

The new EU fisheries agreement

John Ashworth

How can the UK make the best of the new fisheries agreement with the EU?

The new Trade and Cooperation Agreement with the EU is a huge betrayal of our fishing industry. Nevertheless, the deal does offer some opportunities – but the government will need to be pro-active in seizing them, writes Ashworth for Fishing For Leave on the 2nd March 2021.

The trade deal went to the wire – only finally being agreed on Christmas Eve. This brought great difficulties for the fishing industry. Normally the following year's allocations would be in place by then, with a standard procedure to follow.

As it was, the industry had no idea where they stood. Only at the last moment did they find out that once again the nation's living marine resource was to be the sacrificial lamb for a deal.

Some sectors have had problems exporting to the EU, such as live shellfish. This could be more to do with COVID-19, as the recipients – restaurants and the tourist industry – have been closed down. Had they been open, they would have demanded the resource gets through as they need the product, and one part of French society would have been against another.

It remains to be seen exactly what benefits if any the new Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) will bring for the fishing industry over the next five and a half years. But it seems that, come June 2026, we will be in the same negotiating position as this past December 2020. The threat of tariffs will undoubtedly be carried forward by

the EU. As Lib Dem MP Alistair Carmichael rightly put it:

'A transition normally takes us from point A to point B. This transition takes us from point A to point A with a new negotiation.'

When you have an EU Treaty or Agreement you have to look to see if any part is time-limited, such as we have here on Fisheries (5.5 years). The interesting part is what comes next. The EU are very good for preparing the forward direction; it is not written in an easily read manner, but rather scattered all over, so you have to find the pieces and put them together yourself. The French in particular will want to see their achievement to date transferred into permanency.

Some clues as to the direction after June 2026 appear in the first three articles of the Fisheries part of the deal (Heading Five: Fisheries).

The EU accepts that the UK has sovereign rights as a coastal state (Article FISH.1), and that the Parties should cooperate with a view to ensuring that fishing activities for shared stocks in their waters are both environmentally sustainable and bring economic and social benefits, whilst respecting those sovereign rights (Article FISH.2). This cooperation applies to the Parties' Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 3), with conservation and management decisions based on 'the best available scientific advice, principally that provided by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)' (Article FISH.3).

How is ICES funded? Its annual report shows its income for 2019: over half of which comes from 14 EU Member States, plus the EU direct [1]. So one source, the EU, supplies over half the income, whereas the balance is from around 18 different other sources. I will leave the reader to decide whether such lop-sided funding is a desirable state of affairs.

There are many other clues within the trade agreement to show that the UK will be dominated by the EU over the next five and a half years and beyond – for either further transitional periods, or permanency, with a continual façade from our side that they are in control (far from it).

Yet, with strong political will, even with the TCA in place, legally our Prime Minister could still fulfil his own words of December 2020 to the House of Commons:

'[T]here is every opportunity—and hope I have—that our friends and partners across the channel will see sense and do a deal. All that takes is for them to understand that the UK has a natural right, like every other country, to want to be able to control its own laws and its own fishing grounds.'

Perhaps he knew then that he was prepared to follow the course of a previous Conservative Prime Minister in 1972. What a mess our Prime Minister has made. So, what can he do to make amends?

There are enormous amounts of potential within the UK's legal status as affirmed in the TCA, the most important being that the United

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The new EU fisheries agreement

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Kingdom is sovereign over its own EEZ. That requires carrying out our own scientific research, and that can only be done one way: by the harvesters themselves – our fishermen, who should be the gatherers of information on a 24 hour basis. That does not mean ignoring or not contributing to ICES; rather, that the UK should have the best empirical evidence compared to everyone else. In most fisheries negotiations, the best scientific evidence wins the day. Therefore ours must – and can be – better than that of ICES.

Our Prime Minister should order his

Ministers to prepare a UK fisheries management plan. This should be piloted within the UK's 12 nautical mile zone, and if successful operate our EEZ the same way.

After such a disastrous 1st January start, we now have an opportunity to look at the whole subject of fisheries afresh, with a holistic approach. Freed of the EU's piecemeal approach to fisheries management, where policy is determined by clashes of political interests between member states rather than sustainability considerations, the UK could become a maritime environmental world leader. After all, international law has placed command

of the UK's EEZ in the hands of the UK government. Command is command.

This is the only way any confidence can be restored. Otherwise, our Prime Minister will go down in history as Heath's successor who finally killed off the UK's maritime ambitions.

[1] Bear in mind that the EU itself is a signatory to UNCLOS 3, because each EU member state has handed their exclusive competence over conservation and management to the EU. While each EU Member is also a signatory in their own right, they work as a collective on this issue.

An independence boost

According to the inventor Sir James Dyson, Brexit has given the UK back its independence and boosted innovation.

Sir James is reported as telling the BBC that, "We've got our freedom, we can make trade agreements with other

countries outside Europe [and] we can employ people from all round the world".

He has also defended moving Dyson's global headquarters to Singapore in 2019.

Furthermore he has confirmed that

he is moving his personal residence to the UK.

Dyson helped both financially and practically in providing much needed ventilators to the UK during the covid crisis. These ventilators saved the lives of thousands of people.

Rules of charities

The University of Edinburgh, along with other universities is a registered charity, in receipt of substantial public funding. The Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR) makes it quite clear that charities *must not* endorse the views or activities of any political party or ideology – however worthy. Nor should they allow their institution to be used as a platform to promote the political agendas of others. The guidance is unambiguous: "The main point for charities to bear in mind is that they must be independent of party politics and should be seen to be independent as well. This applies to political parties and politicians anywhere in the world".

Aside from the issue of charitable status, there is a broader question of impartiality which the Culture secretary, Oliver Dowden, recently addressed in a letter to galleries and

museums in England. Regarding contested heritage – statues and other historical objects that some find objectionable – he made it clear they were to be impartial in such matters and that a failure to do so, may result in their funding being withdrawn. He wrote:

"The significant support that you receive from the taxpayer is an acknowledgement of the important cultural role you play for the entire country. It is imperative that you continue to act impartially, in line with your publicly funded status, and not in a way that brings this into question".

In a recent article, Tristan Hunt at the V&A, echoed this need for impartiality, when he wrote:

"Harried by chauvinism and iconoclasm, museums need to transcend identity politics and avoid joining one side of two warring

factions".

The requirement for impartiality is no less relevant to universities and higher education institutions, than to museums and galleries. Universities must understand that the appeasement of minority political activists is never a wise strategy, because appeasement implies endorsement. Given the cultural diversity and fragmented nature of society today, this is the road to perdition.

If universities allow themselves to become platforms for any political ideology, they should have their charitable status withdrawn along with their public funding. The possibility of that consequence may help them to focus on their real obligations to students, which they seem to have forgotten; inculcating a love of truth and the intellectual curiosity and courage to pursue it.

Lessons learned for a Global Britain: UK trade in manufacturing 2000 - 2019

Phil Radford

Regardless of the fear merchants woe and contrary to common perception, this analysis of the UK's top ten manufacturing sectors shows that the real value of exports to the EU was lower in 2019 than in 2000 – after adjusting for inflation and extracting the value of precious metals. Neither is this stagnation a Brexit phenomenon. As trade analyst, Phil Radford shows, UK manufacturing exports pivoted decisively away from EU markets in the two decades before the UK's exit from the Customs Union.

Critically, this study shows that manufacturing is vital to UK trade. It delivered 88 per cent of UK goods exports in 2000, and 87 per cent two decades later. In global markets, UK manufacturing is already a quiet achiever. While the UK's EU exports stagnated, manufacturing exports to

countries outside the EU grew by 2.6 per cent per year from 2000 onwards – with some sectors enjoying a stellar performance. The growth rates for the UK's automotive, aerospace and pharmaceutical exports easily outpace the aggregate economic growth rates of the UK's non-EU trade partners over the same period.

Some specific sectors of UK manufacturing are highly competitive in global markets. They are testament, Radford finds, to a spirit of endeavour among the UK's globally-minded manufacturers. The report also identifies the stark failures in the UK's manufacturing trade, providing valuable insights into UK trade policy. And it asserts that there is no connection between the apparent benefits of seamless, tariff-free trade with the EU, and the actual export

performance of UK manufacturing sectors.

The author's sector-by-sector analysis of UK manufacturing trade shows that the imbalance between export and import growth rates in UK-EU trade has created a series of 'captive markets' in certain sectors in the UK – and that the new UK-EU trade deal could entrench past trends rather than abate them. Neither can we assume that trade in services with the EU can compensate for the UK's deficits in manufacturing trade. The report concludes with several policy recommendations to support 'levelling up' policies, by identifying industries and sub-sectors outside London that have already proved competitive in global markets.

Source: www.civitas.org.uk

Problems for Eurozone and EU27

The eurozone's economy has fallen back into recession as the impact of the pandemic continues to hit activity.

Europe's economies have been set back by renewed surge in infections this year and Covid-related restrictions.

The eurozone shrank by 0.6% in the

January-to-March period - the second consecutive contraction, which is a widely-used definition of a recession.

It is the second such episode, a so-called double-dip recession, since the onset of the pandemic.

Then there is the latest unemployment figures that show the UK is still doing better than the EU27.

UK - 4.9%

EU27 - 7.5%

Eurozone - 8.3%

Some EU members are doing even worse:

France - 8.0%

Italy - 10.2%

Greece - 15.8%

Spain - 16.1%

A Scottish hard border?

According to Nicola Sturgeon, she wants to keep trade flowing across an England-Scotland border if an independent Scotland re-joined the EU.

Speaking on the BBC's Andrew Marr programme recently, the SNP

leader accepted there would have to be a border if an independent Scotland was in the EU.

However, she said Scotland would try to negotiate arrangements to "keep trade flowing freely", opponents say a hard border with England would be

"dreadful for trade".

[The EU does not allow individual members to complete trade negotiations with non-EU countries, perhaps Sturgeon knows something the European Commission does not!]

UK economic recovery

Despite all the gloom and doom theories, the UK economy is still set to grow at its fastest rate on record this year, experts have predicted.

The EY Item Club has upgraded its

2021 growth forecast from 5.0 per cent to 6.8 per cent, which would mark the fastest rate since 1973.

Chief economist adviser Howard Archer said the economy had "proven

to be more resilient than seemed possible".

The vaccine rollout and relaxed restrictions had helped the recovery, it said.

Another route to recovery

Ewen Stewart

Britain is being slowly strangled. The Conservative and Labour Parties have increasingly morphed into a bureaucratic establishment who tax, regulate and control with little difference between them. Choice is being curtailed and personal freedom from the economic to civil liberties greatly eroded.

In the economic sphere lockdown has exacerbated trends which were already all too apparent. The State now accounts for a staggering 56% of GDP levels not far off the Eastern bloc in Soviet times, regulation is running amok as Government directs this and that believing it knows best, and the public finances are in total disarray.

Consider this, between the Napoleonic Wars and 2005 Britain's accumulated debt was £550bn. By 2011 it had soared to £1,100bn. Now, partially as a result of lockdown the official forecast is for £2.8 trillion of debt by 2025. I think it will be materially worse. This is at least a fivefold increase in a short generation. It cannot continue like this.

The Chancellor a few weeks ago compounded the problem. He raised taxes further, to the highest aggregate level since the late 1960's when Roy Jenkins was Chancellor. He complicated the rule book again and established Green and Infrastructure funds to pick winners – as if Government was ever much good at that. Worse, he accepted mediocrity. His official forecaster, the Office for Budget Responsibility anticipates trend growth in the range of 1.6-1.7 per cent per annum. This is simply not good enough.

Growth really matters as it fuels the prosperity of the land and secures the underlying taxes that pay for the NHS, education and the police. Britain, ever since the 1960's, has seen declining growth. There is, however absolutely nothing inevitable about this decline. Sure, the UK has done quite well – looking through a European lens –

but compared to other advanced economies, notably Australia, Canada and the US we have performed astonishingly poorly.

Why should our growth be merely half Australia's and substantially worse than Canada's? If Britain had grown at the same rate as Australia since 2005 the economy today would be £410bn bigger (20 per cent) with potentially a second NHS funded from an extra £150bn of tax receipts.

In this technological age where Britain has so many strategic advantages from the City of London, to two of the world's finest Universities and scores of other leaders, to outstanding cultural and artistic assets to a myriad of other advantages the performance is woeful. Our political class is to blame as they pick winners, distort, tax and regulate the very life out of creativity and growth. This Government is yet a further manifestation of command and control. It simply does not trust those who elect them.

However, ...Richard Tice the new leader of Reform UK used his opening speech not for platitudes but for real change. Never before, to my knowledge anyway, has a leader of a political party opened with a serious lecture and detailed plan to arrest this economic decline and attack on freedom.

Richard Tice and I co-wrote a major paper challenging this dreary consensus. Briefly our strategy is to reduce, simplify, and grow. Let's break the cycle of decline and well-intentioned mediocrity and instead create a virtuous circle of growth, increased tax revenues and prosperity.

In a nutshell we propose cutting taxes by £48bn (2.2 per cent stimulus) which sounds a lot but is actually just 12 weeks spending on Covid-19. This will stimulate growth and we believe be self-funding in under five years with a more sustainable tax base and much greater national prosperity

All will benefit, but those on modest

incomes will benefit the most. Our principle is to simplify and abolish where possible – with rates of zero% – 20% – 40% across most taxes with an emphasis on substantially increasing thresholds before any tax is paid.

Some 6.3 million low paid workers would pay no income tax at all. Everyone earning over £20,000 per annum would be at least £1,500 a year better off. This would be partially funded by an end to pension credits with a subsequent paper dealing with our plans to create wealth for the many through new savings and pensions schemes.

We would slash stamp duty, abolish VAT on domestic fuel, and abolish Inheritance Tax for all but the very largest estates (over £2m). We could abolish air passenger duty – we all deserve a holiday after this lockdown and the travel industry needs a boost. Why should Government distort in this fashion anyway?

We would exempt 80 per cent of companies from paying Corporation Tax by raising the threshold from zero to £100k encouraging micro business to grow. These are the very businesses that have been hit so hard by the lockdown yet provide the jobs and growth for the future. What's more we think this would be self-funding very quickly though employment growth.

Our opponents will say you can't do it. It costs too much. They will retreat into their bunker of comfort – taxing and spending and reducing the cake further. But our opponents are wrong. Our plans are self-funding on a five-year view and accretive post that. They will ultimately protect the public services though faster growth and higher tax receipts and this faster growth will create a virtuous circle of increasing prosperity enabling further reforms and lower tax and better services still.

Sure, tax is only part of the challenge facing this nation but once the people are freed other good things will flow.

What unites and divides our society

Below is an extract from a recent public survey report by Talk/together, on what unites and divides society in the UK and what could bring us together as we emerge from the Covid crisis.

“The Talk/together report finds evidence of stronger connections within neighbourhoods and communities, with millions of new volunteers keen to step up again. If this positive legacy is built upon, this could help drive a step-change in social connection once the country emerges from the pandemic.

With nearly 160,000 people involved in Talk/Together, over a nine-month period of enormous volatility and change, the report offers an authoritative picture of the state of the country and the society that we aspire to be. An online survey received almost 80,000 responses; there were five waves of nationally-representative ICM research with a total sample of over 10,000 people; and online groups involved nearly 300 people from every region and nation of the UK in in-depth discussions. Partner organisations in the Talk/Together coalition supplied evidence from surveys, online events and other research involving another 68,000 respondents. British Future coordinated the Talk/Together research for the /Together coalition.

What is perhaps most striking about the findings – particularly when one considers how divided that society felt as we entered 2020 – is the extent to which people felt the pandemic showed the unity of our society rather than its divides....

According to the reports executive summary: Humans are social animals, with a need to connect socially with each other. The extraordinary 12 months that we have just gone through – the things that we have missed and those that we have felt supported by – have shown this more strongly than ever. Many of us have become acutely aware of the importance of social connection to our own wellbeing. Such contact between people is essential to the functioning of our society too. Yet

that society has, over time, become increasingly divided – by politics, including those of the Brexit referendum; by wealth and power; by age, race or faith; and by geography.

The Talk/together project is the UK’s biggest-ever public conversation about what divides and unites us, and what could bring our society together in these difficult times. It has engaged nearly 160,000 people in its discussions. Talk/together was conducted by /Together, a new coalition that invites us all to help build kinder, closer and more connected communities in the aftermath of COVID-19.

Those who took part in Talk/Together have come from all backgrounds and from all parts of the UK. Their numbers include:

- 78,790 people who have given their views through a survey that was open for six months between July 2020 and January 2021. The survey was mostly undertaken online but was also completed in paper form by people who did not have access to the internet.

- 10,485 people who took part in five nationally representative surveys undertaken by ICM in March 2020, May/June 2020, November 2020, December 2020 and January 2021.

- 281 members of the public who took part in 41 guided discussions, held online, which drew people from all parts of the UK. These were held between May 2020 and January 2021.

- 218 people who provided evidence to Talk/Together or took part in one of the 26 stakeholder discussions. These participants came from a wide range of organisations: faith and civil society, local government, business and universities.

- 68,534 people who took part in surveys, online events and other research activities run by /Together’s partner organisations.

We asked everyone the same questions: what divides us, what brings us together and how might we encourage more kindness and connectedness? With nearly 160,000

people involved in Talk/Together over a nine-month period of enormous volatility and change, this report is an authoritative portrait of the state of the nation and the society that we aspire to be.

What it uncovers is a society at a crossroads: one that has experienced a remarkable upsurge of community spirit in response to adversity, but where significant divisions still exist. It also found a strong appetite for change: the COVID-19 crisis has forced all of us to look again at the ways in which we interact with each other; it will make many re-evaluate how they relate to others in the longer term. In many ways we can choose what we keep and what we reject. The legacy of COVID-19 could be growing isolation and distance from each other; or it could be a newfound commitment to help each other and to look out for those around us. The divisions of the past could re-emerge or become deeper; or they could also be challenged and bridged by a new appreciation of what we have in common.

Taking the right path will require leadership – from national and local government, business leaders and key institutions – but it is also up to every one of us as individuals.

COVID-19 has brought us together. The pandemic has brought us together, at a countrywide level and even more so at a local level, with an upsurge in neighbourliness and community spirit. In May 2020, 60% of people agreed that the ‘public’s response to the coronavirus crisis has shown the unity of our society more than its divides’; just 15% of people disagreed. Much of this sense of togetherness and community spirit still remains now, though not so strongly-felt as it was last spring. In December 2020, our nationally representative survey shows that half of the population (50%) still believe that the response to the pandemic shows that we are more united than divided, while only a quarter (27%) disagreed.”

Source: www.britishfuture.org

LETTERS

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

A Brexiteer's reward

Dear Sir,

I greatly appreciate the news that has only reached me recently that the Campaign for an Independent Britain (CIB) committee unanimously awarded honorary life membership to Professor Anthony Coughlan of Trinity College Dublin, in appreciation of more than fifty years of support for the cause of British independence from the EU.

Professor Coughlan's writings as both a professional economist and an authority on the threat of European integration to national sovereignty have for decades been invaluable to EU-critical lawyers, economists and political activists.

He has now retired as director of the Irish National Platform EU Research and Information Centre to concentrate on his work as literary executor of the historian C. Desmond Greaves (1913-1988).

I like many will miss his input to the Irish/UK problems since his first political action when he became a lecturer in social policy at Trinity College Dublin in the early Sixties, and went on to organise a collective letter criticising Ireland's (first) application to join the then EEC along with the UK.

He went on to share platforms at 'No' meetings with the Labour Party's Tony Benn and Peter Shore, and with Conservative Sir Richard Body, who was of course a long-serving co-president of CIB.

Coughlan was also closely involved in numerous constitutional actions

before the Irish High Court and Supreme Court on the implications of EU integration, including seeking to establish fair procedures in constitutional referendums.

DUNCAN DAVISON
Dublin

The 'woke' society

Dear Sir,

Having been a National Trust supporter for many years I now find myself saddened by the news that the trust is making volunteers undergo what it terms diversity training.

Following COVID lockdown these volunteers and even the rangers who are not directly working with the members of the public will have to comply with the political stance of the trust.

The idea that this type of what should really be described as "political woke training" has proved to be of use in any organisation has not been proven. What is more likely to happen is that the public can expect to be treated as machines with no identity.

Next we should expect the National Trust to close any property that has ever been home to anyone that the 'woke society' does not approve of. The next thing it will have to do is to make sure that the volunteers are truly representative of the 65 million people living in the UK, in age range, race, colour, religion, sexual orientation and any other diverse range it comes up with.

Why anyone would wish to be a volunteer to an institution that directs

how and what words you must use to talk to other members of the public is a mystery to me and will be to many others.

I for one have already amended my 'Will' to cancel a large donation to the trust and will no longer visit or support the National Trust in any way. I hope others will follow suit.

SALLY SMYTH
Gloucestershire

EU home for criminals!

Dear Sir,

Since the UK has now left the EU the European Arrest Warrant is no longer available to the UK courts.

Only Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Malta have agreed to reciprocity with the UK.

However this creates an imbalance given the UK's willingness to extradite Britons suspected of committing crimes in the EU countries.

A UK Home Office spokesperson has said "It is the UK's long-standing policy not to distinguish between UK nationals and others in extradition proceedings.

However, it appears that some EU states have long-held constitutional bars against the extradition of their own nationals to non-EU countries.

The time has come for the UK to act positively on this issue and refuse to extradite UK nationals accused of crimes outside the UK to be sent to any country that does not reciprocate with this request.

SUSAN EDWARDS
London

Obituary

Jens-Peter Bonde a true eurosceptic died on the 4th April at Arresodal Hospice in Denmark and will be sadly missed by his family all those who had met or worked with him .

He was a Danish MEP from 1979 until 2008 and a founder member of the Danish People's Movement

Against the EU in 1972, and later fought against the Maastricht Treaty in 1992 and heavily influenced the Danish 'NO' campaign obtaining for the Danish people it's four opt-outs which still stands; Justice and Home Affairs, The Euro, Common Security and Defence Policy and EU

Citizenship. The Euro and Justice and Home Affairs has both been put to test in referendums which both got voted down by the Danish people.

His books and other contributions to the EU debate will be missed by all those in Denmark and the UK, but not by the pro-EU lobby.

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 **18th May**, 6.00 pm

“Investing in Nature”

Jacqueline McGlade, *Frank Jackson*
Professor of the Environment

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

Wednesday **19th May**, 6.00 pm

“Trends in Health in the UK: The Implications for the NHS”

Chris Whitty, *Gresham Professor of Physics*

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

Tuesday **25th May**, 6.00 pm

“The Future of Computer Security”

Richard Harvey, *IT Livery Company*
Professor of IT

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

Thursday **27th May**, 1.00 pm

“Cynics, Stoics, Epicureans”

Edith Hall, *Visiting Professor of Classics*

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

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Thursday **27th May**, 6.00 pm

“Maths vs, Covid-19”

Julia Gog, *University of Cambridge*

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

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www.theredcell.co.uk
The Taxpayers' Alliance
www.taxpayersalliance.com
United Kingdom Independence Party
www.ukip.org
Veterans For Britain
http://www.veteransforbritain.uk

DIARY OF EVENTS

G7 Economic Summit	11-13th June
Carbis Bay, Cornwall	
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

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
British Future
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British Weights & Measures Assoc.
www.bwmaonline.com
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Campaign Against Euro-Federalism
www.caef.org.uk
Campaign for an Independent Britain
www.campaignforanindependentbritain.org.uk
Civitas
www.civitas.org.uk
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
Fishing For Leave
www.fff.org.uk
Freedom Association
www.tfa.net
Freenations
www.freenations.net
Futurus
www.futurus-thinktank.com
Get Britain Out
www.getbritainout.org
Global Britain
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Global Vision
www.global-vision.net
GrassRootsOut
www.grassrootsout.co.uk
June Press (Publications)
www.junepress.com
Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign
www.eurosafeguards.com
Leave means leave
www.leavemeansleave.eu
New Alliance
www.newalliance.org.uk
Policy Exchange
www.policyexchange.org.uk
Statewatch
www.statewatch.org
The Foundation for Independence
www.foundationforindependence.com

Special Offers

The Threat To The Brain
by Christopher Hoskin

£8.00 - Pbk 2012 - 106 pp

This book explains why the claim of psychiatry to be scientific is deeply flawed. It goes on to explain that only psychotherapy of one kind or another is the only external help that can be given to anyone in mental distress
(NOW ONLY £5)

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by John C. Hulsman

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by Lindsay Jenkins

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Evidence piled on evidence of how our country lost its sovereignty to the EU by numerous of our elected governments.
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Tackling Britain's False Economy
by John Mills

£15.99 -1997 - Pbk- 173 pp

An analysis of the failings of the British economy including exchange rates.
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The Benefits of Tax Competition

by Richard Teather

£12.50 - Pbk 2005 - 166 pp

How the EU attempts to harmonise taxes will damage the world economy including the UK's.
(NOW ONLY £8)

Alien Thoughts:

Reflecting on Identity

by Helen Szamuely, Robert W. Cahn and Yahya El-Droubie

£3.95 - Pamphlet - 1999 - 28 pp

Thoughtful essays on identity and Britishness by three Anglophiles whose origins are outside Britain.
(NOW ONLY 2.50)

A Life Most Ordinary

by Ken Wight

£7.99 - Pbk - 2016 - 177 pp

One man's life experiences that motivated him to join UKIP and the changes he observed at first hand even within his town of Slough.
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A Crisis of Trust

by Stuart Wheeler

£7.50 - Pbk - 2010 - 79 pp

From the view of the landscape through fishing and ending with immigration.
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