

# EAF confirms Franz Obermayr as Party President

The European Alliance for Freedom (EAF) has confirmed Franz Obermayr as President of the pan European Party together with Marine Le Pen and Philip Claeys as Vice Presidents. Mr Obermayr said in a statement that he will continue upon the good work of the former President Godfrey Bloom and thanked him for his hard work and dedication he has shown towards shaping a true and free Alliance, build on National Interest and International co-operation.



The Alliance will continue to work in delivering the truth to European citizens something the EU fails to deliver. We will continue to promote Freedom across the EU. In these times of Economic crisis we need to act and see where our priorities lies.

# TOWARDS AN EURO-REALIST FUTURE

Members of the European Parliament F.Obermayr, M. Le Pen and P.Claeys held a joint press conference during the November plenary session in Strasbourg, with the aim of representing the new leadership of the European Alliance for Freedom and commenting on the latest developments with the EU Budget issue.



Franz Obermayr informed the public about the result of EAFs last board meeting where he was confirmed as EAFs president, Le Pen and Claeys as vice-presidents and highlighted the lack of realism in today's European politics. This lack of realism, he noted, will in the end be paid by people on the streets. He believes that there is space enough to save money, and that the main problem, especially when it comes to cohesion policies and agricultural policies, lies in the fact that the money is going to the wrong places. EAF demands budgetary truth, and strong protection of the European internal market.

solution then it has been offered from the EU leadership. The people in Europe are getting poorer and poorer every day, and solidarity should by all means continue, but not in the way that the money is given to save the banks, but to people who feel the crisis on their back.

Claeys, a member of Vlaams Belang, the only eurocritical party in Belgium, pointed out the need for an open debate on how EU works, which is missing in almost all Member States - being pro-European but also having a critical eye on things. He supports the politics of solidarity but not spending funds in vain. Common policies are not always a solution and should be used only when it's applicable in practice, considering all the differences between the Member States.

In time when poverty is increasing in Europe, it has been decided that the financial reward of the Nobel prize goes outside Europe - this can only be called a shameful decision, stressed Le Pen.

When it comes to Schengen zone, both Obermayr and Le Pen believe that the EU has been leading a naive policy of enlargement, and that a country should be stable, in economical aspect as well as in any other, before being accepted to the EU, and especially before becoming a part of the Schengen area.

Le Pen repeated once more that EAF focus will be on addressing European issues, with the sole aim of giving back the voice back to the European people. This financial crisis demands a more pragmatic

EAF members will try to serve the people in addressing the issues that affect them on the European level, and try to rend back the service to the people.



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# Franz Obermayr: Will EU finally ensure a fair milk price?

Obermayr's solidarity with dairy farmers ended up being sprayed with tear gas and pepper spray during the Brussels demonstration

"Beginning this week, more than 2,500 dairy farmers demonstrated in Brussels, splashed the EU Parliament with milk and burned tyres. This is another proof of the desperate situation for many producers in the agricultural sector," says EAF's President Franz Obermayr.

"Again many farmers have come to draw attention to their precarious situation. A situation that will also affects us as consumers. Only a strong dairy farming, can guarantee our safe future supply of milk. I have sided with the farmers and attended the demonstration to show my support to this unjust situation, stated Obermayr.

'The EU must immediately control the flexibility of the supply, continued Obermayr, in order for the dairy market to get back on track. The conditions provided after the expiry of the 2015 quota system result with milk prices



below production prices. This surely cannot be a suitable economical solution if we want dairy farming to survive. Managing the supply market

would be the first step in the direction of saving what is left to be saved. In Austria alone, nearly 9,000 farmers have so far given up the milking stool.'

# Cases of restructuring in the European car industry

The car industry is under great pressure in Europe. One would expect that the Member States and the European Union would help the European automobile industry against the competition that comes from outside the EU and is not obliged to play by the same rules. But this is not the case, not at all. The European Investment Bank has just granted a 100 million euros loan to Ford to set up a plant in Turkey. We had talks of 150 million euro loan to Ford for this plant. The EU is paying for and in this way supporting



**Philip Claey's**

actively relocation of business outside the European Union - this is just one example of it. How did we get to this point? And how are you going to explain this to the 10 thousand workers that are going to lose

their job in Ghent factory, and the thousands that will follow after them?

The European Commission is funding the setting up of factories in low wage factories, so we get unfair competition against companies in Europe.

Can the Commission answer in a more practical way - what funds from the globalization fund can be used to help these workers in order for them to find their way back on the labour market? We would like a more specific answer.

## Enlargement: policies, criteria and the EU's strategic interests

"This report on enlargement at no stage puts the question on whether the EU has better things to do than the enlargement - EU crisis, the Schengen difficulties, democratic deficits, you name it.

I may have overlooked it. But I find no part of this report that deals with the EU's absorption capacity to welcome these candidates.

Paragraph 28 for example, references made to the positive agenda on Turkey. Then in the following paragraph we read that the accession candidates have to demonstrate achievements in terms of democracy and human rights.

Frankly, this seems to be somewhat problematic in respect of Turkey. Is it true that they do subscribe to these standards and has Turkey begun accession talks against that backdrop?

Let's just remember the people behind bars for having spoken their mind and I do think that we ought to consider calling a halt to talks with Turkey on that basis and that's rather difficult. And it differs from paragraph 35 that is trying to soften the public opinion, people talking about common sense and that it should be the reality accepted by all EU institutions."