



*L'union du peuple  
pour rétablir la démocratie*

# Press Release

25 May 2016 Edit.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	THE FACT SHEET OF THE REPUBLICAN POPULAR UNION .....	p. 3
2.	PEOPLE’S UNION TO REESTABLISH DEMOCRACY .....	p.4
	A swift exit from the European Union .....	p.4
	National Recovery Program .....	p.5
3.	DIDACTICS AT THE HEART OF UPR DISCOURSE .....	p.6
	A pragmatic vision: figures, facts, records .....	p.6
	Informative Conferences .....	p.7
4.	THE MOST DYNAMIC POLITICAL PARTY IN FRANCE .....	p.8
	Around fifteen French citizens join the UPR every day .....	p.8
	Internet: the Party Spearhead .....	p.9
5.	NEITHER RIGHT — NOR LEFT — WING. A GATHERING .....	p.10
	The Republican Popular Union Founding Charter .....	p.10
	French people from all the political spectrum .....	p.10
6.	FRANCOIS ASSELINEAU: THE FOUNDING PRESIDENT .....	p.12
	Four questions to François Asselineau .....	p.13
7.	MEDIA APPEARANCES .....	p.14
8.	ELECTORAL RESULTS .....	p.16

**Press Contact :** [presse@upr.fr](mailto:presse@upr.fr)

# 1. THE FACT SHEET OF THE REPUBLICAN POPULAR UNION

## Creation

François Asselineau founded the Republican Popular Union — UPR — on 25 March 2007, for the fiftieth anniversary of the Rome Treaty signature.

## Goals

The UPR wishes to restore France's independence and give democracy back to the French people through France withdrawal from European Union, euro and NATO.

## Political Line

French people are rallying the UPR beyond any left/right/center cleavage. This temporary gathering is made possible through the refusal to take stand on societal and ancillary issues.

## Number of members

The UPR is the only French political party to publish the exact and up-to-date number of its members.

The UPR had 11,120 members on 25 May 2016

## Motto

"People's Union to Reestablish Democracy"

## Logo

In 1898, Oscar Roty engraved an olive branch on the French franc coins. We've made it the logo of the UPR for it is a symbol of peace, longevity and prosperity.



## 2. PEOPLE'S UNION TO REESTABLISH DEMOCRACY

The UPR bases its political proposals on the fact that French people no longer live in a democracy. UPR explains that they can no longer control their common future while France has lost its sovereignty. This terrible situation originates from the so-called “European construction” process, which was turned down by 55% of French citizens during the referendum of 2005.

### A swift exit from the European Union

The UPR's overriding ambition is to hand democracy back to the French, from whom it was snatched. To meet this goal, the UPR wishes France to withdraw from the European Union and to leave the euro in accordance with Art. 50 of the EU Treaty. The UPR is a legalistic movement, extremely attached to the observance of international law. This article is the only legal way to leave the EU and the euro, allowing for a negotiation of two years maximum with the other European partners.

#### Article 50 of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU)

- 1. Any Member State may decide to leave the Union, in accordance with its own constitutional requirements.*
- 2. A Member State which decides to withdraw shall notify the European Council of its intention. In the light of the guidelines provided by the European Council, the Union shall negotiate and conclude an agreement with that State, setting out the arrangements for its withdrawal, taking account of the framework for its future relationship with the Union.*

The UPR is opposed to the very principle of the European Union and rejects all the promises for “another Europe” that all the other political parties have been making for the last 35 years. The UPR warns the French that France alone can't change Europe, as Member States unanimity is required to substantially modify the treaties. Yet, in actual fact, unanimity is practically unreachable on important issues, as Member States have competing interests.

The UPR is also aiming at France withdrawal from NATO in order to give back to the French their national independence in diplomatic and military affairs. In this regard, UPR points out that Art. 42 of the TEU makes the European Union defense subservient to NATO. UPR condemns Art. 5 of NATO which takes away from France its control over foreign policy with the risk of being dragged into a large-scale conflict.

#### Article 42 of the Treaty on the European Union

*The policy of the Union [...] in accordance with this Section shall not prejudice the specific character of the security and defense policy of certain Member States and shall respect the obligations of certain Member States, which see their common defense realized in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), under the North Atlantic Treaty and be compatible with the common security and defense policy established within that framework.*

## Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty

*The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.*

## A national recovery program based on the 1944 platform of the National Council of the Resistance, updated for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

UPR program is essentially inspired from the program of the National Council of the Resistance. It was first disclosed on Saturday, 3 December 2011 in Nogent-sur-Marne. François Asselineau was then a 2012 Presidential candidate. This program includes major constitutional reforms. Beyond exiting the European Union, the euro and NATO, the UPR comes up with crucial measures in order to straighten France out.

It aims at ensuring people's sovereignty and national independence, restoring integrity to public life, protecting fundamental rights, reviving public services, defending social achievements, protecting manufacturing and French agriculture, ensuring media independence, etc.

## Here are a few key-points from our program

- ▶ Bring back France political and economic independence, by exiting the European Union and the Eurozone using Article 50 of the Treaty on the European Union.
- ▶ Fight the debt by returning its sovereign prerogatives on State and local authorities funding to the Bank of France.
- ▶ Give people their voice back by introducing the popular initiative referendum and the full recognition of blank ballots.
- ▶ Reform, depoliticize and professionalize the Constitutional Council into a Constitutional Tribunal with magistrates in charge of the enforcement of the French Constitution
- ▶ Reform the French Broadcasting Authority by giving it the real power to ensure that opinion plurality and representativeness are respected.
- ▶ Prohibit privatization, and if necessary re-nationalize the main public services: EDF (electricity), GDF (gas), The Post Office, TF1 (first TV channel), TDF (television company), water and motorway networks.
- ▶ Inscribe the Social Security for all and the pay-as-you-go pension system in the constitution.
- ▶ Re-assess significantly the guaranteed minimum wage to give back purchasing power to French people.
- ▶ Restore civil liberties, in particular by restoring the fundamental principle of correspondence and telecommunications privacy.
- ▶ Create a public service for news and culture in order to guarantee the public media independence and ensure a fair representativeness of all the currents of thoughts.
- ▶ Launch a vast program of social housing construction.
- ▶ Reestablish the control of financial flows, goods, services and people, to fight unemployment and reduce the impact of an unfair competition on the French economy.
- ▶ Ensure a proper pension to all the elders to guarantee them a decent end-of-life.
- ▶ Restore French Overseas to its rightful place.
- ▶ Give a true political role world-wide to all the countries of the Francophonie

### 3. DIDACTICS AT THE HEART OF UPR DISCOURSE

The Republican Popular Union appeals to French people's intelligence. It considers that every citizen should have access to unbiased and verifiable information. Transparency is the center piece of UPR political vision, believing that French people are capable of judging for themselves. That's why the UPR performs an extensive research work before presenting an analysis or a political proposal.

#### **A pragmatic vision: figures, facts, records**

This extensive research and constant watch is what makes the UPR different from other political movements. It explains why France is declining, relying on the current European treaties, on press articles, economic studies published by renowned economists, the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies or Eurostat, etc.

The UPR lay claim to a rational approach which excludes the reality of facts and events from the scope of ideology. For example, the UPR explains why the Article 63 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) prevents any leader from fighting effectively against unemployment. This article, set in stone in the European Treaties, prohibits any limitation to the trade in properties, goods and capital, thus allowing companies to go and produce outside the French territory. This article specially had led to the deindustrialization and unemployment in France.

#### **Article 63 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union**

*All restrictions on the movement of capital between Member States and between Member States and third countries shall be prohibited.*

The UPR also explains why Article 123 of the TFEU, in banning the zero-rate funding by the Bank of France, the State and local authorities, accounts for the public debt soaring. This article forces the French State and the local authorities to borrow from private creditors, posing a threat to the financial sovereignty of France.

#### **Article 123 of the Treaty on the European Union**

*Overdraft facilities or any other type of credit facility with the European Central Bank or with the central banks of the Member States (hereinafter referred to as 'national central banks') in favour of Union institutions, bodies, offices or agencies, central governments, regional, local or other public authorities, other bodies governed by public law, or public undertakings of Member States shall be prohibited, as shall the purchase directly from them by the European Central Bank or national central banks of debt instruments.*

The UPR also explains the origins of the "European construction" and shows that this geopolitical initiative arose from the intent of the American post-war government to paralyze the European nations in order to better extend the United States' influence to the world.

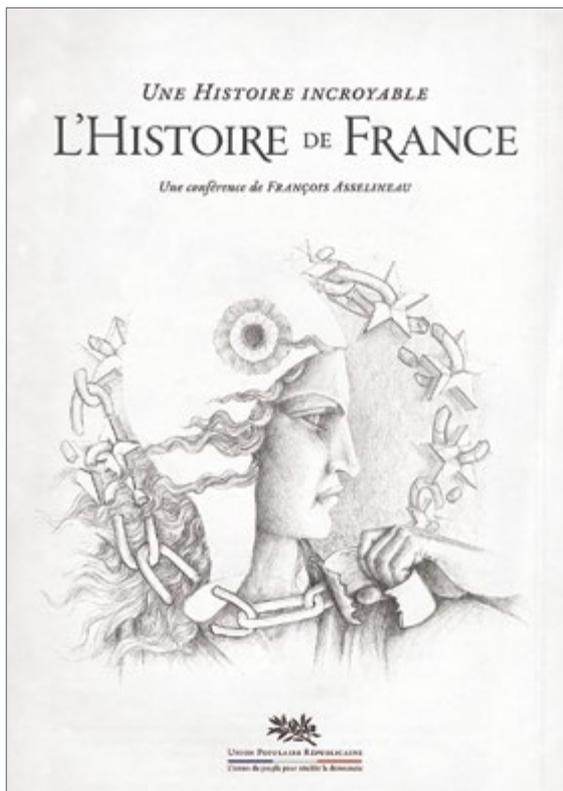
**Extract from the translation of an article of the Daily Telegraph dated 19 September 2000**

*Declassified American government documents show that the US intelligence community ran a campaign in the Fifties and Sixties to build momentum for a united Europe. It funded and directed the European federalist movement.*

## Informative Conferences

Since the UPR has been founded, François Asselineau, its founding President, has been travelling across France and abroad to give lectures and spread the movements' analyses. These public lectures, supported by audiovisual elements, address issues such as geopolitics, the euro, the European construction, the history of France, etc. There are 16 conferences, for the time being. In January 2016, François Asselineau will have given almost 400 lectures, with an average audience between 50 and 300 people.

**BETWEEN MARCH 2007 AND MAY 2016, FRANÇOIS ASSELINEAU WILL HAVE GIVEN AROUND 400 CONFERENCES.**



**The conference on the History of France is one of the first that François Asselineau gave.** It was highly successful, despite being over three hours long.



**This demonstrative conference illustrates the reasons why exiting the Eurozone is essential for French economy.** It is based on figures and on major economists' opinion, such as Joseph Stiglitz and Paul Krugman.

## 4. THE MOST DYNAMIC POLITICAL PARTY IN FRANCE

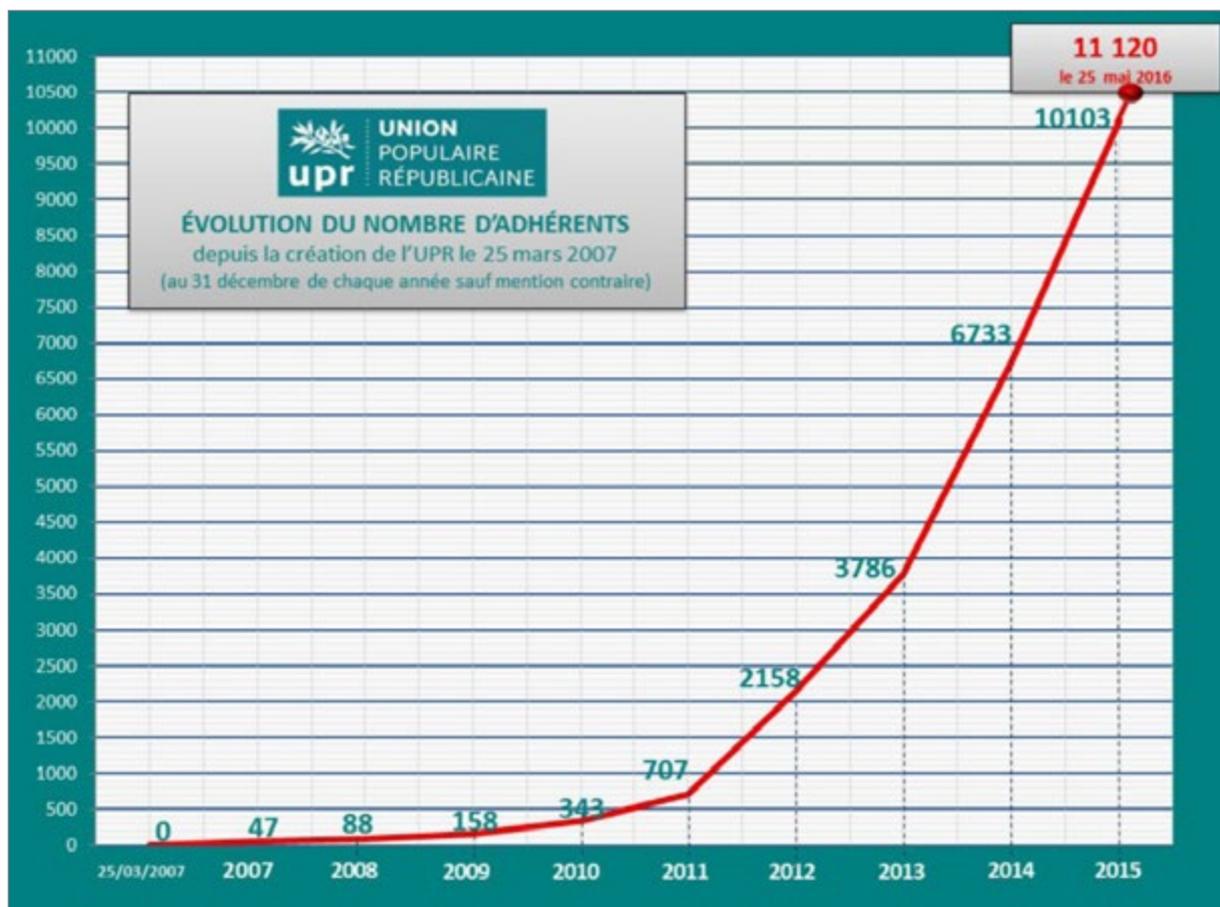
The UPR is the French political party enjoying the highest growth, a quasi-exponential increase of nearly 600 percent over the last three years.

### Around 15 French citizens join the UPR every day

Between the Presidential Elections of May 2012 and the 25th of May 2016, the UPR has multiplied the number of its members by six, bringing the total to 11,120. On average, about fifteen French people join the Republican Popular Union every day.

Should this quasi-exponential pace continue, the UPR could have around 30,000 members at the time of the Presidential Elections in 2017. Already, the UPR has more members than other more publicized parties, for instance the “New Anti-Capitalistic Party” (NPA — le nouveau Parti anti-capitaliste) which they reckoned had 2,500 members in September 2013. The UPR publishes the exact number of its member in real time on its website, a checkable figure by a judicial Officer. In the May 2014 European Elections, the UPR was one of the twelve parties able to submit lists in all eight inter-regional constituencies.

**THE UPR COULD HAVE  
AROUND 30,000  
MEMBERS IN 2017.**



Membership evolution since the UPR inception on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December of each year.

## Internet : the Party Spearhead

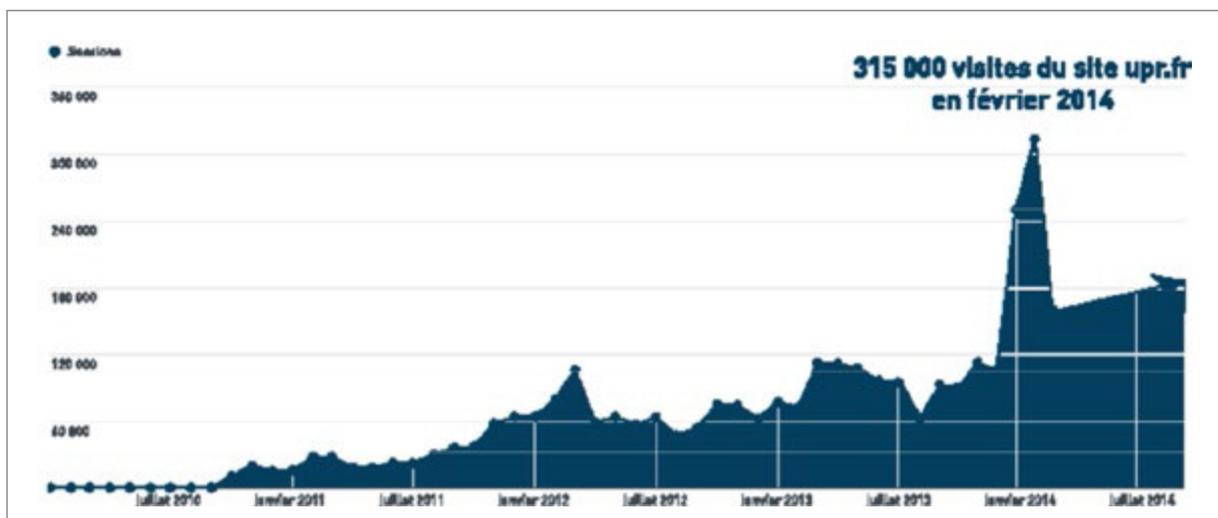
The UPR is the first French political party to have solely developed on internet. Very quickly, this technology was seen as a unique opportunity to make itself better known. The UPR has never stopped to further increase its presence on line and in social networks.

The UPR Facebook page has several thousand followers – 53,075 on 25 May 2016, and several thousand net surfers following its Twitter Account – 13,007 on 25 May 2016, amongst whom several senior politicians and economists and prominent media figures. The UPR regular expresses itself via all these communication tools, in the form of studies and columns published by François Asselineau. The UPR newsletter is followed by more than 80,000 supporters.

**UPR.FR IS THE MOST VISITED FRENCH POLITICAL WEBSITE.**

All these publications are becoming more and more popular and are largely relayed. According to the site Alexa Ranking, which measures the traffic of millions of web sites, the UPR website — [www.upr.fr](http://www.upr.fr) — is the most visited French political website.

In 2009, the UPR launched its channel on Dailymotion and on YouTube to put all François Asselineau's conferences on line in a video format for sharing with as many people as possible. These videos are outstandingly successful and have gathered several millions net surfers. In May 2014, all of these videos had been watched by more than 3,000,000 net surfers.



**UPR website traffic evolution between July 2010 and February 2014**

## 5. NEITHER RIGHT NOR LEFT WING: A GATHERING

The UPR brings together French people from all the political spectrum and socio-professional categories. This gathering was achieved through the determination of not expressing oneself on divisive and societal issues. Contrary to most political movements, the UPR doesn't aim at staying in office. The party wishes to temporarily gather French people in order to enforce its program so as to ensure people's sovereignty and national independence, and then leave.

### The Republican Popular Union Founding Charter

The members of the UPR are bound by the Charter of the Republican Popular Union. This reference document outlines the political orientations of the movement and the logic of gathering which is at the core of the party. All members have to agree on the Charter.

In accordance with this Charter, the UPR refuses to express itself on societal subjects as they hide what is really at stake and are dividing French people. It does not express itself on the wedding for all, euthanasia, abortion, prostitution, etc. In so doing, the UPR refuses to be part of the traditional right-center-left cleavage. It considers it to be unsubstantiated in as far as the political leaders are deprived of any means to pursue different policies.

**THE UPR REFUSES TO EXPRESS ITSELF ON SOCIETAL SUBJECTS THAT ARE DIVIDING FRENCH PEOPLE.**

#### Extract from the Charter

*The UPR members agree on the central principle that the UPR is not the proper place to discuss ancillary issues, except for exposing the powerlessness of national bodies. They are also careful not to bring reasons of division into the movement, both detrimental and pointless.*

### French people from all the political spectrum

The UPR gathers French people from all social, professional, religious, ethnic horizon and all political sensitivities. The members' average age is 40 years old and 85% of them had never join a political party before.



**Vincent BROUSSEAU**  
53 years old, Doctorate in Mathematics, Doctorate in Economy, former Economist at the European Central Bank



**Karine COMAS**  
39 years old, Laboratory Manager

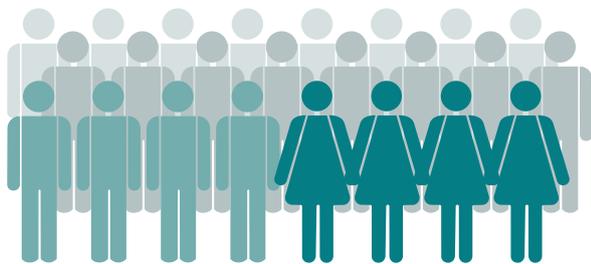
The UPR is present in all five continents with six percent of its members living outside France against two percent nation-wide.

The movement has experts and researchers working on economy, currency, geopolitics, international relations, defense, digital technology, etc.

## The Ministry of Interior puts the UPR on the “Various Parties” list

The political unit of the Ministry of Interior officially classified the UPR lists as falling within the “Various” category, not only in the European Elections of 2014, but also during the 2015 Departmental and Legislative Elections in which the UPR was running for office. After an in-depth study of our program, our ideas, and after taking into account our main objective: the withdrawal of France from the European Union, the euro and NATO, the Ministry of Interior admitted that UPR proposals were neither left-wing, nor right-wing, let alone extreme left or extreme right-wing. Besides, UPR members are coming from all walks of life with different professional, geographical, political, ethnic and religious backgrounds. According to our internal surveys, there seems to be a tiny left-wing majority, including communists, and a wide minority on the liberal side, or Gaullist, or Christian Social, or ecologist. The UPR also has a significant number of French people of immigrant origin, and three times more expatriates than the national average. This shows that our compatriots, in 79 different States in the world, think that our analyses and proposals are right.

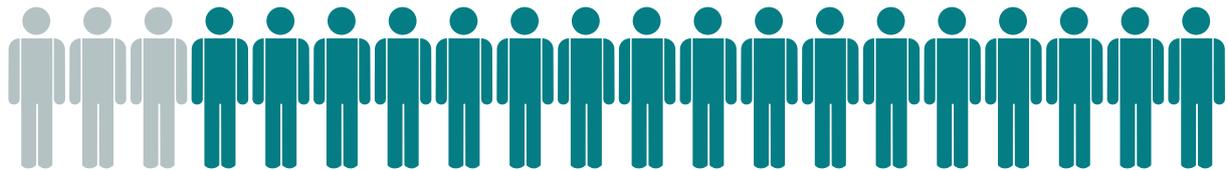
## 11,120 members



**of whom 20% are women**  
(their percentage is still low, but steadily growing.)



**the UPR has 690 members living in 79 countries across the world, that is 6.2% of the total number of members.**



**85% are joining a political party for the first time**



**younger than in other political parties**

### The UPR Membership Typology

Source: Union populaire républicaine

## 6. FRANÇOIS ASSELINEAU: THE FOUNDING PRESIDENT

François Asselineau is a Tax Inspector-General and the President of the Republican Popular Union. He was a member of several Cabinet of Ministers, and a Delegate-General for Economics Intelligence.

### Advisor on International Affairs

In 1985, François Asselineau was admitted in the National School of Administrator, and graduated second of the route of administration in Economics (Promotion Léonard de Vinci). He chose the Inspectorate-General for Finance and became Advisor to the President of the Crédit National, then the Bercy Head Officer for Asia-Oceania, before serving in 1993 as Advisor on International Affairs in the Cabinet of Gérard Longuet, Minister of Industry and Foreign Trade in the Balladur Government.

### Director of Ministerial Cabinets

In June 1995, he was appointed Cabinet Director of Françoise de Panafieu in the Ministry of Tourism, then Advisor to Hervé de Charrette's Cabinet in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he was in charge of Asia, Oceania, Latin America and economic issues. In this capacity, he was responsible for organizing the travels of the President of the Republic and those of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, especially to China, Japan, South-East Asia and Latin America. He had discussions with numerous Heads of States worldwide, from John-Paul II to the Emperor of Japan, and from Nelson Mandela to the Heads of States of Brazil, Argentina, Saudi Arabia, China (Jiang Zemin, Li Peng), Viet Nam, Indonesia, etc.

### Delegate-General for Economics Intelligence

In 1997, after the National Assembly dissolution, he joined the Tax Inspectorate. He became closer to Charles Pasqua when in the 1999 European Elections the latter decided to submit a list to protest against the ratification of the Amsterdam Treaty without referendum. A few months later, François Asselineau was appointed Director, in charge of Economic and International Affairs in the Hauts-de-Seine Department Council, chaired by Charles Pasqua. He then was his Cabinet Director between 2000 and 2004.

### Elected as a Counsellor in Paris in March 2001

In 2001, for the first time, François Asselineau joined a political party: the Rassemblement pour la France (RPF) and its National Bureau, as Director for Studies and Spokesperson. He was then elected as a Counsellor in the 19th District of Paris (15.8% of votes in the second round, against the socialist candidate and the RPR-UDF candidate). On 25 March 2007, the 50th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, he decided to found the Popular Republican Union whose main objective was the withdrawal of France from the European Union, in a calm and democratic way, in accordance with international laws.



**François Asselineau**

UPR Founding President

## Four questions to François Asselineau

### ► Is the Popular Republican Union ready to make alliances with other parties?

Yes, but under certain conditions. The first one is to agree to the necessity of prioritizing the issues while refusing to engage in any divisive discussions on societal matters. The second is to refuse from the start to play the right-wing against the left-wing, and conversely. The third is to accept the unilateral withdrawal from European Union, euro and NATO without ambiguity.

### ► Why the UPR doesn't wish to express itself on societal matters to which French people are yet sensitive?

I'm not denying how important these issues are. But how could you expect me to gather the French while taking a stand on issues that are, by nature, divisive? We think that the situation is too serious for that. Our goal is to gather the French on a temporary basis, to enable them to revive democracy. Once our goal is met, French people will have plenty of time to fight on the issues they are committed to.

### ► You wish to withdraw France from European Union. Aren't your ideas similar to the ones of the 'Front national' — the far-right French party?

Your question is a perfect example of the media distortion that French people suffer from. First of all, the 'Front national' like the 'Front de gauche' — the far-left French party — and like many others don't suggest withdrawing from the European Union. They are just critical, they suggest "another Europe", and sometimes, wave the threat of a referendum. I challenge anyone to show me a document where Mrs. Le Pen explicitly expresses the wish to exit the European Union unilaterally. Good luck, because, as I have said time after time, the 'Front national' doesn't suggest such a thing. Secondly, you will have noticed that some members of this far-right party have the unfortunate knack for stigmatizing peoples or religions with outrageous statements. As far as we are concerned, we reject any stigmatization. Once this is understood, you may grasp the role of the 'Front national' on the French political stage.

### ► You say that French people no longer live in a democracy. Aren't they free to vote? Aren't they free to express themselves?

Nowadays, French people hardly ever vote. Every study shows a year-on-year growing abstention. French people no longer vote as they realize that their representatives can no longer make a difference. Are we in a democracy if voting no longer mean choosing? As far as freedom of speech is concerned, we do notice how it is getting more and more difficult to express ideas other than those advocated by the Europeanists. In fact, we can see an ever more authoritarian system taking shape under the disguise of democracy. These are causes of great concern. It is now a historic time when the masters of the system, first and foremost the rich and the Europeanists, wish to retain power at any cost, with the risk of triggering a social upheaval on the European continent.

## 7. MEDIA APPEARANCES

► The UPR President was the political guest on Laurent Ruquier's show "On n'est pas couché", on 20 September on France 2 TV Channel.



► François Asselineau was invited on Frédéric Taddei's show "Ce soir ou jamais", on 02 October 2012 on France 3 TV Channel.



► Within the context of the European Elections of May 2014, François Asselineau was the guest of Jean-Jacques Bourdin's radio show on RMC INFO radio station on Tuesday 20 May 2014.



► Debate on BFM-TV with Christophe Hondelatte on 3 May 2015



Watch or listen to all media broadcasts (TV and radio) of François Asselineau on our website:  
<http://www.upr.fr/emissions-radio-tv>

## 8. ELECTORAL RESULTS

### Legislative By-Election in Lot-et-Garonne — 16 June 2013

Candidate: François Asselineau

Registered voters: 75,163

Abstentions: 40,675 or 54.12% of registered voters

Voters: 34,488 or 45.88% of registered voters

Votes cast: 32,848 votes or 43.70% of registered voters and 95.24% of voters

Blank or invalid: 1,640 votes or 2.18% of registered voters and 4.76% of voters

Results: 0.25% of registered voters and 0.58% of votes cast

### European Elections — 25 May 2014

Results: the UPR obtained 77,136 votes or 0.41% of votes cast.

### Departmental Elections — 22 March 2015

Results: the UPR obtained 1.63% of the votes cast on average in the 14 cantons where it was running for office, Sunday 22 March 2015. This is four times the national score of the UPR ten months ago, during the European Elections of 25 May 2014.

3.22% of votes in the canton of GRANDVILLARS (Territoire de Belfort)

2.18% of votes in the canton of SAINT-HERBLAIN-1 (Loire-Atlantique)

2.04% of votes in the canton of SAINT-DIÉ-1 (Vosges)

1.96% of votes in the canton of CENON (Gironde)

1.80% of votes in the canton of JOUÉ-LES-TOURS (Indre-et-Loire)

1.78% of votes in the canton of BETHONCOURT (Doubs)

1.55% of votes dans le canton d »D'ERSTEIN (Bas-Rhin).

1.42% of votes in the canton of MARSEILLE-11 (Bouches-du-Rhône)

1.39% of votes in the canton of CAEN-3 (Calvados)

1.33% of votes in the canton of SARCELLES (Val-d'Oise)

1.25% of votes in the canton of MONTEUX (Vaucluse)

1.05% of votes in the canton of NÎMES-1 (Gard)

1.03% of votes in the canton of SOLLIÈS-PONT (Var)

0.79% of votes in the canton of NICE-9 (Alpes-Maritimes)

### Legislative By-Elections in the 3rd district of Aveyron — 6 September 2015

Candidates:

Loïc Massebiau, 32 years old, was the UPR official candidate. Born in a family farm in Millau where he is still living, he is as an entrepreneur, author and local historian. Loïc Massebiau is the Aveyron Departmental Delegate of the UPR.

Édith Paradis, 41 years old, UPR-Lozère Departmental Officer, a musician participating in school-classes, was the alternate candidate.

Results: the UPR obtained 444 votes or 1.86% of votes cast (23,935).

## Regional Elections — December 2015

The Republican Popular Union, running for office in 12 metropolitan regions and one overseas region, l'Île de la Réunion, adding up to 13 lists with 1,971 candidates, obtained 189,046 votes, which is 0.87% of the votes cast.

This score represents two and a half times more votes than in the European Elections of May 2014, 18 months ago, where the UPR had obtained 76,907 votes.

REGION	VOTES CAST	% VOTES CAST
CENTRE-VAL-DE-LOIRE	12,765	1.48 %
PAYS DE LA LOIRE	16,019	1.26 %
ALSACE-CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE-LORRAINE	19,171	1.08 %
ILE-DE-FRANCE	29,763	0.94 %
NORMANDIE	10,637	0.93 %
AQUITAINE-LIMOUSIN-POITOU-CHARENTES	19,050	0.92 %
BOURGOGNE-FRANCHE-COMTE	8,833	0.92 %
AUVERGNE-RHONE-ALPES	21,720	0.87 %
BRETAGNE	10,412	0.87 %
LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON-MIDI-PYRENEES	14,601	0.71 %
NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS-PICARDIE	14,353	0.64 %
PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR	10,762	0.61 %
LA REUNION	1,264	0.48 %
TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTES	189,350	0.89%



UNION POPULAIRE RÉPUBLICAINE

**Union populaire républicaine**  
15 rue Erard, 75012 Paris

**upr.fr**

[facebook.com/upr.francoisasselineau](https://facebook.com/upr.francoisasselineau)  
[twitter.com/UPR\\_Asselineau](https://twitter.com/UPR_Asselineau)  
[youtube.com/UPRdiffusion](https://youtube.com/UPRdiffusion)  
[dailymotion.fr/UPR-TV](https://dailymotion.fr/UPR-TV)