



# IN *or* OUT?

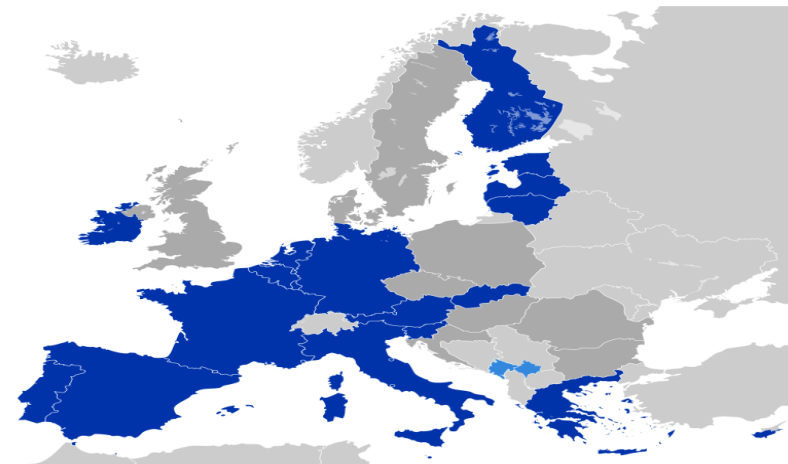
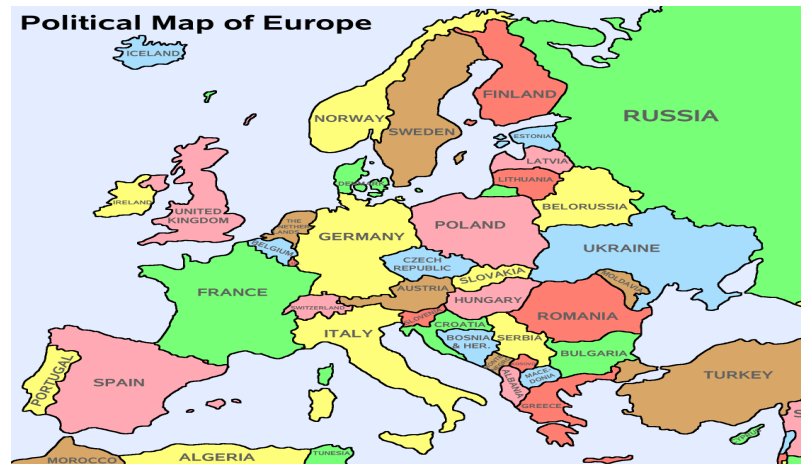
*How should Christians  
approach the EU  
Referendum?*

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CROSS-CULTURAL  
MISSION TRAINING



**Confused.eu**

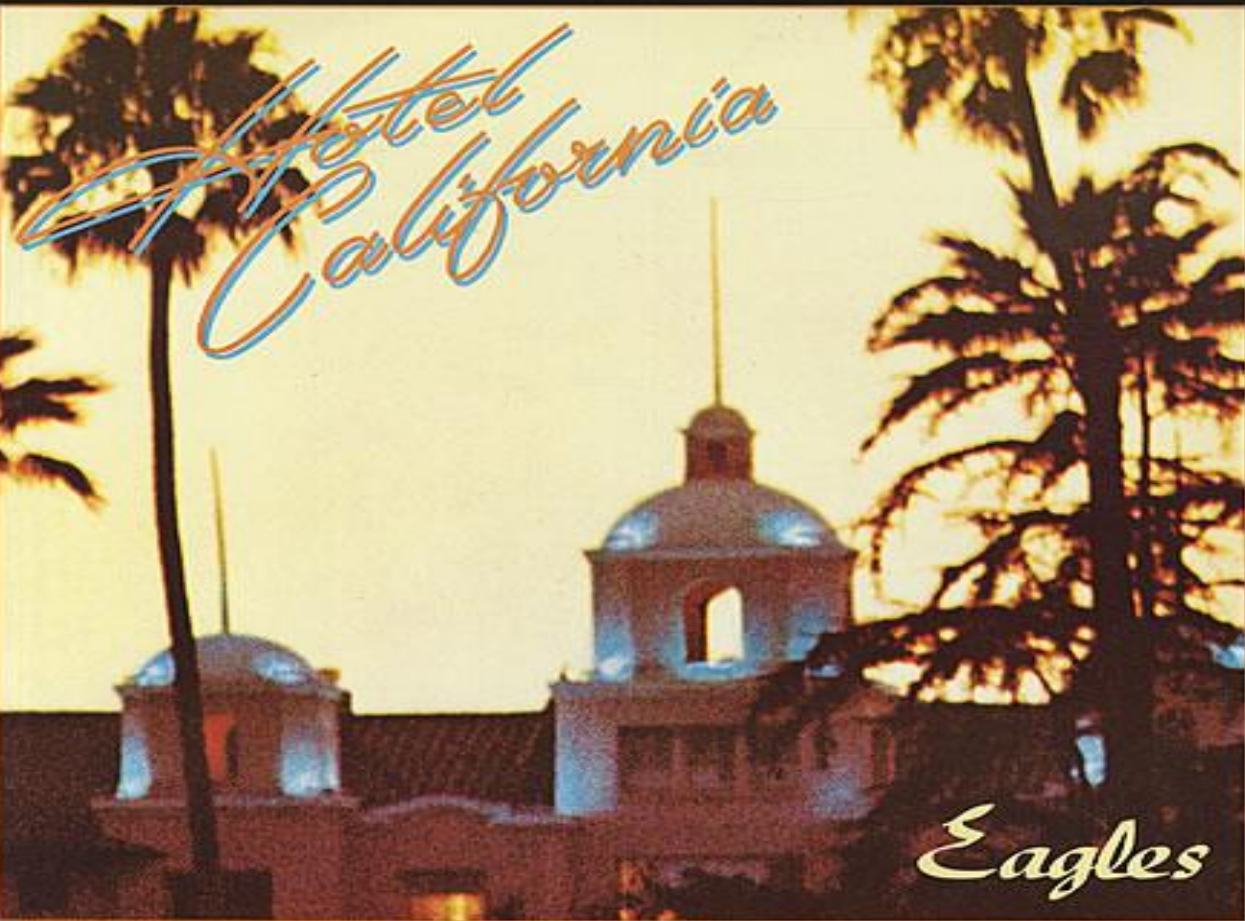




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# 1. A Brief History of the European Union

“We must build a kind of United States of Europe. The process is simple. All that is needed is the resolve of hundreds of millions of men and women to do right instead of wrong, and gain as their reward, blessing instead of cursing.

The first step in the re-creation of the European family must be a partnership between France and Germany. In this way only can France recover the moral leadership of Europe. There can be no revival of Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany.”

**Winston Churchill, 19<sup>th</sup> September 1946, Zurich**

# The European Coal and Steel Community (1951)

- Role of prominent (mostly Catholic) Christians
- Schuman Declaration, 9<sup>th</sup> May 1950 – purpose of making war between historic rivals France and Germany "not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible"
- The aim was peace and solidarity; the potential economic gains were a secondary objective.



# The European Economic Community (1957)

- Focus on economic objectives
- Common Market: gradual removal of trade barriers; free movement of labour and capital; common policies for transport and agriculture(CAP)
- UK initially declined membership joining European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 1960
- Significant economic growth in EEC caused UK to change its mind. France vetoed UK admission twice.

# UK joins the European Community (1972)

- Joined along with Ireland and Denmark
- “Joining the Common Market” was the message
- 1975 – referendum on membership
- 1984 – Britain negotiates rebate re: CAP
- 1985 - Schengen Agreement – removal of borders to facilitate freedom of movement. UK opts out.

# The European Union (1993)

- Maastricht Treaty – strengthened EU parliament, central bank and common currency, justice, security & foreign policy. Britain opts out of the Euro.
- Social Chapter of Maastricht Treaty – perception of loss of sovereignty. Britain opted out then in.
- Enlargement to 28 members; significant migration from new Eastern European members to the UK; Lisbon Treaty (2007)

## 2. Project Fear v Project Fantasy

### Remain – “Project Fear”

Fear of what will happen if we leave

“To vote to leave is to take a leap into the unknown, risking a weaker economy, the prospects of future generations and a loss of influence on the world stage.” (Britain Stronger in Europe)

Over 3 million UK jobs  
are linked to exports  
to the EU







If the UK voted to leave the EU, the resulting economic shock would risk higher prices of some household goods

A vote to leave could  
mean a decade or  
more of uncertainty



# Project Fear v Project Fantasy

## Leave – “Project Fantasy”

Things will be much better if we leave the EU

“A vote to ‘remain’ means the permanent supremacy of EU law with all this involves for our prosperity and democratic government.”

(Voteleave)

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Vote Leave, take control

[www.voteleavetakecontrol.org](http://www.voteleavetakecontrol.org)




**“If we vote to leave, we take back control. We can take back the £350m we give to the EU every week. We can spend more on our priorities like the NHS. We can take back control of our economy.” (Michael Gove, Voteleave)**



## We can have a fairer, more humane migration policy.

We stop the current immoral, expensive, and out of control Immigration system that means an open door to the EU while blocking people who could contribute to the UK coming from non-EU countries.

We make it easier for some to come, such as scientists and job-creators, and impossible for others to come, such as convicted criminals.



## A vote to 'remain' means being constantly outvoted.

The nineteen Eurozone countries now constitute a majority in the EU that can routinely outvote Britain.

We now only have 8% of the votes on vital EU decisions.

Since 1996, Britain has strongly opposed over fifty measures in the Council of Ministers.

Britain has been outvoted on every occasion and every one of those measures became UK law.


8%

THE UK'S VOTE SHARE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, DOWN FROM 17% IN 1973

72

TIMES THE UK HAS ATTEMPTED TO BLOCK MOTIONS BEFORE THE COUNCIL, WITH NO SUCCESS


### **3. Five Issues to Consider**

- **Identity – who are we?**
  - **Migration – who is our neighbour?**
  - **Freedom – free to do what?**
  - **Democracy – who should govern us?**
  - **Economy – is it worth it?**
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## 3.1 Identity – who are we?

- The European “Onion”
- Lydia of Thyatira – First European Christian (Acts 16)
- Christianity the origin of European identity
- European (and British) amnesia about Christianity
- Identity Crisis
- Missiological Challenge – Only hope for Europe was, is, and always will be, Jesus Christ

## 3.2 Migration – who is our neighbour?

- Concern about migration and its effects is not racism
  - Britain the emigrant nation – 41 countries with a British population of over 10.000
  - 2.2 million Britons live in the EU's 27 other states
  - Migration to the UK
  - “Taking back control of our borders”
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The economic impact of migration has been intensively studied but is still often driven by ill-informed perceptions, which in turn, can lead to public antagonism towards migration. These negative views risk jeopardising efforts to adapt migration policies to the new economic and demographic challenges facing many countries.

This edition of *Migration Policy Debates* looks at the evidence for how immigrants affect the economy in three main areas: The labour market, the public purse and economic growth.

## Is migration good for the economy?

Migration is a feature of social and economic life across many countries, but the profile of migrant populations varies considerably. In part this is because of the variety of sources of migration. In much of Europe, for example, citizens enjoy extensive rights to free movement. In Australia, Canada and New Zealand, managed labour migration plays an important role. Other sources include family and humanitarian migration. Whatever its source, migration has important impacts on our societies, and these can be controversial. The economic impact of migration is no exception.

Benefit or burden – what's the reality? To answer this question, it can be helpful to look at migration's impact in three areas – the labour market, the public purse and economic growth.

### Labour markets

- Migrants accounted for 47% of the increase in the workforce in the United States and 10% in Europe over the past ten years.
- Migrants fill important roles both in fast-growing and declining sectors of the economy.
- Like the native-born, young migrants are better educated than those reaching retirement.
- Migrants contribute significantly to labour market flexibility, notably in Europe.

### The public purse

- Migrants contribute more in taxes and social contributions than they receive in benefits.
- Labour migrants have the most positive impact on the public purse.
- Employment is the single biggest determinant of migrants' net fiscal contribution.

### Economic growth


- Migration boosts the working-age population.
- Migrants also add skills and contribute to human capital development of receiving countries.
- Migrants also contribute to technological progress.

Understanding these impacts is important. If our societies are to craftfully debate the role of migration, such debates, in turn, are essential to decisive policies to assess the education and employment that maximise the benefits of migration, especially by improving migrants' employment situation.

This policy note will, of course, vary from country to country. But the fundamental questions of how to maximise the benefits of migration, build the local economies and the migrants themselves, needs to be addressed in many OECD countries in coming decades, increasingly as rapid automation can increase demand for migrants to make up shortfalls in the workforce.

## OECD Report May 2014

## 3.2 Migration – who is our neighbour?

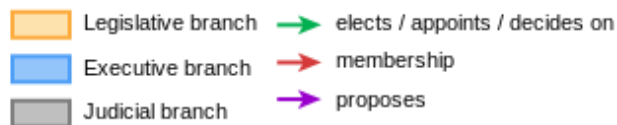
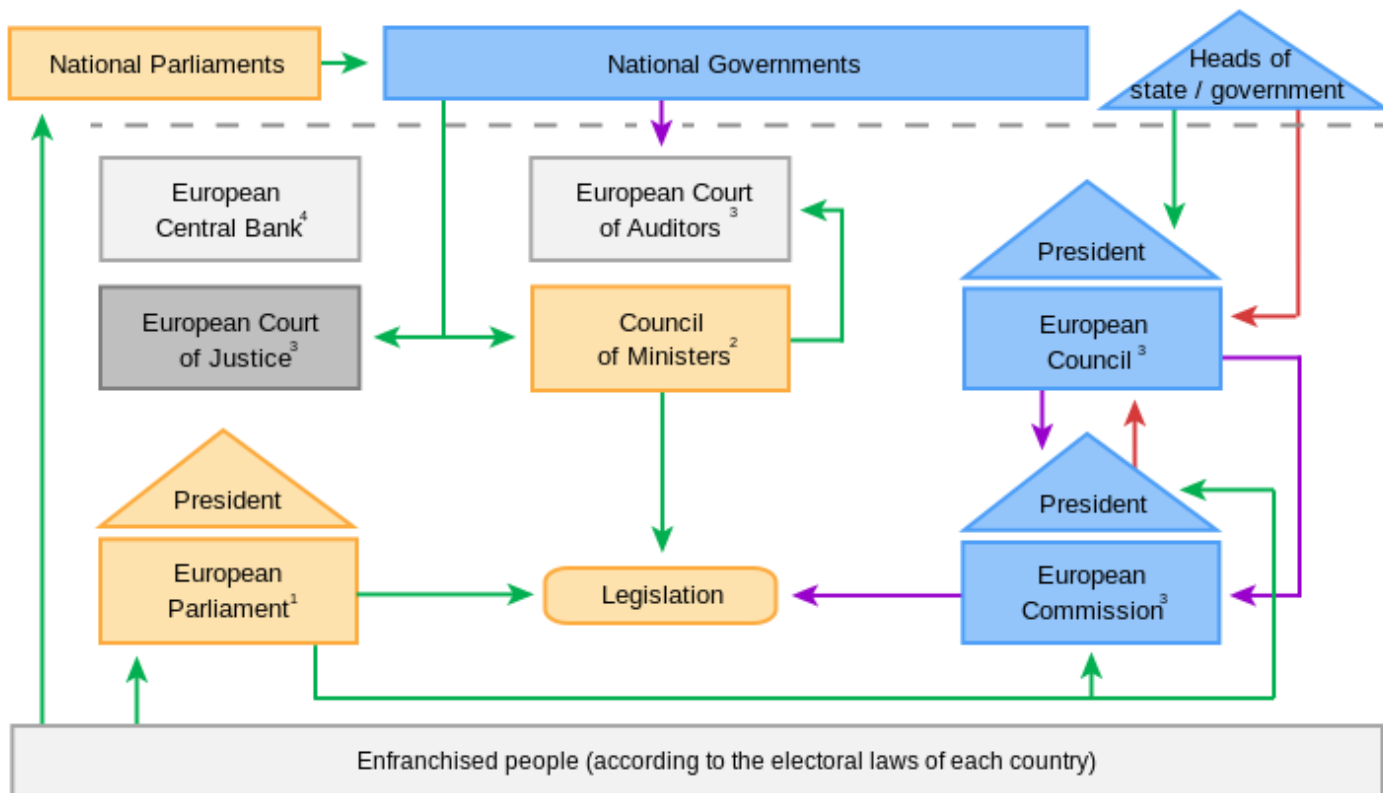
- You can control migration or have a growing economy but not both.
  - Migration massively benefits our economy
  - Economy not the only consideration
  - Missiological Challenge – God has brought the nations to us – loving your migrant neighbour
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### **3.3. Freedom – free to do what?**

- Freedom a Christian gift to Europe
- Surrender of sovereignty for the common good
- How much freedom is really up for grabs in the referendum?
- Missiological Challenge – free to witness, free to speak prophetically

## 3.4 Democracy – who should govern us?

- “Democracy is the worst form of government, except all the others”, Winston Churchill
- Democratic deficit in the EU
- Turnout at EU elections very low, esp. in UK.
- Theoretically democratic, practically distant and incomprehensible



- 1: Elections are every 5 years. The right to vote may be different depending on the country
- 2: State chamber. Convenes in varying composition depending on the policy area.  
Each country is represented by one member per department
- 3: Each country is represented by one member
- 4: The European Central Bank is composed of representatives of the national central banks  
Its Board is elected by the European Council on the proposal of the Council of Ministers

## 3.4 Democracy – who should govern us?

- Laws originating in the EU
- Subsidiarity - “aims to ensure that decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen and that constant checks are made to verify that action at EU level is justified in light of the possibilities available at national, regional or local level.” (Eur-Lex Website)
- Missiological challenge - Can you name your MEP? Are you praying for them? Are you “seeking the peace of the city”? (Jer. 29:7)



# NATIONAL APATHY SOCIETY

Become a Member...or Don't.

*We Couldn't Care Less.*



## 3.5 Economy – is it worth it?

- “It’s the economy stupid”, Bill Clinton
- £350m a week that UK contributes to EU Budget
- Once the rebate, public sector and private sector receipts are deducted - £161m a week
- Joining EFTA requires contribution to EU of an estimated £100m+ a week (estimated)
- What’s the economy for anyway?
- Missiological Challenge – put God before money

# Conclusion

- Identity                      REMAIN
- Migration                    UNDECIDED
- Freedom                     REMAIN
- Democracy                  LEAVE
- Economy                     REMAIN

**Jim Memory**  
**May 2016**