

## EU trade with China increases

The United Kingdom remains the EU's 3rd biggest trading partner, and its 4th biggest market.

Figures released recently by the EU Commission's official statistics agency show how China has risen to dominate the trade in goods amongst all the countries doing business with the EU's Single Market.

In the second quarter(Q2) of 2021, China officially overtook the United States to take the top slot, with an increase of 2.3% over the previous quarter, and by an astonishing 19.7% over the same quarter two years ago, in 2019.

China is not a member of the EU's Single Market, nor does it have a free trade agreement with the EU.

### Summary

EU27's top 10 trading partners Q2 2021

(April to June - Exports plus imports, in €'s billions)

- 1 - China (excl. H.K.): € 163.2
- 2 - United States: € 155.2
- 3 - United Kingdom: € 105.3
- 4 - Switzerland: € 70.0
- 5 - Russia: € 58.6
- 6 - Turkey: € 38.1
- 7 - Japan: € 32.0
- 8 - Norway: € 29.2
- 9 - South Korea: € 26.6
- 10 - India: € 21.5

The United Kingdom retains its place as one of the EU's top three trading partners

'Despite Brexit', and despite all the difficulties that British firms have faced in exporting to the EU27 thanks to the EU's deliberate application of

the most bureaucratic procedures, the United Kingdom continues to be in third place, making it a very significant player.

As a result of the EU's actions, UK sales of goods to the EU have fallen. Whilst the traffic from the EU to the UK has also fallen, it has done so by far less.

The rapid increase in the EU's imports from China in recent years has barely been remarked on. Facts4EU.Org analysed the latest figures from the EU's statistics agency to show just how significant the increase has been.

Last 5 years of growth in the EU27's Chinese imports:

- Mid-2016 to mid-2017: €311.2 bn
- Mid-2020 to mid-2021: €412.1 bn
- That's an increase of 32.5%.

The trade balance is massively positive for China, and massively negative for the United Kingdom.

First six months of 2021 – UK's and China's trade balances with the EU27  
United Kingdom: **minus €69.6 bn.**  
China: **plus €97.5 bn.**

For China to overtake the United States as the EU27's top trading partner did not come as a surprise to us, as we have been observing the trend for several years.

It should be noted that China has achieved this:

- \* Without being a member of the EU's Single Market
- \* Without having a free trade agreement
- \* Without signing up to free

movement of EU citizens

\* Without abiding by the EU's human rights laws

\* Without abiding by international maritime laws

\* Without reducing its massive carbon emissions

\* And without being subjected to the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice.

The EU's double standards  
If the EU were to apply the same legalistic and antagonistic approach to the Chinese as it has applied to Brexit Britain, it seems unlikely that China would be able to sell anything to the EU at all.

Imagine if the UK were to deviate from the strictures of the European Court of Human Rights, for example. It is certain that all hell would break loose in Brussels. Yet China's record on human rights, and its disregard of international law and international treaties is becoming legendary.

The UK remains the EU27's 4th largest market for goods and provides its 2nd largest trade surplus

China may now be the EU's top trading partner, but this is simply the aggregation of exports and imports. Looking at the EU's exports alone, the UK retains its No.4 slot. When it comes to the trade balance, the United Kingdom provides the EU with its second-largest trade surplus in the World. Not that anyone would know it, from the way the EU has treated the United Kingdom since the majority of British people voted to leave its sclerotic organisation in 2016.

Source: *Facts4EU.org*

# Have the climate doomsters got it all wrong

Philip Foster

**F**looding in July in Germany, Denmark and Holland has become a cause celebre for the climate doomsters. 'We have to make the state more climate-proof,' said one official in response to Germany's floods.

Ursula von der Leyen, the president of the European Commission, was among several others who made the connection. 'It shows the urgency to act', she said.

Such flooding is not, of course, new: there have been many other comparable floods in Germany, from the European floods of 2002 to St Mary Magdalene's Flood of 1342. But climate alarmists are wont to seize on any out-of-the-ordinary event as proof of climate change and therefore the urgent need to act. As the *Telegraph's* Charles Moore wrote, 'The demand to do something big, now, at once, is a hustler's trick'. Unfortunately for the climate doom-sayers, their argument (such as it is) works the other way.

In his 2005 article *Is There A Basis For Global Warming Alarm?*, Professor Richard Lindzen provided a clear illustration of why the promotion of alarm about extreme weather events does not follow from the science:

*'According to any textbook on dynamic meteorology, one may reasonably conclude that in a warmer world, extra-tropical storminess and weather variability will actually decrease. The reasoning is as follows.*

*'Judging by historical climate change, changes are greater in high latitudes than in the tropics. Thus, in a*

*warmer world, we would expect that the temperature difference between high and low latitudes would diminish. However, it is precisely this difference that gives rise to extratropical large-scale weather disturbances. Moreover, when in Boston on a winter day we experience unusual warmth, it is because the wind is blowing from the south.*

*'Similarly, when we experience unusual cold, it is generally because the wind is blowing from the north. The possible extent of these extremes is, not surprisingly, determined by how warm low latitudes are and how cold high latitudes are. Given that we expect that high latitudes will warm much more than low latitudes in a warmer climate, the difference is expected to diminish, leading to less variance.*

*'Nevertheless, we are told by advocates and the media that exactly the opposite is the case, and that, moreover, the models predict this (which, to their credit, they do not). ... Clearly more storms and greater extremes are regarded as more alarming than the opposite. Thus, the opposite of our current understanding is invoked in order to promote public concern.'*

Professor Lindzen has more understanding of atmospheric physics than the entire army of so-called climate experts. Just to remind readers, some of the very worst extreme weather events occurred during the 15th to 19th centuries during what is called the Little Ice Age.

To get a wider historical picture, we

are living in an inter-glacial period which began perhaps some 18,000 years ago. Most such inter-glacials last about 18,000-20,000 years, so we are approaching the end of ours. It is worth reflecting that the whole of human history (as opposed to pre-history) has taken place within this interglacial period. Most of this was during the last 7,000-8,000 years during a particularly warm period known as the Holocene, when farming began, and the Bronze Age and Iron Age developed. There have been other warm periods such as the Minoan, the Roman and the Medieval; in each case they coincided with the flourishing of civilisations, whereas the colder periods coincided with their waning or collapse – eg the Dark Ages after the fall of the Roman Empire.

If, for whatever cause, a Big Ice Age were to begin – and they can do so surprisingly quickly – we would need to wait 80,000 years for the next inter-glacial. Meanwhile the UK, much of north America and northern Asia, New Zealand, south Australia and the southern part of South America would be enveloped in a mile-deep sheet of ice. Due to the cold, carbon dioxide levels would fall so low that even plants outside the ice sheets would die. Life on earth might never recover.

So choose: warming which has always been overall beneficial, or cooling which might end all life on earth.

**Source:** *Campaign for an Independent Britain website - [www.campaignforanindependentbritain.co.uk](http://www.campaignforanindependentbritain.co.uk)*

## Unequal trading criteria

**T**he UK is yet again delaying the introduction of post-Brexit checks on food and farming imports from England, Scotland and Wales from the EU, blaming Covid disruption and

pressure on global supply chains.

Measures which were expected to come into force in October will now be introduced in January and July next year.

Yet again we see the UK government making life easy for the EU while accepting EU controls over UK produce going into Northern Ireland and the EU.

# Two tests for UK Trade

During the UK's departure from the European Union, debate about UK trade policy was dominated by two assertions:

That seamless, tariff-free trade with the EU was the optimal outcome for UK manufacturing;

That trade grows fastest with countries that are nearest.

In this 83 page report by Civitas *Two tests for UK Trade: Does seamless, tariff-free trade boost exports and does distance matter?*, trade analyst Phil Radford performs two correlations on UK trade data to scrutinise the evidence for these two assertions.

By comparing the performance of the UK's 14 largest manufacturing export sectors in EU and non-EU markets from 2000-2019, the author finds there is a mild-to-medium inverse

relationship between the comparative benefit enjoyed by a sector in the EU – in terms of tariffs and seamless access – and its comparative performance in EU markets over the past 20 years. In other words, there is no positive connection between the supposed benefits of seamless, tariff-free trade with the EU, and the export performance of UK manufacturing sectors.

This research shows that over the past two decades, UK manufacturing exports to the EU performed best where the effect of the Customs Union and Single Market were weakest or absent. In so far as the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement replicates the terms of the UK's previous trading relationship, Radford concludes, 'it may turn out to be a very bad deal for

the UK'.

The author also finds that for 94.1 per cent of UK goods exports, there is a mild inverse relationship between geographical proximity and export growth for the period 2000-2019. In short, the further a trade partner is from the UK, the faster exports grow – after the GDP growth rates of partner countries are taken into account.

The conclusions in this report support the repeated assertions of liberal, free trade economists: that the benefits of seamless, tariff free trade with neighbouring economies in the EU are overstated in the economic models used in official trade forecasts.

**Source:** Full report available from civitas - website [www.civitas.org.uk](http://www.civitas.org.uk)

## Michel Barnier's change of heart

Michel Barnier the EU chief Brexit negotiator with the UK has rounded on the EU calling for France to regain its sovereignty by ignoring the totality of rulings by the European Court of Justice (ECJ).

Barnier was speaking to supporters of Les Républicains' party as he seeks its nomination as the best candidate to oust Emanuel Macron in next year's French Presidential elections.

On the subject of freedom of movement he said,

"We cannot do all this without having regained our legal sovereignty,

being permanently threatened by ruling or condemnation at the level of the ECJ or the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR).

Another comment referring to German's influence inside the EU,

*"We have to rebuild the French influence. It is necessary to rebalance vis-à-vis the German influence which dominates."*

Furthermore, he proposed that during the first round of the legislative elections the terms of a referendum that will be organised in September next year, with two objectives, to take

back French control of free movement and to ask the French people if they want,

"Parliamentary control on the quotas of immigrants each year and finally that of recovering through a constitutional shield our freedom of manoeuvre and interpretation on the subjects related to immigration."

Barnier appears to have finally understood why the UK was so determined to leave the clutches of the EU superstate and in doing so regain its sovereignty.

## Competition worries

The planned £29 billion purchase of UK chip designer Arm by US firm Nvidia raises "serious" competition concerns, the UK's competition watchdog said in August.

Is this the start of government protection for the constant buying up

of UK companies, often at reduced prices due to the Covid crisis and the Brexit fear merchants?

The Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) said it was worried the deal would stifle innovation in several areas, such as gaming and self-

driving cars.

As a result, the CMA says a more in-depth investigation into the takeover is warranted.

Nvidia said the deal would benefit Arm, licenses and competition in the the UK.

## Border control

Greece has installed a 40km (25 miles) fence and surveillance system on its border with Turkey on concerns over a surge of migrants from Afghanistan.

"We cannot wait passively for the possible impact", Greece's citizens' need protection Minister Michalls Chrisocholdis said on a visit to the region of Euros on Friday 20th August.

"Our borders will remain inviolable".

His comments came as Turkey called on European countries to take responsibility for Afghan migrants.

# The importance of government reform

Benjamin Barnard

The following is an extract of the executive summary of a report by [www.policyexchange.org.uk](http://www.policyexchange.org.uk).

• Comprehensive modernisation of government in the United Kingdom is urgently required. It can no longer be treated as a worthy but non-essential pursuit of secondary importance to day-to-day problems and crises. The success of every policy initiative depends upon the capacity and capabilities of government itself. Addressing any dysfunctions at the heart of government will improve the quality of legislation, the delivery of public services and the accountability of government overall, to the benefit of every citizen in the UK.

• The Government must embark on a comprehensive modernisation and reform programme. Past national crises have precipitated effective and lasting reforms to government in the UK. The aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic provides both the opportunity and the imperative to re-evaluate the processes, organisational design, structure and culture of government. Reform is essential if future governments are to deliver upon their election promises and if electoral trust in the political system is to be maintained.

• Many of the problems identified by the Policy Exchange Reform of Government Commission are perennial in nature. The shape and nature of government in the UK is the product of complex historical forces. An appreciation of these forces should guide any future reforms. Chapter One of this report explores past reform initiatives, from the 1854 Northcote-Trevelyan Report to the present. This chapter shows how the founding ideals of a highly professional Civil Service based on open competition and promotion by merit must never be compromised.

• In the past, reform initiatives have often petered out or failed to achieve their aims. This is usually due to a failure to set clear objectives for

reform or to sustain long-term focus on the reform agenda. Effective reform of government requires strong leadership and robust performance monitoring. As the Fulton Committee on the Civil Service (1966-1968) grasped, however, reform is about more than individual initiatives or programmes. Reform must include the cultures, practices and skills that are valued in the Civil Service and in wider public administration. Civil Service

• The Civil Service must recruit, maintain and develop a skilled, talented and capable workforce that can implement the manifesto commitments of elected Governments.... It is essential to ensure excellence at every level of government, amongst those with both general and specialist skills.

• The Civil Service must do more to attract, support and integrate external recruits. This will increase the diversity of skills and experience of those working in the public sector. However, conflicts of interest must always be managed carefully. Higher salaries may also need to be paid in key areas in order to attract high calibre talent into the Civil Service.....

• The Civil Service suffers from a lack of specialist skills, which can reduce the effectiveness and efficiency of government projects and programmes. Although the recently established Curriculum and Campus for Government Skills will help to improve the situation, the Civil Service Fast Stream must be reformed to develop the talents and skills of future leaders. The Government must also dramatically increase the number of Senior Responsible Owners(SROs), who oversee project implementation if it is to successfully deliver on its promise to redress Britain's historic underinvestment in infrastructure through £600 billion of gross public sector investment over the next five years. The Government must also

address its reliance on consultants, contractors, and temporary staff by exercising greater central controls on departmental spending with consultancy companies.

• Frequent and uncontrolled job movement within the Civil Service can prevent public servants from developing deep expertise in policy areas....

• Ministers must take greater responsibility for leading departmental change and for the reform of government. If Ministers are to be truly accountable to Parliament and to the public for the policies, decisions and actions of their departments and agencies, it is vital that departments are responsive to their leadership and direction. However, the process of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of government is not one of simply reforming the Civil Service. Ministers must also develop the skills required to lead a department successfully.

• Ministerial priorities should be set out through comprehensive and accountable frameworks. Ministers should issue letters of strategic priorities to Permanent Secretaries containing clear targets for the department. Ministers should also have active involvement in the drafting of Outcome Delivery Plans (ODPs). ODPs are to be introduced later this year and will require departments to set out strategy and planning information for the delivery of departmental priorities....

• At present, ministerial reshuffles are too frequent and Ministers are overstretched by competing and contradictory expectations. Ministers must be better prepared and supported so that they have both the incentive and the capacity to tackle long-term policy problems. Ministerial training courses should also be introduced for both current and prospective Ministers, emulating the one recently established by the Infrastructure Projects Authority

# The importance of government reform

and the said Business School on infrastructure spending. To improve the availability of expert advice, Extended Ministerial Offices (EMO) should be restored. The process of establishing an EMO should also be simplified.

- Reform to the structures of central government has not kept pace with the complexity of modern policy and delivery challenges. As the Covid-19 pandemic has demonstrated, the Government must constantly manage complex and dynamic cross-cutting policy issues that span across departments. Despite this, it is still structured according to narrow departmental 'silos' established in the early 20th Century....

- The Government must strengthen horizontal structures across departments (such as the so-called 14 Government 'functions'). It should also make greater use of joint ministers, cross-departmental task forces and joint funds. Crucially, it must streamline the number of Cabinet Committees and ensure that each Committee has the administrative resources to implement decisions. If Downing Street is to provide the Government with coherent organisation and leadership, it is essential that its engagement with departments is not hampered by asymmetries of resource. Furthermore, relations between central departments (such as HM Treasury, the Cabinet Office and No 10) and other government departments can be exacerbated by tensions over budgets and public expenditure. The Government should press ahead with its planned Green Book and procurement reforms and should review the entire business case and bid appraisal process.

- Departmental and portfolio decisions can only be a matter for the government of the day. Whilst so-called "Machinery of Government" changes can be expensive and ineffective, it is vital to have a flexible and adaptable machinery of

government. As a result, the Government should develop a dedicated and highly specialised capability to ensure that Machinery of Government changes are smoother, quicker and cheaper when they do occur.

- Digital, data and technology can transform the policy-making process and improve the delivery of public services. Whitehall's departmental structure makes it intrinsically difficult – though not impossible - to pursue a coordinated and innovative approach to digital, data and Information Technology (IT). The purchasing of new technologies and the development of digital systems often occurs in parallel across government departments, even though the requirements or business operations of the technology being used are often identical. This makes it difficult to design citizen-facing services that span across multiple departments and difficult for departments to access relevant high-quality data.

- The digital transformation of Whitehall requires strong leadership. The Government must still aim to appoint a Government Chief Digital Officer (with a merited salary package and the status of a Permanent Secretary) and each major delivery department should appoint a Second Permanent Secretary focused entirely on digital transformation....

- Government use of emerging and disruptive technology requires ethical oversight. It is also essential to ensure accountability for progress when it comes to the digital transformation of Whitehall. A Digital and Data Audit Office should also be established. Modelled after the National Audit Office, with a corresponding Parliamentary Select Committee, this will ensure that there is sufficient technical and ethical scrutiny of Government digital services and products.

- Any effort to reform government must include public bodies at its heart.

As Chapter Six of this report shows, the lives of citizens are dictated by the work and decisions of organisations that are in some way subordinate to, or independent from, central and local government....

- The focus of public bodies reform should be on the overall transparency and accountability of public bodies. The Government should launch a review of all agreements between Arm's Length Bodies (ALBs) and government departments (which take different forms) to ensure that they are fit for purpose. It should also urgently complete a review of all emergency powers so that Ministers can take control of failing public bodies during crises.

- If a government is to implement its manifesto commitments, it must ensure that public appointments are of the highest quality. The long, complex and formulaic process can deter highly qualified potential appointees from engaging in the appointments process. The system needs to be fully professionalised, streamlined and, ultimately, made more flexible when appropriate.

- The UK government has committed to moving 22,000 Civil Service jobs out of London by the end of the decade. Measures to reshape the geographical distribution of civil servants into regional hubs will lead to efficiency savings, will encourage regional economic growth, will widen the labour market from which civil servants are recruited, and will help to challenge the perspectives of civil servants by bringing them closer to the people they serve....

- Whilst devolution and its difficulties are major issues they are deserving of further analysis, the strengthening of local institutions of government is a crucial aspect of reform....

- The machinery of government must support the Union. At present, there is a poor framework for intergovernmental relations and formal engagement mechanisms....

# LETTERS

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

## Currency and trade

Dear Sir,

Catherine McBride's article on New Zealand (*eurofacts* 10th September) misses a vital point.

Namely ...When NZ withdrew agricultural subsidies, they at the same time massively devalued their currency by 20% thus increasing their competitiveness overnight .....apart from having a helpful climate that enables them to grow grass for nearly 12 months in the year. Here in poor old Blighty we have forgotten about our huge trading deficit with the world and let Sterling float free ...endlessly propped up by the sale of our assets - like Morrison's to date. A trading nation should not forget (See Adam Smith) that the currency should adjust to reflect Trade imbalances ... Here the opposite happens. The Pound has risen by 20% since Brexit and this certainly is not based on our trading record. A high Pound has gradually suffocated our industries over the last 40 years. It will do the same to our agriculture once support is withdrawn ...unless we devalue as NZ did - which is unlikely.

LORD VINSON

London

(Lord Vinson - Founded the Centre for Policy Studies for Margaret Thatcher).

## HGV drivers

Dear Sir,

While the main media harp on about the UK's shortage of HGV drivers they ignore the problem in Europe, where they are shortage of 400,000 lorry drivers, so much for unbiased reporting.

The reason is clear as usual they wish to present the problem as mainly due to Brexit.

ADRIAN FLETCHER

West Midlands

## Vaccine passports

Dear Sir,

How can the UK believe foreign proof of vaccines when authorities in North Germany - supposed to be a

trustworthy country - have asked more than 8,000 people to get repeat Covid vaccinations because a nurse is suspected of having injected saline instead of vaccine in many cases.

Police are investigating the nurses actions at a vaccination centre in Friesland, near the North Sea coast.

Initially just six people were believed to have received the harmless salt solution there in March and April.

Many of those affected were aged over 70 - a high risk group in a pandemic. Trust in medical staff is a must if pandemics are to be contained.

REBECCA SANDS

Essex

## US takeover

Dear Sir,

Yet again another successful UK company Pimlico Plumbers has been sold to a foreign country, this time to the US home services group Neighborly.

The deal will see founder Charlie Mullins offload his 90% stake in the group and is expected to be worth £125 to £145 million, according to the *Financial Times*.

The entrepreneur's son, Scott Mullins, will retain a stake of about 10% and continue his role as chief executive.

The London-based firm currently makes nearly £50.7 million in revenue a year, and employs more than 400 workers.

JOHN RUTHERFORD

Middelsex

## The EU's gas supply

Dear Sir,

I was interested to hear that the US announced in July that it has reached a deal with Germany to prevent Russia from using its Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline as political leverage in Europe.

The near-complete 1,230 kms (746 miles) pipeline under the Baltic Sea will double Russian gas exports to Germany.

US official Victoria Nuland said it

was "a bad pipeline", but said the deal envisaged sanctions against Moscow if it tried to blackmail Ukraine.

In a recent announcement in August by German Chancellor Angela Merkel she said further sanctions may be imposed on Russia if it uses the controversial gas pipeline against Ukraine.

Mrs Merkel, on her final visit to Kyiv before leaving office, told Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelensky she understood his concern over the Nord Stream 2 project.

Mr Zelensky opposes the pipeline which he says threatens Ukraine security.

Meanwhile the UK is trying to stop its citizens using gas to help the environment, but it appears that the EU's leading member has different ideas. Already it appears that Germany's CO2 output is greater than the UK's.

In her defence Angela Merkel has added that Germany will no longer need Russian gas in 25 years or a very small volume.

It however, will not be her responsibility in 25 years time.

PAUL PARSONS

Wiltshire

## German elections

Dear Sir,

The result of the German elections will take a considerable time to sort out as each of the main groups try to form a coalition government.

Germany's centre-left Social Democrats (SPD) have claimed a narrow victory in the federal election.

Now, the complicated process of forming a coalition government begins

SPD leader Olaf Scholz wants to work with the Greens and Liberals and says they have a public mandate to do so. But his conservative rival Armin Laschet will not give up easily.

The EU in the meantime will have Angela Merkel still controlling their future direction until the new Chancellor is appointed.

DIANA BLAKE

Cornwall

# MEETINGS

**This year due to the ongoing Covid crisis some of the Autumn conferences are being held both in person (face masks recommended) and virtual on line.**

**Please Note - All details could change due to Covid levels**

**United Kingdom Independence Party Conference**

**17th October - 18th October**

**Worthing**

**Green Party Conference**

**22nd October - 24th October**

**The Eastern Rooms  
Woodstock Street  
Birmingham**

**The conferences above will be supported by a number of fringe meetings at various locations within the conference areas and some outside, please contact the organisations that you support for further details.**

**A list of fringe meetings is usually available from each conference at the time of booking or on arrival**

**Gresham College  
020 7831 0575**

**Tuesday 26th October, 6.00 pm**

*"How the Financial System Works"*

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

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

Online version  
@gres.hm/financial-system  
Registration required at  
www.gresham.ac.uk

**Gresham College  
020 7831 0575**

**Tuesday 9th November, 1.00 pm**

*"The Great Depression and 'Embedded Liberalism' "*

**Martin Daunton, Visiting Professor of  
Economic History**

**PUBLIC MEETING  
Bernard's Inn Hall, Holborn, London  
EC1N 2HH2  
Admission Free**

Online version  
@gres.hm/great-depression  
Registration required at  
www.gresham.ac.uk

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## **USEFUL WEB SITES Continued**

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

## **DIARY OF EVENTS**

**UK Parliamentary Government Conferences** 11th October  
recess ends

**UK Autumn Budget** 27th October  
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**

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

**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.ffl.org.uk

**Freedom Association**

www.tfa.net

**Freenations**

www.freenations.net

**Futurus**

www.futurus-thinktank.com

**Get Britain Out**

www.getbritainout.org

**Global Britain**

www.globalbritain.co.uk

**Global Vision**

www.global-vision.net

**GrassRootsOut**

www.grassrootsout.co.uk

**June Press (Publications)**

www.junepress.com

**Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign**

www.eurosafeguards.com

**Leave means leave**

www.leavemeansleave.eu

**New Alliance**

www.newalliance.org.uk

**Policy Exchange**

www.policyexchange.org.uk

**Stawatch**

www.stawatch.org

**The Red Cell (Think tank)**

www.theredcell.co.uk

**‘Europe Doesn’t Work**

*by Tim Congdon*

**£5.00 - Pamphlet 2013 - 32 pp**

Congdon exposes the three-million-jobs at risk and related misconceptions of the dangers for the UK of leaving the EU.

**Tribute to Ralph Harris**

**1924-2006**

*by CRCE*

**£9.95 - Pamphlet 2008 - 69 pp**

Lord Harris of High Cross, a cross-bencher in the House of Lords was one of the leading figures in the fight against the EU and injustice everywhere.

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The Politics Of Catastrophe

*by Niall Ferguson*

**£25.00 - Hardback 2021 - 472 pp**

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**A Challenge to the Pseudo-Liberals**

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*by Christopher Hoskin*

**£4.00 - Pamphlet - 2020 - 33 pp**

How Political Correctness and Multiculturalism in all its manifestations has come to dominate society and the world of politics. Without consultation with the people and the dangers it exposes for the future.

**Worlds Apart**

*by Mica Jay*

**£7.99 - Pbk -2017 - 111 pp**

An intriguing novel about how a cosmic explorer who crashes to earth in the Amazon jungle becomes a cosmic celebrity and his effect on a remote tribal community.

**There’s A Place For Us 1991-2021**

Thirty Years History of the Wokingham

Mental Health Crisis House

*by Pam Jenkinson*

**£11.99 - Pbk 2021 - 289 pp**

The author who runs this successful house argues that reliance on health professionals to enable mental health recovery, is to embrace a sad myth. Self help is always the answer supported by voluntary workers in a crisis house, to get people back into society with real successful examples.

**Corbyn’s Britain**

Land of the Superwoke:

A Travel Guide to Corbyn’s Britain

*by Lee Rotherham*

**£13.99 - Pbk - 2019 - 265 pp**

With a foreword by Jacob Rees-Mogg MP, a look into the past and possible future of a Hard Left Government.

**Spyhunter**

*by Michael Shrimpton*

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