

An examination of the Irish economy

Extract of a Global Britain report entitled “The Irish Economy - Fact or Fiction?”
by **Bob Lyddon and Ewen Stewart**

This very interesting and well constructed report with a sub-heading “*How Brexit will expose Ireland’s phantom economy and boost the UK’s tax revenues in the process*” is a must read for all those interested in the Irish situation over Brexit.

As Global Britain, explains, “The paper examines the Irish question, not so much from the perspective of the backstop, but from examining the Irish economy. We think you will find the conclusions, all of which are based on Irish Government data, startling.

We believe that Irish GDP is overstated by a staggering €130bn pa as a result of creating a ‘flag of convenience’ tax structure. While Ireland’s structures are perfectly legal this results in substantial transfers from other European countries to Ireland with the UK, France and Germany being the primary losers. Our paper examines these structures in considerable detail.”

It starts with the following introduction;

“Ireland’s apparent economic success is extraordinary for a nation that has moved from being one of the least advanced economically in Western Europe to one of the very richest in the EU, surpassed only by Luxembourg. Irish per capita GDP stands at \$78,800. This compares with the UK where per capita GDP is \$43,000 and a Eurozone average of \$41,000.

For per capita GDP in Ireland to be approximately 50% larger than the British, French and German equivalents is quite an extraordinary achievement, particularly given Ireland’s relatively weak economic history over many centuries. Moreover, as recently as 2010, the Irish State required an emergency soft loan package of €85bn as the economy buckled under the strain of the credit crisis. Recovery has been swift and impressive, but how has it been achieved? This paper asks three key questions.

Firstly, we analyse the Irish economy and examine the key drivers of its phenomenal growth. What were the factors that have led to this extraordinary wealth? Is it sustainable and is it based on an open and transparent policy set?

Secondly, we examine in some detail the tax, regulatory and other mechanisms that Ireland has enacted to help grow its economy, which we argue are the overwhelming factors behind Ireland’s new found prosperity. We look at the four key pillars, which are much more complex and significant than simply having a 12.5% Corporation Tax rate, and give Ireland a ‘flag of convenience’ status – effectively re-directing tax generating revenues from other EU nations to the Irish Republic.

Thirdly, in the light of the heated debate over ‘The Irish backstop’ and the EU’s desire to keep the UK in

regulatory alignment with it, post Brexit, we examine if Ireland’s ‘flag of convenience’ status is really in keeping with the EU’s Single Market principles.

Our findings will surprise and even shock many economic and political commentators. We demonstrate the Irish Government, through the four pillars outlined, is to all intents and purposes using the ‘flag of convenience’ to undermine the tax bases of other EU nations, notably the UK, France and Germany. We argue that Ireland is effectively ‘free-riding’ on not just the UK but the EU as a whole. Those arguing for the UK to maintain complete regulatory alignment with the EU rather miss the point that Ireland is currently not itself operating on a level playing field.

Many commentators have examined Ireland’s ‘economic miracle’ and we provide a brief and nonexhaustive list of some of those reports.

Nevertheless, we believe at this critical time in UK-EU relations a greater appreciation is required of the scale of Irish Government policy decisions that we believe distort European markets to the detriment of its neighbours. The sheer scale of Ireland’s ‘flag of convenience’ policy will be its undoing sooner or later. Given Ireland’s capital base, productivity and economic assets, the country is trading well above its natural equilibrium.

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An examination of the Irish economy

Continued from page 1

Once Brexit happens Ireland's phantom economy will become more exposed as the UK repatriates lost tax revenues in full view of remaining EU members. Increasingly aware of the economic distortions that are costing them billions, other EU nations will end Ireland's unfair arbitrage.

It might be in the EU's short-term interest to play up the backstop and turn a blind eye to Irish fiscal packages – but ultimately this anomaly will be closed by the EU and the pain felt by Ireland's people.”

In light of the detailed information they provide in the report, they come to the following conclusion;

“The foregoing explanation in detail of the mechanisms used to achieve the ‘flag of convenience’ status goes some way to demonstrate what underpins the apparently extraordinary performance of the Irish economy, and has certainly inflated the economy materially – which even some Irish officials themselves accept. The apparent economic growth has led to Ireland

making much of its success as an EU member, and claim that membership of the EU is a fundamental factor in its economic success. This is clearly not entirely correct, as this paper has explained.

Ireland has materially gamed global tax codes and norms and thereby inflated its GDP by in excess of €130 bn per annum to its benefit. This has moved production and other business activity from other European countries to Ireland that would not otherwise have been there.

Given the sheer scale of the Irish ‘flag of convenience’ it is not credible to believe it is sustainable in the long term. Other EU countries will sooner or later not tolerate the loss of revenues and employment to Ireland. The numbers are increasingly materially well beyond the ‘blind eye’ that might initially have been turned. Ireland will need friends, for as the EU ultimately seeks to close down these loopholes the impact on Irish growth will be severe.

In the very short term, though, this is

a Brexit issue.

Ireland argues vociferously that the UK must remain in regulatory alignment with the EU – i.e. with the Republic of Ireland – through a non-negotiable backstop. One might argue that Ireland's government ought to consider that it is operating an uneven playing field of its own making and that it cannot be in its interests, in the long-term, to hamstring the UK against its wishes in regulatory alignment with the EU; inequitable relationships do not last.

In plain English, it is no wonder the Irish are desperate to tie the UK to the Single Market in near perpetuity. This is a significant hidden cost of Single Market membership. It should also help remind those negotiating the UK's withdrawal from the EU that many frictions between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom exist of which tax is just one.

Source: The full report is available from the web site: www.globalbritain.co.uk

The definition of a Nation State

In the current climate it is now essential to seriously consider the continued existence of the Nation State, since 1945, especially now it is finally beginning to be understood that the other alternatives are much more questionable.

A Nation State is the only truly functioning, practical political reality. It is under real threat in the drive towards ever closer union with other countries in the context of the European Union. Before its existence is watered down or extinguished, we should discuss it.

The first order of business is to

seriously study it.

The six essential qualities, all of which are necessary for a nation state, are:

1. A people.
2. A piece of land with clear boundaries.
3. A language of the people.
4. A stable, long-term political system.
5. A legal system that is long-standing and effective.
6. A sense of national identity.

The prime example is Great Britain, with its language becoming the lingua

franca of the world. Other examples are Holland, France, Spain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary and Bulgaria in Europe; in Asia, Japan; Ethiopia in Africa; Egypt in the Middle East; Australia and New Zealand. A nation state is still a nation state even if two of the factors are not present so long as the others are powerfully there.

It is now essential to seriously consider the continued existence of the Nation State, since 1945, especially now it is finally beginning to be understood that the other alternatives are much more questionable.

EU trade deal problems

The EU's landmark trade deal with South America's economic bloc has been dealt a blow by MPs in Austria, by demanding a government veto on the deal.

The draft free trade agreement took twenty years to complete and the EU has described it as its biggest so far.

France and Ireland have already warned that they will reject the deal if

Brazil does not do more to curb fires in the Amazon rainforest.

Austrian groups say the deal must do more to tackle environmental issues.

German's economic woes

A study last year by Germany's Halle Institute estimated a no-deal Brexit would cost 12,000 jobs in the UK but 422,000 jobs in the other 27 EU members, of which 100,000 would be in Germany and 50,000 in France. Ireland's central bank forecast a loss of up to 100,000 jobs in the medium term in Ireland alone, on a no-deal. (And yet Germany, France and Ireland are proving the most bone-headed in their refusal to negotiate!)

1 in 7 German cars produced are sold in the UK and 20% of its car exports go to the UK. EU industry – and in particular German and French car makers – will not only suffer a massive tax burden through the tariffs

the UK could apply to their cars but they will suffer the political backlash from British consumers.

A recent report on the human rights risks of workers and suppliers inside Germany also resulted in worrying statistics.

The report was based on twenty of the largest companies and after investigating what sort of policy commitments, including grievance and remedy mechanisms, and how they monitor and evaluate human rights risks and impacts. The report concluded that none the companies had complied with the basic human rights standards set up by the German action plan on human rights and business - this was based on UN guidance.

This amounts to a 90% failure to correctly look after the human rights of the workers and suppliers that these twenty largest German companies are responsible for.

Meanwhile, in recent months the Germany economy has been shrinking, this has been put down to a decline in exports resulting in a dampened growth, according to official data, which comes amid concerns of a global slowdown.

Gross Domestic Profit (GDP) for Germany is falling according to the Federal Statistics Office.

We must not forget that Germany is Europe's largest economy, and only narrowly avoided a recession last year.

How the leaders of the EU think

The UK should always remember the comments made by those who have lead the European Union.

Jean-Claude Juncker is reported as having said recently:

"These stupid nationalists, they are in love with their own countries"

It is as obvious to anti democrats that this is "stupid" as it is to us that it is natural and healthy. Love of nationhood and solidarity with one's own people is an absolute necessity for a democracy to function. The EU has for decades of course shown us why such solidarity is not necessary for a corporatist bureaucratic dictatorship!

Meanwhile Michael Barnier, the EU's chief Brexit negotiator has also

criticised the UK, saying Brexit is a product of nostalgia for a "powerful global Britain". In this of course he makes the globalist's mistake of thinking the desire of nations and peoples for democratic sovereignty is their desire for power.

Those who destroy the sovereignty of nation states want global power – so they assume that we who oppose it want power. But we don't. We want democracy, self Government, free trade, our own laws and cooperation with other nation states. We care not whether that gives us more power or less – it is democratic and it is freedom for us to fail or succeed in the world.

It was of course the President of the European Council Donald Tusk who said there would be a "special place in hell" for Brexiteers. Juncker has said that the British press "do not respect the human rights of politicians" and there should be limits to the freedom of the press! He accused the UK of entertaining "lies" about the EU.

And of course it was officially stated by a European judge that questioning the EU was "blasphemy".

"Criticism of the EU is akin to blasphemy and can be restricted without affecting freedom of speech" – Ruiz Jarabo Colomer, Advocate General of the EU Court of Justice (case c-274/9).

EU taxation questions

An EU court is hearing appeals against a decision to order Ireland to recover £11.5 billion of unpaid taxes from Apple.

In 2016, the European Commission

found an agreement between Dublin and the technology giant was against EU law. It said the Irish government allowed Apple to attribute nearly all its EU sales earnings to an Irish head

office that existed only on paper, thereby avoiding paying tax on EU revenue.

Both the Republic of Ireland and Apple are appealing against the ruling.

Are all EU contract bids equal?

Yet again we see evidence of how the EU's financial dealings can be described as questionable.

Europe's first-ever foreign affairs

chief, Catherine Ashton, recently took a job with private security firm GardaWorld, which bids for EU contracts.

A second senior EU official has also joined the Canadian firm, as its British competitor, G4S, faces uncertainty over Brexit

The EU no one voted for

Extract from a tweeter called "StatisticusCollegium" (@verumandversus) 31/8/19

In 46 years the UK electorate has been allowed 2 votes on EEC/EU matters. Over the same period the EU has changed beyond recognition. Here are just some of the things no-one voted for:

No-one voted for the UK to leave EFTA in 1972. EFTA did not affect agriculture or fisheries and did not operate external tariffs. Countries were free to establish individual customs duties or FTA

No-one voted for the UK to join the European Economic Community in 1972. There were 4 countries in the Accession Treaty and the other 3 were given a referendum. Denmark and Ireland voted yes while Norway voted No

No-one voted for enlargement of the Community which resulted in the Accession Treaty of 1979 whereby Greece joined the EC

No-one voted for further enlargement of the Community which resulted in the Accession Treaty of 1985 whereby Spain and Portugal joined the EC

No-one voted for further enlargement of the Union which resulted in the Accession Treaty of 1994 whereby Austria, Finland & Sweden joined the EU. All 3 had a referendum as did Norway who again voted No

No-one voted for further enlargement of the Union which resulted in the Accession Treaty of 2003 whereby a further 10 countries joined the EU. The Treaty also included changes to voting weights and Qualified Majority Voting

No-one voted for further enlargement of the Union which resulted in the Accession Treaty of 2005 whereby Romania and Bulgaria joined the EU. Qualified Majority Voting (QMV) was used in the EU parliament and no-one voted for that mechanism either.

No-one voted for further enlargement of the Union which resulted in the Accession Treaty of

2011 whereby Croatia joined the EU. Croatia had a referendum though and Slovenia's objection to the Accession was bought off to the tune of approx €170m.

No-one voted for the proposed further enlargement of the Union whereby Albania, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey are recognised candidates to join the EU. Serbia and Montenegro are expected to join before 2025.

No-one voted for the Single European Act in 1986. This paved the way for the introduction of the Single Market in 1992 and was the first major revision of the Treaty of Rome 1957 which no-one voted for either.

No-one voted to give the European Parliament an increased role in decision making nor for the change from unanimity to QMV in 12 policy areas. The Single European Act allowed both.

No-one voted for the UK to sign up to an external economic and monetary policy via the Exchange Rate Mechanism in Oct 1990. The UK crashed out less than 2 years later with £ devalued by 17% and interest rates increased twice in one day from 10 to 12 to 15%.

It is estimated the government spent 40% of the our currency reserves trying to prop up the £ and the total cost in lost GDP, jobs and businesses was £700bn. You'll recognise the names involved - Major, Heseltine, Clarke, Hurd.

No-one voted for the Maastricht Treaty in 1992. Most Tory MPs hadn't seen the Treaty before being forced to sign it by the government. Douglas Hurd, our chief signatory, admitted he had not read it before signing it.

Maastricht gave birth to the European Union and reinforced the irreversibility of the progress towards 'ever-closer' political union. The Treaty paved the way for the introduction of the Euro and also further economic union.

"Economic" was removed from the

EEC's title, fundamentally changing the Community's approach to the Treaty and the ideals of the EU. The European Parliament's powers were increased again by the introduction of co-decision with the Council.

The Social Chapter was tacked on to the Treaty and would enshrine the commitment of Member States to the separate Social Charter of 1989. This gives the EU Commission powers to impose social legislation. UK secured an opt out despite Labour's opposition.

No-one voted for the move to qualified majority voting (QMV) of a further 30 new and existing articles. This brings the total to 42.

Three referendums were held on Maastricht: Ireland (Yes 69.1%) France (Yes 51%) Denmark (No 50.7%). Despite the margin of victory being almost identical in France and Denmark, inevitably only Denmark was forced to vote again.

Portuguese Foreign Minister reacted by saying "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark" and "only donkeys don't change their minds". Inevitably Denmark voted again and this time 56.7% voted Yes. This is a pattern that will emerge.

No-one voted for the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1997 whereby Member States devolved to the EU, powers in immigration, civil & criminal law and foreign and security policy. Institutional changes were also introduced to prepare for adding new member states.

No-one voted for the Schengen Agreements to be admitted into EU law. And no-one voted to allow our opt-out from the Social Chapter to be given up but Labour allowed it anyway. 24 more areas moved to QMV making a total of 66.

There were two referendums held in Ireland (Yes 61.7% on 56.2% turn out) and Denmark (Yes 55.1% on 76.2% turn out). Neither were asked to vote again.

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The EU no one voted for

Continued from page 4

No-one voted for the Treaty of Nice in 2001. The institutional structure of the EU was reformed to enable expansion into Eastern Europe. Weighting of votes in the EU Parliament was changed and the number of seats was also increased.

The size of the Commission was reduced and the UK was one of 5 countries to give up its 2nd Commissioner. Another 46 articles were changed from unanimity giving a new total of 112 areas under QMV. "Closer" became "enhanced" co-operation.

As is now the norm Ireland had a referendum on the Treaty. To the surprise of the elite, the previously compliant Irish stayed at home and the majority who voted said (No 53.9% on 34.8% turn out). As is now the norm the Irish were forced to vote again.

In the 2nd referendum Ireland voted (Yes 62.9% on turn out of 49.5%). That was good enough for the elite but Ireland did win a guarantee that the state would not enter an EU mutual defence pact and therefore preserved its neutrality.

.... Some of the principles included in later treaties up to and including Nice: creation of the EU & EU citizenship; subsidiarity; investiture of the Commission; co-decision between Parliament and Council; European Monetary System.

Other main principles not included in Nice were later incorporated in Lisbon (which no-one voted for either). More of that later.

No-one voted for the draft Treaty establishing the Constitution for Europe in 2004 although Tony Blair and Jack Straw saw fit to sign it on our behalf. 4 referendums were held with Spain & Lux voting Yes and France & Holland voting (No 54.7% & 61.5%).

The ratification process ended and further referendums, including in the UK, were cancelled. This is not the end though. Many of the main objectives miraculously re-appear in Lisbon. Peter Hain's tidying-up exercise would not be swept away easily.

If the Constitution had been passed, 2 principal and 5 accession treaties (which no-one voted for) would be repealed and consolidated into a single document. A new EU with legal entity status and legal personality would be formed.

EU law would have **primacy** over that of the Member States. Charter of Fundamental Rights would have been included in the main text and given legal status. Formal introduction of EU symbols: flag, currency, anthem, motto & Europe Day.

A new Minister of Foreign Affairs; accession to the European Convention on Human Rights; a newly **appointed** President of the Council who would be in post for 2.5 years; laid out the distribution of powers between the EU and Member States.

Defined areas of policy where the EU would have **exclusive** competence and those where competence would be shared with Member States. Despite these very major changes ("tidying up") Tony Blair signed up without any consultation with us. Onward to Lisbon.

No-one voted for the Treaty of Lisbon in 2007 although Gordon Brown and David Miliband saw fit to sign it on our behalf. The purpose of the Treaty was to finish off what was started by Amsterdam/Nice and to continue the debate on the failed Constitution.

The 3 pillar structure introduced in Maastricht (1. Economic Community 2. Common Foreign & Security Policy 3. Justice & Home Affairs) was removed and with the exception of pillar 2 now come under the legislative procedures of the Union.

This means pillar 1 & 3 (renamed Area of Freedom, Security & Justice) are now, only with certain restrictions, justiciable in the European Court of Justice (which no-one voted for).

There are 71 **major** amendments included in Lisbon. 39 are new provisions but crucially 32 were introduced in the failed un-ratified Constitution of 2004 but transposed

into Lisbon anyway.

Giscard D'Estaing, President of the Convention that drew up the failed Constitution said "the institutional proposals of the Constitution are found complete in Lisbon, only in a different order".

"To my surprise and in truth, to my great satisfaction, the 9 main points are repeated word for word in the new project. There is not a single comma that has been changed"

Major areas transposed from the failed Constitution into Lisbon. Explicit statement that Member States confer competence to the EU; Union would accede to European Convention for Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

..... No. of Commissioners reduced to 2/3 the no. of Member States; EU will have legal personality and becomes a separate legal entity; move towards changing method of ratifying treaties from unanimity to QMV; distribution of competences or powers between EU/MS defined.

Measures introduced for cross-border health issues, space policy, energy policy, tourism, civil protection; increase in power of the EU Parliament in passing legislation through co-decision; 46 areas now QMV under co-decision.

Only 12 provisions in the failed Constitution were not transposed into Lisbon. And most were not in the main text, rather were declarations or protocols.

New provisions in Lisbon: The Union replaced the Community; measures incl on border controls, asylum, immigration & crime; Charter of Fundamental Rights given legal force, becoming EU law with equal status to treaties but is **not** inserted into the text.

European Central Bank now an institution of the Union. Provisions for QMV in Council; Declaration that EU Law has **primacy** over that of Member States; symbols of the Union acknowledged by 16 states. And still no-one voted.

To be continued in next issue

LETTERS

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

Parliamentary scrutiny

Dear Sir,

The Contempt by Parliament of the Constitution 1972 and 1992.

The delaying tactics by the Remainers in the House of Commons over the EU Withdrawal Bill represents the final stitch-up by this dead and now visibly corrupt Parliament to prevent Brexit happening at all. Parliament should now be dissolved forthwith and a General Election put into immediate effect.

The whole debate regarding the sovereignty of Parliament over Brexit has not taken cognizance of the original contempt *by Parliament itself* of the Constitution in 1972 and 1992, i.e., “The Queen-in-Parliament under God” and the *Coronation Oath* 1953 (Act).

Royal Assent was given to the *European Communities Act* 1972 on 17 October, 1972, the same day that Her Majesty was manoeuvred to be out of the country in the then Yugoslavia, so avoiding a requested audience by a former Moderator of the Church of Scotland (Lord MacLeod of Fuinary) to discuss the woefully defective and unconstitutional ratification of the ECA.

The Queen herself was made ‘a citizen of Europe,’ triumphantly announced by John Major in the House of Commons on 11 February, 1993, *thus raising a foreign court above the Crown*.

Treason by installments, or a slow coup d’état (*as Tony Benn said*), did not comply with our national covenants under the *Coronation Oath* 1953 (Act) and seven or eight great statutes of the Realm, as *none of them were repealed*, causing an ever-increasing conflict on the Statute Book.

This process of political stealth undermined the constitution which according to *R v Thistlewood* 1820 is an act of treason.

Britain’s membership of the EU

came through deception at the highest political level under the Heath Administration and under all subsequent Administrations.

Constitutionally, the Crown has been ‘deceived in its grants.’

Over the subsequent 47 years and particularly since 1992 in respect of the *political union* under the Maastricht Treaty, Britain has been in a state of national unfaithfulness to its lawful husband – ‘the Queen-in-Parliament under God.’

Let’s consider whether Cromwell’s speech to the Long Parliament of 20 April, 1653, fits today: “It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which you have dishonoured by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of every vice; ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all good government; ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would like Esau sell your country for a mess of pottage, and like Judas betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining amongst you? Is there one vice you do not possess? Ye have no more religion than my horse; gold is your God; which of you have not barter’d your conscience for bribes? Is there a man amongst you that has the least care for the good of the Commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes have you not defil’d this sacred place, and turn’d the Lord’s temple into a den of thieves, by your immoral principles and wicked practices? Ye are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation; you were deputed here by the people to get grievances redress’d, are yourselves gone! So! Take away that shining bauble there, and lock up the doors. In the name of God, go!”

MICHAEL A. CLARK
Co. Durham

Worrying possibilities

Dear Sir,

I have recently heard that we may be

signed up to the EUROGENDFOR - the EU Police Force which can be deployed to deal with any insurrection within the EU. Once deployed, parliament has no control and no authority over this force.

Add to this the general ignorance and eradication of our Freedoms under Magna Carta and the failure of parliamentarians in ignoring this and the English Constitution. Also the overarching powers of the European Arrest Warrant (even used against a husband and wife taking their child abroad for medical treatment!). We must examine the powers of the European Court of Justice still enshrined in Boris’ Withdrawal Agreement.

Furthermore bound to the EU the ECJ – a foreign court – governs the Treaty and EU law takes precedence. Future British parliaments will be bound to obey ECJ rulings, and UK judges will be obliged to overturn laws passed by our Parliament if the ECJ says they don’t comply with the Treaty or the EU laws it enables. (Articles 4.4, 4.5, 86, 87, 89, 95.3, 131, 158, 163). In some cases, the ECJ will rule for years even after the transition ends.

RONALD CARTER
London

UK General Election

Dear Sir,

In the election who should we vote for?

If we vote for the Liberal Democrats we remain inside the EU and giving more power up to the EU bureaucrats.

If we vote Labour then also remain inside the EU but with a few possible minor changes to the current situation.

If we vote Brexit Party we could only leave if they are the majority.

If we vote Conservative we may get a chance of leaving the EU but only if they get their deal through.

What a hopeless situation for those of us that wish to just leave the EU!

JAYNE DAVIS
West Midlands

MEETINGS

The Brexit Party
www.thebrexitparty.org

“General Election Tour”

Speakers to be announced with details as below

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Full list of dates and venues constantly being updated and available on the website

Admission information
(also available on line)

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Monday **2nd December**, 6.00 pm

“Gardens of Empire”

Jim Endersby, *Visiting Professor of the History of Science*

PUBLIC MEETING
Barnard’s Inn Hall, Holborn, London EC1N 2HH
Admission Free

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Thursday **9th January**, 6.00 pm

“Culture, Creativity and the Culture Mile”

The Lord Mayor of London

Highlights the significant social and economic impact of culture on the City of London and the UK

PUBLIC MEETING
Old Library, Guildhall, London SW1
Admission
Ticket Required

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **14th January**, 6.00 pm

“Ending Our Consumer Addiction”

Jacqueline McGlade, *Jackson Professor of the Environment*

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

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Monday **20th January**, 6.00 pm

“George IV: Radical or Reactionary?”

Dr Stella Tillyard, *Birkbeck College, University of London*

PUBLIC MEETING
Barnard’s Inn Hall, Holborn, London EC1N 2HH
Admission Free

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DIARY OF EVENTS

UK General Election **12th December**

UK government **16th December**
recess ends

UK government
Christmas recess
dates not yet available

2020

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

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

At the time of going to press!
Current Official date **31st January**
for completion of
Article 50 negotiations
between the UK and the EU
and start of a possible ‘Transition Deal’ due to end in December 2020

2021

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

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

USEFUL WEB SITES

Brexit Party

www.thebrexitparty.org

British Constitution Group

www.britishconstitutiongroup.com

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

Change Britain

www.changebritain.org

Concordance

www.concordanceout.eu

Democracy Movement

www.democracymovement.org.uk

EU Observer

www.euobserver.com

EU Truth

www.eutruth.org.uk

European Commission (London)

www.cec.org.uk

European Foundation

www.europeanfoundation.org

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.junepress.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

Save Britain’s Fish

www.ffl.org.uk

Statewatch

www.statewatch.org

The Taxpayers’ Alliance

www.taxpayersalliance.com

United Kingdom Independence Party

www.ukip.org

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by *Ben Cobley*. **£14.95**

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The Democratic Imperative

by *Robert Corfe*. **£12.99**

Why democracy is only possible in a nation state.

A Doomed Marriage

Why Britain Should Leave the EU
by *Daniel Hannan*. **£8.99**

Without EU membership, the UK can become the most successful nation.

The Betrayal of British Industry

by *J. Brian Heywood*. **£3.00**

How government has failed to protect the UK industrial sector from foreign companies, putting at risk the long-term economic prosperity of the UK.

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