

all EU member states take their share of this responsibility.

- Asylum and immigration policy should be characterised by legal security and short probation periods.
- The child perspective should permeate all asylum and immigration policy.
- Paperless people in the EU have a right to humane treatment and legal rights.
- Facilitate labour immigration to the EU.

A recognised player on the political stage

After the war in the Balkans, we said 'never again'. But the EU and the rest of the world have not been able to prevent conflicts from continuing to flare up, resulting in great suffering and many lives lost. The EU and other nations support the UN principle of the 'responsibility to protect'. The EU must live up to that responsibility. Safeguarding human rights is one of the absolute foundations of European cooperation. The EU must work in an effective and principled way to uphold peace, freedom, security and justice – throughout the world.

- Abolish export support and reform agricultural policy. This is an effective way to tackle poverty in developing countries.
- Decrease our dependence on energy imports from failing democracies. In order to achieve this, we need a joint European energy strategy towards the world around us.
- Encourage the development of democracy, openness and multi-party systems with free elections and functioning oppositions in EU cooperation with the world around us. A functioning democracy is a key condition for a country's development.
- Improve the capacity of the EU to work in conflict situations, in a civilian and military capacity.

A healthy Europe

Today, public health issues are less and less governed by independent decisions of individual countries. Coordinated measures at an EU level are necessary. Some of

these measures should seek to reduce the consequences of alcohol use. It is also important to ensure consumer safety in terms of food. In a safe Europe, there is also the option of medical care in another EU country.

- Introduce a clear system for labelling of food products, for example, better labelling of the origins of fish products and a special label for genetically modified products.
- Reduce the amount of alcohol that may be carried across national boundaries and increase the minimum taxes on alcohol.
- Oppose the liberalisation of drugs
- Introduce free choice of medical care within Europe, in order to increase patients' access to care.
- Reduce antibiotic usage in Europe.

A Europe that is close to us

In a safe Europe, decisions are made close to us. The EU does not exist for its own sake. It is a form of cooperation between countries to handle shared challenges – and in doing so, to create security for their citizens. The best thing for every individual, and every family, should form the basis of decisions made in the EU. The Christian Democratic ideology includes the principle of subsidiarity – that decisions should be made as close to the citizen as possible.

- Stop excessive movement between Brussels and Strasbourg – the European Parliament should be based in one location.
- The EU should only take up issues that are too large for individual countries to handle. Decisions should be made at appropriate levels.
- Sweden should introduce the Euro. There must be a referendum before a decision of this nature can be made.

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Our route to a safe Europe.

Election manifesto – European Parliament Elections 2009



Ella Bohlin, Top candidate

Göran Hägglund, Party leader



Kristdemokraterna

Our vision for a safe Europe

We stand for a safe and united Europe. Where the member states of the EU take joint responsibility for their inhabitants. For peace. The environment. The economy. Welfare. The rule of law. Security.

We recognise the positive potential created when states put aside their national interests in order to solve common problems. Problems that are too great for any one country to solve effectively. Cooperation with a focus on a better life for all. How we can ensure a bright future for our children.

A safe Europe works together in order to stop climate change and environmental degradation. To lay the foundations for future economic progress. To safeguard the foundations of the welfare society we seek. To stop international crime and human trafficking.

We want to see an EU that takes responsibility and has significance for people's everyday lives. Whose existence and decisions lead to a better life for all. An EU that has a powerful voice in an increasingly globalised world. We want to use the EU to increase trade and international exchange. To tackle poverty, persecution and oppression, both domestically and in the world around us. An EU that is open to more member states that support the values that form the foundation of our cooperation.

In a safe and healthy Europe, individuals must have the right to seek medical care anywhere in the EU. We must also share the responsibility for ensuring high quality in our food.

Safety in the little things means safety in the big things. Safety in Europe means safety in everyday life.

Göran Hägglund
Party Leader, Swedish Christian Democrats

The threat of climate change

The earth's resources should be managed, not squandered. Tackling the threat of global climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. The EU is one of the richest regions in the world and we need to shoulder our global leadership role. Only international cooperation can successfully deal with these problems. That's why the EU must put a larger portion of its budget into measures to stop climate change, both within the EU and globally.

- Introduce a new budget item – climate security

– for special initiatives in developing countries. The effects of climate change hit developing countries hard and make it harder to tackle poverty.

- Decrease carbon dioxide emissions in the EU by at least 30 percent by 2020. Tighten up the rules for maximum emissions for new cars.
- Focus on finding environmentally effective solutions in energy and transport, through EU research programmes.
- Create special freight corridors for transport of goods by rail. Current rail freight is too slow

and can't compete with road freight. Rail freight corridors are a way for the EU to boost sustainable transportation.

Save the Baltic Sea

The Baltic Sea is a sensitive sea facing major problems. We created these problems – there are 84 million of us living around the sea. The Baltic Sea is suffering from a lack of oxygen because of emissions of nitrogen and phosphorous. 80,000 square kilometres of the seabed is already dead. Illegal oil spills and overfishing also pose threats to the health of the Baltic Sea. We must save the Baltic Sea – our legacy to our children and grandchildren should be a living sea.

- Increase the potential to trace the origins of oil spills, for example using DNA marking. Increase the fines for oil spills.
- Prevent overfishing by replacing the quota system with individual fishing rights.
- Ban phosphates in detergents in order to stop the emission of phosphorous into the sea.

Sustainable development

The global financial crisis has had a major impact on the Swedish economy. We can see clearly how dependent we are on the world around us. In order to promote good economic development, we need effective and coordinated measures in the EU. Functioning financial markets are necessary for sustainable economic development with enterprise and increased employment. Openness, free trade and freedom of movement across borders. The EU must play a more active role in order to resolve the financial crisis. This role should be based on clear ethical values with a holistic perspective that takes ecological and social factors into account.

- Establish a European financial supervisory authority, for joint supervision of the financial markets.
- Establish a European values commission, where the private sector, politicians and organisations work together to develop measures to improve the ethical foundations of bodies in different sectors of society, not least the financial sector.

- Create a fraud council in every member state. Strengthen efforts to prevent fraudulent use of EU resources.
- Increase efforts to tackle financial crime and funding of terrorism.
- Make more effective use of EU budget funds. Decrease agricultural subsidies and invest more in research, environmental measures and fighting poverty.
- Defend the Swedish model of collective agreements, through which relations between employers and employees are primarily resolved through collective agreements between the parties in the employment market.

Stop the slave trade

Human trafficking, the slave trade of our time, is one of the most serious human rights violations. It is the most profitable element of organised crime, after the trade in drugs and weapons. A widespread acceptance of the purchasing of sex has contributed to its development. In order to stop the trafficking of humans for sexual purposes, the prostitution market must be stopped. There is a connection between prostitution and trafficking. Cross-border cooperation prevents cross-border crime. That's why police, public prosecutors, and other crime-fighting authorities in the EU should be given the chance to develop a wider and more effective form of cooperation.

- Introduce increased, standardised minimum penalties for trafficking crimes.
- Set up witness protection programmes in EU countries for victims of traffickers.
- Export the Swedish law prohibiting the purchase of sexual services, which criminalises the purchase of sexual services.

A humane immigration policy

All humans are equal, that is the basis of our policy. This principle should also underlie EU policy on asylum and immigration. It should be characterised by openness, generosity and compassion. The EU is one of the richest regions in the world and we have a major responsibility in terms of accepting people who are forced to flee from persecution and oppression. Sweden has set a good example in this area. It is important that