

Yes, euroscepticism has been on the rise, also due to bad political decisions within the EU. Particularly the policies of austerity that have been forced on the southern Member States have contributed to this trend

Yes, euroscepticism has been on the rise, also due to bad political decisions within the EU. Particularly the policies of austerity that have been forced on the southern Member States have contributed to this trend. In these countries, the living standard of many people has deteriorated. A second factor is the intention of the government of some stronger EU countries to change the Eurozone to an area, where the European Parliament is weakened and democracy minimised. So they can rule as they wish. In this regard we cannot take the EU for granted and have to defend it against those who seek to destroy it. Nationalism in Europe is the only alternative to European integration. And looking back to the 20th century, Europe has had enough of nationalism.



The reasons for this phenomenon are manifold, and their expression in various member states is not the same. What is certain is that, yes, the next EP will see more Euroscepticism, but no, this will not paralyse European decision making or create a new mainstream of European politics which would be adverse to integration. At the end of the day, those who advocate a truly integrated European political space with full rights for our citizens and a united stance on world affairs must explain to European citizens why this is needed, necessary, and inevitable if we want to continue to play a role on the global stage. Those who apologise to citizens for European integration are playing the game of the destroyers of Europe.



In the time of economic crisis which has hit Europe, the need for a strong political union is more than ever. The EU must stand firm and not be divided by the forces of nationalism and Euroscepticism. The policies of austerity imposed on southern member states have contributed to this trend, but they are necessary for the long-term stability of the Eurozone. The EU must remain united and strong, and not be weakened by the forces of nationalism and Euroscepticism. The policies of austerity imposed on southern member states have contributed to this trend, but they are necessary for the long-term stability of the Eurozone. The EU must remain united and strong, and not be weakened by the forces of nationalism and Euroscepticism.

