

Final Version CEEP 2019

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DO NOT ADD ANYTHING

Original text here :
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1WzPQx_euQ_gPerAeWZ3MlvzR24kIJGTb93wJfcNO8kU/edit#heading=h.ma91xlyl1I3g

Foreign Affairs Policy

The goal of the European Foreign Affairs policies is to build durable diplomatic relations between the European Union and other states. These bilateral relations can be based on cultural, economic or technological exchanges.

The building of the European diplomacy has to respect the freedom of the Internet, the protection of human rights and sustainable development.

Note : Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Policy was moved in this section.

Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Policy

The European Pirates are committed to implement United Nations' "Agenda 2030" and significantly advance on implementation of Sustainable Development Goals both inside, as well as outside, the EU.

The Development Cooperation needs to continue to play a vital role in the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU. Pirates advocate for strengthening the ties with the Global South countries and use the development cooperation instruments in the benefit of those countries. We consider the 0.33% of Development Aid to Gross National Income for the "new EU member states" as a realistic amount corresponding with global responsibility these countries should play, and we will encourage these countries to increase their funding until this target is achieved.

We strongly discourage to use development aid as a mean to prevent short-term goals like limitation of economic migration, due to the fact that development cooperation programmes and partnerships are based on predictability and long-term effect. In that regards, we support revision of EU's New Consensus on Development adopted in 2017.

Pirates are committed to implementation of Agenda for Humanity as outcome of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. Even though Pirates consider the Cluster Approach to humanitarian aid as important means for coordination of all humanitarian stakeholders

involved in response, we advocate for Cash-based Approach in provision of humanitarian aid to people in need.

International protection of fundamental rights

The European Union should be a political actor protecting European and international whistleblowers. They should be able to benefit from the right to political asylum in the EU.

The European Union must integrate the protection of human rights without making any difference attributable to sexual orientation or gender.

Conflicts Resolution

Pirates want to pay special attention to the stabilization of conflict outbreaks and fragile states, as their instability is a source of problems for the entire international community.

Conflict resolution has to be based on respect for International Law which is the base for a peaceful international community.

Armed forces

Pirate parties support joint efforts to protect nations of the European Union. Any European Armed forces (existing or newly created) must be put under supervision and/or control of the European Parliament through the parliamentary reservation. It is necessary to ensure that they will not be used against the Parliament's will. Until the installation of this parliamentary reservation the Pirates refuse the joining of armed forces.

Use of weapons

Pirates are striving for more stringent regulation of the world arms trade and banning arms exports to conflict areas.

The Pirates seek a more peaceful world, and support more stringent regulation in arms trade. The Pirates will therefore strive for better information sharing on arms export licence decisions and denials, to ensure a coherent EU arms export policy. The EU should further increase its support for Arms Trade Treaty implementation and universalisation to reduce the possibility of export of arms into areas of conflict via countries with loose arms trade regulation.

Tamper-proof marking of military weapons

The Pirates demand the application of the UN tool for marking and tracking of military weapons (small arms). All small arms for military use produced in the EU or outside the EU under license of an EU manufacturer have to be marked with a tamper-proof method to ensure that each weapon can be uniquely identified.

The tamper-proof marking will make it possible to transparently track how weapons are illegally exported into critical regions. With the ability to actually track the weapons to their origin countries, exporters, and manufacturers who participate in illegal sales into banned regions will be identified.

Defense and Technology

Artificial Intelligence

The Pirates support starting negotiations in the framework of the United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons on a regulatory instrument to ban “Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems”, or weapons that can select and engage targets without human supervision.

Cyber Defense

Cyberwar is a threat to international peace and stability especially due to the lack of transparency and the difficulties of attributing responsibility.

In accordance with our principles of technical development and transparent conduct of power, the Pirates support an international treaty on cyberwarfare. The treaty will bind signatories to declare any use of cyber weapons. Under cyber weapons falls all software and IT systems that, through ICT networks, monitor, manipulate, deny, disrupt, degrade or destroy targeted information systems or networks of both foreign governments and individuals. Additionally, signatories will commit themselves to not actively undermine the security of civilian systems.

International Trade Policy

This part will replace the CEEP 2014 International Trade policy part

We reject multilateral international agreements that entrench dysfunctional monopolies and patents to the detriment of civil rights and human freedoms.

The Pirates require all trade agreements to respect the protection of personal data of consumers and firms.

Principles for Trade Agreements

Pirates stipulate that in all negotiations of the European Union on trade agreements the following conditions must be met:

- The European Parliament must ratify the treaty and the treaty must be negotiated upholding the principles listed below;
- There is comprehensive access to information and public hearings during the negotiating process;
- The proposed treaty includes respect for freedom of the Internet, social and civil rights, and sustainable development;
- The interests of small and medium-sized enterprises are taken into account.

Those conditions are expanded below.

Participation of the European Parliament

Trade agreements contain political decisions that are important to society and difficult to change after their adoption. Therefore the European Parliament, the only body in the EU that has a direct democratic mandate, should have relevant position when dealing with trade policies.

The European Parliament should have access to all the negotiation material via its Committee on International Trade (INTA) and have the right to be an observer to negotiations, and the right to make binding remarks to the European Commission.

Comprehensive access to information and public hearings

The Pirates are against secret negotiations. Documents concerning the negotiations of trade agreements should be made available to the European Parliament as well as to the public. We demand that all results of consultations must be published promptly and in full.

Respect for freedom of the Internet, social and civil rights, and sustainable development

Pirates consider the people's right to privacy and self-determination as self-evident. Therefore they also need to be respected and promoted in the context of trade agreements.

As these principles apply to all people, the EU has to make sure that trade agreements will not allow their trading partners to breach them.

All future European trade agreements should be based on the principle of sustainable development. The agreement cannot be ratified if it has a negative impact on the environment.

The interests of small and medium-sized enterprises must be taken into account

At the moment trade agreements mainly take into account the interests of global enterprises, while small and medium-sized companies rarely benefit; SMEs are increasingly ousted from the market. We want to change that.

The responsibility of international corporations

The European Union must make it possible to engage the legal responsibility of companies in the event of infringement of European environmental law for their actions on the territory of the Union but also for their actions outside the territory of the EU if in the latter case the seat of their parent company is in the territory of the European Union.