

## Food shortages or food surpluses what would you choose?

Catherine McBride

While most people are worried about coming shortages: fuel, food and even water, there are still some members of the Twitter fraternity worried about surpluses. Specifically gluts of agricultural products – or what most of us would call ‘food’ – being imported into the UK from Australia and New Zealand.

Increased supply of food usually lowers prices, and as the UK is presently facing a ‘cost-of-living-crisis’ which includes higher food prices, then surely it should be a good thing the UK will have ample supplies of food, if not fuel, from countries unaffected by the present supply-chain disruptions in Europe?

Alas, some people would prefer the UK remains dependant on the EU for its food even though with fuel shortages, drought (yes, the EU has a water shortage as well), high fertiliser prices and some EU countries’ own crazy Net Zero Agendas, the UK relying on the EU for food may soon look as foolish as Germany relying on Russia for fuel.

Each year the UK consumes over 1 million tonnes of beef of which over 300,000 tonnes is imported. Most of these imports, over 90%, come from Ireland. Likewise, the UK’s largest supplier of fruit and vegetables is the Netherlands. You may be thinking Ireland and the Netherlands are nothing like Russia, why would our supply of food be in danger? But you may have missed the summer news

stories: The Netherlands is requiring its farmers to cut nitrogen emissions by 50% by 2030 which will necessitate a 30% reduction in farm animals while Ireland is apparently planning to cull its cattle herd in order to meet its Sectorial Emissions Ceiling by cutting its carbon emissions by 25% by 2030.

The Irish Minister for Agriculture, Charlie McConalogue, has denied meeting this target would require forcing a reduction (culling) of 13% of Ireland’s beef herd and 11% of its dairy herd. Let’s hope this is true as the UK relies on imports of Irish beef, butter and cheese to feed its ever expanding (mainly immigrant) population.

It is surprising the Irish government is requiring these cuts, as nothing Ireland does to its carbon emissions will change international greenhouse gas emissions. Ireland is only responsible for 0.1% of global emissions now and by 2030, if China and India increase their emissions as planned, Ireland’s emissions may be back to its pre-1920 levels of only 0.01%. But hey, it’s the thought that counts when you are virtue signalling.

Unfortunately for Irish farmers (and the people of the UK who rely on food imported from Ireland), agriculture is by far the biggest CO2 emitter in Ireland, producing 40% of total emissions – more than the transport and electricity and heating sectors combined. Also, since 1990 Ireland’s electricity and heat sector emissions have dropped by 14%, while

agricultural emissions have increased by 5%. So, despite providing employment to 8.5% of Ireland’s population, creating 10% of Irish goods exports, agriculture is the sector where Irish politicians will be able to gain some *Green street-cred* with their EU mates. And the easiest way to do this will be by culling cattle herds – even though it makes zero difference to global emissions.

So, should the UK worry? Well, some might imagine our new trade agreements with Australia and New Zealand will be able to make-up for any lost imports of beef, cheese and butter from Ireland. Afterall Australia is one of the world’s major beef exporters, as is New Zealand for dairy products.

But no, our trade deals keep us reliant on EU supplies of meat for at least 16 years more, and cheese and butter for at least 5 years. Outside of the small tariff free quotas, beef imported from Australia and New Zealand will still be subject to the UK’s full Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariffs for 10 years and then have 20% tariffs applied on import quantities over the Product Specific Safeguard (PSS) limits for another 5 years. (This is a safeguard for UK and EU producers, *not* UK consumers.)

The UK’s MFN tariffs on beef are so high little to no meat is imported outside the tariff free quota. For example, Fresh or Chilled Boneless Beef has a tariff of 12% plus £2.35

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per kg. This means chilled boneless beef landed in the UK for £1 per kilo, would cost £3.65 including MFN tariffs, a 265% increase in its price; £2 per kilo beef would cost £4.77, a 139% increase; £3 per kilo beef would cost £5.89, at 96% increase, etc.

Obviously the more expensive the imported beef the smaller the percentage tariff. The tariff on chilled boneless beef costing £10 per kilo would add 37% to the price, while the tariff on boneless beef costing £20 per kilo would add 25%. Of course, we are talking about wholesale prices so £20/kg beef would be a very expensive cut or very high-quality beef.

The five-year average price of chilled or frozen beef imported from Ireland was only £4.43. Not because Irish beef is very cheap (although it is about 20% cheaper than UK beef) but because we import everything from mechanically removed mince from old

dairy cows to the best fillet steak. While the five-year average price of imported chilled beef from Australia was £7.58/kg reflecting the tariff structure that makes importing cheaper cuts of beef from Australia uneconomic.

So how much beef will we be allowed to import from Australia and New Zealand under the new trade deals? Not very much compared to UK consumption or UK imports from Ireland.

In the first year the trade deal is in force, the tariff free quota for Australia will be 35,000 tonnes, about 3% of UK consumption while New Zealand beef imports will be limited to only 12,000 tonnes, about 1% of UK consumption.

Even in 15 years, 2038, the amount of tariff free beef consumers in the UK could buy from Australia and New Zealand will be only just over a fifth of the UK's 2021 consumption and about

three quarters of the UK's 2021 beef imports of 310,000 tonnes. If, however, the population grows between now and 2038, then much larger amounts of imported beef would be required.

So where will this come from? Probably not Ireland or the Netherlands as they will have reduced their cattle herds.

The moral of the story is don't rely on a single supplier or a small group of suppliers with the same weather and emission targets to supply essential products such as food or fuel. And if you believe UK farmers could increase their own cattle herds to supply increased domestic demand without imports, without increasing their emissions, all while retaining their apparently gold-plated animal welfare regulations, then why haven't they done so before?

*Source: Full report available from the website [www.brexit-watch.co.uk](http://www.brexit-watch.co.uk)*

## Poland at odds with EU

Nikolaj Nielson

The European Commission says nothing has changed in its rule of law dispute with Poland after Warsaw threatened to turn its "cannons" on the Brussels-executive.

Poland will not receive €35bn in Covid-19 recovery grants and loans because its judicial reforms still fall short, Arianna Podesta, European Commission spokesperson told reporters in Brussels on the 9th August. [So much for EU harmony.]

Poland had adopted a law to replace its disputed disciplinary chamber for judges with a new body.

But the commission says it's not good enough, noting that judges remain at risk.

"Poland needs to fulfil the commitments it made to reform the disciplinary regime," said Podesta, adding that Poland had also not made any payment requests to obtain the funds.

The statements follow a barrage of threats from the ruling right-wing Law and Justice (PiS) party.

PiS chair Jaroslaw Kaczyński and secretary general Krzysztof Sobolewski both ratcheted up the dispute in comments made over the past few weeks.

Kaczyński claimed that the European Commission had broken agreements with the Polish government and that Warsaw would no longer fulfil its obligations towards the European Union, without giving details of what he meant.

"If the European Commission does not fulfil its obligations towards Poland then we have no reason to fulfil our obligations towards the EU," he said.

He also claimed the move was a German led plot to create a weak and submissive Poland.

Similar comments were made by

Sobolewski, who said Warsaw would take legal action against commission.

He also said efforts would be made to unseat commission president Ursula von der Leyen and her college of commissioners.

"If there is an attempt to block the payment ... and the European Commission tries to pressure us, then we have no choice but to pull out all the cannons in our arsenal and respond with a barrage of fire," he told Polish public radio.

Polish opposition leaders say such threats cannot be taken seriously.

Grzegorz Schetyna of the opposition Civic Platform describe the comments made by Kaczyński as a "symbol of madness and decline".

For its part, the European Commission has refused to comment on the threats.

*Source: euobserver.com*

# French dependent on UK electricity

According to a recent report by Facts4EU.org after accessing information from the French National Grid, that the French are currently dependent on the UK for significant quantities of electricity

The investigation was carried out to see just which way the electricity is flowing along the underwater cables linking France with the United Kingdom. They looked at the full 24 hour figures for one day only Saturday 27th August 2022.

{The official figures from Regulator for EU energy supplies show that

50,177 MW of electricity went from the UK to France.}

This information is the official record of the cross-border flows and it comes via the EU's regulatory body for the electricity transmission system across the bloc.

The report goes on to point out that all the electricity went one way from the UK to France and asked why do the French now need us?

The answer it believes is that the French have relied on their ageing nuclear power plants for many years. Unfortunately, it seems that they have

not been investing in maintenance or upgrades and French media is reporting that around half the 56 French reactors are now off-line.

This problem is affecting the entire electrical grid in the EU. Luckily for the French and other EU countries, the newly independent United Kingdom has been able to help them out.

The UK is now not only a net exporter of electricity to France, but also (to a lesser degree) to Belgium and the Netherlands. This has been the case since April and industry experts say this looks set to continue.

## Eurozone stability & growth pact obsolete

Eurozone rules on maximum national debt levels — the stability and growth pact — are no longer relevant in an era of pandemic, war,

and gross inflation, French finance minister Bruno Le Maire told the *Financial Times* in an interview.

“The debt rule is obsolete, simply

because you have a gap of more than a hundred percentage points between one country and another in the same monetary union,” he said.

## UK and the Northern Ireland Protocol

Speaking on the 4th July at a United States Independence Day event, Michael Pompeo the 70th United States Secretary of State made an interesting speech.

Michael R Pompeo, unplugged, took a fascinating tour across the geopolitics of today's world — from Russia/Ukraine to China and Taiwan and beyond. Mike Pompeo called for serious thought from serious leaders who are prepared to call out Chinese threats and communicate those threats to the people. His talk and following Q&A was replete with numerous gems of insight for anyone interested in the geopolitical challenges of today.

When asked about criticisms from some in the US that UK handling of the Northern Ireland Protocol was endangering the Good Friday Agreement, Pompeo said it “It's just the opposite. It's literally the converse of that... the United Kingdom is actually driving to uphold the Good Friday accords and delivering good outcomes”.

The following is an extract of an article by Ben Habib for brexit-watch.org.

“When Liz Truss introduced the Northern Ireland Protocol Bill (NIPB) back in June, the EU gave our Government an ultimatum: fall into line by September 15th with our interpretation of the Protocol or face legal action in the European Court of Justice.

The EU's interpretation of the Protocol – *which it would be formally and legally enforcing for the first time* – would, amongst other things, require we implement checks on goods moving from Northern Ireland to Great Britain..... The Irish Sea border has thus far only affected a limited number of goods moving in one direction, from Great Britain to Northern Ireland.

The EU now wants to block goods going the other way....”

The new PM will have no more than three months in which to execute these plans or risk losing the election in 2024.

“Her NIPB is a step in the right direction but by itself it will not get her to where she needs to go. The Bill only establishes a framework for future regulations that then need to be put to the House of Commons – it does not, in itself, solve the problem.

The passing of the Bill and then all the other regulations which must follow would be a constant running sore for her....

No one in Government ever interpreted the Protocol to include checks on goods coming into Great Britain. Johnson guaranteed this would not happen.

There is now a way for her to neuter the Protocol virtually immediately whilst maintaining the moral high ground. All she need do is accept the truth: Parliament did not approve removing Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom.

With that one statement she would gain the ability to declare the Protocol unlawful *ab initio*. And with the Protocol being unlawful, she could legitimately ditch it under the Vienna Convention which governs international treaties.

Thereafter the customs border would be where the border already separates Northern Ireland from the Republic – and is recognised by the Good Friday Agreement. And, yes, there would be no customs checks on our side of the border.”

# What will the new PM do about Brexit

The new elected leader of the Conservative party and therefore the United Kingdom Prime Minister Liz Truss has a lot to deal with immediately. Increasing energy costs, rising inflation and as a result demands for higher wages to name but a few however, she must also not forget the outstanding Brexit issues.

The following article was written before the new leader of the Conservative party was elected, but it is still worth repeating today.

“The biggest thing affecting the future of Brexit is: who will become leader of the Conservative Party and Prime Minister?”

Lawyers for Britain is not affiliated to any political party, and we have members and supporters who belong to different parties or to none. Nonetheless we must recognise that the choice by the Conservative Party membership between Rishi Sunak and Liz Truss may critically affect what we at Lawyers for Britain have been campaigning for and working for ever since 2016: a United Kingdom governed by our own laws under our own democratic control.

It might seem logical to support Rishi Sunak, a Leave supporter in 2016, against Liz Truss, who then backed Remain. But as a member of the Conservative Party, I shall be casting my own vote for Liz Truss. My firm and strong recommendation to all Conservative Party members who care about Brexit is to do the same, for reasons which I shall explain.

## **Brexit is not yet done**

Over 6 years have passed since the referendum, but despite that the United Kingdom has not yet achieved the restoration to ourselves of control over our laws, money and borders. After the collapse of the disastrous May administration in 2019, Boris Johnson made a strong start by achieving the removal of most EU jurisdiction from

the territory of Great Britain and the restoration of our independent external trade policy. This however was at the price of agreeing to the Northern Ireland Protocol and to the rest of the EU Withdrawal Agreement, which was unchanged from that negotiated by Theresa May.

I understand the argument that under the political constraints at the time – the Benn Act, the Fixed Term Parliaments Act which prevented the calling of a general election, and the Miller 2 Supreme Court case where the judges invented new law to stop the government from proroguing Parliament – the only pathway out of EU membership was by accepting the onerous terms of the Withdrawal Agreement and the Northern Ireland Protocol. But that meant that correcting these deficiencies was unfinished business which should have been addressed vigorously once we exited the EU.

There are other important pieces of unfinished business, but the Northern Ireland Protocol is undoubtedly the most serious and damaging of them. Coverage of it has focussed on the serious disruption to the free flow of trade caused by the customs formalities and other checks it requires when goods are moved to NI from other parts of our country. But these problems – serious as they are – are just a symptom of an underlying cause. The Protocol imposes internally within Northern Ireland a very wide range of EU laws. These laws are subject to interpretation by the EU’s own court, amendment by the EU’s own legislature, and legal oversight and enforcement by the EU Commission.

## **Addressing the Northern Ireland Protocol**

It is not surprising that Unionists in Northern Ireland have reacted with dismay and fury to the change in their constitutional status imposed on them by the Protocol without their consent. In the recent Allister case, Northern Ireland Lady Chief Justice Keegan said

that the Protocol had “subjugated” two fundamental provisions of the Articles of Union of 1800: the ban on restrictions on the movement of goods across the Irish Sea, and the requirement that citizens in Northern Ireland should be on the “same footing” as citizens in Great Britain “in all treaties with foreign powers”.

Unfortunately, Boris Johnson’s government neglected until very recently to tackle the fundamental problems posed by the Protocol. This neglect led to the progressive deterioration of the political situation in the Northern Ireland and to the collapse of the power-sharing Executive shortly before the elections in May 2022. It risks seriously undermining and damaging the peace process under the Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement.

During 2021, David Frost unilaterally extended certain “grace periods” on checks on goods crossing the Irish Sea. This mitigated the situation compared with the very onerous regime of checks which would have come into force without the grace periods (sometimes called “easements” to the dismay of lawyers who know what the word ‘easement’ means). He also publicly floated the idea of replacing the EU legal regime inside Northern Ireland with a dual regulatory regime under which businesses could choose whether to follow EU or UK law, and asserted that the conditions had arrived which gave the UK the right to take “safeguard measures” under Article 16 of the Protocol.

Unfortunately, he never received support in the government to take the necessary steps to deal with the Protocol, and resigned from the government in December 2021 with the Protocol and its problems still fully in place.

## **The Protocol and Liz Truss**

Following David Frost’s resignation, Liz Truss was handed responsibility for the Northern Ireland Protocol in

# What will the new PM do about Brexit

January 2022. Despite fears that it would be difficult for her to take on board this complex and delicate subject alongside her many other duties as Foreign Secretary – such as dealing with the war in Ukraine – it is clear that she grasped the nature and scale of the problem, and by June had introduced her Northern Ireland Protocol Bill. That Bill has now passed all its stages in the Commons and has had commenced its reading in the Lords.

The Bill is strong and should be effective to solve the major problems of the Northern Ireland Protocol, if it passed into law and if the government then in office passes the necessary statutory instruments to lay down the detail. For example, clause 13(1) remove's the powers of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) over Northern Ireland and clause 13(2) removes the power of the EU to send in inspectors and overseers.

## **Rishi Sunak and the Protocol Bill**

But – and here is the rub – the Bill was strongly opposed by Rishi Sunak and the Treasury, who nearly succeeded in gutting it of all its effective provisions, before it came to be published. It is claimed that he feared that the Bill would lead to a trade war with the EU with damaging economic consequences. The reality is that the EU would face very serious legal problems under the WTO Agreements and under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement if they were to try to impose tariffs or restrict trade in 'retaliation' for a Bill which continues to protect the EU single market against non-conforming goods being sent across the Irish land border. And apart from legal problems, the EU's industries gain so much benefit from the free trade arrangements between the EU and the UK that any such measures would cause far more damage to the EU than to the UK.

Unfortunately, the Treasury as an institution was and remains viscerally opposed to Brexit. If it can't prevent us

from leaving the EU *de jure*, it can at least try to stop us diverging from EU rules in order, to make it easier for us to re-join (probably after an interim period of a single market type arrangement) under a future government of a different hue.

Regrettably, and despite his obvious intelligence, it seems that Rishi Sunak has been captured by this Treasury mentality. Despite the fact that his formal position in the leadership election is that he is now backing the Protocol Bill, he said in an interview with Charles Moore in the *Spectator* on July 30th 2022:

“What I've seen in the job that I've had is economically that the patterns of trade have certainly changed in a way that moves Northern Ireland further away from the orbit of the rest of the United Kingdom. And there are some very real challenges with the arrangements that are in place currently. I'd like to see those fixed and the Protocol Bill gives us an opportunity to do that. But the door should always be there for a negotiated settlement with Europe, not least because it is a lot faster.”

The fact that he hankers after an early “negotiated settlement” with Europe is very disturbing. Of course no-one would say “no” to a negotiated settlement if the EU were to concede the restoration of UK sovereignty over Northern Ireland and the removal of the Irish Sea border restrictions from goods destined internally for Northern Ireland. But the EU is nowhere near offering anything like that at the moment and it will probably take it very long time to get it into that zone. So, I fear that the reality of a Sunak premiership would be to trade away the Bill in return for a quick face-saving deal with the EU which would leave most of the Protocol and its problems in place and would be fatal for the long term position of Northern Ireland within the United Kingdom.

## **Presenting himself as the true Brexit**

It is particularly disturbing that Rishi Sunak is trying to boost his leadership campaign by presenting himself as the true Brexiteer, versus the Remain-supporting Liz Truss, for example in a campaign video claiming that he (in contrast to Liz Truss whom the video shows standing in front of a Remain campaign stall in 2016) was “a real Brexiteer from day one”.

It is perfectly honourable and reasonable to have supported Remain in the referendum campaign (which, be it remembered, 48% of voters did) and then to accept the result and work to implement Brexit. Liz Truss has a demonstrable track record of having done so, both as International Trade Secretary and more recently in pressing forward with her Northern Ireland Protocol Bill in the face of powerful opposition from Rishi Sunak and others.

Of course, I have a big problem with Remain-supporting politicians who refused to accept the result and then spent years trying to reverse it, or trying to reduce Brexit into a meaningless BRINO – Brexit In Name Only – in which the UK remains a rule-taking satellite state of the EU. I also have a big problem with politicians who claim to be true Brexit believers but in practice work against the process of the UK gaining back its full independence from the EU and from its laws and jurisdiction.

In casting my ballot in the leadership election, I shall be particularly wary about that latter category of persons, and I urge my fellow Conservative members to exercise similar caution. I shall be voting for Liz Truss since I believe her to be demonstrably the better option for restoring our independence and sovereignty as a single United Kingdom.

*Martin Howe QC is Chairman of Lawyers for Britain and wrote this article on 30th July 2022.*

Source: [www.lawyersforbritain.org](http://www.lawyersforbritain.org)

# LETTERS

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

## Energy market

Dear Sir,

One subject that has been overlooked in the "Single EU energy market". The good people of Norfolk and Suffolk (motley councils) have been fighting a desperate battle with Ofgem, the wind farm companies and the department which is dealing with this. As far as the civil service goes we have not left the EU and they take their orders from Brussels. Mrs. May has a lot to answer for.

The attitude in the Commission is "We can talk about fish, but the wind power of the NE coast is a European resource".

Perhaps I should write a proper response!

JOHN FRANCK  
London

## Independence

Dear Editor,

Independence for a country should mean that it governs itself through its own legal system, that means in a democracy that the laws have been introduced and passed by the government of that country. That government has been elected by its electorate and the laws can be changed or amended as deemed necessary.

The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) is not subjected to the scrutiny of the UK government and has no indorsement from the electorate.

Surely in a democratic independent country like the UK the time has come for our government to leave the ECHR and create a similar court, but one that is fit for the purpose and whose legal influence and powers are maintained within the UK.

The current illegal immigration could be better controlled and those who were not born in the UK would not have an automatic legal right to bring in family members from other countries. Such a request would then be decided upon by a UK court.

Entering any country illegally is a crime and should be subjected *only* to the laws and criminal procedures of that country.

RICHARD STEVENS  
Kent

## Energy costs

Dear Editor,

While politicians dither about the way to help those on less incomes when it comes to paying their energy bills, surely there is a simple way the energy companies could help.

The price of energy is fixed no matter how little or large you use, the Government should it make compulsory that the first units of gas or electricity used should be cheaper. This would encourage people to use less if they could and help those on limited incomes to have a basic level of power that they could afford.

The basic level would have to be agreed by Government and energy companies. Those who used the most would pay the most. Added to that should be the reduction or removal of the standing supply charge.

REBECCA DAVIS  
West Midlands

## Friend or foe

Dear Sir,

Why is it that UK politicians keep referring to member countries of the EU as our friends or partners?

The reality is that they are our competitors, not partners or whatever other kind term is used. They are running their organisation for their benefit only, not the UK's. The EU is happy to see illegal or unwanted migrants to travel to the UK because it is better for them financially and culturally. The soft touch free health, dental care, roof over their heads and food that the UK offers illegal migrants once they have entered the UK is a draw that no sane person could resist.

The over generous UK citizens then

find themselves being treated as second class citizens while the needs of those seeking asylum in the UK get preferential treatment.

The claim that these illegals are not safe inside the EU and seek sanctuary in the UK is laughable, time for our government to get a grip.

RUPPERT ROBERTS  
Essex

## Political Correctness

Dear Sir,

I have been alarmed at how comedy at places such as the Edinburgh Fringe has been subjected to the rise in the woke (do not offend anyone) world we now live in.

No one is forced to go and listen to a comedian! If you don't like his or her style, then don't go. If I don't like the humour or what is now referred to as racial or political, then I don't go or leave. Choice should be given to the public not dictated to by the do-gooders or politically correct lobby.

DIANA RICHARDS  
Edinburgh

## Brexit not done

Dear Sir,

I imagine that a number of your subscribers have considered ceasing their subscriptions to *eurofacts* on the basis that we have, or we seem to have, or we have been told that we have, left the EU. Like many, I consider the job of extricating the UK from the EU to be far from complete and I feel I need to keep doing something for this patriotic cause. With UKIP having disappeared and with no UK MEPs, there are very few who keep the Euro-sceptic flag flying. *eurofacts* is just about the only exception and I believe it is the job of its subscribers to keep it going. As I say, there is still a job to be done. Thank you, June Press.

HUGH WILLIAMS  
Wiltshire

# MEETINGS

## Liberal Democrats Autumn Party Conference

17th - 20th September

Brighton

## Labour Party Autumn Conference

25th - 28th September

Liverpool

Gresham College  
020 7831 0575

Wednesday 28th September, 6.00 pm

*"The End of Planetary Atmospheres"*

Katherine Blundell, *Gresham  
Professor of Astronomy*

PUBLIC MEETING

Venue - not confirmed

Admission Free - Tickets required

Online version:

@gres.hm/end-atmospheres

Registration required at

www.gresham.ac.uk

Gresham College  
020 7831 0575

Thursday 29th September, 6.00 pm

*"Do We Need Juries?"*

Leslie Thomas, *Gresham Professor of  
Law*

PUBLIC MEETING

Venue - to be confirmed

Admission Free - Tickets required

Online version

@gres.hm/juries

Registration required at

www.gresham.ac.uk

## The Green Party Autumn Conference

30th September - 2nd October

Harrogate Convention Centre  
Yorkshire

Gresham College  
020 7831 0575

Monday 3rd October, 6.00 pm

*"Bypassing Banks Using Tech"*

Raghavendra Rau, *Mercers' School  
Memorial Professor of Business*

PUBLIC MEETING

Venue - not confirmed

Admission Free - Tickets required

Online version:

@gres.hm/bypass-banks

Registration required at

www.gresham.ac.uk

## The Reform Party Conference

10.30 - 17.00hrs  
2nd October

UCT, Aloft Birmingham Eastside  
4 Woodcock Street B7 4BL

## Conservative Party Autumn Conference

2nd - 5th October

Birmingham

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UK Parliament 15th September  
Conference Recess Starts

UK Parliament 10th October  
Conference Recess Ends

2023

Sweden takes over 1st January  
EU Council Presidency

Spain takes over 1st July  
EU Council Presidency

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**Brexit Watch**

www.brexit-watch.org

**Briefings For Britain**

www.briefingsforbritain.co.uk

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www.briefingsforfreedom.co.uk

**Britain First**

www.britainfirst.org

**Bitish 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.cibuk.org

**Civitas**

www.civitas.org.uk

**Democracy Movement**

www.democracymovement.org.uk

**EU Observer**

www.euobserver.com

**EU Truth**

www.eut ruth.org.uk

**European Commission (London)**

www.ccc.org.uk

**European Foundation**

www.europeanfoundation.org

**Fishing News**

www.fishingnews.co.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

**June Press (Publications)**

www.juneypress.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

**The Reform Party**

www.reformparty.uk

**The Red Cell (Think tank)**

www.theredcell.co.uk

**Statewatch**

www.statewatch.org

**The Taxpayers' Alliance**

www.taxpayersalliance.com

**United Kingdom Independence Party**

www.ukip.org

**Veterans For Britain**

http://www.veteransforbritain.uk



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