

European  
Alliance for   
**Freedom**



## **2011 Report**

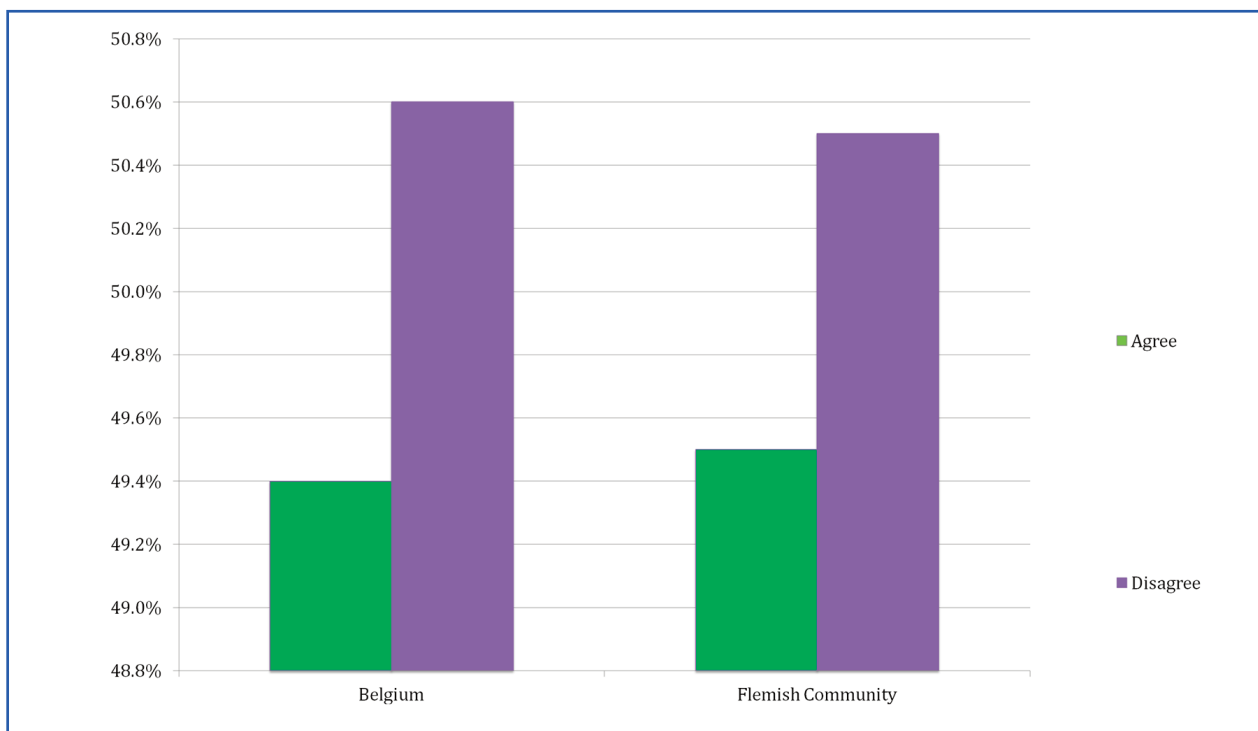
**An in-depth analysis of  
the research conducted  
by EAF and EFF**

# 2011 Report

During the last quarter of the year The European Alliance for Freedom together with the European Foundation for Freedom conducted a telephone survey in six different Member States namely Austria, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, UK and France. Throughout the survey the European citizens in the different states were asked a set of questions on the role and competences of the Union, including: economic and social concerns, the Unions credibility regarding international issues and how strongly they agreed with Turkey joining the European Union. The following report includes the information gathered by the survey country by country, and highlights the instances where the votes are in unison.

## Belgium and the Flemish Community

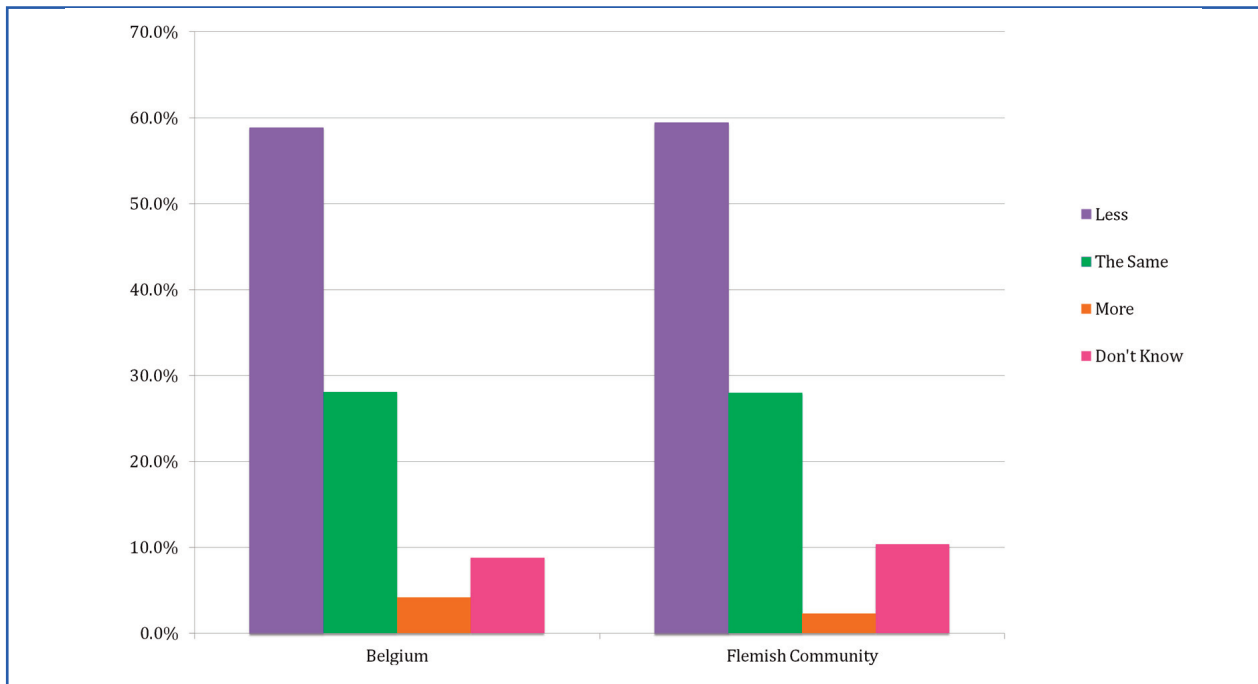
***The European Multicultural Society has been a success:***



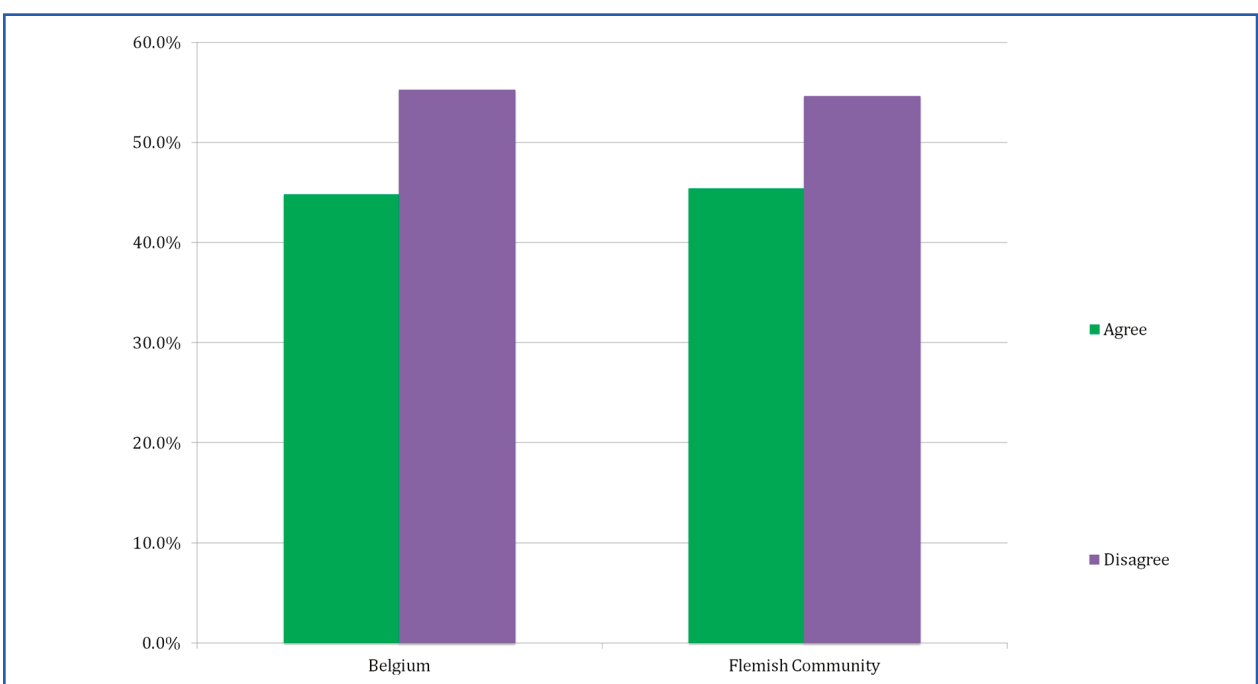
This is the first question from a series of five questions posed in Belgium and the Flemish Community. Voters do not agree that the multicultural society has had positive impacts with percentages being clearer within the Flemish Community. In both cases there were a higher percentage of women who disagreed. The higher the education level also resulted in lower agreement. Those in favor were generally men and voters who prefer Socialistische Party Anders.

In this case the higher 'less' votes resulted among women and people coming from the middle class. Inhabitants of Brussels were more inclined to vote in favour of further immigration. The same is also true for people coming from a higher social class and people with a profession education.

***In the future, Immigration should be...***



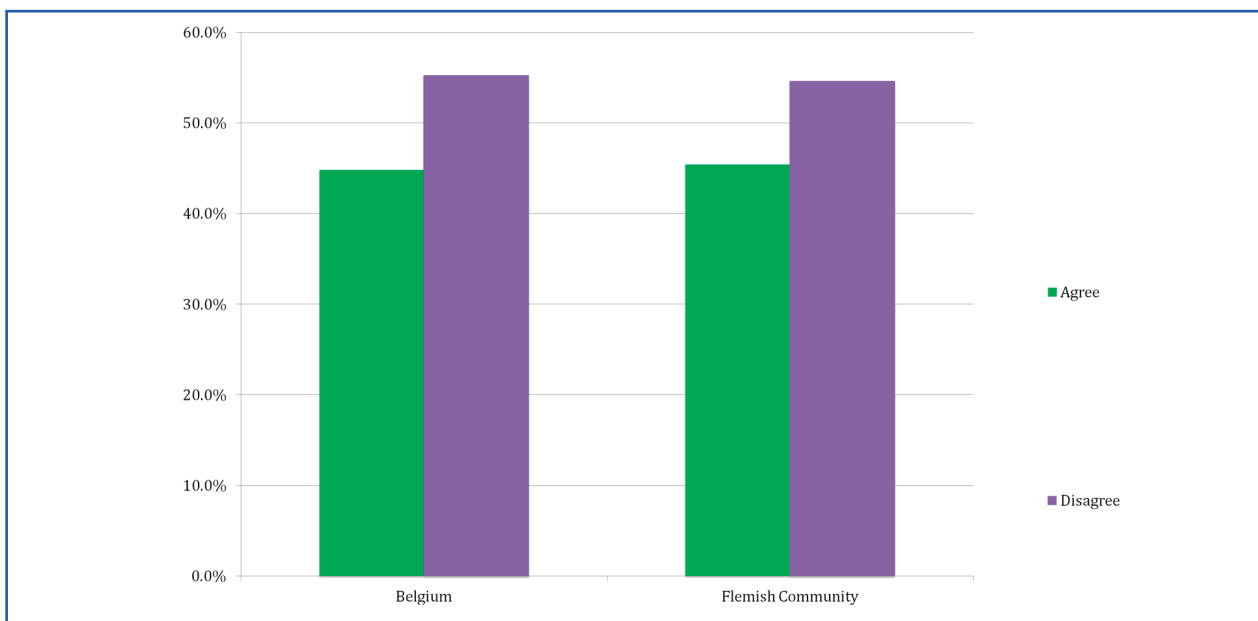
***Islam is a threat to our way of living***



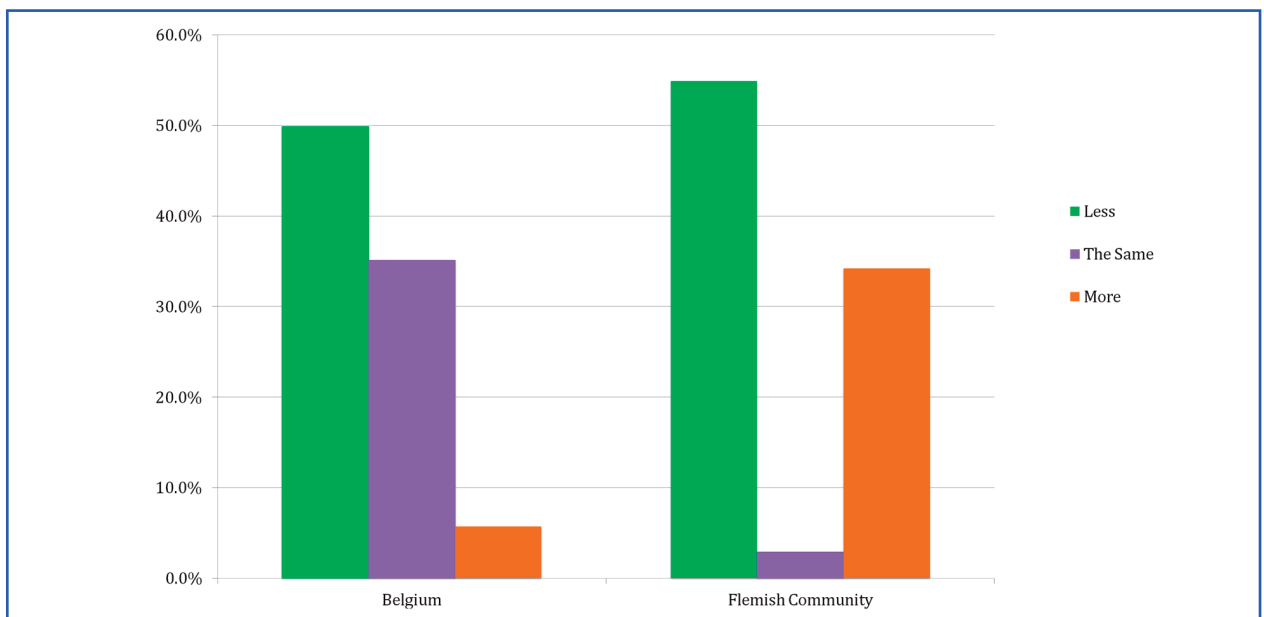
With a 10% discrepancy between those who agree and disagree in both the whole of Belgium and the Flemish community, those in favour of this statement were generally women, voters coming from a middle high social class and voters who prefer the Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie. The higher the education level the lower the agreement.

With Flemish taxpayers being among the biggest net contributors in the EU, the higher less rates came from Flemish voters, women and voters who prefer the Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie. People with a University degree and inhabitants of Brussels were more likely to vote in favour of increased EU contribution.

**Future EU contribution should be...**



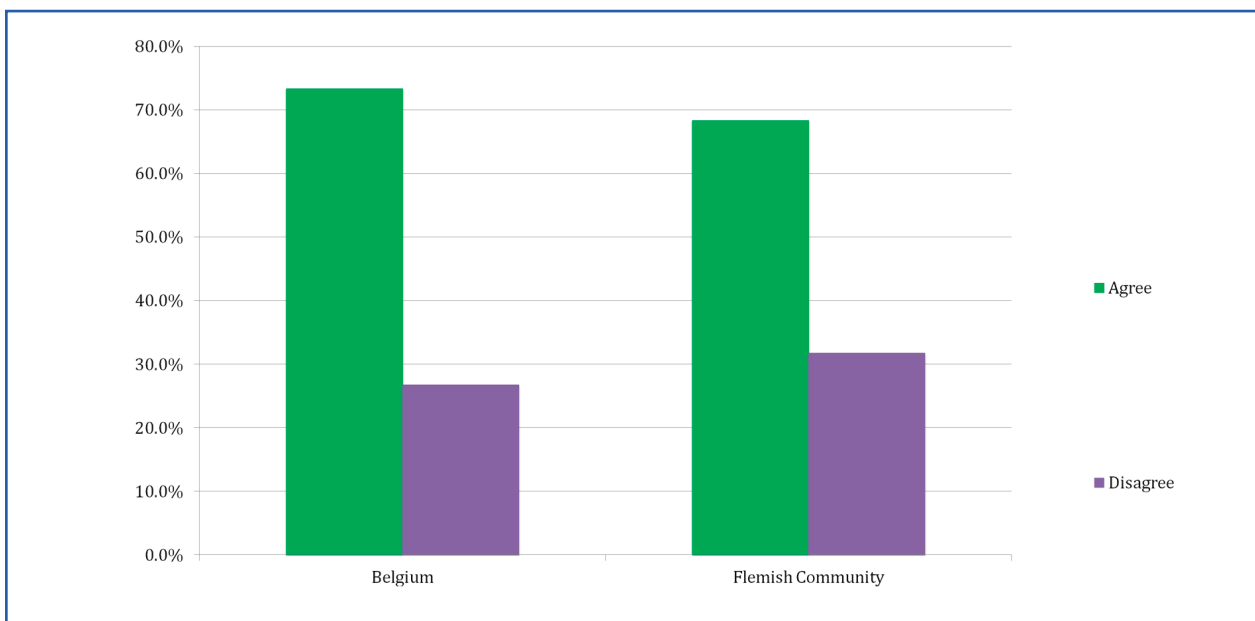
**There should be a Referendum on important EU issues**



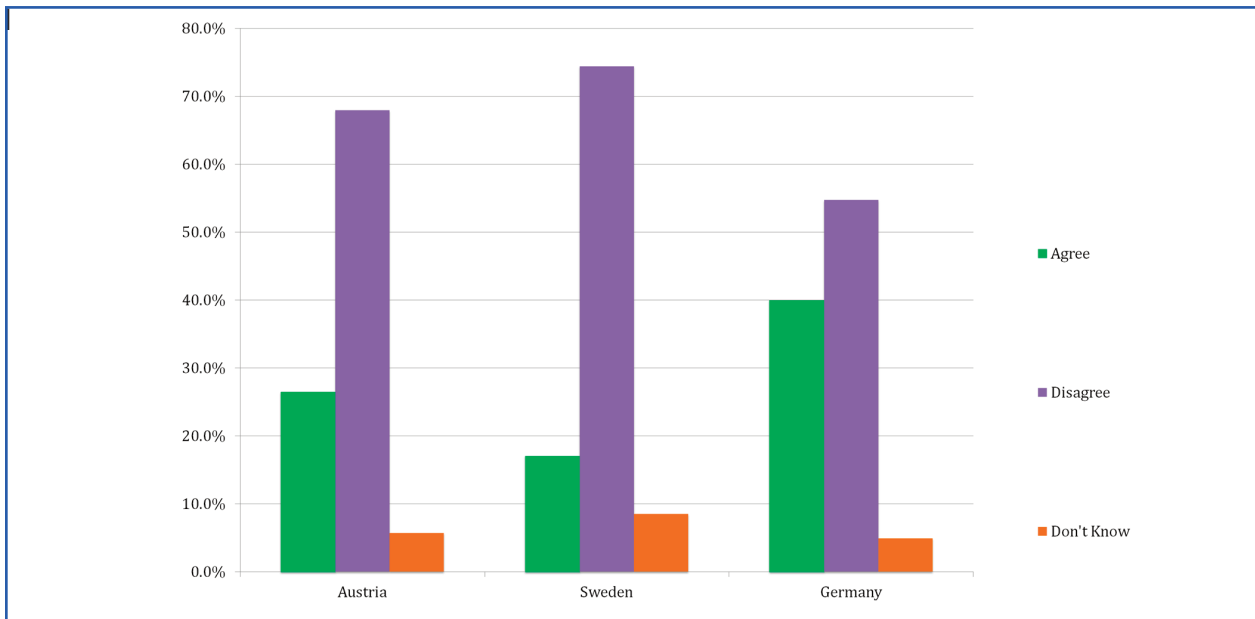
Voting on this issue was very clear. Voters were generally in favour of having a referendum on important EU issues. The majority of the people in favour of this statement come from the Walloons, Brussels and are people with a profession education. Those who disagree were generally Flemish and people with a University degree. The older the interviewees the lower the agreement.

## AUSTRIA

### *The States should transfer more sovereign rights to Brussels*

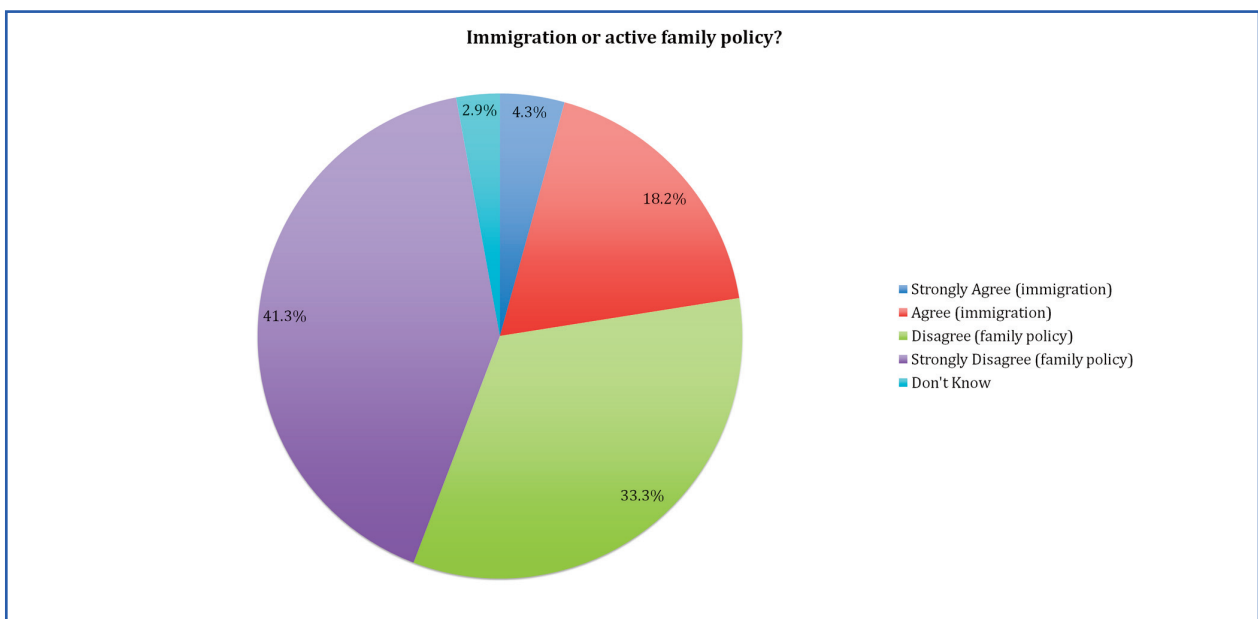


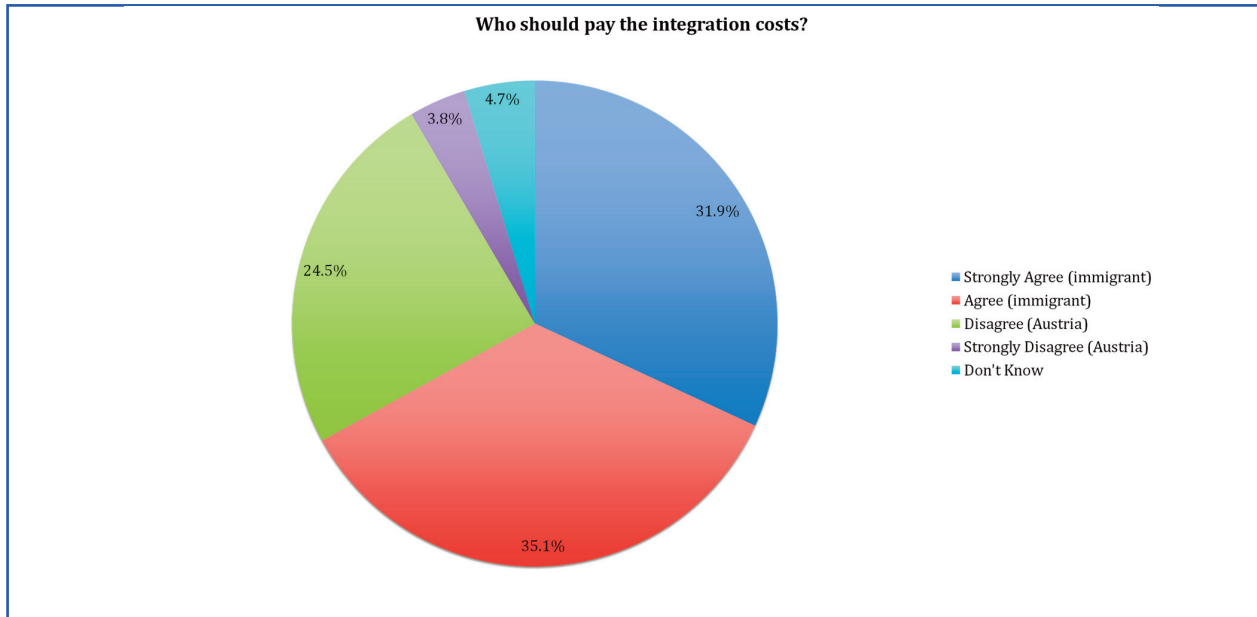
This question was posed in Austria as well as Sweden and Germany. In all three cases there was a high percentage of voters who disagree that their state should transfer more sovereign rights to the European Union.



In this case voters showed that they prefer an improved active family policy over further immigration. This policy is getting more public attention in the EU due to an ever increasing ageing population and the challenge of the sustainability of economic growth.

When asked who should carry out the financial burden of the integration costs, voters agreed that this burden should be carried by the immigrant and not the state. The older the interviewees the more likely that they agree with the immigrant taking up the burden. On the other hand, younger interviewees and people with a higher level of education are more in favour of the state taking care of the integration costs.

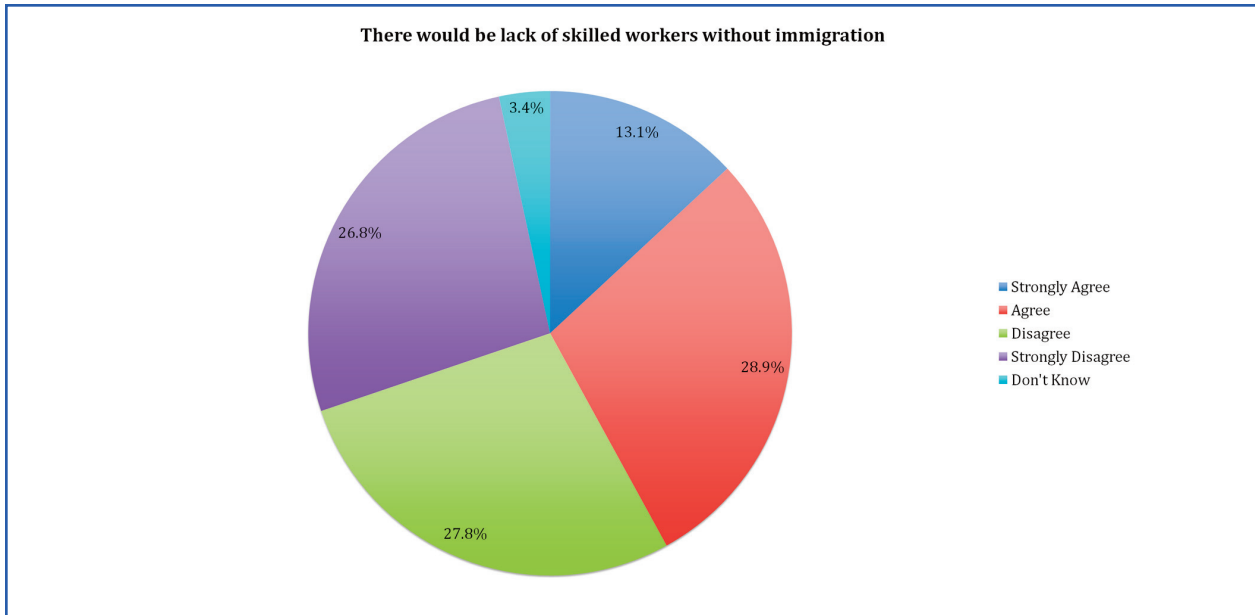




Voting shows that Austrians do not believe that there would be lack of skilled workers without immigration. Interviewees that disagreed with this statement also showed preference to the FPO. On the other hand those who agree were generally interviewees under 30 years of age, unemployed and people who went to secondary school but have a high school level. Those in agreement also show preference of Grune, SPO and OVP.

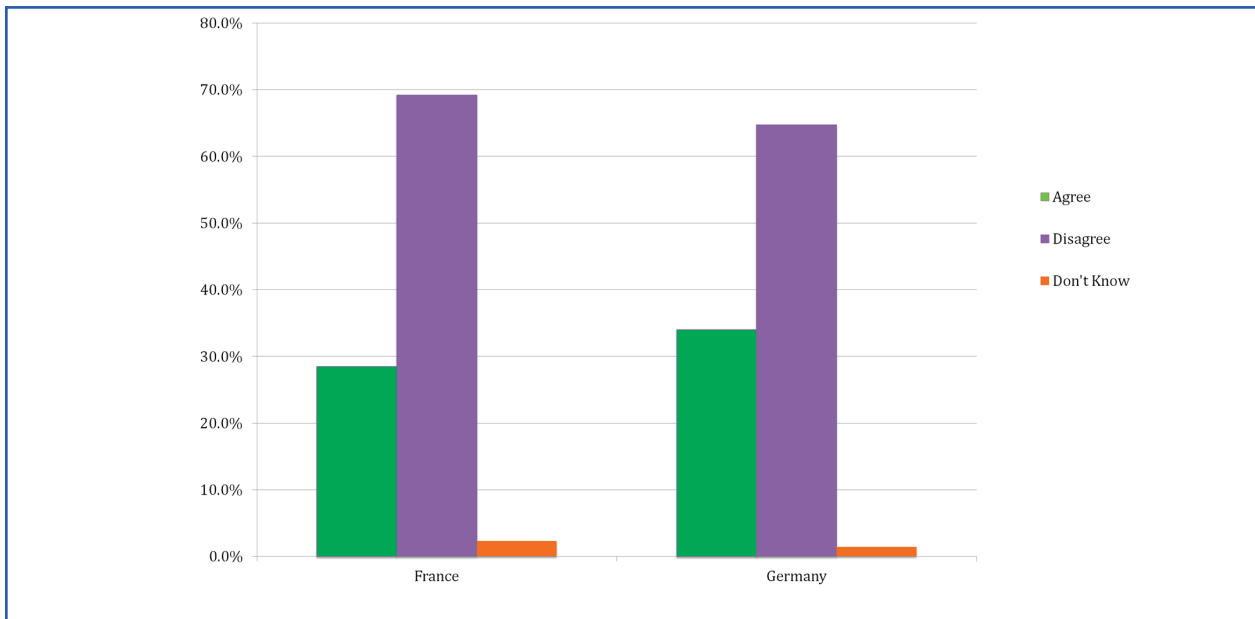
## FRANCE

### *Leave the Euro and go back to the original currency*

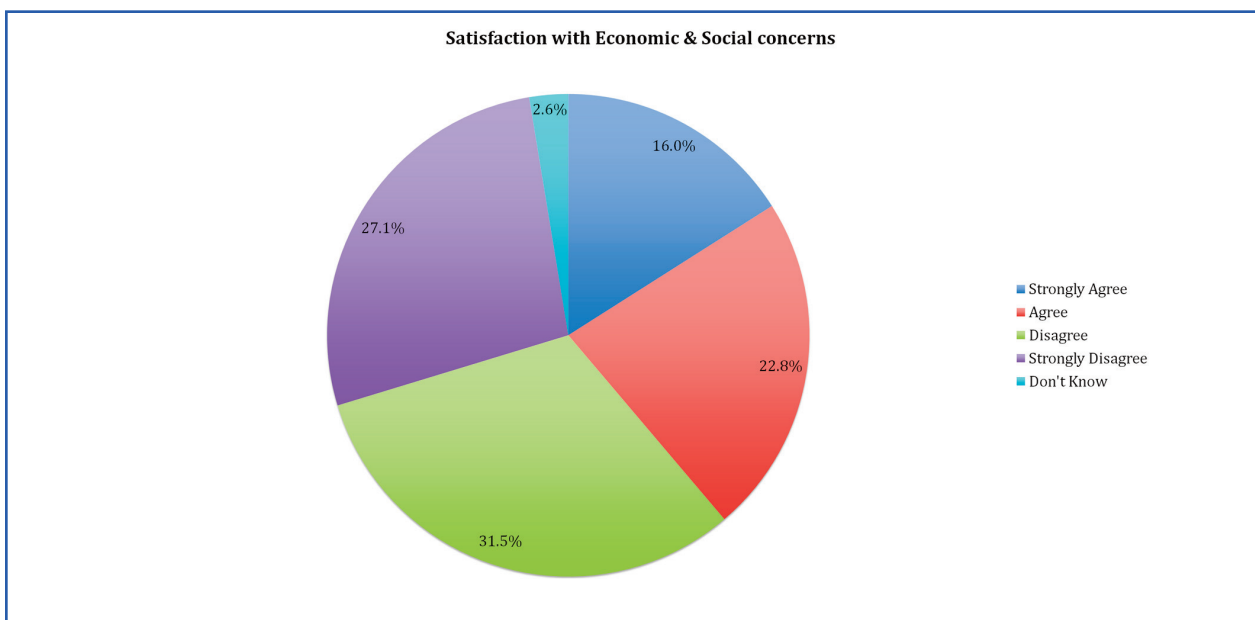


In France and Germany interviewees were asked whether they agreed with their country leaving the Euro. In both states, the euro was introduced in 1999 when the euro was presented to the world economic markets as an accounting currency and launched as physical coins and banknotes in 2002. In both states interviewees were against leaving the Eurozone. In France, those who disagreed were generally unemployed, people who prefer U.M.P, Le MoDem, Agglomeration Paris, the Socialist Party and Les Verts. Those who agree were mainly women and voters who prefer Front National. In Germany voters that agree were also generally women, and people who prefer Piraten and Linke. The higher the income and education level the lower the agreement.

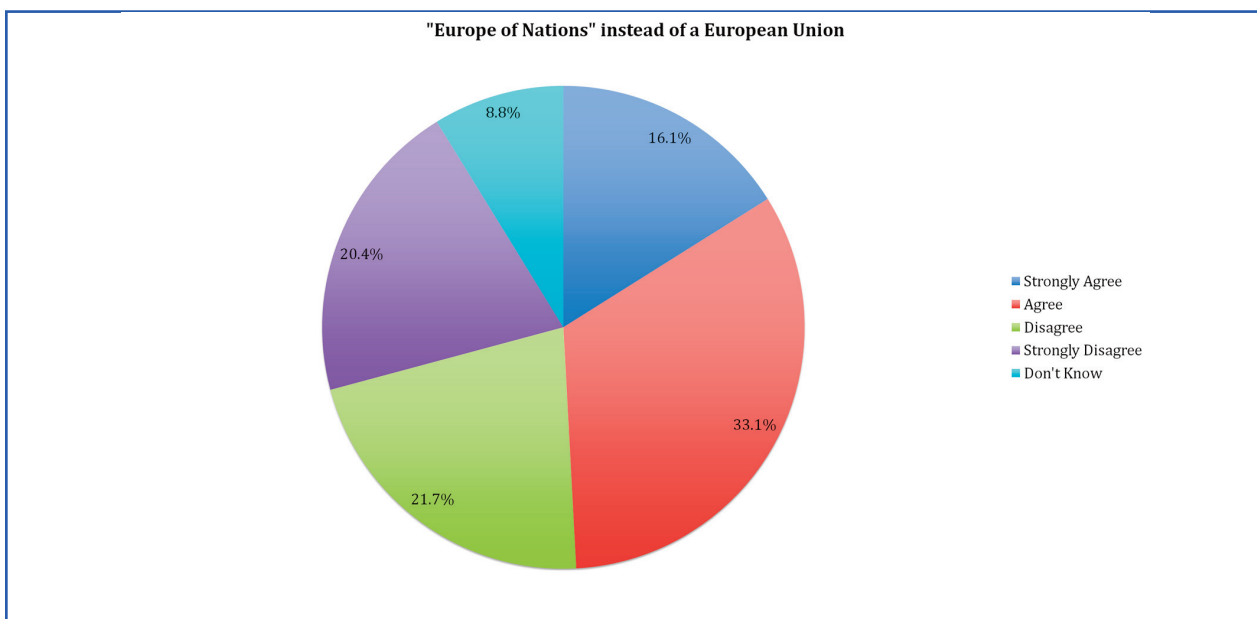
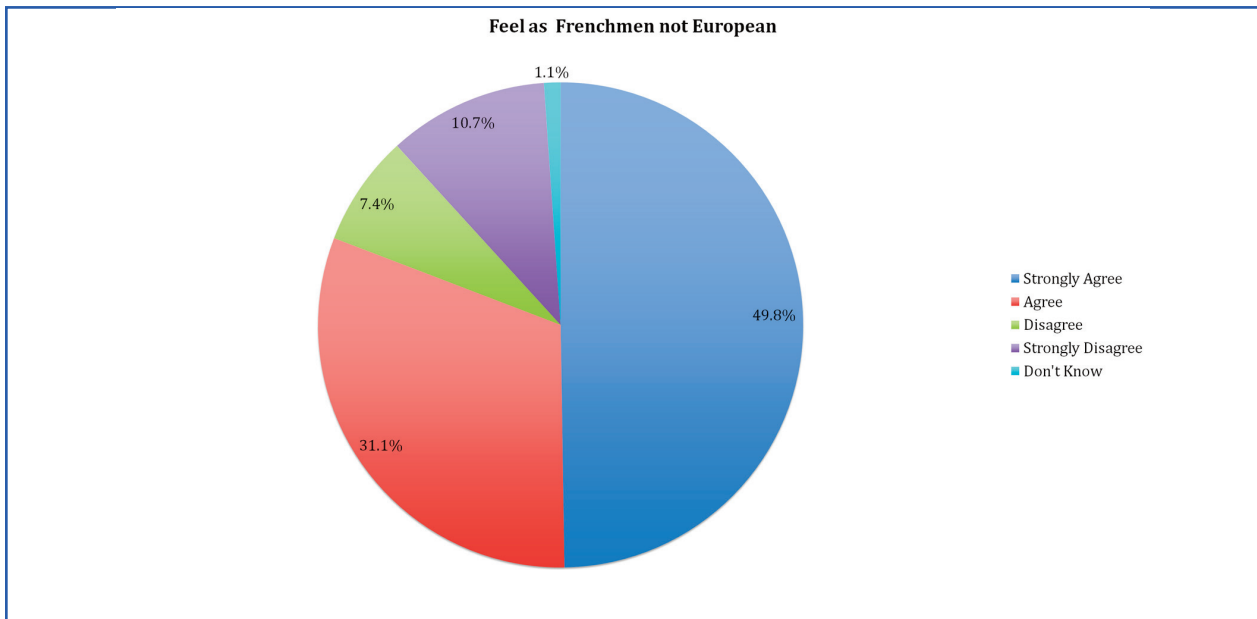




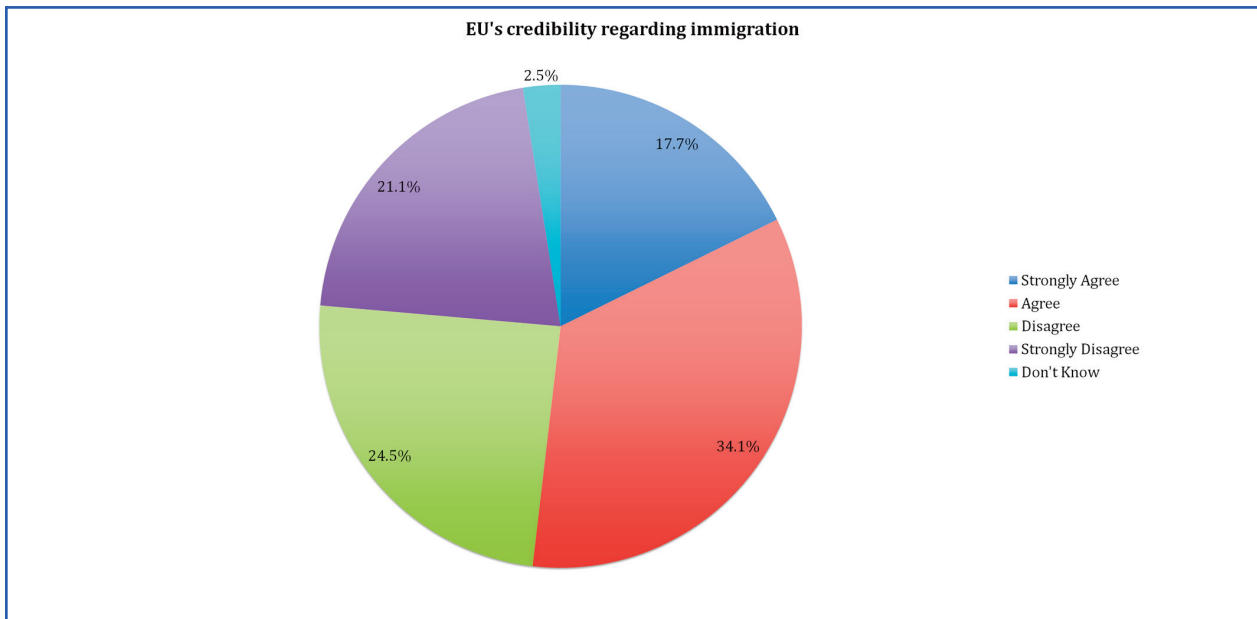
When asked how well the EU meets with the French people’s economic and social concerns, interviewees voiced their disappointment through their votes with a 20% difference between those that disagree and are not happy with the present situation and those that are satisfied with the EU’s work. Unsatisfied voters were generally men and employed adults. On the other hand, those in agreement were women and unemployed adults.



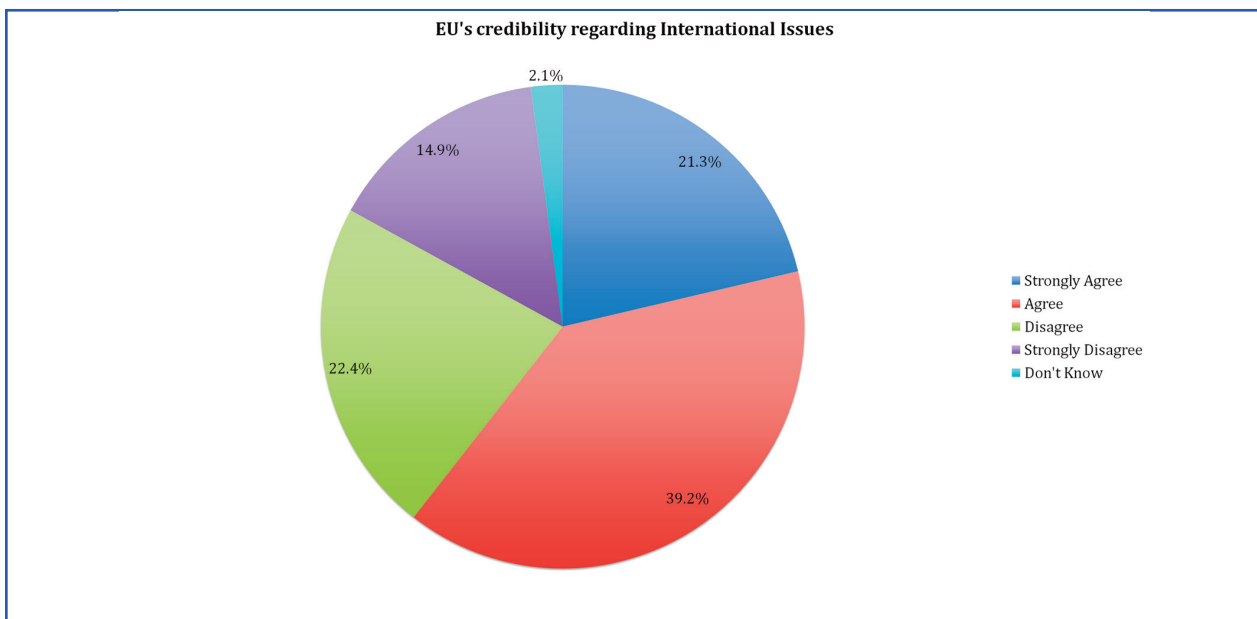
When the interviewees were asked if they feel as national as they feel European, the majority answered that they feel both national and European citizens. Those who feel national first and European second were adults between 31 and 45 years of age and voters that prefer Front National. Interviewees however agree more with having a Europe of nations rather than a European Union. Those in favour of a Europe of Nations were generally men, employed adults and voters who prefer Le MoDem, Front National or U.M.P.



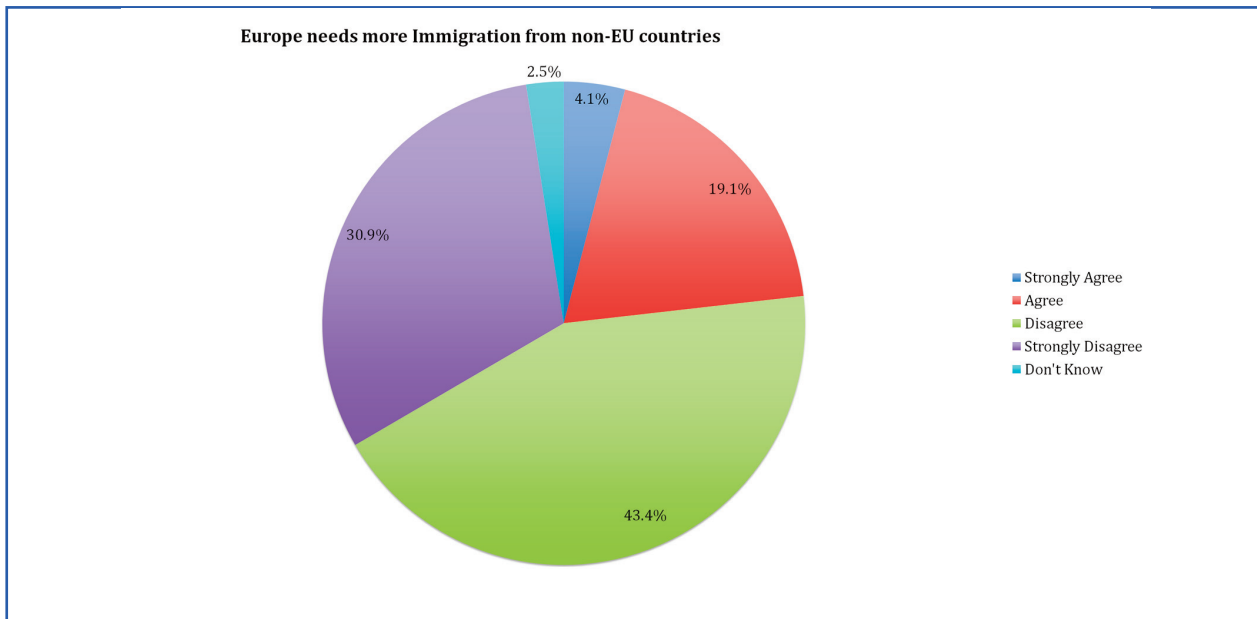
Voters agreed that the EU was credible when it came to Immigration. Women were more likely to agree than men. Those who did not think the EU was credible on this issue also showed preference to the Front National Party. The older the interviewees the lower the agreement. The majority of those being interviewed also agreed that the EU is credible when dealing with international issues. 37% of interviewees that disagreed were generally Men, unemployed adults and voters who prefer Front National and Le MoDem.



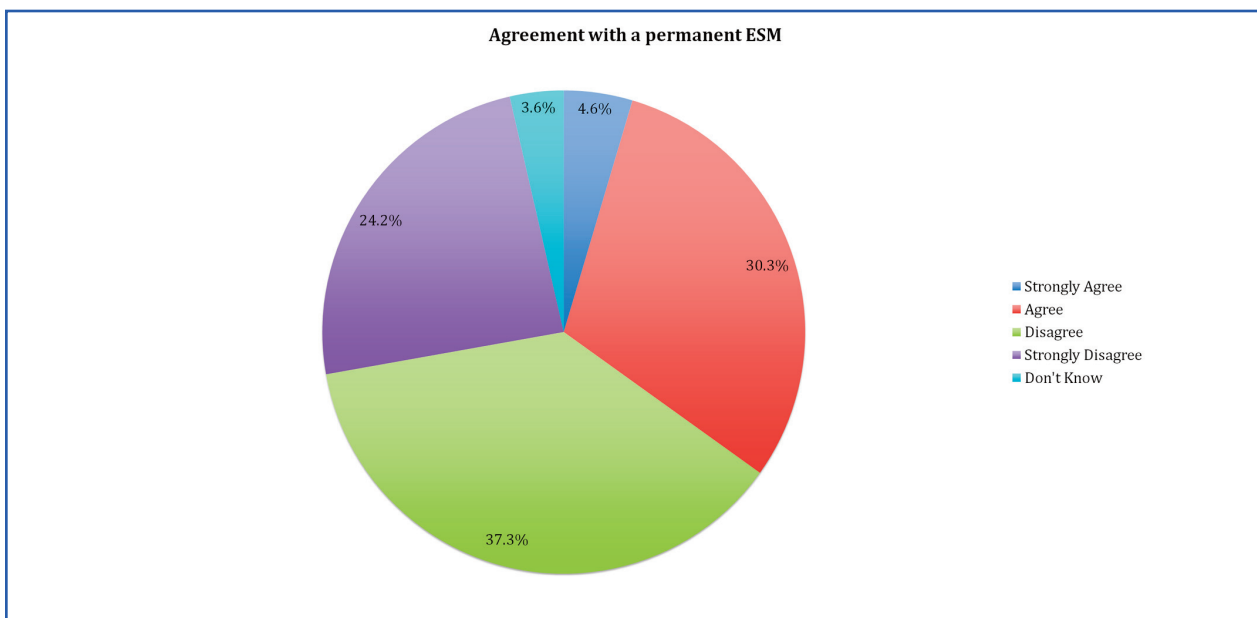
## GERMANY



One of the questions posed to the interviewees was whether they agree that Europe needs more Immigration from non-EU states. To this, an overwhelming majority of 74% voted no. These voters were mainly interviewees from Eastern Germany, employed adults and people who prefer Linke. On the other hand, those that agree were generally unemployed and voters who prefer SDP or CDU.



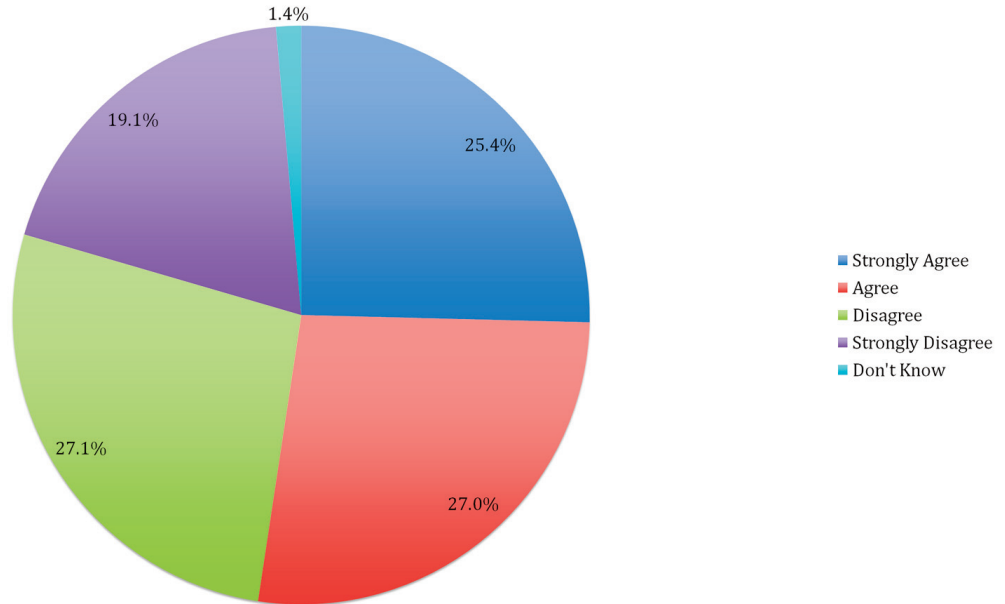
The European Stability Mechanism is a permanent rescue funding program to succeed the temporary financial stability Facility and the European Financial Stability Mechanism in the Eurozone. The ESM is set to be ratified by July 2012. When asked whether they agreed or not with this mechanism, a majority of 62% voted no. These people were generally women, people from Eastern Germany and voters who give preference to the Piraten. The 35% of the interviewees that agree with a permanent ESM, were generally men and voters who give preference to SPD, Grune , CDU or Linke.



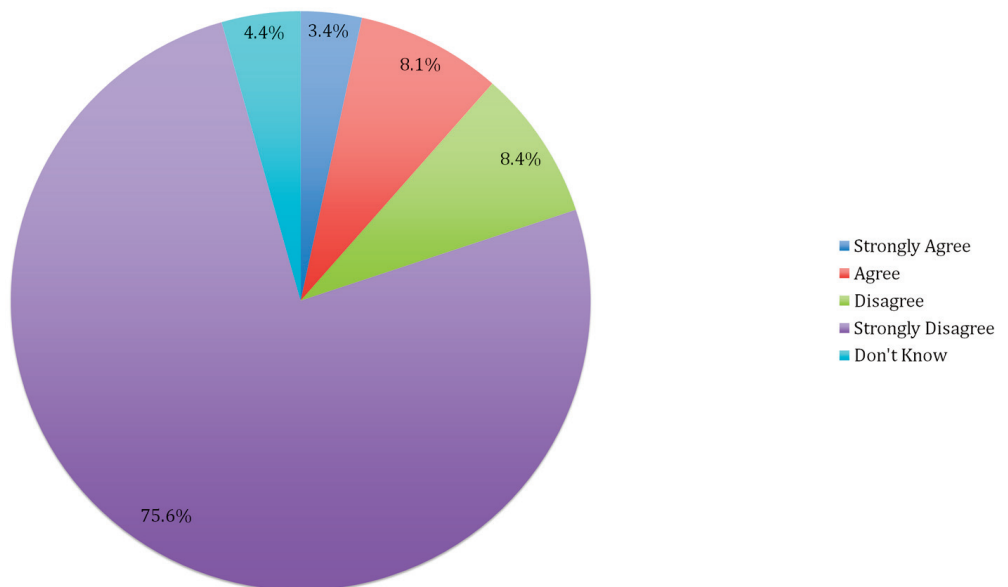
Every European has the right to move to any other EU country to live and work. This right has been set in Community treaty since 1957. Despite this, those being interviewed agreed that this freedom of movement between member states should be restricted. The higher the income of the interviewees, the lower the agreement. These voters were also generally from Eastern Germany and voters who prefer CDU.

## SWEDEN

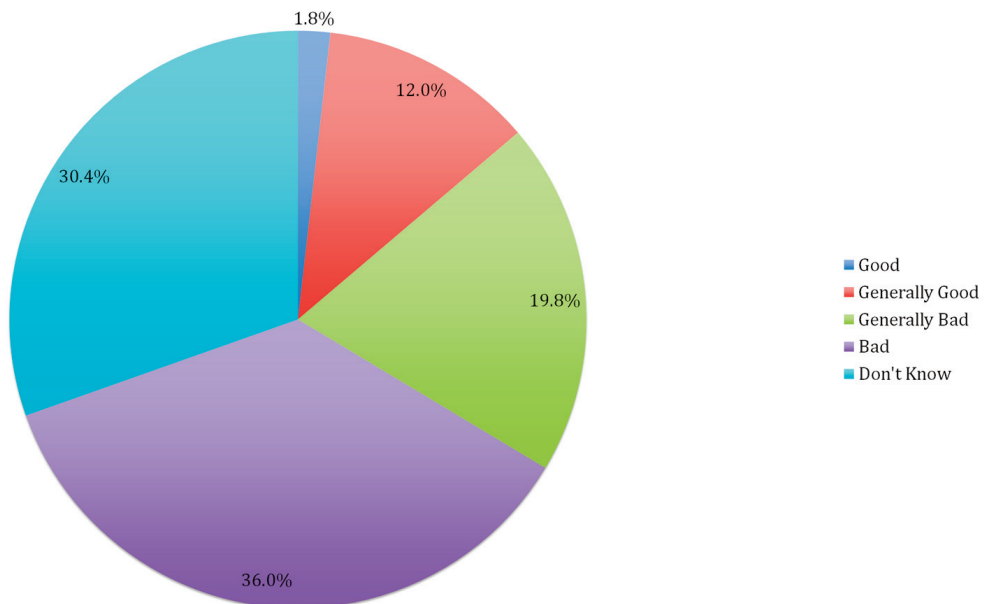
The Freedom of Movement should be restricted



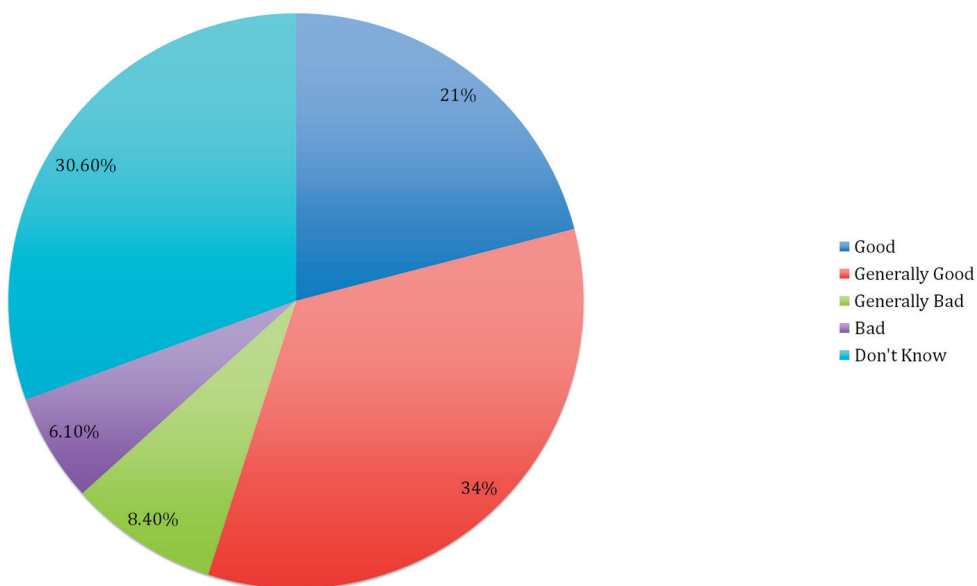
Considering voting for Euro Critics in the National Elections



Performance of Euro Critics in parliament

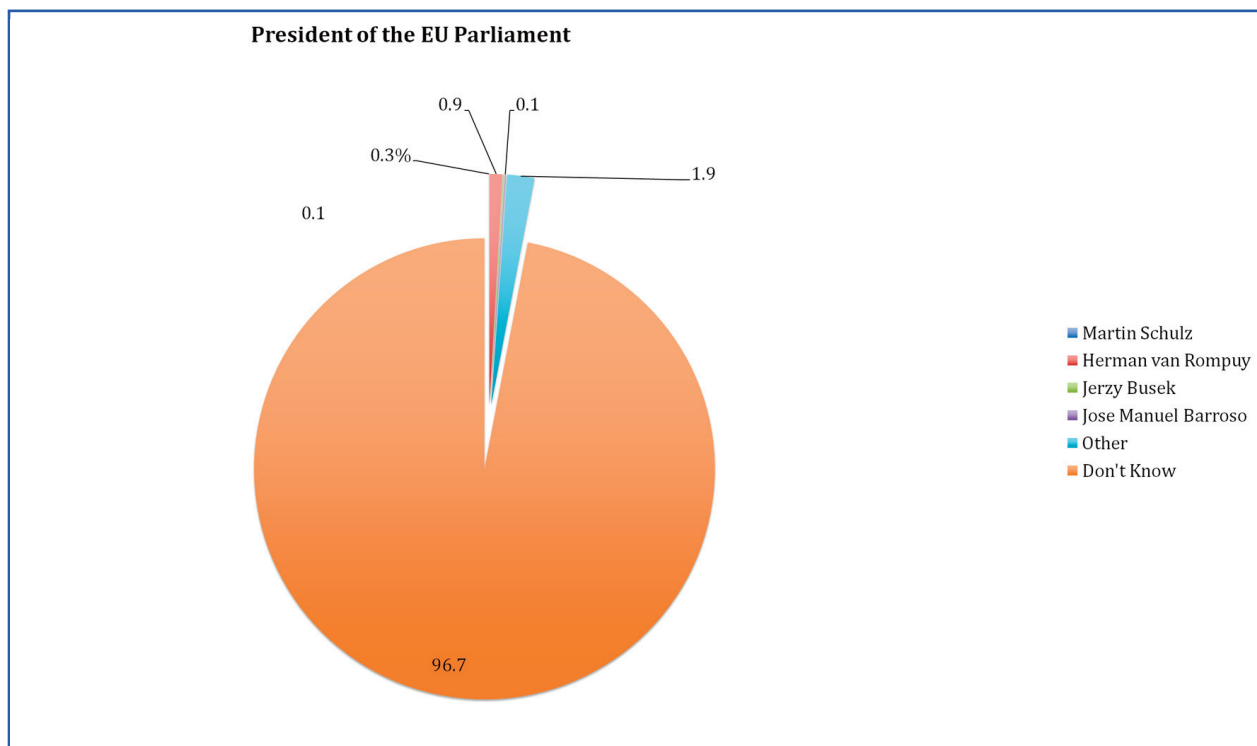
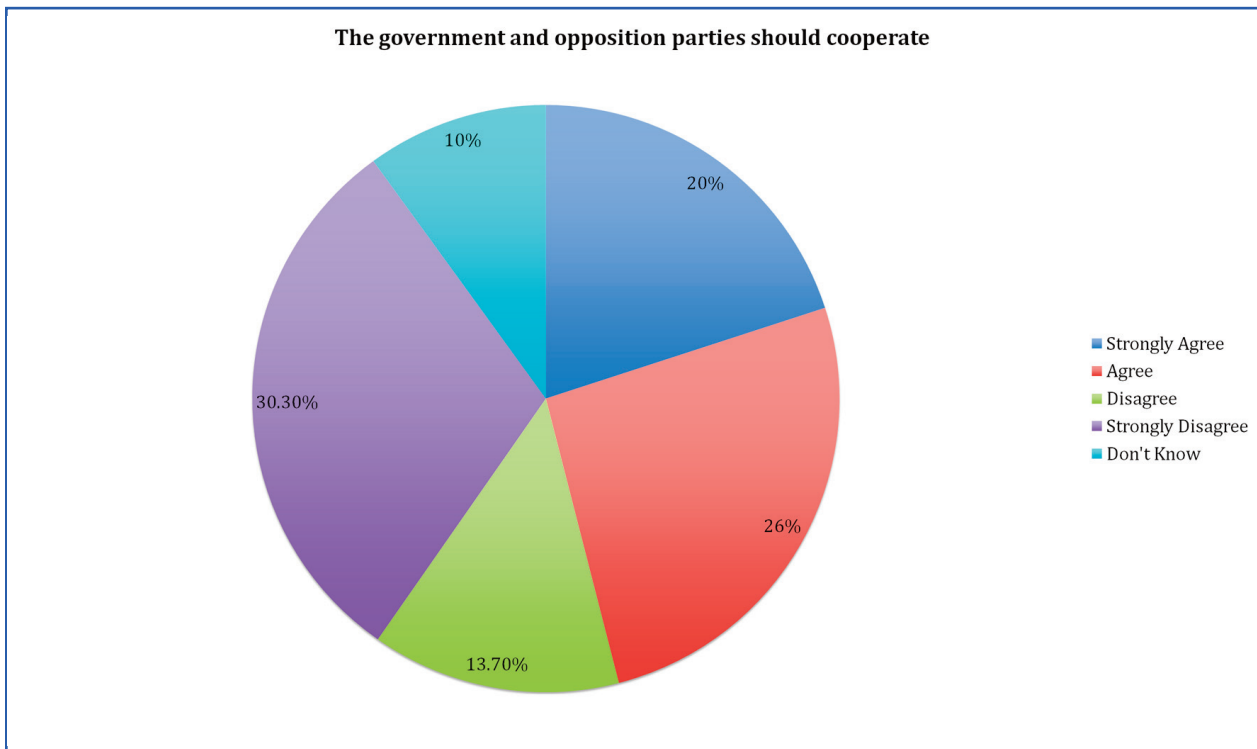


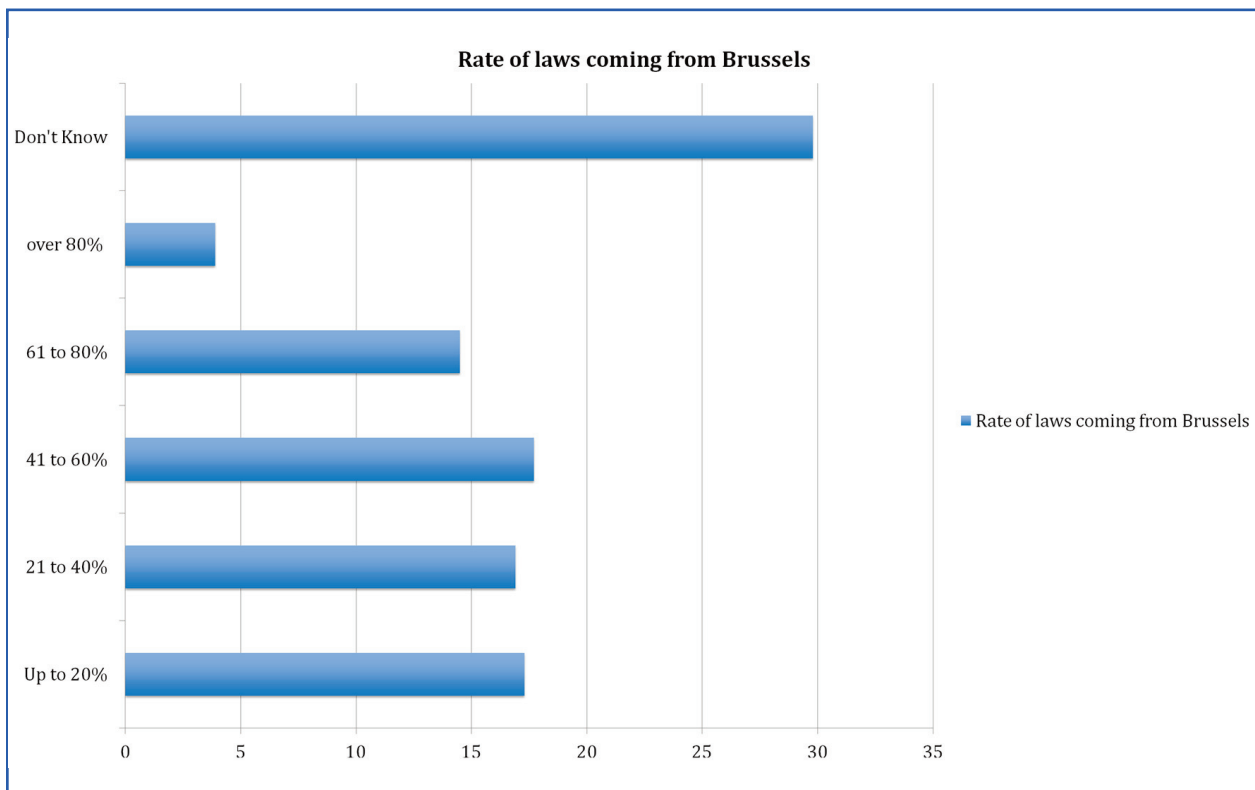
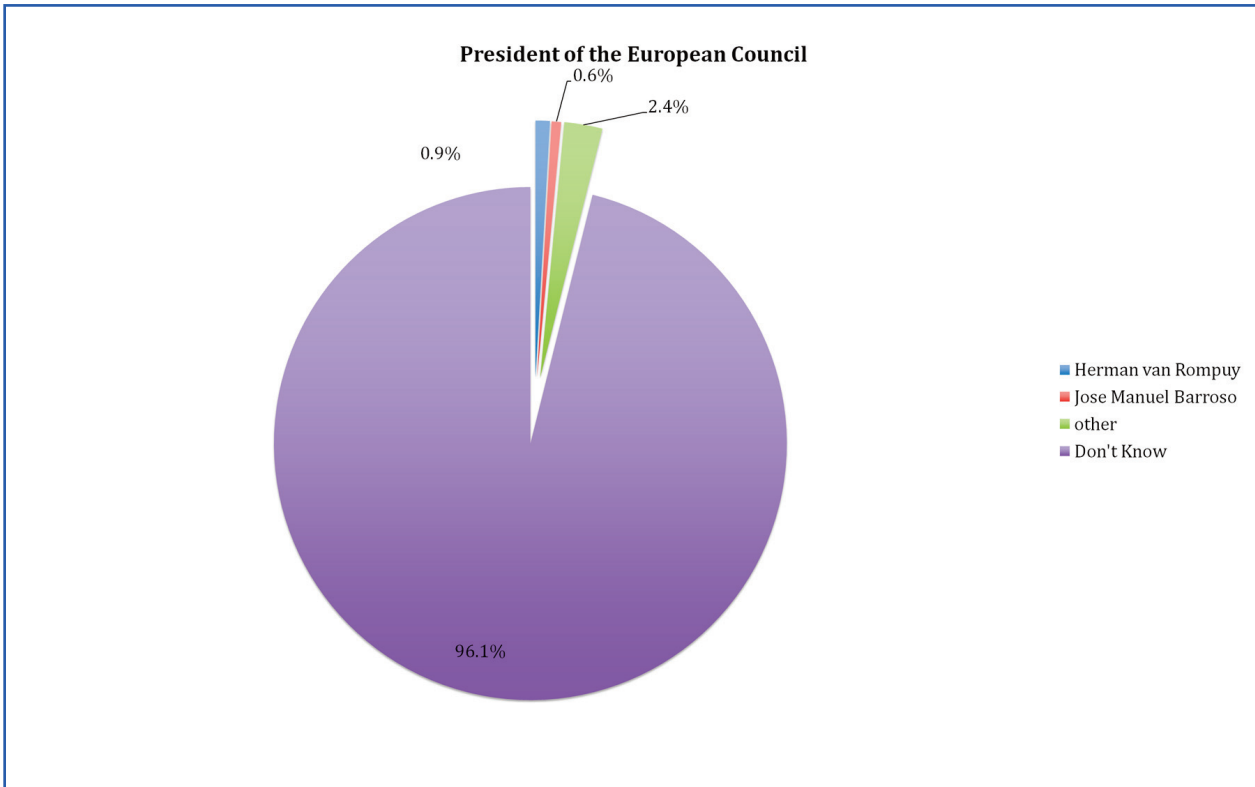
Government Cooperation with Miljöpartiet



## UNITED KINGDOM

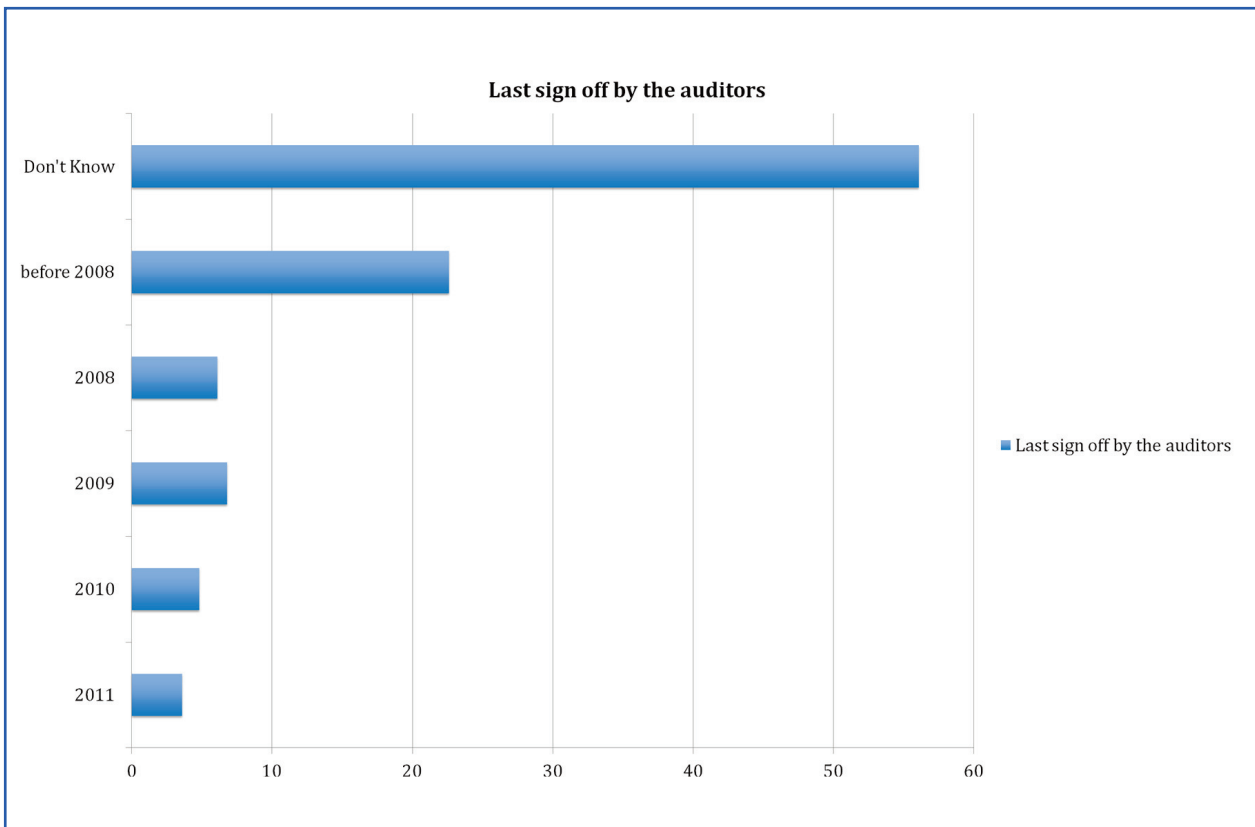
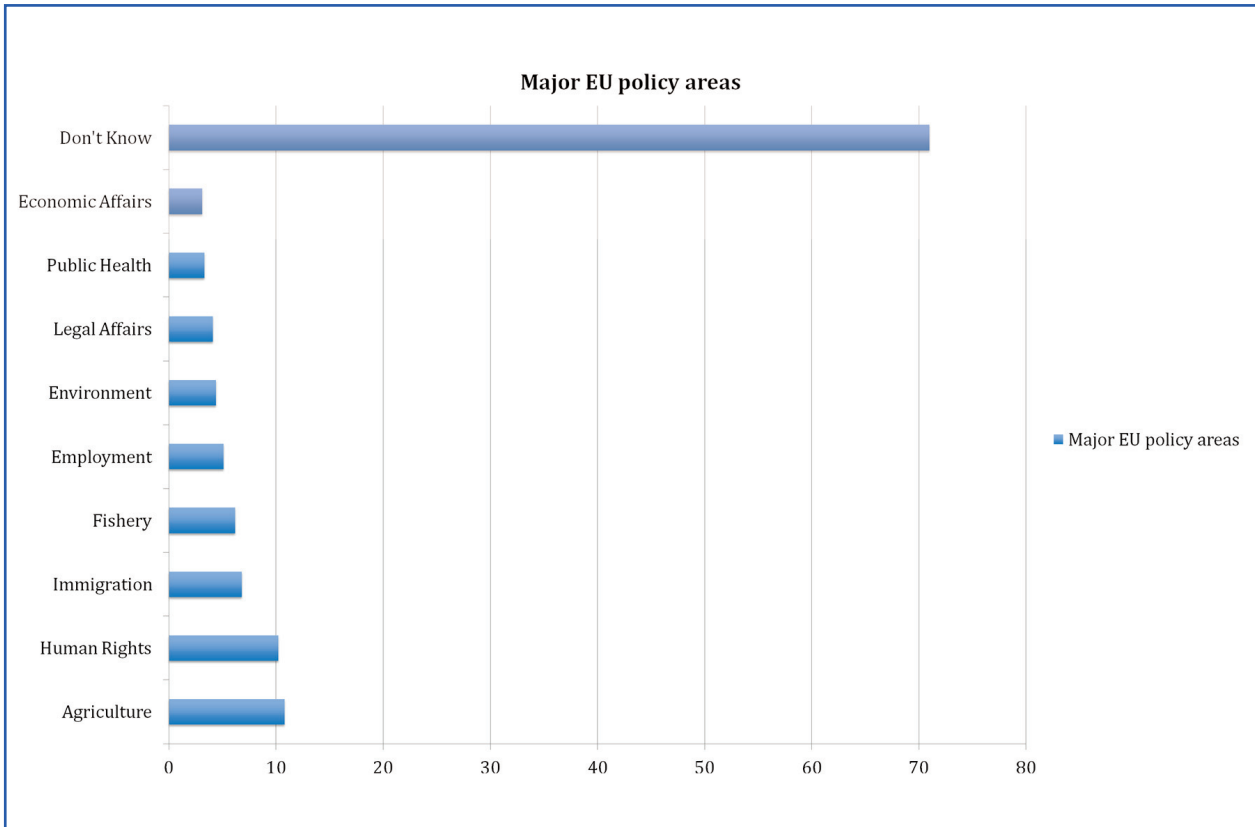
In the UK, interviewees were asked eight other general questions on the European Union. People were asked to name to the Presidents of the institutions namely the Parliament, Council and Commission. The results speak for themselves seeing as an alarming number of people did not know the correct answers.

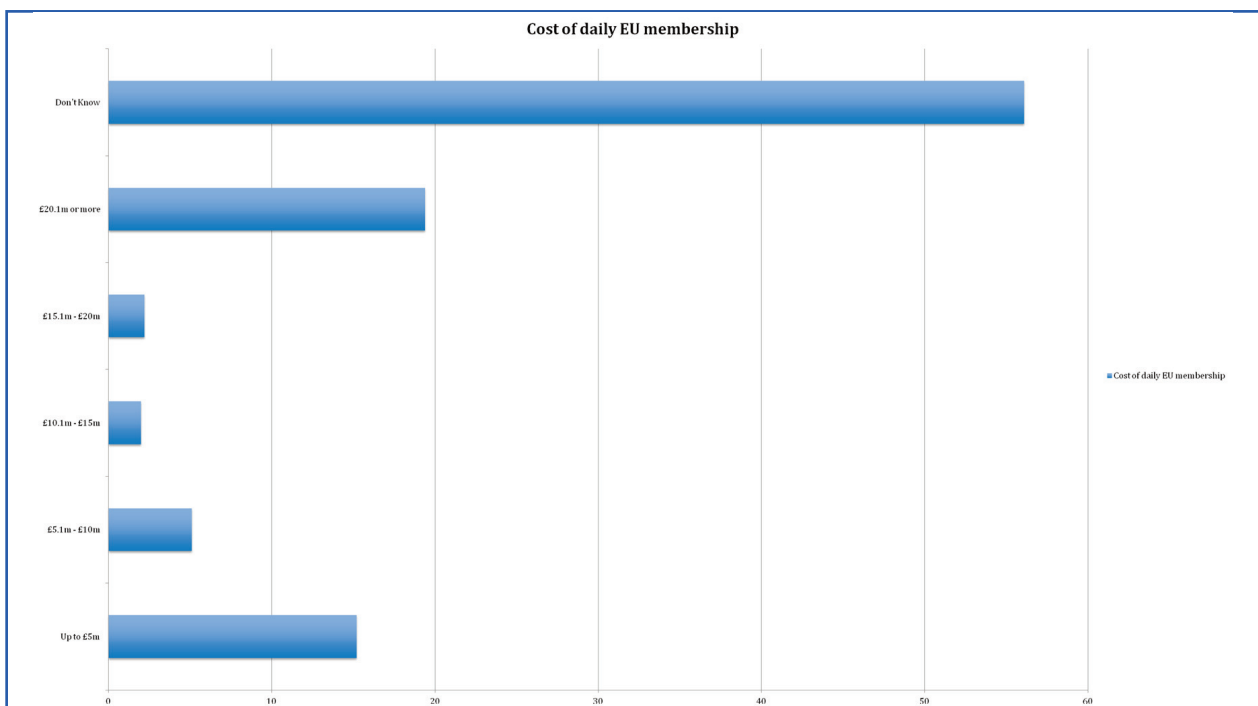
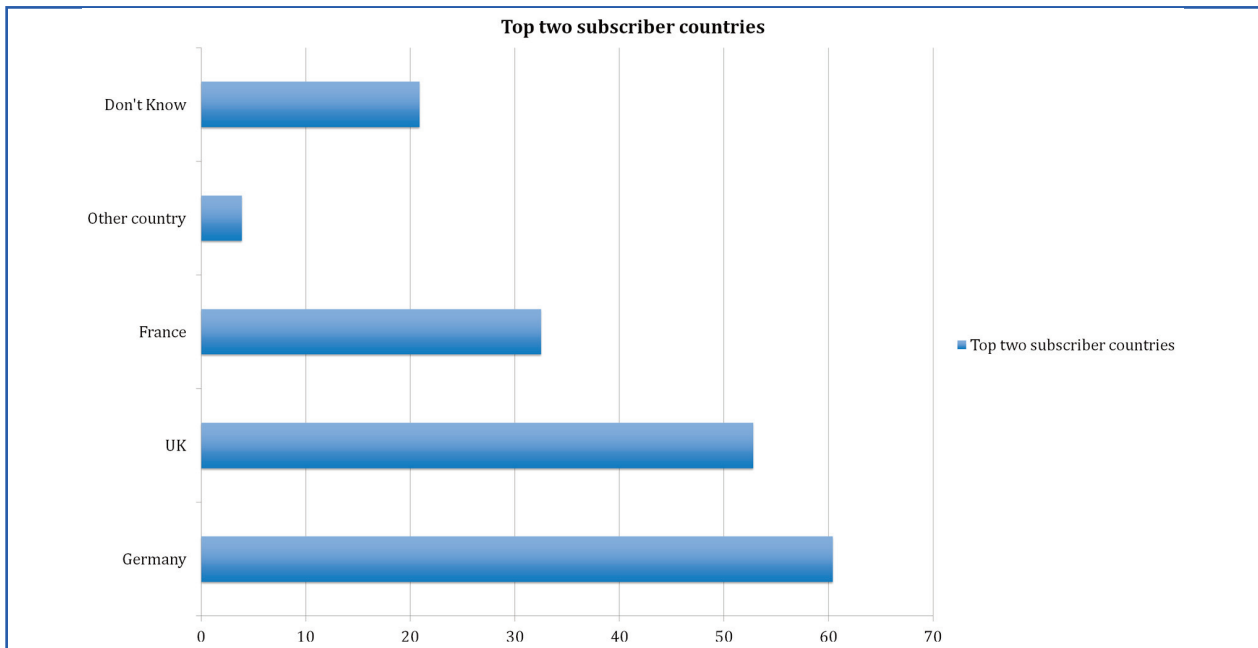




The majority of interviewees were also unable to rate the laws coming for the EU and to name the major EU policy areas. UK voters were also unable to name the date when the last sign off by the auditors took place.







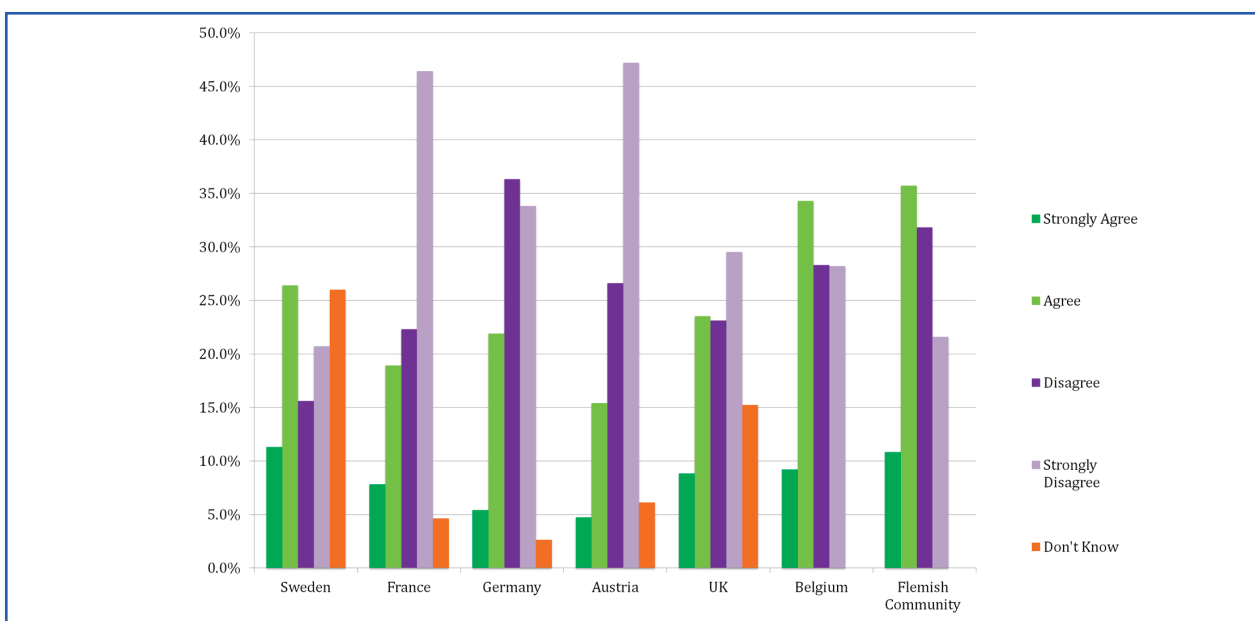
Throughout the survey the European citizens in the different states were asked a common question, which is: how strongly they agreed with Turkey joining the European Union.

The latter has been a sensitive on-going issue ever since Turkey applied to join the Union in 1987. The results obtained from the survey clearly show that the majority is against this accession. Despite this, the newly crowned President of the European Parliament and former President of the Socialist and Democrats Group, Martin Schulz called on the European Union to stick to its promises for Turkey and its membership to the EU. He stated that there is a long and difficult way ahead but that was the promise the EU made to Turkey should be kept.

On the other hand the supposedly western-leaning Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan and the Islamist Justice and Development Party (AKP) have gone on a diplomatic rampage suspending political, economic and military ties with France.

The report conducted by the EAF together with the EFF shall now be analyzing how the citizens from the different states voted on this issue. Results are grouped in to 5 categories per country ranging from strong agreement to strong disagreement.

**Figure 1**



**Figure 1** shows a holistic view of all the data collected on the issue of Turkey. A thousand people from the six different countries mentioned above were asked the same question: "Do you agree with Turkey joining the EU?" The figures above give a clear indication that the people in five out of the six countries mentioned above, strongly disagree with Turkey joining the EU. Sweden is the only country where people were more inclined to vote in favor of Turkey's accession.

Figure 2

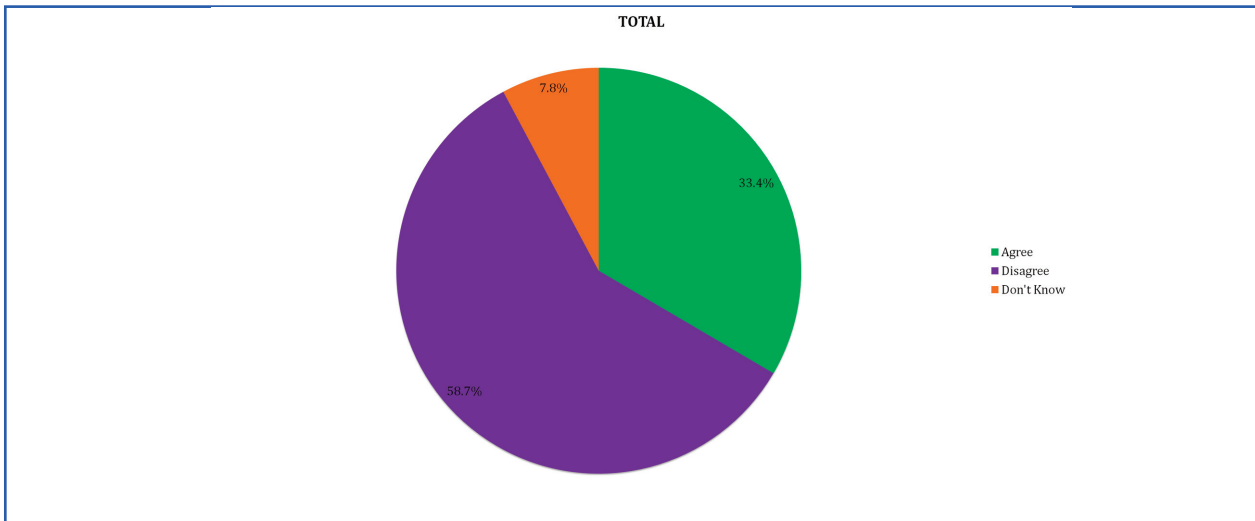
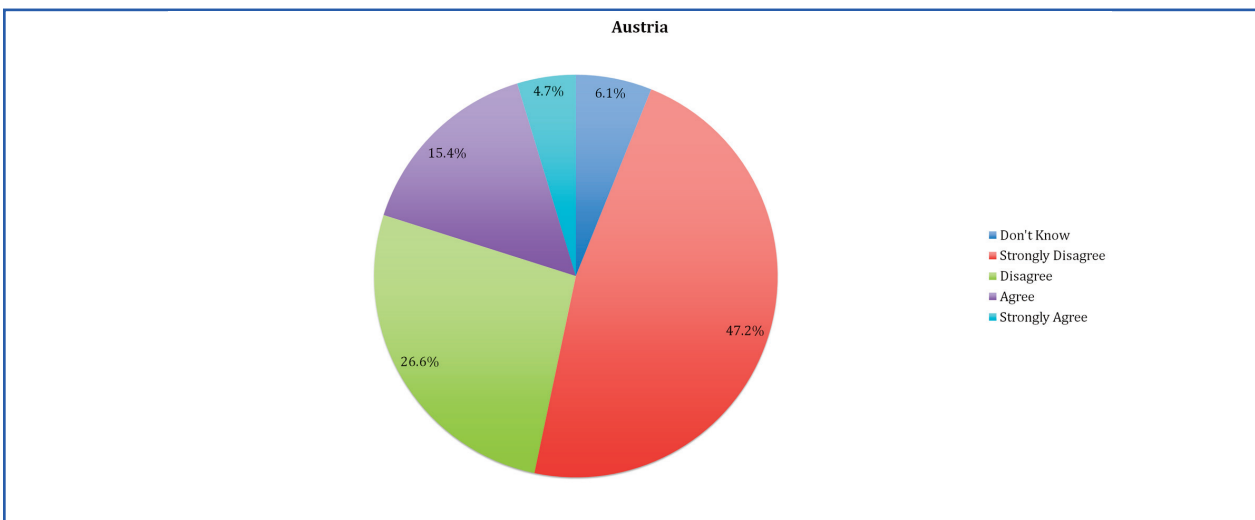


Figure 2 above shows the total percentage of votes from all the participating states. An overwhelming majority (59.6%) of the people taking part of the survey do not agree that Turkey should be part of the European Union; only 31.3% are in favor, while 9.1% did not have an opinion on the subject.

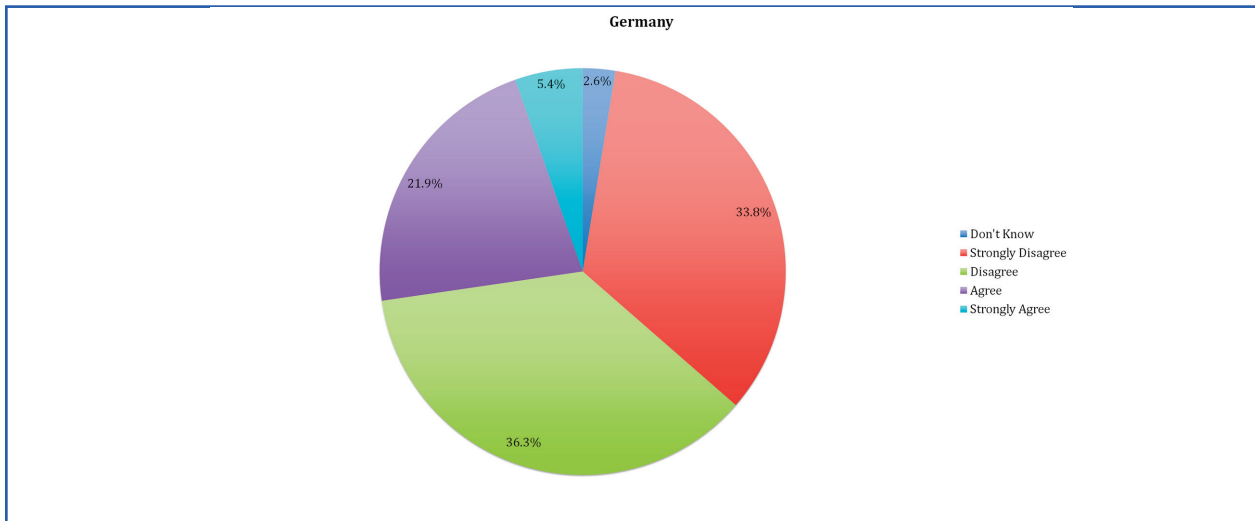
Figure 3



Figures 3 to 8.2 illustrate a breakdown of the votes country per country. When analyzing the statistics there is a clear indication that the older interviewees the less they agreed with Turkey’s accession. This is particularly accentuated in France, United Kingdom and Sweden. In Germany, Sweden and France, figures show that people with a higher income or education level tend to disagree more with the issue. Voting in Austria recorded the highest number of votes against Turkey’s accession; this is reflected in the general agreement between people of all ages, income and educational level.

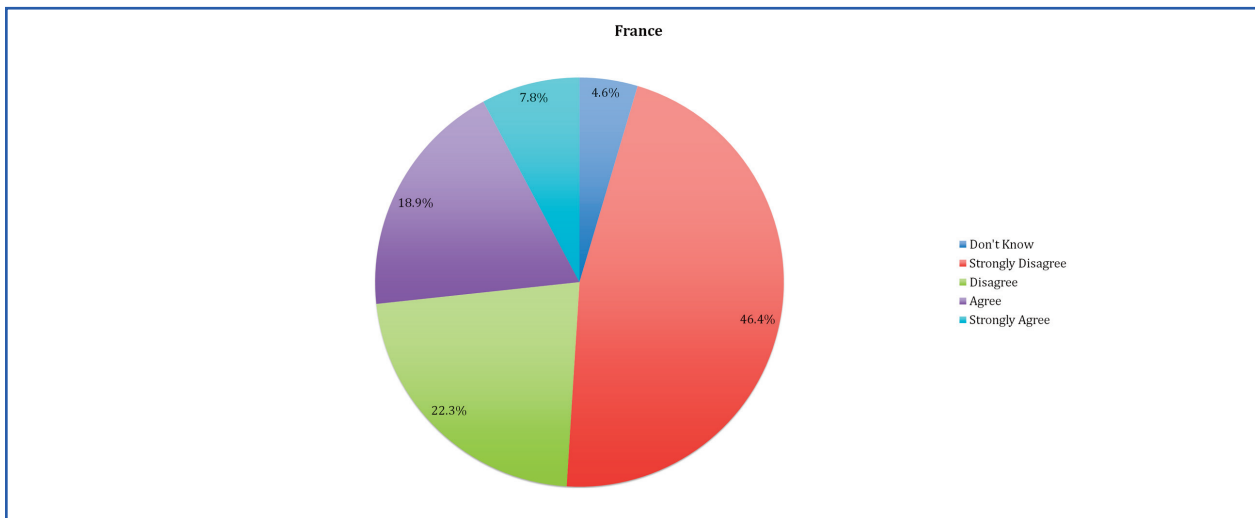
Austrians who were in favor of Turkey joining the European Union tended to be male or people with a net household income of up to 2.500 Euros. 80% of interviewees who do not have a high school certificate are in favor of this accession.

Figure 4



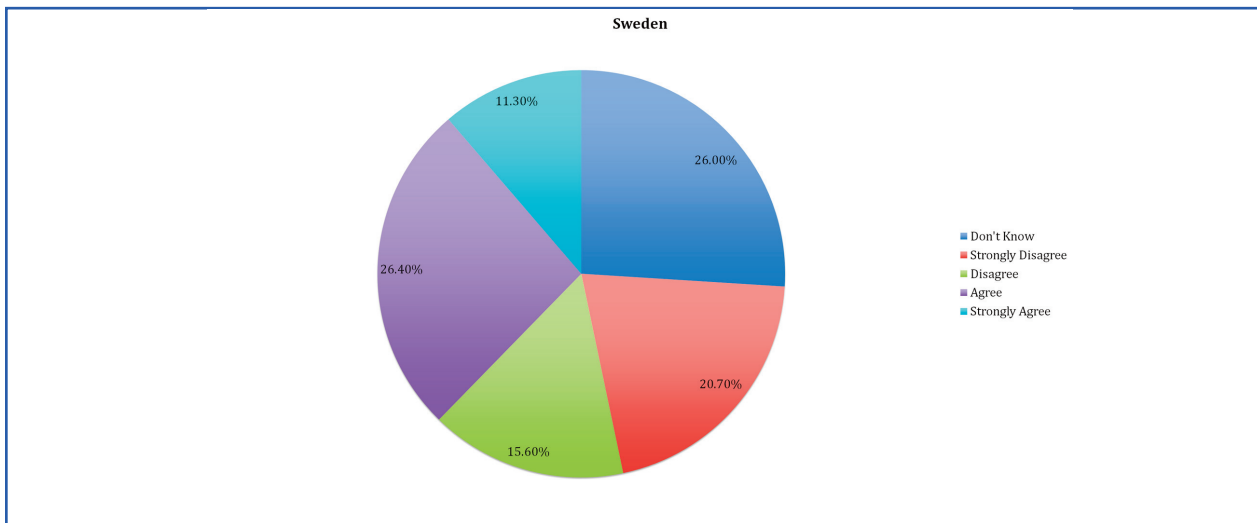
In Germany, women were generally more in favor of Turkey's accession than men. 76% of those that disagree came from Eastern Europe and 74% are people over 65 years of age. 38% of interviewees in favor of the accession showed preference to SPD whilst on the other hand 75% of those who disagree show prefer Linke, CDU and the Piraten parties.

Figure 5



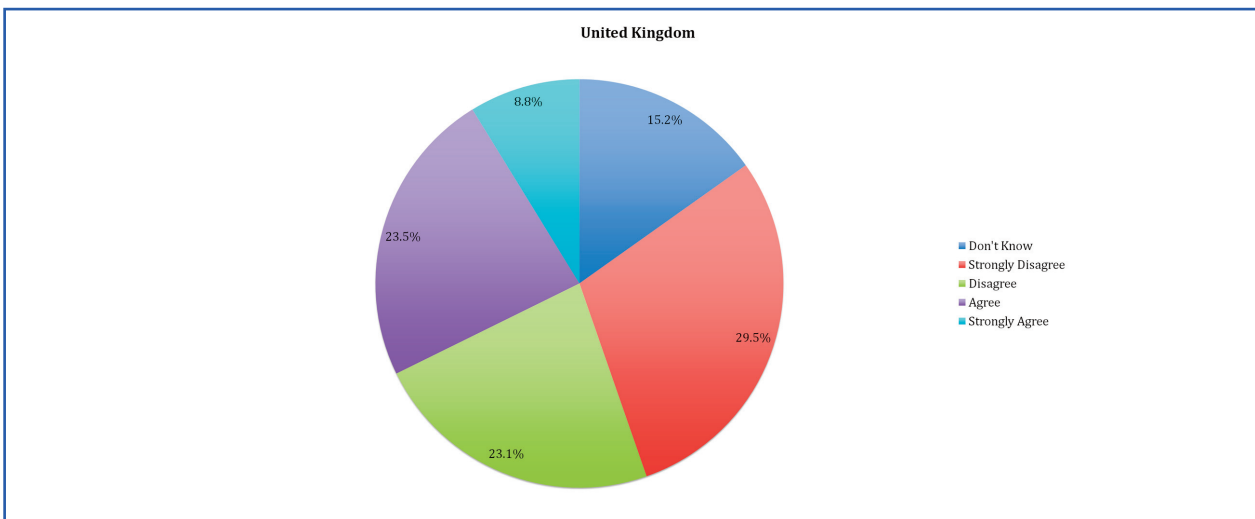
The majority of the interviewees who agree with the accession also prefer the U.M.P, Les Verts and the Socialist Party. Only 43% of those who prefer Front National are in favor of Turkey joining the Union. The older the interviewees, the less they agreed with this accession.

Figure 6



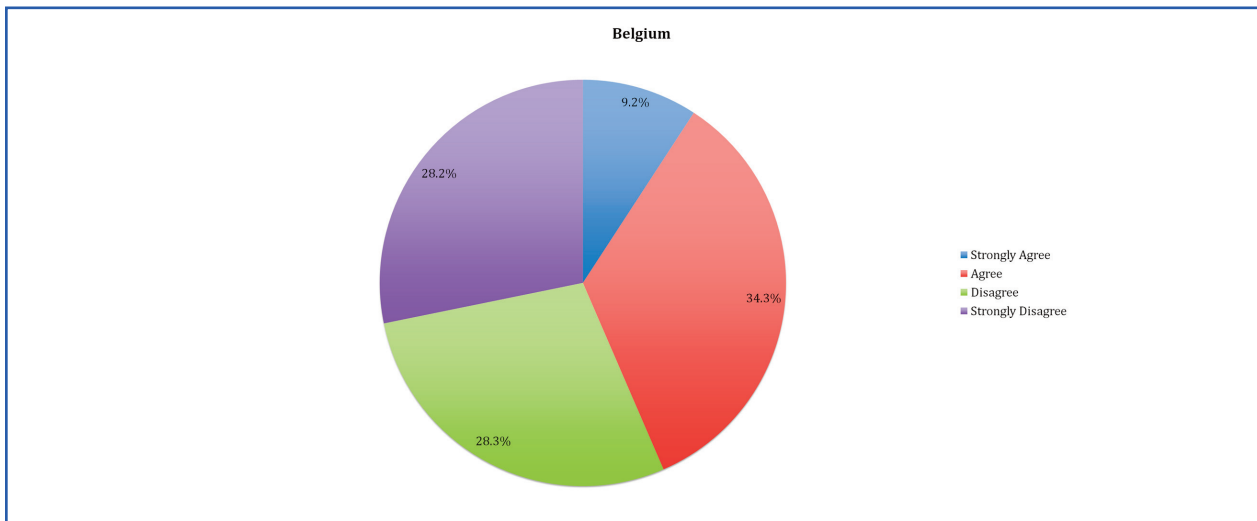
In Sweden the majority of those in favor came from the regions of Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. 43% of those on favor prefer the Moderaterna party. 41% of those against favor the Miljöpartiet de gröna while 39% of those who disagree prefer the Folkpartiet Liberalerna or Socialdemokraterna parties.

Figure 7



In the UK the majority of those who disagree come from Wales and the South West. Interviewees from the South East were generally more in favor. Those who prefer the Conservative Party strongly disagree with Turkey's accession while 42% of those that agree prefer the Labour or the Liberal Democratic Party.

Figure 8.1



Women, inhabitants of Brussels (65%), Walloons (59%), people with higher school level without university degree (62%), preference of Mouvement Réformateur (69%), Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie (63%) or Parti Socialiste (62%)

The older the interviewees the lower the agreement.

Figure 8.2

