

Adopted Minutes

Venue: The InterContinental
Gezi Park
Istanbul, Turkey

Friday, 07 November 2014

Opening Session

16.30 - 17.00, chaired by Monica Frassoni, Co-Chair EGP

Monica Frassoni, co-chair EGP, opens the Council and welcomes all participants, emphasizing the huge interest in this Council, which shows that the EGP had good reasons to come to Istanbul: to support the Turkish Greens; to discuss European enlargement and neighbourhood policies; and to decide on a new common campaign on climate change.

Sevil Turan, co-spokesperson of the host party Yeşiller ve Sol Gelecek (The Green Left and Future Party), welcomes all guests and points out the big political challenges for Turkey, such as its European integration process and the efforts to build peace with its Kurdish citizens within the complex framework of the situation in the Middle East. According to her, all these issues show how strongly connected the efforts of the Turkish Greens are to debates within other European Green parties. She also highlights that Turkey's economic growth path shows alarmingly how an unsustainable economic model combined with authoritarian political rule and ruthless exploitation of workers is threatening both the wellbeing of its citizens as well as environment and climate.

In his keynote speech, **Cem Özdemir**, co-chair of Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, Germany, expresses his admiration for Istanbul, being a role model of a truly European city with its great ethnic and religious multifaceted tradition. However, just like this heritage is threatened by religious intolerance and ultra-nationalism, the Turkish government disappointed many who, just a few years earlier, believed in the country to become a role model for development and democracy in the Muslim world. Analysing the major political challenges and threats for the country, he concludes that Greens as well as the governments in charge need to undertake great efforts to stop Turkey and Europe from drifting apart.

Opening plenary

"The Future of Europe and the role of Turkey"

17:00 – 19:00, moderated by Monica Frassoni

Panellists:

- Banu Güven, Istanbul
- Joost Lagendijk, Istanbul
- Meltem Müftüler-Baç, Istanbul
- Sezin Öney, Istanbul

The opening plenary discusses the challenging relationship between Turkey and the EU.

Turkish journalist **Banu Güven** explains how economic interests in the media landscape, most of which

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have close ties to the government, but also more drastic measures such as police force (e.g. during the Gezi protest) are used to silence critical journalists.

Joost Lagendijk, former MEP, now columnist for Turkish dailies Zaman and Today's Zaman, elaborates on the state of play in the accession negotiation process between Turkey and the EU. He explains that while many chapters of the negotiations are blocked by EU member states, the social chapter might be reopened soon. In his opinion, neither the EU nor Turkey can step out of the negotiation process, both needing each other for strategic reasons.

Meltem Müftüler-Bac, professor of International Relations at the Istanbul Sabancı University, speaks about the ups and downs of enthusiasm in Turkish public towards the EU. She stresses how contacts between Turkish and European public that could support the integration process have become difficult by the exceptionally restrictive Schengen visa regime.

Sezin Öney, journalist from the Taraf Newspaper and political scientist from Bilkent University, compares the democratic developments in Turkey and Eastern Europe after 1990. Whereas back then the emergence of pluralistic societies with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms seemed to be a credible perspective, much of this enthusiasm is gone now. Just like in many EU member countries, public political debates are quenched by populist politicians and media empires serving them.

The Q&A session focuses on the relation between Cyprus and Turkey, possibilities to invigorate the EU-Turkey accession negotiations, and the methods president Erdogan uses to create a stable support for his government.

Saturday, 08 November 2014

Plenary Session

Presentation of Financial Documents

08:30 – 09:00, chaired by Jacqueline Cremers, Secretary General

Lena Lindström, Treasurer of EGP, and **Jacqueline Cremers**, Secretary General EGP, present the accounts 2013, especially outlining the planned overspending in the EU election 2014 campaign budget, financed by the EGP Campaign Fund and by additional money that was granted to the European political parties in the year of the EU 2014 elections. Subsequently, Lena Lindström presented the revised budget 2014; especially pointing to the new rule of limiting to 60.000 EUR the contributions to affiliated organisations (FYEG and the Global Greens). Finally, the 2015 budget is presented, reflecting the six political priorities that the Committee has suggested in its activity plan 2015: populism, Green New Deal, gender politics, Local Councillors and Green Cities, European Integration, and inclusion.

Dan Michels, member of the Financial Advisory Board (FAB), briefly comments on the FAB Annual report 2013/2014, supporting the adoption of the before-mentioned documents.

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Plenary Session

Discussion on the Resolutions

09:00 – 09:45, chaired by Jacqueline Cremers, Secretary General

Erzsébet Schmuck from LMP, Hungary, presents the resolution on nuclear power in Europe.

Lars Gaupset from Miljøpartiet De Grønne, Norway, presents the resolution on Nuclear Weapons.

John Street from the Green Party of England and Wales presents the resolution on night sleeper trains in Europe.

Maria Peteinaki from Oikologoi – Prasinoi, Greece, presents the resolution on the Situation in Greece.

Michael Bloss from FYEG presents the resolution Stop Ebola - Global Justice Needed.

Plenary Session

Evaluation of the Common 2014 EU Election Campaign

09:00 – 09:45, chaired by Jacqueline Cremers, Secretary General

Monica Frassoni and **Reinhard Bütikofer** present the paper on the evaluation of the common 2014 EU Election Campaign. Member parties showed a high level of commitment to the common campaign. One major achievement was that for the first time ever, Greens were able to achieve a sizable representation of Eastern European countries in the European Parliament.

Reinhard Bütikofer also hints at the wave of populism and nationalism we are currently facing. A major task will be to deal with these two tendencies very actively. He announces that the EGP will start preparing the 2019 campaign from now on together with the member parties, pursuing an ambitious goal: becoming the third group in the EP in 2019.

Subsequently, the discussion is opened to the floor, followed by a lively discussion with a lot of contributions from delegates.

Q & A Session

"Situation in Turkey"

11:00 – 12:00, chaired by Ahmet Atil Asici, International Secretary of the Turkish Green Left and Future Party

Naci Sönmez, the party's co-spokesperson, opened the presentation of the Council's host party Green Left and Future Party. He underlines that Turkey's unique position between the Middle East and Europe forces Turkish Greens to look intensively into what their friends in Europe do. He explains the "Green left approach" as an answer to a world approaching ecologic and human disaster by destruction of nature and exploitation of labour.

Ahmet Atil Asici, the party's international secretary, introduces the speakers who are asked to present to the Council different aspects of the party's work.

Co-spokesperson **Sevil Turan** explains the three major political focus areas of the party: labour; human; and nature.

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Ümit Sahin, climate and energy spokesperson, describes the emergence of the climate change movement in Turkey since 2005 and the struggle of the Turkish Greens for more sustainable climate and energy policies.

Sennür Baybuga speaks about the Soma mining disaster as well as on the social and ecologic impacts of deforestation in Turkey.

Sevgi Mutlu introduces the party's working groups and campaigns.

Gökalp Ceylan shows examples of the work and campaigns and how they try to spread creative protest forms – many of which originated in the Gezi protest – among Turkish citizens.

Özgecan Kara introduces the Young Greens of Turkey and their European co-operations via FYEG and the Cooperation and Development Network Eastern Europe (CDN).

Mustafa Göçeroğlu from the Green and Left Youth describes how his organisation works for politics with a pacifist language.

Questions from the audience focus on the Greens' position on the Kurdish issue; gas from Azerbaijan; and the situation of media freedom in Turkey.

Plenary Session

Presentation of Applicant member parties

12:15 – 12:45, chaired by Jacqueline Cremers and Committee Member Panu Laturi

The current associate party Socialistisk Folkeparti (SF) has applied for full membership. **Pia Olsen Dyhr**, **party co-chair**, presents the party's history, refers to its long lasting history as an observer and associate member of EGP.

The party ORaH applied for candidate membership. ORaH is a successor party of the EGP's former associate member Zelena Lista, which merged with ORaH in November 2013. **Mirela Holy**, chair of ORaH, presents the application.

MEP **Igor Šoltes** from Slovenia presents himself as a special / individual member, detailing the fields he has worked on in Slovenia in the past, focusing on transparency of public service and tendering, and he outlines the chances he sees in joining EGP also for Eastern European countries where Green parties are less developed.

Jacqueline Cremers announces that the other three Green MEPs who have asked to become special member of MEP are **Benedek Javor**, (Hungary), **Davor Škrlec** (Croatia), and **Indrek Tarand** (Estonia).

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Plenary Session

Presentation of the Candidates for the EGP Secretary General

12:45 – 13:00, chaired by Monica Frassoni and Reinhard Bütikofer

The four candidates, **Maria Maggie Dokupilova, Mar Garcia Sanz, Boryana Hrissimova** and **Saraswati Matthieu** present themselves in short presentations in alphabetical order.

Jacqueline Cremers thanks for the candidates for having brought forward their candidacies.

Keynote speeches by Reinhard Bütikofer, EGP Co-Chair, and Rebecca Harms, Co-President of the Greens/EFA Group in the European Parliament

13:00 – 13:30, chaired by Jacqueline Cremers, Secretary General

In his keynote speech, **Reinhard Bütikofer**, co-chair of EGP, quotes the EGP Council's motto "Be the change" and stresses that in order to score electoral successes, it is not enough for the Greens to have great concepts for all policy fields; they rather need to prove having the power to make the difference on the ground. He points to the climate change issue being such a crucial field, not only for its environmental but also its manifold social and economic implications. In order to deliver on climate change targets, the Greens will have to work together with many, even unlikely allies, Reinhard Bütikofer concludes.

Rebecca Harms explains how the Greens/EFA group was reshaped after the European Elections earlier this year. She describes the Group's position towards the new European Commission, and she underlines that the "LuxLeaks" scandal puts Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker under pressure, being a good opportunity to put the tax justice discussion on the top of the European policy agenda. Finally, she gives an overview of the Green Group's approach to the issues of the Council on Ukraine, the Eastern Partnership, Syria, 'ISIS', and the Kurdish issue.

Plenary Session

"Situation in the Ukraine"

14:45 – 16:45, chaired by Reinhard Bütikofer, Co-Chair EGP

Panellists:

- **Jens Siegert**, HBF, Director of the Moscow branch
- **Yuri Durkot**, journalist Lviv
- **Hakan Gürel**, independent researcher in International Politics and Cultural Studies and blogger
- MEP **Rebecca Harms**, Co-President of the Greens/EFA Group in the European Parliament
- **Reinhard Bütikofer**, Co-Chair EGP (moderator)

Jens Siegert focuses on the current situation in Russia. He identifies the excessively long-lasting permanence of Putin in power and the failure of the modernization attempts by Medvedev, the causes of what he calls a "counter-revolution": the re-nationalisation of Russian politics and the setting-up of new repressive policy (i.e. Pussy Riots, LGBT rights, laws against NGOs who collaborated with Western Countries). This counter-revolution re-invigorated Putin in the eyes of the public opinion and since home affairs are the major engine of Russian politics, when the Ukraine crisis occurred, despite not having planned this kind of reaction, he decided to reaffirm his strength through the annexation of Crimea which created even further internal consensus towards him.

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Hakan Gürel tries to read the current situation from an external Eastern point of view. He talks about an identity crisis due to the fact that, while after the Cold War in the East there was a very rapid expansion of Western values, today they are witnessing the dissolution of two of the biggest powers representing these values: the US hard power and the EU soft power. He also reaffirms the importance to stick to Green values instead of geo-politically planning our “energy security”.

Yuri Durkot describes the situation in Ukraine at the moment and expresses his fear that Eastern Ukraine might become one of the frozen conflicts in Europe. In particular he believes that, despite the fact that the results were surely manipulated, the elections in the Eastern part of the country reflect the real mood in these regions. Moreover he says that the refugees’ flow from other regions has increased the number of “Sovietic nostalgics” in these areas. At the same time he thinks that the pro-Russian parties won’t conquer strength at the national level and that today is Ukraine’s last chance to start a reform process that is desperately needed.

Rebecca Harms is convinced that only the dismantling of the Oligarch system and reforms against corruption can change Ukraine and she also believes that the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement recently signed is not just a consequence of the will of the EU to stem Putin, but the result of a very long process started in 2004.

Reinhard Bütikofer opens the floor to discussion and questions.

Several questions arise from the audience in particular from members of the EGP’s Ukrainian and Russian parties. Topics treated are the sanctions, the Russian “propaganda”, the ceasefire, the situation in Crimea, the role of the US and the Energy policy.

Plenary Session

"Situation in the Wider Middle East"

**17:00 – 19:00, chaired by Monica Frassoni and Reinhard Bütikofer, Co-Chairs
EGP**

Panellists:

- **Jean-Pierre Filiu**, professor of Middle East Studies at Sciences Po, Paris School of International Affairs (PSIA)
- **Maya Arakon**, Associate Professor at the Department of International Relations of Süleyman Sah University in Istanbul

Jean-Pierre Filiu discusses the historic origin of tension in the Middle East, attributing it to the struggle between Arab nationalism and European imperialism that stems from the 18th century, developing through the 19th century, through to the drawing of borders after the First World War. More recently, struggles for independence were hijacked by military cliques, which added a new element to this drive for Arab self-determinism. According to him, the Arab Spring is merely the most recent incarnation of this struggle. His opinion is that for the region to stabilise, Europe cannot stay on the side-lines.

Maya Arakon follows on from this analysis by highlighting that the Cold War also had a crucial role to play in the development of current tensions within the Middle East. Taking into account French, British, US and Russian needs when creating straight-line borders, without any consent, has led to distrust. This has been compounded by class differences, religious differences, etc.

Maya Arakon notes that the relationship between Turkey and the Kurds is having an effect on how the West approaches Syria. According to her, solving the Kurdish question is a key first step in addressing the Syrian situation.

Reinhard Bütikofer opens the floor to discussion and questions.

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Jean-Pierre Filiu notes that combating Al Qaeda in Iraq left a vacuum for ISIS/Daesh to fill. Any solution to the ISIS question must recognise the dangers left by that vacuum. The discussion becomes heated when addressing issues related to Syria and Gaza. The appropriateness and effectiveness of European intervention in these crises is questioned.

Regarding Gaza, speakers recognise that the crisis is on-going and needs a permanent solution.

The session is a lively and engaging discussion, fuelled by passionate contributions from both the invited speakers, and members of the audience.

Sunday, 09 November 2014

Closed Session

Membership application and relations

09:00 – 09:30, chaired by Jacqueline Cremers, Secretary General, and Panu Laturi, Committee Member

Panu Laturi and Jacqueline Cremers inform the delegates about new applications that the EGP has received from Lithuania and Greece, announcing that the Committee will organize missions to these countries in 2015.

Lithuanian farmers and green union (LVŽS) and Green MEP Bronis Rope have expressed the interest to know more about the EGP and to discuss the question of membership within their party.

The EGP has received an application from "GREENS – Solidarity" in September and from "EUROPE ECOLOGY" in October 2014.

Voting Session

9:30-13:00, chaired by Jacqueline Cremers Secretary General, and Steve Emmott, Committee Member

Presentation and election EGP representatives in GEF General Assembly

Jacqueline Cremers introduces the issue of EGP representation at the GEF General Assembly. According to the Rule Book adopted in Paris, EGP had 5 (now 4) places in the GEF General Assembly. The two candidates from member parties present themselves: **Marie Toussaint**, France, and **Marie Utter**, Sweden ([link](#)). The other two members, nominated by the EGP Committee, are Reinhard Bütikofer and Steve Emmott.

Jacqueline Cremers asks the delegates if they agree to elect these two candidates by acclamation; that proposal is accepted.

Marie Toussaint, France, and **Marie Utter**, Sweden, are elected as EGP delegates to GEF General Assembly by acclamation.

The electronic voting system is introduced to the delegates. In a trial vote, the total number of voters 67 out of 95 allocated votes is announced, thus the 50% quorum being achieved and the Council can proceed to business.

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Steve Emmott introduces the agenda points and required majorities for proposals to be adopted.

Adoption minutes Brussels Electoral Convention, February 2014

There are no amendments to the draft minutes of the Brussels Electoral Convention, and they are adopted unanimously.

Finances and organization

- The 2013 accounts and the activities' report are adopted unanimously.
- The revised 2014 budget and campaign budget are adopted unanimously.
- 2015 draft activities plan:

There are several amendments submitted to the activities plan, which will be voted before the whole package. Jacqueline Cremers explains to the delegates that as a result of the compromise amendments session (CAS), some amendments have been accepted by CAS and are to be voted en bloc; some amendments have been withdrawn by the tabling parties. There are two amendments (AM) to be voted individually.

Reinhard Bütikofer comments on the proposal to change the title of the working group on populism to include right-wing extremism. This is followed by a separate vote on a compromise amendment 6 to change the title of the working group from "populism" to "populism and right-wing extremism". Compromise AM 6 is adopted and the title is "populism and right-wing extremism".

Compromise AM 8 (FYEG: adding the words: "to successfully counter them and challenge populist rhetoric.") is adopted.

AM 9 (FYEG, concerning the issue inclusion, adding the following text: "Inclusion. Levels of discrimination, direct or indirect, in European countries towards different groups of people are still too high despite international treaties and legislation approved by most of the countries. We Greens believe that improving and developing different positive measures and actions is the key to make society more inclusive and thus more equal. We should therefore take the lead on positive inclusion measures, and ensure that our structures and processes are as accessible and inclusive as possible.") is adopted.

The 2015 draft activities plan as amended, including the budget 2015, the membership fees, and the long-term development of the EGP funds are adopted unanimously.

Election EGP Secretary General

Steve Emmott introduces four candidates for the position of a Secretary General of a European Green Party ([link](#)) and explains the election procedure.

Currently 87 voting delegates are present in the room.

The results of voting are:

- 1) **Maria Maggie Dokupilova** – 12 votes in favour (13,3% of the votes cast)
- 2) **Mar Garcia Sanz** – 49 votes in favour (54,4% of the votes cast)
- 3) **Boryana Hrissimova** – 8 votes in favour (8,9% of the votes cast)
- 4) **Saraswati Matthieu** – 21 votes in favour (23,3% of the votes cast)
- 5) Abstentions – 0.

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Mar Garcia Sanz is elected as a new Secretary General of the EGP in the first round with 49 votes in favour out of 90 votes cast.

Mar Garcia Sanz thanks everybody for their trust, concluding: "Together with the Committee and the office we are going into a new era with an aim of strengthening EGP."

Mar Garcia Sanz also thanks the other candidates for a fair and collegial campaign.

Membership Relations

Steve Emmott explains that in order for a party to be accepted as a Member to the EGP, a three-fourths majority of the allocated votes has to be reached, i.e. 72 vote "in favour" are required to accept a new member.

- Application Candidate Membership ORaH Croatia

ORaH is accepted as a Candidate Member of the EGP with 82 votes in favour, no against and no abstentions.

- Application membership SF Denmark

SF is accepted as a Full Member of the European Green Party with 81 votes in favour, 1 against and 1 abstention.

- Adoption special members MEPs

Benedek Javor, Párbeszéd Magyarországért, Hungary, is accepted as a special member of EGP with 78 votes in favour, 6 against and 5 abstentions.

Davor Škrlec, ORaH. Croatia. Steve Emmott explains that the Council no longer has to vote on this application since ORaH has just become a Member Party of EGP, hence Davor Škrlec is automatically a special member of EGP.

Igor Šoltes, Party Verjamem, Slovenia, is accepted as a special member of EGP with 81 votes in favour, 6 against and 2 abstentions.

Indrek Tarand, Estonia is accepted as a special member of EGP with 84 votes in favour, 1 against and 2 abstentions.

Changes to the EGP Rule Book

- Proposal for an exception and a change regarding the length of the Mandate of the EGP Committee

Jacqueline Cremers explains the rationale behind this proposal. Under current rules, EGP will have to elect the new Committee in Autumn 2015 and 2018, that is half a year before the next EP elections. During the previous EU election campaign and its evaluation, it became clear that the Committee needs at least one and a half years to well prepare the common election campaign. A mandate of two and half years for the EGP Committee will allow having proper preparation of the European election campaign. As an in-between solution, it is proposed to prolong the mandate of the next Committee up to 4 years.

There are no amendments; the proposal is adopted with 77 votes in favour, 5 against and 1 abstention.

- Proposal for revision of the reimbursement rules

Jacqueline Cremers explains that the Committee, while guaranteeing a maximum participation and presentation by the member parties, would like to introduce the principle of an own contribution in the

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EGP Reimbursement Rules, the proposal being supported by the Financial Advisory Board. Lena Lindstrom adds that the EGP has the possibility of receiving a higher grant from the EP, but that this grant has to be completed by 15% of own resources of the political party. These own resources mainly come from EGP's membership fees and participation fees to EGP events.

Steve Emmott introduces amendments that were submitted to the draft proposal.
AM 2 and 5 from the Cyprus Greens are withdrawn.

AM 1 is not accepted, hence AM 3 falls.

AM 4 is not accepted.

Vote on the draft proposal as a whole:

- 59 votes in favour
- 17 votes against
- 8 abstentions.

A two-thirds majority of the allocated votes is needed for a change to the Rule Book, hence a minimum of 64 votes. Thus, the revision of the Reimbursement Rules is adopted.

[While double-checking the outcome of the votes, it was discovered that not the allocated votes were taken into account, but the votes cast. Hence, the proposal was not carried.]

Political evaluation Common Campaign 2014 European Elections

Steve Emmott explains that amendments drafted to this document were discussed and agreed at the CAS, hence it is proposed to be voted en bloc.

The compromise amendments voted en bloc are carried.

The political evaluation of the Common EU Election Campaign 2014 as amended is adopted ([link](#)).

Next EGP Congress - proposal to combine with next Global Greens Congress

Steve Emmott indicates that there were no amendments submitted to this document and the Council can proceed to the vote.

The proposal to combine the next EGP Congress with the next Global Greens Congress is adopted ([link](#)).

Jacqueline Cremers invites the member parties to hand in bids for hosting the combined congress.

Membership of European Movement International

Jacqueline Cremers explains that the EGP has provisionally become a member of the European Movement International (EMI) at the beginning of 2014, following a decision in the Committee.

Monica Frassoni and Steve Emmott express their differing opinions on this matter. Their arguments were also distributed in a paper to the Council ([link](#)).

Being a vote on a membership, a two-thirds majority is required.

Vote:

- 46 votes in favour
- 24 votes against
- 17 abstentions.

The proposal to join the European Movement International is not adopted

Ska Keller gives an oral column on the Fall of the Berlin Wall and of the Eastern Bloc, which led to the reunification of Germany 25 years ago, and finally to an enlarged EU.

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Position Papers

- On the situation in the Ukraine

Steve Emmott presents a negotiated draft based on the results of the discussion at the CAS subject to the Council approval. There are 3 amendments left; to be voted individually.

AM 4 is not accepted (39 votes in favour, 38 votes against and 9 abstentions).

AM 11 is withdrawn in favour of a compromise to add the words: "...that were confrontational."

AM 12 is not accepted (38 votes in favour, 19 votes against and 26 abstentions).

The compromise amendments en bloc are adopted.

Position paper on the situation in Ukraine as amended is adopted ([link](#)).

- On the events in the Wider Middle-East

Steve Emmott presents to the Council the compromise amendments as negotiated at the CAS sessions. A discussion follows on AM 38. European Green party member parties express their differing viewpoints and express appreciation for the fact that the subject of Common Foreign Security Policy is on the agenda of this Council.

Compromise AM 38 is accepted (51 votes in favour, 32 votes against, 5 abstentions).

The French delegation does not support amendment number 38 since it contradicts the party's position. The French delegation would like to raise the delegates' awareness of their position in full respect of the process to reach a common position.

AM 28 is accepted, hence AM 27 falls.

AM 40 is withdrawn, hence compromise AM 41 is to be voted en bloc.

AM 42 is accepted (46 votes in favour, 22 votes against, 8 abstentions).

Compromise AM 48 is accepted.

Oral amendment from GroenLinks on AM 63: to add the text "to protect civilians according to the Responsibility to Protect." The Council accepts the oral amendment based on AM 63.

The compromise amendments en bloc are adopted.

The position paper on the events in the Wider Middle-East as amended is adopted ([link](#)).

Resolutions

- Resolution "No new nuclear power in Europe"

A compromise has been reached on all tabled amendments during the CAS.

The compromise amendments en bloc are adopted.

The resolution "No new nuclear power in Europe" as amended is adopted unanimously ([link](#)).

- Resolution "On nuclear weapons"

A compromise has been reached on all tabled amendments during the CAS.

The compromise amendments en bloc are adopted.

The resolution "On nuclear weapons" as amended is adopted ([link](#)).

- Resolution "On European night sleeper trains in Europe"

A compromise has been reached on all tabled amendments during the CAS.

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The compromise amendments en bloc are adopted.

The resolution “On European night sleeper trains in Europe” as amended is adopted ([link](#)).

- Resolution “On the situation in Greece”

The one amendment tabled by the Austrian Greens has been incorporated in the activities plan and doesn't have to be voted here.

The resolution “On the situation in Greece” is adopted unanimously ([link](#)).

- Resolution “Stop Ebola - Global Justice Needed”

A compromise has been reached on some of the tabled amendments during the CAS.

The Council accepts to use the words “be in the lead”.

The Compromise AMs 9, 10, 11 including the words “be in the lead” are accepted.

AM 7 is withdrawn.

AM 14 is accepted.

AM 16: split vote, all indents are accepted.

The compromise amendments en bloc are adopted.

The resolution “Stop Ebola - Global Justice Needed” as amended is adopted ([link](#)).

- React to “Turkish Government’s hazardous infrastructural project(s)”

A compromise has been reached on all tabled amendments during the CAS.

The compromise amendments en bloc are adopted.

The resolution “Turkish Government’s hazardous infrastructural project(s)” as amended is adopted unanimously ([link](#)).

Closing remarks

Jacqueline Cremers thanks Turkish Green Left and Future Party for their big support in organising the Council, the delegates for their intense and productive work, the GGEP and FYEG for an effective cooperation as well as the EGP team and many volunteers who contributed to the Council organisation. At the same time, she says farewell since her mandate will stop on 31 December 2014. She thanks for the trust given to her, pointing out that the Council chose her successor out of four very convincing candidates. She expresses her hope that the Greens as a family find the creativity and flexibility to fight to safeguard our democratic principles, the key green values and freedoms, the fight against populism and right-wing extremism. Jacqueline Cremers concludes by expressing her sincere thanks for their magnificent job, the delegates, the GGEP, the Committee, and all volunteers as well as the EGP team for working together for all these years.

Steve Emmott announces that the 22nd Council will take place on 24-26 April 2015. The venue will be communicated as soon as possible.

[The changed date has been communicated to the delegates on 12 December 2014: 15-17 MAY 2015]

Council ends.