

A2 Political Platform

Organization: CDN

Resolution date: 03/07/2020

Motion text

1 **COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT NETWORK EASTERN EUROPE**

2 **CDN Political Platform**

3 *As decided by the delegates of CDN General Assembly, March 2020, Ratomka,*
4 *Belarus*

5 We, the Cooperation and Development Network Eastern Europe (CDN), are committed
6 to upholding and advancing the values of the Green movement. We believe that the
7 well-being of people and the flourishing of the environment are closely linked
8 and that one cannot defend the interests of one while forgetting the other.

9 We are convinced that a radical change of our current social, political, and
10 economic institutions is necessary. Eastern Europe – where issues such as
11 corruption, pollution and discrimination loom large – can only profit from a
12 Green vision. We strive for a world in which human rights are upheld, the
13 genders are truly equal, people actively participate in democracy, minorities
14 are included, and the environment is protected. We believe that human and social
15 rights are fundamental everywhere and that global affairs must be conducted in a
16 spirit of peace, solidarity and fairness.

17 As Greens, we know that our values are interrelated and that solutions are
18 sustainable only when these values mutually support each other.

19 This document lays out the values that inform and motivate our actions.

20 **1 Democracy**

21 We believe in democracy as one of the cornerstones of a free and just society.
22 Democracy includes more than just elections – a strong and fair institutional
23 framework, free and diverse media, human rights, and economic and social
24 equality are all crucial. It is especially important that our political
25 structures are inclusive and give a voice to minorities and the disenfranchised.
26 We strive for a democracy that enables and encourages active participation in
27 the shaping of our common future.

28 **1.1 Democracy**

29 We believe in democracy as the fairest way of governance. But for democracy to
30 fulfill this promise all citizens must have equal rights and the capacity to be
31 involved in decision-making processes. Election systems must be representative
32 and inclusive in order to give a voice to the disenfranchised and to avoid the
33 unjust accumulation of power. We support self-governance at the grass-root level
34 as the most non-discriminatory and just manifestation of democratic governance.
35 We believe in self-determination as all people's right to pursue their

36 independent political status or cultural development without external
37 interference.

38 We stand for actively engaged civil society as an integral part of democracy. An
39 appropriate environment for a sustainable and well-functioning civil society is
40 of utmost importance for the development and stability of democratic practices.
41 Voluntary action and active citizenship is an important tool to strengthen
42 democracy.

43 We demand:

- 44 • democratic governance in all social and political institutions;
- 45 • the implementation of grass-root methods on all levels of governance;
- 46 • that community activism and human solidarity be encouraged by the
47 legislative framework;
- 48 • the recognition and validation of voluntary work by employers and
49 educational institutions;
- 50 • the guarantee of youth participation in institutional politics;
- 51 • that the voting age is lowered to at least 16.

52 **1.2. Human rights and the rule of law**

53 We believe that human rights are universal. A democratic society must ensure the
54 protection of individual liberties, human rights and the rights of minorities.
55 Freedom of expression and speech must always be respected. We acknowledge that
56 respect of human rights cannot be guaranteed without recognizing and combating
57 hate speech, which affects the most vulnerable groups in society.

58 The protection of human rights depends on the rule of law. Equality before the
59 law is an imperative for all societies for it ensures that all people,
60 regardless of their status, get equal access to the rights they are entitled to.
61 It furthermore allows governmental decisions to be challenged on an equal
62 footing.

63 The rule of law both depends on and enables transparency, which is an crucial
64 element and backbone of democratic societies. Transparency provides powerful
65 tools that enable people to hold their governments to account and help prevent
66 abuse of power and corruption. We believe that transparency and rule of law are
67 not only a matter of justice, but it further enables people to empower
68 themselves.

69 We demand:

- 70 • open and accessible government documents;
- 71 • fair and accessible legislative processes;
- 72 • that states recognize and fight hate speech;
- 73 • that laws are designed in accordance with people's rights;
- 74 • the active participation of civil society in the design and management of
75 public institutions;

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- 76 • that governments ensure full and equal access to justice for all citizens.

77 **1.3 Media and digital rights**

78 A free, diverse and critical media landscape is crucial to a well-functioning
79 democracy, allowing citizens to express their views, gain information, and
80 engage in political deliberation. We believe that only a media that is not
81 controlled by a few big enterprises can fulfill its role in holding governments
82 accountable.

83 Media must be supported in this task by adequate transparency laws and the
84 protection from government interference and arrest.

85 The internet has quickly become one of the main public spaces where people gain
86 and exchange information, both among themselves as well as with those who are in
87 positions of government. For the internet to remain a space where society can
88 meet and deliberate, we must ensure that the internet is free from mass
89 surveillance both by government and commercial entities. New online forms of
90 participatory democracy and culture must be explored. We must encourage the
91 formation of free and open online social spaces that are self-governed and
92 inclusive.

93 We demand:

- 94 • an end to censorship and threats to free media - both online and offline;
- 95 • a media law that ensures that media is not controlled by the economic
96 elite advancing their own interests;
- 97 • an end to the detention and imprisonment of journalists;
- 98 • the protection of journalists' sources and whistleblowers;
- 99 • an end to invasions of privacy online both by governments and by
100 companies;
- 101 • support for alternative online communities that function according to
102 principles of self-governance and inclusion;
- 103 • net neutrality, which implies treating all Internet communications
104 equally;
- 105 • affirmative action programs that foster the active participation of women
106 and other disadvantaged genders in the digital sphere;
- 107 • ensuring equal access for everyone regardless of geographical disbalances.

108 **1.4. Solidarity against nationalism**

109 An inclusive society and long term sustainable prosperity can only be achieved
110 with a defeat of exclusionary ideologies such as right-wing nationalism and
111 populism. Applying the populist narrative to politics, social and economic
112 policy leads to insecurity, divisions and exclusion of the most threatened
113 groups. This can, in future open space for conflicts between these groups.
114 Nationalist and xenophobic political agendas further weaken the disenfranchised
115 and strengthen the powerful. Nationalism is often bound up in racism and
116 bigotry, organising against which is a key part of Green politics.

117 We believe solidarity to be a foundation on which all progress is built. We
118 stand for cooperation and mutual collaboration as solutions to the split
119 societies that exclusionary ideologies create.

120 We demand:

- 121 • the rejection of politics of division and politics that seek to use
122 nationalistic or any other kind of exclusionary rhetoric at the expense of
123 minorities and vulnerable groups;
- 124 • not to provide a public arena for rhetoric and policies that aim at
125 inciting hatred;
- 126 • an end to the discrimination of groups that do not conform to national
127 customs shared by the majority.

128 **2 Social rights**

129 We believe that social rights are essential for all people to be autonomous
130 members of their societies. Social rights should be considered fundamental and
131 be provided by all governments. Social rights include equal access to quality
132 education and healthcare, right to housing and employment. It is crucial to have
133 strong implementation of social rights to have an inclusive, equal and just
134 society in peace.

135 **2.1 Gender**

136 Gender equality is fundamental to a just society.

137 The capitalistic economic system and mode of production, alongside with long-
138 standing patriarchal traditions have resulted in the oppressive, exploitative
139 and discriminatory treatment of non-males, effectively relegating them to
140 second-class status. Sustained action, guided by a strong feminist perspective,
141 is needed to overcome this problem. Gender equality is the necessary foundation
142 for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. The first step in achieving
143 these rights is proportional representation of people of various gender
144 identities in representative bodies.

145 We demand:

- 146 • equal access to the labour market, opportunities and fair pay for people
147 of all genders; the gender pay gap must be eliminated;
- 148 • better policies against gender-based violence with determined combating of
149 discrimination and hate crime against LGBTI+ people and a legal recognition
150 of all sexual orientation, gender identities, and gender expression and
151 sex characteristics;
- 152 • that governments ensure equal access to social rights for people of all
153 genders;
- 154 • LGBTI+ people should have equal rights with regard to marriage, adoption
155 and parenting, work-related benefits, pension rights and immigration and
156 asylum;
- 157 • that sex work is legalised – or at the minimum decriminalised – to
158 protect the human, health and labour rights of sex workers;

- 159 • proportional representation of all gender identities in assemblies on all
160 levels of government.

161 2.2 Social security

162 We believe that one of the strongest cohesive forces in any society is social
163 solidarity expressed in practice through state guaranteed social security.
164 Social security is an important means for achieving prosperity for all, equality
165 and meaningful lives. A welfare state should enable all inhabitants to lead
166 dignified lives. In order to achieve this social security should not only ensure
167 survival but enable people to actively participate in the cultural and social
168 life of their communities.

169 We demand:

- 170 • free, accessible and adequate healthcare guaranteed by the state;
- 171 • affordable, accessible, adequate housing as well as free public housing
172 guaranteed by the state with a special emphasis on the housing needs of
173 young people;
- 174 • the right to an income which covers physical and social needs and which
175 does not depend on employment;
- 176 • that all citizens have full and equal opportunities for personal and
177 social development.
- 178 • that the housing market/rental market is regulated on the local level,
179 through decisions made by the city government, civil society and local
180 communities as equal partners;
- 181 • that state bans (either by expropriating or purchasing property)
182 largelandlords in the city and turns the property into free or affordable
183 social housing.

184 2.3 Youth

185 As an organisation of young people, we recognise the key role of youth in
186 society. Youth is not only the future of society but its present too. Often,
187 they are not seen as an active and equal actor in the political, social,
188 cultural, and economic spheres and are excluded from decision-making processes
189 or treated as mere tokens. We support youth rights in every aspect of social and
190 political life and strive for making youth's voice heard. We believe that active
191 citizenship should be encouraged among youth and, as a minimum, youth rights
192 should be proactively defended in order to strengthen their position in society.
193 Education is one of the most important means enabling youth to stand up for
194 their rights and fully contribute to democracy. We believe the current
195 educational system must be fundamentally reformed enabling the direct and equal
196 participation of students in the learning process. Education is for progress,
197 sustainability, diversity, and prosperity. We highlight the value and importance
198 of non-formal education as an inclusive alternative to current institutional
199 forms of education and as a major provider of skills to foster participation in
200 democracy.

201 We demand:

- 202 • free, accessible, and adequate education for all;
- 203 • accessible legal means for youth to insist on their rights;
- 204 • youth centers in every community;
- 205 • independent funds for youth projects by youth;
- 206 • learning processes that are adjusted to individual learners' needs,
207 competences and interests;
- 208 • support for and recognition of non-institutional and alternative forms of
209 education.

210 **2.4 Inclusion**

211 As a Green organisation encompassing a geographically and ethnically diverse
212 region, cultural rights and non-discrimination is a vital part of our worldview.
213 Cultural diversity is of fundamental value to us. Protection of diversity
214 fosters inclusion and equal participation of every person in state affairs,
215 public and everyday life, and guarantees that each individual has equal
216 opportunities for personal and social fulfillment. Inclusion and openness help
217 create a more welcoming society, where a variety of ideas, efforts and
218 perspectives may thrive.

219 We believe that every community has the right to use their own language and to
220 preserve their traditions as long as they do not violate the rights of others.

221 Therefore we stand for social sensitivity, peaceful co-existence, preservation
222 of local languages and cultural heritage and traditions where their compatible
223 with non violence and inclusion of vulnerable groups. We condemn any
224 discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender, sexual-orientation, belief,
225 self-identity et cetera.

226 We demand:

- 227 • that state guarantees for the protection of cultural heritage for all
228 ethnic and cultural groups in accordance with values of non-violence and
229 non-exclusion;
- 230 • that discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender, sexual-orientation,
231 belief, self-identity etc. is made illegal;
- 232 • that state guarantees for the usage of minority languages in areas where
233 accepting them as official languages is reasonable;
- 234 • that states do not impose any defining characteristics, such as
235 exclusionary cultural norms, as the ones to be followed by citizens.

236 **3 Environmental justice**

237 We as Young Greens take ecology and environmental justice as guiding principles
238 in our world view and political ideology. Out of all species on Earth, human
239 beings are the only ones drastically using and subduing nature to suit their own
240 needs. Pollution, the altering of habitats, extinction of species, climate
241 change et cetera affect all living organisms. A healthy environment and stable
242 ecosystems are a prerequisite for a healthy society. At this moment many are

243 living beyond the capacities of this planet and have little awareness of the
244 repercussions thereof. We need to start acting responsibly and humbly, building
245 a society on the principles of sustainability and respect of nature's
246 capacities, limiting our own harmful impact.

247 **3.1 Climate change**

248 Decisive action to counteract climate change should be taken immediately. The
249 global scientific consensus has laid out very clear warnings that this is non-
250 negotiable. As an issue that will have irreversible and tragic effects on all of
251 humankind, this is something we understand as urgent and a priority. To properly
252 fight the acceleration of climate change, climate action should be taken at all
253 levels, from the personal to the global.

254 We condemn the discourses in the mainstream politics relying on future solutions
255 to mitigate the effects of climate crisis, such as carbon (re)capture, nuclear
256 fusion and heavily electrified machinery. These instruments promote growth based
257 economies which are exploitative of our natural resources and most of
258 individuals in the society. Furthermore, all these solutions shift the
259 responsibility to the future generations, while it's in fact, up to us to act
260 today to prevent the worst effects of climatechange.

261 We demand:

- 262 • the ownership of responsibility to mitigate the effects of climate crisis
263 by the political and business elites;
- 264 • that the biggest polluters – both companies and countries – are held
265 accountable for their contribution to climate change and care for its
266 victims;
- 267 • that all states create comprehensive plans to transition to 100% renewable
268 energy that is produced and controlled locally and affordable to everyone;
- 269 • that no plans for new fossil fuel extraction or burning are made or
270 approved and divestment from fossil fuel is encouraged;
- 271 • that global climate policy (i.e. UNFCCC) is not a vehicle for corporate
272 interest and instead puts the needs of all citizens first.
- 273 • the application of present solutions to mitigate climate change instead of
274 potential future instruments;
- 275 • the dismissal of exploitative growth based economy in favor of a just
276 degrowth based economy.

277 **3.2 Environmental preservation and biodiversity**

278 We recognize that the planet does not serve just humankind but all living
279 beings. We believe that the protection of natural resources and the earth itself
280 is crucial. Other living beings and their preservation should be considered an
281 important part of all decision making. Energy should be produced sustainably and
282 not do irreversible damage to the planet.

283 We demand:

- 284 • that all policies' effects on the planet are considered and that harmful
285 extraction techniques (e.g. fracking) are banned;
- 286 • that authorities stop deforestation and support the growth of new forests
287 and trees;
- 288 • that animals be given legal rights that go beyond their utility for
289 humankind;
- 290 • more education on endangered plants and animals and the crucial role
291 plants and animals play in our ecosystem;
- 292 • that the use of agricultural land for fuel is forbidden and that research
293 into recovering fuels from waste is promoted.

294 **3.3 Water and food**

295 Water and food security has to be one of the primary concerns and aims of
296 society. They are basic for the survival of every human being. Access to clean
297 water resources and quality food should be unconditionally guaranteed as an
298 intrinsic right for all living beings. Consumers should be incentivised to
299 change their habits, prioritising a low carbon diet by consuming local and
300 organic food. We oppose Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) in food and farming
301 and any monopolisation in food production and seed. Food production should be
302 done with great care for their impact on human health, the environment and other
303 living beings and based on principles of sustainability.

304 We demand:

- 305 • clean and potable water for every household; the privatisation of water
306 sources should be forbidden;
- 307 • that water and food are of secure and sustainable based on the latest
308 scientific knowledge and social values;
- 309 • an access to adequate, easy to understand information about the
310 production, origin, content and health-effects of the food products we
311 consume;
- 312 • a ban on the use of additives and other substances that harm living
313 organisms, soil and water;
- 314 • a regulation of the monopolies in food production and water provision.

315 **3.4 Urban ecosystems**

316 Urban areas are the most quickly developing human settlements in the world. A
317 majority of the population now lives there, making cities a crucial part of our
318 societies. Cities have high demands for goods (e.g. food, water and energy)
319 which they are not fully able to satisfy themselves, and which are imported from
320 other areas. As big concentrations of people and human activity, cities produce
321 and are subject to high pollution and lower standards of living than in rural
322 areas. Cities should not continue to function in a way that is harmful to their
323 inhabitants and the rest of the planet and its people.

324 We demand:

- 325 • that measures of precaution are taken to ensure that the Air Quality Index
326 (AQI) in inhabited areas stays below 100;
- 327 • that public transportation is a reliable, accessible, fast and cheap or
328 free option of transport for all citizens;
- 329 • that urban areas are transformed to encompass green zones and prioritise
330 cycling and walking to other means of transport;
- 331 • an uncompromising zero-waste policy for all national and local waste
332 management systems, with strong incentives (e.g. high fees for unsorted
333 waste);
- 334 • the promotion of waste prevention and re-usage of materials from an early
335 age and to all generations of society, and simple and accessible recycling
336 for everyone.

337 **4 Economy**

338 We believe that we urgently need a new form of organising our economy. Our
339 societies should orient themselves away from consumerism and the accumulation of
340 wealth and instead provide everyone with the opportunities needed to live a
341 fulfilled life. The current economic model has had serious negative consequences
342 for people and the environment. Firstly, the unequal distribution of wealth
343 directly affects countless lives and entrenches power imbalances. Secondly, the
344 use of natural resources to produce more and more material goods endangers the
345 environment and affects especially the lives of the marginalised and future
346 generations.

347 We believe that the answer can only be a community-based approach based on
348 cooperation and sustainability where meeting everyone's fundamental needs –
349 including our desires for sociality and creativity – take center stage.

350 **4.1 Labour**

351 Work constitutes a large part of most people's lives and livelihoods are often
352 directly linked to income generated by labour. Therefore, fair and just labour
353 rights are crucial aspects of personal well-being and functioning democracies.
354 The right not to be exploited in the workplace is fundamental for a healthy
355 society. Women, youth and minorities are still the most vulnerable to
356 exploitation in their work- there should be stronger protection for these
357 groups. Today's economic model has seen a rise in jobs which offer
358 unsatisfactory working conditions such as low wages, unstable hours, tasks that
359 are not mentally stimulating, and precarious contracts. These developments are
360 detrimental to society as a whole. Our economy and concept of work should focus
361 on providing jobs that give enable for material and mental well-being.

362 We demand:

- 363 • equal labour rights for all people, regardless of their gender, race,
364 sexual orientation, disability, or nationality;
- 365 • abolishment of unpaid internships;
- 366 • a living wage, or income that is enough to sustain your basic needs;
- 367 • abolishment of contracts that do not guarantee a set number of hours;

- protection of labour unions and collective bargaining;
- that the highest salary in a company be no more than 6 times the lowest salary.

371 4.2 Trade

372 As one of the key drivers of globalization, trade is a crucial aspect of our
373 societies and current economic model. This has resulted in the proliferation of
374 economic inequality and instability, rather than creating an economy that
375 benefits everyone. This has been driven by reckless self-interested behavior by
376 multinationals and the financial sector and aggressive trade policies that are
377 created in the interest of corporations, not the wider society. This gives
378 unequal power to business interests, leading countries to a democratic deficit.
379 Trade is important and can benefit humanity greatly, but it must be undertaken
380 in the spirit of fair cooperation and respect for the environment.

381 We demand:

- that undemocratic trade deals that favour corporate over citizens' interests are replaced with fair trade deals where partners benefit equally;
- that all trade agreements are put under serious scrutiny: negotiations must be transparent and review from citizens groups and civil society should play a crucial role;
- that trade relationships between Eastern Europe and the EU and other major partners are truly beneficial to all parties;
- that all trade agreements have a sincere environmental evaluation chapter taking the center stage of the contract.

392 4.3 Alternative economic organisation

393 We envision a system of economic organisation that is based on collective
394 stewardship of our natural resources and collective control of the means of
395 production. Communities need to be in control of the production facilities and
396 decide themselves what their needs are and how they can be best fulfilled. We
397 need to put an end to the privatisation and commodification of our common goods:
398 our environment, our cultural heritage and the knowledge produced by the
399 sciences.

400 Work must allow people to contribute to our common good and realise their
401 capacities. Less stress should be put on the production of material goods and
402 more on collaboration, the provision of social goods, and the development of the
403 arts and sciences. This new economy needs to be sustainable in all aspects and
404 always include the needs of future generations and of our environment in its
405 thinking.

406 We demand:

- a reform of intellectual property rights law;
- progressive taxation and prosecution of tax avoidance;
- transparent and participatory budgets controlled by citizens;

- 410 • a stop to the privatisation of common goods;
- 411 • a re-democratisation of privatised public and common goods;
- 412 • support for the establishment of cooperatives.

413 **5 Global Affairs**

414 We strongly believe that the social change we envision can only be achieved
415 through cooperation at the global level aimed at reaching sustainable solutions.
416 We support international organisations, unions and agreements that work towards
417 peaceful solutions to armed conflict and foster cooperation on climate issues,
418 fair international trade and humanitarian support. We call for the economically
419 more developed nations of the north to assume the responsibility for their
420 historical behaviour and act to lower the difference with the majority of
421 countries, which have suffered and still suffer from exploitation. All
422 international relations should be based on non-violence and conflicts should be
423 solved in negotiations based on mutual respect and multilateral communication. A
424 fairer and more equal world, with a more balanced distribution of goods and
425 resources, is better for everyone.

426 **5.1 Peace**

427 We as Young Greens strongly stand for peaceful means as a core principle and
428 strive to create a world with a culture of nonviolence. War is both the cause
429 and consequence of great human suffering and as such must be overcome if people
430 are to live fulfilling lives. International cooperation and peaceful
431 facilitation of negotiations should be the primary way of addressing conflict.
432 We condemn all behaviour by public and private stakeholders that aims at
433 profiting from armed conflict, and see it as complicit in the perpetuation of
434 the destruction of societies and the earth. We want to build a strong and
435 sustainable peace by strengthening tolerance, economic equality, environmental
436 protection, respect of human rights and social security in all parts of the
437 world.

438 We demand:

- 439 • the abolishment of organizations that propagate military actions, except
440 when acting in self-defence against armed oppressive regimes;
- 441 • the pursuit of general and complete disarmament and a stop to arms trade;
- 442 • an international agreement to ensure a complete and definitive ban on
443 nuclear, biological and chemical arms, anti-personnel mines and depleted
444 uranium weapons;
- 445 • respect for everyone's right to self-determination, specifically the
446 peaceful separation of countries who desire independence;
- 447 • that the international treaties on armed conflict, such as the Geneva
448 Convention, are respected in all armed conflicts and that breaches of
449 these treaties are severely punished.

450 **5.2 European Union**

451 We understand Europe as being more than just an accumulation of individual
452 countries. Cultural, economic, historical and political reasons make Europe an
453 interdependent and transnational community.

454 The European Union should be a mutual and crucial project to enhance the
455 cooperation among the countries of the continent. The European Union must be a
456 community based on mutual respect, transparency, and prosperity. We see the
457 future of Eastern European countries as being part of this community, however,
458 not at the expense of becoming a source of underpaid labour or a market for
459 otherwise unwanted products.

460 We demand:

- 461 • that the EU guarantees equal treatment and rights of Eastern European
462 citizens coming to work within the EU in law as well as in practice;
- 463 • that Eastern European countries are treated as equal partners within and
464 outside of the EU;
- 465 • the democratisation of the EU's institutions – direct elections for the
466 Commission, real decision making power for the Parliament;
- 467 • that accession negotiations are transparent and in the best interest of
468 all people and that information regarding accession criteria and progress
469 are publicly available;
- 470 • that every country willing to join the EU asks their own citizens in a
471 referendum prior to concluding accession talks.

472 **5.3 Migration**

473 Both voluntary and involuntary migration has increased in recent years due to
474 various factors – it is one of the most pressing matters of our age. Economic
475 uncertainty, armed conflicts and climate change are all driving people away from
476 their homelands in search of a safer existence. We understand that we all bear
477 the responsibility of providing a safe environment and a fair asylum system for
478 the people fleeing conflict, hunger and oppression. We condemn any form of human
479 trafficking, human rights violation and abuse of power by authorities regarding
480 refugees.

481 We believe that freedom of movement is the right of every human being. We strive
482 to create a world in which no person is considered illegal, where people are not
483 forced to leave their homes, and where societies show solidarity with all people
484 seeking refuge. Not only does diversity boost the economy and innovation, but a
485 diverse and culturally rich society is a strong one.

486 We demand:

- 487 • a right to asylum in all countries and the abolishment of the concept of
488 illegal persons;
- 489 • easing naturalisation procedures;
- 490 • the right to reunite with one's family;

- 491 • the availability and accessibility of institutions that facilitate
492 integration;
- 493 • that the international agreements guaranteeing the basic human rights of
494 refugees and asylum seekers (regardless of their official legal status) be
495 respected;
- 496 • that all refugees and asylum seekers have the same social rights as
497 citizens and be allowed to settle in the country of their choosing;
- 498 • the abolishment of visa regimes that obstruct the free movement of people,
499 especially between Eastern European countries and the EU.

500 **END**