of life, and
78 to future generations

79 Commit ourselves as Green parties and political movements from around the world
80 to implement these interrelated principles and to create a global partnership in
81 support of their fulfillment.

82 Principles

83 The policies of the Global Greens are founded upon the principles of

84 Ecological Wisdom

85 We acknowledge that human beings are part of the natural world and we respect
86 the specific values of all forms of life, including non-human species.

87 We acknowledge the wisdom of the indigenous peoples of the world, as custodians
88 of the land and its resources.

89 We acknowledge that human society depends on the ecological resources of the
90 planet, and must ensure the integrity of ecosystems and preserve biodiversity
91 and the resilience of life supporting systems.

92 This requires

- 93 • that we learn to live within the ecological and resource limits of the
94 planet;
- 95 • that we protect animal and plant life, and life itself that is sustained
96 by the natural elements: earth, water, air and sun;
- 97 • where knowledge is limited, that we take the path of caution, in order to
98 secure the continued abundance of the resources of the planet for present
99 and future generations.

100 Social Justice

101 We assert that the key to social justice is the equitable distribution of social
102 and natural resources, both locally and globally, to meet basic human needs
103 unconditionally, and to ensure that all citizens have full opportunities for
104 personal and social development.

105 We declare that there is no social justice without environmental justice, and no
106 environmental justice without social justice.

107 This requires

- 108 • a just organization of the world and a stable world economy which will
109 close the widening gap between rich and poor, both within and between
110 countries; balance the flow of resources from South to North; and lift the
111 burden of debt on poor countries which prevents their development;
- 112 • the eradication of poverty, as an ethical, social, economic, and
113 ecological imperative;
- 114 • the elimination of illiteracy;
- 115 • a new vision of citizenship built on equal rights for all individuals
116 regardless of gender, race, age, religion, class, ethnic or national
117 origin, sexual orientation, disability, wealth or health;
- 118 • a just transition at all levels to ensure that no one is left behind
119 economically and socially in the shift
120 towards a sustainable future

121 Participatory Democracy

122 We strive for a democracy in which all citizens have the right to express their
123 views, and are able to directly participate in the environmental, economic,
124 social and political decisions which affect their lives; so that power and
125 responsibility are concentrated in local and regional communities, and devolved
126 only where essential to higher tiers of governance.

127 This requires

- 128 • individual empowerment through access to all the relevant information
129 required for any decision, and access to education to enable all to
130 participate;
- 131 • breaking down inequalities of wealth and power that inhibit participation;
- 132 • building grassroots institutions that enable decisions to be made directly
133 at the appropriate level by those affected, based on systems which
134 encourage civic vitality, voluntary action and community responsibility;
- 135 • strong support for giving young people a voice through educating,
136 encouraging and assisting youth involvement in every aspect of political
137 life including their participation in all decision making bodies;
- 138 • that all elected representatives are committed to the principles of
139 transparency, truthfulness, and accountability in governance;
- 140 • that all electoral systems are transparent and democratic, and that this
141 is enforced by law;
- 142 • that in all electoral systems, each adult has an equal vote;
- 143 • that all electoral systems are based on proportional representation, and
144 all elections are publicly funded with strict limits on, and full
145 transparency of, corporate and private donations;
- 146 • that all citizens have the right to be a member of the political party of
147 their choice within a multi-party system.

148 Nonviolence

149 We declare our commitment to nonviolence and strive for a culture of peace and
150 cooperation between states, inside societies and between individuals, as the
151 basis of global security.

152 We believe that security should not rest mainly on military strength but on
153 cooperation, sound economic and social development, environmental safety, and
154 respect for human rights.

155 This requires

- 156 • a comprehensive concept of global security, which gives priority to
157 social, economic, ecological, psychological and cultural aspects of

158 conflict, instead of a concept based primarily on military balances of
159 power;

- 160 • a global security system capable of the prevention, management and
161 resolution of conflicts;

- 162 • removing the causes of war by understanding and respecting other cultures,
163 eradicating racism, promoting freedom and democracy, and ending global
164 poverty;

- 165 • pursuing general and complete disarmament including international
166 agreements to ensure a complete and definitive ban of nuclear, biological
167 and chemical arms, antipersonnel mines and depleted uranium weapons;

- 168 • strengthening the United Nations (UN) as the global organisation of
169 conflict management and peacekeeping;

- 170 • pursuing a rigorous code of conduct on arms exports to countries where
171 human rights are being violated;

- 172 • a global approach to communicating on global threats and solutions with a
173 mind for peace.

174 Sustainability

175 We recognise the limited scope for the material expansion of human society
176 within the biosphere, and the need to maintain biodiversity through sustainable
177 use of renewable resources and responsible use of non-renewable resources.

178 We believe that to achieve sustainability, and in order to provide for the needs
179 of present and future generations within the finite resources of the earth,
180 continuing growth in global consumption, population and material inequity must
181 be halted and reversed.

182 We recognise that sustainability will not be possible as long as poverty
183 persists.

184 This requires

- 185 • ensuring that the rich limit their consumption to allow the poor their
186 fair share of the earth's resources;
- 187 • redefining the concept of wealth, to focus on quality of life rather than
188 capacity for over-consumption;
- 189 • creating a world economy which aims to satisfy the needs of all, not the
190 greed of a few; and enables those presently living to meet their own

needs, without jeopardising the ability of future generations to meet theirs;

- eliminating the causes of population growth by ensuring economic security, and providing access to basic education and health, for all; giving both men and women greater control over their fertility;

- redefining the roles and responsibilities of trans-national corporations in order to support the principles of sustainable development;

- implementing mechanisms to tax, as well as regulating, speculative financial flows;

- ensuring that market prices of goods and services fully incorporate the environmental costs of their production and consumption;

- achieving greater resource and energy efficiency and development and use of environmentally sustainable technologies;

- encouraging local self-reliance to the greatest practical extent to create worthwhile, satisfying communities;

- recognising the key role of youth culture and encouraging an ethic of sustainability within that culture.

Respect for Diversity

We honour cultural, linguistic, ethnic, sexual, religious and spiritual diversity within the context of individual responsibility toward all beings.

We defend the right of all persons, without discrimination, to an environment supportive of their dignity, bodily health, and spiritual well-being.

We promote the building of respectful, positive and responsible relationships across lines of division in the spirit of a multi-cultural society.

This requires

- upholding the rights of indigenous peoples to the basic means of their survival, both economic and cultural, including rights to land and to self determination; and acknowledgment of their contribution to the common heritage of national and global culture;

- recognition of the rights of ethnic minorities to develop their culture, religion and language without discrimination, and to full legal, social and cultural participation in the democratic process;

- recognition of and respect for sexual minorities;

- equality between genders in all spheres of social, economic, political and cultural life;

- significant involvement of youth culture as a valuable contribution to our Green vision, and recognition that young people have distinct needs and modes of expression.

229 Polical Action

230 1 Democracy

231 1.1 The majority of the world's people live in countries with undemocratic
232 regimes where corruption is rampant and human rights abuses and press censorship
233 are commonplace. Developed democracies suffer less apparent forms of corruption
234 through media concentration, corporate political funding, systematic exclusion
235 of racial, ethnic, national and religious communities, and electoral systems
236 that discriminate against alternative ideas and new and small parties.

237 The Greens

- 238 • 1.2 Have as a priority the encouragement and support of grassroots
239 movements and other organisations of civil society working for democratic,
240 transparent and accountable government, at all levels.
- 241 • 1.3 Actively support giving young people a voice through educating,
242 encouraging and assisting youth participation in every aspect of political
243 action.
- 244 • 1.4 Will strive for the democratisation of gender relations by promoting
245 appropriate mediations to all genders equally to take part in the
246 economic, political, social sphere.
- 247 • 1.5 Support the international anti-corruption commitments applicable to
248 each
249 jurisdiction, and urge non-signatories to sign and ratify them without
250 further delay
- 251 • 1.6 Uphold the right of citizens to have access to official information
252 and to free and independent media.
- 253 • 1.7 Will work for universal access to electronic communications and
254 information technology, as minimum, through radio, community-based

internet and email. We will also work to make access to these technologies as cheap as possible.

- 1.8 Uphold a just secular legal system that ensures the right of defence and practices proportionality between crime and punishment.
- 1.9 Support the public funding of elections, and measures to ensure all donations are fully transparent and accountable and are free from undue influence, whether perceived or otherwise.
- 1.10 Will challenge corporate domination of government, especially where citizens are deprived of their right to political participation.
- 1.11 Support the separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial systems, and the separation of state and religion.
- 1.12 Support the development and strengthening of local government.
- 1.13 Support the restructuring of state institutions to democratise and make them more transparent and efficient in serving the goal of citizens' power and sustainable development.
- 1.14 Support improved global governance of multilateral institutions based on appropriate democratic and universal principles.

2 Equity

2.1 The differences in living standards and opportunities in the world today are intolerable. Third world debt is at an all time high of US\$3.7 trillion while Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries give just 0.31% of GNP in aid. The richest 20% of the world's population has 83% of global income while the poorest 20%, including nearly 50% of the world's young people, share barely 1% and 2.6 billion people live on less than US\$2 a day. 60% of the world's poor are women. 130 million children never attend school while 800 million adults can neither read nor write, two-thirds of them women. Population growth has slowed but world population is projected to grow from 6.1 billion in 2000 to 8.9 billion in 2050, an increase of 47%. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and tuberculosis (TB) infections remain severe problems.

The Greens

- 2.2 Will work to increase government aid to developing countries, and support aid funding being directed to the poorest of the poor, with the priorities being determined through working with local communities.
- 2.3 Will work to improve the rights, status, education and political participation of women.
- 2.4 Commit ourselves to the goal of making high quality primary education universally financed through increased aid and debt relief.
- 2.5 Will work towards cancellation of developing country debt especially in the poorest countries, and support the use of incentives to ensure that savings from debt relief are channeled into poverty reduction and

environment conservation, and that transparent and accountable processes are in place with participation from affected communities.

- 2.6 See concerted action to combat the great pandemics including HIV-Aids, TB and malaria as a priority, especially in Africa, where a twofold effort is needed to allow general access to low cost and efficient therapies, and to restore economic progress, especially through education.

- 2.7 Recognise the right to compensation of those people that lose access to their natural resources through displacement by environmental destruction or human intervention such as colonisation and migration.

- 2.8 Will review the relationship between exclusive ownership of property and exclusive use of its resources, with a view to curbing environmental abuse and extending access for basic livelihood to all, especially indigenous communities.

- 2.9 Will work to ensure that all men, women and children can achieve economic security, without recourse to personally damaging activities such as pornography, prostitution or the sale of organs.

- 2.10 Will commit to work for more equal allocation of welfare and for creation of equal opportunities inside all our societies, recognising that there is a growing number of poor and marginalised people in developed countries also.

- 2.11 Understand that the current form of financialised neo-liberal capitalism aids the rich and is crisis prone. It contributes to growing inequality and dispossession of poor people.

- 2.12 Will defend and promote the human, social and environmental rights of people of colour.

3 Climate Change and Energy

3.1 The climate crisis is both greatest challenge facing the global community and the greatest opportunity for humanity to rethink how we live, in a way that is socially just and within the Earth's ecological limits. The Greens are committed to limiting global temperature rise to no more than 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels.

The Greens

- 3.2 Will adopt goals and targets agreed by scientific consensus.
- 3.3 Will work to support a rapid transition to zero carbon economies around the world.
- 3.4 Will work to establish an international emissions reporting framework for trans- national corporations, linked to global carbon taxes and global environmental loads.
- 3.5 Will work hard to ensure that developing countries have access to the most efficient, sustainable and appropriate technology, with a strong

focus on renewable energy, and that they agree to Climate Change Conventions to ensure that actions are comprehensive and worldwide. The equity principle must be at the core of climate change negotiations and measures.

- 3.6 Oppose any expansion of nuclear power and will work to phase it out rapidly.
- 3.7 Will support a call for a moratorium on new fossil fuel exploration and development.
- 3.8 Will work to stop deforestation and degradation of natural forests, noting that they are the most carbon rich ecosystems on the planet, vital to indigenous people, rich in plants and animals, and irreplaceable in any human time scale.
- 3.9 Promote tree planting of diverse species but not monocultures, as a short-term measure for carbon sequestration, with other benefits for the environment.
- 3.10 Promote the levying of taxes on non-renewable energy and support the use of funds raised to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy.
- 3.11 Support research into the use of sustainable energy sources and the technical development of ecological power production.
- 3.12 Promote transfer of energy efficient technologies and green power infrastructure between and within countries and economies on a no-costs or minimal costs basis. This is one of the economic costs of the emissions to date by western countries.

4 Biodiversity

4.1 Healthy ecosystems are essential to human life, yet we seem to have forgotten the relationship between nature and society. Extinction rates are 100 to 1000 times higher than in pre-human times. Only 20% of the Earth's original forests remain relatively undisturbed. 80% of fish stocks are already depleted or in danger of being overfished. Invasions by non-native plants, animals and diseases are growing rapidly. Habitat destruction and species extinction are driven by industrial and agricultural development that also exacerbates climate change, global inequity and the destruction of indigenous cultures and livelihoods. Agricultural monoculture, promoted by agribusiness and accelerated by genetic modification and patenting of nature, threatens the diversity of crop and domestic animal species, radically increasing vulnerability to disease.

The Greens

- 4.2 Will vigorously oppose environmentally destructive agricultural and industrial development and give primary effort to protecting native plants

and animals in their natural habitat, and wherever possible in large tracts.

- 4.3 Will work to remove subsidies for environmentally destructive activities, including logging, fossil fuel exploitation, dam construction, mining, genetic engineering and agricultural monoculture.
- 4.4 Will promote ecological purchasing policies, for products such as wood, based only on the most rigorous definition of sustainability backed by credible labelling.
- 4.5 Support the concept of 'debt for nature' swaps, subject to the agreement of affected indigenous and local communities.
- 4.6 Will promote the repair of degraded natural environments, and the cleanup of toxic sites of former and existing military and industrial zones around the world.
- 4.7 Note that reducing the transport of goods around the world, in line with a preference for local production where possible, will have the added benefit of reducing 'bioinvasions', as well as reducing fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.
- 4.8 Commit to promote a global ecology curriculum for all levels of education.
- 4.9 Will work towards establishing an international court of justice specifically for environmental destruction and the loss of biodiversity where cases can be heard against corporations, national, states and individuals.
- 4.10 Will refuse to accept the patenting and merchandising of life.
- 4.11 Will support the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, including the creation of international marine reserves, the prevention of acidification, among other actions.

5 Governing economic globalisation by sustainability principles

5.1 Fifty-three of the 100 biggest economies in the world today are corporations. With the collusion of governments, they have created a legal system that puts unfettered economic activity above the public good, protects corporate welfare but attacks social welfare, and makes national economies subservient to a global financial casino that turns over \$US3 trillion per day in speculative transactions. The Global Financial Crisis has increased volatility and insecurity in all economies, with the most significant impact on poorer individuals, groups and countries. The IMF and the World Bank have contributed to this crisis rather than been part of the solution; the prerequisites on which they are based are not fit to create a global, sustainable and just economic system.

412 The Greens

- 413 • 5.2 Affirm that essentials of life, such as water, must remain publicly
414 owned and controlled; and that culture, basic access to food, social and
415 public health, education, and a free media are not 'commodities' to be
416 subjected to international market agreements.
- 417 • 5.3 Support the creation of a World Environment Organisation by combining
418 the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the United Nations
419 Development Program (UNDP), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) into
420 a single institution with funding and power to impose sanctions to promote
421 global sustainable development. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) should
422 be subject to the decisions of this body.
- 423 • 5.4 Support serious reform of the World Bank and IMF so that their
424 membership and decision-making are democratic, and their operations
425 subservient to sustainability principles and to all international
426 conventions on human and labour rights, and environmental protection.
- 427 • 5.5 Support serious reform of the WTO to make sustainability its central
428 goal, supported by transparent and democratic processes and the
429 participation of representatives from affected communities. In addition
430 there must be separation of powers to remove the disputes settlement
431 mechanism from the exclusive competence of the WTO. A sustainability
432 impact assessment of earlier Negotiation Rounds is required before any new
433 steps are taken.
- 434 • 5.6 Will work to prevent the implementation of new regional or hemispheric
435 trade and investment agreements under the WTO rules but support countries'
436 integration processes that assure people's welfare and environmental
437 sustainability.
- 438 • 5.7 Will create a world environment where financial and economic
439 institutions and organisations will nurture and protect environmentally
440 sustainable projects that will sustain communities at all levels (local,
441 regional, national and international).
- 442 • 5.8 Demand that international agreements on the environment, labour
443 conditions and health should take precedence over any international rules
444 on trade.
- 445 • 5.9 Will work to implement a Tobin-Henderson or Financial Transactions Tax
446 and other instruments to curb speculative international currency
447 transactions and help encourage investment in the real economy, and to
448 create funds to promote equity in global development.
- 449 • 5.10 Will work to require corporations to abide by the environmental,
450 labour and social laws of their own country and of the country in which
451 they are operating, whichever are the more stringent.
- 452 • 5.11 Will work to ensure that all global organizations, especially those
453 with significant capacity to define the rules of international trade,

firmly adhere to principles of sustainable development and pursue a training program of cultural change to fully realise this goal.

- 5.12 Want corporate welfare made transparent and subject to the same level of accountability as social welfare, with subsidies to environmentally and socially destructive activities phased out altogether.
- 5.13 Endorse the development of civic entrepreneurship to promote a community-based economy as a way of combating social exclusion caused by economic globalisation.

6 Human rights

6.1 Denial of human rights and freedoms goes hand in hand with poverty and political powerlessness. Millions suffer discrimination, intimidation, arbitrary detention, violence and death. Three-quarters of the world's governments have used torture in the last three years.

The Greens

- 6.2 Endorse the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions, and other international instruments for the protection of rights and freedoms. We believe that these rights are universal and indivisible and that national governments are responsible for upholding them.
- 6.3 Condemn all dictatorships and regimes which deny human rights, regardless of their political claims.
- 6.4 Will work with local communities to promote awareness of human rights, and to ensure that the UN Commission for Human Rights and other treaty bodies are adequately resourced.
- 6.5 Call for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to be amended to include rights to a healthy natural environment and intergenerational rights to natural and cultural resources.
- 6.6 Uphold the right of women to make their own decisions, including the control of their fertility by the means they deem appropriate free from discrimination or coercion, support the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), urge non-signatories to sign and ratify without further delay and urge existing signatories to remove all reservations.
- 6.7 Support the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination, land rights, and access to traditional hunting and fishing rights for their own subsistence, using humane and ecologically sustainable techniques; and support moves for indigenous people to set up and work through their own international bodies.
- 6.8 Support the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as the minimum standard of protection accepted by indigenous peoples, and support

moves for indigenous people to set up and work through their own international bodies.

- 6.9 Demand that torturers are held accountable, and will campaign for them to be brought to justice, in their own countries or elsewhere, before an international panel of judges serving under the auspices of the International Criminal Court.

- 6.10 Oppose any violation of the physical integrity of the individual by torture, punishment or any other practices including traditional and religious mutilation.

- 6.11 Demand that the death penalty be abolished worldwide.

- 6.12 Call for governments to ensure that all asylum-seekers, whether they are victims of state violence or independent armed groups, are correctly treated in accordance with the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Rights to Asylum; have access to fair processes; are not arbitrarily detained; and are not returned to a country where they might suffer violations of their fundamental human rights, or face the risk of death, torture, or other inhumantreatment. Also call for governments to respect the rights of people displaced because of the negative effects of anthropogenic climate change, give them fair treatment and do not remove them to a third party country as part of the asylum process.

- 6.13 Call for the prohibition of collective expulsion.

- 6.14 Uphold the right of all workers to safe, fairly remunerated employment, with the freedom to unionise.

- 6.15 Support the right of children to grow up free from the need to work, and the establishment of a lower age limit for working children/adolescents.

- 6.16 Demand decriminalisation of consensual same-sex sexual relations, legal recognition of transgender people and people of marginalised genders, protection of the right to bodily autonomy including for intersex people, and equal rights for same-sex relationships. Upholds the principle that everyone has the right to love and found families. We support local communities in their call for marriage equality or any other form of families or cohabitation they see fit for their context. Through its member organisations, will advocate for governments to cease any punishment, violence and cruel treatment towards LGBT+ people and to implement the Yogyakarta principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity. We ask that all governments in the world abolish laws that view LGBTIQ+ sexual orientation and behavior as illegal. LGBTIQ+ communities should not be legally deprived of their rights to property, personal liberty, and life because of their sexual orientation and behavior. We oppose any government that bans, hinders, or oppresses LGBTIQ+ information, speech, work, and other initiatives, and commits discrimination. We demand that “LGBTIQ+ Mainstreaming” be instituted at every level of government. All government agencies must, when formulating, implementing and evaluating

all types of policies and services, take into consideration the situation, needs, and impact on the LGBTIQ+ community. They should especially pay attention to whether resources are adequate and address intersectional discrimination. To maximize effectiveness, LGBTIQ+ Mainstreaming should be planned and coordinated by a designated agency at an appropriately high level.

- 6.17 Will work to improve the opportunities of disabled people to live and work equally in society, including true political participation.
- 6.18 Support the right of linguistic minorities to use their own language

7 Food and water

7.1 Hundreds of millions of people remain undernourished, not because there is insufficient food but because of unequal access to land, water, credit and markets. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are not the solution, because the immediate problem is not production but distribution. Moreover, GMOs pose unacceptable risks to the environment, independent smaller farmers, and consumers, as well as to the biodiversity that is our best insurance against agricultural disaster. Water shortages loom, both in above-ground systems and subterranean aquifers. Deforestation of catchments takes a devastating toll in landslides and floods, while desertification and degradation rapidly are expanding. One bright spot is the rapid growth of organic agriculture

The Greens

- 7.2 Consider that access to clean water for basic needs is a fundamental right and oppose the privatisation of water resources and infrastructure.
- 7.3 Will work to eliminate water subsidies, other than social subsidies, and to make water use more efficient.
- 7.4 Will work to ensure that fresh water and underground water resources are conserved in quality and quantity and appropriately priced to ensure these resources are adequately protected from depletion.
- 7.5 Consider that the stability of catchments and the health of river systems is paramount, and will work with the people directly affected to stop the degradation of rivers, including new large dams and irrigation projects, and deforestation of catchments.
- 7.6 Will work with local communities in arid and semi-arid regions, where climate is dominated by uncertainty, to reduce land degradation.
- 7.7 Express their concern for countries that have been hard hit by desertification and deforestation, and ask the countries that have not yet

577 done so to ratify the UN Convention of Desertification, and make the
578 necessary resources available to enact this Convention.

- 579 • 7.8 Will support and promote organic agriculture.

- 580 • 7.9 Call for a world-wide ban on the commercial growing of genetically
581 modified crops.

- 582 • 7.10 Will work to ensure that food is safe, with stringent regulations on
583 production, storage and sale.

- 584 • 7.11 Will work to ensure that scientific research is conducted ethically
585 and applied in accordance with the precautionary principle.

- 586 • 7.12 Call for a phase out of all persistent and bio-accumulative man- made
587 chemicals and to work to eliminate all releases to the environment of
588 hazardous chemicals.

- 589 • 7.13 Will work to ensure that animal growth hormones are banned, and
590 stringent regulations governing the use of antibiotics on animals are
591 enforced.

- 592 • 7.14 Will work to ensure the humane treatment of all animals during
593 breeding, transport and slaughter and will ensure animal welfare.

- 594 • 7.15 Will work towards ensuring the effect of erosion, floods and other
595 environmental hazards are ameliorated and that appropriate adaptation
596 measures are implemented

597 8 Sustainable planning

598 8.1 Consumption in industrialised countries is excessive by any measure, and
599 largely responsible for environmental decline. Newly industrialising countries
600 are also increasing their consumption, which will add significantly to the
601 ecological pressure.

602 Changing to a green economy - which mimics ecological processes, eliminates
603 waste by re-using and recycling materials, and emphasises activities that
604 enhance the quality of life and relationships rather than the consumption of
605 goods - brings a promise of new jobs, industries with less pollution, better
606 work environments and a higher quality of life.

607 The Greens

- 608 • 8.2 Promote measures of well-being rather than GDP to measure progress,
609 and recognise the ecological limits to material growth and consumption.
- 610 • 8.3 Consider that citizens of countries affected by a development project
611 have the right to participate in decisions about it, regardless of
612 national boundaries.
- 613 • 8.4 Will work to ensure that those who profit from exploiting any common
614 and/or natural resources should pay the full market rent for the use of
615 these resources, and for any damage they do to any other common resources.
- 616 • 8.5 Recognise that the impact of continuing urban growth (sprawl) onto
617 agricultural land and the natural environment must be limited and
618 ultimately stopped.
- 619 • 8.6 Recognise that the process of urbanisation due to rural poverty must
620 be slowed and reversed through appropriate rural development programs
621 which protect the character and ecology of the rural landscape.
- 622 • 8.7 Support local planning for ecologically sustainable business, housing,
623 transport, waste management, parks, city forests, public spaces; and will
624 establish links between Greens at local and regional level around the
625 planet to exchange information and support.
- 626 • 8.8 Will work to reduce vehicle based urban pollution by opposing ever-
627 expanding freeways; encouraging the use of energy efficient vehicles;
628 integrating land use planning with public transport, bicycling and
629 walking; prioritising mass transit planning and funding over private auto
630 infrastructure; and eliminating tax policies that favour autocentric
631 development.
- 632 • 8.9 Will work to create socially responsible economic strategies, using
633 taxes and public finance to maximise incentives for fair distribution of
634 wealth, and eco-taxes to provide incentives to avoid waste and pollution.
- 635 • 8.10 Demand that corporations and communities adopt circular economy
636 strategies, aiming for a zero waste economy which replicates a natural
637 ecosystem.
- 638 • 8.11 Will support all policies that allow countries to increase job
639 creation through economic activities that add value, or through recycling
640 of resources, the production of durable goods, organic agriculture,
641 renewable energy and environmental protection.
- 642 • 8.12 Promote socially responsible investment and ecological marketing so
643 that consumers can make positive choices based on reliable information.
- 644 • 8.13 Recognise the value of traditional and local knowledge and beliefs,
645 and support its incorporation into planning and projects.

646 9 Peace and security

9.1 We understand peace as being more than the absence of war. To strive for peace has always been at the core of the Green agenda. The causes of conflict are changing. The impacts of climate change, competition for water, food and resources will become increasingly significant. The distinctions between war, organised crime and deliberate large-scale abuses of human rights are becoming progressively blurred. Since 2001 the 'war on 'terror' has also led to the erosion of human rights in the name of security. The arms trade is growing and globalising, nourished by a unique exemption from WTO rules against subsidies. As a global network, we have a vital role to play in strengthening the links between community organisations working for human rights and peace, and supporting and shaping the emerging concepts and institutions of global governance.

The Greens

- 9.2 Support strengthening the role of the UN as a global organisation of conflict management and peacekeeping, while, noting that, where prevention fails and in situations of structural and massive violations of human rights and/or genocide, the use of force may be justified if it is the only means of preventing further human rights violations and suffering, provided that it is used under a mandate from the UN. Nonetheless, individual countries have the right not to support or to cooperate with the action.
- 9.3 Will campaign for greater power for countries of the South, by working to abolish the veto power in the Security Council, to remove the category of permanent membership of it, and to increase the number of states with membership.
- 9.4 Support the International Criminal Court. In war crimes, sexualised violence such as mass rape should be regarded as a war crime, as should environmental crimes in times of conflict.
- 9.5 Seek to curtail the power of the military-industrial-financial complex in order to radically reduce the trade in armaments, ensure transparency of manufacturing and remove hidden subsidies that benefit the military industries.
- 9.6 Will work to regulate and reduce, with the long term aim of eliminating, the international arms trade (including banning nuclear, biological and chemical arms, depleted uranium weapons and anti-personnel mines) and bring it within the ambit of the UN.
- 9.7 Will help strengthen existing peace programmes and forge new programmes that address all aspects of building a culture of peace. Programmes will include analysis of the roots of violence, including

inter-familial violence, and the issue of mutual respect between genders;
and support training in non-violent conflict resolution at all levels.

- 9.8 Will seek to amend the international rules of military engagement to ensure that natural resources are adequately protected in conflicts.

- 9.9 Will fight against any National Missile Defence Project, and work towards the demilitarisation and de-nuclearisation of space.

10 Acting globally

10.1 The Global Greens are independent organisations from diverse cultures and backgrounds who share a common purpose and recognise that, to achieve it, we must act globally as well as locally.

The Greens

- 10.2 Will work cooperatively to implement the Global Greens Charter by taking action together on issues of global consequence whenever needed.
- 10.3 Will support the development of Green parties, political movements and youth networks around the world.

- 10.3 Will assist, at their request, other Green parties and movements including by - providing observers at elections to help ensure that they are free and fair; - encouraging voters to enrol and vote Green in their home countries.

- 10.4 Will adopt and put into practice in our own organisations the democratic principles we seek in broader society.

- 10.5 Will act as a model of participatory democracy in our own internal organisation at all levels.

- 10.6 Will encourage cooperation between the global Green parties to ensure that member parties are consulted, educated and have equal capacity to influence global positions of the Greens.

- 10.7 Will encourage Green parties and green political movements to show leadership in establishing policies guaranteeing transparent and decentralised structures, so that political power and opportunity is extended to all members; and in developing new political models which better meet the challenges of sustainable development and grassroots democracy.

- 10.8 Will avoid sources of finance that conflict with our vision and values.

- 10.9 Will avoid cooperation with dictatorships, sects, or criminal organisations and with their dependent organisations, particularly in matters of democracy and human rights.

- 10.10 Will strengthen our links with like-minded community organisations, and with civil society organisations; we are one part, with them, of the growing consciousness that respect for the environment, for social and

- 726 human rights, and for democracy, has to prevail on the economic
727 organisation of the world.
- 728 • 10.11 Will support each other personally and politically with friendship,
729 optimism and good humour, and not forget to enjoy ourselves in the
730 process!

Reason

This is the final version of the Charter, including the amendments approved at the Global Greens Congress 2023 in Korea.

R4 Halting Biodiversity Loss

Proposer: Partido Verde Ecologista de México

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

- 1 The Greens, in their respective jurisdictions, will promote changes in
- 2 legislation and public policy in order to halt biodiversity loss, in line with
- 3 the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Reason

- Biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being, a healthy planet, and economic prosperity for all people.
- The United Nations has acknowledged biodiversity loss as one of the components of the triple planetary crisis. In order to prevent catastrophic consequences, humanity must reduce its impact on ecosystems and wildlife.
- In December 2022, the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), with the vision of a world living in harmony with nature, establishing 4 goals and 23 targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030.
- 7 of the 17 megadiverse countries are located in the Americas: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, USA and Venezuela. Due to their vast territory, Argentina and Canada are also home to great biodiversity. Therefore, halting biodiversity loss, in line with the GBF, is a matter of the greatest importance for the FPVA.

R5 Proposing a Global Greens Policy re Climate Migration and Displacement

Proposer: Pacific Greens Network, Asia Pacific Greens Federation

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

1 That the Recommendations outlined in the accompanying Paper be endorsed:

2 ■ We, the Greens Parties and the Greens Movement must address increasing climate
3 change impacts as adverse drivers of migration and a major factor of
4 vulnerability to all climate migrants, especially in identified areas and
5 regions; and we must strengthen protections, improve support and assistance to
6 people migrating in the context of climate change; and create new, flexible and
7 rights-respecting regular pathways adequate to the magnitude of current and
8 future climate change and environmental impacts, as per the agreements in the
9 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM); and such
10 initiatives should plan for long-term impacts of climate change, not just
11 respond to the acute and immediate crises.

Reason

Concluding that:

■ We, the Greens are grounded in four pillars: ecological sustainability, grassroots democracy, social justice and peace and non-violence – and a resolve to extend this to include the agenda of climate migration and displacement, and in particular, the rights of climate-displaced migrants, is not only right but a human right we must uphold.

■■ We, the Greens must continue our commitment to the human rights of all peoples; and ensure the good health and well-being of all peoples. As stewards, traditional landowners and global citizens, we hold great value in our oceans, lands and air, and we respectfully celebrate deep connections to our peoples, communities, natural environments, resources, faiths, livelihoods, cultural values and traditional knowledges. We must stand firm to deliver on our Greens vision to ensure the best legacy for Our Children and Their Children.

■ We, the Greens Proposing Group, welcome the support of our Members and the GGC23 on this Resolution for increased national, regional and global coherence and harmonisation. We welcome the firm support of our Members of democratic political governments that have realigned national, social, cultural and economic priorities that support climate-displaced migrants and the climate migration and displacement agenda. We are part of the solutions and we will not drown, we will keep fighting.

R6 A Greens Policy focused on Climate Migration and Displacement

Proposer: APGF Pacific Greens Network

Resolution text

We the Greens Movement and Greens Parties resolve to develop effective global, regional/Federation, national and local policies on Climate Migration and Displacement; and address increasing climate change impacts as adverse drivers of climate migration and displacement, increasing insecurity, uncertainty and vulnerability amongst all climate migrants and in climate-impacted environments; and lobby for strengthened protections, improved supports and accessible assistance for climate migrants; and create new, flexible and rights- respecting regular pathways adequate to the magnitude of current and future climate and environmental impacts; and such initiatives should respond to the acute and immediate crises and plan strategically for long-term impacts of climate change; and as per the agreements contained in the 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and all other relevant instruments.

1. We the Greens, must advocate for legal protections of people forcibly displaced due to the climate crisis and environmental disasters.
2. We the Greens, must support urgent investment in people and programs to mitigate risks and threats as drivers of unsafe and disorderly migration, and associated violations of human rights and resulting inequalities
3. We the Greens, must support focus on the needs of most at-risk populations in climate adaptation planning and implementation and include the development of sustainable decent work options to promote greater resilience for communities, particularly from future shocks.
4. We the Greens, must endorse focused long-term planning and not just reactive short-term solutions to ensure that climate adaptation and resilience measures make migration a choice and not a necessity.
5. We the Greens, must support lobbying and implementation of financing for loss and damage in climate-impacted countries, where displaced communities are at risk of having to move across borders for their safety and wellbeing.
6. We the Greens, must endorse the establishment and strengthening of joint mechanisms to monitor and anticipate risks and threats that might trigger or affect migration movements, including supporting the strengthening of

early warning systems, developing emergency procedures and toolkits, launching emergency operations, and supporting post-emergency recovery.

7. We the greens, should advocate for stronger provision of funding, material as well as human resources to provide immediate and long-term support in the aftermath of natural disasters.

8. We the greens, should advocate for stronger immediate and long-term support to displaced communities. We could especially advocate for all countries to uphold their financial pledges to the UNHCR.

9. We the Greens, should endorse recording and accounting for migrants in national emergency preparedness and response, including taking into consideration relevant recommendations from States-led (but not States only) consultative processes, such as the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (MICIC Guidelines).

10. We the Greens, should endorse the development of adequate investment in adaptation and resilience strategies to reduce risks of displacement and distress migration in the face of sudden-onset disasters as well as slow-onset processes such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise.

11. We the Greens, should support the increased developments and/or strengthening of existing national and regional practices for transit, admission and stay of appropriate duration based on compassionate, humanitarian or other considerations for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin due to sudden-onset climate and environmental disasters.

12. We the Greens, could endorse the further development of relevant policies that strengthen safe and legal pathways for relocation, whilst recognising that

adaptation in or return to countries of origin may not not possible with relocation and visa options, including humanitarian visas, private sponsorships and work permits, and inclusive access to education for children.

14. We the Greens, could advocate for asylum trials that are fair, appropriate and agreed to by all negotiating parties.

15. We the Greens could condemn the persecution of human rights abuses within migration routes, such as illegal detention and illegal push-backs, financial exploitation as well as physical, mental and sexual abuse.

16. We the Greens, could advocate for measures to particularly protect children and young adults from exploitation within migration routes and ensure that they are properly documented and provided adequate care within recipient countries.

17. We the Greens, could lobby for strengthened solutions for and with migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin due to slow-onset

disasters, such as desertification, land degradation, drought, and sea level rise, including by devising planned relocation strategies, in cases where adaptation in or return to country of origin is not possible. As governments take on the mandate of the 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) to enhance better regular migration pathways, these pathways should account for projected climate displacement. As the climate crisis worsens, governments cannot wait to develop a plan to integrate climate migrants into societies and economies.

18. We the Greens, could endorse strengthened international and regional cooperation to improve coherence between the GCM and other existing frameworks, in order to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate-related displacement and migration, and to ensure that people moving for climate-related reasons receive support, protection and assistance in fulfillment of their human rights. Such frameworks include the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular the Taskforce on Displacement under the UNFCCC's Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM), which was established and recognized in the Paris Agreement Article 8, to reduce losses and damage from climate change.

19. We the Greens could work towards reducing barriers to integration in recipient regions and countries and provide access to language education, schooling, housing, and the labour market.

Reason

1. We the Greens, must advocate for legal protections of people forcibly displaced due to the climate crisis and environmental disasters.
2. We the Greens, must support urgent investment in people and programs to mitigate risks and threats as drivers of unsafe and disorderly migration, and associated violations of human rights and resulting inequalities
3. We the Greens, must support focus on the needs of most at-risk populations in climate adaptation planning and implementation and include the development of sustainable decent work options to promote greater resilience for communities, particularly from future shocks.
4. We the Greens, must endorse focused long-term planning and not just reactive short-term solutions to ensure that climate adaptation and resilience measures make migration a choice and not a necessity.
5. We the Greens, must support lobbying and implementation of financing for loss and damage in climate-impacted countries, where displaced communities are at risk of having to move across borders for their safety and wellbeing.
6. We the Greens, must endorse the establishment and strengthening of joint mechanisms to monitor and anticipate risks and threats that might trigger or affect migration movements, including supporting the strengthening of early warning systems, developing emergency

procedures and toolkits, launching emergency operations, and supporting post-emergency recovery.

7. We the greens, should advocate for stronger provision of funding, material as well as human resources to provide immediate and long-term support in the aftermath of natural disasters.
8. We the greens, should advocate for stronger immediate and long-term support to displaced communities. We could especially advocate for all countries to uphold their financial pledges to the UNHCR.
9. We the Greens, should endorse recording and accounting for migrants in national emergency preparedness and response, including taking into consideration relevant recommendations from States-led (but not States only) consultative processes, such as the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (MICIC Guidelines).
10. We the Greens, should endorse the development of adequate investment in adaptation and resilience strategies to reduce risks of displacement and distress migration in the face of sudden-onset disasters as well as slow-onset processes such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise.
11. We the Greens, should support the increased developments and/or strengthening of existing national and regional practices for transit, admission and stay of appropriate duration based on compassionate, humanitarian or other considerations for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin due to sudden-onset climate and environmental disasters.
12. We the Greens, could endorse the further development of relevant policies that strengthen safe and legal pathways for relocation, whilst recognising that
13. adaptation in or return to countries of origin may not not possible with relocation and visa options, including humanitarian visas, private sponsorships and work permits, and inclusive access to education for children.
14. We the Greens, could advocate for asylum trials that are fair, appropriate and agreed to by all negotiating parties.
15. We the Greens could condemn the persecution of human rights abuses within migration routes, such as illegal detention and illegal push-backs, financial exploitation as well as physical, mental and sexual abuse.
16. We the Greens, could advocate for measures to particularly protect children and young adults from exploitation within migration routes and ensure that they are properly documented and provided adequate care within recipient countries.
17. We the Greens, could lobby for strengthened solutions for and with migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin due to slow-onset disasters, such as desertification, land degradation, drought, and sea level rise, including by devising planned relocation strategies, in cases where adaptation in or return to country of origin is not possible. As governments take on the mandate of the 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) to enhance better regular migration pathways, these pathways should account for

projected climate displacement. As the climate crisis worsens, governments cannot wait to develop a plan to integrate climate migrants into societies and economies.

18. We the Greens, could endorse strengthened international and regional cooperation to improve coherence between the GCM and other existing frameworks, in order to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate-related displacement and migration, and to ensure that people moving for climate-related reasons receive support, protection and assistance in fulfillment of their human rights. Such frameworks include the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular the Taskforce on Displacement under the UNFCCC's Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM), which was established and recognized in the Paris Agreement Article 8, to reduce losses and damage from climate change.
19. We the Greens could work towards reducing barriers to integration in recipient regions and countries and provide access to language education, schooling, housing, and the labour market.

R7 Protection of Animal Rights

Proposer: Partido Verde Ecologista de México

Resolution text

- 1 The Greens, in their respective jurisdictions, will promote the protection of
2 animal rights through combined strategies, including but not limited to:
- 3 • Legal recognition of animal sentience.
 - 4 • Presence of animal welfare in legislation.
 - 5 • Prohibition of activities involving animal abuse and cruelty.
 - 6 • Establishment of supportive government bodies.
 - 7 • Support for international animal welfare standards.
 - 8 • Intensify work on a global UN declaration on animal welfare.
 - 9 • Work for a ban on the trade in live wild animals.
 - 10 • Work to bring about a global regulatory framework against the routine use
11 of antibiotics in animal husbandry.

Reason

- The Green Ecologist Party of Mexico has encouraged changes in legislation and public policy in order to recognize and protect animal rights, achieving the inclusion of animal welfare principles in the federal law, and prohibiting cruelty acts locally or nationally, such as dog fights, bullfighting, circuses with animals, shows with marine mammals, and the commercialization of primates.
- Although no binding animal welfare criteria have been adopted internationally, instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Animal Rights provide important guidelines for this purpose.
- The Global Greens Charter contains only two articles on animal welfare; this subject needs to be reinforced and properly complemented:

The Greens:

7.13 Will work to ensure that animal growth hormones are banned, and stringent regulations governing the use of antibiotics on animals are enforced.

7.14 Will work to ensure the humane treatment of all animals during breeding, transport and slaughter and will ensure animal welfare.

R8 Nuclear Waste Threat in the Pacific

Proposer: Asia Pacific Greens Federation

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

This Resolution is proposed by members of the Asia Pacific Greens Federation Keiko Ogata (Japan); Cathy Peters(Australia); Andrew Kutapae(PNG); Tika Bhandari (Nepal); Pefi Kingi(Pacific Greens Network).

In consultation with Greens key stakeholders:

Executive Committee, Asia Pacific Greens Federation (APGF)-
Tika Bhandari, Ade Zuchri, Erum Saleem, Heather Lonsdale
IDC- Australian Greens Coordinator, International Development Committee (IDC)-
Michelle Sheather
Pacific Greens Network, Joseph Fonorito
Global Issues Group (GIG) Australian Greens - Andrew Morrison, Dominic Wy Kanak

Recalling the:

- [Convention and Protocol on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter](#)
- [South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty - Treaty of Rarotonga](#)
- [Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region - Noumea Convention](#)
- [Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone, also known as the SEANWFZ Treaty \(Bangkok Treaty\)](#)

Recalling all relevant international instruments, particularly the Convention and Protocol on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972/2006), the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga) (1985) and the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone, also known as the SEANWFZ Treaty (Bangkok Treaty)(1995) and the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (Noumea Convention) (1986).

Noting that signatories to these international conventions and treaties must uphold the commitments that have been made to keep the sea and the Pacific region free of environmental pollution by radioactive and nuclear waste and other radioactive matter, and to uphold legal obligations to prevent ocean dumping and any action to assist or encourage dumping by other states.

Recommending that:

We, the Greens Parties and the Global Greens condemn plans by the Japanese government to allow some 1.25 million tons of treated wastewater contaminated by the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant to be discharged into the Pacific Ocean including any dilution of the waste water.

We, the Greens, call for the immediate cessation of this plan given the lack of adequate data indicating that this will not negatively impact the health of the

38 peoples of Japan, the Peoples of the Pacific Region and Pacific Rim, and the
39 environment and biodiversity of the Blue Pacific.

40 We, the Greens, call on the Japanese government to enable the ongoing storage of
41 treated nuclear waste from Fukushima to occur on land.

42 We, the Greens, support the engagement of the Pacific Leaders Forum (including
43 Greens Parties of Aotearoa New Zealand, Australia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon
44 Islands) in the comprehensive decommissioning of the Japan Fukushima Daiichi
45 Nuclear Power Plant.

46 We, the Greens, support the aims of the Blue Pacific and its leaders' in
47 recognition of the need for a unified approach to address the challenges facing
48 the region. We recognize that protection of the oceans and the environment,
49 sustainable development, regional security and stability are priorities.

50 We, the Greens, will facilitate and support urgent action by Greens parties,
51 civil society and NGOs to support international treaties and conventions which
52 call on parties to prohibit the dumping of radioactive wastes or other
53 radioactive matter into the Blue Pacific.

54 Resolution Text

55 That the Global Greens:

56
57 1. Condemn plans by the Japanese government to allow some 1.25 million tons of
58 treated wastewater contaminated by the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant to
59 be discharged into the Pacific Ocean.

60 2. Call for the immediate cessation of this plan in order to protect the health
61 of the peoples of Japan, the Peoples of the Pacific Region and Pacific Rim, and
62 the environment and biodiversity of the Blue Pacific.

63 3. Call on the Japanese government to enable the ongoing storage of treated
64 nuclear waste from Fukushima to occur on land.

65 4. Support the Green Party of Japan in its campaign against further nuclear
66 energy plants and against the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific.

67 5. Support the engagement of the Pacific Leaders Forum (including Greens Parties
68 of Aotearoa New Zealand, Australia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands) in the
69 decommissioning of the Japan Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.

70 6. Support the aims of the Blue Pacific and its leaders in recognition of the
71 need for a unified approach to address the challenges facing the region. We
72 recognize that protection of the oceans and the environment, sustainable
73 development, regional security and stability are priorities.

74 7. Facilitate and support urgent action by Greens parties, civil society and
75 NGOs to support international treaties and conventions which call on parties to
76 enact the prohibition the dumping of radioactive wastes or other radioactive
77 matter into the Blue Pacific.

78 Concluding that:

79 We, the Greens must re-commit to supporting Pacific Leaders Forum who reiterated
80 their "strong concerns for the significance of the potential threat of nuclear

81 contamination to the health and security of the Blue Pacific, its people and
82 prospects, and reaffirmed the importance of ensuring international consultation,
83 international law, and independent and verifiable scientific assessments as per
84 the PALM9 Declaration.”

85 Further, we the Greens, remain vigilant about the historical nuclear
86 contamination in the Pacific, including the Nuclear Test Site at Runit Dome on
87 Runit Island of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (commenced already in
88 2022).

89 We, the Greens Proposing Group, welcome the support of our Members and the GGC23
90 on this Resolution for increased national, regional and global coherence and
91 harmonisation.

92 We, the Greens, are grounded in four pillars: ecological sustainability,
93 grassroots democracy, social justice and peace and non-violence and this is
94 reiterated in our position for a nuclear-free Pacific Region.

Reason

Background:

In April 2021, Japan announced plans to discharge over 1.23 million tons of radioactive waste water stored in tanks from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant into the Pacific Ocean. Despite strong criticism from many countries in the Asia Pacific, NGOs and the UN and expert scientific advice, Japan is planning to start releasing this material from July this year and to continue this process for decades.

A number of key international Conventions and Treaties dating from 1972 to 2006 ban the discharge and dumping of nuclear waste into the sea.

The environmental, economic and social impacts of this decision are a key concern for Greens members in Japan, Sth East Asia, and the Blue Pacific. In 2022, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) sought advice from an independent panel of global experts on nuclear issues which [advised that there is insufficient data](#) to classify the impending discharge by Japan as safe for Pacific people and for the ocean's biodiversity.

It is crucial that the Global Greens highlight their concern with the plan to dump large volumes of treated nuclear waste into the Pacific.

And to commit to highlighting the ongoing impacts of the Fukushima disaster and nuclear testing in the Pacific and the environmental issues with nuclear waste at this time when nuclear energy is being promoted as a clean alternative to fossil fuel energy and in light of the energy impacts of the Ukraine war on the supply of energy fuels.

Selected sources:

- [Pacific Island Forum appoint panel of independent global experts on nuclear issues](#)
- [PIF: Expert advises deferment on Japan Fukushima discharge dates](#)
- [Japan: UN experts say deeply disappointed by decision to discharge Fukushima water \(15 April 2021\)](#)
- [Sth. Korea expresses 'strong regret' over Japan's Fukushima water](#)
- [On anniversary of the Fukushima disaster, Australia must stand firm against nuclear \(Australian Conservation Foundation\)](#)
- [Uranium mines harm indigenous people - so why have we approved a new one?](#)
- [Noumea Convention](#)
- [Treaty of Rarotonga](#)
- [Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter](#)

R9 Add three paragraphs to Preamble

Proposer: Green Party of Canada

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

- 1 In the Preamble, after “Recognizing that the environment ignores borders between
- 2 countries”, add three new paragraphs as follows:
- 3 “Recognizing that an important global decision-making body of the United
- 4 Nations, The United Nations Security Council, comprised of unelected
- 5 representatives from only 15 of 193 member states with 5 of those member states
- 6 having veto powers, is inherently undemocratic.
- 7 “Recognizing that the United Nations Security Council (not the rest of the UN),
- 8 responsible for maintaining international peace and security, has proven itself
- 9 time and again incapable of preventing wars and climate change.
- 10 “Recognizing that today’s technology allows populations of well over a billion
- 11 people to democratically elect their representatives, making it possible for the
- 12 adult population of the entire world to vote for their representatives in a
- 13 democratic World Parliament”

Reason

Recognizing this is important context for the draft resolutions that follow. Therefore their inclusion in the Preamble.

R10 Modify “Assert” paragraph in preamble.

Proposer: Green Party of Canada

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

- 1 Replace: “Assert the need for fundamental changes in people’s attitudes, values,
- 2 and ways of producing and living”
- 3 With: “Assert the need for fundamental changes in people’s thinking, attitudes,
- 4 values, and ways of producing, living and governing the planet.”

Reason

The lack of effective global governance is the main reason we fail, as citizens of the planet, to contain climate change, wars and a host of other problems. This also requires a change in thinking.

R11 Add new Principle: Subsidiarity

Proposer: Green Party of Canada

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

- 1 Add a new principle between “Social Justice” and “Participatory Democracy” as
- 2 follows:
- 3 Subsidiarity
- 4 We acknowledge the diversity and equality of people across the planet and that
- 5 both diversity and equity need to be respected globally.
- 6 This requires
- 7 • That decisions affecting people and their environment be made at the
- 8 lowest possible level of authority and closest to the people affected by
- 9 those decisions.
- 10 • A system of governance ranging from local to global, where powers are
- 11 divided rationally across all levels of government from local to global.

Reason

Subsidiarity is an important principle which calls for democratic decentralized (rather than autocratic top-down) government, including at a level above nation states.

R12 Modify first paragraph under “Participatory Democracy”

Proposer: Green Party of Canada

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

- 1 Change the first paragraph under the principle Participatory Democracy
- 2 From: “We strive for a democracy in which all citizens have the right to express
- 3 their views, and are able to directly participate in the environmental,
- 4 economic, social and political decisions which affect their lives; so that power
- 5 and responsibility are concentrated in local and regional communities, and
- 6 devolved only where essential to higher tiers of governance.”
- 7 To: “We strive for a democracy in which all citizens have the right to express
- 8 their views, and are able to directly participate in the environmental,
- 9 economic, social and political decisions which affect their lives at all levels
- 10 of government: Local, regional and global.”

Reason

Adds missing global communities and allows participatory democracy at a global level.

Removes explanation of subsidiarity which has been added on its own as a separate new principle to the Charter.

R13 Add two paragraphs to “Participatory Democracy”

Proposer: Green Party of Canada

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

- 1 Add two new paragraphs to the principle of Participatory Democracy, at the
- 2 bottom under “This requires” as follows:
- 3 • recognition that the United Nations Security Council fails to incorporate
- 4 participatory democracy, being comprised of unelected representatives from just
- 5 15 of 193 member states with 5 having veto powers;
- 6 • the transformation of the United Nations Security Council into a globally and
- 7 democratically elected World Parliament representing all people of earth and
- 8 incorporating the principles of Subsidiarity and Participatory Democracy.

Reason

The resolution text is self-explanatory.

R14 Remove use of military in the nonviolence principle

Proposer: Green Party of Canada

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

- 1 Change the second paragraph under Nonviolence
- 2 From: “We believe that security should not rest mainly on military strength but
- 3 on cooperation, sound economic and social development, environmental safety and
- 4 respect for human rights.”
- 5 To: “We believe that security should not rest on military strength but on
- 6 cooperation, sound economic and social development, environmental safety,
- 7 respect for human rights and a sound democratic system of global governance.”

Reason

Security should not rest even partially on military strength as a principle (Note: exceptions are covered in article 9.2).

R15 Democracy – National vs. Global

Proposer: Green Party of Canada

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

1 Change the 1st paragraph under Political Action/Democracy

2 From:

3 “1.1 The majority of the world’s people live in countries with undemocratic
4 regimes where corruption is rampant and human rights abuses and press censorship
5 are commonplace. Developed democracies suffer less apparent forms of corruption
6 through media concentration, corporate political funding, systematic exclusion
7 of racial, ethnic, national and religious communities, and electoral systems
8 that discriminate against alternative ideas and new and small parties.”

9 To:

10 “1.1 In the national context: The majority of the world’s people live in
11 countries with undemocratic regimes where corruption is rampant and human rights
12 abuses and press censorship are commonplace. Developed democracies suffer less
13 apparent forms of corruption through media concentration, corporate political
14 funding, systematic exclusion of racial, ethnic, national and religious
15 communities, and electoral systems that discriminate against alternative ideas
16 and new and small parties.

17
18 In the global context: No citizen of the planet has democratic rights. We do not
19 get to elect our representative at the global level. Our future lies at the whim
20 of 15 nations’ unelected representatives and at the mercy of 5 nations with veto
21 powers.”

Reason

The resolution text is self-explanatory.

R16 Democracy - Call for action

Proposer: Green Party of Canada

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

- 1 Add paragraph under Political Action/Democracy/The Greens-
- 2 “1.15 Will work to transform the United Nations into an effective democratic
- 3 global layer of government conforming to the principles of subsidiarity and
- 4 participatory democracy.”

Reason

This calls for action. Green Parties around the world pushing their governments to act at the United Nations to demand for effective global governance with Participatory Democracy at the global level can make a difference and bring about the necessary changes required to effectively control climate change, prevent wars and meet all other Green aspirations contained in the Charter.

R17 Peace and Security - Add paragraph

Proposer: Green Party of Canada

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

1. Add paragraph under Political Action/Peace and security/The Greens-
“9.2 Will work to transform the United Nations into an effective democratic system of world governance, adhering to the principle of Subsidiarity and Participatory Democracy, and in the interim”
2. Renumber all paragraphs below the new paragraph

Reason

This resolution calls for a gradual (not abrupt) transformation from the current United Nations Security Council to a democratically elected World Parliament.

R18 Restructuring foreign debt

Proposer: Partido Verde Argentina

Resolution text

1 The Global Greens support the restructuring of the foreign debt of developing
2 countries, based not only on financial criteria, but also considering climate
3 and environmental imperatives.

4 The Global Greens acknowledge that restructuring of foreign debt will enable
5 developing countries to invest in addressing the climate crisis and protecting
6 nature in line with the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda.

7 The Global Green acknowledge that:

- 8 • For many developing countries, their debt burden provides an overwhelming
9 barrier to addressing climate change.
- 10 • Developing countries are among the most vulnerable to climate change.
- 11 • Reconversion of foreign debt (also called 'debt-for-climate swaps') can
12 help developing countries take climate action.
- 13 • Debts can be 'bought back' in local currency and reinvested in climate
14 protection.
- 15 • Debt-for-climate swaps allow debtor countries to make payments in local
16 currency for climate projects, instead of continuing to make external
17 payments on outstanding loans in 'hard' currency (money issued by a
18 politically and economically stable nation).
- 19 • This means debtor countries can reduce their foreign debt without drawing
20 down scarce foreign reserves.

21 The Global Greens advance that the benefits of the restructuring of foreign debt
22 could include:

- 23 • Support for forest conservation and protection of other carbon sinks.
- 24 • Boosting clean and efficient energy.
- 25 • Reducing short-lived climate pollutants.
- 26 • Cleaning up air pollution.

27 The Global Greens acknowledge the following potential additional benefits:

- 28 • Revenue generated by debt-for-climate swaps projects can be used to buy
29 and install climate-friendly technologies.
- 30 • Debt-for-climate swaps projects also provide valuable information that can
31 enable environmental legislation, including a moratorium on deforestation
32 permits and recognising indigenous people's territories.

33 The Global Greens resolve that the restructuring of foreign debt should be
34 scaled up to meet the rapidly increasing costs of both global debt and climate
35 impacts.

R19 Protection of the South Atlantic Ecosystems

Proposer: Partido Verde Argentina

Resolution text

The Global Greens make a call:

1) To the governments of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, to take urgent actions to protect the ecosystems of the South Atlantic Ocean, currently the richest fishing ground on the planet.

2) To the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom, to resume the negotiations to find a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute of the Malvinas Islands, which includes the conservation of fishing resources and the defense of marine ecosystems.

3) To the United Nations and international organizations to strengthen the commitment for the conservation of fishing resources in the South Atlantic Ocean, and to address this issue at the highest level, in all the relevant forums.

R19 El Partido Verde de Argentina realiza un llamamiento frente a la situación que amenaza al ecosistema en el Atlántico Sur

Proposer: Partido Verde Argentina

Resolution text

1 The Global Greens make a call:1) To the governments of Argentina, Brazil and
2 Uruguay, to take urgent actions to protect the ecosystems of the South Atlantic
3 Ocean, currently the richest fishing ground on the planet.

4
5 2) To the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom, to resume the
6 negotiations to find a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty
7 dispute of the Malvinas Islands, which includes the conservation of fishing
8 resources and the defense of marine ecosystems.

9
10 3) To the United Nations and international organizations to strengthen the
11 commitment for the conservation of fishing resources in the South Atlantic
12 Ocean, and to address this issue at the highest level, in all the relevant
13 forums.

R20 Nuclear Waste Threat in the Pacific

Proposer: Australian Greens, Japan Greens

Resolution text

Noting that at this time due to global pressures as a result of escalating climate change and the impact of the war in Ukraine, there is a renewed push to maintain and increase nuclear energy, this Resolution seeks to focus on the ongoing threat of nuclear waste and its disposal, especially in the Pacific.

Recalling all relevant international instruments, particularly the [Convention and Protocol on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter](#) (1972/2006), [Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone](#), the [SEANWFZ Treaty \(Bangkok Treaty\)](#) (1995) [South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty - Treaty of Rarotonga](#) (1985) and the [Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region - Noumea Convention](#) (1986).

Noting that signatories to these international conventions and treaties must uphold the commitments that have been made to keep the sea and the Pacific region free of environmental pollution by radioactive and nuclear waste and other radioactive matter, and to uphold legal obligations to prevent ocean dumping and any action to assist or encourage dumping by other states.

We the Global Greens:

1. Condemn plans by the Japanese government to allow some 1.25 million tons of treated wastewater contaminated by the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant to be discharged into the Pacific Ocean.

2. Request TEPCO to disclose the estimated amount of tritium and carbon-14 that ALPS (advanced liquid processing system) cannot process, in addition to the total amount of radioactive materials in the water treated by the ALPS.

3. Call for the immediate cessation of this plan in order to protect the health of the peoples of Japan, the Peoples of the Pacific Region and Pacific Rim, and the environment and biodiversity of the Blue Pacific.

4. Call for the construction of a concrete and steel dam underground instead of the frozen soil barrier currently in use to reduce the amount of groundwater entering the buildings and being contaminated.

5. Call on the Japanese government to enable the ongoing storage of treated nuclear waste from Fukushima to occur on land.

6. Support the Green Party of Japan and the Green Party Korea in their campaigns against further nuclear energy plants and against the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific.

7. Support the engagement of the Pacific Leaders Forum (including Greens Parties of Aotearoa New Zealand, Australia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands) in the decommissioning of the Japan Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.

8. Support the aims of the Blue Pacific and its leaders in recognition of the need for a unified approach to address the challenges facing the region. We

42 recognize that protection of the oceans and the environment, sustainable
43 development, regional security and stability are priorities.

44 9. Facilitate and support urgent action by Greens parties, civil society and
45 NGOs to support international treaties and conventions which call on parties to
46 enact the prohibition the dumping of radioactive wastes or other radioactive
47 matter into the Blue Pacific.

48 Concluding that:

49 We, the Greens must re-commit to supporting Pacific Leaders Forum who reiterated
50 their “strong concerns for the significance of the potential threat of nuclear
51 contamination to the health and security of the Blue Pacific, its people and
52 prospects, and reaffirmed the importance of ensuring international consultation,
53 international law, and independent and verifiable scientific assessments as per
54 the PALM9 Declaration.”

55 Further, we, the Greens, remain vigilant about the historical nuclear
56 contamination in the Pacific, including the Nuclear Test Site at Runit Dome on
57 Runit Island of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (commenced already in
58 2022).

59 We, the Greens Proposing Group, welcome the support of our Members and the GGC23
60 on this Resolution for increased national, regional and global coherence and
61 harmonisation.

62 We, the Greens, are grounded in four pillars: ecological sustainability,
63 grassroots democracy, social justice and peace and non-violence and this is
64 reiterated in our position for a nuclear-free Pacific Region.

65 Proposed by Keiko Ogata (Japan Green Party) and Cathy Peters (Australian Greens)
66 Supported by Andrew Kutapae (PNG Green Party) Pefi Kingi (Pacific Greens
67 Network),Tika Bhandari (Nepal Green Party)

68 In consultation with Greens key stakeholders:
69 Executive Committee, Asia Pacific Greens Federation (APGF)-Tika Bhandari,Ade
70 Zuchri, Erum Saleem, Heather Lonsdale
71 IDC-Australian Greens Coordinator, International Development Committee (IDC),
72 Michelle Sheather
73 Global Issues Group (GIG)Australian Greens-Andrew Morrison, Dominic Wy Kanak
74 Global Regional Indigenous Network (GRIN)

Reason

In April 2021,Japan announced plans to discharge over 1.23 million tons of radioactive waste water stored in tanks from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant into the Pacific Ocean. Despite strong criticism from many countries in the Asia Pacific, NGOs and the UN and expert scientific advice,Japan is planning to start releasing this material from July this year and to continue this process for decades.

A number of key international Conventions and Treaties dating from 1972 to 2006 ban the discharge and dumping of nuclear waste into the sea.

The environmental, economic and social impacts of this decision are a key concern for Greens members in Japan, Sth East Asia, and the Blue Pacific. In 2022, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) sought advice from

an independent panel of global experts on nuclear issues which [advised that there is insufficient data](#) to classify the impending discharge by Japan as safe for Pacific people and for the ocean's biodiversity.

It is crucial that the Global Greens highlight their concern with the plan to dump large volumes of treated nuclear waste into the Pacific.

And to commit to highlighting the ongoing impacts of the Fukushima disaster and nuclear testing in the Pacific and the environmental issues with nuclear waste at this time when nuclear energy is being promoted as a clean alternative to fossil fuel energy and in light of the energy impacts of the Ukraine war on the supply of energy fuels.

Selected sources:

- [Pacific Island Forum appoint panel of independent global experts on nuclear issues](#)
- [PIF: Expert advises deferment on Japan Fukushima discharge dates](#)
- [Japan: UN experts say deeply disappointed by decision to discharge Fukushima water \(15 April 2021\)](#)
- [Sth. Korea expresses 'strong regret' over Japan's Fukushima water](#)
- [On anniversary of the Fukushima disaster, Australia must stand firm against nuclear \(Australian Conservation Foundation\)](#)
- [Uranium mines harm indigenous people - so why have we approved a new one?](#)
- [Noumea Convention](#)
- [Treaty of Rarotonga](#)
- [Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter](#)

R21 Resolution Against Child Marriage

Proposer: Womens Network

Resolution text

1 Child marriage undermines children's human rights, traumatises their lives and
2 derails any future opportunities and prospects. Child brides are more likely to
3 experience complications during pregnancy, and this is reported to be the
4 leading cause of death among adolescent girls. Moreover, these young brides are
5 more vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and too often
6 have not had access to education and social support. Reporting criminality is
7 critical and convicting perpetrators of child marriage is integral for
8 children's safety and protection.

9 Therefore, Global Greens will:

- 10 1. Uphold the rights of Children.
- 11 2. Support strategies and campaigns against child marriage.
- 12 3. Endorse changes in legislation and policy to end child marriage.
- 13 4. Endorse family planning and maternal health for married girls.
- 14 5. Endorse girl-centred investments to empower girls with tailored
15 information, skills and education.
- 16 6. Ensure easier access to reporting criminality and convicting perpetrators
17 of child marriage.

Reason

Child Marriage

Global Greens Congress 2023 ■ Seoul, South Korea

Resolution Submission from the Global Greens Women's Network

Proposed by:

This Resolution is proposed by the Global Greens Women Network:

- Alison Lam (Canada) & Helen Ryan-Sykes (Australia)
- Bodil Valero (Sweden)
- Pefi Kingi (APGF Executive; APGF Pacific Greens Network)

Acknowledging People:

In consultation with Greens key stakeholders:

- IDC- Coordinator, International Development Committee (IDC)
 - *Michelle Sheather
- GGWN Steering Committee,
 - *Alison Lam *Antia Nautiyal *Carla Piranda *

Disclosing that:

- The catalyst for this submission was generated by the Statement prepared by Alison Lam, Helen Ryan-Sykes, and Bodil Valero of the Global Greens Women's Network. Pefi Kingi from the Asia-Pacific Greens Federation.
- We duly acknowledge the foundation premises discussed and developed by other thought leadership groups resulting in key documents that we have adopted/amended appropriate to this submission.

Recalling that:

[United Nations 2020](#)

All relevant international instruments, that is, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, the Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other relevant human rights instruments and, the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages.

Two of the most broadly endorsed human rights agreements in the world, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), prohibit child marriage. Together, these treaties have been signed or ratified by almost every country. Yet around the world, national or local laws enable different interpretations of this agreed principle.

We recall also that the SDGs also state clearly the elimination of unsafe practices imposed on children/ female girls; that is, SDG 5.3 Eliminate forced marriages and genital mutilation; and Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female mutilation.

Many countries permit child marriage to take place with parental consent or under religious or customary law, for example around the world many marriages are not legally registered. Even in places where child marriage is illegal, enforcement is lax.

We also note that in global terms, the Swedish UN Association estimated that 12 million young girls are married every year, that is 32 800 every day. In the world today there are 765 million marriages with children; and Unicef denotes that 115 million boys have married before 18. This data is extremely disconcerting, even as we focus on child brides.

It is affordable to outlaw Child marriage worldwide. The joint study from Johns Hopkins University, Victoria University, University of Washington and Avenir Health assessed the price tag to end child marriage in 68 countries would cost \$35 billion averaging at \$600 to avert a child marriage.

Recommending that:

Social protection, education, adequate health care, psychosocial support, nutrition, full access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene, skills development and the combating of discrimination and violence against girls are in place, as these considerations are all necessary for the empowerment of the girl child.

Member parties, Green groups and non-profit organizations in the field resource assistance to refugees on child marriage.

Collaboration, development and implementation of strategies and policies at national, regional and international levels so as to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage, as well as to support psychosocial aftercare to those who were married as children.

Easier access for people to report criminality so that this will lead to convicting perpetrators, as even families offer their children for child marriages.

Concluding that:

Child early and forced marriage is a harmful practice that violates, abuses or impairs human rights and is linked to the perpetuation of other harmful practices and human rights violations and that such violations have a disproportionately negative impact on women and girls. The prevention and elimination of the harmful practices and human rights violations must be prioritised as this underscores the human rights obligations and commitments that States have, that is, to promote and protect their human rights obligations and commitments regarding the promotion and protection of human rights and the fundamental freedoms of women and girls and, to prevent and eliminate the practice of child forced marriage.

R22 Dialogue and Cooperation in the Mediterranean

Proposer: Egyptian Green Party

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

Given that:

- The Global Greens aim at reinforcing dialogue among member parties - especially from different federations - by promoting a global north-south approach based on mutual solidarity.

Acknowledging that:

- The Mediterranean region, placed across three continents, is a fragmented context facing unprecedented environmental and social pressures leading to disruptive consequences: here the North-South divide is replicated at scale.
- On the one hand, desertification, pollution and rising sea levels are complemented, among the others, by new and old international disputes, an evolving demography and a labor market designed to marginalise women, young people and migrants.
- On the other hand, the challenges posed by the ecological transition will inevitably have an impact on the mutually dependent economies of the region. In turn, these adjustments will affect workers and local communities.
- In order to enable a Just Transition in the region (and globally), the upcoming transformations require solutions resulting from a pluralist process where environmental and social impacts are equally considered.

Reason

Assessing that:

- The region, confronted with geopolitical turmoils and environmental pressures, is subject to instability and conflicts. As a vicious circle, environmental pressure creates conflicts and, in turn, conflicts cause severe environmental degradation.
- In reality, diversity and co-existence of different cultural and social models is potentially the greatest strength of the region. However, political fragmentation hinders efforts to accomplish a collective understanding of the climate fragility of the region. One way to overcome regional differences stands in the historical necessity to implement a real Climate Diplomacy.
- The risks the region is exposed to are similar and intertwined: Mediterranean green parties should team up to deliver an evidence-based assessment of the regional needs and come up with shared solutions capable of grasping the unitary, though fragmented, dimension of this region.

Noting that:

- The Global Greens have shown a decade long interest in exploring how to achieve a more structured approach to dialogue and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.
- The Mediterranean Network of the European Green Party is a good example of a well established and productive forum adding value to its members.
- The extreme sensitivity of the region is also recognised at UN level, including at COP 27, where the UfM organized the Mediterranean Pavilion.
- Currently, green parties from Mediterranean countries are lacking a forum to discuss common challenges, share knowledge and formulate proposals.

We affirm that:

- Green parties from the Mediterranean have gained sufficient momentum to engage in multilateral dialogues and coordinate campaigns.
- The Global greens commit to promote dialogue and cooperation among green parties and movements in the Mediterranean region
- Member parties are encouraged to engage in joint initiatives aimed at understanding the common challenges and developing shared solutions

R23 Real Youth Participation Ensures A Sustainable Future!

Proposer: Global Young Greens

Resolution text

Global Youth Movements made it very clear: Young people want to be heard, represented and a spot at the negotiation table. They demand clearly to shape their own future - also on a political level.

As Global Greens, it is of utmost importance to us, to create participatory, inclusive democracies. Therefore we are more than happy to see young activists engaging in civil society movements, UN constituencies and Green parties. We stand in solidarity with the youth movements which share the values of the Global Green Charter and commit ourselves to be their allies and support them in reaching their goals and help them be recognised in the decision making.

We reject the practise of tokenizing young people in putting them in the spotlight without also opening the decision-making to them. To us youth have always been more than a cheap campaigning force, evident by the important role young people play in Green parties around the world and the number of young people who cast their votes for our movement.

The Global Greens will actively work towards more inclusivity in our own structures and do this in strong cooperation with the Global Young Greens to ensure that our bodies are a place for young people to be heard, to bring their ideas to the table while being sure that they are treated as equals.

Starting in our own structures, but also going beyond: We will also advocate for stronger youth participation in political systems and organisations as well as in the bodies of the United Nations. Especially looking at the UNFCCC COPs we recognised that young people were tokenized but not heard. Young people were allowed to protest in the COP venue but not to access the negotiations. Young people were promoted in the communications but not supported in participating at the conferences.

We demand real youth participation including seats at the negotiating tables!

The Global Greens therefore commit to:

- Monitor their internal structures constantly to ensure that they are open to the participation of young people.
- Supporting the Global Young Greens in their important work of bringing the global Green Youth Movement together and strengthening it.
- Advocate for real youth participation in decision making structures inside and outside of the movement.
- Support our member organisations to build up strong youth wings in their organisations and to do this in cooperation with the Global Young Greens.

36 The Global Greens call on the United Nations to:

- 37 • Make the structures of their conferences and bodies more accessible for
38 young people by offering sponsorships and implement trainings on the
39 functioning of the conferences and structures.
- 40 • Give young people seats at the negotiating table through the promotion of
41 youth in national delegations and opening the room for youth civil society
42 movements. This can be done through strengthening the role of their
43 constituencies and their say in the negotiation process.

R24 Voting Rights for GYG

Proposer: Global Young Greens

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

- 1 Change the follwing text in the GG Rule Book:
- 2 “4.1 (d) The GYG is entitled to four delegates, one from each Federation, with
- 3 speaking rights.”
- 4 to:
- 5 "4.1 (d) The GYG is entitled to four delegates, one from each region with
- 6 speaking and voting rights."

Reason

This is the first GG Congress where GYG can submit resolutions and send 4 delegates with speaking rights.

For the future we would also like to be part of the decisions at the Congress and vote on them.

R25 Further Inclusion of GYG

Proposer: Global Young Greens

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

1 Change the following text in the GG Rulebook:

2 “2.6 Global Young Greens (GYG) (a) The Global Greens Coordination and GYG shall
3 work together to establish a mutually satisfactory basis for the admission of
4 GYG as a Partner organisation. This shall include GYG membership criteria and
5 management, participation in the Global Greens Coordination and Global Greens
6 Congress and such other matters as may be jointly decided.”

7 To:

8 “2.6 Global Young Greens (GYG) (a) The Global Greens Coordination and GYG shall
9 work together to establish a mutually satisfactory basis for the admission of
10 GYG as a Partner organisation. This shall include GYG membership criteria and
11 management, participation in the Global Greens Coordination and Global Greens
12 Congress and such other matters as may be jointly decided. GYG has the right to
13 send one representative to the GGC.”

Reason

We see this as an important step to further develop our close cooperation.

R26 Support GYG's organisational expenses

Proposer: Global Young Greens

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

- 1 Add to 2.6. of the GG Rulebook:
- 2 “(b) GG supports GYG with a yearly budget of 15% of the GG annual per year to
- 3 cover organisational expenses.”

Reason

GYG has no own income and is fully dependent on the work of volunteers. To keep the website running and be able to maintain their communication structures such as the newsletter, it would be a huge relief to have one fixed source for covering those expenses.

The amendment is following the example of some of the federations and their relations to their youth wings, e.g. FYEG and EGP.

R27 Improving Dialogue and Cooperation in the Mediterranean

Proposer: Europa Verde - Verdi / Egyptian Green Party

Resolution text

1 Improving Dialogue and Cooperation in the 2 Mediterranean

3 Resolution to be submitted to the Global Greens 6th
4 Congress, Incheon, 8 – 11 June 2023

5 The Global Greens aim at reinforcing dialogue among member parties - especially
6 from different federations - by promoting a global north-south approach based on
7 mutual solidarity. The Mediterranean region, placed across three continents, is
8 a fragmented context facing unprecedented environmental and social pressures
9 leading to disruptive consequences: here the North-South divide is replicated at
10 scale.

11 On the one hand, desertification, pollution and rising sea levels are
12 complemented, among the others, by new and old international disputes, an
13 evolving demography and a labor market designed to marginalise women, young
14 people and migrants. On the other hand, the challenges posed by the ecological
15 transition will inevitably have an impact on the mutually dependent economies of
16 the region. In turn, these adjustments will affect workers and local
17 communities. In order to enable a Just Transition in the region (and globally),
18 the upcoming transformations require solutions resulting from a pluralist
19 process where environmental and social impacts are equally considered.

20 The region, confronted with geopolitical turmoils and environmental pressures,
21 is subject to instability and conflicts. As a vicious circle, environmental
22 pressure creates conflicts and, in turn, conflicts cause severe environmental
23 degradation. In reality, diversity and co-existence of different cultural and
24 social models are potentially the greatest strengths of the region. However,
25 political fragmentation hinders efforts to accomplish a collective understanding
26 of the climate fragility of the region. One way to overcome regional differences
27 stands in the historical necessity to implement a real Climate Diplomacy.

28 The challenges the region is exposed to are similar and intertwined:
29 Mediterranean green parties are in a perfect position to team up and deliver an
30 evidence-based assessment of the regional needs. In addition, they have the
31 capacity to come up with shared solutions capable of grasping the unitary,
32 though fragmented, dimension of this region.

33 Although it is apparent that the geopolitical centre of the world is shifting
34 towards Asia-Pacific, the constant evolution of the Mediterranean region will
35 not slow down. The extreme sensitivity of the region is also recognised at UN
36 level, including at COP 27, where the UfM organized the Mediterranean Pavilion.

37 Already in the past, the Global Greens have shown an interest in exploring how
38 to achieve a more structured approach to dialogue and cooperation in the
39 Mediterranean region. However, currently, green parties from Mediterranean

40 countries are lacking a forum to discuss common challenges, share knowledge and
41 formulate proposals.

42 The Global Greens, gathered in Incheon, state that:

- 43 • Green parties from the Mediterranean have gained sufficient momentum to
44 engage in multilateral dialogues and coordinate campaigns.
- 45 • Member parties are encouraged to engage in joint initiatives aimed at
46 understanding the common challenges and developing shared solutions.
- 47 • The Global greens are ready to promote dialogue and cooperation among
48 green parties and movements in the Mediterranean region.
- 49 • The Global Greens recognise Climate Diplomacy as a fundamental tool to
50 achieve a Just Transition, in the Mediterranean and globally.

Reason

The Mediterranean region, placed across three continents, is a fragmented context facing unprecedented environmental and social pressures leading to disruptive consequences: here the North-South divide is replicated at scale.

However, currently, green parties from Mediterranean countries are lacking a forum to discuss common challenges, share knowledge and formulate proposals.

R28 Amendment to Global Greens Charter

Proposer: Green Party of England and Wales

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

1 With relation to the increasing negative effects of anthropogenic climate change
2 and the policies of many governments regarding asylum seekers, proposing the
3 following amendment to 6.12, changes in bold:

4 6.12 Call for governments to ensure that all asylum-seekers, whether they are
5 victims of state violence, independent armed groups, or the negative effects of
6 anthropogenic climate change, are correctly treated in accordance with the 1951
7 Geneva Convention on the Rights to Asylum; have access to fair processes; are
8 not arbitrarily detained; and are not returned to a country where they might
9 suffer violations of their fundamental human rights, or face the risk of death,
10 torture, or other inhuman treatment; and are not removed to a third party
11 country as part of the asylum process.

Reason

Currently, our charter does not reflect that climate change will and already does have the power forcibly displace individuals, families and communities from their homes. Through this amendment, we recognise the devastating effects of climate change and the need for asylum. In addition, governments across the world have threatened to remove asylum seekers to third party countries during their claims. This is inhumane and is contradictory to the idea of claiming asylum in safe countries.

R29new Biological Corridor

Proposer: Greens Japan

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

1 Recognising that:

- 2 1. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) sets out the 30 x 30
3 target(*1),
- 4 2. GBF specifies the expansion of Other Effective area-based Conservation
5 Measures (OECM) in addition to existing concept of nature reserves, and
- 6 3. the urgent necessity of the protection of biodiversity, conservation of
7 genetic resources, securement of migration pathways for flora and fauna
8 due to climate change, increase of carbon sinks, and securement of
9 coexistence zones for both humankind and wild fauna and flora where the
10 traditional and ecological wisdom of indigenous peoples is respected,

11 Acknowledging that in achieving 30x30, the OECM shall be promoted:

- 12 1. in a form of 'biological corridors' to ensure the connectivity of
13 ecosystems and the migration of flora and fauna, not only within national
14 level but also international level across the borders, continents, oceans
15 and airspace,
- 16 2. as buffer zones between nature reserves and non-protected areas such as
17 'Satoyama', agroforestry and so on, where the humankind and wildlife
18 coexist in harmony,
- 19 3. in order to ensure the connectivity of existent nature reserves as well as
20 transboundary ecosystems and the movement of wild fauna and flora.

21 In that context, as the Greens, we affirm that:

- 22 1. Each member party of Global Greens shall develop a policy to create
23 biological corridors and map the 30 x 30 target areas including nature
24 reserves and biological corridors in consultation with other member
25 parties of Global Greens in neighbouring countries or other relevant
26 organisations.
- 27 2. The federations shall put the those maps together to visualise the
28 biological corridors at the regional level.
- 29 3. The Global Greens shall put all of the federations' biological corridor
30 maps into a single world map.
- 31 4. Global Greens and each Federation shall set up a working group to
32 coordinate the member parties for a smooth development of policies and
33 mapping and the securement of international connectivity in order to
34 accomplish the task above.

35 --

36 (*1)30×30: protect 30 percent of Earth's lands, oceans, coastal areas, and
37 inland waters by 2030

38 Reference:

39 Final text of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

40 [https://prod.drupal.www.infra.cbd.int/sites/default/files/2022-12/221222-CBD-](https://prod.drupal.www.infra.cbd.int/sites/default/files/2022-12/221222-CBD-PressRelease-COP15-Final.pdf)
41 [PressRelease-COP15-Final.pdf](https://prod.drupal.www.infra.cbd.int/sites/default/files/2022-12/221222-CBD-PressRelease-COP15-Final.pdf)

42 Natura 2000 Viewer:

43 <https://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/>

R29new Biological Corridor

Proposer: Greens Japan

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

1 Recognising that:

- 2 1. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) sets out the 30 x 30
3 target(*1),
- 4 2. GBF specifies the expansion of Other Effective area-based Conservation
5 Measures (OECM) in addition to existing concept of nature reserves, and
- 6 3. the urgent necessity of the protection of biodiversity, conservation of
7 genetic resources, securement of migration pathways for flora and fauna
8 due to climate change, increase of carbon sinks, and securement of
9 coexistence zones for both humankind and wild fauna and flora where the
10 traditional and ecological wisdom of indigenous peoples is respected,

11 Acknowledging that in achieving 30x30, the OECM shall be promoted:

- 12 1. in a form of 'biological corridors' to ensure the connectivity of
13 ecosystems and the migration of flora and fauna, not only between national
14 level but also international level across the borders, continents, oceans
15 and airspace,
- 16 2. as buffer zones between nature reserves and non-protected areas such as
17 'Satoyama', agroforestry and so on, where the humankind and wildlife
18 coexist in harmony,
- 19 3. in order to ensure the connectivity of existent nature reserves as well as
20 transboundary ecosystems and the movement of wild fauna and flora.

21 In that context, as the Greens, we affirm that:

- 22 1. Each member party of Global Greens shall develop a policy to create
23 biological corridors and map the 30 x 30 target areas including nature
24 reserves and biological corridors in consultation with other member
25 parties of Global Greens in neighbouring countries or other relevant
26 organisations.
- 27 2. The federations shall put the those maps together to visualise the
28 biological corridors at the regional level.
- 29 3. The Global Greens shall put all of the federations' biological corridor
30 maps into a single world map.
- 31 4. Global Greens and each Federation shall set up a working group to
32 coordinate the member parties for a smooth development of policies and
33 mapping and the securement of international connectivity in order to
34 accomplish the task above.

35 --

36 (*1)30×30: protect 30 percent of Earth's lands, oceans, coastal areas, and
37 inland waters by 2030

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39 Final text of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

40 [https://prod.drupal.www.infra.cbd.int/sites/default/files/2022-12/221222-CBD-](https://prod.drupal.www.infra.cbd.int/sites/default/files/2022-12/221222-CBD-PressRelease-COP15-Final.pdf)
41 [PressRelease-COP15-Final.pdf](https://prod.drupal.www.infra.cbd.int/sites/default/files/2022-12/221222-CBD-PressRelease-COP15-Final.pdf)

42 Natura 2000 Viewer:

43 <https://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/>

R30 Ecocidio: Arco Minero De Venezuela. (Proyecto extractivista).

Proposer: Movimiento Ecológico de Venezuela (partido Verde)

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

- 1 El Movimiento Ecologico de Venezuela (partido Verde) ha desarrollado durante
- 2 años la lucha por la defensa de los grupos más vulnerables, los recursos
- 3 naturales y el impacto catastrófico por los proyectos extractivistas.
- 4 Por eso en el marco de la democracia climática, y en la construcción del cuadro
- 5 legal para que el Ecocidio se considere un crimen internacional y en marcado en
- 6 los tratados internacionales.
- 7 Buscamos la articulación y alianzas, para defender, recuperar, proteger y
- 8 visibilizar el ECOCIDIO Y ETNOCIDIO más grande del mundo que ocurre en el Estado
- 9 Bolívar en Venezuela, llamado "Arco Minero"

Reason

El Arco Minero de Venezuela es una inmensa extensión del territorio venezolano de 111.843km² cercano a la costa sur del río Orinoco y que además representa la marca de una política proporcionada por el gobierno para promover la apertura a la minería en general, así mismo tiene como ambición principal la función de obtener de manera violenta los minerales preciosos como oro y coltan. Esto representa condiciones políticas, sociales y ambientales desafiantes que son promovidas por un estado fallido promoviendo la anarquía, la ausencia del estado de derecho, el incumplimiento de los tratados y acuerdos internacionales, y el saqueo desproporcionado del patrimonio natural y minero de la Nación.

El Arco Minero de Venezuela no solo representa un área territorial del estado, este tiene un impacto socio -político - economico- ambiental, el cual se representa en el area ambiental con una extensión en el mapa que abarca el parque nacional Canaima, la cuenca del río Paragua, la cuenca media y alta del río Caura (parque nacional Caura), el parque nacional Yapacana, la reserva de biosfera Alto Orinoco Casiquiare, todo el norte del estado Amazonas y la frontera. En lo social la extensión de la minería ha ocasionado la promoción de la anarquía, ha afectado de manera determinante la calidad de vida de los venezolanos, se ha promovido la trata de blancas, la prostitución , y el trabajo infantil, así como la violaciones a los derechos fundamentales de los grupos más vulnerables, destacandose los pueblos aborígenes quienes son perseguidos, asesinados por su defensa y/o permanencia en estos espacios.

Otro factor que podemos mencionar que inside es el sector económico , en dónde los actores financieros son inversionistas privados y son quienes aportan los recursos económicos y entran como socios financieros de los operadores políticos de la presidencia de Venezuela.

En conclusión la minería en Venezuela, representada por el Arco Minero, se ha convertido en una actividad sumergida dentro de una gran trama delincuencial organizada que llega a todos los niveles del poder político y militar venezolano y latinoamericano.

R31 Ecocide: Extractivist Projects in the Americas

Proposer: Movimiento Ecológico de Venezuela (partido Verde)

Resolution text

- 1) The Greens, in their respective jurisdictions, will work for the construction of the legal framework so that Ecocide is considered an international crime and marked in international treaties.
- 2) The Global Greens support the countries of America in their fight against extractivist projects, especially the Ecological Movement of Venezuela (Green Party) with the case called "Arco Minero", which constitutes one of the largest ecocides and ethnocides in the world and it generates a non-renewable impact in the countries that share the Amazon.
- 3) The Greens of the Americas remain committed to the environmental fight and social justice, therefore, calls to retake and renew what was established in the latest resolution of ECOCIDE, Ethnocide and extractivism of the 4th Congress of the Global Greens.
- 4) The Global Greens support the creation of an international Coalition led by MEPs together with supranational parliamentarians and parliamentarians from other countries to generate impact from parliaments to multilateral organizations.

Reason

The world continues to be involved when it comes to ECOCIDE, we are still constantly working to develop legal frameworks in countries that penalize environmental crimes that affect each of the factors that make up the State with greater weight. We have had an involution in the world with this issue, generating problems of great magnitude that today affect America more frequently. Political persecution, the exploitation of non-renewable natural resources, the violation of human rights, water pollution, drug trafficking, corruption and white slavery are some of the problems that the region presents due to extractivist projects, and it is the case of Venezuela that has become an evil that spreads throughout the Amazon.

The Venezuelan Mining Arc is an immense extension of the Venezuelan territory of 111,843 km² close to the south coast of the Orinoco River and that also represents the framework of a policy provided by the government to promote the opening to mining in general, likewise it has as main ambition the function of violently obtaining precious minerals such as gold and coltan. This represents challenging political, social, and environmental conditions promoted by a failed State that promotes anarchy, the absence of the rule of law, the breach of international treaties and agreements, and the disproportionate looting of the Nation's natural and mining heritage.

The Venezuelan Mining Arc not only represents a territorial space of the state, it has a socio-political-economic-environmental impact, which is represented in the environmental area with an extension on the map that includes the Canaima national park, the Paragua river basin River, the middle and upper basin of the Caura River (Caura National Park), the Yapacana National Park, the Alto Orinoco Casiquiare Biosphere Reserve, the entire north of the state of Amazonas and the border. Socially, the extension of mining has led to the promotion of anarchy, has decisively affected the quality of life of Venezuelans, has encouraged trafficking in women, prostitution and child labor, as well as the violation of the fundamental rights of most vulnerable groups, highlighting the native peoples who are persecuted,

killed for their defense and/or permanence in these spaces.

Another factor that we can mention in the interior is the economic sector, where the financial actors are private investors and are the ones who contribute the economic resources and enter as financial partners of the political operators of the Venezuelan presidency.

In conclusion, mining in Venezuela, represented by the Arco Minero, has become a submerged activity within a large network of organized crime that reaches all levels of Venezuelan and Latin American political and military power.

R32 Global Greens First Nations Indigenous Tribal Peoples Network ('GGFNN')

Proposer: Blak Greens, Australian Greens; Green Party Aotearoa New Zealand; Nepali Greens; Green Party Taiwan; India Greens Party; Pacific Greens Network Asia Pacific Greens Federation Council

Resolution text

1.a. The Global Greens Congress, in consultation and co-operation with First Nations Indigenous Tribal Peoples attending and represented at Global Greens Congress 2023, refers the formation of a Global Greens First Nations Network, along with similar Resolutions intending to form Working Groups and Networks, to the Global Greens Coordination for further administration of Mandates, Terms of Reference and Membership set up.

1.b. Global Greens First Nations Indigenous Tribal Peoples attending Global Greens Congress 2023 approach the Federations and proposers of these Resolutions to indicate and sign up their support and commitment to a First Nations Indigenous Tribal Peoples Global Greens Network to assist the process of the GG Coordination setting up these Networks (and Working Groups).

Initial Draft Resolution is now referred to Global Greens Coordination for further administration:

"We, as 'citizens' of the planet, members of the Global Greens, and First Nations Indigenous Tribal Peoples, United in our awareness that the Earth's vitality, diversity and beauty has been, and is, the Custodial responsibility of past and continuing Custodians of First Nations Indigenous Tribal Peoples to bequeath the Planet to the next generations,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Global Greens Charter,

Recognising the rights of Indigenous People and their contribution to the common heritage, as well as the right of all minorities and oppressed peoples to their culture, religion, economic and cultural life,

Hereby resolve that there shall be a GLOBAL FIRST NATIONS (INDIGENOUS, TRIBAL PEOPLES) NETWORK co-created and re-established as a part of the Global Greens networks.

[Noting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as adopted by the General Assembly on Thursday, 13 September 2007.]"

Reason

Human Rights of First Nations Indigenous Tribal Peoples are confirmed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as adopted by the General Assembly on Thursday, 13 September 2007. This history is critical as the Greens Movement look to include all Members from the Indigenous Peoples of their countries.

- Today the UNDRIP Declaration is the most comprehensive international instrument on the rights of Indigenous Peoples/First Nations Mobs/all other First Tribal Peoples. It establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and wellbeing of the Indigenous Peoples of the world and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to the specific situation of Indigenous Peoples.
- As a Greens movement we will look to co-create and collaborate an Indigenous policy that best reflect the Indigenes today, Indigenous issues at local level, key priorities at regional levels (across our Federations) and a sustainable agenda at a global level.
- We duly acknowledge the Blak Greens of the Australian Greens as reinvigorating this Human Rights discussion for all First Nations and Indigenous Tribal Peoples, progressing the previous work of Keli Yen and the Taiwan Greens, and the Asia Pacific, African , Maori>Aotearoa, Greens Federations support on the decolonizing sessions held during the Global Greens Online Conference that added to the momentum to continue this Global Greens First Nations Indigenous Tribal Peoples Network, Thank You.

Proposers:

Blak Greens, Australian Greens; bob.hale@globalgreens.org.au

Green Party Aotearoa New Zealand;

Nepali Greens;

Green Party Taiwan;

India Greens Party;

Pacific Greens Network

Asia Pacific Greens Federation Council

R34 The Global Greens establish a working group on Democracy-building.

Proposer: The Green Party of Norway

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

- 1 Purpose: Support Green parties' work in strengthening democracy.
- 2 Organization: Global Greens establish a worldwide Democracy-building working
- 3 group. The group runs its own activities and invites regional organizations,
- 4 [Africa \(AGF\)](#), [The Americas](#), [Asia Pacific \(APGF\)](#), and [Europe \(EGP\)](#) to establish
- 5 their own groups. Each region sets its own priorities on which topics and
- 6 countries they will focus on. The global group cooperates closely with the
- 7 regional groups.
- 8 Methods: Offer information including new analysis and research results; organize
- 9 on-line and on-site seminars, workshops and conferences; write articles, run
- 10 campaigns.

Reason

1. Global Greens and democracy

Democracy is one of the pillars of the Global Greens (GG). Participatory Democracy is explicitly mentioned as one of six principles in the 2001 charter which was revised in [2017](#). The charter first points out the current problems of undemocratic regimes' corruption, human rights abuses and press censorship. It also underscores that developed democracies suffer corruption through media concentration, corporate political funding, systematic exclusion of racial, ethnic, national and religious communities, and electoral systems discriminating against alternative ideas and new and small parties.

The charter then states 14 general points on how to achieve democracy. They include: civil society organizations working for democratic, transparent and accountable government; involve young people and women, have access to official information and to free and independent media; universal access to electronic communications, a just secular legal system; public funding of elections and transparent donations; challenge corporate domination of government; separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial; separation of state and religion; strengthening of local government; democratize and make state institutions more transparent and efficient in serving the goal of citizens' power and sustainable development; improve global governance of multilateral institutions based on appropriate democratic and universal principles.

2. Democracy in decline

Democracy has been in decline globally in recent years according to various indexes. The most recognized index, Varieties of Democracy ([V-Dem](#)), includes almost 4.000 scholars from 180 countries. They base their analysis on a dataset of 31 million data points and covers 202 countries from 1789 to 2022. Only 13% of the world's population lives in liberal democracies according to V-Dem's [2023-report](#). As many as 72% of the world's population, 5.7 billion people, lived in autocracies in 2022. The decline takes place in all regions.

Studies by V-Dem show that in general, democracy scores better than all other forms of political systems on environment, education, health, economic development etc.

3. GG project

3.1 Purpose: Offers democracy-support information, seminars, campaigns to green parties' globally.

3.2 Organization: Establish a worldwide working group at Global Greens and four regional level groups: [Africa \(AGF\)](#), [The Americas](#), [Asia Pacific](#), [Europe \(EGP\)](#). Each region sets their own priorities on which topics and countries they will focus on. The Global Greens appoint members of its own working group and constituent leaders of the regional groups. The constituent leaders have a mandate to work until elections are held, all according to charters, statutes and rulebooks. The Global Greens consult relevant people and parties to identify suitable candidates for its own working group and regional constituent groups.

As democracy-building is an enormous task, and many Green parties have limited resources, domestic and international cooperation will be crucial for succeeding. Cooperation with other political parties, civil society organizations, academia and free press which base their work on democratic values, is necessary.

3.3 Content

Democracy is a wide term encompassing many different models. The basic democratic values are usually well-known, however often the word democracy is used to obscure anti-democratic models. Even countries with very credible electoral systems can have barely-functioning democracies when parties and bureaucracies are captured by corporate or elite power.

Democracy is often discredited because of corruption, manipulation and abuse of power by elites. Still, when democracy decreases it is usually not the result of popular lack of support for the basic values, but because of manipulation, lies and propaganda by powerful leaders.

Efficiency of democracy: Dissemination of the abovementioned positive effects of democracy to counter the opposite narratives.

More information here [Democracy Proposal -Norway - Global Greens Congress - Google Dokumenter](#)

R35 Support for West Papuan Indigenous Rights & Biodiversity

Proposer: Green Party of England and Wales

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

1 Preamble:

2 West Papuans have experienced over 50 years of human rights abuses at the hands
3 of the Indonesian Government and are seeing the destruction of one of the
4 largest and most biodiverse rainforests in the world.

5 The people of West Papua have been struggling for freedom from Indonesia's
6 colonial occupation since 1963.

7 Hundreds of thousands of West Papuan civilians have been killed by Indonesia's
8 military. Thousands more have been raped, tortured or forcibly disappeared.
9 Racism and discrimination are a daily reality and basic human rights including
10 freedom of speech are outlawed. There are hundreds of West Papuan political
11 prisoners serving lengthy terms for the 'crime' of peacefully expressing
12 themselves.

13 The Indonesian Government have banned international media and human rights
14 organisations from operating in West Papua, ensuring that news about what is
15 happening rarely reaches the outside world.

16 Gold and copper mining, oil and gas extraction, palm oil plantations, highway
17 development projects, and tourism, promoted and permitted under Indonesian
18 colonial rule, are destroying West Papua's natural environment and contributing
19 to global climate collapse.

20 West Papuans should have green governance of their land based on environmental
21 and social protection, indigenous environmental management and respect for the
22 natural world. This new social order will restore and protect the environment
23 and maintain balance and harmony in and amongst people and the environment. West
24 Papuans intend to sustainably manage New Guinea's rainforests and its
25 biodiversity for the good of the global community.

26
27 Nevertheless, it is ultimately for the West Papuans to decide how to proceed
28 with any green governance as part of their rights to self-determination, and how
29 to involve as many West Papuans as possible in every step of the process.

30 Operative Text:

31 This Global Greens Congress:

- 32 • Supports solutions coming from indigenous people in West Papua to address
33 the climate emergency.
- 34 • Supports West Papuans in their fight against human rights abuses by the
35 Indonesian Government.
- 36 • Supports West Papuans' right to self-determination, acknowledging that
37 under the UN Charter this right is based on the fact they are currently a
38 persecuted indigenous people
- 39 • Supports West Papuans to create their own green vision for sustainability
40 and biodiversity protection.

41 Background Text:

42 Reference documents:

- 43 • UN renew calls seeking access to West Papua -
44 [https://www.freewestpapua.org/2022/11/25/un-renew-calls-seeking-access-to-](https://www.freewestpapua.org/2022/11/25/un-renew-calls-seeking-access-to-west-papua/)
45 [west-papua/](https://www.freewestpapua.org/2022/11/25/un-renew-calls-seeking-access-to-west-papua/)
- 46 • Bellingcat report into the Indonesian Government's use of social media
47 bots to seed disinformation on West Papua -
48 <https://www.freewestpapua.org/wp->

49 [content/uploads/2019/10/Investigating_Information_Operations_in_West_Papua-](#)
50 [.pdf](#)

51 • Papuans Behind Bars - [https://www.freewestpapua.org/wp-](https://www.freewestpapua.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Papuans-Behind-Bars-report-Oct-2020-Sept-2021.pdf)
52 [content/uploads/2021/11/Papuans-Behind-Bars-report-Oct-2020-Sept-2021.pdf](https://www.freewestpapua.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Papuans-Behind-Bars-report-Oct-2020-Sept-2021.pdf)

53 • Free West Papua information leaflet - [https://www.freewestpapua.org/wp-](https://www.freewestpapua.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/FWP_leaflet_april2013_v3.pdf)
54 [content/uploads/2013/04/FWP_leaflet_april2013_v3.pdf](https://www.freewestpapua.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/FWP_leaflet_april2013_v3.pdf)

55 • The West Papuans' campaign for self determination is supported by many
56 groups and individuals including politicians and lawyers. Support includes
57 from:

58 • Global Justice Now

59 • Indigenous Environmental Network

60 • No White Saviors (Uganda)

61 • Stop Ecocide International

62 • Students Organising for Sustainability International

63 • Extinction Rebellion (UK, Mexico, Africa, Australia, Ireland, Argentina)

64 • Free West Papua Campaign (UK)

65 • West Papua Action Aotearoa

66 • Merdeka: West Papua Support Network

67 • International Lawyers for West Papua (ILWP)

68 • West Papua Support Dunedin (Aotearoa New Zealand)

69 • Rettet die Naturvölker e.V. - RdN (Friends of People Close to Nature)

70 • Save America's Forests

71 • Youth Advocates for Climate Action Philippines

72 • Alliance for Future Generations – Fiji

73 • Fridays For Future Scotland

R36 We are Nature and Nature is us (and Green)

Proposer: Asia Pacific Greens Federation Council; Global Greens First Indigenous Nations Network; Pacific Greens Network; Greens Party Papua New Guinea; Sarekat Hijau Indonesia (SHI); Nepali Greens

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

1 We, Greens Parties and the Greens Movement resolve to include nature positive
2 and nature focused solutions wherever possible, in our political manifestos and
3 our governing policies. We call for the acceleration of the implementation of
4 the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework and its translation into
5 national legislation everywhere possible, as fast as possible. We also call for
6 the convening of a year-long Biodiversity Working Group in order to facilitate
7 coalitions of Greens and beyond within civil society to push for more nature
8 positive solutions, with the goal of supporting communities and their wellbeing.

Reason

1. We the Greens, could support to increase the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework's call for the protection of 30% of biodiversity to 50%.
2. We the Greens, could endorse focused long-term planning and financing to ensure the proper stewardship of key biodiversity: animal and plant species, waterways and precious ecosystems that serve as bulwarks against extreme climate hardship.
3. We the Greens, could support the protection of biodiversity in urban areas, so as to ensure a link to Nature that provides wellbeing and a crucial mitigation tool against extreme temperatures.
4. We the Greens, could support investment in people and programs to transfer knowledge and nature positive solutions from country to country.
5. We the Greens, could support the protection of forest defenders and indigenous activists, too many of whom are subject to violence and sometimes death.
6. The link between biodiversity and climate change is clear: less biodiversity means more climate hardships, first and foremost for the peoples of the climate frontlines in Latin America, Africa and Asia Pacific.
7. We the Greens, recognise and support the application and implementation of Indigenous traditional knowledge and solutions, as they are now recognized by all as key to the preservation of biodiversity worldwide.

[Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework of the convention on Biological Diversity](#)

R37new Motion: Create a Global Green New Deal Working Group

Proposer: African Green Federation

Status: Submitted (unpublished)

Resolution text

Green New Deal Working group to promote a Holistic Vision, a truly Green, Green New Deal.

- There are many shades of Green, but some are just paint, others profound values, which is what we stand for.

- Does a Green New Deal mean changing technologies to lower impact but maintaining the same economic system and social values ? Will that work ? It's like putting a patch, it may cover the hole, but it won't fix the worn out fabric, eventually the fabric will tear again until it is shredded.

- A Green New Deal cannot be just a change in colour, it must be a change in economic and social model, in relationship between actors, in how we create and measure value. A redefinition of what is Wealth and what is Growth.

- The quantitative interpretation has got us into the mess we are in, there can be another way, that is what a Green New Deal should be about. The other way.

- Beyond the ideas of Capitalism and anti-Capitalism, there is a Green field, that's where we can all meet up, and join together, practicing Green technologies, mutualism and synergy.

- A Green New Deal should be a symphony of science, humanities, ecological wisdom and social justice. Each interacting in synergy with the other, like the elements of nature.

- As Greens we need a platform for interaction with Economic Players, Corporations, SME's, Financial Institutions, and the Investment World. Green Economy is all of these, and is workers, jobs, welfare, consumers, finance, and ultimately, these translate into consensus and votes, the enablers of Green legislations.

We, the proponents, delegate and presenter of the Motion Prof. Robinah Nanjunja (First Vice President of the African Green Federation), and Lorenzo L. Colacicchi (proponent of the initiative, and member already of the Global Greens Climate Working Group),

propose the following guidelines for the formation and activation of a Global Greens Green New Deal Working Group

1) Activities

a) Meetings and Discussions

b) Webinars

c) Participation in Global Economic Events and Summits

d) Creation of a Green Exchange (a data base for exchange of Green New Deal initiatives, legislature and experiences between Greens around the world.

e) other activities decided by the working group

38 2) Key issues the Working Group will address:

39 a) What is a Green New Deal for the Global Greens ?

40 - How do we define it ? - What will a Green New Deal future look like ?

41 b) Green New Deal, a holistic vision, its not only about changing technologies

42 - Beyond Growth: Growth Vs. deGrowth; beyond Capitalism Vs. anti-Capitalism

43 - Grassroots, Think Global and Act Local is not just a cool slogan, ecological
44 conversion from the bottom up.

45 - North South Green Cooperation, not Green Colonialism

46 - Nature Based Solutions for a Green New Deal

47 - Green Technologies Empowering Social Justice and Wellbeing

48 c) Green New Deal & Interregional Cooperation Agreements

49 -

50 Assessment and discussion on Green New Deal of Interregional Framework

51 Cooperation between RTA's (Regional Trade Agreements). Do they support or oppose
52 a Global Green New Deal strategy ? What can be improved ?

53 d) Other topics decided by the working group

54 3) The Working Group Development Action Plan

55 StartUp (June)

56 a. Completion terms of reference with the Global Greens Secretariat.

57 b) Organization of first Meeting (june)

58 c) Election of Convenors (june)

59 d) Expansion of members (june)

60 e) Commencement of activity in July 2023

61 We hereby ask the Global Greens Congress 2023 to resolves to:

62 1) approve the formation of th Global Green Working Group as illustrated

63 2) Give Mandate to the Secretariat of the Global Greens to work with the
64 proponents to develop and implement the Global Green New Deal Working Group and
65 its activities

R38 Solidarity for the End of Violence Against Women and the Liberation of Women in Asia

Proposer: Korea Green Party Gender Equality Committee

Resolution text

1 The Global Greens:

- 2 • Will continue to monitor women's human rights violations in various parts
3 of Asia and conduct joint action.
- 4 • Will exhort the governments of each country to act and to speak out about
5 the violence against women in Asian countries.
- 6 • Will share experiences and cooperate with each other to enhance women's
7 political power.
- 8 • Will act across borders to stop the undervaluation, and exploitation of
9 women's labor and reproduction activities.
- 10 • Will promote institutional changes throughout Asia for a gender-equal
11 society.

Reason

Currently, the government is attacking the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family in South Korea. Last year, Korea's gender pay gap stood at 31.5 percent, far above the OECD average (11.7 percent), but the government is trying to abolish public organizations and budgets that have helped promote women's human rights and expand women's public participation by denying "structural gender discrimination." Four years have passed since abortion was ruled unconstitutional, but the institutional vacuum remains and women's right to reproduce and self-determination is being undermined. Sexual violence against women, such as the reversal of the law on rape, has been neglected and the enactment of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law has still been delayed despite the support of the majority of the public. Sexual minority women are not guaranteed family formation rights and suffer discrimination and infringement in society as a whole.

Violence against women is rampant throughout Asia. Last year, in Iran, a 22-year-old woman named Mahsa Amini was arrested by police for not wearing a hijab properly and died unjustly. In Iran, women's human rights have been severely restricted, including forcing them to wear hijabs. The death of Mahsa Amini sparked outrage among women who were moaning at the crackdown, and throughout Iran women rose, shouting "Women, Life, Freedom!" This led to the resistance of many citizens as well as women, and the strike of workers.

But the violence didn't stop. The Iranian government has carried out executions and brutal repression of protesters, and sexual violence has been committed against female protesters. The same is true of Myanmar. Myanmar's military is committing sexual and other anti-human rights acts against women imprisoned for civil disobedience protests. Myanmar's minority Rohingya refugee women are also threatened with extreme sexual violence such as kidnapping and rape.

Violence among minorities, including women and non-binary, is serious even in the face of a climate crisis that causes droughts, floods, landslides, and rising sea levels throughout Asia. Exposed to inequality and lack of resources, they suffer from sexual violence and threats to their lives. Sexual violence and exploitation experienced by migrant women occur in a form of overlapping discrimination.

Violence against women is based on long-standing discrimination, oppression, and economic and political inequality. The role of women in the family has been fixed, and women have taken on the role of reproduction, and women's sex is commercialized and exploited in capitalist society.

Women's resistance to this violence is taking place in a variety of powerful forms throughout Asia. Women form networks to help and care for each other, form cooperatives to create better living conditions, and politically empower them to create various social changes. These women's actions play a major role in advancing democracy in society.

We must act together in strong solidarity so that women who want to demand rights and acquire resources of life against violence are exposed to violence again, and the ecological environment and community, which are the basis of women's lives, are not destroyed.

Ending violence against women requires a political, economic, and institutional basis on which women can take political opportunities and gain power. Greens around the world will share the experiences and policies of feminist green politics based on gender justice and promote the revitalization of these politics across borders.

R39 Biodiversity Merged Resolution: We are Nature and Nature is us (and Green)

Proposer: Asia Pacific Greens Federation Council; Pacific Greens Network; Global Greens First Indigenous Nations Network; Green Party Papua New Guinea; Sarekat Hijau Indonesia (SHI); Nepali Greens; Greens Japan; Partido Verde Ecologista de México; Green Party of Canada; Europe Ecologie Les Verts (France)

Resolution text

1 Biodiversity is fundamental to a healthy planet, human well-being, and economic
2 prosperity for all people. The United Nations has acknowledged biodiversity loss
3 as one of the components of the triple planetary crisis. In order to prevent
4 catastrophic consequences, humanity must reduce its impact on ecosystems and
5 wildlife.

6 We, Green Parties and the Greens Movement resolve to include nature positive and
7 nature focused solutions wherever possible, in our political manifestos and our
8 governing policies.

9 We call the global leaders and the Greens:

10 • For the acceleration of the implementation of the Global Biodiversity
11 Framework and its translation into national legislation everywhere
12 possible, as fast as possible.

13 • For the facilitation of coalitions of Greens and beyond within civil
14 society to push for more nature positive solutions, with the goal of
15 supporting communities and their wellbeing.

16 • For the creation and mapping of more biological corridors worldwide, and
17 ensuring the connectivity of transboundary ecosystems.

18 We the Greens support the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework's call
19 for the protection of 30% of biodiversity as set out in Target 3.

20 We the Greens support an amendment to Target 15 of the Kunming-Montréal Global
21 Biodiversity Framework which would make it mandatory for governments to require
22 nature-related reporting in line with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial
23 Disclosures.

24 We the Greens endorse focused long-term planning and financing to ensure the
25 proper stewardship of key biodiversity: animal and plant species, waterways and
26 precious ecosystems that serve as bulwarks against extreme climate hardship.

27 We the Greens support the protection and growth of biodiversity in urban areas,
28 so as to ensure a link to Nature that provides wellbeing and a crucial
29 mitigation tool against extreme temperatures.

30 We the Greens support investment in people and programs to transfer knowledge
31 and nature positive solutions from country to country.

32 We the Greens support the protection of forest defenders and indigenous
33 activists, too many of whom are subject to violence and sometimes death.

34 The link between biodiversity and climate change is clear: less biodiversity
35 means more climate hardships, first and foremost for the peoples of the climate
36 frontlines.

37 We the Greens recognise and support the application and implementation of
38 Indigenous traditional knowledge and solutions, as they are now recognized by
39 all, including the United Nations, as key to the preservation of biodiversity
40 worldwide.

41 We the Greens, affirm that each member party should develop policies to create
42 biological corridors and nature reserves in collaboration with other member
43 parties of Global Greens or other relevant organisations with the emphasis on
44 our connected transboundary ecosystems. Such cooperation will address border
45 conflicts and promote peaceful relationships.

R40 Emergency Resolution: International Declaration of a Climate Emergency

Proposer: Green Party of England and Wales

Resolution text

- 1 The Global Greens and its member parties will lobby for or declare (where
- 2 elected representatives can) a climate emergency in their respective
- 3 territories; locally, regionally and nationally.

Reason

The first declaration of a climate emergency was in December 2016, after the Australian Greens in Melbourne, Australia championed it. Subsequently the Green Party of England and Wales had success in bringing about Bristol City Council's declaration of a climate emergency. Following these declarations, there was an impressive wave of cities and national parliaments declaring a climate emergency.

A climate emergency declaration can be taken by organisations to acknowledge humanity is in a climate crisis. The benefits of lobbying for and/or declaring a climate emergency at a government level are twofold. First, such a declaration forces a government - local, regional or national - to admit that anthropogenic climate change exists. Second, it pressures said bodies to recognise that the measures taken up to the point of declaration are not enough to limit the changes brought by climate change and it stresses the need for the government to devise measures that try to stop the climate crisis.

As a result of climate emergency declarations at local council level across the UK, regional governments have opened citizen assemblies and accelerated their climate strategies. Related, a United Nations Development Programme survey of public opinion in 50 countries found that sixty-four percent of 1.2 million respondents believe climate change is a global emergency. Finally, in response to COP27, the Global Greens themselves utilised the term 'climate emergency':

https://globalgreens.org/news_statement/global-greens-statement-cop27-demands/

However, currently the Global Greens have not officially declared a climate emergency. This presents us with an opportunity to make an international statement and commitment. Moreover, the Global Greens can play an important role in facilitating all its member parties to declare a climate emergency. By doing so we can make a concerted effort to lobby governments internationally to address the situation, through much needed work on the energy efficiencies, transitions away from fossil fuels, sustainable and accessible transport, and science-backed education for decision-makers - to name but a few priorities.

R41 Emergency Resolution: LGBTQIA+ rights

Proposer: The Green Parties of: Aotearoa New Zealand, Scotland, Australia, Canada, Malta

Resolution text

1 We, the Global Greens:

2
3 -Condemn the threat of criminalization, imprisonment and death sentence recently
4 introduced in the Ugandan law, and call on the Ugandan government to immediately
5 review this decision.

6
7 -Support the creation (wherever possible) LGBTQIA+ liberation
8 (representative) groups within member parties and federations/states.

9
10 -Support the introduction of legislation (where elected representatives are
11 able) to
12 enable LGBTQIA+ hate crimes to be prosecuted and recorded specifically.

13
14 -Commit to challenging homophobia, biphobia, transphobia, and all and any
15 forms of discrimination within the Green movement and around the world.

16
17 -Uphold the resolution made at 2017's global congress to advance
18 LGBTQIA+ rights and commit to continual progress of LGBTQIA+ equality.

R42 Emergency Resolution: When Gender Inequality Evolves, We Should, Too - On Gender-based Discrimination and Misconduct

Proposer: Green Party Taiwan

Resolution text

Global Greens should acknowledge

(1) that women's political participation is one of the slowest progressing dimensions of gender equality in most countries, which varies largely according to each nation's democratic development.

(2) that Violence Against Women in Politics, classified into psychological, economic, sexual, physical and internet violence, still persists in progressive parties such as the Green Party because gender issues are often stemming from cultural norms which are unconsciously internalised. Formal equality fails to address disparities in resources and power.

(3) that micro-aggression and micro-insults have witnessed a substantial surge in various aspects of life such as workplace and familial relationships.

(4) that the victims/survivors and suspects/perpetrators of sexual violence are particularly susceptible to stigmatization. Therefore, it is crucial to implement mechanisms that protect the privacy and safety of both parties involved, along with impartial investigations. And the goal is to find gender justice for the vulnerable.

To conclude, Global Greens commit to

- All Global Greens Member establish and urge other political parties to establish a grievance procedure for violations against gender equality such as [Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment \(PSEAH\) Policy](#).
- All Global Greens Member States and other political parties prioritize education and raise awareness of their members and citizens regarding respect for gender differences, verbal and body boundaries, and unwanted sexual attention.

Reason

Background

Today in many of the communities considered to be more progressive, overt and blatant gender discrimination and sexual harassment have ostensibly decreased.

In fact, many of them have been replaced by micro-aggressions and micro-insults.

Sexual or gender-based misconduct is now carried out in a more subtle and euphemistic manner, making it difficult for people to identify and counteract them, and they continue to pose challenges to women's political participation. At the same time, typical sexual or gender-based misconduct is still often seen in our daily lives.

Reason

In Taiwan, starting from May 31st, a victim came forward, revealing her encounter with sexual harassment by a contracted film director while working for one of the two major parties. Her supervisor doubted her claims and failed to follow proper protocols. This led to an increasing number of victims speaking out about their experiences, extending beyond politics into social movements, arts, literature, and education. Unlike the limited attention to the global #metoo movement in Taiwan in 2017, recent events have sparked a significant shift. Taiwanese media now refers to the past few days as Taiwan's 'Me Too' moment, as more people are encouraged to share stories of sexual harassment and abuse by those in power. Even at this point in time, more and more people in Taiwan are speaking out about their experiences with gender-based misconduct.

The adopted resolution at the 6th European Green Party Congress in Copenhagen, titled "On women's rights, gender, and climate change in Europe," highlights the increased vulnerability of women to the adverse effects of climate change and environmental disasters. It emphasizes that empowering women leads to their active involvement in environmentally beneficial actions. The resolution acknowledges the significance of diversity and intersectionality within the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, which encompasses key actions such as addressing gender-based violence and stereotypes, ensuring equal opportunities in the labor market, and achieving gender balance in policy and decision-making. It stresses that unless gender equality is explicitly integrated into policies, programs, and projects, the persisting gender inequalities rooted in societal norms, practices, and institutions will endure.

R43 Emergency Resolution: Effective Regulation of AI Technology [for Democracy, Sustainability and Social Good]

Proposer: Green Party Korea, Green Party Indonesia

Resolution text

We the Global Greens promote:

* Effective AI regulation should be constituted by mandatory legal compliance with timely monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (including effective sanctions in case of rule violation), good practice guidelines.

* Responsible development, safe use and human control of AI

* That AI cannot be used for violation of human rights and stifling of democracy.

* Establishment of regulatory frameworks for AI that promote safety, transparency, explainability, accuracy, objectivity, reliability, resilience, and accountability.

* Human oversight to ensure that capacities and limitations of high-risk AI systems are fully understood, duly monitored, can safely be stopped, if necessary.

* Minimize environmental impact by AI development.

* Justice for workers involved in AI development. They must be treated fairly and receive support to maintain physical and mental health, should be able to refuse work on AI that is not legally or morally justified.

Reason

Note: This resolution is largely based on the Draft Charter on AI Principles in the document [“Artificial General Intelligence – Regulating to Promote Human Control”](#) (update 24 May 2023), by Christine Elwell, CEO of University Rosedale Greens of Canada.

R44 Emergency Resolution: Action on Water Emergency

Proposer: Green Party Iraq

Resolution text

1 The Global Greens acknowledge that:
2 Water is a finite resource which should be treated as scarce.
3 26% of the world's population, approximately two billion people, do not have
4 access to safe drinking water, and 3.6 billion lack access to safe sanitation
5 services [according to the UN 2023 Water Conference].
6 Water scarcity should be recognised as a crisis of great magnitude.
7 Water scarcity has interconnected environmental and social dimensions.
8 Water scarcity is a sustainable development issue - without water there can be
9 no sustainable development. [Sustainable Development Goal 6: ensure access to
10 water and sanitation for all]
11 Institutions at local, national, and international level are failing to meet the
12 water needs of all people.
13 Water scarcity is an increasing problem on every continent, but the
14 environmental and social impacts of water scarcity are not felt evenly.
15 Some regions are particularly water-stressed and therefore subject to the most
16 harsh environmental and social impacts of water scarcity.
17 Geopolitical considerations impact on safe and equitable water management and
18 all aspects of the water crisis.
19 Transboundary conflicts around water management and supply result in threats to
20 safe access to water.
21 Water scarcity provides a pertinent threat to food production.
22 Marginalised communities, in particular women and girls, are among those most
23 badly affected by water scarcity.
24 Climate change is making water scarcity worse.
25 We must adopt a global and inclusive approach to management of water, where
26 water as a resource is managed fairly within countries and across state
27 boundaries.
28
29 Therefore, the Global Greens:
30 Support stronger action on the water crisis and urge all countries to contribute
31 to the Water Action Agenda.
32
33 State that, in this action on water, countries should harness the power of a
34 diverse range of perspectives including taking action to elevate the perspective
35 of indigenous peoples.

Reason

Respected Secretariat of Global Crane

“Either we are or not to be”

Everyone knows that the Republic of Turkey has control over the flow of water to Iraq. Turkey had built more than one dam on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to store water for its national use, represented by the Alisu Dam.

Added to that the Republic of Iran has also cut off the water flow to more than 45 tributaries and seasonal streams that fed the rivers and marshes in Iraq that is crucial for the water supply to Iraqi people. The most important of which are the Karkha, Karoun, Tayeb and Alvand rivers, and the most recent of which is the Hoshiari River, which feeds Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

This fight over the water supply “water war” will badly reduce the water supply to Iraq in 2040 and will turn the Iraqi land into dry land without rivers and thus will badly increase the desertification of the land turn Iraq into a desert , the total water supply in Iraq annually is estimated at about 53% of the total Iraqi need of water in the normal situation.

On 17 June 2022, on the World Day to Combat Drought and Desertification,

UN and NGOs call for action to support Iraq in water resources management and climate change adaptation

Iraq is among the top five countries most affected by climate change, and 39th among the countries most water-stressed.

Therefore, we appeal to the parties of the world's greens and all organizations interested in the environment to support Iraq by appealing to the United Nations to activate the law and treaties to allow transboundary waters to countries along the river to avoid destructive wars and create a famine that will have a bad impact on all humanity.

Accept the greetings of the people and government of Iraq, hoping for the best of this blessed gathering.

On my own behalf and the members of the Iraqi National Green Party, we hope for the success of your esteemed conference.

Saleh Naim al, Rubaie
Secretary General of the Iraqi National Green Party

R45 Emergency Resolution: Ecocide in the Kakhovka region - Global Greens stand in undivided solidarity with the people in Ukraine against the Russian war of aggression

Proposer: Polish Green Party and the Ukrainian Green Party

Resolution text

1 On June 6th the Kakhovka dam at the Dnipro river in Southern Ukraine was heavily
2 damaged by explosions. This flooded the surrounding areas and destroyed
3 thousands of houses, farmland and forests as well as killed probably millions of
4 animals. At least 16 people died, numerous are still missing and more than
5 16.000 had to be evacuated under Russian artillery fire.

6
7 Moreover, the explosions crippled the energy production of the connected hydro
8 power plant and destroyed the irrigation canals for Southern Ukraine and Crimea.
9 The leaking of toxic substances as well as dead animals severely threatens the
10 drinking water supply in the region. The Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant is
11 endangered by a lack of cooling water and it has been under constant threat
12 since the start of Russia's illegal war against Ukraine.

13
14 There are no confirmations yet about the responsibility for this and we support
15 the call for an independent investigation. Attacking such infrastructure is a
16 war crime under the Geneva Convention since the effects are indiscriminate and
17 target especially civilians in the region. Besides that, the war has already
18 affected millions of acres of agricultural land, devastated national parks in
19 Ukraine and led to drinking water shortage for more than 4 million people. This
20 is accelerating the global food crisis and further prevents the export of
21 urgently needed grain from Ukraine.

22
23 The impact of these attacks on the environment amounts to the crime of ecocide!

24
25 The Global Greens fully support the resolution formulated by the European Green
26 Party during the EGP Congress in Copenhagen 2022 "European Greens continue to
27 stand in undivided solidarity with Ukraine" in its stance against Russian
28 aggression and its undivided solidarity with the people of Ukraine. Furthermore,
29 the Global Greens state:

30 The destruction of the Kakhovka dam as well as the general environmental impacts
31 of the Russian war of aggression must be considered as ecocide and condemned as
32 war crimes.

33 The international community must assist the communities affected from the
34 destruction of the dam as quickly as possible!

35 We strongly condemn the Russian attack on Ukraine as a fundamental violation of
36 international law and the UN charter.

37 We stand in undivided solidarity with the people in Ukraine in their fight
38 against Russian aggression.

39 We demand the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Russian troops from
40 Ukraine.