

A lesson in food security

Edward Spalton

Singapore's experience of the COVID-19 crisis shows us exactly why the UK government needs to safeguard our food security as a matter of post-Brexit policy. We must not become overly-dependent on imports for our food supply, or a crisis like the current pandemic could leave us suffering from crippling shortages.

Sometimes it takes a long time to discern coincidence — and sometimes it bounces back to hit you in the face. I wrote an article on Singapore's food security, which appeared on the Campaign For an Independent Britain (CIB) website on the 9th March.

It acknowledged the tremendous achievement of the Singapore economy, pointing out that it was the result of vigorous, active government leadership and tight regulation — rather than of Thatcherite *laissez faire* free trade. In particular, I pointed out that Singapore's reliance on imports for 90% of its food supply was not something to which any would-be independent state should actively aspire — although an influential British government adviser appeared to think it was highly desirable for the UK post-Brexit.

In the last few days I heard of a phone call from a distressed lady in Singapore, complaining of food shortages and empty shelves in the supermarkets. I had one of those “I told you so” moments. So I thought I had better dig a little deeper.

The interruption in food supplies was due to the fact that Malaysia had closed its borders to prevent a further spread of coronavirus. Whilst Malaysia and Singapore separated in 1965, they have close economic ties and some 300,000 people a day normally cross the border between the two. If Malaysian labour is no longer available, some Singapore businesses will have to relocate to Malaysia.

The government has assured citizens that it has persuaded firms to build up stocks of food for the last two months and that there are ample supplies, provided people do not start panic buying — although there may be less choice. Sounds a bit familiar, doesn't it?

As a densely populated city state, it is unlikely that Singapore would ever have been entirely self-sufficient in food, but the present huge imbalance is largely a result of its industrial

success. Land covered by factories does not grow crops. One commentator remarked as long ago as 2012 that, in the Sixties, the state had some 20,000 farms occupying 14,000 hectares of land (more like what we would call market gardens than farms), but most of them had been obliterated by development.

The Singapore government is not just responding to the emergency of the moment. It has been facing up to the realities of its situation for many years, developing its regulatory system to maximum advantage. Last year the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources combined the Agri Food and Veterinary Authority, the National Environment Agency and the Health Sciences Authority into one new body, the Singapore Food Agency — which gives some idea of the priority. Singapore is a food manufacturing and processing economy as well as an *entrepôt* (transshipment) port.

Edward Spalton is the chairman of the CIB (www.campaignforanindependentbritain.org.uk)

Loss of freedom of expression

While the UK is looking at China's legislation attacking freedom for people in Hong Kong it appears that similar action, not quite as extreme but still worrying is happening in Germany.

Germany has made public burning of the EU flag or that of any other

country punishable by up to 3 years in jail, classing it as a hate crime.

The vote in the Bundestag (German parliament) on Thursday 14th May makes defiling foreign flags to the crime of defiling the German flag.

The same applies for the EU anthem, Beethoven's 'Ode to Joy'

theme.

The move followed Social Democrat (SDP) complaints about protesters burning of the Israeli flag in Berlin in 2017.

It should be expected that the EU, under the German influence will soon follow.

Eurozone crisis

Ben Habib

The inherent flaw in the euro, about which all protagonists in the debate have always been aware, is that a single currency cannot represent a number of countries if either:

Those countries' economies are not in similar shape and do not move in lockstep; or there is not political and fiscal union.

The 19 EU member states that joined the euro were never in similar shape and there is not (at least at the moment) political and fiscal union in the zone.

For the French that mattered not because they saw the euro as a political tool to force member states into union.

For the Germans that mattered not because they knew the euro would inevitably be weaker than the Deutschmark and that would favour its export dominated economy.

The German view was, of course, absolutely right. Since the creation of the euro in 1999 it has essentially been a weak currency much to the benefit of Germany.

It is no accident that there is a direct correlation between the growing trade surpluses of Germany and the growing trade deficits of the weaker euro economies, most notably Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece – to name a few.

These trade deficits were financed by growing government debt levels which in turn were financed by banks in the eurozone, many of which were German. In a sense, trade within the eurozone became one big Ponzi scheme. And like all Ponzi schemes this worked well while trade flows were growing but the wheels first came off the wagon in the 2008 credit crunch.

The first sovereign debt crisis in Europe was that of Greece in 2009, a country which when it joined the euro did not even meet the criteria for membership. Greek debts carried by German Banks were then largely shifted to the European Central Bank

(ECB). There was a total refusal by the ECB and Germany to countenance debt forgiveness. Greece's debts were somewhat restructured but Greece was forced to undertake extreme austerity from which it has yet to fully recover.

Since 2009 the economic situation of a number of other euro member states has also markedly deteriorated.

Italy, which has an economy 10 times the size of Greece, had in March of this year a government debt to GDP ratio of 135%; Spain had a similar ratio; and France which is bigger than both Italy and Spain had a ratio of 100%.

To put these into context, the European Stability and Growth Pact requires that no EU member state should have a ratio exceeding 60%. (Even Germany breached this limit in March with a ratio of 63%.)

Indeed the ECB had undertaken some €5 trillion of money printing/bond purchases during the course of the credit crunch to try to stabilise these economies. This quantitative easing (QE), as it is known, is the biggest such programme undertaken by any central bank in the World, including the Federal Reserve of the United States of America.

In short the eurozone entered the Covid-19 crisis with many of its member states' economies already in ICU and the ECB's firepower stretched to its limit. The stimulus measures now being instituted by these countries to counteract the effects of lockdown will increase these debts to unsustainable levels. Some of the biggest economies in the World will be in danger of collapse. The financial fallout would be devastating for the World and would certainly break the euro.

There is one solution, for which France and some other countries have been pushing. Indeed it is what France has always wished – political and fiscal union across the zone. With such a union the ECB could print as much money as needed to buy unlimited amounts of debt. It would resolve the

problems of the countries in crisis at the cost of the more fiscally prudent countries of Northern Europe – for which read Germany and the Netherlands. Such a solution is abhorrent to both these countries which would, in effect, be bailing out the eurozone. And with perfect timing, Germany's Constitutional Court has just stepped into the fray.

It announced the result of a case which has bubbling along since 2015. It decided that both the ECB and the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU), which had approved ECB actions, had acted *ultra vires* in the massive extent of their QE activities. The timing of the ruling is no accident. Germany was compelled to act before its peoples were forced to bear the full brunt of the 'profligacy' of these other countries. For France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece amongst others, the ruling is a disaster. In short, Germany has slammed the door on any prospect of a eurozone bailout.

No one could over-estimate the importance of this ruling. It means that some of the largest economies in the World will be in a funding crisis any moment now. When this happens, the shockwave felt across the Globe will dwarf that caused by Lehman Brothers going bust.

The ruling will also have major implications for the EU and, by extension, Brexit. It informs us that Germany's court which is, by treaty, junior to the CJEU has repudiated the CJEU's authority. It is the equivalent of a rebellion by a vassal state in an empire. Other countries in the EU are bound to follow Germany's lead. Poland and Hungary have for some time been locked in legal battles with the EU and it is hard to see those proud substantial countries kowtowing to the CJEU if Germany will not.

Source: *Eurozone Epicentre of the Biggest Financial crisis article by Ben Habib* 14th May 2020
www.Brexit-watch.org

Leaving the European Union

Derek Sterling

The author wrote this book after he experienced first hand the battle to leave the EU and all those unknown people who helped. Having realised that many helpers has received no recognition for the work they carried out he was inspired to write this illustrated book,

After relating his own personal story that originated with him following his families tradition of being an active supporter of the Conservative Party to his desire to help the UK escape the clutches of the EU. This resulted in him moving his support to the United Kingdom Independence Party and the effect this had upon him, especially meeting Marta Andreason and hearing her story about the fraud being committed in the EU's accounting system and the way as a whistle blower

Escape From Brussels

Memoirs of a Freedom Fighter and the Friends He Made on the Way

by Hugh Williams

St Edwards Press

Pbk 92 pp 2020

Available from

The June Press

Price £10.00 + 10% p&p

(see back cover)

ISBN 978-1-909650-14-5

she was treated. This resulted in him publishing her story in a book called "Brussels Laid Bare".

His potential was quickly recognised by UKIP and he soon became their deputy national treasure.

From then on he met and worked with many of the important members of UKIP including Nigel Farage. He goes on to describe his experience of this time and the various people who he worked with.

Listing a number of key works and supporters that he describes as the unknown, as these people never received the full, if any, recognition for the work they did.

At the end of this publication he lists "101 Reasons Why We Should Leave The EU".

Let us hope this story can be completed on the 31st December 2020 when the UK is formerly due to complete its discussion with the EU. Hopefully resulting in a satisfactory arrangement to both sides of the long-running saga.

The UK has said the EU is in danger of breaching the terms of the Brexit agreement by failing to uphold the rights of British expats.

Ministers said Britons on the

content risked not being given enough time to register to stay, as procedures were complex and there was little guidance.

Cabinet minister Michael Gove said there was a "major

imbalance" between the EU and the UK's approaches.

Again we see the EU's on-sided approach, citizens' rights were a key aspect of the UK's January exit.

UK expats at risk

The Huawei problem resurfaces

The UK government is conducting a new review into the input of allowing Huawei telecoms equipment to be used in British 5G networks.

The National Cyber Security Centre

(NCSC) involvement comes after the US brought fresh sanctions against Chinese company's, citing security fears.

In January, the UK resisted US

pressure to ban Huawei from contributing to 5G.

A spokesman for NCSC said; "The security and resilience of our networks is of paramount importance".

EU economic bailout under question

As the European Commission prides itself on the rescue package for the 27 members of the EU, not all members are in agreement.

The Hungary's prime minister Viktor Orban has called the EU

Commission's €750bn (£700bn) recovery plan "absurd", saying it is based on jointly-guaranteed credit and would help rich member states more.

"They want us to take out this loan for 30 years, so even our grandchildren

may have to pay for it. We need to think carefully about whether we as a country want this or not," he said.

So yet again we see the EU Commission at odds with its members needs.

Euro at any price

Yet again we hear about the real problems behind the EU's drive for its eurozone dream.

The former Governor of the Bank of England, Lord Mervyn King, has told

sky news; "The members of the monetary union have never faced up to the fact that the need for a fiscal union to try to keep the monetary union going is quite inconsistent with the

conditions that were set at the very beginning and only a new European treaty can really deal with this. I think it's immensely fortunate that Britain is not in the monetary union".

Governments draft fisheries negotiating position

The Fishing for Leave organisation released this position paper in May about the governments draft terms on fishing.

“We now see a return to Brexit predominating as negotiations reach their climax. On a positive note the broad context outlined here ⁽¹⁾ looks good – congratulations to the government and their Brexit team.

It sets the basis of being fully independent fisheries nations like Norway or Iceland whilst co-operating as two independent nations as obliged by UNCLOS.

It states that the UK will maintain its regulatory sovereignty, avoiding fealty to the CFP, so as to maintain freedom over domestic management.

It states that foreign vessels must obey UK law if/when allowed in UK waters – this must be enforced and it **must be legislated** in the fisheries bill that any foreign vessels granted access land in British ports. This is vital to ensure compliance with catch limits and also to see British ports and processors benefit from fish from British waters.

It states annual agreements which swerves an industry fear of being locked into a poor deal for years to appease the EU – **It must be legislated** in the fisheries bill that there is no back slide from this where the UK starts tough and in future years there is increasing give aways.

The commitment to fair shares of Total Allowable Catches (TACs) under the international principle of Zonal Attachment is also hugely welcome.

But - It is the detail of who, when, where and how much that will be key.

Will we get Zonal Attachment to repatriate what should rightfully be British resources. Under this international principle whereby a nation has TACs based on the predominance of species in its waters.

Will the government stand fast on this commitment or cave to a roll over of current EU ‘Relative Stability’

shares where the UK gets a disproportionately meagre 25% of TACs yet 60% of catches/stocks are in our waters?

It must be legislated in this agreement and the fisheries bill that any deal and reciprocal annual access is predicated on the EU recognising Britain’s rightful 60% Zonal Attachment share of TACs.

How much access, for whom and where...?

It must be legislated in this deal and in the fisheries bill that any swap of access to one another’s waters will only granted when the UK receives a reciprocal value of fishing opportunities. No 2:1 ratio of swaps or fish for deals on cars.

The last big unknown is regards Freedom of Establishment which allows big EU companies to establish fishing companies in Britain and run EU owned but UK registered Flagships.

These big Flagship companies now hold approx half of UK fishing entitlement yet their vessels are EU crewed and land or consign their catches direct to EU markets and processors with no benefit to Britain.

The terms of the Political Declaration and the UK’s negotiating position published in February both sought to maintain the ability of business to establish in one another’s territory. This is fine for most industries such as a sedentary car plant, but not for fishing where mobile Flagship fishing vessel can just steam home to EU ports with their EU crew.

It must be legislated in this agreement and in the fisheries bill that Freedom of establishment will not include fishing and that a strong Economic Link is enforced to ensure any UK fishing vessel must be 60% British owned, 60% British crewed and land, sell AND process 60% of its catches within the UK.

This is to ensure UK vessels deliver genuine benefit to, and help rebuild,

British communities

This will finally see the terms of Mrs Thatchers 1988 Merchant Shipping Act and its Economic Link provisions, which were humiliatingly crushed by the ECJ in the infamous Factortame case, restored.

If this does not happen then there will be little to stop EU vessels excluded from British waters re-registering as Flagships here, allowing them to continue accessing British waters whilst steaming off back home to the EU or sending catches overland by truck.

We welcome foreign investment to help rebuild, but its got to work and deliver benefit to Britain as its host country or it’s pointless and/or detrimental.

So overall, top marks for broad position, but the proof is in the detail of the pudding and whether there is no collapse and a follow through on this good broad outline.

Britain holds the whip hand, EU consumers need/are dependent on fish caught in British waters. We must not back down from being achingly close to righting the wrong inflicted upon fishing by Ted Heath and regaining our greatest natural resource to exorcise an injustice and rejuvenate British coastal communities with a £6-8bn industry.

We wish you God speed David Frost, please don’t let us down!

At the end of the third negotiating round between the UK and the EU on the future relationship, it was very much a case of ‘as you were’. As UK chief negotiator David Frost frankly put it, ‘*we made very little progress towards agreement on the most significant outstanding issues between us.*’

....The EU is continuing with its approach of making demands so unreasonable that no sovereign nation could be expected to agree to them. Reassuringly, the UK government’s consistent guiding principle seems to

Governments draft fisheries negotiating position

be: *Is this a reasonable request to make of a sovereign nation? Has the EU made similar demands of other third countries?*

This principled approach has allayed fears that, for example, UK fisheries would be sold out to the EU in exchange for favourable terms for the City of London – although of course we must continue to remain vigilant.

Fisheries - The EU continues to demand that the UK remain in the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) in all but name, with automatic access rights to UK waters and the same quota shares as now. But the UK is insisting on being treated like any other third country, with EU access to UK waters negotiated on an annual basis. A recent statement by David Frost provided continued reassurance on this matter:

‘Although we have had useful discussions on fisheries on the basis of our draft legal text, the EU continues to insist on fisheries arrangements and access to UK fishing waters in a way that is incompatible with our future status as an independent coastal state. We are fully committed to agreeing fishing provisions in line with the Political Declaration, but we cannot agree arrangements that are manifestly unbalanced and against the interests of the UK fishing industry.’

Sovereignty and the ‘level playing field’ - The ‘level playing field’ remains, according to Frost, ‘the major obstacle’ to progress on a free trade agreement. While the notion of a ‘level playing field’ sounds so reasonable, invoking British values of fair play, the reality is anything but. Here is how Frost describes it:

‘The major obstacle to [agreement on an FTA] is the EU’s insistence on including a set of novel and unbalanced proposals on the so-called “level playing field” which would bind this country to EU law or standards, or determine our domestic legal regimes, in a way that is unprecedented in Free Trade Agreements and not envisaged in

the Political Declaration. As soon as the EU recognises that we will not conclude an agreement on that basis, we will be able to make progress.’

Michael Gove recently floated the suggestion that the UK could drop its ask for a zero tariff and zero quota trade deal, accepting tariffs and quotas in some areas if that is what it would take for the EU to drop its more arduous level playing field demands. Barnier went out of his way to rule out this idea in his statement, stating that it ‘*would entail a detailed – and highly sensitive – negotiation of each tariff line*’ which would ‘*take years*’, before confirming that the EU would not drop its insistence on level playing field provisions in any case. I suspect Gove knew all along that this idea was never going to fly in Brussels, but merely suggested it to demonstrate the UK’s willingness to compromise – and the EU’s respective unreasonableness. But in any case, we now know for sure that this approach is out.

Other points of note - Barnier revived his old May-era complaint about UK cherry picking:

‘They seek to have the same benefits of a member state of our single market without the same rights and obligations.’

While this was a legitimate complaint to level during the May administration, it is bizarre that Barnier is resurrecting it as a charge against the current UK negotiating team, which ironically is asking to be treated as a third country like any other. Even former trade negotiator Dmitry Grozoubinski, who is far from a Brexiteer, considered it ‘an absurd thing to say’:

‘Barnier would be the first to laugh in scorn at the idea that the benefits of Single Market membership are so limited you can replicate them by signing a tariff eliminating trade agreement with some minor regulatory recognition sprinkled on top.’

From a UK point of view, it is

reassuring to see an accomplished player like Barnier reduced to such a disingenuous accusation, for it means they are struggling to justify what is in effect their own cherry picking – expecting the UK, a third country, to shoulder obligations normally only required of EU member states.

Frost, who up to now has refused to be goaded by Barnier’s ill-tempered attacks on the British side, did allow himself one little swipe in his short written statement:

‘It is hard to understand why the EU insists on an ideological approach which makes it more difficult to reach a mutually beneficial agreement.’

‘We very much need a change in EU approach for the next Round.’

Understanding the EU’s approach - In fact, the EU’s approach is not so hard to understand. It is no secret that the EU sees Brexit as an existential threat. The key driver of the EU’s negotiating position is that Brexit must not be a success, due to the risk of other member states following the UK out of the door. If that means the EU27 take an economic hit, so be it, so long as the UK takes a proportionally bigger hit.

The EU’s preferred outcome is therefore to tie the UK in to its regulatory regime. This week’s ECJ ruling against the UK on VAT on derivatives – a supposed infraction that the Commission did not bother to raise for over 40 years, but suddenly saw fit to do so during the Brexit negotiations under PM May – is a timely warning on the EU’s willingness to use apparently benign technical regulations for political ends....”

The next round of talks started on the 1st June.

(1).https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/886009/DRAFT_Fisheries_Framework_Agreement.pdf

LETTERS

Tel: 08456 120 175 email: eurofacts@junepress.com

Takeovers

Dear Sir,

During these extreme conditions for UK industry to survive further protection is required.

The government should bring in a law preventing UK takeovers by foreign companies or foreign government institutions during these unusual times. Failure to do so, could well result in the loss of many profitable companies and further job losses increasing the unemployment rate of UK citizens

If during our EU membership that is not allowed then the government should use the next 9 months to investigate such takeovers until we have left being controlled by the EU dictatorship.

CLAIRE RICHARDS
Manchester

Cost of delay

Dear Sir

Should we fail to leave the EU by 31st December 2020, it will be at a high price.

Next year the EU will be making decisions about future EU membership costs. While at the same time trying to recover the cost of the coronavirus lockdown and financial aid provided to

its 27 members.

The UK would find itself paying even more money into the failing EU project. Furthermore, delay would cause more uncertainty for UK businesses, better to make a clean break and get on with trading under WTO rules.

In the past few days I have heard that Michel Barnier has suggested to the UK's opposition parties that the EU would be happy to consider a delay of up to two years.

DEREK CANTER
London

Training

Dear Sir,

The UK's dependence on foreign workers has been going on for to long especially in the skilled sector.

Far fewer British workers have technical and vocational qualifications than in our major competitors and it increased greatly after the UK opened its borders to the EU, because unlimited immigration has made it far easier for corporations to recruit from abroad than to train young Britons.

The time has come for the UK to encourage a rise in the level of education in this country to prevent the need to constantly import workers. If necessary the ability to import workers

from overseas should be more strictly controlled with a time limit imposed.

The time has also come for unemployment benefit to be only given to those who agree to accept work that pays the minimum wage when it is available. - The only exceptions should be for those with a disability or a health issue that prevents them from working safely. - This could mean doing community work as directed by local councils, or farm work where practical, even if that is only temporary.

Farmers who have for years depended on cheap foreign labour should be prevented from so doing when unemployed UK workers are available.

CAROL EVANS
Cardiff

Bailout and tax havens

Dear Sir,

If you avoid paying tax, then do not expect a bailout. Denmark, France and Poland are refusing to provide bailouts to companies that are registered in tax havens like Panama. However, campaigners point out that the EU's Luxembourg and Netherlands are also home to firms avoiding paying billions into national coffers.

MICHAEL EVANS
Bristol

Obituary

It is with great sadness that we have received news of the death of Tom Hay, who died on the 8th March.

Tom who was a strong and very active eurosceptic will be sadly missed by all those who knew him especially the fishing community in Peterborough where he worked and loved.

He was a leading light in Save

Britain's Fish and his input to the fight to get the UK out of the CFP was without doubt truly amazing. Without Tom the flotilla of fishing boats that went up the Thames to put the CFP fully into the public eye as well as force parliament to take notice may well never have happened.

His forceful speeches at political

conferences and other meetings throughout the country were truly inspirational to all those who had the chance to hear them.

Tom will be greatly missed, but at least he lived long enough to see the UK leave the EU, let's hope the fishing industry is not sold down the river in the current trade deals.

Apology

Eurofacts wishes to apologise for not being able to produce a hard-copy of *eurofacts* during the lock down period, this has been beyond our control

MEETINGS

Please note that due to the coronavirus all of the following meetings are subject to change at short notice

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Wednesday **10th June**, 6.00 pm

"William And Mary: The Court Divided"

Simon Thurley, Visiting Professor of the Built Environment

PUBLIC MEETING
Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2
Admission Free

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **16th June**, 6.00 pm

"Is Populism a Threat to Democracy?"

Professor Sir Richard Evans, Provost

PUBLIC MEETING
Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2
Admission Free

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Thursday **18th June**, 6.00 pm

"Terrorism, National Security and the Law - The Gray's Inn Reading"

The Lord Carlile of Berriew CBE, FRSA, Barrister; who from 2001-2011 acted as the UK's Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation

PUBLIC MEETING
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Campaign for an Independent Britain (CIB)
0116 2874 622

Saturday **11th July**

AGM 11.30 am
(Members Only)

Public Meeting 1.45 - 4.45 pm

List of speakers to be announced when available

PUBLIC MEETING
The Upper Hall, The Emmanuel Centre, 9-23 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3DW
Admission (details to be announced)

CANCELLED

DIARY OF EVENTS

2020

Proposed final date for possible EU extension **30th June**

Germany takes over Council Presidency **1st July**

Current legal deadline for EU agreement on fisheries **1st July**

UK Liberal Democrats new leader to be announced **July**
(Was to be postponed until next year)

Proposed date for start of UK Government Summer recess **21st July**

Proposed date for end of UK Government Summer recess **8th September**

Current date for completion of EU/UK Transition Deal **31st December**

2021

Portugal takes over EU Council Presidency **1st January**

Slovenia takes over EU Council Presidency **1st July**

2022

France takes over EU Council Presidency **1st January**

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Brexit Party
www.thebrexitparty.org

Brexit Watch
www.bexit-watch.org

British Future
www.britishfuture.org

British Weights & Measures Assoc.
www.bwmaonline.com

Bruges Group
www.brugesgroup.com

Campaign Against Euro-Federalism
www.caef.org.uk

Campaign for an Independent Britain
www.campaignforanindependentbritain.org.uk

Concordance
www.concordanceout.eu

Democracy Movement
www.democracymovement.org.uk

EU Observer
www.euroobserver.com

EU Truth
www.eutruith.org.uk

European Commission (London)
www.cec.org.uk

European Foundation
www.europeanfoundation.org

Fishing For Leave
www.ffl.org.uk

Freedom Association
www.tfa.net

Futurus
www.futurus-thinktank.com

Get Britain Out
www.getbritainout.org

Global Britain
www.globalbritain.co.uk

Global Vision
www.global-vision.net

GrassRootsOut
www.grassrootsout.co.uk

June Press (Publications)
www.junejournal.com

Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign
www.eurosafeguards.com

Leave means leave
www.leavemeansleave.eu

Leave.eu
www.Leave.eu

New Alliance
www.newalliance.org.uk

Open Europe
www.openeurope.org.uk

Statewatch
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The Foundation for Independence
www.foundationforindependence.com

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