

OUR HOMELAND'S EUROPE
Manifesto for the European Parliament Elections 2019
Our Homeland Movement (Mi Hazánk Mozgalom)



Foreword

As it is stated in the Founding Declaration of the Movement, our home is located in the very heart of Europe, in the Carpathian Basin. We are a nation that is proud of both its thousand-year-old Western culture and the nation-preserving values and glorious spiritedness inherited from the ancient Hungarians of the steppes. To describe our identity, we introduced a new notion, namely, the idea of the Northern Civilization. In geographical terms, it stretches from Kamchatka to Reykjavík, from political aspects, it includes European and Asian countries based on Christian foundation and, from the perspectives of prehistoric research, it covers even more Eurasian lands.

We, Hungarians, have combined the eastern and western traditions of the Northern Civilization. Therefore, our long term goal and mission can only be winning and safeguarding the freedom of self-determination into which the millions of our fellow Hungarians who live beyond the unjust borders are also included and eliminating the western-eastern division that led to bloody conflicts in Ukraine evoking the atmosphere of the Cold War. This disunity, in turn, exists within the borders European Union, since the Central and Eastern European countries accessed the EU later have been and still are considered as colonies and their development remained unsuccessful characterized by severe economic disparities. The main reason behind this phenomenon is that European Union works contradictory to how it should do. In political terms, it strives for uniformizing and eliminating the traditional national communities by applying more and more shameless tools masked as legal ones, and, at the same time, in economic terms, it serves the interests of multinational companies and financial groups, facilitates the colonization of the countries of the periphery (including Hungary) and preserves disunity. The aim of Our Homeland Movement is to put an end to this devastating process and, by eliminating this artificial schism, to turn it to a direction that enriches our nation and preserves our interests.

According to a survey carried by the European Commission, the majority of Hungarians does not trust the European Union. More and more people start to think that the European Union colonizes and takes advantage of us. Instead of focusing on the forced integration that gradually eliminates sovereignty and concluding more and more transatlantic treaties, the leadership in Brussels should reduce the existing economic disparities and establish a Europe that is based on mutual benefits and respect. Instead of encouraging mass migration from other continents, the demographical crisis should be treated by protecting traditional national communities and values, strengthening the European families and promote childbearing.

To achieve the above goals, a radical change is needed in the institutions of the EU. First of all, the European Parliament should be governed by patriotic forces and then the further strengthening of the

cooperation of Central and Eastern European countries and the expansion of the V4 are desired. If this drastic change fails to take place, we are not afraid to declare that there is life outside the European Union, however, this should be decided by the votes of the Hungarian people. Our Homeland Movement is the only party that aims at revising the EU accession agreement and holding a referendum about the EU membership. Our slogan is: Hungary belongs to Hungarians, Europe to Europeans!

1. Europe as a community

The beginning: As the two-pole world after the Second World War was mainly based on the American and Soviet interests, Europe's key politicians (Adenauer, Schuman, De Gasperi) realized that a new type of cooperation and treaties is needed. Apart from guarding their sovereignty, European countries concluded mutually beneficial economic and trading agreements that helped Europe to take its place on the economic geographical map of 20th century (European Coal and Steel Community, European Economic Community, European Atomic Energy Community).

Even the founding fathers did not foresee to what extent the EU would be transformed into a neoliberal political organization where the real decisions are made by obscure, uncontrollable and democratically not elected financial groups via the bureaucracy in Brussels.

In the 1990's, after the former economic and security policy cooperation, the process of resigning from the decision-making rights and delegating them to community competence (Maastricht, Amsterdam and Nice Treaties), which means giving up political sovereignty, became stronger. Hungary joined the European Union in 2004 after a referendum in which only the positives sides were highlighted and the disadvantages were omitted by the parties in the Parliament at the time. Therefore, millions of Hungarians hoped that the possibility of economic convergence, community cooperation and European unity brings peace, prosperity and security, and, moreover, promises were made that the situation of outlawed Hungarians living on the detached territories would be solved. However, it brought nothing but disappointment. The next turning point was the Treaty of Lisbon when the majority of the content of the failed European Constitution, the drastic decrease of community member vetoes among others, was adopted. On December 17, 2007, by ratifying the Treaty of Lisbon without reading it, the ruling liberal-socialist party and Fidesz in opposition, being the servile first ones to adopt it in the EU, mutually paved the way for a United States of Europe.

Today: The political leadership of the EU influenced by globalist lobbyists in Brussels promotes the interests of business and political elite instead of the concerns of the European nations and people and they favor financial background powers, namely, the big western European multinational companies and their owners. As a replacement for the community decisions, the centralized and imperial operation is maintained via mainly the European Committee and such method of operation, as a 'good practice' of the extreme liberals, aims at eradicating everything that diverges from the mainstream. This is how Hungary and Poland became a permanent target of the globalist leadership of the EU. In the meantime, Hungary, instead of being the pantry of the European Union, became an importer of cheap and low quality food.

However, the failure of the better future triggered no resistance in the majority of the battle-weary Hungarians and Europeans of 20th century; it was rather accompanied by disinterest and surrender. According to the surveys of the European Commission, Hungarians have gradually lost trust in the EU institutions. More and more people think that the EU colonizes and takes advantage of us, intervenes in our internal affairs and eliminates sovereignty by thriving for building the United States of Europe instead of a Europe of Nations. French star economist Thomas Piketty calculated that more money leaves Hungary than we receive from EU subsidies. Consequently, in the EP elections of 2014,

the participation was the lowest (under 29%) in our history. An average 52% of the people in the EU think that their opinion is disregarded and things go towards a bad direction (Eurobarometer, October 2018). Within the framework of a referendum, the United Kingdom made radical steps to get rid of the unbearable situation and decided to leave the EU.

Our Homeland's Europe: As it is the case in several other European countries, 'the Europe of the Nations' or the concept of the 'European Federation' is the most supported in Hungary. Due to the nature of the federation, it is beneficial to all and imposes no humiliating compromise on any party. Instead of the centralized, Soviet-style system that is fully supported by the present globalist-Marxist President of the European Commission and the majority of the European Parliament, a European federation should be supported in which the national self-determination is entirely provided. Federation means the flexible cooperation of the countries. This concept refrains from aiming at homogeneity at all costs as, instead of the overhyped integration, it is based on the collaboration of European nations. Mutually beneficial cooperation should survive, however, for instance, the right to purchase land by foreigners should be excluded even though by revising the accession treaty.

Although Brexit is totally comprehensible in the light of the above-mentioned, we think such an exit by Hungary cannot be realized within a short period of time. A balance of advantages and disadvantages of the EU membership should be set up and other means should be taken into consideration (such as the realization of bilateral economic cooperation and the fortification and expansion of V4 with Croatia for instance). There is life outside the European Union and there is life after the termination of the European Union. We should be prepared for that, however, holding a referendum is required to make such a decision.

2. Economy and Labor

The beginning: Prior to the accession to the EU in 2004, in the referendum campaign, both the government and the opposition overwhelmed the people with promises. Apart from convergence in a few years, western European salaries, introduction of the euro and general prosperity, they even promised that the Hungarian entrepreneurs would shortly be able to open up confectioneries in Vienna and no currency exchange would be required anymore due to the introduction of the euro. In the meantime, by means of the measures taken by the left-liberal governments, the closing down of own markets, purchasing the privatized plants and setting up assembly factories based on cheap labor resulted in real competitive handicap for us. Instead of the desired prosperity, subordination was strengthened, multinational companies thrived and the economic self-determination was severely restricted, and, moreover, western companies with excess of supply could sell the surplus in Hungary with a good profit.

Today: It is an overt aim that a portion of the cohesion funds should to be channeled back to the global economy, more precisely, to the German economy, as German Commissioner Günther Oettinger made it clear. In the long term, this process leads to the phenomenon where the poverty of the Member States on the periphery provides the basis of the prosperity of western countries. The Hungarian Government fails to rise against it as other portions of such funds are seized by Hungarian 'entrepreneurs' who are favored by the Fidesz Government to provide the welfare and loyalty of a small group by fancy and illusory investments.

In the meantime, Hungary has remained a country of 'assembly plants' and salaries have been lagging far behind the western European wages. In 2017, only Romania and Bulgaria performed worse than Hungary, every other Member State outperformed Hungary. As a result, a huge mass of people left the country, mainly from the eastern counties, and the majority of the inhabitants in the Western Transdanubian Region commute to Austria on a daily basis. This leads to billions of shortfall in the Hungarian economy and makes the bed for a demographical disaster. Despite the fact that the Western European economies are kept alive by Central and Eastern European laborers, these workers,

'migrants' from within the EU, are treated as tertiary citizens after the migrants arriving outside the EU.

Our Homeland's Europe: It is inevitable to settle the differences in salaries that could halt migration and improve living standards. The signs of the approaching disaster are perceived in Brussels as the so-called European Pillar of Social Rights was adopted, which defines 20 rights of key importance to support labor markets and welfare systems of the EU operating on merits in a unified way. One Our Homeland politician representing Hungarian regions in the Committee of the Regions made significant contributions to the realization and the text of the EPSR. Although the initiation contains some significant and evolutionary aspects, the minimal income lacking actual working, which is also included, is against our viewpoint.

As certain producers admitted that they sell cheaper quality products in the Eastern region, Our Homeland recommends taking the necessary steps to protect the citizens. Regarding multinational companies who are present at least in two EU countries, strict measures would restrict the salary disparities. The working conditions and the income of the Hungarian workers shall be improved as these are the two main reasons for immigrating to the West in general. This should be stopped by reasonable and effective programs, and the homecoming and inclusion to nation-building of those who left should be supported by adequate resources.

The idea of the totally liberalized market economy and the prohibition of protectionism cannot overwrite the nation's economic goals, which are the implementation of a self-sustainable economy, the preference of local products and the strengthening of local markets. Evidently, we refrain from aggravating the conflicts due to the conflicts of interests; however, we shall declare that we consider the aspects of the Hungarian economy of primary importance.

The debate about the introduction of the euro has been going on for a decade now. Beside the fact that giving upon the national currency, the last bastion of national sovereignty, would eliminate the semblance of the economic-financial independence, the crisis of the euro zone in the past years, the financial dictatorship of Brussels manifested in austerity measures and the political crisis culminating in Brexit give us warning signs. Therefore, Our Homeland Movement does not support the introduction of the euro.

Our Homeland Movement thinks that the division of common funds by Member States and the exploitation of such funds should be revised and made more effective. Millions of euros are spent on programs lacking significant social benefits, hence it is our goal to cease such irrational payments and allocate the money to support the small and medium-size enterprises (e.g. tax reduction for employment).

Our Homeland Movement thinks that the place of Hungary is within the framework of a Central European cooperation in which the Polish and Croatians are the main partners. In a broader context, foreign policy should be characterized by pragmatism and the priority of the Hungarian interests. Within the EU, cooperation is preferred with Member States that also oppose the further deepening of integration and migration, and are interested in demolishing the present inbred system and strengthening national sovereignty. Outside the EU, collaboration is desired mainly with countries belonging to the Northern Civilization, that is to say, states in Europe and Asia with a Christian majority.

3. Hungary, Europe's Pantry

The beginning: Hungary has always been an agrarian country. After the recession of the 1980's and the change of the regime, agriculture started to recover at the time of the EU accession, however, it negatively influenced the economic growth. While the agricultural production was increased by an average 50% worldwide between 1990 and 2012, it was reduced by 10% in Hungary. It is more

illustrative by looking at these figures in the countries also joining the EU in 2004. As opposed to the increase of Hungary by 22,7% the production was expanded by 30,4% in Slovakia, by 37,2%, in the Czech Republic, by 50,6% in Poland, by 60% in Latvia, by 62% in Estonia and by 83,5% in Lithuania. These figures surely give a pause.

Today: The processes, which were already malicious beforehand, are at full speed ahead now; we traded our dominant agricultural role in the region and food self-determination for the EU subsidies, for some 'change'. The recession is overt in the fields of animal husbandry and food industry.

Data reveal that food industry is stuck between agriculture, which has a good political voice and trading, which has a greater bargaining power, therefore, it is constantly loss-making. The solution is to find new markets. Since the western markets cause the decline of our processing industry, it is not a bad idea to create markets in the east.

Arable land is the basic unit in the agriculture. Unfortunately, a significant portion (approximately 1 million hectares) of it is owned by foreigners. This is very problematic for many reasons. According to Dr. Endre Tanka, 'no state exists without land'. Therefore, foreign land acquisitions threaten not only our agriculture but also the existence of our country.

At the same time, foreign landowners tend to exploit their land to reach higher profits, overuse chemicals and fertilizers, maximize soil load and pollute the waters. Therefore, the legal transactions in which real estates were purchased by foreigners in 'pocket contracts' should be revised and such illegal transactions should be prevented.

Our Homeland's Europe: The professionalism of the organizational structure of the agriculture is highly important. The more professionals are hired as executives, the better indicators are shown in the performance of the sector. To achieve this goal, education, environment awareness, environment protective approach and innovative agricultural techniques shall be developed. The education of a future generation is needed in the sector as well. Besides, it is important to apply the best practices, therefore, following the Austrian and German example, the number of family farms under 300 hectares should be increased. This strengthens the retaining power of the countryside, increases the employment in small settlements, maintains the traditional land cultivating lifestyle, and points to a more environment aware, livable and synergic direction. We have to take care of our natural resources, the land and water, since they have always been the basis of our life and civilization, therefore, we are compelled to preserve them for our descendants.

Our Homeland Movement demands that the Hungarian arable land and water supply should be protected by the Fundamental Law of Hungary as they are the keys of our future. Fostering environment protection, preferring natural nutrition and biological protection instead of the harmful pesticides are desired. Hungary should be totally GMO-free and this should be expanded to the EU as well. A multistep agricultural subsidy system should be introduced and, at the same time, the value assessment method of land should be revised. The old Gold Crown definition should be replaced by the modern *soil value number* (TÉSZ). The condition of any subsidy should be the cultivation of such land.

Our Homeland Movement is interested in the rational use of the Hungarian agricultural resources. Our principle is that no farmer should receive subsidy who fails to cultivate his own land and no farmer should be subsidized in two Member States. No foreigner should be able to purchase arable land, therefore, arable land shall be excluded from the group of free movement of capital. Arable land should only be purchased by the citizens of the specific country and we are ready to revise the EU accession treaty to achieve that.

4. Security and Migration

The beginning: In the 1960's, the economy of Germany, France and Belgium was developing at a pace that it could absorb any labor. This vacuum, however, absorbed not only Eastern European workers seeking respected labor and welfare but also Asian and African immigrants though their performance lagged behind in all aspects. The situation was under control until the volume of migration of labor reached millions and religion and ideology played no significant role in the phenomenon. Not to mention the fact that the immigrants first came to work and not to exploit the social security system.

Today: Extreme liberal Western European groups still think that the performance of economy and increase of production require the encouraging of migration. The same people consider migration as a remedy for the approaching demographical disaster (ageing population). In a traditional European family, the average number of children is 1.1-1.3, the number of children in an immigrant family may be up to half a dozen. In particular, these extreme liberals disregard the fact the migration is not only an economic issue but also a national security, social and even a political question as a party called Denk, openly supporting Turkish President Erdogan, established by Muslim immigrants, was elected in the Dutch Parliament in 2017.

The main problem is that the assimilation of immigrants with Muslim roots seems to fail after several decades of attempts. While Christianity gradually loses its retaining power, religious groups belonging to the radical Islam are becoming stronger. These groups are connected with terrorist attacks against the European native people causing the death of nearly 300 European citizens. Since the terrorists are often second or third generation immigrants with European citizenship, administrative measures (e.g. expulsion or relocation) proved to be futile. Hence the streets of Paris, Brussels or Berlin could be the scene of situations resembling civil war.

Nowadays, a good proportion of the Muslim immigrants seek no labor in Western Europe, they rather wish to freeload on the social welfare system. A great many of them intend to make extra money by being involved in illegal trading, committing crimes, prostitution or drug abuse.

Although the disadvantages of the first level of migration and the difficulties of supplying and integrating millions of immigrants have been felt for decades in Western Europe, migration recently elevated to another level. The next level is acquiring the economy. Due to the extreme liberal economy, the Western European countries are unable to put an end to the African and Asian economic expansion and trading, financial and production units may be purchased by non-Europeans. For instance, many trading sectors and banks are owned by Arabs in Brussels, leaving less room for the European natives.

The third level of migration is gaining political power. In Western Europe, hundreds of municipal representatives, dozens of mayors and multiple parties are representing Muslim interests. If the immigrants achieve a leading role at these political levels, they may conduct a policy that is against the interests of the European natives and native nations.

Our Homeland's Europe: We think that the migration of a population of a different culture is threatening entire Europe and Europe with a mixed population is totally unacceptable. Each state has the right to decide which group of people it wishes to live together and share their resources with. At the same time, the extremely permissive approach of the Western European countries is intolerable, therefore, in the European Parliament, we would try to convince as many representatives as possible that this is a dead end street for all the European nations. We require others to respect the decision of Hungary, and, moreover, the V4, Denmark or Italy who also refuse and wish to put an end to the unconditional migration. This approach matches with the principle of subsidiarity that is frequently referred, however not realized in the bureaucratic EU, according to which decision shall be made at levels that are the closest to the citizens. The question of migration belongs to this principle. Instead of the extreme liberal, globalists groups in Brussels, the people whose life is most affected by the migration shall make the decisions.

Instead of encouraging the unconditional illegal migration, the external borders of the EU should be reinforced similarly to that of the Schengen Area, however, after providing the required resources, the border guarding activities should remain within national competency. László Torockai, the Mayor of Ásotthalom set up a good example when, along with the local guards, he fought against the illegal immigrants and came up with the idea of a fence along the border to stop illegal migration. In June 2015, the government started to build that fence, which was an effective tool to keep away illegal immigrants.

Due to its volume and political support, migration as a phenomenon, however, should not be swept under the carpet. Our Homeland Movement is committed to provide humane treatment to those fleeing from warzones and those in need of help. Our most important goal is to grant asylum to people fleeing from warzones and unsecure countries in the first secure country. The European community could contribute financing such act. The next step is stabilizing and rebuilding the countries presently fighting against each other to where the immigrants could return as soon as possible to start a new life.

The present regulations on migration should be revised or abolished if needed and amended to discourage migration. 'Humanitarian visa', which are used by people illegible for the right of asylum to enter the EU as welfare immigrants, are totally unacceptable. Any efforts made at borders would be futile if we accepted them, since these false immigrants, who deceptively declare themselves as victims of discrimination on grounds of sex, could enter the EU as persons eligible for humanitarian visa. It is not acceptable that legalizing migration is the solution instead of protecting the borders more effectively. We do not agree with the transformation of European Asylum Support Office that is planned to be the Migration Agency of the EU with broader competency.

At the level of principles, security policy, territory and border guarding should be addressed in intergovernmental treaties, however, they should be implemented at national level. Migration threatens the entire continent, however, the division of border guarding tasks is unequal, therefore, the expenditures should be divided.

A border guarding agency separated from the police could play a very important role. It is also important, however, that the guarding activities of the Hungarian borders may not be carried out under the aegis of Frontex, because the leaders of the EU, in accordance with their extremely permissive approach, would let the migrants in without checking and would order the Hungarian authorities to do the same.

In the European Parliament, we wish to take all the measures to reveal the malicious activities of the EU, UN organizations and NGOs threatening the traditional European communities and values and to make suggestions that promote our national interests, by cooperating with patriotic forces that are also against migration and support the self-determination, protection and growth of the European nations.

It is required that the struggle against the forces aimed at eliminating national values and communities should be fought not only by nation states and MEPs but also by the resistance and self-protecting movement based on popular sovereignty of the self-conscious and value-protecting European citizens – we will support such actions and movements.

5. Homeland Defense – Far Away From the Homeland?

The beginning: Since the so-called change of the regimes, the biggest sin in the field of home defense was committed by the Gyurcsány Government in 2007-2008 when they sold 522 BMP amphibious infantry fighting vehicles regarded as 'surplus'. One could buy a BMP for a price of a small car, however, by modernization, these armored vehicles could have been used by the military for a long time. Subsequently, the Fidesz Government failed to hold them liable for such an act of corruption and high treason. Our NATO membership requires giving upon our independence and mainly serves

American interests. The alliance provides no protection against other Member States, and, at the same time, we participate in the occupation of countries because of the overzealousness of our governments. The military developments are aimed at such occupations instead of home defense purposes, and, for instance, the required military exercises are cancelled in Hungary due to insufficient funding.

Today: NATO, serving as the vestibule for EU accession for the European countries, ‘protects’ the homeland in many cases for foreign interests and far away from Europe and Hungary for euro billions. At the same, our contractual obligation in the NATO only requires helping another Member State if it is attacked.

In the meantime, the EU suggested setting up a force at a European level that is independent from the nations. Unfortunately, the Fidesz Government supports this initiative. During the improvement of the military forces, aspects serving these goals are taken into consideration such as international carrying capacity or securing the aerial refueling of the Grippens, whereas the fighters are able to roam the entire Carpathian Basin with one tank of fuel.

Our Homeland’s Europe: Our Homeland does not support the setup of an international mercenary organization that could be used against the ‘revolting’ population of the EU. It is our standpoint that Hungarian soldiers serving abroad should not serve far away from their homeland. In home defense, there are no common interests, there are only national interests. During the development of the military, we would prefer observing the Hungarian interests. Instead of spending billions in Afghanistan and in similar occupations, better salaries, improved gear and more military exercises in Hungary should be provided. Instead of the modular military development promoting temporary duty in foreign lands, we urge the interservice planning of the Hungarian Defense Forces, by which Hungary will be able to protect itself.

6. Hungarian Communities in Europe

The beginning: There are many Hungarian communities outside Hungary within the territory of the European Union because of the unjust borders violating the principle of self-determination or other historical reasons. In theory, these communities are entitled to preserve their identity, culture and traditions, and to self-government; any attempt for their assimilation is against the international law. They are also eligible for self-determination. However, many groups had conflicts with the majority nation state, resulting in bloody struggles. Among others, Catalan, Basque, South Tyrolean, Scottish and Northern Irish Catholic communities suffered the same fate. When they fought hard or the mother country of the community gave significant support, different levels of self-determination and autonomy were achieved.

Today: At present, there is no effective and forcible legal tool in the EU to protect the individual and community rights of the native national communities in forced minority despite the fact that 10% of the population, more than 50 million people is concerned.

The extreme liberal EU leadership tends to forget about or neglect the rights of the native national communities. The rights of the sexual deviants or immigrants or the imprisonment conditions of the criminals are considered as more important issues. The leaders fail to raise their voice and accept the persecution of the Szeklers because of their own symbols and flag and the fact that the territorial autonomy is denied from them. In Upper Hungary, present-day Slovakia, the Beneš decrees are still in force that promulgate the collective of guilt the Hungarians, and Hungarians who publicly and officially declare their Hungarianness are deprived of their Slovakian citizenship. The EU leadership does nothing to stop Ukraine, now an Associate Member of the EU, to severely threaten Hungarians in Subcarpathia. Their right to education, culture and use the language is being totally disregarded by

the present puppet administration and young Hungarians are used as cannon fodders in the East Ukrainian war. Serbia, also striving for being a Member State, was given the green light by the politically biased and liberal EU leadership even though it failed to provide territorial autonomy for the Hungarians in living there.

Our Homeland's Europe: Our Homeland refrains from supporting the EU accession of countries that fail to provide the individual and community rights and the right of self-determination for the Hungarian community living there. In case of Romania and Slovakia, we fight for the rights that Hungarians living in these states are also fighting for – but only for their interest, in a close collaboration with them. We do not want to create situations like the left-liberals and Fidesz did when they unconditionally voted in favor of Romania's accession to the EU (despite the veto declared by Orbán one year earlier). It cannot happen again with Serbia and Ukraine, therefore, Our Homeland vetoes their accession if the situation of Hungarians living in the two states remains to be unsettled. This step is not without prior examples. In the 1990's Italy slowed down Slovenia's accession, and later on, Slovenia blocked Croatia's joining the EU.

The regionalization principles of the EU support the realization of self-determination of Hungarian communities living in the detached territories. Our Homeland supports Minority SafePack, which is a civilian initiative at EU level to protect the native national communities.

In the correct interpretation of European values, the protection of sovereignty of nation states cannot be the legalizing of suppression other native national communities. Besides preserving their own values, nations protecting their identity should be open towards traditional European national communities detached from their own nation state because of historical reasons or lacking own state, however, possessing particular national identity (for instance, the national communities of millions of Hungarian nationals living in territories detached by the peace diktat of Trianon in 1920), regarding the individual and community rights and the right of self-determination.

7. European and national law

The beginning: At the birth of the European Union, legal harmonization, that is to say, the transformation of the national legal system into a common international legal system, served the purpose to make the people's life easier by establishing economic relationships, trading and industrial cooperation, mutual acknowledgements and organizations and other administrative processes. However, by signing the Maastricht, Amsterdam and Nice Treaties, several fields of law were transferred into the competence of Brussels that severely restricts national sovereignty.

Today: According to modest calculations, 80% of the legal system regulating our lives depends on Brussels, that is to say, it overwrites all local or national regulations. The size of hen-coops or feeding and slaughtering pigs are regulated by EU directives. At the same time, however, by referring to the deliberate and neoliberal interpretation of rule of law, democracy and human rights, eurocratic forces fiercely attack Members States with self-defensive attitude. The problem is that adopting certain decisions may be used for exercising political pressure and blackmailing, if the government of the country disagrees with the EU mainstream standpoint. For instance, when the Italian budget was turned down by the European Committee in November 2018, clearly because of the anti-migration approach of the Salvini administration, the French government was allowed to loosen the budget that was planned originally with a higher deficit than that of the Italian. According to the report of the World Economic Forum called 'Clean Business Is Good Business', the annual level of corruption is 120 billion Euros (2009) despite the overregulation and extreme bureaucracy.

Due to the criminal supporting decisions of the European Court of Human Rights seated in Strasbourg, action for damages the against Hungary on grounds of bad imprisonment conditions became very frequent. For instance, according to a previous verdict, the Hungarian state has to pay a

compensation of HUF 25 million to six inmates for ‘infringements’ such as the bed lining was changed only every 4-6 weeks.

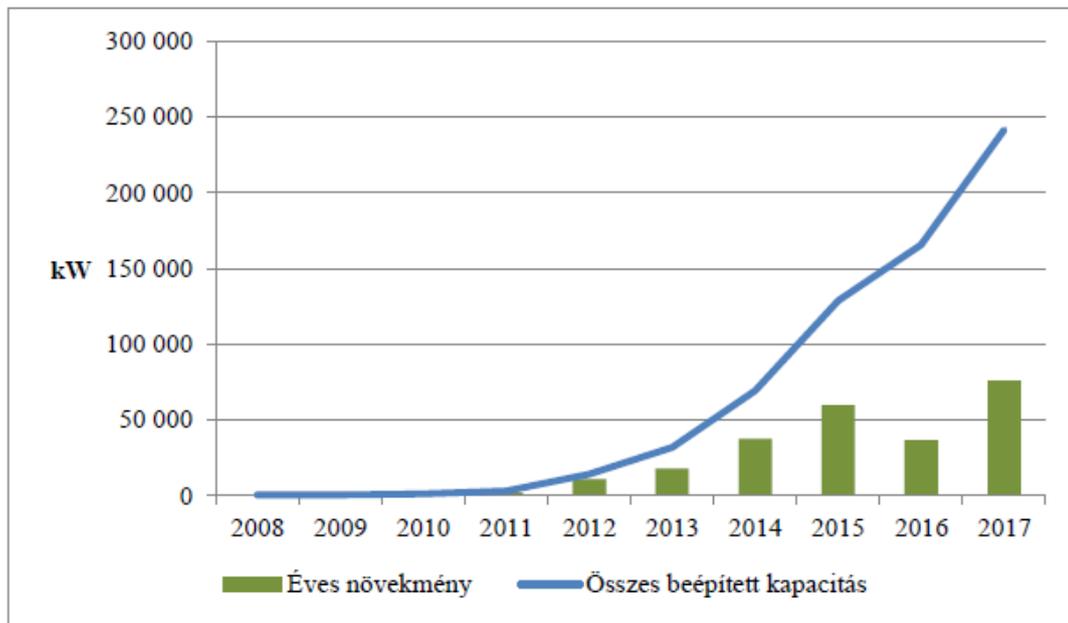
Our Homeland’s Europe: It would be a mistake to delegate further competencies to Brussels. What is more, those that have been passed over should be revised that to what extent they serve the Hungarian interests. Therefore, Our Homeland does not support joining the European Public Prosecutor’s Office because it may be used for deliberate actions, blackmailing, withdrawing the funds and the political punishing of the country. However, we agree with the standpoint that the budgetary money, including structural funds and the Cohesion Fund, shall be closely controlled and the government shall be held liable for that. For this, setting up a politically independent Hungarian Ant-corruption Public Prosecutor’s Office is required, with strict legal warranties that prevent the political deliberate actions.

Until the court in Strasbourg is competent in deciding in Hungarian ‘human right’ affairs, the establishment of self-sufficient prisons is not expected and even the present wellness prisons will be more and more comfortable and such actions for damages will be more and more frequent. Our Homeland urges the withdrawal from the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights, because not only Miklós Hagyó, a Hungarian criminal politician, but also a convicted criminal participating in the lynching in Olaszliszka filed a successful lawsuit against Hungary. At the same time, however, the possibility of outsourcing the imprisonment, regulated by international treaties, for instance to Siberia, is permitted in the present legal system. Besides the deterrence factor, this measure could significantly reduce the expenditures of imprisonment.

8. Energetics and Renewable Energies in Hungary

Today: From energetic perspectives, Hungary is not independent as the import of energy carriers is needed. Although the European Energy Charta defines the direction of our actions, it helps our purchasing energy and decreasing the energy dependence.

Our energy dependence is comparable to that of the European Union: while 53% of the total consumption is covered by import in the EU, this proportion is 42.5% for Hungary. In the EU, 94% of the transportation sector relies on oil products and this ratio is 93% in Hungary. Our electric power demand constantly increases. In 2017, the share of production was as follows: 50% by Paks Nuclear Power Plant in, 40% by fossil energy (coal, natural gas, oil) and 9.9% by renewable energy. At present, the import of natural gas is carried out exclusively from Russia.



Performance of household energy producers 2008-2017 (Source: MEKH)

Our Homeland's Europe: Our Homeland supports the good measures and best practices aimed at the sustainable energy supply, however, we require the government to draw up an action plan on the improvement of the nuclear plant. It is high time as the climate change and global warming, which have a global effect, also require so. Modern technologies, such as electric energy production based on solar panels and considering climate change, should gain more importance in our energy supply. We see this tendency and we give our support to it.

As a result of our EU membership, we are obliged by certain expectations in the field of energy policy, however, this does not mean that we should refrain from promoting our national interests. The Energy Union set up by the European Council in 2015 sets goals that serve the interests of the Member States. Therefore, we support energy efficiency and saving measures and measures on the division of renewable and clean energy specified in the initiative and demand that the government meet these requirements.

The wholesale price of the electric energy and the natural gas is higher by 30% and by 100%, respectively, in the EU than in the US. One of the aims of the energy union is to remedy this situation. Our Homeland supports this effort with the obvious condition that the ratio of energy prices compared to the average salaries cannot be worse in Hungary than the EU mean.

Due to national strategy reasons, we support the expansion of the Paks Nuclear Plant, as a measure to reduce our energy dependence, however, the more transparent control of the investment is required because of the increasing costs. We wish to revise the treaty concluded between Hungary and Russia and the launched public procedures as right now the project serves the interests of a small group of oligarchs instead of the nation.

9. The Gypsy Question in Europe

Today: The discourse about the Gypsy question is obstructed by the 'politically correct' speech both in Europe and Hungary, and a diagnose covering all aspects has not been put forward so far. The gigantic amount of the money spent on the Gypsy integration, which was funded mainly by EU subsidies, proved to be futile. The administrations of the past thirty years are to be held liable for the fact the millions, who can be defined in ethnical terms, live in public safety, demographical and sociocultural tension because the politicians were not interested in the real solution. During the EU

presidency of Hungary, the 'European Roma Strategy' came to light in which benefits are granted based on ethnicity instead of means-testing. We cannot accept that. It has to be declared that the integration of Gypsies, as old immigrants, has not been successful and their baby booming threatens the national budget, therefore, Hungary cannot harbor masses of migrants.

Our Homeland's Europe: As the only party in Hungary, we would secede from this harmful system increasing tension and we refuse the taboos that are set up in this field. We think that drastic intervention is needed in multiple areas. We need to fight against all aspects of Gypsy delinquency and the problem should be settled by strengthening the police and supporting voluntary self-defense associations. The corrupt Gypsy leaders should be held liable and replaced by new leaders who recognize their responsibility and consider Hungary as their home.

Limiting childbearing for only subsistence purposes is of key importance to the future of Hungary, therefore, the introduction of the social card is needed (the money received for parenting shall be used for only such purposes). And, moreover, employment should be the condition for any family allowances for families with three or more children. We promote the idea of 'labor instead of allowances'. Those who are eligible but reluctant to work should be deprived of all state allowances.

Our Homeland is a responsible political power if the EU subsidies for settling the Gypsy problem are spent effectively in accordance with the above goals.

10. The Purpose of Our Lives, the Children

Today: In the 21st century, the most important problem for both Hungary and Europe is the approaching demographical disaster. Both our cultural survival and sustenance of the continent rely on the solution of this problem. The answer of the extreme liberalist parties to this question is that the migrants should take the place of our unborn children. The expansion of the socially harmful liberalism plays a significant role in the present approach crisis. In liberalism, the emphasis is shifted from the family to the individual, overshadowing the cohesive force of the most natural community and drastically reducing the childbearing in Europe.

Our Homeland's Europe: We wish to help both the Hungarian and European young people to populate their countries to increase the social recognition of childbearing. Each Hungarian and European baby is also a public good, therefore the responsible childbearing and parenting families should be recognized. Similar to pensions, family allowances should also be inflation-indexed. It is a reasonable expectation that such allowances should be value certain to enhance the long term predictability. We would reduce the VAT of the products required for parenting, hence directly decreasing the costs of nurturing our descendants. We would increasingly support the first childbearing at a young age as the prolongation of childbearing reduces the possibility of large families. We would consider the introduction of parenting as an occupation (for large families), with the condition of employment of the other parent.

We would like to include motherhood in the image of the successful women as its recognition is low both from social and financial perspectives. We would dedicate greater sums to artificial insemination affecting hundreds of thousands of Hungarians and we would expand the crèche and kindergarten system.

Fortunately, responsible national and conservative political parties with similar views are gaining more ground in Europe. In collaboration with them, we would like to put an end to the anti-family and migration encouraging policy of the EU and make it possible that more and more European children could be raised in a traditional male-female relationship.

11. Education and Europe

Today: In many cases, the forced integration of children with special educational needs or behavioral disorder and antisocial children hinders the advancement. The introduction of the everyday physical education was not followed by an adequate development of the infrastructure; the physical condition of the children is still very poor and we are the most obsolete nation in Europe. Regarding language learning, we also take the last place in the EU.

Our Homeland's Europe: In the field of education, we refuse the taboo of forcing integration at all costs and we declare: there are certain cases where segregation or boarding school is the beneficial solution to all concerned parties. Life-long learning is of great importance, this approach should be reinforced in Hungary. To enhance education, a European level manual should be elaborated for the teachers for further training and conflict management purposes. There are good examples and best practices in other Member States, therefore, we urge the coordinated and practice-oriented collaboration in all fields of education, including language learning and effective physical development. We would support this model at a European level.

Prologue

This paper was prepared to summarize Our Homeland Movement's ideas for the EP Elections 2019; we aimed at compiling a summarizing manifesto. To develop the political culture, we think that all parties should be compelled to draw up a political manifesto and be up for a PM candidate EP list leader debate, and the populist propaganda financed from public funds should be prohibited.

Despite the numerous thought-provoking questions discussed by present manifesto, we think that that one of the most important political questions in the EP elections in 2019 will be the approach to migration. Our Homeland Movement's approach is straightforward. It was established to consistently and credibly represent the radical and national way that is free from compromises and familial ties in both in Hungary and Europe. In the oversimplified political chess table of pro and anti-migration forces present in 2019, we belong to the latter one. We are not bound by obscure and ambiguous deals characterizing big European political parties. We want to fight in accordance with the expectations and interests of the Hungarian people in the European Parliament – bravely, firmly, without taboos and compromises. We want to be the clear conscience of the nation in the unclear European politics that is often controlled by background forces. We do not have and will not have an oligarch among us as we are our own masters. During the assessment of a suggestion, we do not care who made it, we only care if it serves the Hungarian interests or not. Our motto is: Only the nation!

If you agree with the above-described ideas and goals, elect Our Homeland Movement on May 26, 2019. Give us a chance to save our homeland and entire Europe together and to return them the road of national self-determination.