

## UK should seize the opportunities presented by the EU's belligerence

Jonathan Saxty

IT SEEMS ASTONISHING that a sector which contributes nearly 7% to the UK economy, employs over 1 million people and creates exports worth £60bn (with a surplus of £41bn) would have been so neglected in the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (T&CA) London struck with Brussels. Yet with Michel Barnier standing firm as Amsterdam claims a trading win over London, financial services has been largely left to fend for itself.

Little wonder then that Bank of England Governor Andrew Bailey warned the EU's demands of the UK on future rules were excessive compared to global standards. The EU has so far refused to recognise most of the UK's regulatory systems as "equivalent". As our Chairman Ben Habib argued in the *Express*, it was reckless of the UK to grant equivalence without it being reciprocated.

According to Mr Habib: "We trusted the EU subsequently to 'negotiate' an equitable arrangement for financial services. Worse than that, [Chancellor] Rishi Sunak had already unilaterally declared that EU firms could go on selling their financial services in the UK without any limitations as if still operating in the Single Market. We gave away ALL our negotiating leverage. So, no surprises the EU is now refusing to acknowledge 'equivalence' with our financial services industry. This would have allowed us to go on trading our

services freely in Europe. They recognise equivalence with the US, Canada, Australia, Hong Kong and even Brazil – but not the UK."

This last point is especially critical. As Ambrose Evans-Pritchard noted in the *Telegraph*, the EU's war on equivalence may have violated international law. The *Telegraph's* International Business Editor claimed: "Selective treatment of one state for political reasons breaches the non-discrimination principle of the World Trade Organisation. It is strictly forbidden." Mr Evans-Pritchard quoted Lorand Bartels - an international law expert - who said Article VII of General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) may not be "a slam dunk but it would be a good case."

According to Article VII, World Trade Organisation (WTO) members "shall not accord recognition in a manner which would constitute a means of discrimination between countries ... or a disguised restriction on trade in services. Unless an exemption applies, a WTO member must treat service suppliers from all other WTO members equally." Echoing Mr Habib, Mr Evans-Pritchard stated that the bloc "grants broad equivalence to Canada, Australia, the US, and others." So, what can be done now with the EU?

According to Mr Habib: "The Chancellor must withdraw his invitation for their firms to go on

operating here as if nothing has changed. Their firms must be required to capitalise their branches and convert them to subsidiaries subject to full oversight by British regulatory authorities. British institutions lending to EU member states must also be required to recognise the genuine risk of these states defaulting. At the moment, under EU and other regulations, EU member state sovereign risk is deemed to be nil."

The former MEP added that "we must, prudently, deregulate." Striking a similar note, Matthew Lynn, writing for the *Telegraph*, argued the UK "could scrap stamp duties to make London cheaper than any rivals; link up with Zurich to create a European financial super-hub; create a legal framework for cryptos to grab the fastest growing market; design a fast-track 'finance visa' so banks can bring in talent from around the world hassle-free; and opt-out of crazy rules that have wrapped finance in red tape."

Mr Evans-Pritchard cited William Wright from New Financial think tank who said Britain should stop worrying about business which has migrated to the EU. According to Mr Wright: "If the UK teams up with the US we will together have 75pc of the global market. We'll set the *de facto* global standard." Moreover, Jullian Jessop, a fellow at the Institute of Economic Affairs, said the UK "should focus on the cutting-edge areas of fintech where

Continued on page 2

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Continued from page 1

where the UK already has a huge advantage."

While the UK must continue to fight for finance, perhaps the UK can use this as a moment to re-engineer its economy altogether? Yes, in many areas, the Government has poorly

defended the UK and cannot let financial services drown, but maybe this is a moment for rejuvenation too. During the pandemic, the value of on-shoring has never been more obvious. Now perhaps is the time to link Government, universities and the private sector not to redevelop the

current generation of manufactured goods and digital products, but to develop the next one. The UK needs financial services but it could be so much more.

**Source:** *www.brexit-watch.org* 15th February.

## Russia and the EU

According to the Russian foreign minister Sergei Lavrov speaking to the press in St. Petersburg on the 15th February after meeting Finnish foreign minister Pekka Haavisto.

"The European Union is not the same as Europe. We are not going

away from Europe. We have a lot of friends, a lot of like-minded people in Europe. We will continue to develop mutually beneficial relations with them."

This follows on from the fact that Russia has said it wants closer ties with

friendly EU states, but that relations with EU institutions were a dead "carcass".

At last just like the UK, even Russia has released that the EU is not Europe, the point that the eurosceptic lobby has been making for years.

## EU China trade

China is now the EU's biggest trading partner, overtaking the US in 2020.

China bucked the wider trend, as trade with most of Europe's major partners dipped due to the covid-19

pandemic.

Trade between China and the EU was worth \$709bn. (£511bn) last year compared with \$671bn worth of imports and exports from the US.

Although China's economy dropped

in the first quarter due to the pandemic, it economic recovery later in the year fuelled demand for EU goods.

Unlike the UK, who complain about China's human rights problems, these don't appear to concern the EU.

## German and Chinese company team up

While most Western countries are trying to slow China's involvement in their lives, the opposite appears true of German companies.

The German carmaker Audi is teaming up with China's oldest

carmaker FAW to produce luxury electric vehicles.

FAW is China's third largest carmaker, and counts Hongqi - Red Flag limousines for China's communist party leaders among its products.

It has been trying to gain ground in the world's largest electric car market against domestic competitors like Geely and SAIC.

The new joint-venture factory will build fully-electric Audi models.

## China cannot be trusted

Yet again just like the Hong Kong situation, China is falling short. Now the US, on its commitment to buy an extra \$200bn (£146bn) worth of US goods over 2020 and 2021.

China agreed to buy the goods in a trade deal with the US agreed last January in exchange for reduced tariffs on \$120bn worth of goods.

The agreement was seen as phase

one of a deal at resolving the trade war between the world's biggest economies.

Since Covid-19 pandemic the US trade deficit with China has surged.

## Investing in the UK

While the main stream media is obsessed with negative Brexit stories, they ignore the positive ones.

According to financial consultancy firm Bovill, about 1000 EU finance firms are eyeing opening offices in the

UK.

A Freedom of Information request by the firm found that 1,500 money managers, payment firms and insurers have applied for permission to continue operating in the UK after

Brexit.

Around two-thirds had no prior physical operations in Britain it said.

It also added a suggestion that London "is set to remain a key global financial centre" even after Brexit.

# EU trade bans exposed

Professor David Collins

Professor Collins argues that the EU has little interest in fulfilling its international trade obligations. In his view the EU's petty shellfish ban is an unfortunate harbinger of what is yet to come between the UK and the EU.

"The EU's unfortunate export ban on live shellfish including types of oysters, clams and mussels from the UK is most likely a violation of the both the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) as well as the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS). It is also yet another indication that the EU has little interest in fulfilling its international obligations, as the threatened override of the Northern Ireland Protocol last month clearly demonstrates.

Chapter 3 of the TCA covers SPS measures, essentially non-tariff barriers relating to health and safety for food products. Chapter 3 re-affirms the parties' rights and obligations under the WTO SPS Agreement. Article SPS.5.2 of the TCA requires that Parties "*shall not use SPS measures to create unjustified barriers to trade.*" It goes on to state that procedures related to SPS must be:

(a) initiated and completed without undue delay;

(b) not include unnecessary, scientifically and technically unjustified or unduly burdensome information requests that might delay access to each other's markets;

(c) not applied in a manner which would constitute arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination against the other Party's entire territory or parts of the other Party's territory where identical or similar SPS conditions exist; and

(d) are proportionate to the risks identified and not more trade restrictive than necessary to achieve the importing Party's appropriate level of protection. These obligations broadly replicate what is found in

Article 2 of the WTO's SPS Agreement.

As an EU member, the UK was party to the EU's ban on importing shellfish from third countries. Now that it has left the EU, the EU views the UK as subject to that ban. But it is difficult to see how shellfish which had been deemed as scientifically safe less than two months ago now represent a significant health risk. Moreover, a complete (or near complete) ban is the most extreme form of a trade barrier. Even if the EU were to be able to demonstrate that there is a legitimate risk to health from the UK's live shellfish because of the unclean water in which they are caught (unlikely), there would most certainly be a less restrictive way of handling the risk, perhaps by enhanced testing coupled with a streamlined certification process.

The UK has a few options available to it to challenge this arbitrary and unnecessary trade barrier. Under INST.12 of TCA, Parties can choose which forum to bring a complaint for obligations which straddle both treaties (SPS and TCA). Under the TCA this would involve consultations through the Partnership Council followed by arbitration. Under WTO, it would involve requesting the establishment of a panel, the first step in the WTO dispute settlement process. Were the UK to win in either forum, this would require the EU to remove the ban, or at least render it less burdensome, as there is an obligation to comply with the rulings of a TCA arbitration panel or a WTO panel. The EU's failure to do so would entitle the UK to levy tariffs in proportion to the harm suffered as a consequence of the ban. This is far from an ideal outcome, as retaliatory tariffs are ultimately harmful to both sides.

While the UK has a strong claim against the EU under WTO law with regards to the shellfish ban, it has a somewhat weaker position in terms of options vis a vis the unnecessary and

provocative trade barriers which the EU has created between Great Britain / Northern Ireland trade, such as those involving preposterous rabies checks and soil on tyres. Challenging such measures through the WTO (again as SPS Agreement breaches) would likely be impossible because the Withdrawal Agreement prohibits other fora for resolving disputes under Article 168 on exclusivity. This was one of the flaws of the Withdrawal Agreement (WA) because it means that the WA's untested internal dispute settlement system must be used for all complaints.

It is easy to see how the EU's export ban on UK shellfish could be viewed as a benign example of the EU's zealous 'precautionary principle' in which everything is deemed unsafe unless proven otherwise, a philosophy which many believe is driven by the EU's legitimate desire to protect its citizens. But the UK shellfish ban is probably better viewed for what it is – simple protectionism. Far from addressing a real risk, the ban is a pointless, mean-spirited trade barrier designed to inflict harm on the UK, even if it denies European consumers the opportunity to enjoy British seafood. British shellfish could quite safely be imported into the EU, as before, without breaching the sacred tenets of the Single Market. But that would have been too easy. It would also have been a tacit acceptance of the UK as an independent trading ally.

The EU's petty shellfish ban is an unfortunate harbinger of what is yet to come between the UK and the EU. While amicable negotiations are often helpful, the UK must be prepared to avail itself of every recourse under international law to protect its interests. The gloves are about to come off."

**Source:** [www.briefingsforbritain.co.uk](http://www.briefingsforbritain.co.uk)  
David Collins is a Professor of International Economic Law, City, University of London..

# Gaining back control of Habeas Corpus

Jackie Williams

The cornerstone of British Justice – Habeas Corpus – has hung in the balance during fraught Brexit negotiations but are we about to recover some of those rights abandoned by the EU?

Ever since the UK government became part of the European Arrest Warrant in 2003 the civil liberties the British took for granted and were the envy of our continental neighbours were set aside in favour of an EU model that favours control over personal freedom.

With increasing unrest in Europe over lockdown restrictions even in countries like the Netherlands and Denmark and recently Spain's Catalonia, the EU now plans to extend their legal powers of control even further to include offences of public order.

But as Europe's prisons overflow and with the added risk of Covid infection, the European Commission has been forced to recognize the extent of abuse of its legal system and the injustice imposed on Member States with their first report on the rule of law (European Commission; Response to Rule of Law report October 5th 2020 Fair Trials).

The Brexit mantra for the UK to gain control over its sovereignty and laws gave it its momentum though many British citizens seemed unaware of how significant this was. Habeas Corpus was not even mentioned in pre Brexit legal discussions by the Institute of Government where nobody could understand why there was so much mistrust of the European Court of Justice in the UK.

While Habeas Corpus safeguards citizens against wrongful arrest by ensuring no suspect is detained beyond 24, or 48 hours, without proof of *prima facie* evidence, the EU's legal system, Corpus Juris, allowed subjects to be detained without evidence for years in countries where judges may be political appointees and, unlike the UK, without an independent judiciary.

The lack of civil liberties in the EU Corpus Juris, was raised by jurist, Torquil Dick Erikson, at a seminar in San Sebastian in Spain in 1997 where it was first proposed when he asked why the continental inquisitorial system had been chosen instead of the fairer British one. Nobody responded then but in a later debate with Corpus Juris co-author, John Spencer, in the UK on the subject, his motion "Corpus Juris is a threat to Civil Liberties" was carried by 39 votes to 4. Erikson has since written extensively on the subject and been widely published. (<https://independencedaily.co.uk/the-european-convention>)

The EU managed to avoid any obstacles to further plans for legal control by introducing qualified majority voting (QMV). It was thanks to QMV that the European Arrest Warrant, the cornerstone of Corpus Juris, was pushed through under section 280 of the Amsterdam Treaty in 2003 without even proper debate in the UK Parliament.

The role of the European Parliament's Liberal Democrats led by Lib Dem MEP Graham Watson in advocating such an unjust system as the EAW was later played down by Lib Dem leader Nick Clegg in a debate with UKIP's Nigel Farage whose party by that time had taken over their banner of liberal democracy.

The case of student Andrew Symeou arrested on an EAW for a murder in which he was not even present showed that British Courts were totally convinced of the "mutual recognition" principle of equality of legal systems. The ruling of District Judge Purdy (30.10.08) was clear:

"this court has no jurisdiction to enquire into the process leading to the issue of a domestic warrant..the ..warrant has to be presumed validly issued..".

Symeou spent nearly a year in one of Europe's worst jails as Greek courts repeatedly refused bail as he was not a Greek citizen. After the Law Lords

refused to consider his case it was thanks to Fair Trials International which challenged Greece in the European Court of Human Rights that he was finally granted bail.

The presumption of Judge Purdy has not been evidenced by the facts and being largely immune from prosecution EU lawmakers have not reacted to change until recently. Former firefighter Garry Man had five minutes with his lawyer after his arrest in Portugal due to a riot at a football tournament. He was later subjected to 48 hours questioning in Portuguese without a competent interpreter and only learnt of his charge after he was convicted. Portugal issued an extradition order 4 years later though his trial was described as a "farce".

Erikson has highlighted the excessive duration of custody before trial considered permissible even by the European Court of Human Rights, citing the case of Italian law professor, Luciano Ferran Bravo, who was jailed for almost five years with no public hearing. Bravo's appeal to the ECHR under article 6 of the Convention on the grounds of not being heard within a reasonable time was rejected as the Court found five years in jail before trial "proper conduct" for an investigation. He was finally acquitted on all counts (<https://independencedaily.co.uk/category/europa/>).

With the addition of Eastern European countries to the EU and EAW the number of EAWs has soared. In 2018 one report cited 82,242 extradition requests to the UK under the EAW with 13,390 arrests (eureporter) often for trivial demands including theft of a dessert from a Polish restaurant and dismantling a wardrobe door when the client failed to pay.

Six years after the EAW took effect, despite evidence of abuse by civil liberty associations like Fair Trials International and warnings by magistrates - Statewatch also cited an EAW warrant for the theft of two tyres

# Gaining back control of Habeas Corpus

- the European Council gave its approval for trials in absentia in which suspects could be tried and convicted without their knowledge.

Although the proposal to convict in the absence of the suspect contravened the right to a fair trial and undermined every safeguard enshrined in the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 it was approved on behalf of the UK by Home Secretary Jack Straw and adopted by the UK two years early.

It led to the case of British antique dealer, Malcolm Hay, who was tried and convicted in his absence to four years jail by Greece for an alleged offence committed eight years earlier thanks to fabricated evidence by his co-accused, plunging him into a nightmare scenario with ruinous costs. The UK had become so entrenched in the EU's legal demands that the Crown Prosecution Service wrote to Hay to say it was acting as a private lawyer for the Greek government under section 196 of the Extradition Act 2003.

(*The Daily Telegraph* Aug 28th 2010 "I sold junk. Now I face four years in Greek jail, says antique dealer Richard Edwards Jackie Williams)

After the Irish voted against the Constitutional Treaty they were told by the Commission to vote again in the revised Lisbon Treaty on the pretext it gave greater freedom. But the UK's opt out of Justice and Home Affairs in the new Treaty did nothing to prevent its inclusion in the project for a European Public Prosecutor with the power to arrest UK citizens and extradite them to any other EU Member State without the consent of their government.

Neither did it offer any possibility of choosing who the EPP should be. The

Commission recently chose their first EPP from Romania, the country with the worst record of human rights abuse of any Member State "with conviction rates of 92 per cent through the manipulation and blackmail of the judiciary". (Joint Report by Andrew Allison of the Freedom Association and Lisa Biggs-Davison of the Centre for Research into Post Communist Economies (CRCE) 22nd July 2020.)

With thousands of EAW warrants issued across the EU each month the growing trend of EU governments to influence and control the judiciary in countries like Poland and Hungary, the European Court of Justice lawyers were finally persuaded to issue a statement in 2019 that the independence of a judicial authority must be guaranteed by statutory rules interpreted consistently across the EU. (Commission statement above.)

As the transition period for Brexit negotiations ended at 11 pm on the 31st December last it would seem the worst excesses of the EU's legal system are no longer the UK's concern. But the first EU case on an EAW with an application by five suspects to be protected against unfair extradition with Habeas Corpus was ruled inappropriate as the case had already been decided before the above deadline and had become part of UK law. The ruling against them was on a technicality not on the broader principle of Habeas Corpus. (Polakowski & Others v Westminster Magistrates Court 20 January 2021).

The concern that *prima facie* evidence will still not be demanded in extradition requests after Brexit

however was raised by Erikson after a statement in the House of Lords by Baroness Williams of Trafford in answer to a question by Lord Pearson of Rannoch:

"There is no intention for extradition to any EU jurisdiction after the end of the transition period to be made subject to a court ruling that there is *prima facie* evidence". (H/L 1st December 2020).

His analysis on <https://www.brexit-watch.org/deal-on> the continued threats about our individual and national security was sent to the intelligence and security committee of Parliament and published in the *Express*. On 29th January he reported that the government had reversed its position by including article 9 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights as an added safeguard against arbitrary arrest. (Article LAW SURR.84)

(<https://www.brugesgroup.com/blog/habeas-corpus-rights-now-reclaimed>.)

As such anyone can now demand evidence on which a warrant is based.

The UK government website states the EAW framework is no longer in operation. From September 2017 the responsibility for negotiating with the EU was with the Cabinet under Chancellor Michael Gove with a specialised committee on law enforcement and Judicial Cooperation.

The complexities of unravelling from the EU legal system will be an ongoing matter for UK judges and EU negotiators juggling UK sovereignty versus EU control and political unity as they wrestle to regain control of those civil liberties they spent years denying their own citizens.

## EU presidential interference

The President of The European Commission Ursula von der Leyen has been helping a fellow centre-right politician in the national elections in Croatia.

Von der Leyen filmed a Croatian election-campaign video, using EU

studios, in July 2020.

This action has resulted in the European Commission nearly but not quite confirming that this action was wrong.

According to her deputy Maros Sefcovic - a Slovak diplomat - in a

letter to the EU Ombudsman in January 2021 stated that, "the commission will clarify the practical modalities for the participation of its members in national election campaigns in guidelines".

In plain english do nothing.

# LETTERS

Tel: 08456 120 175 email: [euofacts@junepress.com](mailto:euofacts@junepress.com)

## Voting in local elections

Dear Sir,

When I was living and working in South Africa in the 1970s, I was entitled to vote in South African local elections. When I was living and working in Libya in the 1980s, I was not entitled to vote in Libyan local elections. I am now appalled to find out that EU citizens living here will be entitled to vote in the forthcoming May 6th local elections.

How did the Government allow this situation to persist after we have left the EU? Is this some kind of backdoor BRINO? The net effect of this will be to dilute the value of the votes of UK citizens, to the benefit of pro-Rejoining candidates.

The Government should be fiercely defending and protecting the power of its own citizens at the ballot box - but, since it isn't, we should be all writing to our MPs about this.

Additionally, are any of our campaigning organisations taking this up? We need to revert to the previous eligibility criteria - only citizens of the UK, the British Commonwealth, and the Republic of Ireland.

ROGER ENSKAT  
London

## Rumour doing the rounds

Dear Sir,

I have heard that in Germany, the Parliament (Bundestag) ratified on January 29th 2021, the implementation of Agenda ID2020.

This is a centralized general electronic data collection of every citizen to which every government agency, police – and possibly also the private sector would have access. It covers all that is known about an individual citizen, now up to 200 points of information and possibly more as time goes on, from your bank account to your shopping habits, health records (vaccination records, of course), your political inclinations, and

probably even your sex habits and other entries into your private sphere.

We are informed that the adoption of Agenda ID2020 still has to be approved by the German Federal Council, but there is little chance the Council will reject it. In the longer-run – who knows how long – as foreseen by Bill Gates, the properties for an electronic ID – i. e. an electromagnetic field (EMF) – will be implanted in your body, either along with a vaccines, or separately in the form of injectable nano-chips. Early trials were carried out mid-last year in school classes of remote villages in Bangladesh. Once every citizen on the planet – according to Bill Gates – about 7 billion-plus will be ID-chipped, the control of a small globalist elite will be total.

I like most of the population will hope this rumour is not true. If it is then the EU will surely adopt such a measure first.

RICHARD DAILY  
Manchester

## Problems of cold temperatures

Dear Sir,

We have just witnessed the problems created by cold temperatures in Texas, where wind turbines failed due to the extreme cold. Added to that was the lack of sunshine causing solar power to be non-existent.

This resulted in frozen and then burst water pipes and people living under extreme conditions with a lack of clean water and food shortages.

Climate change means that in the future we must be prepared to have alternative sources of energy, even if that means nuclear.

I hope that this will serve as a warning to all those officials who keep on shouting that we should be totally reliant on natural sources of energy.

Now that we are a sovereign nation once again it is time for us to act in the interests of our UK citizens and make sure that such a problem is averted

before its too late.

MRS DIANA SAUNDERS  
West Midlands

## EU products

Dear Sir,

It strikes me that the time has come for UK consumer to wake up to the games the European Commission is playing with trade between the EU and the UK.

Instead of buying over-priced goods imported from the EU we should be more self-sufficient and canny with our buying habits. The UK has many home grown wines, food products and don't forget UK caught fish plus we have the rest of the world to buy from on more favourable terms.

Since leaving the EU, I make a point of no longer choosing products from the EU and if possible buying UK products of which there are many and varied. Added to this imported products like wine from the rest of the world are as good and in many cases better than those manufactured in the EU.

SAM STEVENS  
Gloucestershire

## Northern Ireland Protocol

Dear Sir,

The debate triggered by a Democratic Unionist (DUP) e-petition - that is part of a five point plan - received 140,000 signatures urging the UK government to remove the Northern Ireland Protocol appears to have failed.

DUP leader Arlene Foster supported by Ulster Unionists (UU) and Traditional Unionist Voice (TUV) said, "the Protocol had ruptured the east-west relationship with Great Britain".

Arlene Foster said, "we are committed to challenge the Protocol in court in Parliament in Stormont and in Brussels. Former MEP Ben Habib and former Labour MP Kate Hoey are also supporting her.

SARAH CONNORS  
Belfast

# MEETINGS

**This year as all large group meetings are not possible due to the coronavirus, it is anticipated that all future meetings will be virtual and available on line.**

**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **16th March**, 6.00 pm

*"The Mistakes CEO's Make"*

**Alex Edmans**, *Mercers' School Professor of Business*

PUBLIC MEETING (ONLINE)  
@gres.hm/ceo-mistakes  
Registration required at:  
www.gresham.ac.uk

Wednesday **17th March**, 6.00 pm

*"Royal Restoration: Estates of the Duke of Monmouth"*

**Simon Thurley**, *Provost of Gresham College*

PUBLIC MEETING (ONLINE)  
@gres.hm/monmouth-estates  
Registration required at:  
www.gresham.ac.uk

Tuesday **23rd March**, 6.00 pm

*"Spying for Queen and Country"*

**Stephen Alford**, *University of Leeds*  
**Sir Richard Dearlove**

PUBLIC MEETING (ONLINE)  
@gres.hm/spying-country  
Registration required at:  
www.gresham.ac.uk

Monday **29th March**, 6.00 pm

*"The Politics of Judging"*

**Thomas Grant**, *Visiting Professor of Politics and Law*

PUBLIC MEETING (ONLINE)  
@gres.hm/political-judges  
Registration required at:  
www.gresham.ac.uk

**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **30th March**, 1.00 pm

*"The South Sea Bubble of 1720"*

**Helen Paul**, *University of Southampton*

PUBLIC MEETING (ONLINE)  
@gres.hm/south-sea-bubble  
Registration required at:  
www.gresham.ac.uk

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www.ukip.org  
**Veterans For Britain**  
http://www.veteransforbritain.uk

## DIARY OF EVENTS

Dutch Parliamentary elections	17th March
G7 Economic Summit Carbis Bay, Cornwall	June
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

## USEFUL WEB SITES

**Brexit Party (Reform Party)**  
www.thebrexitparty.org  
**Brexit Watch**  
www.brexit-watch.org  
**Briefings For Freedom**  
www.briefingsforfreedom.co.uk  
**Briefings For Britain**  
www.briefingsforbritain.co.uk  
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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  
**Democracy Movement**  
www.democracymovement.org.uk  
**EU Observer**  
www.euobserver.com  
**EU Truth**  
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www.tfa.net  
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