



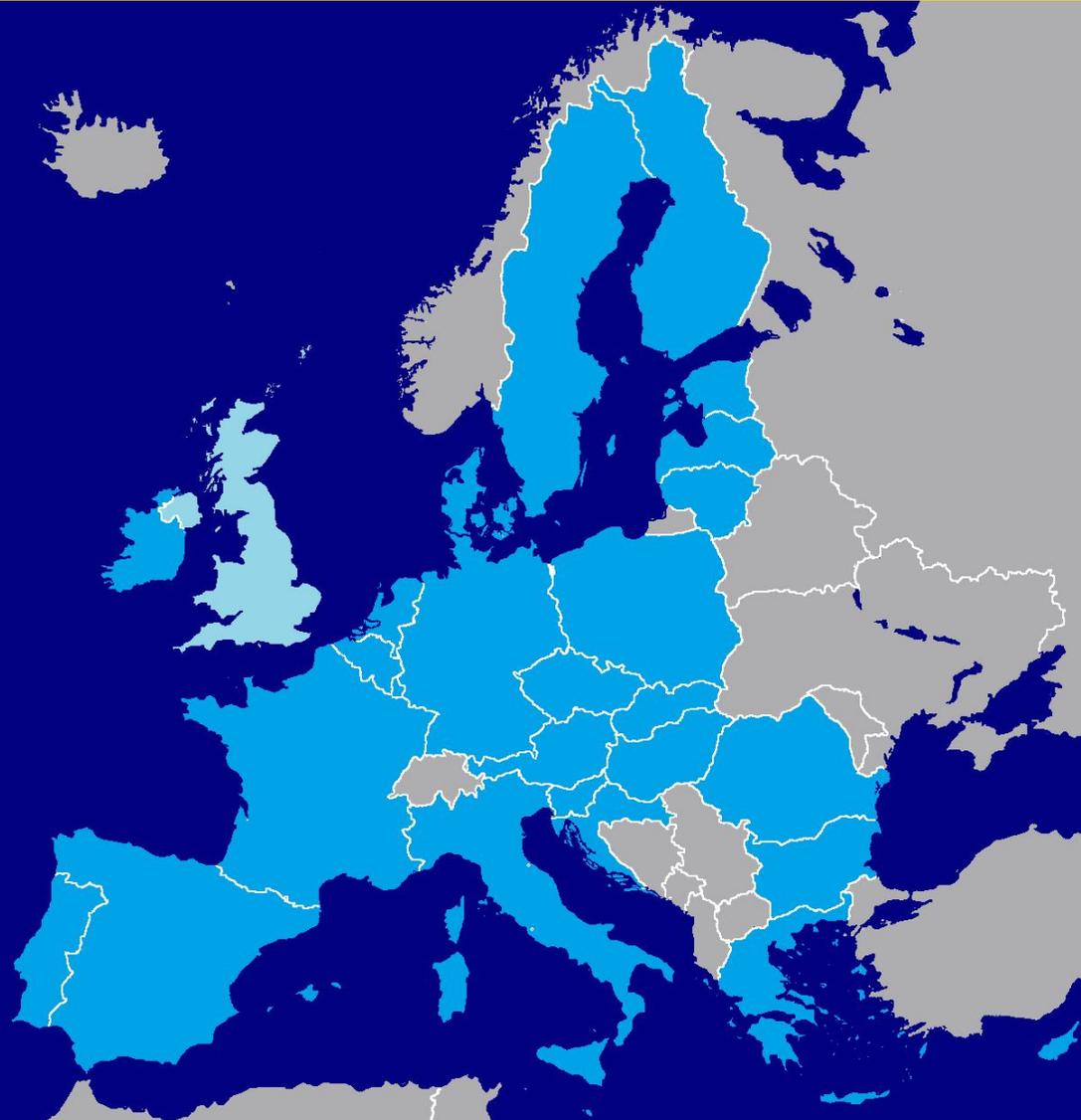
Where Do We Stand?

The European Union

- Population of 506,913,394 in 2014, with a labour force of 228,600,000, the world's third largest after India and China.
- Nominal GDP: £12.2 trillion, making it the largest economy in the world.
- EU external imports and exports account for 16% of global trade, the same share as US external trade; in exports alone, we lead the world.

Conclusion: Why the UK Shouldn't Leave

- Our net EU budget contribution is a tiny 0.28% of UK GDP; neither is the money we do contribute, after repayments and the British Rebate, wasted on bureaucracy as many believe.
- Our membership of the EU trading bloc brings in billions of pounds per year, 5-15 times our budget contribution.
- The EU dominates our import and export markets at over 70% of both.
- Only 12.8% of UK law even mentions the EU, not UKIP's 75%.
- If the UK leaves the EU but wishes to maintain trade, our only options will be similar to those of the Norwegians and the Swiss – our borders must remain open, and we will have no say on the EU rules we will be forced to adopt. *If you're not at the table, you're on the menu.*
- Leaving the EU will have no effect on our adherence to the European Convention on Human Rights, this being a creation of the separate Council of Europe.
- Anti-immigration rhetoric is unfair and unfounded: EU immigrants are an essential part of the labour force, as emphasised by a government report sent back to the Home Office twice to have its positive findings watered down. EU immigrants make a net contribution to UK public pockets, far more than the negative contributions of non-EU immigrants and UK citizens.
- Learn more at [cueus.yem.org.uk/discover/!](http://cueus.yem.org.uk/discover/)



Budget

Annual UK contribution to the EU budget: £9.96 billion, 0.58% of UK GDP¹.

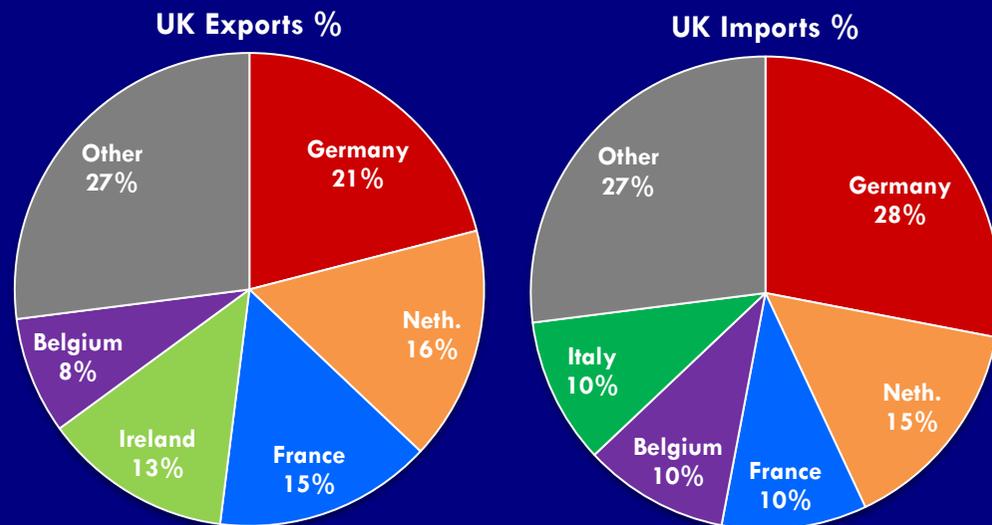
EU yearly investment in UK: £5.13 billion, or 0.30% of UK GDP¹.

The UK therefore makes a net contribution to the EU of 0.28% of UK GDP, or £4.83 billion. Only 6% of the EU budget was spent on admin in 2013 – most of the money goes into promoting sustainable growth (48%) and managing natural resources (40%), notably through the Common Agricultural Policy. Whilst many Britons believe that the CAP subsidises inefficient French farmers, it is actually the French who pay the largest proportion of our £2.81 billion rebate¹.

Trade & the Single Market

The UK government estimates that the European single market, introduced in the 1990s, brings £31-92 billion per year into the UK economy², which is 5-15 times the UK net contribution to the EU budget.

The proportions of UK imports and exports to the major EU economies are illustrated below²:



Power, Law, and Sovereignty

A recent House of Commons report estimated that, at most, just 12.8% of UK laws even mention the EU³. The percentage of laws that originate from Brussels will be less than this. Though UKIP continues to quote the figure of 75%, they are utterly, categorically wrong.

Many see the EU as an overregulated union, so think that leaving would allow the UK to drop Brussels rules. This, in return, should allow for lower production costs and higher output. However, if the UK leaves the EU, and wishes to continue its trade with the EU, it would have to conform to the EU single market regulations: Switzerland and Norway, which are not EU members, adopt nearly all of its regulations – including free movement of people – without being able to influence any of the rule-making. As such, leaving the EU and joining a trade relationship would damage our sovereignty⁴.

A common subject of Eurosceptic ire is the European Court of Human Rights. This organisation attracts complaints from both the Conservatives and UKIP. It forces the UK to allow its prisoners to vote and meddles in decisions made by the national courts. Leaving the EU, they say, would free us from its grasp. The Court is not, however, part of the EU – it is part of the Council of Europe, a completely separate organisation. Leaving the EU would have no impact on its role in UK human rights law.

Immigration & Open Borders

In total, 1.5 million non-UK EU nationals work in the UK, 5% of total employment (29.7 million). In certain sectors, such as accommodation and food services, the share of non-UK EU nationals is as high as 9% of total employment³. This may be decried as bad, but many employers testify that they could not continue their businesses without the support of EU labour⁵.

What about EU immigrants and benefits? The truth is, between 1995 and 2011, European Economic Area (EU, Norway and Switzerland) immigrants contributed £4.4 billion in taxes after public spending is deducted; other immigrants contributed negatively at -£118 billion; and UK nationals received from the state overall, with a contribution of -£591.5 billion⁶.