



Contents

RIP98.1: Tibet..... 1
 RIP99.1: East Timor..... 1
 RIP99.2: Yugoslavia..... 2
 RIP00.1: Oppose Ilisu Dam..... 2
 RIP01.1: Kurdistan..... 2
 RIP01.2: Famine in Afghanistan..... 2
 RIP02.1: Tackling Human Rights Violations in Israel/Palestine..... 2
 RIP02.2: Johannesburg Earth Summit..... 3
 RIP02.3: Support for Cyprus Greens..... 3
 RIP03.1: World Trade Organisation's Ministerial meeting in Cancun, Mexico..... 3
 RIP04.1: Bombing in Madrid..... 3
 RIP04.2: British Captives at Guantanamo..... 4
 RIP05.1: Response to Hurricane Katrina..... 4
 RIP05.2: Human Rights in Turkey..... 4
 RIP05.3: Support for the people of West Papua..... 5
 RIP06.1: Support for Iraqi Control of their Natural Resources 5
 RIP06.2: The Kurdish Situation in Turkey..... 5
 RIP07.1: British Overseas Dependent Territories 6
 RIP07.2: Peoples of the Pacific..... 7
 RIP07.3: West Papua..... 7
 RIP08.1: Justice for the Palestinians..... 7
 RIP08.2: Afghan Opium..... 8
 RIP09.1: Gaza..... 9

International Policy
 see also [Peace & Defence](#)
[RoPS](#)

RIP98.1: Tibet

(Originally passed Spring 1998
 Conference)

The Green Party calls on the British Government to declare itself against the continuing oppression of the people of Tibet by the Chinese government, and to write to the Heads of State of the USA, India and the countries of Europe asking them to declare themselves likewise. The Green Party further calls on the British government to take such steps as trade embargoes which may help to bring about

a change in Chinese policy regarding Tibet, especially the return of the Tibetan Panchan Lama to Tibet, and the cessation of the destruction of Tibet's ancient culture.

RIP99.1: East Timor

(Originally passed Autumn 1999
 Conference)

The situation in East Timor is deteriorating severely. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Timorese are now being slaughtered. Tens of thousands are being deported to West Timor and other parts of Indonesia.

President Habibie has failed to order the army commander in

chief, General Wiranto, to have his troops disband and disarm the militias and dismiss the army commander in charge of operations in East Timor.

To bring about maximum pressure on the Indonesian Government to stop the killing the British Government should immediately:

- stop the delivery of all military supplies to Indonesia including the Hawks
- stop all military and police training
- introduce a ban on travel to the UK by senior Indonesian ministers and armed forces personnel
- cancel all ministerial visits to East Timor
- call for the suspension of the IMF \$50 billion bail-out plans for Indonesia
- suspend all development

aid projects including credits in the pipeline from the World Bank

- reserve the right to try Indonesian armed forces personnel for war crimes under the Fourth Geneva Convention

The British Government should also use its position on the UN Security Council to push for an international peacekeeping force to be sent to East Timor as soon as possible.

Conference therefore instructs GPEX to write to the British Government (Tony Blair and Robin Cook) as a matter of urgency calling for these demands.

RIP99.2: Yugoslavia

(Originally passed Autumn 1999 Conference)

The Green Party believes that the civilian population of Yugoslavia faces a humanitarian catastrophe as a result of the destruction of much of the civilian infrastructure of the country including schools, hospitals, civilian factories, electricity supplies, water purification plants, roads, railways and bridges. At the same time, the environment has been poisoned as a result of the bombing of chemical plants and the use of depleted uranium munitions.

We call upon the British government to assist the civilian population of Yugoslavia by:

1. lifting of economic sanctions against the whole of Yugoslavia
2. providing financial assistance to fund the reconstruction of the civilian infrastructure of the whole of Yugoslavia
3. providing financial assistance to respond to

the environmental devastation of the whole of Yugoslavia

4. providing urgent humanitarian assistance on a non-discriminatory basis to the whole of Yugoslavia
5. providing humanitarian assistance on a non-discriminatory basis to all refugees.

RIP00.1: Oppose Ilisu Dam

(Originally passed Autumn 2000 Conference)

1) Green Party opposes Export Credit Guarantees and Conference and AGM of September 2000 deplores the Labour Government support for Export Credit of the Ilisu Dam project in south-east Turkey, part of Kurdistan.

2) We call on all Green representatives, Local Parties and members to support the international campaign against the destruction threatened by the dam and to affiliate to the Ilisu Dam campaign.

RIP01.1: Kurdistan

(Originally passed Spring 2001 Conference)

The Green Party condemns the repression of the community in Kurdistan and supports their fellow democratic politicians in HADEP in their pursuit of a peaceful resolution of their problems and the end to repression.

RIP01.2: Famine in Afghanistan

(Originally passed Autumn 2001 Conference)

Five and a half million Afghans will die of famine this winter without food aid, according to Chris Buckley of Christian Aid. The food aid is now being withdrawn by the World Food Programme as they are concerned for the safety of aid workers since the tragedy of the Manhattan terrorist disaster. We value the lives of United States citizens, and we value the lives of the Afghani people.

Consequently this Green party Conference requests the Green Party Executive to write to the United Nations asking them to restore aid, and to publicise the problem of the safety of their workers. Conference also requests the Executive to write to Prime Minister Tony Blair and President George W Bush asking them to recognise the importance of the food aid programme to Afghanistan.

RIP02.1: Tackling Human Rights Violations in Israel/Palestine

(Originally passed Spring 2002 Conference)

Israel is attacking Palestinian civilians in retaliation for suicide bomb attacks by Palestinian terrorist organisations. In a microcosm of the US 'war on terror', the policy of repression has the opposite effect to the stated aim. More Palestinians are driven to become suicide bombers by the behaviour of the state of Israel. Hence the cycle of violence accelerates. Israel's current Prime Minister

Ariel Sharon was the instigator of the massacre of Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatila camps, arguably a war crime. Palestinians' human rights are not respected, for example they are subjected to collective punishment, do not enjoy freedom of movement, employment, or speech, and are not allowed the right of national self-determination. In such a situation of gross violation of natural justice violent acts in an attempt to achieve emancipation are almost inevitable.

As an attempt to address some of the issues that give rise to violent acts of retaliation on behalf of the Palestinians the Green Party of England and Wales resolves to:

- i. Request the Green Group in the European parliament to produce a full report into Israel's breaches of international law;
- ii. Produce an argued case to be submitted to the Hague Tribunal that Ariel Sharon should be investigated as a war criminal as a consequence of his central role in the Sabra and Shatila massacre;
- iii. Organise a boycott of Israeli produce along the lines of the South African boycott of the 1980s.

RIP02.2: Johannesburg Earth Summit

(Originally passed Autumn 2002 Conference)

Whereas the Green Party is fully supportive of the aims and objectives of the Earth Summit held in Johannesburg in August 2002, the party deplores the lack of enforceable targets and the effective non-participation of the USA as the world's largest

CO2 contributor.

Particularly, the Green party feels that this summit was a missed opportunity to create a more just and equitable world based on sustainability and that the summit was hijacked by a corporate agenda with grass roots opinion ignored and excluded.

RIP02.3: Support for Cyprus Greens

(Originally passed Autumn 2002 Conference)

The Green Party of England and Wales supports the Green Party of Cyprus in its peaceful opposition to the building of a new 190-metre spy antenna on British sovereign territory near Akrotiri. The proposed site is protected especially as Waterfowl Habitat under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, the Ramsar Convention.

We demand:

- the immediate cessation of all building works
- the halting of the removal of wildlife from the area
- a stop to the destruction of the ecosystem of Cyprus

RIP03.1: World Trade Organisation's Ministerial meeting in Cancun, Mexico

(Originally passed Autumn 2003 Conference)

Conference:

Notes that the World Trade Organisation is holding its Ministerial meeting in Cancun, Mexico, until September 10

Notes that the current round of WTO negotiations have been billed as a "development round"

Notes that poor nations have clearly articulated their demands that, for the current negotiations to succeed in promoting their interests and the goal of progress towards trade justice more generally, the WTO must agree to phase out agricultural subsidies and the export of agricultural surpluses generated by them, and that no discussions on new areas of trade currently outside the remit of the WTO be opened until current negotiations have been completed

Notes that neither the EU or the US, the two most powerful negotiating entities at the WTO, are prepared either to halt agricultural subsidies or refrain from introducing new issues, including investment, on to the Cancun agenda.

Instructs GPEX to communicate its concerns to the Government and the media as a matter of urgency, and demand the government's representatives at Cancun act in good faith and press the WTO to bring about an end to the 'dumping' of agricultural surpluses generated through subsidies and desist from introducing new issues, in accordance with the poor nations' demands.

RIP04.1: Bombing in Madrid

(Originally passed Spring 2004 Conference)

Conference unreservedly condemns the bombing outrage in Madrid and hopes that the perpetrators will swiftly be brought to justice. It calls on GPEX to communicate the

sentiments in this motion to the Spanish Ambassador in London.

It walks in spirit with the millions of Spaniards who walked through Spain in mourning for the dead and in sympathy for the injured and for all the families directly affected by this tragedy.

The time for analysis and comment on motives will be when the official period of mourning is over and when the identity of the terrorist group is known

RIP04.2: British Captives at Guantanamo

(Originally passed Spring 2004 Conference)

Conference Notes that the 5 British former captives at Guantanamo Bay, who were returned home this week, have all now been released from police custody without charge.

Conference calls upon the British Government to use its influence with the U.S. administration to:

1. Ensure that all remaining captives at Guantanamo Bay, including four Britons, are either released immediately or charged with an offence.
2. Ensure that any people remaining in custody have immediate access to legal representation, family contact which they have been denied for the last two years.
3. Ensure that standards of care for those held in custody for questioning accord with those expected from a civilised country.
4. Put pressure on the U.S.A to sign up to the International Criminal Court.

We also call upon the British government to pursue compensation claims against the American authorities on behalf of those innocent people who have now been released after being unlawfully held captive for the last 2 years.

RIP05.1: Response to Hurricane Katrina

(Originally passed Autumn 2005 Conference)

Conference:

1. Expresses our shock and sadness at the death and devastation wrought by Hurricane Katrina, and offers our sympathies towards all those affected by the disaster.
2. Notes that the burden of harm has fallen upon the poor, and while much of the devastation was avoidable the United States government has shown scant regard for the wellbeing of ordinary people either before or since the Hurricane hit. Instead, money was diverted by President Bush from flood defences to the so-called War on Terror.
3. Notes this diversion of resources constitutes a misguided perception of risk, since the greater risk is from natural disasters and ongoing climate change rather than from terrorism.
4. Calls upon the UK government to urge President Bush in the light of Katrina to re-enter multilateral engagement towards reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions, before in years to come events like Katrina become more commonplace and Venice, York or London becomes Europe's New Orleans.

Conference calls upon the Green Party Executive to promote this position.

RIP05.2: Human Rights in Turkey

(Originally passed Autumn 2005 Conference)

Bearing in mind:

- a. The political instability and growing violence in South-East Turkey;
- b. The Turkish Government's refusal to date to effectively implement measures to assure the Kurdish people in Turkey of their rights to use their language, express their culture and live in the domicile of their choice;
- c. The continued imprisonment of Abdullah Ocalan under extremely harsh conditions despite the European Court of Human Rights ruling that his trial was unlawful;

The Green Party of England and Wales calls upon the Green/EFA group in the European Parliament to use the opportunity offered by the opening of accession talks with Turkey to ensure that the Copenhagen criteria (which include the rights of ethnic minorities within the EU) are met by the Turkish Government prior to accession to the EU.

The GPEW supports all appropriate moves towards peaceful resolution of the conflict between the Turkish Government and the Kurdish people in Turkey.

RIP05.3: Support for the people of West Papua

(Originally passed GPRC Autumn 2005)

In light of the fact that on 12th August 2005 West Papuan leaders, supported by a demonstration of 100,000 West Papuans, rejected Indonesia's imposition of 'Special Autonomy Laws' on the territory as a final solution to the ongoing struggle for West Papuan independence;

In light of reports, from Amnesty International and West Papuans themselves of an escalation of the Indonesian military's violations of West Papuans' human rights, especially, but not exclusively, a heightened spate of attacks on villages, which have forced at least 6,000 refugees to flee into the jungle in recent weeks - many of whom are now dying of starvation and exposure;

In light of the ongoing build-up of Indonesia's military presence in West Papua, including the recent deployment of an additional 15,000 Indonesian troops to the territory;

The Green Party believes:

- a. The West Papuan people were denied their internationally-recognised right to self-determination by the fraudulent 1969 'Act of Free Choice'
- b. That the West Papuans have a continuing right to self-determination
- c. That Indonesia must immediately halt all violations of West Papuans' human rights, and those responsible for violations should be held accountable in law
- d. That the United Nations must conduct, as soon as possible, a free and fair referendum on self-determination, involving all

West Papua's indigenous population and calls on the Green Party Executive to promote and publicise this position accordingly.

RIP06.1: Support for Iraqi Control of their Natural Resources

(Originally passed Spring Conference 2006)

This conference notes:

1. The struggles and hard work of oil workers in the Federation of Oil Unions in Iraq (IFOU), formally known as the General Union of Oil Employees (GUOE), in organising workers independently in occupied Iraq.
2. The opposition of these unions to the occupation of Iraq, as expressed by Hassan Jumaa, the IFOU president.
3. We note the position of the union that privatisation under occupation is "a form of imperialism". The IFOU president is on record as saying in August 2005 "we cannot rebuild our country unless its wealth is in its own possession".
4. We note the recent study by PLATFORM and others that argues that Iraq could lose "between \$74 billion and \$194 billion over the lifetime of proposed contracts" under proposed Production Sharing Agreements or PSAs.
5. We note further the studies finding "under the likely terms of the contracts, oil company rates of return from investing in Iraq would range from 42% to 162%, far in excess of usual industry minimum target of around 12% return on investment"
6. We note that the statement in the executive summary

of the report that "Iraq could be surrendering its democracy as soon as it achieves it"

This conference believes:

1. That all privatisations are illegal/illegitimate until the occupation has ended and a truly democratic government is in place. Even then, the Green Party would not recommend this course of action to the people of Iraq as per our party policy of opposing the PFI in our own country.
2. That the Green agenda of managing resources responsibly and using them to transfer over to renewables is unlikely to be achieved by multinationals who care only for their own profits and not for the people of Iraq or our common environment. The control of the resources by Iraqis will create an environment much more conducive to arguing a Green agenda.

This conference proposes:

1. To send a message of support to the IFOU and to invite both it and its UK support committee Naftana to attend the next Green Party conference.
2. That the Green Party let it be known in public that it supports Iraq's control of its own economic resources as part of a general anti-occupation policy.
3. That the Green Party executive open and maintain links with the Unions UK support group Naftana.

RIP06.2: The Kurdish Situation in Turkey

(Originally passed Autumn 2006 Conference)

In view of:

- the attack by paramilitary forces in the Kurdish city of Diyarbakir on 13 September in which 11 people died and 13 were injured;
- the continuing social unrest and violent repression by military forces in south-eastern Turkey, including action against women and children;
- the recent adoption by Turkey of new anti-terrorism legislation which criminalises basic civil rights such as freedom of expression and political activities by minority groups;
- the total failure of the Turkish government to follow up the promise given to the Kurds by Prime Minister Erdogan in a speech in Diyarbakir in August 2005 that more democracy, and not repression, was the answer to their long-running grievances and his acknowledgment that the Kurdish problem could not be solved by purely military means;
- the Turkish government's refusal to comply with the judgment of the European Court of Human rights in May 2005 which called for a retrial of the Kurdish leader Abdullah Ocalan following the manifest unfairness of his original trial,

this conference deplores violent action against civilians whether by the Turkish authorities or by groups claiming to represent the Kurds

and instructs GPEX to call for:

- an immediate independent investigation into the 13 September bombing incident,
- an immediate ceasefire and cessation of military build up on both sides,
- the UK government stop

- arms sales to Turkey,
- monitoring the effects of the new anti-terrorism law and other legislation in violation of international laws and conventions,
- a retrial of Abdullah Ocalan,
- the political and legal/constitutional recognition of Kurds,
- the opening of negotiations for a democratic and political solution to the Kurdish question.

RIP07.1: British Overseas Dependent Territories

(Transferred from the MfSS Spring 2007 Conference)

Background

Britain retains responsibility for Overseas Dependent Territories. These are colonies left over after the tide of empire receded.

If the UK pursues sustainable self-reliance, the government administration of distant colonies cannot be retained indefinitely. In territorial disputes, the need for peaceful settlements becomes urgent. Such agreements should take into account the wishes and rights of the inhabitants, but these cannot be the sole or overriding factors. Options such as permanent British sovereignty will have to be ruled out.

Defence responsibilities for remaining outposts may have to be transferred. A stronger peace-keeping role for the UN could form part of the solution, and Britain's armed services should retain some capacity for foreign expeditions only as part of a contribution to the UN Security Forces.

Policies

For each Dependency, self-

reliance with security following the withdrawal of British and foreign troops.

Vigorous and consistent application of UN human rights policies.

The Green Party recognises both the right of the people of Gibraltar to self-determination and Gibraltar's need of sustainable and amicable relations with the adjacent Kingdom of Spain and regional government of Andalusia, and with Morocco across the Strait of Gibraltar. The UK should seek diplomatic agreements to provide for such relations, with the full participation of Gibraltar's elected representatives in any diplomatic initiatives. Any agreement should be subject to the democratic decision of the people of Gibraltar.

The Green Party recognises both the right of the people of the Falkland Islands to self-determination and the need of sustainable and amicable relations between the islands and the southern countries of South America. The experience of the unsuccessful attempt by Argentina to annex the islands is a barrier to the achievement of such relations. Nonetheless, the UK should seek diplomatic agreements to provide for such relations with Argentina and neighbouring littoral states, with the full participation of the elected representatives of the Falkland Islands in any diplomatic initiatives. Any agreement should be subject to the democratic decision of the people of the Falkland Islands

Negotiations with Commonwealth nations on behalf of Dependency people wishing to migrate.

Economic reforms to give control of internal economies of the Dependencies to their residents:

- a) End the tax loopholes that make 'tax havens' of some dependencies.

b) Consider and implement nationalisation of the companies which have large holdings in the Dependencies, in order to transfer the ownership of these holdings to the citizens of the Dependencies concerned.

Extend democracy in the Dependencies: Crown-nominated members of the ruling bodies to be replaced by elected members, and adult suffrage to be granted for internal elections to all inhabitants over 18 years of age.

The Green Party is opposed to the use for foreign military bases of dependent territories for which the UK has responsibility. The UK should end such current use by foreign countries, and should enter into no further agreements for such use.

RIP07.2: Peoples of the Pacific

(Transferred from the MfSS Spring 2007 Conference)

The Green Party recognises the plight of the peoples of the Pacific, and condemns their economic and military exploitation by the USA, France and other industrial nations. The Green Party:

a) Calls on all those governments who are using the Pacific as a dumping ground for their radioactive wastes, using the people as guinea pigs for nuclear tests, turning the area into a military strategic zone and who are abusing the cultural patterns and land rights, to cease such activities.

b) Supports the establishment of free, independent and sustainable island economies.

RIP07.3: West Papua

(Originally passed Spring 2007 Conference)

This conference notes with concern the continuing Indonesian occupation of West Papua and the denial of the West Papuan right to self-determination. We call for the following action plan by the UK, EU and UN:

1. Internationally sponsored Indonesian-West Papuan dialogue without preconditions. Britain currently supports dialogue in which Indonesia can veto any discussion of self-determination. This, in effect, rules out any discussion of the injustice that is the root of the conflict.
2. Release of West Papuan political prisoners; in particular the imprisoned activists Filep Karma and Yusak Pakage. They were jailed for 15 and 10 years respectively for merely raising the West Papuan independence flag on 1st December 2004. Amnesty International has officially recognised them as Prisoners of Conscience. There are currently approximately 100 Papuan political prisoners in total.
3. Demilitarisation of West Papua. There has been a significant Indonesian troop build-up in West Papua in the past 12 months. The Indonesian military has refused to sign up to the 2003 Papuan Churches "Land of Peace" initiative.
4. An end to the sale of UK arms to Indonesia. In 2005, a British-made Tactica water-cannon was used by Indonesia against West Papuan protesters. In the past UK-built Hawk jets have been used in West Papua to bomb and intimidate the local

- population. The UK continues to sell arms to Indonesia on the basis of a "gentlemen's' agreement" that they will not be used for "internal repression". Given that Indonesia has minimal need for defence against external threats, it does not need such enormous military forces.
5. Freedom of speech and assembly and the right to form political parties. At present Indonesia gives West Papuans no opportunity to peacefully campaign for self-determination/independence. Raising the West Papuan Morning Star flag counts as "rebellion against the State" and results in a long jail sentence; pro-independence political parties are banned; and any expression of a desire for independence is likely to lead to arrest, jail and torture.
 6. Open access to West Papua for international human rights agencies, the UN High Commission for Refugees and foreign journalists, academics and parliamentarians. Currently access for foreigners is either banned completely or highly restricted.

RIP08.1: Justice for the Palestinians

(Originally passed Spring 2008 Conference)

Conference believes that the plight of the Palestinians is an issue that is central to the ongoing instability and violence in the Middle East. A just and durable peace in the Middle East is impossible without a just resolution to the dispossession of the Palestinian people.

Israel for forty years has illegally occupied the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights.

Israel is in violation of dozens of UN Resolutions, including Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, calling for Israeli withdrawal from the lands occupied in the Six Day War.

There are more than 200 settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, all of them illegal under international law. Approximately 400,000 settlers live in the West Bank, including over 220,000 in Occupied East Jerusalem.

Settlement areas, bypass roads and military areas account for more than 79% of the land in the West Bank. Israel's confiscation of Palestinian land and appropriation of water resources constitutes a theft without compensation for Palestinians. Settlements consume more than 80% of the renewable water resources in the West Bank and Gaza.

About one million Palestinians are citizens of a supposedly democratic Israel, but they are denied many rights of citizens, including the right to acquire land or property. 92 % of the land falls under the administration of the Jewish National Fund, and cannot be sold to non-Jews. As a result the Israeli Arabs who make up 19% of the population own only 4% of the land.

Israeli law allows Palestinian areas to be designated 'state land'.¹ In all, there are 38 statutes in force enabling the Israeli state to expropriate Palestinian land.

In order to render already substantial facts on the ground¹ irreversible, the Apartheid Wall the Israeli Government is now building snakes deep into the West Bank to effectively annex the illegal settlement blocs into Israel. When finished, the

separation zones could leave on the 'Israeli' side up to 60% of the West Bank.

Therefore we resolve to:

- Work towards a just solution based on international law and an end to Israeli occupation of the Occupied Territories
- Demand that the blockade on all Occupied Palestinian Territories be lifted and freedom of movement guaranteed
- Campaign for the release all the elected Palestinian parliamentarians kidnapped by the Israeli Army
- Reiterate our call on Israel to allow Palestinians and their families to return to their former homes, or to compensate those unable or unwilling to return.
- Support the Call for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions made by more than 170 Palestinian civil society organizations and community groups.

RIP08.2: Afghan Opium

(Originally passed – Autumn 2008 Conference)

Recognising that Afghanistan supplies more than 90% of the opium on our streets, generating about €2.1 billion in revenues a year for that country, which amounts to about 50% of Afghanistan's economic activity,

recognising that NATO soldiers are unlikely to win the battle for "hearts and minds" while they are trying to destroy the opium trade, and recognising that the military effort is immensely costly,

recognising that the illegal opium trade sustains the Taliban, and various terrorists

and criminals,

recognising that illegal opium, morphine and heroin cause major medical, social and criminal problems in many nations due to addiction to opium products,

recognising that the incidence of cancer in Africa is rising, and that patients are dying in unbearable pain due to the lack of morphine and heroin,

recognising that, viewed holistically, it will be far cheaper for concerned nations to purchase the opium crop from Afghan farmers, to process it into morphine and heroin and to distribute it free or at low cost to medical services in developing countries for use in relief of terminal pain, HIV AIDS and all other medically approved purposes, than to attempt to suppress the opium trade by force.

recognising that the central objection to this proposal from governments, namely that some of the product so obtained might leak back to the street, is so weak as to lack any degree of serious credibility, since, although a small percentage may indeed leak through corrupt officials, at present the rate of leakage is 100%.

recognising that the European Parliament, the Senlis Council, the Italian Red Cross and the Afghan Red Crescent already back this course of action,

this Conference of Green Party in England and Wales resolves to ask our Leader and Deputy Leader to initiate and continue a correspondence with the UK Government, pressing it to plan for the licensing and purchase of the Afghan opium crop as a matter of urgency.

This should be implemented by a special agency set up by the UN, which will coordinate action with the Afghan Government, and other players, including the World Health Organisation, which

would oversee the task of distributing the refined opium products to medical services in developing countries. Given the present unmet needs of terminally ill patients (some six million people die of cancer each year in Africa alone, mostly without the benefit of opiates) it is likely that all the present Afghan crop can be converted to good use.

The problem of leakage to the black market must be addressed by short, tightly controlled supply chains, and high standards of anti-corruption practice. The UN has effective models for inhibiting corruption, and this new process can prove to be the proving ground for these models.

RIP09.1: Gaza

(Originally passed - Spring 2009 Conference)

Item 4 of the Green Party Core Values states: "Electoral politics is not the only way to achieve change in society, and we will use a variety of methods to help effect change, providing these methods do not conflict with our other core principles."

In this spirit, and in recognition of the value of Non-Violent Direct Action, conference pledges its support to the students occupying University buildings across the country, and fully endorses their campaign to demand that universities divest both from the arms trade and other organisations which directly or indirectly have financially contributed to the military and economic oppression of the people of Gaza.

Furthermore, conference condemns any universities taking disciplinary action

against the occupying students who are exercising their right to protest; these students, as stakeholders in their University, have a valid right to demand that their university is investing funds ethically.

Conference thus calls for the following action to be taken: International committee and the International Coordinator to pledge support for the student campaign, and also to back our MEPs' call for an investigation into alleged Israeli war crimes in Gaza, in particular in light of recent revelations in the press about Israeli actions in Gaza.
