



6th Congress  
2-4 Dec 2022  
Copenhagen  
by the European Greens

6<sup>th</sup> Congress, European Green Party  
2 – 4 December 2022, Copenhagen, Denmark

**Place of the meeting:**

Øksnehallen, Halmtorvet 11  
1700 København, Denmark

**DRAFT Minutes**, as adopted by the 37<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary EGP Congress, Vienna, 2-3 June 2023

## Friday, 2 December 2022

Plenary

### Introduction by the Congress host

14:15 – 14:20

Speaker: **Mette Walsted Vestergaard**, journalist.

Mette introduces herself, welcomes everyone to Copenhagen, Denmark, and also the people who can't be in Copenhagen but are watching from home.

Plenary

### Vote on the Congress Presidium

14:20 – 14:30

Speaker: **Benedetta De Marte**, EGP Secretary General

The EGP committee proposed the members of the presidium in a draft resolution. No amendments were received. The members are:

- Mar Garcia, Esquerra Verde, Spain
- Zuzana Pavelková, Zelení, Czech Republic
- Oras Tynkkynen, Vihreät - de Gröna, Finland
- Eoin Wilson, Irish Green Party, Ireland

Benedetta calls the congress delegates for a vote by show of hands. The members of the congress presidium are acknowledged by proclamation.

Plenary

### Opening of the Congress

14:30 – 15:20

Speakers:

- **Thomas Waitz**, EGP Co-chair, MEP, Austria
- **Sisse Marie Welling**, Mayor for Health and Care of Copenhagen, Socialistisk Folkeparti – Green Left, Denmark
- **Pia Olsen Dyhr**, Party Leader of Socialistisk Folkeparti – Green Left, Denmark
- **Mélanie Vogel**, EGP Co-chair, Senator, France
- **Oleksandra Matviichuk**, Human Rights activist and Director of the Center for Civil Liberties, Ukraine

**Thomas Waitz** welcomes everyone to the 6<sup>th</sup> EGP congress on behalf of the EGP Committee. He gives the floor to Sisse Marie Welling.



**Sisse Marie Welling** welcomes everyone to Copenhagen, where Green parties will affirm and strengthen the bond the European Greens have locally, regionally, and nationally. She says that SF works to modernise the city, improving accessibility, and the well-being of all groups in the city. They work to make cycling the most attractive option of transport, which is unique to Copenhagen, and is an inspiration to all cities across Europe. According to her, Copenhagen is an open and inclusive city, residents being from all over the world. Mental health and well-being of citizens is a priority for SF, especially for children and youth. She states that there is still much work to be done, SF keeps on fighting. Welling states that she is proud of her European Green family that fights for a greener and more socially just future.

**Pia Olsen Dyhr** states that this congress is taking place in an interesting time: there were elections one month ago for the Danish Parliament. Twelve parties were elected to the parliament, with many different ambitions. Currently, SF is in negotiations to join a new government. The largest party in Denmark aims to form a majority government across the political spectrum, which was only done once before, with the Liberals, Social Democrats and SF – Green Left. The choice SF now faces is a known dilemma: without them the political agenda will not be green and will be less socially responsible and balanced. But if they join the coalition, they are not sure they will have enough maneuvering space to achieve their goals. She wishes successful and inspiring days to everyone.

**Mélanie Vogel** states it's impressive that there are 900 people registered for this Congress, the Greens are a big growing family, with more and more power, relevance, and responsibilities. And this shows we are a deeply European family. What will be the point of this EGP Congress? We are getting ready for a campaign that will lead to victory in the next European elections, for a Green, democratic, feminist and social Europe.

Mélanie says the climate crisis is here. In 2019 the strength of the climate movement played a big role in Greens gaining a successful result in the elections. In regions and cities, Greens are providing solutions, in national governments Green ministers are changing people's lives. The crises that we face now are consequences of informed wrong political choices, with all the available knowledge to do it right. The young generation is angry, and we know how to fix this, and it takes political will. She continues that Greens need to be shaping the change and be at the center of the next political majority in Europe. Social justice, climate, fundamental rights and freedom, democracy and Europe are too important to leave in the hands of status quo politics.

The relevant question is whether we as a society can afford to lose against climate deniers, fascism, and social violence. She states that the Green project is the real social project, the only real feminist project, an anti-fascist, and a peace project. Greens take responsibilities in the real world, not in theory. She states that the upcoming campaign will be very hard, democracy is under threat, and a green backlash is possible if majorities don't change. But they can change if the European Greens do this together, from ministers to activists in the streets. She calls on the Greens to have confidence in themselves because together we can do it.

**Oleksandra Matviichuk**, Human Rights activist and Director of the Center for Civil Liberties from Ukraine, speaks to the Congress via video. She's very grateful for all solidarity and support during the last year. Human Rights Defenders document war crimes in this war, which Russia started in 2014. Russian troops committed war crimes in many different countries in the last decades and are not punished for it. She states we must establish an international



tribunal and hold Putin, Lukashenko and other war criminals accountable. Global problems will not vanish, but will become more serious in this interconnected world. Only freedom will make our world safer.

**B&B project** (bandura and button accordion) musical intervention.

Plenary

### Opening keynote speeches

15:20 – 16:00

#### Speakers:

- **Pekka Haavisto**, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Finland
- **Katrín Jakobsdóttir**, Prime Minister, Iceland
- **Yolanda Díaz Pérez**, Second Vice-president and Minister of Labour and Social Economy, Spain

**Pekka Haavisto** shares his impressions from a recent visit to Kiev with the group of Nordic ministers. He witnessed the damage done by Russia and the desperate situation the civilians are facing, especially in view of the upcoming winter. The Greens need to build their policies with the most vulnerable in focus. He states that it is important for the EU to maintain unity in condemning Russia's aggression. War on Ukraine is a war on the whole of Europe. At the same time, we must not forget those numerous Russians fighting for democracy, human rights, and peace. Though we don't know how long this war will last, the one thing we can control is how fierce we stand for democracy, freedom, and the right for a country's sovereignty.

He continues by reflecting on COP27 stating the West should do better in cooperating with the African continent and China for mitigating the consequences of the climate crisis. Wars and conflicts are taking almost all of our focus, but global disasters of temperature rise, biodiversity loss and growth in inequalities are persisting. He concludes that it is the responsibility of the Greens politicians to always reiterate this in international diplomacy.

**Katrín Jakobsdóttir** opens her speech by stating that the world is currently in a tough place and that it's crucial to have as many progressive politicians in as many places as possible. She says that the Icelandic Climate Action plan considers social dimension as crucial. The impact of the climate crisis is very visible – in the next 200 years all glaciers are expected to have disappeared. This has a direct negative impact on peoples' well-being, their health and mental health. The right to a clean environment is a human right and should be put in the constitution.

She continues stating that we have the responsibility to have real, long-term responses when confronted with crisis. Fighting against the climate crisis means fighting against inequality: rich countries have made most of the damage but suffer the least of the consequences. When it comes to solving the climate emergency, the price of climate success is affordable if we focus on solutions the Greens have figured out already. She concludes by making a direct connection between Iceland's economic success and social policies. The equal access to health care, to equal parental leave and the consequently high participation of women in the labor market proved to have a direct positive impact on the country's economy.



**Yolanda Díaz Pérez** expresses gratitude for being a part of the European Greens' Congress via video message and recognises the common goal of left and green forces: building societies that are truly European, Green and feminist.

She shares results of the government coalition she's a member of. Namely, the structural transformation of the labor market in Spain which is in a direct correlation with the country's overall goal: Just Ecological Transition. This includes constantly raising minimum wages, securing rights for domestic workers, regulating the rights of delivery workers (through the Rider Act) and ensuring access to algorithmic information. The Just Ecological Transition puts workers in the center, while investing in developing new skills needed for new Green jobs.

She concludes that the Greens and the progressives from various traditions and origins face a big challenge and an opportunity to create a new political discourse that could unite and motivate them into forming broad majorities and consensus.

Plenary

### **Greens in Government**

16:00 – 17:15

Moderator: **Mélanie Vogel**, EGP Co-Chair, Member of the French Senate

Speakers:

- **Alma Zadić**, Minister of Justice, Austria
- **Maria Ohisalo**, Minister for Environment, Finland
- **Pippa Hackett**, Minister of State for Biodiversity and Land Use, Ireland
- **Sarah Schlitz**, State Secretary for Gender Equality, Equal opportunities and Diversity, Belgium
- **Dritan Abazović**, Prime Minister of Montenegro
- **Annalena Baerbock**, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Germany

**Mélanie Vogel** sets the scene for this plenary session reminding that being in government is not always easy but that the coming session will show that Greens are capable of conducting policies in every field of politics. She introduces the speakers who are all in coalitions as junior partners, which poses additional challenges.

**Alma Zadić** is convinced that Greens in government make a difference. She summarises the political context in which the Greens in Austria came into power: the previous government imploded over a corruption scandal, while young people were in the streets demanding ambitious climate action. The people voted for the Greens to see that change in climate action but also because of their promise to take care of the rule of law, democracy and to fight corruption. Three years later the Greens are the stabilising factor in the Austrian government. She lists Green successes, such as the "KlimaTicket" (all public transport in Austria covered by one single ticket) and an eco-social tax reform that will make things cheaper and affordable for the people. She especially emphasises the importance of the fight against corruption as a threat to democracy.

**Maria Ohisalo** reminds of the spirit they had entering the governmental negotiations 2½ years ago in Finland: the mood was joyful and carried by the wish to change everything. She also mentions the challenges they face: some topics, like basic income, are hard to discuss with the coalition partners while at the same time it is difficult to explain to the voters why they



didn't change everything they wanted to change in one legislative period. She presents Green successes implemented so far, including the pledge for Finland to become climate neutral by 2035 and to cut down environmentally harmful subsidies, and changing the parental leave system so that fathers are able to take care of their children as well. She concludes by putting an emphasis on the need for more Green ministers and Members of the European parliament. She gives an example of the effect it can have in the meetings of the EU Council: during COP27 they were able to push the EU's opinion to be advocating for phasing out all fossil fuels instead of just a selected few.

**Pippa Hackett** notes that people spoke about the governmental programme in Ireland as having Green fingerprints all over, although she likes to talk about them as footprints. She lists some ambitious goals from the programme, such as the commitment to reach 80% renewables by 2035 and unlocking the potential Ireland has. She states that the organic land in Ireland is increased as part of a larger system change introduced in agriculture. She highlights the work of the Green minister for economy and integration who managed the Ukrainian crisis and was able to secure that the refugees were welcomed and allowed to work. The Green minister for arts, culture, and tourism works on making tourism more sustainable and they introduced a new primary income for artists. She concludes by pointing out that the EU strategy for just transition has shaped policies in Ireland. The stronger those strategies are, the easier it is for Greens in government to deliver.

**Sarah Schlitz** says it is the first time since 20 years that the Greens are a part of the Belgian federal government and that they are proud to bring their progressive Green policies. She presents Green successes: Belgium has for the first time a minister in charge of gender issues and the government now recognises the structural differences in equality of women and men. They started a flagship initiative to fight gender-based violence and achieved the recognition of consent in law. They are establishing a network of care centres for victims of sexual violence that is offering survivor centred care and has services open to all 24/7. This has been recognised internationally. As Belgium will hold the EU presidency in 2024, she promises to use it to gather in advance an informal council of ministers for gender equality to bring feminist and progressive policies forward.

**Dritan Abazović** gives the political context in which the Greens came into government: the country was divided in two blocks and no other party wanted to take the responsibility, apart from the Greens. A few months after the formation of the government, they had to face the aggression of Russia against Ukraine. Montenegro accepted 10 000 Ukrainian refugees which is almost 2% of their population. He underlines Montenegro's support to Ukraine not only in the war against Russia but also as a candidate for the EU. He identifies corruption as the biggest problem in Montenegro in the last three decades and states that fighting against corruption includes fighting against nationalism. He emphasises that they want to share and build a different future with the European Green partners, and to contribute to a better and more functional EU.

**Annalena Baerbock** highlights that the EU was built to enable people to live in peace and union and that the European Union is therefore our insurance for peace and liberty. In this context, Russia did not only attack Ukraine, but the European peace order as well. As the Greens were founded on the base of environmental and civil rights but also peace, it was crystal clear that Greens are standing on the side of human rights and international law, not on the side of the oppressor. She explains that Germany delivered the weapons to support Ukraine, because neutrality would have meant to be on the side of the oppressor. She underlines that the biggest



threat to humanity currently is the climate crisis. One of the Green successes is the commitment to the coal phase out by 2030. She emphasises that climate goals must be combined with social justice and protection of the poorest, and that we must stand united through this winter despite Putin's attempts to divide Europe on a social basis. Support to Ukraine isn't only of military nature but also in other forms, such as water, generators, heaters. She emphasises that they will not shy away from providing support to other regions of the world that have been affected by this war. For many of us COP27 has been a disappointment. But in one part EU has succeeded in opening a new chapter of global solidarity, especially thanks to Green environmental and foreign ministers: for the first time the industrialised countries have accepted their responsibility to fund finances for Loss & Damage. And this means there is hope in these brutal times. She concludes Greens have shown that if they take up leadership, Greens can change the world, in tiny steps. It is worth trying, and we must keep trying because this is what Greens have been founded for.

Plenary

**Meet the Host: Socialistisk Folkeparti – Green Left (SF – Green Left)**

Friday, 19:00 - 20:00

Moderator: **Rasmus Nordqvist**, EGP Committee Member and former Member of the Danish Parliament

Speakers:

- **Pia Olsen Dyhr**, Party Leader of SF - Green Left
- **Henrik Stiesdal**, Danish wind power pioneer and former Chief Technology Officer, Siemens Wind Power
- **Steen Gade**, Chairman of the Council for Social Responsibility and Global Goals
- **Margrete Auken**, Member of the European Parliament

**Rasmus Nordqvist** introduces the session and announces the video showing the history and origins of SF – Green Left as well as its evolution until nowadays.

**Pia Olsen Dyhr** presents SF's main policy priority of a Green and social transition based on a new social contract. Pia reflects on the impact of the war in Ukraine on Europe and on the Greens. **Henrik Stiesdal** shares the history of the conditions that the Danish state created through subsidies and strong policy goals for the development of wind energy in Denmark. **Margrete Auken** shares her experience in the anti-nuclear movement and its impact on SF, and how the international work on climate changed SF's position on European construction. **Steen Gade**, a former member of the Danish parliament for SF, mentions how the fight for building of windmills was an environmental fight but also a fight for a more decentralised society and for the creation of jobs, which was always a focus of SF. **Pia** focuses on the role of business in the Green transformation and on offering alternatives for change.

**Rasmus** directs the conversation to agriculture. **Henrik** mentions that the incentives on agriculture have changed and that farmers are now more open to make changes that are good for the environment. **Pia** emphasises what SF has brought as redlines on government negotiations, including a carbon tax on agriculture. **Margrete** mentions her skepticism about the speed of transformation and that for the necessary change to be done we need bigger pressure on both politics and business for it to happen.



## Saturday, 3 December 2022

**Nikolai Kliz**, the coordinator of the EGP Disability Network, takes the floor before the start of the Plenary session on the occasion of the International day of persons with disabilities.

Plenary by the Greens/EFA Group in the European Parliament

### **Green and Social Solutions to the Energy Crisis**

10:00 – 12:00

Moderator: **Marie Toussaint**, Vice President of the Greens/EFA Group in the European Parliament

Speakers:

- **Terry Reintke**, Co-President of the Greens/EFA Group in the EP, Germany
- **Sara Matthieu**, MEP, Greens/EFA Group in the EP, Belgium
- **Bas Eickhout**, Vice-President of the Greens/EFA Group in the EP, Netherlands
- **Benedek Jávor**, Head of the Budapest Representation to the EU, biologist, and Former Member of the EP, Hungary
- **Esther Lynch**, Acting Secretary General, European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), Ireland
- **Ernest Urtasun**, Vice-President of the Greens/EFA Group in the EP, Spain, Catalonia

**Terry Reintke** states that Vladimir Putin is losing on the battlefield and resorts to other measures such as the energy war in Europe. She emphasises that Greens have been vocal about the costly and dangerous fossil energy dependency from authoritarian states which poses a security problem well ahead of the beginning of the war in Ukraine. She underlines the need for massive investments in renewable energy and states that Greens want a renovation wave in Europe to fight energy inefficiency. She comments on the Commission's proposal for 300bn EUR to reduce EU energy dependency on Russia to 0 by 2030, which is far from sufficient. According to the study of the Greens/EFA group in the EP, a 100% renewable-based economy will be possible by 2040 and 1700bn EUR is needed for this transition. She emphasises the Platform Work Directive and that the Green Group will fight to change the exploitation of the European labor by platform economy, and for a Minimum Income Directive that will ensure a European safety net for all.

**Marie Toussaint** shares solidarity of the Greens' with the civil society in Ukraine and criticises the Western countries for not reacting to the alarms coming from the Eastern countries. She underlines that already in 2000 the Commission warned in its Green Book for the European Energy Strategy that Europe depends on Russia for 40% of its gas, which is still the case in 2022. She states that energy has become scarce, leading to inflation in many countries where Europeans need to choose between heating and eating. The panel will answer how to accelerate the just transition while maintaining European solidarity and ensuring that workers can get through this crisis while human rights are protected.



**Bas Eickhout** says the key point is to make social and green issues go hand in hand, starting from energy efficiency and saving. He underlines that one cannot be dependent on the energy one does not spend. Bas reflects on Terry's words that massive European investments are needed for getting to renewable energy. Without mass investments and solidarity among Member States, many will be left behind. Bas warns that switching from one source of gas to another makes Europe dependent on other autocratic regimes. Common purchasing is a solution to limit the price of gas import and ensures that there is no over expenditure. The price cap is important, but not enough without common purchases.

**Esther Lynch** explains six points of ETUC, resembling the sides of a Rubik cube – there will be no solution if all sides don't work together. 1. Wages – making sure that there is no narrative about wages causing inflation. 2. Unemployed are at the highest risk and cannot be ignored. 3. Those companies that profit the most from this crisis must pay their fair share. 4. Reform of the energy market and rethinking the role of state and the public sector in providing people with energy and other essential services. 5. EU solidarity - Member States should come up with an anti-crisis tool. 6. Social dialogue - working people should get informed and be included in discussions about policies and their implementation.

**Benedek Jávör** states the Eastern Members should not be referred to as homogenous. A common point is a higher dependency on Russian gas in the East than in the West. But also, the German and Austrian dependency is part of the problem. Energy poverty in the West is 10%, in the East it's 15-30%. The crisis hit the Eastern countries stronger. The Eastern Members are also lagging in the energy transition. Benedek emphasises that if Hungary had started energy transition 10 years ago, today it would not be dependent on Russian gas. He specifies the issue with state subsidies for transition in Budapest - more than 75% of the money was used in the richest district in Budapest. He underlines that it's crucial to design these investments that target vulnerable groups of society.

**Sarah Matthieu** emphasises that the dependency on fossil fuels creates a lot of social anxiety and crisis. She indicates that the "energy tanker" is going in another direction - there is the "Repower EU", there is a plan to go 100% renewables, although the Greens would like it to go much faster and with much more money. Subsidies so far have gone to those with the deepest pockets and houses of the poor have become even less valuable. She elaborates on the Social Climate Fund that makes sure people are prepared for the transition, switching to sustainable modes of transport, insulating houses etc. She stresses the need for European solidarity, saying that joint procurement is the way to go. She reminds that Europe did this with vaccines, and it worked.

**Ernest Urtasun** highlights the magnitude of the crisis Europeans are facing this winter while multinational companies in Spain raised their revenues by 21%, seven times higher than the salaries raise. He warns that the unequal distribution of inflation in Europe is not sustainable and European leaders need to fix this. He expresses a concern that evictions are not banned this winter in Europe, nor the disconnection of households from the energy grid. He highlights that taxation must be on top of the Green agenda, emphasises the need for a real European response and calls for a new European Solidarity Fund.

Plenary

**Food (In)Security: Green Solutions for Resilient Food Systems**





16:00-17:30

Moderator: **Thomas Waitz**, EGP Co-Chair, Member of the European Parliament

Speakers:

- **Olivier de Schutter**, Professor at the University of Louvain, UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights (via video link)
- **Virginijus Sinkevičius**, European Commissioner for the Environment, Oceans and Fisheries
- **Pippa Hackett**, Minister of State on Land Use and Biodiversity at the Department for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Ireland
- **Adenike Titilope Oladosu**, Climate justice activist and Director of “I Lead Climate” Action Initiative, Nigeria
- **Marie-Louise Boisen Lendal**, CEO and Founder Think Tank Frej, Denmark

**Thomas Waitz** introduces the theme and the speakers of the panel.

**Olivier de Schutter** points out that the food systems of today date from 60 years ago, when there was a fear of scarcity. Population growth has increased the demand for food. When the EU Common Agricultural Policy was created, the emphasis was on mechanisation, pesticides, monoculture, and so-called high-yielding production. The costs of those choices are: loss of biodiversity, impoverished soils that cannot function as carbon sinks anymore, soil erosion and GHG emissions. After Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022, there was a raise in prices of wheat, maize and vegetable oil on global markets. In reality, there has never been food scarcity. The price increases are attributed to speculation of actors on the food market, who bet on higher prices and create a self-fulfilling prophecy.

**Virginijus Sinkevičius** highlights that there is no food security issue in Europe. Some lobby groups are trying to antagonise it. Europe exports food, generates food waste and faces obesity issues. There is no food security in the long term if we don't deal with biodiversity, climate change and pollution. What is crucial for biodiversity is the fertility of soil. It is declining in the EU, due to intensive agriculture, spread of pesticides, water issues (drainage, droughts). Food prices have gone up 17% in Europe. With the war in Ukraine, we see unusual behaviour on the market. The price surge is driven by interests of investment funds. Increasing the proportion of plant-based food is a solution and long-hanging fruit.

**Pippa Hackett** explains that food production is globalised and commodified, with fossil fuels and finite minerals. Like every other sector of the economy – transport, energy, construction – there is a need for a system change. It is important to support farmers to transition to farming without toxic fertilisers. The pressure from the agrochemical lobby is really strong. In developed countries, people spend less of their disposable income on food. Ireland produces enough food to feed 10 times the population, but their food is going to wealthy countries. There is a need to shorten supply chains and utilise research towards helping more vulnerable countries create resilience in their own food systems.

**Adenike Titilope Oladosu** outlines a Global South perspective on food insecurity. The impacts of the climate crisis can be seen in Nigeria. Farmers and cattle farmers are clashing a lot. Cattle needs green pastures. The floods of last month left farmers with nothing but flooded fields. There are many refugees as tens of thousands of farmers were displaced. Women feel the biggest impact of the climate crisis. Women don't have the full right to own and inherit



land, while they produce 60-80% of food in Sub-Saharan Africa. Once there is food insecurity, there is hunger, poverty. And all of this presents a threat to democracy. In the Sahel, about 80% of the farmland is degraded. Young people are vulnerable to join armed groups such as Boko Haram. The danger of drought creates a threat to our food systems. Agriculture is climate sensitive. Every rise in temperature affects the food production.

**Marie-Louise Boisen Lendal** says that 60% of Europe's artificial fertilisers come from Russia. There will be 10 billion people on this planet soon and the climate crisis is looming. Some of the biggest Danish food industries have come together to make artificial fertiliser with windmill energy. Another solution is plant-based food. Europe should eat less meat. New crops that are more resilient and better for the soil means a healthier diet and place for more nature. 12% of all food eaten in Denmark is organic. Food is very culturally based. She believes humans should eat insects again. This is linked to EU legislation on what is allowed to be produced and promoted. There are pioneering companies in Denmark producing insect-based meals. It is impossible to get acceptance from the EU. It can take up to 7 years to get it on the market.

## Sunday, 4 December 2022

Plenary

### 6<sup>th</sup> Congress voting session

12:00 – 14:00

Moderators:

- Oras Tynkkynen, Member of the Presidium (R 2-5)
- Zuzana Pavelková, Member of Presidium (R 6-9)
- Eoin Wilson, Member of the Presidium (R 10-15)
- Mar Garcia, Member of the Presidium (R 16)

Oras Tynkkynen introduces the voting list and the voting system. A first vote is en block on all the compromise amendments as agreed in CAS, then on open amendments, then on the resolution as amended. The Congress voting session utilises both physical (show of votes in hand) and electronic votes.

Oras Tynkkynen calls for a quorum check. Quorum is reached. There are 457 votes in the room.

### **Resolution 2 - Hope in challenging times: Let's make a green future possible in the 2024 European elections**

#### **Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Unanimously carried.

Move to vote on open amendments.

#### **AM 34-35 - delete "federal"**

The Swedish delegation speaks in favour of deletion. The EGP Committee speaks against deletion. Show of hand inconclusive, move to machine voting.



92 in favour, 323 against, 39 abstentions. **Amendment not carried.**

**AM 44 - delete “transnational list”**

The Swedish delegation speaks in favour of deletion. The EGP Committee speaks against deletion.

Show of votes in hand. 32 in favour. **Amendment not carried.**

**Vote on Resolution 2 - Hope in challenging times: Let’s make a green future possible in the 2024 European elections, as amended.**

Carried.

The Swedish delegation asks for their opposition to inserting the terms “federal” and “transnational list” to be noted in the minutes.

**Resolution 3 - Green and Social solutions to the Energy Crisis**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Carried.

Move to vote on open amendments.

**AM 41 - decouple gas and electricity**

FYEG and Austrian Greens speak in favour of addition, GGEP and Finnish Greens speak against.

Show of hand inconclusive, move to machine voting.

225 in favour, 158 against, 70 abstentions. **Amendment not carried.**

**AM - 73 - delete plants**

Finnish Greens speak in favour.

**Amendment carried.**

**Vote on Resolution 3 - Green and Social solutions to the Energy Crisis as amended.** Carried.

**Resolution 4 - On women’s rights, gender and climate change in Europe**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Carried.

**AM - 6 - racial and**

GGEP speaks in favour. GroenLinks speaks against.

Show of hand inconclusive, move to machine voting.

290 in favour, 117 against, 48 abstentions. **Carried.**

**AM 24 - delete reproductive**



Greek Greens speak in favour, FYEG speaks against.

Show of hand inconclusive, move to machine voting.

146 in favour, 270 against, 27 abstain. **Not carried.**

**Vote on Resolution 4 - On women's rights, gender and climate change in Europe as amended.**

Carried.

**Resolution 5 - Restore and protect nature and climate**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Unanimously carried

**Vote on Resolution 5 - Restore and protect nature and climate as amended.**

Unanimously carried

**Resolution 6 - EGP calls for a new binding legal regime to protect the Arctic**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Carried

**Vote on Resolution 6 - EGP calls for a new binding legal regime to protect the Arctic as amended.**

Carried

**Resolution 7 - Help the Odra river revive and be free-flowing again**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Unanimously carried

**Vote on Resolution 7 - Help the Odra river revive and be free-flowing again as amended.**

Unanimously carried

**Resolution 8 - Animal welfare resolution**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Unanimously carried

**Vote on Resolution 8 - Animal welfare resolution as amended.**

Unanimously carried

**Resolution 9 - Establish a red and a social taxonomy: stop unsustainable finance**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Unanimously carried

**AM 7 - insert nuclear power generation**

German Greens speak in favour, Finnish Greens against.



407 in favour, 29 against, 13 abstentions. **Amendment carried.**

**Vote on Resolution 9 - Establish a red and social taxonomy: stop sustainable finance, as amended.**

Carried.

**Resolution 10 - Defending Democracy, Delivering Answers**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Unanimously carried

**Vote on Resolution 10 - Defending Democracy, Delivering Answers as amended.**

Carried.

**Resolution 11 - Right to abortion is a human right. It is under attack, let's fight for it!**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Unanimously carried

**Vote on Resolution 11 - Right to abortion is a human right. It is under attack, let's fight for it! as amended.**

Unanimously carried

**Resolution 12 - The Right for Independent Living all over Europe now!**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Unanimously carried

**Vote on Resolution 12 - The Right for Independent Living all over Europe now! as amended.**

Unanimously carried

**Resolution 13 - Mental health is political: Addressing Europe's mental health crisis holistically**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Unanimously carried

**Vote on Resolution 13 - Mental health is political: Addressing Europe's mental health crisis holistically as amended.**

Unanimously carried

**Resolution 14 - European Greens continue to stand in undivided solidarity with Ukraine**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Carried.

**Vote on Resolution 14 - European Greens continue to stand in undivided solidarity with Ukraine as amended.**

Carried.

### **Resolution 15 – Solidarity and support for the women in Iran**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Unanimously carried

**Vote on Resolution 15 - Solidarity and support for the women in Iran as a whole**

Unanimously carried

### **Resolution 16 - Green transformation of EU trade policy**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Carried.

**Vote on Resolution 16 - Green transformation of EU trade policy as amended.**

Carried.

### **Resolution 17 - Myanmar and the EU-ASEAN summit**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Carried

**Vote on Resolution 17 - Myanmar and the EU-ASEAN summit as amended.**

Carried

### **Resolution 18 - No EU money for autocrats - protect Europe's rule of law!**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Unanimously carried

**Vote on Resolution 18 - No EU money for autocrats - protect Europe's rule of law! as amended.**

Unanimously carried

### **Resolution 19 - Need to reduce tensions and build confidence in the Eastern Mediterranean**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Carried with 23 abstentions.

**Vote on Resolution 19 - Need to reduce tensions and build confidence in the Eastern Mediterranean as amended**

Carried with 24 abstentions.

### **Resolution 20 - White Paper Revolution: Solidarity with the Chinese Protesters**

**Vote on compromise amendments en block.**

Carried



6th Congress  
2-4 Dec 2022  
Copenhagen  
by the European Greens

6<sup>th</sup> Congress, European Green Party  
2 – 4 December 2022, Copenhagen, Denmark

**Vote on Resolution 20 - White Paper Revolution: Solidarity with the Chinese Protesters as amended.**

Carried

Voting session is closed.

Plenary

**Closing Speech**

14:00 – 14:30

Speaker: **Benedetta De Marte**, EGP Secretary General

**Benedetta De Marte** reflects on the outstanding aspects of the 6<sup>th</sup> EGP Congress, as the biggest gathering of Green ministers until now as well as a strong kick off of the work of the European Greens for the next European elections. She highlights some of the important decisions taken at this Congress and congratulates URA for becoming a new full member of the EGP. She reiterates the message of solidarity to Ukraine, as well as to the protestors in Iran and China. She encourages delegates to pass the message from this Congress to their respective parties, and to bring the pro-European energy of this event to their local branches, national governments, and party boards. She emphasises that to achieve our vision, we cannot afford to not be in power anymore and that we need to enter more governments in majority to fight the climate crisis and to build a feminist and equal society.

Benedetta De Marte concludes her speech with a round of thank yous to the co-hosting party, the Committee members, the staff, the volunteers and the participants themselves.

The next Congress of the EGP will be an extraordinary Congress, taking place between 2-4 June 2030 in Vienna, Austria. The next Congress of the Global Greens will take place the weekend after that in Incheon, South Korea.