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**STHLM '12**

**THE 8TH NATIONAL SESSION OF EYP SWEDEN**

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT SWEDEN

## **National Session 2012**

Under the patronage of Sweden's EU Minister Birgitta Ohlsson

February 3-5, 2012

# **DELEGATE INFO PACKAGE**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Welcome from the President 3  
List of Delegations 4  
Updated Schedule 6  
School Presentations 8  
School Presentations/Jury Interview Schedule 9  
Committee Allocation 11  
Committee Topic overviews:  
- Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) 14  
- Committee on Human Rights (DROI) 16  
- Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) 19  
- Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) 21  
- Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (INTA) 22  
- Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI) 24  
- Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) 25  
- Committee on Security and Defence (SEDE) 28  
Session Partners 30  
Contact Info 30



## A NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I'd like to begin by thanking you for agreeing to take part in this year's national conference. I must say, I am envious that you get to have the delegate experience here, especially with such an excellent group of organisers and chairs. We spend a LONG time choosing the finest people and now have one of the best teams I have ever seen in EYP! This hot-hub of talented EYPers will be just one of many factors to make Swedish nationals 2012 an unforgettable experience for all come the conference.

Before the session begins and before you begin researching your topics, I invite you to think of one thing (or indeed many things!) that you will do to challenge yourself at the conference. It may be speaking in GA or giving your all to teambuilding or getting to know as many people from other committees as possible; whatever it is, everyone should have at least one personal goal that they wish to achieve during the session. Think of what concrete things you can do, how you will behave so as to ensure you succeed in achieving your aim.

If we all have a clear goal and an idea and desire to execute it, then Stockholm 2012 will be better than any one of us can yet imagine.

With that, I can only request that you arrive in Stockholm with a glint in your eye and a willingness to work hard and play harder!

I look forward to meeting each and every one of you over the course of the weekend.

Gillian O'Halloran  
Session President





## DELEGATIONS

### **Bäckängsgymnasiet**

Christina Abdulahad, ENVI  
Dennis Jernkrok, AFET  
Emilia Hjers, JURI  
Julia Uddgren, DROI  
Sara Ben Maaouia, EMPL

Responsible teacher: Roger Olsson

### **Bladins skola**

Emelie Hägerström, INTA  
Johanna Persson, LIBE  
Philippa Hultkvist, EMPL  
Viktor Sundgren, AFET  
Tara Curovic, ENVI

Responsible teacher: Mattias Petersson

### **Europaskolan i Strängnäs**

Carl-Vincent Reimers, DROI  
Charlotta Svending, INTA  
Rikard Kajland, LIBE  
Rodi Mardo, JURI  
Tom Blixtb-Bredelius, ENVI

Responsible teacher: Elisabeth Lindvall

### **Franska Skolan**

Andrea Asker Svedberg, LIBE  
Carl-Johan Lindman, SEDE  
Erik Victor Lützow, DROI  
Joel Lützow, INTA  
Kian Shaker, JURI

Responsible teacher: Ralf Nyström

### **Göteborgs Högre Samskola**

Alexander Björk, AFET  
Arian Jamshidnejad, ENVI  
Axel Fridén, INTA  
Benjamin Strömberg, EMPL  
Maria Vangouver, SEDE

Responsible teacher: Oskar Sergel

### **Haganässkolan**

Anna Åberg, INTA  
Hanna Hultén Rautiainen, LIBE  
Majda Beljulji, AFET  
Martin Gök Johansson, EMPL  
Tony Ottosson, SEDE

Responsible teacher: Bengt Lennartsson

### **Hersby Gymnasium**

Johanna Blendow, EMPL  
Jonatan Blomstrand, JURI  
Petter Söderlund, LIBE  
Amy Harrison, DROI  
Tua Malmberg, ENVI

Responsible teacher: Anne-Marie Ericsson

### **IHGR**

Amal Abdelatif, LIBE  
Hugo Dürr, INTA  
Manar Youssef, DROI  
Nermin Elagouz, JURI  
Saz Rashed, AFET

Responsible teacher: Magnus Hall



## **Internationella Engelska Gymnasiet Södermalm**

Hannes Ahlvin, LIBE  
Sana Ariai, DROI  
Sanna Jansson, AFET  
Sarah Gerber, JURI  
Yasmin Dinar, INTA

Responsible teacher: Christopher Hill

## **Jämtlands Gymnasium Wargentin**

Amanda Karlström, EMPL  
Angelica Westman, LIBE  
Maja Wännström, DROI  
Sebastian Åsgårdh, SEDE  
Tomas Wörlund Rylenius, JURI

Responsible teacher: Ulla-Britt Wikström

## **Kungsholmens Gymnasium**

Felicia Fahlin, ENVI  
Leo Biko Podov, DROI  
Love Lyssarides, SEDE  
Phelan Chatterjee, INTA  
Roberta Brandter, AFET

Responsible teacher: Eileen Ingulfson

## **Malmö Borgarskola**

Andrej Zemtsovski, AFET  
Cosima Pfannschmidt, SEDE  
Elsa Economou Olsson, ENVI  
Leo Jhaveri, ENVI  
Nathalie Matti, DROI

Responsible teacher: Anna Ellmark

## **S:t Eskils gymnasium**

Emilia Hendelmo, EMPL  
Hector-luis Cortes Contreras, INTA  
Klara Lindström, EMPL  
Rebecca Brodin, ENVI  
Sara Sundin, SEDE

Responsible teacher: Inkeri Böök

## **Sigrid Rudebecks Gymnasium**

Alice Dadgostar, ENVI  
Gustaf Fornmark, DROI  
Maria Ricksten, INTA  
Sara Synneby, EMPL  
Victoria Hajian, JURI

Responsible teacher: Kari Grongstad

## **Solna Gymnasium**

Ayla Eftekhari, LIBE  
Aza Cheragwandi, AFET  
Markus Vikander, DROI  
Miriam Lange, SEDE  
Viktor Myrefors, JURI

Responsible teacher: Johan Pedersen

## **Spyken**

Amanda Magnusson, LIBE  
Anna Wrammerfors, AFET  
Felicia Kindeberg Sederblad, JURI  
Linus Grönvall, DROI  
Remli Yusupov, SEDE

Responsible teacher: Åsa Klausen

## **Umeå Internationella Gymnasium**

Fanny Rehnman, SEDE  
Frida Wänman, JURI  
Henning Signarsson, INTA  
Mathias Westbrand Emilsson, EMPL  
Nils Hellström, ENVI

Responsible teacher: Magnus Ledman

## **Viktor Rydbergs Gymnasium**

Astrid Vikström, EMPL  
Jessika Karlsson, AFET  
Jonas Tayli, SEDE  
Linnea Wahlsten, ENVI  
Theresia Eriksson, LIBE

Responsible teacher: Richard Walls





## UPDATED SESSION PROGRAMME

Time	Event	Location
<b>Friday, February 3rd</b>		
08:00-10:00	Delegate Registration	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
10:00-11:00	Opening Ceremony	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break and Mingle	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
11:30-12:30	Panel Discussion	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
12.30-13.30	Lunch	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
13.30-15.30	Teambuilding	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
15.30-16.00	Coffee Break	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
16.00-18.00	Teambuilding	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
18.00-19.00	Dinner	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
19:00-19:30	Prep. For School Presentations	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
19:30-22:00	School Presentations	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
22:00-22:15	Transfer to STF Fridhemsplan	
22:15-23:00	Registration	Fridhemsplan Hotel & Hostel
23.00-	Sleep	Fridhemsplan Hotel & Hostel
<b>Saturday, February 4th</b>		
07:00-07.15	Wake Up Call	STF Fridhemsplan
07:30-08:30	Breakfast	STF Fridhemsplan
09:00-11:30	Committee Work	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
12:30-13:30	Lunch	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
13:30-15:30	Committee Work	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
15:30-16:00	Coffee Break	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
16:00-18:00	Committee Work	Kungsholmens Gymnasium
18:00-18:30	Transfer to Accommodation and Preparation	
19:00-21:00	Committee Dinners	Nearby Restaurants
21:00-21:30	Transfer to Accommodation	
22.00-22.30	Hand-Out Resolutions	STF Fridhemsplan
22.30-	Work on Resolutions	STF Fridhemsplan
	Sleep	





Time	Event	Location
<b>Sunday, February 5th</b>		
06.45-07:00	Wake Up Call	STF Fridhemsplan
07:30-08.30	Breakfast	STF Fridhemsplan
08:20-08:30	Check-out, Transfer to General Assembly	
09.00-09.30	Opening of General Assembly	Landstingshuset
09:30-10.45	GA: Resolutions 1-2	Landstingshuset
10.45-11.00	Coffee Break	Landstingshuset
11.00-13.00	GA: Resolutions 3-5	Landstingshuset
13.00-14.00	Lunch	Landstingshuset
14.00-16:00	GA: Resolutions 6-8	Landstingshuset
16:00-16:30	Coffee Break	Landstingshuset
16:30-17:00	Closing Ceremony	Landstingshuset
17:00-	Departures	



## SCHOOL PRESENTATIONS

As you might have read in the session booklet, School Presentations will take place on Friday evening. Each school will perform a short presentation of maximum two minutes that is inspired by a well-known movie that we have selected for you (see list below).

We encourage the schools to make the presentations as funny and creative as possible and to use any special talents or skills the team members possess.

A jury consisting of session officials will choose the best schools in the following categories:

- Best Costumes
- Best Talent
- Best Interpretation
- Best Discretionary
- Best Overall Performance

Looking forward to your presentations!

### **Movies:**

Franska Skolan - Matrix  
Hersby Gymnasium - The Lord of the Rings  
Internationella Engelska Gymnasiet Södermalm - Pirates of Caribbean  
Kungsholmens Gymnasium - Mean Girls  
Solna Gymnasium - Avatar  
Viktor Rydbergs Gymnasium - The Godfather  
Bladins Skola - High School Musical  
Europaskolan i Strängnäs - Star Wars  
Gymnasieskolan Spyken - The Lion King  
Haganässkolan - Titanic  
Malmö Borgarskola - The Sound of Music  
S:t Eskils Skola - Twilight  
Bäckängsgymnasiet - Shrek  
Göteborgs Högre Samskola - Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs  
IHGR - Charlie and the Chocolate Factory  
Jämtlands Gymnasium Wargentín - Harry Potter  
Sigrid Rudebecks Gymnasium - Grease  
Umeå Internationella Gymnasium - Kill Bill





## SCHOOL PRESENTATIONS/ JURY INTERVIEWS SCHEDULE

	Jury Interview	School presentation
Franska Skolan	19.00	19.45
Hersby Gymnasium	19.08	20.00
Internationella Engelska Gymnasiet Södermalm	19.16	20.10
Kungsholmens Gymnasium	19.24	21.10
Solna Gymnasium	19.32	21.25
Viktor Rydbergs Gymnasium	19.40	21.40
Bladins Skola	19.48	20.20
Europaskolan i Strängnäs	19.56	21.30
Gymnasieskolan Spyken	20.04	21.15
Haganässkolan	20.12	21.05
Malmö Borgarskola	20.20	19.55
S:t Eskils Skola	20.28	19.40
Bäckängsgymnasiet	20.48	21.20
Göteborgs Högre Samskola	20.56	21.35
IHGR	21.04	20.15
Jämtlands Gymnasium War- gentin	21.12	19.35
Sigrid Rudebecks Gymnasium	21.20	19.50
Umeå Internationella Gymna- sium	21.28	20.05



## SCHOOL PRESENTATIONS:

- 19.00- Preparation
- 19.30- Welcome
- 19.35- Jämtlands Gymnasium Wargentin
- 19.40- S:t Eskils Skola
- 19.45- Franska Skolan
- 19.50- Sigrid Rudebecks Gymnasium
- 19.55- Malmö Borgarskola
- 20.00- Hersby Gymnasium
- 20.05- Umeå Internationella Gymnasium
- 20.10- Internationella Engelska Gymnasiet Södermalm
- 20.15- IHGR
- 20.20- Bladins Skola
- 20.30- BREAK
- 21.05- Haganässkolan
- 21.10- Kungsholmens gymnasium
- 21.15- Gymnasieskolan Spyken
- 21.20- Bäckängsgymnasiet
- 21.25- Solna Gymnasium
- 21.30- Europaskolan Strängnäs
- 21.35- Göteborgs högre samskola
- 21.40- Viktor Rydbergs Gymnasium
- 21.45- Award Ceremony

## JURY INTERVIEWS

- 19.00- Franska Skolan
- 19.08- Hersby Gymnasium
- 19.16- Internationella Engelska Skolan Södermalm
- 19.24- Kungsholmens Gymnasium
- 19.32- Solna Gymnasium
- 19.40- VRG
- 19.48- Bladins skola
- 19.56- Europaskolan i Strängnäs
- 20.04- Gymnasieskolan Spyken
- 20.12- Haganässkolan
- 20.20- Malmö Borgarskola
- 20.28- S:t Eskils skola
- 20.36- BREAK
- 20.48- Bäckängsgymnasiet
- 20.56- Göteborgs Högre Samskola
- 21.04- IHGR
- 21.12- Jämtlands Gymnasium
- 21.20- Sigrid Rudebecks Gymnasium
- 21.28- Umeå Internationella Gymnasium





## COMMITTEES

### AFET

Chaired by Rosa Douw

Dennis Jernkrok, Bäckängsgymnasiet  
Viktor Sundgren, Bladins skola  
Alexander Björk, Göteborgs Högre Samskola  
Majda Beljulji, Haganässkolan  
Saz Rashed, IHGR  
Sanna Jansson, Internationella Engelska Gymnasiet Södermalm  
Roberta Brandter, Kungsholmens Gymnasium  
Andrej Zemtsovski, Malmö Borgarskola  
Aza Cheragwandi, Solna Gymnasium  
Anna Wrammerfors, Spyken  
Jessika Karlsson, Viktor Rydbergs Gymnasium

### DROI

Chaired by Gustaf Danielsson and Soran Rabin Bozorg

Julia Uddgren, Bäckängsgymnasiet  
Carl-Vincent Reimers, Europaskolan  
Erik Victor Lützow, Franska Skolan  
Amy Harrison, Hersby Gymnasium  
Manar Youssef, IHGR  
Sana Ariai, Internationella Engelska Gymnasiet Södermalm  
Maja Wännström, Jämtlands Gymnasium Wargentin  
Leo Biko Podov, Kungsholmens Gymnasium  
Nathalie Matti, Malmö Borgarskola  
Gustaf Fornmark, Sigrid Rudebecks Gymnasium  
Markus Vikander, Solna Gymnasium  
Linus Grönvall, Spyken



## **EMPL**

Chaired by Benjamin Gradhand

Sara Ben Maaouia, Bäckängsgymnasiet  
Philippa Hultkvist, Bladins skola  
Benjamin Strömberg, Göteborgs Högre Samskola  
Martin Gök johansson, Haganässkolan  
Johanna Blendow, Hersby Gymnasium  
Amanda Karlström, Jämtlands Gymnasium Wargentin  
Emilia Hendelmo, S:t Eskils gymnasium  
Klara Lindström, S:t Eskils gymnasium  
Sara Synneby, Sigrid Rudebecks Gymnasium  
Mathias Westbrand Emilsson, Umeå Internationella Gymnasium  
Astrid Vikström, Viktor Rydbergs Gymnasium

## **ENVI**

Chaired by Carlene Kuschke

Christina Abdulahad Bäckängsgymnasiet  
Tara Curovic, Bladins skola  
Tom Blixtb-Bredelius, Europaskolan  
Arian Jamshidnejad, Göteborgs Högre Samskola  
Tua Malmberg, Hersby Gymnasium  
Felicia Fahlin, Kungsholmens Gymnasium  
Elsa Economou Olsson, Malmö Borgarskola  
Leo Jhaveri, Malmö Borgarskola  
Rebecca Brolin, S:t Eskils gymnasium  
Alice Dadgostar, Sigrid Rudebecks Gymnasium  
Nils Hellström, Umeå Internationella Gymnasium  
Linnea Wahlsten, Viktor Rydbergs Gymnasium

## **INTA**

Chaired by Ben Brown

Emelie Hägerström, Bladins skola  
Charlotta Svending, Europaskolan  
Joel Lützow, Franska Skolan  
Axel Fridén, Göteborgs Högre Samskola  
Anna Åberg, Haganässkolan  
Hugo Dürr, IHGR  
Yasmin Dinar, Internationella Engelska Gymnasiet Södermalm  
Phelan Chatterjee, Kungsholmens Gymnasium  
Hector-luis Cortes Contreras, S:t Eskils gymnasium  
Maria Ricksten, Sigrid Rudebecks Gymnasium  
Henning Signarsson, Umeå Internationella Gymnasium





## **JURI**

Chaired by Didrik Helsing

Emilia Hjers, Bäckängsgymnasiet  
Rodi Mardo, Europaskolan  
Kian Shaker, Franska Skolan  
Jonatan Blomstrand, Hersby Gymnasium  
Nermin Elagouz, IHGR  
Sarah Gerber, Internationella Engelska Gymnasiet Södermalm  
Tomas Wörlund Rylenius, Jämtlands Gymnasium Wargentin  
Victoria Hajian, Sigrid Rudebecks Gymnasium  
Viktor Myrefors, Solna Gymnasium  
Felicia Kindeberg Sederblad, Spyken  
Frida Wänman, Umeå Internationella Gymnasium

## **LIBE**

Chaired by Kerstin Mathias and Emilie Tilstam

Johanna Persson, Bladins skola  
Rikard Kajland, Europaskolan  
Andrea Asker Svedberg, Franska Skolan  
Hanna Hultén Rautiainen, Haganässkolan  
Petter Söderlund, Hersby Gymnasium  
Amal Abdelatif, IHGR  
Hannes Ahlvin, Internationella Engelska Gymnasiet Södermalm  
Angelica Westman, Jämtlands Gymnasium Wargentin  
Ayla Eftekhari, Solna Gymnasium  
Amanda Magnusson, Spyken  
Theresia Eriksson, Viktor Rydbergs Gymnasium

## **SEDE**

Chaired by: Gillian O'Halloran and George Timoney Ringström

Carl-Johan Lindman, Franska Skolan  
Maria Vangouver, Göteborgs Högre Samskola  
Tony Ottosson, Haganässkolan  
Sebastian Åsgårdh, Jämtlands Gymnasium Wargentin  
Love Lyssarides, Kungsholmens Gymnasium  
Cosima Pfannschmidt, Malmö Borgarskola  
Sara Sundin, S:t Eskils gymnasium  
Miriam Lange, Solna Gymnasium  
Remli Yusupov, Spyken  
Fanny Rehnman, Umeå Internationella Gymnasium  
Jonas Tayli, Viktor Rydbergs Gymnasium





## COMMITTEE TOPIC OVERVIEWS

### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (AFET): Iran

*"Our message is clear. We have no quarrel with the Iranian people. But the Iranian leadership has failed to restore international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear programme. We will not accept Iran acquiring a nuclear weapon. Iran has so far had no regard for its international obligations and is already exporting and threatening violence around its region."*

- Prime Minister David Cameron, Chancellor Merkel and President Sarkozy

With the threat of US-Israeli intervention and growing concerns from the international community over Iran's nuclear program and the recent agreement of the European foreign ministers to boycott Iran's oil. How should Europe seek to position itself in order to ensure peace, stability and security in the region?

#### **Overview** - by Rosa Douw (NL)

Is Iran building a nuclear weapon or are their activities of uranium enrichment purely peaceful? That is the core question in the tensed Iran issue. So tensed that some say a war is in sight. The United States are convinced that the uranium enrichments Iran is pursuing are for purposes of building nuclear weapons, together with Israel they are threatening to intervene in Iran.

In November 2011 the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported that there was evidence confirming that Iran was carrying out activities "relevant to the development of a nuclear explosive device". Also the UN Security Council ordered Iran to stop their nuclear program, but they refuse to do so as their statement remains that it is purely for power station fuel and with that they would still follow the rules set by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The EU's decision to ban oil from Iran is a very controversial one as the countries in the EU that are most dependent on the oil from Iran are amongst the weakest economies in the EU (Greece, Italy, Spain). This is something the Europe Union has to keep in mind; the situation should not reach a point where it is mainly the EU that is suffering. Most of the oil from Iran does not go to Europe but to Asia so the impact of the ban for Iran is questionable (also read article from the guardian below). Therefore China also plays a key roll in this conflict as 20% of Iran's oil is exported to China.





In the last week the tension reached boiling point with the EU ban of oil from Iran (20% of Iran's oil is exported to Europe) and Iran threatening to block the straight of Hormuz where 20% of the worlds oil passes through. The US responded by threatening to use force to keep the straight of Hormuz open. In this extremely tense situation what should Europe do to ensure peace, stability and security in the region?

## **Links:**

*Articles on the recent EU oil ban:*

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/jan/23/sanctions-spark-war-words-tehran-washington>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-16674660>

*Video on the possible impact of sanctions:*

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-16400751>

*article on the impact of the EU oil ban on Iran:*

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-16678342>

*video's on the situation in Iran by 'Russia Today':*

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1uyJvpO6sCM>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nbc9RLcecRk>

*background information*

*Iran-US history video:*

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_WVtpao0KSM](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_WVtpao0KSM)



### COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS (DROI): Western Sahara

*"The current wave of protests [the Arab Spring] actually began last November in Western Sahara, which is under Moroccan rule after a brutal invasion and occupation. The Moroccan forces came in, carried out—destroyed tent cities, a lot of killed and wounded and so on. And then it spread."*

– Noam Chomsky

The state of human rights in Western Sahara: What measures should the EU take in order to maintain relations with Morocco, yet secure the rights of the Saharawi people?

#### **Overview** - by *Gustaf Danielsson (SE)*

The conflict between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) over the territory of Western Sahara, like many other African conflicts can be traced back to colonial times. In 1973, Sahrawi tribes in Western Sahara formed the Polisario Front in order to end the Spanish colonial rule over what was then called Spanish Sahara. The Front's guerrilla warfare tactics proved successful and they gained control over large parts of the countryside. By 1975 Spain was, as a result of growing resistance and international pressure, forced to negotiate the terms of its withdrawal from the region. However, the Polisario Front was not alone in having claims to the region. Both Morocco and Mauretania demanded annexation of Western Sahara. To support its claim, Morocco asked the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for an Advisory Opinion (the ICJ is the primary judicial organ of the UN. One of its main aims is to provide Advisory Opinions, non-binding interpretations of international law). When the ICJ, while admitting there were some historical and political ties between Morocco, Mauretania and Western Sahara, rejected both countries territorial claims, King Hassan II of Morocco ordered over 300 000 civilians backed by Moroccan military on a "Green March" to Western Sahara in order to force Spain to the negotiating table.

The "Green March" had the desired effect, and on November 14, 1975 Spain, Morocco and Mauretania signed the Madrid Accords, a treaty that divided Western Sahara between Morocco and Mauretania. As a response, Polisario declared the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) on 27 February 1976 and, backed by Algeria declared war against both Morocco and Mauretania.

Using the same guerilla tactics as they had against the Spanish, the Polisario Front was able to force Mauretania to withdraw their forces and formally recognise the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. Their success was short-lived however, as Morocco soon moved in and occupied the territory previously held by Mauretania.





The war between Morocco and the SADR continued, although it was stalemated by the construction of the Moroccan Wall, a 2700 km long wall running through southern Morocco and Western Sahara, enclosing within it most economically useful and inhabitable areas of Western Sahara.

In 1991, the UN negotiated a cease-fire between the two parties and a referendum on independence was scheduled the following year. However, the plan soon fell apart over disagreement on who should be allowed to vote in this referendum, with Polisario wanting to rule out any Moroccans who settled in Western Sahara, and Morocco changing its demands out of worry that a referendum would not serve its self interests.

There has since been numerous attempts to revive the peace process, most significantly by former US Secretary of state, James Baker who put forward the "Baker Plan", also known as the "Third Way", which proposed that Western Sahara would become a semi-autonomous region of Morocco for a transition period of five years after which a referendum would be held on independence, semi-autonomy or integration with Morocco, but the plan was rejected by Morocco and no permanent solution has been reached. The Polisario Front has repeatedly threatened to take up arms again if this state of "not war, nor peace" ends and a permanent solution is reached.

In October-November 2010 the Polisario set up protest camps in Western Sahara, which were later broken up by Moroccan military. These protests are by some considered to have been the start of the Arab Spring although they gained neither the media attention nor the result that they had in other places.

The EU:s official standpoint has been to support UN efforts to achieve a permanent solution to the conflict which ensures the rights of the Sahrawi people. It has however received criticism for giving substantial financial aid to Morocco, without putting enough pressure on the country to resolve the conflict and stop violating the human rights of the Sahrawi people. The EU has also been widely criticised for repeatedly renewing fishing contracts with Morocco without regarding the rights of the Sahrawi people to the natural resources of Western Sahara. Worth noting however, is that the latest renewal which was proposed by the European Commission, was voted down by the European Parliament.

As a part of the preparation, we would like you to consider the following questions: What are the different social, economical, political and religious aspects that make up this conflict? What historical responsibility does Europe have to help its former colonies? Should the EU take a more active role in resolving this conflict? If so, how and to what extent? What EU institutions are involved and what are their respective roles?





## Key words:

Autonomy, self-determination, sovereignty, Polisario, Sahrawi people, Madrid Accords, SADR, Moroccan Wall, The Baker Plan

## Links

Introduction to the EU (click around and familiarise yourselves as much as you can with the different institutions and bodies):

[http://europa.eu/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/index_en.htm)

Overview and historical timeline of the conflict:

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/wi.html>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14115273>

The EU and Western Sahara

[http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article\\_5123\\_en.htm](http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article_5123_en.htm)

<http://www.presseurop.eu/en/content/news-brief/1292931-western-sahara-sinks-eu-morocco-accord>

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2010/jul/10/fishing-western-sahara-european-commission>

<http://www.wsrw.org/a105x2217>

<http://next-europe.info/2011/08/29/western-sahara/>

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/moroccowestern-sahara>





## **COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (EMPL): Employment**

*"The substantial deregulation of the use of temporary contracts while maintaining stringent rules for permanent ones has led to workers being 'trapped' in temporary jobs, especially affecting the young in times of recession."*

– Employment in Europe Report, European Commission

Given that employment protection reforms adopted in Europe over the last decades have led to increased volatility and segregation of temporary contractual labour, how can the EU provide a comprehensive solution to labour market segmentation?

### **Overview**

In a time of financial instability stable long-term employment is hard to find, temporary contractual labor therefore becoming the solution for many. However the rules and regulations of the EU and individual member states have in certain aspects failed to protect the short-term employee and have furthermore created a segregated climate on the global job market. An example of this can be found in Spain.

The country suffers from one of the highest rates of youth unemployment in Europe. The only way for many young Spaniards to find a job has been to accept a temporary contractual employment. This places them in a very exposed situation where a stable income cannot be guaranteed. Desirably employers should hire more young people, but without financial strength, and to some extent prevented by current laws, few employers do. This shapes into a downward spiral where youth unemployment remains steady or rises, creating segmentation on the job market and financial instability, eventually leading to an even worse job climate.

The laws on labor and employment set up by the EU are not only meant to facilitate the process of hiring in order to create flexibility on the labor market and a prosperous economy. They also serve as a protection for both employers and employees. Some of the current laws regarding temporary contractual labor has failed in protecting the employees, a most concerning issue. In Sweden there has lately been several examples of how temporarily contracted workers, especially immigrants from both inside and outside of the EU, have been swindled and left without judicial protection. Examples of this are the Thai berry pickers in the summer 2009 or the mistreatment of Eastern European construction builders.



What you as a delegate want to think of is how the EU as a whole should handle these problems. Should it perhaps enforce more rigorous rules for employers of temporary contract labor? Or should the EU maybe deregulate some of its rules regarding permanent employment, making it easier for an employer to discharge and recruit? And what is to be done in the field of immigrants with temporary contracts?

### **Links:**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temporary\\_work](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temporary_work)

<http://www.thelocal.se/36650/20111010/>

[http://ec.europa.eu/employment\\_social/eie/chap3-3\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/eie/chap3-3_en.html)

[http://ec.europa.eu/employment\\_social/eie/chap3-4-2\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/eie/chap3-4-2_en.html)

Regulatory Frameworks and Law Enforcement in New Forms of Employment National Report: Sweden

<http://www.tco.se/56e6d647-e578-41dc-947f-2775c4f8fcfe.fodoc>



## COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY (ENVI): Marijuana Policy

*"Penalties against possession of a drug should not be more damaging to an individual than the use of the drug itself; and where they are, they should be changed. Nowhere is this more clear than in the laws against possession of marijuana in private for personal use."*

- Jimmy Carter

Marijuana legislation: a protection of citizens or an impingement on individual rights? What stance should the EU take on marijuana in regards to public health and crime?

### **Overview** - by *Carlene Kuschke (UK)*

The debate over the legality and dangers of marijuana has been raging ever since the drug came into popular use in the later half of the 20th century. Policies about the use of marijuana vary worldwide, and since the EU has no blanket policy on this matter, laws vary from country to country. Broadly, there are many EU Members States that see the issue of marijuana use to be one of a medical or personal nature as opposed to a criminal one, but at the same time there are those that enforce laws against its use and particularly its distribution. The question remains whether it is the role of the government to protect its citizens from harming themselves and others around them, or whether this is too far an infringement on the autonomy of European citizens lacking sufficient accepted scientific evidence of the harms or innocuousness of the substance.

### **Links:**

An interesting article discussing the role of government over citizens:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-12360045>

One side of the story from NORML, an independent group working for the legalization of marijuana use:

<http://norml.org/component/zoo/category/european-drug-policy-analysis-and-case-studies>

<http://norml.org/library/item/european-drug-policy-2002-legislative-update>

On the health effects of marijuana:

<http://www.time.com/time/health/article/0,8599,2005559,00.html>

<http://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/teens-who-smoke-pot-at-risk-for-later-schizophrenia-psychosis-201103071676>

<http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/infofacts/marijuana>

General information:

<http://economics.about.com/od/incometaxestaxcuts/a/marijuana.htm>

this Wikipedia article has an interesting infographic showing the global legality of marijuana

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legality\\_of\\_cannabis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legality_of_cannabis)





### **COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (INTA): Social Media**

*"Facebook has historically been extremely resistant to transparency in its own operations, so we welcome measures that would force the company to obtain express consent of its users."*

– Privacy International

*"Users are not social networking sites' primary customers, advertisers and marketers are."*

– Andrew Charlesworth, University of Bristol

The Facebook generation: with the increasing importance of social networking in young people's lives, what stance should the EU take in regards to online companies' privacy policies?

#### **Overview** - by Ben Brown (UK)

Eric Schmidt, the chief executive of Google, recently warned that people are leaving large amounts of information about themselves on the internet without fully understanding the implications of their actions. The launch of services such as Facebook's Places initiative, which allows users to identify their location when uploading content to the web, has intensified calls for more to be done to protect online privacy, as has Google's StreetView fiasco. One response to all this is to lobby companies such as Facebook and Google to provide stronger protections for users, and to step up the online industry's efforts to educate folk about the consequences of "over-sharing".

To some however, worries about "Privacy 2.0" seem greatly overblown. People are indeed making more information public than ever before on the internet, they say, but that is because societal norms are changing and it has become more acceptable to share details of one's daily life online. The rise of reality TV shows such as "Big Brother" is another example of this trend. Moreover, there is plenty of evidence to suggest that people use the privacy settings offered by very effectively for example several studies have shown that teenagers, who are often criticised for plastering intimate details of their lives online, use these controls as much as adults.

Another view holds that governments should take swift action to prevent people's digital data from being exploited by crooks, stalkers and other undesirables, as well as by profit-hungry companies. Are such fears justified and can privacy concerns be addressed best by making greater efforts to educate the public about the risks involved in sharing information over the web and enforcing current rules? Or does the situation merit new legislation across Europe to ensure that online privacy is adequately protected?



Alternatively it is argued that self-regulation enough. However, this is largely rejected by some critics of internet firms who argue that economic self-interest inevitably encourages them to make more information public by default. Companies such as Google and Facebook, they say, are engaged in a form of digital data-collection arms race, with each trying to gather and exploit as much information as possible about individuals' likes, habits and tastes. The international fuss over Google's Street View service, which inadvertently collected data from private Wi-Fi systems as part of an ambitious project to photograph streets around the world, has highlighted the threat to privacy that this arms race poses.

Hence the growing calls for more robust government action to protect individuals' on-line privacy. But are new laws and regulations really needed? Or is the solution to step up industry-led and public efforts to educate people about the implications of "over-sharing" on the web?

Marc Rotenberg, the President and executive director of the Electronic Privacy Information Centre, for example claims that the privacy policies offered by many web services are often smokescreens, behind which companies do what they like with the data they gather. He has warned that as business practices become more opaque, consumers will find it ever more difficult to exercise control over their personal information hence justifying new privacy laws and regulations specifically tailored for the online world.

Alternatively some academics, such as Jim Harper, who is the Director of information policy studies at Cato Institute points out that some erosion in personal privacy is the price that people accept they must pay in return for enjoying the huge benefits that web-based services provide. He argues for example that individuals have very different comfort levels when it comes to revealing personal information, so a state-mandated, one-size-fits-all online privacy regime would be worse than the status quo.

These questions lie at the heart of this debate.

### **Useful Links:**

<http://www.edri.org/edriagram/number7.20/spam-study-ec>

<http://www.revenews.com/internet-marketing/online-privacy-concerns-spread-to-europe/>

<http://www.iabeurope.eu/news/eu-has-trouble-digesting-new-law-on-internet-cookies.aspx>

<http://www.techweekeurope.co.uk/news/eu-seeks-to-introduce-stronger-online-privacy-laws-11135>

[http://www.businessweek.com/globalbiz/content/oct2009/gb2009109\\_528501.htm](http://www.businessweek.com/globalbiz/content/oct2009/gb2009109_528501.htm)

<http://www.internetnews.com/government/article.php/3861766/Europe+Poised+for+Online+Privacy+Push.htm>

### **Videos: Example of Privacy Violation**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sn-DgXgIKUM->

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpsTuY7gXik>





### COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS (JURI): Hooliganism

*"Most people who attend matches are there for the right reasons in getting behind their team and enjoying the game. Unfortunately there still exists an unpleasant minority of fans whose intention is to cause criminal damage and incite violence."*

– Dave Cording, Crimestoppers' Director of Operations

As sports related hooliganism has gained an increasing amount of attention during recent sport history, what actions can be taken to eliminate hooliganism from sporting competitions throughout Europe?

#### **Overview** - by Didrik Helsing (SE)

Going to a soccer game should be an activity to enjoy and an experience to share with one's friends and/or family. However, for the last number of years, the problem of hooliganism has increased in many different EU Member States. As crimes become increasingly intense, the situation is getting out of hand as time goes by. In Sweden hooliganism has rapidly increased over the last 5 years and local politicians are not taking action.

What is it that thrives these youths to act violently in combination with sports? Some claim that it has nothing to do with the sport and that the hooligans are more concerned with the fighting element while others say that the team becomes "Their religion". Many theories have been proposed but regardless the violence intensifies.

While different actions have been taken in Europe such outburst, there seems to be no clear solution this problem. In Sweden the teams get fined for the misbehavior of their supporters while other countries enforce stricter alcohol policies during games and enforce new legislation to fight hooliganism. Many have suggested playing sports in empty arenas. Which method is the best to prevent sport related violence in the future? What actions can Member States take to tackle this increasingly prevalent phenomenon?

Since the two links below provide a wealth of information, read them carefully and note some of your own observations and suggestions to taking concrete actions to tackle this challenge.

#### **Links:**

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/football/blog/2010/oct/19/hooliganism-sweden>

[http://www.sirc.org/publik/football\\_violence.html](http://www.sirc.org/publik/football_violence.html)





### **COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS (LIBE): Immigration Debate**

*"Is Jimmy Åkesson in there? In that case I'll wait outside"*

– Lars Ohly, former party chairman of the Swedish Left Party

As a result of the Oslo massacre and far-right-wing parties gaining recent success in European elections, the shrill and often hysterical debate on immigration has intensified. What measures can the EU take to establish the right climate for a reasonable discussion on immigration?

#### **Overview - By Kerstin Mathias (DE) and Emilie Tilstam (SE)**

Many of Europe's politicians, notably both David Cameron and Angela Merkel, have claimed that multiculturalism in Europe has failed. While this remains a disputed statement, there is general agreement that immigration and its impacts on Europe have become a sensitive topic and one that has been ignored for far too long.

Germany has insisted for a long time that it was not an "immigrant-country", yet it is, together with Sweden, one of the main destinations for asylum seekers and immigrants. "We had a policy of denial: denial of immigration and of diversity. Now it's like we are waking up from a long trance", Angela Merkel once stated. Europe is becoming increasingly multiethnic, often creating tension where cultural understanding is not nurtured. So the question is, in order to progress in the debate on immigration and migration policies in Europe, how can the EU work to create an environment that allows enlightened and respectful discussions on the matter to take place?

The ban of the burqa in France, the ban of building minarets in Switzerland, the repatriation of the Roma – EU has at many times been suggestively blunt in its migration and integration policies. Politicians' criticism of multiethnic societies and even finding it recommendable for different ethnicities in Europe to live separately has often forced something as dynamic as a multitude of cultures into stativity and segregation. Immigrants are often forced to live in dense suburbs such as Tottenham in London (England) and Rosengård in Malmö (Sweden) where attempts to integration are poor and violence omnipresent. This neglect has in many ways contributed to the frustration of EU citizens, and has seemingly allowed right wing populism to firmly root in fertile ground all over Europe, it benefiting from an environment marked by discontent with the political elite and existential fears. Europeans are worried about the welfare state, job security, an ageing population, and their future in an increasingly globalised world, and right-wing parties have picked up on this mood where "mass-immigration", as the Swedish democrats call it, often becomes the escape goat. Although Anders Behring Breivik takes the idea of "Islamisation of Europe" to the extreme, there is a general fear of the loss of Europe's cultural identity and belief in the incompatibility of Western values and the Islam.



Thus Right-wing populism has gone from being a minor and insignificant movement in the margins to entering mainstream governments throughout Europe, as the illustration to the right exhibits. Most European countries have at least one extreme right-wing party, with varying degrees of representation on a national and EU level, as well as political platforms ranging from anti-immigration (Greece, The Orthodox People's Movement), anti-'Islamisation' (The Netherlands, The Freedom Party), the ostracism of minority groups such as the Sinti and Roma, and territorial claims (The Great Romania Party).

### Europe's Right Turn

Right-wing populists in national parliaments

- in government
- currently taking part in coalition negotiations
- FRANCE: The National Front is a significant political force despite not being represented in parliament



Number of seats in the respective parliament, in %		PARTY	
PARTY	%	PARTY	%
<b>SWEDEN</b> Sweden Democrats (SD)	5.7	<b>HUNGARY</b> Jobbik	12.2
<b>NORWAY</b> Progress Party (FrP)	22.9	<b>BULGARIA</b> Ataka	10.1
<b>FINLAND</b> True Finns (PS)	4.1	<b>GREECE</b> Popular Orthodox Rally (LAOS)	5.6
<b>LATVIA</b> Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK	5.0	<b>DENMARK</b> Danish People's Party (DF)*	13.9
<b>LITHUANIA</b> Order and Justice (IT)	12.7	<b>SWITZERLAND</b> Swiss People's Party (SVP)	31.0
<b>BELGIUM</b> Flemish Interest Vlaams Belang	7.8	<b>ITALY</b> Northern League	8.3
<b>AUSTRIA</b> Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ)	17.5	<b>NETHERLANDS</b> Freedom Party (PVV)	15.5
<b>BELGIUM</b> Alliance for the Future of Austria (BZÖ)	9.2		
<b>SLOVAKIA</b> Slovak National Party (SNS)	5.1		
<b>SLOVENIA</b> Slovenian National Party (SNS)	5.4		

\* tolerates the minority government

How should the EU go about this phenomenon while respecting the freedom of expression, particularly seeing as most far right-wing parties do not openly express racism but rather subtly criticise immigration and integration policies? Despite organs such as The Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) and The European Network against racism (ENAR), the efforts have not sufficed in order to combat intolerance. However, most activities are carried out and initiated on a national and regional level and a concerted European response is still missing.

What should the EU thus do next? Should it further incorporate and support NGO's that aim to promote an everyday culture which actively rejects right-extremist threats to democracy, embraces tolerance and improves social cohesion? What role do our immigration and integration policies play in this? Is there a future for multiculturalism; is there a place for multi-religious-and cultural influences without endangering traditional European democratic values? Is Europe doing enough to strengthen its civil society and promote civic values? How can we create a climate to address the issue, absent of fear of the unknown? And which role should right extremist forces play during this debate?

The traumatic shock of the events in Norway may have a salutary effect on electorates and leaders alike, renewing their determination to regain political momentum in Europe to take steps towards action on joint goals and a common strategy to address these issues.





## Key words

Climate for discussion, Multiculturalism, Right wing populism, immigration/integration policies in Europe, mutual cultural understanding, Anti-Islamisation

## Immigration links:

EU Immigration Portal

<http://ec.europa.eu/immigration/>

UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) Asylum and Refugee Status determination , from Statistical Yearbook of 2010

<http://www.unhcr.org/4ef9c8139.html>

## Integration

General Policy Recommendations from ECRI, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance

[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/activities/GeneralThemes\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/activities/GeneralThemes_en.asp)

European Web Site on Integration

<http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/>

European Agenda for the Integration of Third-Country National, European Commission

[http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/news/intro/docs/110720/1\\_EN\\_ACT\\_part1\\_v10.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/news/intro/docs/110720/1_EN_ACT_part1_v10.pdf)

Policy Issues European Network against Racism

[http://www.enar-eu.org/Page\\_Generale.asp?DocID=15286&la=1&langue=EN](http://www.enar-eu.org/Page_Generale.asp?DocID=15286&la=1&langue=EN)

Social cohesion

<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/socialcohesion/index.htm>

Media Coverage

The Guardian on fear of multiculturalism

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/mar/14/multiculturalism-fears-fiction-europe-state>

BBC News on the Norway Attacks 2011

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-14261716>

Overview of 12 European far right-wing parties

<http://www.thenation.com/slideshow/162731/slide-show-europes-far-right-resurgence>

## Videos

London School of Economics and Politics debate "Is there a future for Multiculturalism?"

[http://www2.lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/videoAndAudio/channels/publicLecturesAndEvents/player.aspx?id=1206&fb\\_source=message](http://www2.lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/videoAndAudio/channels/publicLecturesAndEvents/player.aspx?id=1206&fb_source=message)





### **COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE (SEDE): Military and Defense**

*"At the current pace of cuts in defense spending, it is hard to see how Europe will be able to sustain operations similar to NATO's mission in Libya."*

- Anders Fogh Rasmussen, Secretary-General of NATO

As a result of the economic crisis, European defense budgets have begun a downward trend. How can Europe build a strong continuum of hard and soft power so that it can respond to the full spectrum of crises and threats, and avoid having the economic crisis degenerate into a security crisis?

**Overview** – by Gillian O'Halloran (IE) and George Timoney Ringström (SE)

NATO's sea and air mission in Libya is the first major military engagement undertaken since the global financial crisis. With European NATO allies drastically reducing their defense spending, there were legitimate fears as to whether they could still afford to respond to such complex crises.

Despite this, the campaign in Libya was highly successful, which shows how important and effective the EU-NATO alliance remains. But with Europe rocked by the economic crisis and slashing military budgets, future missions might be imperiled unless NATO members get smarter about what and how they spend.

Since the end of the Cold War, defense spending by the European NATO countries has fallen by almost 20 percent. Over the same period, their combined GDP grew by around 55 percent. The picture is somewhat different in Asia. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, between 2000 and 2009, India's defense spending grew by 59 percent, and China's tripled. This led to a double leap forward: a transformation of these countries' armed forces and their acquisition of new weapons systems.

If one compares Europe's defense spending with that of the United States, the contrast is also large. By the end of the Cold War, in 1991, defense expenditures in European countries represented almost 34 percent of NATO's total, with the United States and Canada covering the remaining 66 percent. Since then, the share of NATO's security burden shouldered by European countries has fallen to 21 percent.

The paradox, then, is that the global order enjoys more stakeholders than ever before and yet it has very few guarantors. Europe is still one of them, but for how long? What should the EU do next? Is it time for a common EU defense policy? Should the EU respond to new threats with soft power (economic or cultural influence) or hard power (use of military power)? Should the EU continue to reduce defense budgets or seek to retain its role as a global military power? Or is there a way to combine the two?





## Links:

The Economist: Always waiting for the US cavalry

<http://www.economist.com/blogs/charlemagne/2011/06/libya-europe-and-future-nato>

European Council on Foreign Relations: Re-energising Europe's Security and Defence Policy

[http://ecfr.eu/content/entry/european\\_security\\_and\\_defence\\_policy](http://ecfr.eu/content/entry/european_security_and_defence_policy)

<http://ecfr.eu/page/-/documents/ESDP-report.pdf>

Council on Foreign Relations: Trends in European Defense Spending

<http://csis.org/files/media/isis/pubs/080424-chao-europeandefense.pdf>

Challenges for European Defense Budgets after the Economic Crisis

[http://www.atlantic-community.org/index/items/view/Challenges\\_for\\_European\\_Defense\\_Budgets\\_after\\_the\\_Economic\\_Crisis](http://www.atlantic-community.org/index/items/view/Challenges_for_European_Defense_Budgets_after_the_Economic_Crisis)

Atlantic Council: EU defense spending

<http://www.acus.org/natosource/eu-defense-spending-still-outstrips-russia-and-china-combined-little-show-it>

Wall Street Journal: Europeans Retreat on Defense Spending

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424053111903461304576524503625829970.html>

Euronews Video: Time for a common EU defence policy?

<http://www.euronews.net/2011/06/17/time-for-a-common-eu-defence-policy/>



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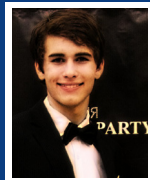


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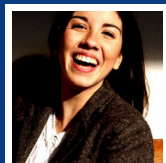
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