eurofacts

15TH MAY 2020 THE REALITY BEHIND EUROPE MONTHLY £3.50

Not a day more under the EU thumb

Will Podmore

Has Covid-19 infected the Brexit process? For the diehard Remainers, it has become the excuse they have been looking for. The Government should extend the Brexit deadline "if necessary", says the new labour leader, Sir Keir Starmer - already revealing himself as a master of the snide insinuation – clearly hinting that in his opinion it will be necessary.

And like a bad penny, up turns Gina Miller again to say she "now believes Britain's exit from the EU must be delayed", according to the *Daily Mail.*

The infection has spread to Tory ranks, too, with Dominic Raab's former chief of staff, Nick de Bois – described in the *Times* as a "leading Brexiteer" even though hardly anyone has heard of him – saying the public would find it "incomprehensible".

Actually, what would be incomprehensible would be for the Government to give in to the siren song that Covid-19 has made Brexit impossible. On the contrary, it has made it even more urgent – and made any delay potentially even more damaging.

First consider that any delay would mean extending the transition period, under which Britain is subject to all EU rules but has no role in shaping them. Under which Britain is subject to all rulings of the European Court of Justice but has no judges sitting on its bench.

Delay means extending this period of vassalage.

The impact of that would be, literally, incalculable. Who knows what directives and regulations will spew forth from the European Commission as it struggles to restore the very concept of a European Union? ... As it struggles to make itself relevant to anyone after revealing itself as impotent to stop the suspension of free movement, of Schengen?

Think what further delay would mean to the fishing industry, already hanging on for dear life while EU ships plunder Britain's fishing stocks and EU regulations make it increasingly impossible for smaller ships to fish economically. It would be a death sentence for British fishing.

Further delay would mean being forced to send further billions off to Brussels, money needed here to rebuild Britain. Worse, Britain is increasingly likely to be saddled with its "share" of the EU debt that has piled up, on top of the debt the government has already incurred.

And how long for? Covid-19, we are being constantly told, is likely to come back again in the autumn. Once you start a delay, when do you stop? (Never, you can hear the diehard Remainers saying to themselves.)

All this at a time when Britain is seeking to conclude trade agreements with countries from Australia to the US – none of which will be happy to conclude an agreement if they don't even know when it will start.

While Britain will still be a trading nation, attention is already turning to concepts of security. Energy security has been discussed for a while. To this we should now add health security.

What do we need to produce here, or be able to produce rapidly, to cope with expected medical emergencies? Make your own list: gowns, face masks, rubber gloves, ventilators, vaccines, antibiotics.

What do we need to do to ensure food security? If farmers can charter planes (half-full at most to ensure social distancing) to import Romanians to pick crops, why can't they afford to pay proper wages to British workers?

Who do we need to train here? When will we end the reliance on imported medical staff?

The final break with the EU will also leave Britain free to restructure the economy to make it more able to cope with future epidemics. State aid will be necessary to shift the economy away from its dependence on long supply chains. The last thing Britain needs is to have to go begging to Brussels over every move involving state aid.

What is clear from all the chatter about delay is that the enemies of Brexit have not given up. They will use anything, even the tragedy of Covid-19, to try to overturn the will of the British people.

The forces for Brexit cannot afford to hunker down and wait for the Covid-19 crisis to blow over. We must demand, loudly, no delay.

"Not another day under the EU thumb."

Post Brexit challenges

John Franck

When the British economy appeared to be the "sick man" of Europe we lost confidence and by various means were persuaded to join the Continental Customs Union now called the EU. It was against this background of high taxes, inflation and high un-employment that Keith Joseph and Margaret Thatcher decided to seek high office in order to arrest the steady march towards the socialist state and move to a free market economy. They bypassed the conservative think-tank which under the direction of Chris Patten was a stronghold of Heath/ Macmillan orthodoxy advocating corporatism and a prices and incomes policy, the so called bureaucratic solution to the perceived problems of the post war British economy.

In 1974 Thatcher and Keith Joseph set up the Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) as a think tank in order to back up their political objective. Some years before this Anthony Fisher, Ralph Harris, Oliver Smedley and others had set up the Institute for Economic Affairs (IEA) with a similar objective.

Through the good offices of Anthony Fisher an independent macro-economist called Ronald Burgess was invited to deliver the first seminar to the CPS on how their political objective could be realised....

Further meetings were arranged and Burgess was requested to prepare a paper detailing an economic policy that would accomplish their political objective. The necessary papers were delivered on the day Mrs. Thatcher took office. However the post of Chancellor went to Geoffrey Howe who had not been party to the discussions with Burgess and whose thinking was more in line with the Heath view of economics. The Thatcher administration moved closer to the up and coming "monetarist" school of thought and the Burgess proposals were largely ignored. The rest is history.

There is it seems to me little evidence that the present incumbents of nos. 10 and 11 have done their homework to prepare for high office, at least in the sphere of economics, "get Brexit done" then what? We should be grateful for that, but the multitude of economic and political challenges loom large.

In his book "The Churchill Factor" Boris describes Churchill as a "free trader", a supporter of the capitalist system, but was "determined to palliate the suffering that free markets and capitalism can cause". Herein lies a great error, we do not live in a "free market economy", the structure is defective and may be described in the terms used by Frederick Hayek as an imperfect order. Burgess advice to Keith Joseph was based on a theory to eventually eradicate the flaw common to all Western trading economies. His method was not revolution but normalisation, a program of reform that would see noticeable improvements within the five year, parliamentary term and pave the way for further remedial action. The "flaw" identified by Burgess and others lies in the realm of public finance, namely taxation which being a charge on private income, whether received as a property or labour income offends the principle of private property......

Summary:

1) The kind of economy we find ourselves in can only be described as an imperfect order, it is not a "free market economy" and the main reason for this is that governments persist in raising public revenue by means of taxation which offends the principal of private property and which enters into and distorts all transactions. It is worth noting that a significant feature of this kind of economy is that the majority of people have nothing to sell but their labour, their bargaining position is relatively weak. For them any discussion about "free trade" is somewhat academic. It is widely accepted that the only alternative to "employment" is unemployment. That the employer/employee relationship is in the nature of things.

2) In raising public revenue the government must take into account the variation in Economic Potential across the country. Economic potential is a measure of the relative attractiveness of a location to footloose economic activity. One could say that all locations within an economic area have an economic potential. Its attractiveness to businessmen will depend upon location, other local activity, and the level of public goods and services being supplied at that location.

3) The government must restore local autonomy, practically re-invent local government with full powers to raise revenue for local needs. Indeed with a reformed rating system all state revenue could be raised locally. "A nation may establish a system of free government, but without the spirit of municipal institutions it cannot have the spirit of liberty…. Town meetings are to liberty what primary schools are to science; they bring it within peoples reach" Alex de Tocqueville. Local authority politicians are rather closer to the electorate and can be held directly responsible for unwise spending decisions, it is a necessary training for politicians seeking to enter parliament.

4) Both the EU and the UK have areas of relatively high economic potential, on the continent it's the area stretching from Holland and Belgium across West Germany and in the UK it is more or less the South east corner .In both cases these areas act like black holes to the detriment of peripheral regions. Only central government can counteract the spatial economic forces that cause the distortion. Only central government can begin to devolve power back to local government.

5) As I understand it the prevailing treasury view is that taxation has three purposes:

a) To regulate the economy.
b) To redistribute income.
c) To raise public revenue.

Post Brexit challenges

These are the notions that inhibit government in any attempt at the reform of public finance.

6) Reluctance on the part of the permanent officials in the treasury to support a radical change in the method by which public revenue is raised and collected is understandable. Business and the public have adjusted to the imposition of taxation, they may complain, but in general it is accepted as a necessary evil. And of course when spending by government exceeds revenue by a substantial sum, and rising, then any hiccup in supply would cause serious concern.

7) The beauty of the advice to be derived from the work of Ron Burgess is that the policy of restoring the economy to health, that is, in the first instance reducing those taxes which are most destructive of employment, can be set in motion step by step. At this point Burgess' development of Keynes General Theory in the form of a graph depicting the aggregate supply and demand functions intersecting at a point which is the level of activity at that time, comes into its own. It is worth noting that the economy as a whole can grow by increased supply or increase by quality and hence value.

8) Since starting on this tract the world has been hit by an epidemic. None of us know for sure how bad it will be or how long it will continue. However the UK is a manufacturing and trading nation. Demand for our goods will depend, as ever, on the quality and delivered price of those goods. The government cannot increase taxation which is already excessive. Any attempt to do so must ensure reduced revenue. It must reduce expenditure on such items as HS2 and sharply reduce employer's labour costs.

This government having cast off the shackles of a sclerotic supranational authority has an opportunity to begin the long overdue process of the reform of public finance to the benefit of all. The process is best described as normalisation of the economy where individuals have freedom to develop their talents to the full, and where civilisation becomes a possibility.

Source:
Extract of an article produced in February 2020 by John Franck, further details available.

John Franck is Director of Studies at the Economic Study Association.
(johnfranck@btinternet.com)

Presidential image

The European Commission has defended the use of a public relations firm to gloss the image of the now president of the Commission Ursula von der Leyen.

Information has been uncovered which shows that Ursula Von der Leyen had hired the Berlin-based Story Machine while a candidate to become European Commission president, to set up her social-media accounts. In the EU it appears that image matters.

Galileo and Erasmus

The EU has said that the UK should no longer participates in the Galileo satellite system "for security reasons" even though the UK has already contributed 1.4bn Euros to the project and the EU wants to continue to benefit from UK intelligence and security information after we leave. What aggression and hypocrisy! We are now spending hundreds of millions on our own scheme!.....

Meanwhile we are hearing rumours about the Erasmus project, implying that the UK students may no longer be able to benefit from it.

The Remainer class in the UK is heavily dominated by those who benefit most from EU power, EU employment, and the totally mythical "EU funds" (not a penny comes from the EU for which the British have not paid twice over!)

The academic class benefit from EU programmes like the Monet Chairs at Universities and the ERASMUS student grants, which, they claim, will disappear after Brexit but BrexitFacts4EU has done some research and finds that:

Of the total spending of Euros 14.7 bn UK students only got Euro 62m in 2017. Twice as many EU students study in the UK than UK students in the EU and more UK students go to study in the USA and Australia than to the whole of the EU put together!

The Proportion of UK students using Erasmus is a mere 0.51% and even more important there is no reason why the UK outside the EU should not continue to "benefit" since other participants include: Serbia, Turkey, Norway, North Macedonia, Iceland and Liechtenstein and (on a more limited basis): Russia, Algeria, Egypt, Albania, Syria, "Palestine" and Tunisia! Not one of which is an EU member.

German political oversight

Germany's top court has ruled that the European Central Banks (ECB) mass bond-buying to stabilise the eurozone partly violates the German constitution.

The ruling relates to government debt worth €2.1 trillion (£2 tr.) bought by the ECB since 2015, but not purchases in the coronavirus crisis.

There is not enough German oversight in the purchases said the constitutional court in Karlsruhe.

What percentage of UK exports actually goes to the EU27?

The answer from the Futurus think tank, you will see from the article below is less than you think.

"Michel Barnier made a statement in Sweden on 8th January 2020 on upcoming trading negotiations, and referred to UK exports to the EU as totalling 43.5% of UK total exports. This was a correct figure taken from UK statistics of gross exports.

However, new publications from the OECD and the UK Department for International Trade (DIT) calculating UK exports in value added terms show that UK exports to the EU in value added terms were 37% of total exports based on 2015 figures.

Furthermore, considering that almost all the energies on UK-EU negotiations were focussed on goods exports rather than services exports, the UK domestic added value in goods exports to the EU - at risk - is far below that figure.

This is due to:

* Much higher domestic added value in service exports than goods exports.

* The Rotterdam/Antwerp effect which only refers to goods exports.

* Some 20% of UK goods exports to the EU are internationally traded items or special items such as raw material, oil, arms, gold and precious stones, etc.

When this is all accounted for, the UK domestic added value in goods - at risk - exports to the EU falls to under 15% of the domestic added value of all UK exports.

It is of concern that Michel Barnier is opening negotiations around trade, mainly in goods trade, using data which is far removed from reality.

It is domestic added value not gross exports, that really matters as the OECD studies in value added recognise.

In early 2020, there is still talk of the economic 'catastrophe' which will be caused to the UK economy by departure from the EU Single Market and the EU generally.

During the 3 years after the 2016 referendum this possible 'catastrophe' had many facets including holdups on the Dover-Calais trade route, shortages of imported medicines, suspended air services and forecasts of general economic disorder and falling GDP.

Most of these were never realistic scenarios and there is now concentration on one possible realistic area, which is, that the UK's exports to the EU will be badly reduced by trade and non-trade barriers on leaving the Single Market.

Nor is this concern without merit. It will be difficult and, in some areas, impossible to retain the previous 'frictionless' trading arrangements with the EU27 and, to a lesser extent, with the other EEA countries. Another matter which needs closer attention is to replace the trade arrangements, which the UK benefited from as part of the EU's trade agreement, with other countries.

Equally, internationally traded or special items such as raw materials, oil, armaments, gold and precious stones, etc. will likely be affected.

Therefore, to understand what difficulties might arise, it is necessary to examine closely exactly what trading relationship to UK has and had with the Single Market especially as regards exports.

Gross trade statistics are not the whole story.

Statistics of gross trade exports tell us little since they are only a compendium of all sorts of goods and services. Some of these, such as gold or re-exports, may add to the total of gross exports but add little to UK domestic added value whether in wages or return to capital. Others have much imported value added.

The key point about all trade transactions is that not all trade is of equal value and this is especially true of the UK economy where a lot of exports are services with a high level of UK domestic added value. It is domestic added value that matters, not gross export statistics.

New publications from the OECD and the UK DIT, show that UK exports to the EU27 are much less important in value added terms than in gross export statistics. Indeed, when the UK domestic added value in service exports to the EU is stripped out, the domestic value added in UK goods exports is relatively small.

Trade in value added

This shows considerable differences, looking at UK exports and UK-EU exports in particular, when considering gross trade figures and value added trade figures (note these figures all refer to total exports of goods and services).

The OECD/DIT publication calculates that 84.9% of UK gross exports contain domestic added value, 6.6% contains value added by the EU27 and 8.5% is value added by non-EU countries.....

Origin of value added in UK gross exports (2015)

Non-EU	8.5%
United States	2.1%
China	1.2%
Norway	0.7%
Japan	0.4%
Russia	0.4%
Canada	0.4%
India	0.3%
Switzerland	0.3%
Turkey	0.2%
South Korea	0.2%
Other	2.3%
EU27	6.6%
Germany	1.8%
France	1.1%
Italy	0.6%
Ireland	0.5%
Spain	0.5%
Netherlands	0.5%
Belgium	0.3%
Sweden	0.2%
Poland	0.2%
Denmark	0.1%
Other	0.7%

Source: OECD TiVA December 2018

What percentage of UK exports actually goes to the EU27?

....The counterpart of the UK's exports being considered in value added terms is that, with the EU share being diminished, exports to the Rest of the World rise from (100-43.5) 56.5% of total exports to 63% of total exports. The share of exports to the USA rises from 15.7% to 17.9%.

If the OECD/DIT figures from UK Trade in Numbers are correct, that while UK gross exports to the EU were 43.5% of UK total exports in 2015 but only 37% in value added terms, it is worth considering how this came about.

In 2015 services were 40.6% of UK gross exports to the EU while they were 50.1% of UK gross exports to the Rest of the World. Thus a higher ratio of 9% in the proportion of services to total trade and 9% less in proportion of goods to total trade raised the proportion of value added to the Rest of the World from 56.5% to 63%, an increase of 6.5%. Quite stunning figures.

Of course, there could be explanations such as that there are sales of higher value services outside the EU or, indeed, higher value goods are sold outside the EU, thus adding higher domestic added value. These seems unlikely explanations and the fact remains that UK domestic added value is much higher in trade with the Rest of the World than with the EU and this is connected with a higher ratio of services to goods in the relevant trade exports.

The OECD and the WTO started an examination of value added trade data around ten years ago. At first they were mainly interested in the actual value of Chinese exports. They recognised that there was double counting in the gross exports' figures normally presented by national data because gross exports also contained items exported by other countries and so, for example, in China the Apple mobile phone contained about 90% of its value from parts imported into China which were then exported, so appearing in both the imports and export side of Chinese data.

This problem in trade data has always been recognised but in the past the relative smallness of the quantum of imported parts then re-exported was such that it made the trade deal gross export figures data untidy but still meaningful....

The OECD with the WTO spent a great deal of time and energy to produce a Worldwide analysis of value added trade and this throws up surprising data now incorporated by the UK Department for International Trade's Bulletin in September 2019 although this was based on 2015 figures.

Value added trade is also considered, at some length, in the DIT's publication (Trade and Investment Core Statistics Book) last updated 17th December 2019. Core Statistics makes it clear that the trade in value added statistics is still an experimental dataset. "*Data limitations mean that Trade in Value Added (TIVA() should be considered as complimentary to analysing Trade patterns rather than a replacement of traditional trade statistics."*

Nevertheless it concludes that:

a) The import content of UK exports was 15.1% in 2016 significantly below the OECD average of around 25%.

b) The UK's relatively low import content partly reflects its specialisation in Services exports which tend to have low import content.

c) Key Finding: importance of services.

"TIVA data shows that services are more important to UK exports than they appear in traditional trade statistics. According to the ONS Pink Book (2018) services represented around 46% of UK exports in 2016. But according to TIVA, the is significantly higher (around 71%). This is one of the highest among the countries in the OECD dataset, with significant services content embedded in manufacturing exports (32% in 2016)."

Note: Embedded services in manufacturing are treated as manufacturing as regards tariffs and quotas, etc.]

d) The USA is the UK's top export market in both gross value and value added terms ... In value added terms, the importance of the USA as an export market is amplified, with a share of 17.9% while the EU becomes a less important export market (with a share of 37% compared to 53.5% in gross terms}.

e) In value added terms ... the USA becomes the largest import services source (13.4%) ahead of Germany (11.4%) and China (9.5%). The EU becomes a less important market in value added terms (accounting for 43.5% of total UK imports) compared to 51% in gross terms.

[While this paper does not discuss value added in imports, this change of figure is worth noting.]

Conclusion

Taking 2015 figures of UK services exports to the EU of £91,304 billion and goods exports of £133,245 billion and reducing the latter by £11.2 billion for the Rotterdam/Antwerp effect, it seems a reasonable starting point that goods exports and service exports to the EU add about 50% each in total UK domestic added value in exports to the EU. Thus the value added in goods exports to the EU is some 17% of the total UK domestic value added in all UK exports. As around 20% of UK goods exports are in internationally traded goods, this figure reduces the UK domestic added value - at risk - in goods exports to the EU to about 13.5% of total UK domestic added value in total UK exports.

This is certainly an amount well worth negotiating as hard as possible to retain. If negotiations are about goods, the actual headline figure for the quantum of UK domestic added value in exports to the EU - at risk - is more likely 13.5%.

Source: *Futurus Briefing January 2020. www.futurus-thinktank.com*

LETTERS

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

PPE and the EU

Dear Sir,
We hear that the European commission is considering directly buying the bloc's strategic stockpiles of medical equipment, that the crisis management commissioner Janez Lenarcic has proposed.

The EU executive in late March proposed to set up a stockpile of face masks, intensive care equipment and other essential medical gear to tackle shortages in member states during the coronavirus pandemic, known as Personal Protection Equipment (PPE).

This sounds on the face of it a good idea, but like all EU ideas it has a sting in the tale.

Firstly, how would it be financed?

Secondly, the decision on who gets what and how much would be in the hands of the unelected commission.

Thirdly, considering the UK is in the process of leaving the EU, it would not be in the UK interests as to how and when distribution of PPE would be allocated..

The UK is effectively an independent country since 1st January 2020, now is not the time to give any powers back to the EU.

If we have learned anything over 40 years is that the EU wishes to control every aspect of the life and decisions of its member countries and if possible the rest of the world.

DIANA SAUNDERS
London

Threats to the UK economy

Dear Sir
If the UK had any doubts about how soon we should leave the EU, one only has to look at the threats coming down the line.

When the German's takes over the EU Council Presidency on the 1st July this year, the UK will come under more financial pressure.

The EU Commission is already looking for ways to pay for the costs of the coronavirus especially as German rejected the idea of mutual debt by the EU to prop up other EU countries.

Furthermore, the idea of more harmonisation of corporation tax, a financial transaction tax and a carbon tax will all damage the UK economy more seriously than the rest of the EU for as long as we remain in the transition process.

The UK will be subjected to any new rules and regulations that are enforced before we fully leave the influence of the EU on our lives. The locked in dangers in the transition deal are very real, the threat of leaving without a deal may yet become the best way out.

RICHARD CROW
Merseyside

French/German exports?

Dear Sir,
I am writing to draw attention to how the "French and German governments prevented the export of PPE goods that had been contracted by UK months before".

Aren't we still in the EU? If so this is disgraceful.

Source of above - a comment/question asked through a special 'Beyond Oil' series of interviews organised by Southbank Investments [56-58 Southwark Street, London SE1 1UN] which I was given access to as a subscriber to their email Newsletter Capital & Conflict - which I found a more reliable source of news than MSM which is often slanted in sensationalism and political bias in favour of the EU.

I took down the wording above and it seems F&G govs. passed a law forbidding the export of PPE goods very quickly so preventing shipment, if this is how a member of the club [OK notice to leave has been given] is treated then I think - we should leave now with no deal no more money to EU any problems in the economy are due to the virus - shame we did not maintain the great start with isolating all those who came from infected areas.

[Ed - We should like to to be able to confirm this story if anyone has any further information.]

JULIET RUMBLE
Devon

Trade negotiation

Dear Sir,
It is surely time that the UK pushed on with worldwide trade talks and getting deals ready for the 1st January 2021.

The EU is making it plain that it does not wish to create a mutually beneficial trade deal with the UK, in fact it just wants to keep the status quo and control over the UK trading and economic policy for years to come.

DANIEL RICHARDS
Wiltshire

Political opportunity

Dear Sir,
As the EU is trying to use the coronavirus into a political opportunity to acquire more power,

The members of the EU will have to work hard if they wish to remain as democratic countries.

MALCOLM SQUIRES
West Sussex

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 **19th May**, 6.00 pm

"The Last Mile - Ensuring access to affordable energy to poor, rural communities"

Jacqueline McGlade, *Jackson Professor of the Environment*

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

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Thursday **21st May**, 6.00 pm

"The South Sea Bubble"

Dr Helen Paul, *University of Southampton*

PUBLIC MEETING
Barnard's Inn Hall, Holborn, London EC1N 2HH
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

FREE - Advertising Space

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or Email: eurofacts@junepress.com

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)

DIARY OF EVENTS

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

UK Liberal Democrats new leader to be announced (Postponed until next year) — **July**

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**

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

2023

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

Spain takes over EU Council Presidency — **1st July**

2024

Belgium takes over EU Council Presidency — **1st January**

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
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www.concordanceout.eu
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www.leavemeansleave.eu
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www.newalliance.org.uk
Open Europe
www.openeurope.org.uk
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United Kingdom Independence Party
www.ukip.org

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Business for Britain	**0207 3406070**
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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

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British Future	**www.britishfuture.org**
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Global Vision	www.global-vision.net
Open Europe	**0207 197 2333**

POLITICAL PARTIES

Brexit Party Nigel Farage MEP	**www.thebrexitparty.org**
Conservative Boris Johnson MP	**020 7222 9000**
English Democrats Robin Tilbrook (Chairman)	**01277 896000**
Green Party Jonathan Bartley and Sian Berry	**020 7272 4474**
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Liberal Democrats Acting Co-Leader - Sir Ed Davey	**020 7222 7999**
UK Independence Party Richard Braine	**01626 831290**

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