

Agriculture, Maritime, Fisheries

Europe sustainable

As we are part of nature we depend on natural resources like clean water, air, soil and food at our homes. We achieve a sustainable and healthy food production for all, now and tomorrow. We advocate a strong role of the commission of Agriculture and rural development in order to protect those natural resources and change nature exploitation into nature prospering.

Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)

We want a CAP, that supports natural and cultural diversity. We are convinced, that multiplicity of food production, locally adapted, in the hand of many independent and self-determined actors will grant food safety and quality of life in the countryside and the cities as well. The CAP must be the frame to confirm equal rights, opportunities and commitments.

The role of subsidies in European agriculture politics must change and focus on more diversity and equality. They must be granted according to sustainability criteria.

Land use aspects

- Property of land shall be more committed to social and natural welfare.
- Using land as a speculative investment must be rejected.
- Preserving and developing small-scale farming and subsistence agriculture will be a contribution to more resilience.
- Urban and suburban agriculture and gardening will reduce transport, supply nutrition, spread knowledge, satisfy human needs.

Using biological diversity

- We want an advancement of true-to-seed crops and open-source licenses.
- The baseline 'no patents on life' must be strictly realised.
- The fishing quota must be adjusted according to the scientific evident sustainability.
- The European program to combat illegal fishery must be strengthened.
- Exports of a European surplus of foodstuff into third countries must be reassessed, if they may damage the markets for local food.
- In trade agreements with third countries, the EU shall avoid unfair trade practices based on its trade power.

Use of technology and digital solutions

- The EU shall establish the frame for open accesses to digital applications and open interfaces.
- Data derived from public funds must be and stay easily available for the public (f.e. climate - and weather-data, soil-data, water-data, etc.). The EU must safeguard that they will not pass into private hands by using private technologies.

Climate Action, Energy

Environmental Policy

The Pirate Party supports the aims and principles declared by the EU to safeguard our water, air, soil, natural environment and raw materials for the sake of our health and well-being. We also approve of doing this in a sustainable way by taking account of economical, social and regional aspects and by acting responsibly towards future generations and animal welfare.

The Pirates appreciate the progress made thanks to EU environmental laws. However, while voluntary measures by potential polluters may work sometimes, they cannot be relied upon. Legal loopholes and weaknesses are being used to serve economic interests with the public ultimately having to pay for the environmental and health damages. We, therefore, seek more effective implementation and enforcement of the principles of precaution, prevention, 'polluters paying', as well as tackling problems at their sources. Sanctions in the case of non-compliance need to be strengthened. Environmental whistleblowers play a vital role for the benefit of society. They need to receive more support and compensation arrangements which match more realistically their professional and personal damages.

To increase transparency and reliability, we want to make the scientific approach mandatory in any environmental decision-making process. The public has the right to easy, timely and reliable access to environmental data and the decisions resulting from it. This information should also include protocols of monitoring and investigations before they are carried out. All this should be available at all times on governmental websites. Scientific specifications and advice which form the basis for administrative and legal decisions need to be sourced from independent scientists whenever possible. Participation in relevant meetings needs to be independent of financial means. Independent experts have to come from somewhere. Therefore it is vital to promote independent academic research into acute and emerging environmental problems rather than increasing funding any industry-related research.

Implementation of environmental laws has to concentrate on achieving the stated aims and not just generate lots of additional records and registrations. Regulations must not require registrations in every single EU country, a central registration should be sufficient so as to not obstruct the access to the common market for SMEs. The environmental impact of additional bureaucracy for recording and registration requirements has to be taken into account when deciding on the suitability of an approach.

The Paris Agreement to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels has to be implemented. The necessary concepts and technologies for achieving the climate protection goal have been developed. The Pirate Party demands to provide the legal conditions that these technologies are used to achieve this goal. CO₂ emissions from cross-border goods (for example in power generation) are attributable to the importing countries. The expansion of electricity production with renewable energy must not be restricted by law in the countries of the European Union. The Renewable Energy Directive II (RED II) is to be implemented throughout Europe within two years.

Energy

We want to establish a sustainable and reliable energy infrastructure. The transition away from consumed energy resources to regenerative sources is necessary. Use of energy sources has to be sustainable and must not be in conflict with other environmental objectives. The target is a transparent and decentralized structure of energy suppliers. This guarantees participation options for all citizens and prevents monopolies.

The European energy market is facing a profound structural change: electricity generation with photovoltaics will become the cheapest form of electricity generation and increasing electromobility will dramatically reduce the consumption of fossil fuels. This structural change must be accompanied by European guidelines in order to lessen the disruptive effects on entire economic sectors.

Digital Affairs

Data Protection and Surveillance

A right to privacy is about protecting the powerless from the abuse and mistreatment of the powerful. Pirates believe that all individuals should have a right to privacy in their own personal lives. Privacy includes the rights to discretion, the right to be anonymous and the right to self-determination. Anonymity does not relieve any person of responsibility for their actions.

Security in Freedom

The expansion of our civil rights and protection of our freedom is a primary motivation for Pirates.

The threat posed by unlawful and excessive surveillance measures, imposed on us by governments both foreign and domestic, whether in response to terrorism or other types of crime, is grave. There is an immediate need for action to redress the balance and restore our privacy.

Ensure everyone's privacy

Europeans have a proud history of fighting for their fundamental rights and the freedoms of their fellow citizens.

To preserve our rights and freedoms, and to ensure the effectiveness of law enforcement, Pirates demand that data collection and monitoring is limited to people who are suspected of committing or preparing a crime and requires judicial approval and oversight.

Adequate protection against crime is an important responsibility of the state. We must ensure this responsibility is fulfilled through an intelligent, rational and evidence-based security policy.

Pirates wish to abolish the practice of routine, automated and untargeted data collection, storage and matching. We reject the blanket and indiscriminate collection of communications data (data retention) and travelling data (PNR). Pirates oppose the automated profiling of people to divide them into risk categories ("profiling") at borders (entry/exit system).

Anyone subject to state surveillance should be informed in due time to safeguard against abuse.

Pirates oppose the exchange of personal data with countries that lack effective protection of fundamental rights except in emergencies.

Pirates reject the introduction of compulsory monitoring and reporting devices, such as "smart meters".

Pirates want to enforce strict standards for any industrial systems automatically processing personal or private information (such as access control systems) essentially making those systems open source, publicly documented and peer-reviewed.

Medical data

All medical data related to EU citizens belong only to patients themselves, not to any National or International organization. All clinical records should follow a common standard and be securely modified from the authorized staff only, all history tracked

CCTV surveillance

Public spaces are full of cameras that monitor the movement of people and vehicles, track faces, and combine this information without considering the potential for the erosion of privacy. Evidence demonstrates that the presence of such systems has little effect on the rate of crime and that, at best, criminality simply shifts to other spaces. Pirates support and would prioritise the movement of police personnel from monitoring duties, to patrolling the streets.

Prohibition of electronic spying and collection of biometric data

Routine checks must not unreasonably interfere with privacy. We reject the use of electronic "nude" scanners due to their detrimental impact on human dignity, the perusal of private data on electronic devices and other similar invasive procedures. We oppose the collection of biometric data from innocent people and its storage in central databases.

Stop new surveillance plans

Pirates want to stop the erosion of civil rights, that has taken on dramatic proportions in recent history. To ensure our safety, we do not need new surveillance laws, existing laws are sufficient.

In particular, we reject:

- the EU-US agreement on data exchange ("privacy shield")
- the proposal to make fingerprinting of all identity card holders in the EU obligatory
- attempts to allow providers to retain communications data indiscriminately for "security" purposes in the context of the proposed ePrivacy regulation
- the proposed creation of a centralised EU Identity Register including fingerprints and facial images ("interoperability")

Systematic evaluation of existing surveillance powers and moratorium

Pirates support well-reflected measures to keep us safe but intend to abolish harmful interferences in our fundamental rights. We, therefore, want the European Fundamental Rights Agency to systematically examine all current and future surveillance powers and programmes as to their effectiveness, cost, adverse side effects, alternatives and compatibility with our fundamental rights.

Pirates advocate a moratorium on any further interference with our human rights by the security agencies of the EU in the name of internal security until the systematic review of existing powers by the FRA is complete.

Security Research

Pirates support the funding of research through the EU, however, the frequent involvement of government agencies in surveillance and filtering operations like INDECT and CleanIT demonstrates a clear intention to use such technologies in a way which makes them publicly

funded tools for dismantling civil rights. We, therefore, argue that the EU must not fund technologies that limit fundamental rights.

ePrivacy: Protecting our privacy online

The proposed e-Privacy regulation will update privacy rules for e-communications. We reject attempts to allow providers to retain communications data indiscriminately for "security" purposes. The collection or use of personal data for data trade, advertising or market or opinion research must be allowed only with the active and informed consent of the person concerned.

We defend unrestricted access to the Internet and Online Services. We support legislation that aims at removing any registration or any other restrictive requirements on the provision of Internet content or services. Additional Internet privacy legislation is needed to ensure that information society services can be used and paid for anonymously, and do not indiscriminately record our online activities. We intend to replace the surveillance economy with an anonymous micropayment economy.

The right to use encryption shall be guaranteed. Support for end-to-end encryption shall be made compulsory for manufacturers of telecommunications equipment. Transport encryption shall be made compulsory for telecommunications operators, especially operators of international cables. National and inter-EU communications shall no longer be routed via third countries to prevent foreign intelligence agencies from intercepting them.

Protecting freedom of expression online

Freedom of speech is the cornerstone of a democratic society. It must not be placed in the hands of private corporations or algorithms. The decision to remove content shall be reserved to an independent public body such as a judge.

Online intermediaries should not be liable for actions of their users. The use of automated upload filters to detect and block "terrorist content" or copyright infringements online should be banned, because they frequently lead to the deletion of legal content, including documentation of human rights violations in conflict zones, and they impinge on users' rights to use copyright exceptions such as quotation or parody.

Ban indiscriminate personal identifications in public spaces

Pirates are against individuals being required to identify themselves if they are not suspected of committing a crime, especially when they are exercising their rights to protest or assemble. If anyone can be targeted in a demonstration or in the expression of their views then freedom of expression is endangered.

Export controls of surveillance and censorship technology

We support export controls of surveillance and censorship technology. We will not support the proliferation, by means of export credit or other state guarantees, of European-made surveillance and censorship technology to authoritarian countries that do not respect the rule of law. We will fight to uphold the privacy of journalists, activists and citizens around the world, by supporting legislation that prevents oppressive regimes from acquiring such technology and services from any entity in the European Union.

Free Software

Pirates support the promotion of software that can be used, analysed, disseminated and modified by anyone. Free/Libre Open Source Software is essential for users' control of their own technical systems and provides a significant contribution to strengthening the autonomy and privacy of all users.

Free software, formats and protocols in public administration

Citizens' data must be processed, managed and secured with free software tools wherever possible. Proprietary software may only be used as long as free software cannot effectively be used or created for that specific purpose.

Free software reduces administrative costs, promotes local technical support and increases the ability to identify malicious code. We will drive the migration of the public sector to free software so that there is no longer a dependency on specific suppliers.

Citizens and businesses must not be forced to use proprietary software when dealing with public administration. Online communication with government must be based on free and vendor-neutral protocols and formats.

Open Data

All data created for public use, regardless of origin, should be freely available to the general public, as long as personal details are not revealed without the consent of the concerned individuals. Such data shall be made available in an appropriate form, which shall also include a form for data processing. Access must not be limited by fees, licenses or excessive application procedures or technical means.

We strive for a Freedom of Information Act at the EU level that shall abolish critical aspects of the current EU regulation that act as barriers for access to information, such as the definition of "document" and the time limit for appeal. We will support creation of mechanisms to share the national-level data across the entire EU.

Net Policy

The digital revolution has changed social and economic structures throughout Europe; free and equal access to the internet is now a basic requirement for participation in civil society. Citizens should have the option to access the Internet anonymously.

Pirates wish to include the right of "digital participation" in the European Charter of Fundamental Rights.

We will support measures which seek to ensure the capacity of representative civil society to participate in multi-stakeholder forums. We will oppose any attempts by corporate, governmental or intergovernmental agencies to take control of Internet governance.

Net Neutrality

Net Neutrality is crucial for keeping the Internet free for everybody. We will not allow any traffic restrictions. Namely, restrictions based on the nature of the content/service. We will also not allow restrictions based on the geographical location of the broadcaster and the

recipient. Traffic management measures shall only be allowed in exceptional circumstances, operated in a clear and transparent manner and only for technical reasons.

Upgrading of Net Infrastructure

Pirates strongly support the Europe-wide development of state of the art communications infrastructure. Our goal is to provide access to broadband for everyone in the EU.

While networks are improved and modernised, any monopoly over infrastructure must be avoided.

Unlocking the Net: A right to interoperability

Commercial social and messaging platforms are well known to spy on their users, to help advertisers manipulate them and to censor online communications. When leaving such platforms, Pirates want users to have the right to take their contacts to an alternative service and keep in touch with them. Social and messaging platforms need to be made interoperable.

Security in the digital era

With the Internet of things, computers start affecting the world in a direct and physical manner (e.g. car or hospital technology). IT devices that are insecure and vulnerable to integrity and availability threats increasingly risk our lives and property. We can no longer afford security disasters happening regularly.

Pirates want users to control the technology they use in their daily lives. They need a right to modify and repair devices on their own.

Pirates want to oblige commercial manufacturers of IT devices to provide regular updates for a reasonable period of time. If updates or fixes for vulnerabilities aren't provided within a reasonable timeframe after their discovery, commercial manufacturers shall be held liable. When a manufacturer decides to abandon a product that is still in widespread use, the source code and development tools should be made public to allow the community to maintain it.

Public authorities shall be obliged to disclose vulnerabilities they find or acquire. There shall be no backdoors in encryption technology as that would weaken and threaten the integrity and security of all systems.

We will support legislation aimed at securing the possibility of transferring personal data from one internet service to another and maximizing interoperability between different internet service providers.

Structural Funds

Structural funds are an important tool to strengthen the European cohesion and express solidarity in Europe still divided by the different performance of national and regional economies. We will support any effort to increase its flexibility so that it can respond readily to the up-to-date developments of the economy or security situation. We will also support any effort to decrease the bureaucratic burden associated with the processing of the applications for subventions (for example, based on the differentiation among applicants according to the real results of their applications in the past.)

The funds should be managed in a transparent and efficient way, the EU Commission should maintain a substantial control role in the shared management of the funds. A more important role of the EU Parliament should be considered in future.

It is fully legitimate to limit funding of the projects as a response to abuse of the funds and fraudulent use of the subsidies. However, we decline, as a step contradictory to the original sense of the structural funds, any effort to use the limitation of the access to the funds as a means of pressure to the receiver countries in connection to unrelated political issues.

Education, Culture & Research

Common principles

Improved public availability of information, knowledge and culture is a prerequisite for the social, technological and economic development of our society. However, it has been hindered by artificial information monopolies which are supposedly designed to motivate creators and inventors to produce more works, while in reality, the only beneficiaries of the monopolies are huge corporations, and the system as a whole is failing to meet the claimed objectives. This failure manifests itself in many forms, including the frequent bullying of individuals and SMEs by collecting societies, privatisation of profits from publicly funded works, or the loss of orphan works to society. Our goal is to create an environment where the motivation to create goes hand in hand with freedom of information. This requires a thorough copyright reform and also systemic changes in the public sector.

Promotion of the Commons and Free Culture

We will work towards adopting provisions in trade agreements which support the use and development of open formats and Free/Libre Open Source Software and promote the mutual recognition of licence models like Creative Commons.

The creation of commons, such as free software, free cultural goods, open patent pools and free and open educational material, must be promoted and legally protected.

Existing cultural heritage shall be to the largest possible extent digitised and made freely available to the public.

Free culture is an important resource for the education and creativity of a society. We strive to promote artistic activity and cultural diversity to ensure a rich educational and artistic environment for current and future generations.

In order to foster the spread of culture and knowledge that is the basis for all cultural creation, we want to limit the commercial protection period in copyright law to five years. In order for the protection period to continue after five, ten and fifteen years, the rights holder must apply for this and register in a publicly available database. After twenty years, the possibility of extending commercial copyright shall cease. Free non-commercial file sharing should be allowed.

We support creative industries across Europe.

Copyright reform

We strive for the abolition of information monopolies. We want a fair and balanced copyright based on the interests of society as a whole. Improved public availability of information, knowledge and culture is a prerequisite for the social, technological and economic development of our society.

We demand that copying, storing, using and providing access to literary and artistic works for non-commercial purposes must not only be legalised but protected by law and actively promoted. Everyone shall be able to enjoy and share our cultural heritage free from the threat of legal action or censorship.

The commercial monopoly given by copyright should be restored to a reasonable term. Derivative works shall always be permitted, with exceptions that are very specifically enumerated in law with minimal room for interpretation.

The internet as a medium should know no borders. We consider artificial national barriers for cultural goods a hindrance to the European internal market and demand their abolishment. A change of approach is required in the area of rights to intangible goods and their respective enforcement practices.

Further monopolies in the sectors of information and culture have to be prevented. By law, the state should only allow or maintain monopoly rights for intangible goods if these are in the public interest. Any monopoly rights must be temporally limited, neither their time-span nor their scope may be expanded retrospectively.

Social life, increasingly taking place in digital spaces, must not be restricted by monopoly rights over intangible goods. The introduction of "fair use" regulations will ensure that social interactions remain unencumbered. Remixing, parodies, quotes and sampling shall be exempt from the exclusive right of commercial copyright. Free non-commercial file sharing shall be allowed.

European collecting societies must ensure comprehensive transparency, fair participatory rights for their members and fairer contract terms for artists.

Free Knowledge and Education

An educated and critically thinking population is a necessary condition for sustaining functional democracy, welfare, social cohesion, and the very success of the European integration.

We strive for universal access to high-quality education across the EU that enables people's personal development, unhindered by their social background.

The education system must provide citizens with all the basic skills for independent living in the information society, including functional literacy, legal minimum, network privacy, basic financial literacy, and media education. Through education, we shall improve people's resistance to propaganda and psychological manipulation.

We shall spread successful educational models (such as media education in Finland) from a local level to all member countries.

We consider teachers mobility as an extremely useful way to spread the educational know-how across Europe and to fight the underdevelopment of national education systems.

It shall become common for teachers at all education levels to have experienced at least a semester teaching abroad.

Free flow of knowledge and information is essential and must be promoted and guaranteed in education. Educational institutions should increasingly use learning resources available under free licenses without any restrictions on copying. The availability of educational media under free licenses to all is essential for barrier-free access to education, both within and beyond the borders of the EU. Borderless education is an important part of any European welfare programme that won't leave parts of Europe behind.

We support the digitisation and publication of documents stored in public libraries and archives across the EU.

We see innovation as the key to the development of our cultural and intellectual wealth. We support educating citizens and students about their right to information and about free formats and software in all types of educational facilities.

Science

We strive for efficient and transparent creation of knowledge without artificial barriers to its dissemination. Therefore, we fully support the transition to open science in all branches of research.

Taxpayer-funded scientific results shall be published in non-profit open-access academic journals instead of commercial ones. The status quo of commercial publishers appropriating work created by public institutions has to end and the results shall be accessible for everyone.

The excessive focus on bibliometrics has led to a situation when it is hard to follow current development in one's own field due to the necessity of filtering out useful information from a huge quantity of publications, often filled with bombastic claims or even irreproducible results. Therefore, public funding shall be allocated not only on production of original scientific results but also on their verification and aggregation in an easily accessible way (e.g. maintaining a wiki for a given scientific branch, cf.).

We shall introduce hard funding for development of open source scientific software.

Social Affairs

The Universal Basic Income (BI)

To reduce extreme poverty and structural unemployment, to fix the current social security trap of present social security systems and to provide minimal standards of social security for every EU citizen, universal basic income should be adopted. By universal basic income, the unconditioned permanent income of every EU citizen provided by the member states and/or the EU is meant.

The BI should cover the basic needs of one person - food, clothing, housing and basic health care (the living minimum). The BI would replace the social security systems in their entirety as minimal social protection of the citizens (the minimal unemployment allowance, the pensions, the minimum allowance for the person without any income etc.) and therefore would reduce the bureaucracy and lower the costs of the social security systems. Allowances which reflect the special condition of the individual (e.g. disability allowance) would remain as an appropriate tool for easing the situation of the disadvantaged.

The BI should be implemented gradually so the society could adapt to the new system. The gradual implementation of the Basic income would be fixed on the certain % value of the amount of Living minimum (Regelbedarfe/Revenu de solidarité active etc.) - e.g. 50 % at the beginning, 75 % after 5 years of the implementation, 100 % after 10 years.

The financial sustainability of the BI system is essential. Therefore complex tax system reform would be necessary to not only to finance the BI but also to reflect the necessity of lowering the taxation of the work (the income tax) and increasing the taxation of the consumption (the VAT).

Removing the Administrative Barriers to the Free Movement of Workers

EU nationals working in other EU country have to overcome dozens of administrative obstacles to work in and fully integrate into to the other EU country - especially the different social security systems, different nature of the payment into these systems, registration to health care systems etc.

Therefore the EU should encourage the Member states to remove the administrative barriers to the Free Movement of Workers through harmonisation of the social security systems and public healthcare systems, especially harmonisation of the the payments into these systems, sharing the information between the member states and securing the payments of the state pensions when citizen works in more EU countries.

Foreign Affairs Policy

General declaration

The Pirate Party believes in the European Union's ability to create exchanges of ideas, experience and knowledge, both between Europeans and the rest of the world. Sharing information, knowledge and culture brings people closer together and society develops.

Strengthening Europeans' opportunities to share and tie social ties with each other should be the primary objective of the EU project.

The goal of the European Foreign Affairs policies is to build durable diplomatic relations between the European Union and the other states. Those 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 rights and sustainable development.

International protection of fundamental rights

The European Union must create a protective status for European and international whistleblowers. They must be able to benefit from the right to asylum if they are not European citizens.

The European Union must integrate the protection of the rights of women and LGBTQI+ people as part of its international cooperation policy.

International Trade Policy (to be merged with CEEP 2014)

https://etherpad.pp-international.net/p/CEEP-2019_Working_pad (discussion on lines 801-894)

Introduction

Pirates consider the right to privacy and self-determination of the people as self-evident. Those rights need to be respected and promoted in the context of trade agreements.

As part of the European economic diplomacy, the focus has to be on avoiding lasting imbalances in the exchange of goods and services.

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

The pirate party wants trade agreements to always protect the 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:

- *Stronger participation of the European Parliament;*
- *comprehensive access to information and public hearings;*

- *respect for freedom of the Internet, social rights, and civil rights and; sustainable development ;*
- *the interests of small and medium-sized enterprises must be taken into account.*

Stronger participation by the European Parliament

Trade agreements contain political decisions that are important and difficult to change after they are adopted. Therefore, the European Parliament, the only body in the EU that has a direct democratic mandate, should have equal rights to the European Commission when dealing with trade policies.

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

Comprehensive access to information and public hearings

The Pirates are against secret negotiations.

All documents concerning the negotiations of trade agreements should be made available to the European Parliament as well as to the public. All negotiations and hearings should be conducted in public. We demand that all results of consultations must be published promptly and in full.

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

Pirates consider the right to privacy and self-determination of the people 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.

Trade Agreement shouldn't forget the social rights of other countries.

All the future European trade agreement should take into account the respect 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 the seat of their parent company is on the territory of the European Union.

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. Conflicts resolution have to be base on the respect of the 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 its 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 European Parliament should have to give its agreement for any weapons exportation outside of the European Union.

We refuse the use of mercenaries and unmarked regular army warriors to diversify or occupy a foreign territory.

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. This is equivalent to the rules for civil guns in Germany.

The tamper-proof marking will allow 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 can be identified and punished.

Defence and Technology

Artificial Intelligence

Member States should not be allowed to conduct Research and Development in the (associated) field of Artificial Intelligence if the purpose of this is to develop algorithms that will enable the development of “Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems”, or weapons that can select and engage targets without human supervision. Such projects will also not be eligible for inclusion in the EU Defence Fund, EU Defence Industrial Development Programme

(EDIDP), and the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO). 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.

Migration

Policies dealing with migration and asylum has to respect the human dignity of migrants and asylum seekers.

European Pirates demands a common European immigration policy that:

- enables ways of legal migration to the European labour market,
- values language skills and other given skills of the applicants positively in the process,
- recognizes given certificates and professional qualifications in a simplified way,
- gives right of European Citizenship to children born in Europe,
- enables member states to adjust their requirements according to their situation and needs.

Asylum

European Pirates demands a common European Asylum Policy that implements the following:

- all asylum seekers can apply only once for asylum in Europe;
- people whose application is rejected are taken care of in a humanitarian way;
- ensures freedom of establishment in Europe for those whose application was approved;
- promotes the possibility of family reunification first for those whose application was approved;
- possibilities for applications on asylum should be introduced even outside of Europe if accepted help ought to be offered.

Born children of asylum seekers and immigrants should be given citizenship according to their place of birth in Europe if so requested. The respective nationality of the parents can optionally be granted additionally. The status change from asylum seeker to possible migrant is mandatory.

Space program

Space as a vital factor

Satellite-based communication and navigation, Earth observation for the weather forecast, disaster relief, and pollution tracking, and orbital based research are normal parts of our life today.

Europe plays a vital, yet relatively small role in space technology. We want to stimulate this sector and open it up for new startups. This will generate a major push for technology as well as collaboration between EU member states.

EU Space Vision for Future

Due to technology advancement and commercialization of space industry things like off-Earth mining, colonization of other planets, interstellar travel or planetary defence are no longer topics for distant future but the present day.

The EU needs to articulate a clear vision, strategy and objectives to protect international cooperation, multilateral global governance and basic principles of rule of law, justice and democracy in the space domain.

This should include the development of an EU Space Agency accountable politically and financially accountable to the European public through the European Parliament.

Compact Industrial Space Policy

The monopoly on technology, research and capacities have shifted from the state towards private and commercial entities. An EU-wide compact strategy to support space industry should be based on stimulating business environment, abundant funding and support of public and private research efforts and a clear vision on the main objectives for the EU. To create a true European industrial space base, additional funding in the likes of the European Defence FUND will be required to support research of disruptive technologies from interstellar light-sailing resources extraction to provide space benefits to all humankind.

- Build a European Space Fund as the main tool for supporting the space industry
- Further development of autonomous European launch capacities.
- Identification and support of breakthrough space technologies
- Development of strong public-private partnerships in research and capacity building
- Stable financial and legal environment for space commercial entities

Adoption of EU Strategies on Space Resources and Planetary Defense

Clear adherence to international space law principles and global support will provide a stable and stimulating regulatory framework to attract and motivate private companies.

Embracing the benefit-sharing principle for space resources utilization to make space accessible and contributing to all humankind, including developing countries, should be part of the development policy.

Fragmented national capacities for near earth objects (NEOs) observation will be pulled into a single EU agency with an adequate funding. Observation and prospecting of NEOs will serve both planetary defence and resources utilization to develop joint capabilities.

Support of research and development of high-end multi-purpose mitigation and resources utilization technologies, such as laser techniques, to create a functioning space economy.

Utilization of space resources *in-situ* to foment a functioning space economy that will translate into better and more accessible space-based services.

Long-Term Goals

The space program should also fund goals that are or seem to be out of reach today. Working on far-flung targets, like building a space elevator or space hook, will stimulate the development of radically new technologies and materials.

Reaping Benefits of the Space Program

Pirates believe that the results of the research fueling the space program have the potential to improve the lives of all EU citizens. We will ensure that open access principles are applied to the results making them broadly available. We will also support the application of technologies to in everyday lives. For example, we will drive the increase in Internet coverage through the use of satellites into remote regions which are difficult to cover by conventional means. The goal of this initiative is to spread the basic human right for Internet throughout Europe and also to support the dislocation of the digital workforce from the overcrowded cities.

Taxes

Tax evasion schemes are one of the most pressing problems today. We are primarily focusing on tax evasion schemes employed by large international corporations. There are three main areas we are focusing on: breakdown of the social contract, race to the bottom, and the digital economy.

Breakdown of the Social Contract

It is a common practice that companies are tasked by their shareholders to pay as little taxes as possible. However, it is national states that use the collected taxes to provide an environment in which the companies can thrive. The companies are granted safety, rule-of-law, enforceability of obligations, legal protection, infrastructure, education. It is thus in their best interest to support such environment by paying their taxes.

There are many tax evasion tools available and Pirates will strive to limit them as much as possible. Numbers from 2015 suggest that tax evasion schemes cost us \$500 billion a year, while in 1990 it was below \$100 billion/year. This is an alarming trend. To illustrate the magnitude of the issue, \$500 billion is more than the deficit of the US federal budget, half of the EU financial framework for 2014-2020, about 20 % more than the volume of charity worldwide, or 3-5 % of the worldwide tax collection

We propose to fight this by the OECD BEPS (Base erosion and profit shifting) and EU ATAD (Anti tax-avoidance directive).

Race to the Bottom

Many states tend to provide tax breaks or other financial incentives to attract branch offices of large international corporations. These often do not produce anything of tangible value and thus serve only to reduce the tax burden of their parent companies. In many cases, it was found that the effective tax rate for such companies was less than 1% of the tax base. The result of the inter-state competition in the race to the bottom.

An example of such practice was illustrated by LuxLeaks: the materials revealed that up to 1600 companies resided at a single address.

The European Commission is struggling against the race to the bottom practices by enacting rules for the single internal market. For example in an investigation under Article 107, TFEU ruled that the Irish tax system constitutes an illegal state subsidy to Apple and that Apple is required to pay \$ 13 billion in tax debts.

Proposed solutions - CCCTB (Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base); greater oversight by the Commission over nation states.

Digital Economy

The Internet is a global medium transcending geographical boundaries. Since the existing legal framework is more or less territorial, it often fails to grasp intricacies introduced by the digital economy.

The Commission's proposal, published in March this year, changes the current rules of the so-called "permanent establishment" and proposes to tax certain digital services at the place where it was created at a rate of 3 %, which should generate a tax collection of about EUR 5 million per year.

Our goal is to bring the finances under democratic control and align its objectives with those of society and the real economy. The idea behind this initiative is that the present evolution of finances – hypertrophy, globalization, deregulation – was primarily responsible for the crisis and can still be responsible for a future crisis.

Proposals:

- Coordination of taxes across countries in order to avoid fiscal competition (Countries reducing taxes to attract companies and big fortunes) which leads to a race of tax reductions and will make the Welfare States financially unsustainable.
- *Avoid/reduce/discourage through appropriate regulation of speculative operations with financial assets, currencies and other goods.*
- Separate commercial from industrial banking activities.
- *Promote a public, ethical and democratically controlled banking system.*
- Introduce a global tax on financial transactions (Tobin tax) as a first step to discourage speculative activities.
- *The EU and other international organizations should set up effective policy measures against tax havens.*
- Analyze the proposal to limit the ability of private banks to create money by maintaining only a fraction of the deposits in cash/liquid assets. Only the Central Banks would be allowed to create money.
- The EU institutions should formalize the rules for use, trading and other activities regarding the cryptocurrency markets and its derivative. The legislature should be harmonized across the union including KYC, withdrawal, deposit and other legal processes.

Transportation

The fundamentals of our concept stand on principles of intermodality, networking and sustainability. What new and innovative we want to achieve in the European transport policy? We base our thinking on a complex view of supply chains, careful planning and transparent financing throughout the whole project lifespan. Knowledge of the whole image is time-limited; we appreciate confrontation with attentive, critical heads as it helps to prevent mistakes at the time of their appearance when it's easy to recognize and correct them.

Energetic laziness

Alternative fuels can't save our planet while we continue to waste energy. We support [Shared Mobility Principles for Livable Cities](#) initiative – where you can walk, you shouldn't drive. Where you can drive together, you shouldn't ride solo. EU is losing billions of EUR daily in productive time of commuters stuck in transport, that's why we promote coworking or work from home, wherever applicable; civil servants included.

Shunting cattle around Europe just for tax optimization, or flying roses from Africa just because of holey local workers' rights is hypocrisy. We aim to analyse the complete costs of product supply chains and share them publicly, in order to transform EU preferences accordingly; eg. promoting local waste-free food consumption over overseas imports.

Long-term vision: Bikes and public transport to access transport hubs; trains for domestic travel inside EU, planes primarily to reach overseas destinations. Sharing is caring! Our priority here is adequacy: any solution has to have total cost incl. maintenance proportional to overall public benefit. We support innovative solutions like autonomous truck trains, smart roads and parking lots, freight trams or modular buses where appropriate.

Keep it simple, silly

European transport rules are full of exceptions. To get these rules aligned, competitive salary and working conditions for all professional drivers across the continent must be implemented, as well as truck driving ban harmonisation and a single market for locomotives and trams. We support progressive legislative for autonomous, driverless cars to settle liability issues and keep the EU on the top of the automotive innovation leader.

To curb advantages of environmentally hostile transport modes a tax on kerosene and bunker fuel should be introduced. All of them should be made equal to a legal perspective, have a transparent system of subsidies and their cost should reflect all applicable externalities.

Big brother on the road

We aim for a *single, publicly controlled, easy-to-use toll satellite system* for commercial transport on highways, allowing the use of open source apps, enabling to process anonymised big data and thus improve both municipal and interstate traffic management.

We insist that [eCall](#) and other similar movement recording devices have to remain optional and their data strictly anonymous so that participation in any such transport monitoring activity remains a transparent tool of choice with public benefits, not compulsory means of government surveillance using outsourced contractors and opaque control mechanisms.

Lines know no borders

We support the integration of [TEN-T](#) and Pan-European corridors into the broader Eurasian network, promoting ETCS standard. [Silk road](#) is in our eyes viewed both as a potential & threat to connect Asia by railway, relieve some load from sea routes and reduce shipping emissions while keeping both eyes on Chinese and Russian expansionist policy.

Local cross-border travel

Current transport streams, especially in new EU countries, still copy mainly the old national hierarchy. Utilizing new dynamic transport options (bike and car-sharing schemes, on-demand public transport, hailing apps) we will strive to allow new natural transport streams, that will ignore national borders to arise. Allowing all EU citizens the true free movement. These measures allow boosting of border regions that are often the least performing within the countries.

Anti-corruption and containing corporate lobbyist

The influence of money on politics is one of the key corruption risks in the EU. Where corporate interests dominate, politics is not made in the best interest of all citizens.

Disclosure and containment of external influence on political decisions

Pirates call for the disclosure of the influence of interest groups and lobbyists on political decisions to protect the democratic process and to make the basis of decisions transparent. Lobbying activities shall be as transparent as possible. The existing lobby register shall be made mandatory. In addition, a legislative footprint shall be published: Everyone involved in policy-making shall publish their meetings with lobbyists and written input they receive. All draft bills and amendments shall be traceable to their original author.

Enforceable ethics rules and an oversight mechanism for lobbyists shall be introduced. They should prevent lobbyists from exercising undue influence.

Preventing conflicts of interest

Public officials (including Commission Special Advisers) and elected representatives (including Rapporteurs) shall not be unduly influenced by private interests in the performance of their public duties. Conflicts of interest can occur with outside activities and previous jobs, but also through revolving door cases of members of parliament, Commissioners or civil servants taking up new jobs in the private sector.

Proper rules must be put in place to ensure that relevant office holders do not have any conflicts of interest, that interests are being declared and that misbehaviour is sanctioned. The European Parliament, as well as the European Commission Codes of Conduct, need to be reformed. Effective transparency and ethics rules are needed for Intergroups and other cross-party groups involving MEPs and lobbyists. An independent body should oversee compliance and impose sanctions where necessary. Comprehensive rules limiting the revolving-door phenomenon shall be adopted.

Stopping political cronyism

All positions in public bodies and publicly (co-)owned companies shall be filled in open competition.

Re-democratising the input process

Business interests shall no longer dominate policy expertise. The Commission shall introduce effective safeguards against corporate capture of expert and advisory groups, technology platforms and EU agencies. Because a vastly disproportionate number of meetings with EU officials is dedicated to big business, these meetings should be reduced and more time should be devoted to actively seeking input from citizens, SMEs and other currently under-represented interest groups.

Political campaign financing

All European political parties shall provide real-time public insight into their bank accounts for campaign funds. The Authority overseeing European political parties shall be given effective auditing and sanctioning tools.

Legalization

Reexamining the international drug conventions

The majority of international conventions regarding the preparation, manipulation, and consumption of psychoactive substances (PS) are outdated and not based on scientific facts. We want these documents reevaluated and we want the EU to take action - we want it to suggest to its member states which solutions have proven to be the most effective to tackle the problem of PS misuse and to take on an umbrella role as the institution which will bring about the long-awaited change in the global political climate in the context of PS.

The most prominent international conventions regarding PS that need to change:

- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances
- United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

Cannabis regulation

The global trend in drug policy nowadays is regulating the production and consumption of cannabis instead of the prohibition that we still witness across Europe. Evidence shows that regulation leads to the lesser prevalence of use in teenagers which is very important because people with developing brains can be expected to sustain the biggest amount of damage caused by the consumption of cannabis. The regulation also allows for quality control of the sold cannabis flowers and extracts which leads to lesser harm for the individual user. The EU should advocate for the regulation of cannabis in the individual member states as a means of restricting the black market.

Growing for personal use

Growing cannabis for personal use should be allowed on a small scale for users to be able to sustain their needs without the ability to produce large quantities of cannabis to be sold on the black market. The permitted scale of growing should be determined based on the local climate and local usage specifics. The amount of cannabis that would be allowed to be stored at home should match the average yearly consumption of a single user.

Commercial disposal

For those who cannot or do not want to grow for themselves, there should be a state-regulated alternative to the black market. Adult citizens should have the right to buy safe, a regulated product for personal use. The state shall regulate the market so that advertisement is prohibited, the product can be sold only to adults, the product itself is safe for human consumption and the person buying it gets the most relevant harm reduction information. This will further reduce the influence of the cannabis black market and also minimize the potential risks of cannabis use.

Health Care

All people have the right to the highest attainable standard health care quality. This includes preventive, curative and palliative health care. It also includes the underlying social determinants of health, such as safe food, potable drinking water, basic sanitation and adequate housing, safe and healthy working conditions and a healthy environment.

The right to health extends to everyone, including non-nationals, such as refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless persons, regardless of legal status and documentation.

Different groups of people (e.g. older people, people with disabilities) have specific health needs that must adequately be addressed by the government.

Based on international law and standards the right to health hasn't been violated in a country when:

- There should be no discrimination (direct or indirect) in access to health care, irrespective of the resources available to a state.
- Health goods and services have to be accessible to everyone. States must ensure that no persons face barriers in accessing their right to health including the access to information about health and health services.
- Health goods and services must be affordable for everybody regardless of their income level.
- Health facilities must also be scientifically and medically appropriate and of good quality.

Medicines must be **available** in sufficient quantity within the country. Health laws and policies should be designed and implemented in a **transparent** manner and with the meaningful **participation** of people affected by it. All health systems must include a framework for **accountability**, which should include access to effective judicial or other appropriate measures for violations of the right to health which many times has a direct connection with the right to life.

No matter how health systems have been structured (private, public or mixed), in all circumstances health services should be available, accessible, acceptable and of good quality for all persons and should guarantee universal health care for all. States have the obligation to ensure that private health providers are subject to strict regulations so that the services they provide are accessible, adequate and regularly assessed.

Retrospective measures that are introduced for example during the financial crisis have to be necessary, legitimate, temporal, reasonable, non discriminate, protect the minimum core of health right, proportionate and secure the genuine participation of affected groups and individuals in decision-making processes. States must cooperate with their respective others on an economical and technical level, in order for all countries to fully secure all the parameters of the right to health, without discrimination and with respect to International Law for Human Rights.

Establish a medical study (if necessary with international support and assistance) to monitor and evaluate the health of the affected population over time, in order to identify any long-term impacts.

Recognize the right to health under domestic law, ensure that is enforceable in courts of law and that effective remedies for victims of violations of this right are available.

All government ministries should monitor the impact of all health-related policies and programmes, collect and disaggregate data.

In **Public Health Emergencies** (communal disease or an epidemic):

- a) Call attention to how an outbreak started.
- b) The question of whether the State's response to the epidemic was consistent with human rights laws and standards including proportionality.
- c) Look at how or whether human rights violations contribute to an epidemic
- d) Analyse how an epidemic has impacted general health services.

It is noticed that austerity measures in economic crisis resulted in a deterioration of the accessibility, affordability, and quality of healthcare for those more vulnerable, and for those at heightened risk.

The impact of austerity measures on the right to health :

1. Reductions in public health expenditure
2. The increased financial burden of health care
3. Delays in access to health care, waiting lists have become longer because the system cannot respond
4. Reduced time with health workers and quality of care
5. Concerns regarding the quality of equipment.
6. Health workers cope with reduced salaries and benefits, worsening working conditions, retirements, limited staff, extended working hours, disproportionate amount of responsibilities.

In a modern state the right to health for its citizens and its visitors requires that health care facilities, goods and services are available in sufficient quantity, accessible to everyone without discrimination, which includes physical accessibility, affordability, and information accessibility, acceptable to all persons that is respectful of medical ethics and culturally appropriate and of good quality.

To that end we propose:

1. The implementation of primary care and distribution of drugs network in public hospitals with specialized staff with regard to prevention, immunization programmes
2. States must guarantee universal, public, free and health care of good quality, as well as adequate access to diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation. The integration of promotion and prevention into primary health.

3. A healthy National Healthcare System must rely on transparent procedures and cover the needs for diagnostic and primary care procedures.
 4. Good basic health network over the country, especially in district areas, prevents more difficult adverse events to deal with and dangerous infections to be identified.
 5. Using Health Technology Assessment, e-health and health information tools so a policy must aim to establish a network of regional health centres that provide primary health care in conjunction with a network of hospitals providing secondary care and a full range of medical speciality services.
 6. Modification of health and drug-related laws for patents.
 7. Taking direct measures to reduce the time for waiting lists and the number of people that expect health services and drugs disposal.
 8. Taking targeted relieving measures for the most vulnerable groups and those who have suffered most.
 9. Alternative mechanisms to increase the budget with an effective policy against tax evasion and fraud.
 10. Develop mechanisms for the people to participate effectively in the discussions for the state budget and the public expenditure for health care.
 11. Any patents regarding human health (and prosperity) should be released with the utmost velocity, according to the world's Health need (e.g. WHO and EML).
 12. Scientific research for drugs and diagnostic methods should be able to be conducted in Universities and Research Centers and not necessarily directly be connected with drug manufacturers.
 13. Generic medical products must be supported when they fulfil the quality criteria and have been checked by the appropriate organizations (preclinical tests and clinical trials shall be provided), through compulsory e-prescription by active substance. Their correct pricing makes them affordable for all.
 14. Motivate health products manufacturers with funds-pops-awards, prizes, irrelevant to patents.
 15. When a health product of research is announced without delay we are driven into further novelty, access to knowledge and recreation by third parties.
 16. A disconnection of the research and development cost from the final price for most necessary health products must be evaluated and take place as research should be determined from real-world health needs and not necessarily by the needs of the markets.
- So new products and techniques are avoided to be hidden on purpose and transparency is promoted.
17. WHO should be guided by scientific personnel reports and research that are in contact with patients, diseases and practices all around the world, on a daily basis.
 18. Medicines for EML selected because of the disease prevalence, safety, effectiveness, and comparative study cost - benefit.
 19. A designing of a framework for burden sharing for risk and efficiency between member - states and R&D for health.
 20. We can discuss the existence of a transaction tax in order to provide money for r&d for health and medicines.

21. A changing percentage of taxing should be directed to Public Health and research in Universities for drugs and diagnostic methods.
22. Every citizen should be able to get informed for the procession of the money that pays for health taxes through computerization so that there will be transparency in the economic management of health and incidents of corruption will be eliminated.
23. Establishing a special section in public hospitals that its project will be diagnostic procedures and primary health to uninsured people.
24. Improvement of accessibility and quality of mental health services and be integrated into primary health services, so special education is provided to health staff for this purpose.
25. Internet as a global public service can take an important role in the transmission of information and knowledge to emergency and speciality medical cases and to district areas.
26. Animals' life and health must be faced with respect and knowledge and every act against it must be punished exemplarily.

The European Union and the European Institutions have also the responsibility to protect human rights and the European citizens 'right to health which many times is aligned with the right to life.

So each time the European Council and the European Commission mention to the report the social indicators of unemployment, health, education, poverty, should have the obligation to include and protect the human rights.

