

EU's struggling economy weakens its bargaining position

Ewen Stewart

It was not supposed to be like this. The decision to leave the EU was predicted, by most economists and official forecasters, to be a disaster. According to HM Treasury the UK economy was to trip into immediate recession on a vote to leave – with GDP contracting even more severely than during the global financial crisis of 2008-9, unemployment would rise by 500,000 and capital, business and ideas would flow out of the country while the EU prospered.

Almost four years on we know the opposite has happened. According to the Office of National Statistics, since the EU referendum 1,095,000 more people are working with unemployment rates at the lowest level in over 40 years. The contrast with the EU could not be starker where average unemployment is almost twice the UK rate.... A Treasury miscalculation of almost 1.6m unemployed people.

Moreover, these jobs are not just so called 'gig economy' employment but broadly-based across the economy often in high value added fields as the second chart below demonstrates. An extra 251,000 people are employed in health and social work, 191,000 more in IT, 135,000 in professional and scientific, and 134,000 more in hospitality. The arts sector is booming too. Only in retail, where there is a clear disruptive industry shift undermining recruitment has there been any appreciable fall in employment numbers. Further, wage

growth is strong and on a rising trend driven by full employment and a rising minimum wage. The outlook looks robustly positive.

Economic growth has continued too with the UK now in its 10th year of consistent growth. Indeed over the last 20 years Britain has been the strongest major economy in the EU as is demonstrated by the third chart below, having grown by 20.3 per cent over that period compared with 14.8 per cent for the Euro area as a whole. To put the UK's out-performance in context that is worth an additional £110bn pa, or broadly two thirds the size of the NHS budget, compared with what the Eurozone has achieved since 2005.

Moreover, since the EU referendum, UK growth has continued to out-perform the EU, the decision to leave has not affected the trend.

Further, the Eurozone remains mired with imbalances. We should not forget that melding national currencies into the Euro has directly withdrawn the safety valve of devaluation from many EU economies that might have cause to use it. The situation in Greece remains a tragedy and is a direct consequence of Greece joining the Euro. Italy has not fared much better, with its economy stagnant over a 20-year period leading to unemployment, migration away and a vicious circle of decline.

To combat this the European Central Bank (ECB) has adopted a

medicine untested in modern times with interest rates and bond yields literally at an 800-year low. While our own Bank of England's policy has been expansionary, compared to the ECB it has acted with dour probity. In an attempt to stimulate economies an unprecedented programme of Quantitative Easing, central bank buying of questionable peripheral EU banking sector debt and ultra-low sovereign bond yields has failed to materially stimulate growth.

10-year German Bonds yield minus 36bp. Indeed most major Eurozone countries exhibit negative bond yield 10 years out. To put that in plain English if one wished to purchase German Sovereign Debt the income would be negative over a decade. - You would be paying the German Government for the privilege of lending to them!

That clearly, given inflation, future uncertainty and of course ones mortality, is absurd. It has led to major distortions in capital, savings and investment decisions and may well have contributed to the continuing absence of growth. It is a very high price to pay indeed for the vanity project of the Euro.

Britain clearly has economic issues to sort out from the housing market to the effective delivery of health and social care, to name but two, but what is clear, as the UK goes into the detail of negotiations with the EU, is that the

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EU's struggling economy weakens its bargaining position

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UK has continued to prosper and if anything that growth spurt is picking up – driven by increasing political confidence, rising real wages, fiscal stimulus (for good or ill) and continuing low interest rates.

It is the EU that should fear the UK's withdrawal from the EU, not the other way around. The EU is losing its growth dynamo based on services, technology and finance. It is losing its key financial centre and a market it exports over £90bn more goods to than we export to them. Based on 2018

figures from Trading Economics, the EU economy was worth 18.8 trillion US dollars on 31 January this year – the next day on 1st February it was worth only 15.9 trillion US dollars. It had lost the UK's GDP of 2.9 Trillion US dollars – equal in worth to the nineteen smallest member states' economies in the remaining 27.

Yet for all this we are hearing some shrill noises from the EU's negotiating team. We do not doubt they will turn up the temperature further in terms of noise and threat. But both sides should seek a fair and equitable free trade deal on mutual respect and not punishment

and point scoring. The EU is in poor shape and instead of trying to bring a withdrawing party to heel it would do much better if it analysed why one of its most important members has chosen to leave. Perhaps the EU should ask itself the question as to why its own growth, employment and monetary record is so poor? EU threats should be treated to what they are, the Emperor without any clothes.

Source:

This is an extract of an article available at brexit-watch.org that also contains further graphical details.

Not all Labour supporters are EU fanatics

Despite the drive by the main Labour party to maintain membership of the European Union (EU) not all of its supporters are so blinkered.

The Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign (LESC) points out that, "It believes it has not been in Britain's long-term interest to be a member of the European Union.

The LESG has always seen its role to be one of monitoring what is happening, analysing the way trends are developing and influencing opinion within the Labour Party, the wider Labour Movement and beyond towards our point of view.

The LESG believes that whatever benefits the UK has received from membership of the EU have been swamped by all the disadvantages which have been brought in train. These include:

- * The very substantial net payment which the UK makes to the EU budget.

- * The heavy costs both financially and environmentally of the Common Agricultural Policy and the Common Fisheries Policy

- * The large balance of payments deficit which the UK has had almost every single year with other EU Member States and excessive regulations from Brussels.

They also think that the establishment of the Single Currency was a disastrous mistake and, although the UK is not within the eurozone, the whole EU is likely to pay a very heavy price for the misjudgements the establishment of the Single Currency bring in train."

Above all, the LESG state that they "are deeply concerned at the patent lack of democracy within the EU, leaving far too much power with unelected and unaccountable and bureaucrats, bankers and judges who can then pursue a vision for Europe's future which is increasingly out of line with what most people want."

EU border agency

The EU border agency, Frontex's recruitment drive launched last October to fill 700 new border guard positions has attracted a massive number of applicants from across

southern and central EU states.

Some 7,500 applicants had applied for the 700 positions, which is part of a much larger bid to create a standing corps of 10,000 guards under the

agency's aegis over the next several years.

The guards will become official EU staff and wear a yet to be unveiled 'European Union' uniform.

The race to replace Angela Merkel

Who is going to lead Germany's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) party when they choose a new leader to replace German Chancellor Angela Merkel at a special congress on

25th April, according to *AFP*. Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer, who was intended to replace Merkel, resigned earlier this month following a support scandal with the far-right in the eastern

state of Thuringia. Merkel has been in power for more than 14 years.

Germany and the EU wait to find out who replace her as Chancellor when she stands down in October 2021

The age of miracles has not passed

Alan Sked

Let me start with the ‘European Miracle’. By this I do not refer to the EU but to what global historians mean when they explain Europe’s exponential rise in terms of economics, commerce, technology and philosophy ahead of the Asian empires (Ottoman, Moghul, Chinese) from an equal start in the eleventh century. How could Europe overtake (indeed take over) these empires?

The answer is that whereas they all became centralised, bureaucratised and united – often under a single religion – Europe never became united. It never became an empire. Disunity was the key to its success. Christianity split between Orthodoxy, Catholicism and Protestantism, while the Holy Roman Empire failed to unite the Continent politically. Instead, Europe became a state system, not a state, which meant that people in one state could copy ideas, technological and commercial advances, even military ones, from neighbouring states and apply them at home.

Think of Peter the Great and Russia’s ‘great embassy’ to the West or of the academies set up during the Enlightenment reporting on advances in other countries and spreading knowledge of them. Think of Voltaire and Montesquieu spreading knowledge of British parliamentary government. Think of how the Industrial Revolution spread from Britain to the Continent. England (later Britain) had another role in this European state system. Whenever the ‘balance of power’ – that godsend to Europe – broke down and Europe faced conquest, domination or unity under Louis XIV, Napoleon, the Kaiser or Hitler, Britain took the lead in organising coalitions to prevent this. And, fortunately, she always won. Europe owes its freedom to Britain’s independence, not the EU.

After 1945 the old system continued. Supply-side reformers – Erhard, Rueff, Thatcher and Schroeder

– stimulated economic growth in individual states with reforms that were copied elsewhere. The EEC contributed only failed policies: the CAP, the CFP, the ERM and worst of all, the euro. The more ambitious the policy, the worse the damage done.

After the war, Attlee, Churchill and Eden all steered clear of European integration. Bevin emasculated plans for a European Parliament leaving only a toothless Council of Europe. We avoided joining the European Community for Steel and Coal and the European economic Community. The arch-Eurofederalist Macmillan, however, attempted to take us into the EEC but was thwarted by de Gaulle who rightly could not understand why, with democratic institutions, cheap food from the Commonwealth, and global power, we should want to join it. He rightly suspected we could be a US Trojan horse.

In reaction, the Tory Party under Heath and Hurd, became a secret corporate member of Monnet’s Action Committee for a United States of Europe. Then in 1973, Pompidou, afraid of rising West German power and influence, let us join the EEC after all. Our negotiating strategy was ‘swallow the lot, swallow it now’. We were so desperate we even offered up our fish as a common European resource.

Membership, however, brought us no benefits but great costs. Then political and monetary union came on the agenda. Thatcher fought this but lost. Major, Blair, Brown and Cameron all accepted defeat. Yet British opposition – UKIP, Bill Cash and Tory rebel MPs, the Bruges Group, and later the Brexit Party and the ERG – kept up the pressure against Brussels. In 2016 Cameron conceded a referendum and Leave won. It was a triumph for Boris, Gove, Cummings and many others from the many campaigns. A British Miracle this time.

There followed three years of misery under the hapless May with Parliament, the courts and the media all in favour of reversing Brexit. But May was replaced by Boris who triumphed at the polls in December 2019 and swept away the opposition. Another British Miracle. Brexit therefore has now been achieved with only the European Parliament left to give its reluctant consent.

We shall therefore again become a normal, self-governing democracy with full national sovereignty and a government accountable only to Parliament. The interregnum since 1973 is at an end.

Consequently we must seize with both hands the opportunity to create our own prosperous future. And we have a marvellous starting point. Already we have the most stable government in Europe and perhaps the world. Our Parliament contains no extremist parties like those on the Continent. Internationally, we are far from isolated with a seat on the UN Security Council and leading roles in NATO, the Commonwealth, the G7, and elsewhere. Many countries are lining up to negotiate free trade deals with us. The City remains the world’s leading financial centre. We are Europe’s leading centre for technology and research. Our universities are world leaders and across sports and entertainment we are also a world force.

True, there are challenges ahead: negotiations with the EU for a free trade treaty; SNP demands for independence; stability in Northern Ireland. Our future is bright, however, and we ourselves are now again in charge of it.

Let’s hope that miracles never cease.

Note: Alan Sked, is Emeritus Professor of International History at the London School of Economics (LSE) and the Founder of UKIP.

We've left the EU as a matter of law: now we need to leave it in practice

Martin Howe QC

A message from Martin Howe QC, Chairman of Lawyers for Britain, at 11.00pm on Friday 31 January 2020:

The United Kingdom has ceased being a Member State of the European Union as a matter of law. This represents a decisive victory over the forces which fought so bitterly to frustrate and deny the 2016 Referendum.

Legally, Brexit is now not reversible. In theory we could re-join, but only by making a new application for membership, with years of fraught accession negotiations. This not in the realm of political reality for the foreseeable future.

We have taken a huge and politically symbolic step towards the UK regaining the democratic self-government which the British people voted for in 2016. But we are not there yet. At a practical level almost nothing has yet changed, until the end of the so-called 'transition' period on 31st December this year.

During the transition, we are no longer bound by the European Treaties as a Member State. But we are still legally bound by them under the Withdrawal Agreement (WA).

The hugely important European Communities Act 1972 gave direct effect under UK law to the European treaties and to vast swathes of legislation made under them. It also gave them supremacy over laws of UK origin, so that UK courts were thereafter bound to strike down Acts of Parliament if our courts – or the ECJ at Luxembourg – were to find them contrary to EU law.

This sovereignty-denying 1972 Act was formally repealed at 11.00pm as we left the EU. But its key clauses giving supremacy and direct effect to EU law are reiterated in last month's Bill giving effect to the WA. UK courts must continue to strike down Acts of

Parliament when directed to do so by the ECJ, across the board until the end of the transition. In some areas – notably EU citizens' rights and Northern Ireland – even after the transition has ended.

The most obvious thing that will change is that there will be no British ministers present at Brussels to wield a vote or veto on our behalf, and no UK representation on the ECJ, the Commission or other EU institutions.

But despite qualms, this is the arrangement we now have and we should make best use of it. First, we should be making changes to our legislation in time to come into force on 1st January 2021 in the key high priority areas where we want to replace EU law with better laws of our own choosing.

Secondly, we should press ahead with our international trade policy, signing trade agreements to come into force if possible on 1st January 2021. Our trade with the rest of the world is already more important than our trade with the EU, and that is where most of the future growth will be.

At present, we are forced to import large quantities of food, clothing and cars from the EU at well above world prices, because the EU's external tariff wall keeps out cheaper competing goods. From 1st January 2021 we will be able to import these goods more cheaply from outside the EU under tariff-free trade agreements or by adjusting our own tariffs. Boris Johnson's government will be able to give an immediate Brexit dividend to voters in the 'Red Wall' seats by cutting the costs of items which form a big part of the budgets of lower income families.

Finally, we will need to address the declining but still important part of our trade, which is with the EU. Any deal with the EU must be subordinate to, and must not be allowed to interfere

with, our ability to re-cast our own laws or to conduct our global trade policy.

Unfortunately, the EU is asking for things that are not normal in a trade negotiation at all. It wants the ECJ to have indefinite oversight of any agreement with the UK, totally contrary to international treaty practice under which States simply do not abase themselves to be bound by foreign courts.

Not only does it want the UK to accept goods which conform with EU standards – a perfectly normal request – but it also wants the UK to ban imports or domestic production of goods which do not comply with its standards, in order to keep competing goods out of the UK market. This is abnormal and unjustified.

And outrageously, the EU is demanding that EU boats have the right to take away fish from UK waters as a condition of market access. This is rather like a big supermarket demanding that a farm should turn over half of its land for free in return for buying production from the remaining land.

Boris Johnson's government will have to negotiate more than robustly with the EU in order to ensure that any deal with them does not throw away the control of our laws, borders money and international trade which the British people have voted for, and we will now achieve if we do not foolishly negotiate it away. Fortunately, he has made an excellent start by ruling out any extension to the transition period and rejecting "alignment" – for which read "subordination" – of UK laws to those of the EU.

The role of Lawyers for Britain

As I wrote this the role of Lawyers for Britain is not yet complete. We shall continue to work on the areas

We've left the EU as a matter of law: now we need to leave it in practice

mentioned on the previous page, providing legal solutions and critiques. These areas are:-

Desirable changes to UK law to be implemented from 1st January 2021 onwards;

International trade negotiations and policy regarding global and non-EU trade;

The negotiations with the EU.

At this point, I would like to thank all our friends and supporters who have contributed either their time and knowledge or money to help our work, which has played an important part in bringing the country to this historic moment of formal exit from the EU. But I would also ask for continued support for our work for this further vital phase until we regain control of

our laws, borders, money and international trade policy in reality.

As Sir Francis Drake wrote in his letter to Sir Francis Walsingham in 1587:

“There must be a beginning of any great matter, but the continuing unto the end until it be thoroughly finished yields the true glory.”

The fight for an Independent Britain continues

David Banks

The Brexit Day celebrations are over and now it's back to work, for the threats to UK independence in the 'future relationship' negotiations are numerous. David Banks, researcher with Veterans for Britain, summarises these threats in the sphere of security and defence.

Although Brexit Day... was a welcome landmark, we are far from being able to celebrate the end of threats to UK decision-making autonomy in matters of security and defence.

Extensive defence arrangements between the UK and EU are proposed in the Political Declaration. These are found in Part III 'Security' and its subsections 90 to 105, and comprise the second largest part of the Political Declaration after 'Economic cooperation'.

These subsections contain all of the new EU defence structures and policies which the Civil Service and ministers of the May Government waved through after the Brexit vote under the excuse that we would be leaving them.

The proposed UK attachment to these structures, if agreed, would be 'subject to all corresponding EU decisions'. Together with the actions of the structures themselves, this would mean in effect the UK being retained by the EU as a member state in defence and foreign policy after Brexit. This

was acknowledged by a Cabinet Office civil servant in 2018, admitting to EU diplomats at the LSE that the May Government aimed to keep the UK in Title V Chapter 2 of the Treaty on European Union – the part governing Common Foreign and Security Policy – 'with no gap'.

After these subsections first appeared in the May Government's Political Declaration, Veterans for Britain informed and mobilised widespread public and political opposition, which in turn resulted in the most threatening sections of the Political Declaration being downgraded to a mere 'consideration' for the UK in the Johnson Government's version of the Political Declaration.

However, the defence section was not deleted altogether. Three key factors mean it could still be pursued in full and therefore remains a threat:-

Firstly, British political discourse is being encouraged by the EU and its backers to view the defence proposals as unthreatening to UK defence autonomy and defence industry. They are attempting to turn the argument against UK attachment to EU Defence on its head and consider themselves safe in the knowledge that most MPs and commentators have not kept pace with EU military-political

developments. They even claim the UK's subordination to the EU Defence policy architecture would represent mere 'cooperation' and would 'create opportunities' and 'enhance interoperability' – a fake narrative to disguise a far deeper commitment.

Secondly, No. 10 is understood to want 'partial' attachment to EU Defence without regulatory ties – an impossible proposition under EU law, which is not on offer. Attempting to negotiate on this flawed basis would leave the UK open to manipulation and the risk that ministers could yield on more political alignment than they had intended.

Thirdly, any security components of the future 'deal' would be tied to the trade deal. Indeed, both sides are still emphasising a 'trade and security' treaty. The trade side of negotiations could also therefore be used as leverage to manipulate the UK's position and win for the EU what it wants in defence and security.

Autonomy in the sphere of defence and security is the keystone of sovereignty. While we have earned the right to celebrate the UK's legal departure from the EU, the fight for our independence from European integration still very much continues.

LETTERS

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

Free speech

Dear Sir,

I was glad to hear that Toby Young has set up a new website dedicated to the desire to get back to an age of free speech in this country.

This idea is well overdue especially with the constant pressure being applied to 'Political Correctness', that is now used against anybody who argues with the prevailing narrative on any topic.

Organisations like the BBC have been over jealous on this issue, the result of the EU referendum despite the fear factor and the one-sided so-called debates the BBC and other media organisations held.

For all those who oppose such overt control on democracy and freedom to have their voice properly heard I suggest they offer support to the website www.freespeechunion.com.

The organisation is intent on offering help to those accused of speaking out freely on issues that matter, only time will tell if it can create real change.

RICHARD CARTER
Somerset

EU trade talks

Dear Sir,

Yet again we see the EU making demands on the UK for allowing the EU courts to have some kind of control over the UK as a necessity for a trade deal.

Furthermore, they wish to continue fishing in UK waters and preventing the UK from helping its businesses prosper. In other words they wish to continue to hold back the UK for the benefit of the EU 27 members. Clearly they don't understand the idea of democracy and sovereignty the main reasons the UK voted to leave the straight jacket of the EU system.

The time has come for the UK to get on with its trade talks with the wider

world outside the EU, and reject any limitations as to trade deals being subjected to EU rules and regulations after the 31st December 2020.

Trade deals are designed to respect the rules and regulations of the countries involved and are not dependent on those of countries outside that agreement.

We are relying on you Boris to put the UK first.

CHARLES DAVIES
London

Sovereignty and Pride

Dear Sir,

Now that we have at last left the EU and won back our national sovereignty and pride as a nation, we can perhaps look back over the long struggles that led to this historic achievement and remember those who gave inspiration to our cause over the decades.

When we look back on the desperate battles in Parliament in the early 1990s over the Maastricht Treaty, how grateful should we be to those small band of MPs who showed that the intrigues of the smug cosmopolitans could be resisted and the cause of freedom upheld.

Sadly some of the Maastricht rebel MPs are no longer with us to share in our present hopes and rejoicing. We can no longer express our thanks to Nick Budgen, John Wilkinson, Teresa Gorman, Sir Teddy Taylor and Michael Spicer for their sterling contribution to our freedom struggle. I am particularly sad that Sir Richard Body passed away in 2018 as not only would he have been delighted to have experienced Brexit Day, but as a fervent and far-seeing environmentalist with a deep love of our English countryside, he would have rejoiced also to witness the new Agriculture Bill passing through the Commons. He would have celebrated

the end of the EU's destructive and unfair Common Agricultural Policy and that it is now to be replaced in Britain with policies that promote environmental good practice.

Fortunately there are still with us several of those sturdy patriots who upheld the cause of our country's sovereignty through the years of Maastricht struggle. At this great moment in our nation's history we should recall their determination and steadfastness and should send them our warm regards and thanks – to Bill Cash, Christopher Gill, Richard Shepherd, Tony Marlow, Norman Tebbit, Roger Knapman, John Redwood, Michael Carttiss and other patriot parliamentarians.

They were sneered at and denounced by the self-serving careerists and cosmopolitans for following their principles, values and loyalties, but that group of courageous Maastricht rebels laid the path that later Euro-Realists and Brexiteers would follow. History has vindicated them at last.

GEOFFREY LITTLEJOHNS
Nottinghamshire

Labour leadership

Dear Sir,

The contenders for the Labour leadership appear to have not understood the result of the general election.

They appear to want to continue with the manifesto offered by Jeremy Corbyn and firmly rejected by the electorate.

Moreover, they wish to keep a failed leader, Corbyn, as a member of the front bench team.

As a former Labour supporter I find it sad that the party has so completely lost its way and will therefore remain unelectable.

DIANA STEVENS
Liverpool

MEETINGS

Bruges Group
020 7287 4414

Saturday 7th March,
10.30 am - 6.00 pm

"Britain's Global Future - For real independence from the EU"

Saqib Bhatti MBE, MP
Roger Bootle

Tim Congdon CB

Rt Hon Mark Francis MP

Ben Habbib, *Business man elected MEP for the Brexit Party 2019, now out of office as of 31st January 2020*

Andrea Jenkins MP

Dr Julian Lewis MP, *Is an expert on defence and military affairs*

Professor Patrick Minford CBE, *Chairman of Economics for Free Trade*

Rt Hon Sir John Redwood MP

Shanker Singham, *Director of International Trade Competition Unit (ITCU) of the IEA which focuses on Brexit*

CONFERENCE

St James Court Hotel, Edwardian Conference Room, 54 Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London SW1E 6AF
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(Includes lunch and refreshments)

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday 17th March, 6.00 pm

"Digital Healthcare: Will the Robot See You Now?"

Richard Harvey, *IT Livery Company Professor of IT*

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Campaign for an Independent Britain (CIB)
0116 2874 622

Usual date during April

AGM 11.00 am
Meeting 2.00 - 6.00 pm

Further details including full list of speakers to be announced

PUBLIC MEETING

Usual venue - Royal Over-Seas League, Royal Over-Seas House, 6 Park Place, St James's Street, London
Admission Charge

DIARY OF EVENTS

2020

UK Budget **11th March**

UK Labour Party **4th April**
new leader to be announced

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

UK Liberal Democrats **July**
new leader to be announced

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

2021

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

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

2022

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

Czech Republic takes **1st July**
over EU Council Presidency

2023

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

Spain 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.juneypress.com

Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign

www.eurosafeguards.com

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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

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www.taxpayersalliance.com

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Federal Trust	020 7735 4000

AGAINST "EU"

Britain Out	01403 741736
British Weights & Measures Assoc.	01738 783936
Business for Britain	0207 3406070
CIB	0116 2874 622
Conservativesforbritain	www.conservativesforbritain.org
Democracy Movement	020 7603 7796
Freedom Association	0845 833 9626
Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign	020 7691 3800
New Alliance	020 7385 9757
Fishing Association	01224 313473

CROSS PARTY THINK TANKS

British Future	www.britishfuture.org
Bruges Group	020 7287 4414
Global Britain	www.globalbritain.org
Global Vision	www.global-vision.net
Open Europe	0207 197 2333

POLITICAL PARTIES

Brexit Party	www.thebrexitparty.org
Nigel Farage MEP	
Conservative	020 7222 9000
Boris Johnson MP	
English Democrats	01277 896000
Robin Tilbrook (Chairman)	
Green Party	020 7272 4474
Jonathan Bartley and Sian Berry	
Labour	020 7783 1000
Acting Leader - Jeremy Corbyn MP	
Liberal	01562 68361
Mr Rob Wheway	
Liberal Democrats	020 7222 7999
Acting Leader - Sir Ed Davey	
UK Independence Party	01626 831290
Richard Braine	

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