

# Proposal for Skopje Spring Congress 2020

Proposal  
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LYMEC Spring Congress, April 3 to 5, 2020 in Skopje

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Status:  accepted  rejected  transferred to \_\_\_\_\_

The Skopje Spring Congress 2020 may decide:

## 1 **EUnited against China**

### 2 **Considering that:**

- 3 • In the past decades the People's Republic of China (PRC) has experienced extraordinary  
4 economic growth and thus an increase in not only economic but political and military  
5 influence as well;
- 6 • Unfortunately, and in contrast to the hopes of many liberal democrats, the PRC has not  
7 allowed for any political freedom, but has tightened its grip on civil society instead;
- 8 • Accordingly, the PRC is exerting its increased influence on the world stage not to defend  
9 and advance the multilateral world order, but to vigorously pursue its own interests  
10 regardless of human rights or international law;
- 11 • Thereof follows a long list of severe violations of international law that pose a threat to  
12 many sovereign states, world peace and freedom itself:

13 ? The PRC continues its wrongful occupation of Tibet, which started in 1950, to this day and  
14 denies the Tibetan people self-determination and basic human rights;

15 ? The PRC has occupied and fortified the Paracel Islands, many of the Spratly Islands and  
16 the Scarborough Shoal in the South China Sea based on its unjustified sovereignty claim over all  
17 waters within the Nine-dash-line;

18 ? The PRC has threatened to invade the Republic of China (Taiwan) and adopted a law that  
19 dictates an invasion in case Taiwan officially declares its independence, changes its official name  
20 or enacts a new constitution;

21 ? The PRC has unlawfully detained over one million members of ethnic minorities primarily of  
22 Islamic belief, especially Uyghurs, Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, in detention camps within the Xinjiang  
23 Uygur Autonomous Region;

24 ? The PRC has breached the Sino-British Joint Declaration by violating the fundamental  
25 rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong including the continued refusal to uphold free  
26 and fair elections as guaranteed in the Basic Law;

27 ? The PRC has shown complete contempt for international institutions, such as Interpol by  
28 arresting its president, Meng Hongwei, which is a dangerous precedent to set for officials in vital  
29 international institutions.

### 30 **Recognising that:**

- 31 • The invasion of Tibet violated Article 2 No. 4 Charter of the United Nations which prohibits

- 32 the use and threat of force in international relations and consequently the annexation of  
33 Tibet is null and void;
- 34 • The same applies to the PRC's threats against Taiwan and would all the more apply to  
35 an invasion of Taiwan or any other means that intend to seize control of Taiwan against  
36 its free and democratically declared will;
  - 37 • The Permanent Court of Arbitration has ascertained in PCA Case No. 2013-19 that the  
38 PRC has no right to claim sovereignty over the waters within the Nine-dash-line and  
39 therefore violates the Law of the Sea with its continued occupation;
  - 40 • According to Article 6 London Charter of the International Military Tribunal and Article 7  
41 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the prosecution and mass detention of  
42 people based on their ethnicity or religious beliefs is a crime against humanity.

43 **Believing that:**

- 44 • All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights;
- 45 • No state, no dictator, no religious leader and not even a democratic majority decision can  
46 strip a human being of their dignity and rights;
- 47 • Human dignity and rights are universal and not limited by cultural peculiarities;
- 48 • The PRC, as it presents itself nowadays, denies these self-evident truths and therefore its  
49 desire to become a global superpower is a threat to the European Union (EU) and the  
50 entire world;
- 51 • Only a united coalition of liberal democracies stands a chance to counter the PRC's  
52 ambitions;
- 53 • It is the responsibility of the EU, which has to evolve into a federation, not only, but also to  
54 take the lead in this together with the United States of America (USA);
- 55 • We must not be deceived by short-sighted economic profits through appeasing the PRC  
56 as these profits are the result of a rule-based international order of peace and multilateral  
57 cooperation and therefore we must resist any attempts by the PRC to undermine this  
58 order to preserve and advance our economic wealth as well as civil liberties in the  
59 long-run.

60 **The European Liberal Youth (LYMEC) calls for:**

- 61 • EU member states to change the EU treaties in order to allow for decisions within the  
62 Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) to be taken by a qualified majority and  
63 henceforth act with one common voice;
- 64 • The EU and its member states to develop in consultation with its NATO partners,  
65 particularly the United Kingdom (UK) and the USA, a common strategy regarding the  
66 challenges posed by the PRC that follows the principles laid down in this resolution and to  
67 act accordingly;
- 68 • The EU and its member states to reform the EU into a federation to become a geopolitical  
69 superpower that can withstand external pressure from states like the PRC;
- 70 • The EU to condemn any violation of human rights or breach of international law by the  
71 PRC and to respectively impose reasonable sanctions if continued;
- 72 • The EU to enact a "European Magnitsky Act" in order to impose personalised sanctions  
73 like travel bans and the freezing of assets against the persons in charge of human rights  
74 violations in the PRC and anywhere else on the globe;
- 75 • The EU to oblige companies doing business with the PRC to ensure that they are not  
76 directly or indirectly supporting or enabling violations of human rights for example by  
77 supplying surveillance technologies for the Social Credit System and to sanction any  
78 failure to comply with this obligation;

- 79 • The EU and its member states to deny in accordance with the principal of diplomatic  
80 reciprocity those officials of the PRC entry, who deny EU diplomats, journalists and  
81 Non-governmental organisations access to Tibet and Xinjiang;
- 82 • The EU and its member states to recognise Taiwan and Tibet as independent states,  
83 start official diplomatic relations with both countries and to disregard any claim of the PRC  
84 to their rightful territory, as well as to encourage other countries to follow its lead;
- 85 • The EU and its member states to support Taiwan's efforts to become a member of the  
86 United Nations and other international organisations especially the World Health  
87 Organization (WHO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO);
- 88 • The EU and its member states to allow arms sales to Taiwan and to prohibit any such  
89 sales to the PRC;
- 90 • The EU and its member states to strengthen bi- and multilateral relations with Taiwan  
91 through free trade agreements, student exchanges and enhanced cooperation in the  
92 fields of science, culture, defence and environment;
- 93 • The EU to demand the succession or reincarnation of Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders  
94 including a future 15th Dalai Lama to be a solely religious matter of the Tibetan Buddhist  
95 community and to sanction PRC officials who try to intervene in it;
- 96 • The EU to demand a binding referendum being held in Hong Kong to determine the  
97 status of the Special Administrative Region after the expiration of “One Country, Two  
98 Systems” in the year 2047 that offers a choice between a continuation of the autonomy,  
99 the integration into the PRC or full independence;
- 100 • The EU to demand an immediate stop to the systematic persecution against individuals of  
101 Islamic belief and the release of all detainees in the detention camps;
- 102 • The EU and its member states to end all development aid for the PRC;
- 103 • The EU to demand the PRC to fully respect a “One Europe Policy”, meaning that no  
104 intervention in inner-European affairs or bilateral agreements without the consultation of  
105 the European partners (such as within the 17+1 framework or by acquiring strategically  
106 important infrastructure like the port of Piraeus) are further accepted;
- 107 • The EU to develop a European Connectivity Strategy that binds our continent stronger  
108 together and links it to the rest of the world especially Africa and Asia while offering fair  
109 and sustainable opportunities for developing countries to counter the Belt and Road  
110 Initiative (BRI);
- 111 • The EU to improve controls of investments in critical technologies and infrastructure  
112 through the harmonisation of FDI screenings and the transfer of examination and  
113 restriction competences to the European Commission;
- 114 • The EU and its member states to not use components of PRC manufacturers in critical  
115 infrastructure like 5G or the electricity grid;
- 116 • The EU to ensure the enforcement of WTO rules in its trade relations with the PRC in  
117 particular to end forced technological transfers and mandatory joint ventures and to push  
118 towards effective investment protection, legal certainty, freedom of contract and the  
119 protection of intellectual property;
- 120 • The EU and its member states to push for EU and NATO membership for all states of the  
121 Western Balkan without compromising on the Copenhagen Criteria regarding the former  
122 and to grant visa-free travel into the EU to all citizens of the Western Balkans  
123 immediately;
- 124 • The EU to offer itself as a mediator for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations  
125 (ASEAN) in order to find a common stance on the contradictory territorial claims in the  
126 South China Sea and the Nine-dash-line as well as to secure the freedom of navigation in  
127 the Indo-Pacific;
- 128 • The EU and its member states to perform regularly freedom of navigation manoeuvres in  
129 the South China Sea and the Taiwan Strait in coordination with the USA and

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neighbouring countries;

- European intelligence services to gain more knowledge about and to prevent infiltration and espionage strategies of foreign powers, for example in institutions of higher education which have been targeted by the Chinese Confucius Institutes;
- The EU to build special relationships with Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Taiwan, the UK and the USA that include comprehensive cooperation in matters of foreign affairs, defence and signals intelligence (without compromising on the right to privacy) also by extending the relations with NATO, which the EU must join once it has become a federation;
- The EU to cooperate with the PRC despite of all differences in order to limit global warming to a maximum of 1,5 degrees Celsius in comparison to the pre-industrial era preferably by creating an International Emission Trading System;
- The EU to initiate the creation of an Alliance of Liberal Democracies as a forum for democratic states to cooperate and support each other, develop international law and promote human rights, rule of law and democracy.

*Attention: This is a preview! The official text is printed in the proposal book for Skopje Spring Congress 2020 03 - 05 April 2020.*