

Brexit pessimists exposed

A recent report by Harry Western for Briefings for Britain undermines the Brexit pessimists' propaganda.

UK GDP data for the last few years have been significantly upwardly revised, undermining the pessimistic narrative about the UK's post-Brexit economic performance. Far from UK growth since 2019 having been the worst in the G7, the new data show a respectable mid-table position. Revisions to business investment are even more striking, rendering claims that investment has 'flatlined' since 2016 redundant. These developments illustrate the foolishness of trying to use short time series and early vintages of economic data to make cheap partisan points.

Over the last year there has been a torrent of commentary claiming that the UK's economic performance since 2019 has been the worst in the G7 and suggesting Brexit as the chief cause. A typical example is the *Financial Times* story of 30 September 2022 headlined 'UK remains only G7 economy to languish below pre-pandemic levels'. This story included an assertion by an economist that 'the damage inflicted to the economy's supply side by Covid and Brexit is even larger than previously thought'. Similarly a BBC piece of November 2022 breathlessly stated that 'amazingly, the UK still has an economy 0.4% smaller than in..... Q4 2019'. The story went on to link this directly to Brexit, claiming it reflected higher trade barriers and less access to EU labour.

In contrast to this rash of slightly hysterical analysis, Briefings for Britain authors cautioned that GDP measurement during the pandemic was

likely to have been very inaccurate, that UK GDP could well be revised up later, and that assessing Brexit's effects using a short run of data of dubious accuracy wasn't sensible.

This view has now been vindicated by major upward revisions to UK GDP data. The latest data show that the UK economy is around 2% larger than the ONS previously thought (over £40 billion on an annualised basis). The new time series shows the economy rebounding much more quickly from the covid recession than previously estimated. In Q2 2023, UK GDP was around 2% above the 2019 average level – so the claim that the economy is still smaller than pre-pandemic level has been rendered entirely obsolete. - **UK GDP now 2% higher than in 2019** - Source: ONS

The revisions mean the UK also looks much better than before in international comparisons. Far from the UK being the 'worst performer in the G7', the UK now occupies a respectable mid-table position in terms of growth since 2019. Growth has been higher in the US (thanks in large part to huge fiscal stimulus there), Canada and Italy (where data has also recently been revised up), but the UK has grown faster than France, Japan, or Germany.

A particular focus of pessimistic commentary on UK economic performance has been on investment. Over the recent years, a number, of observers have claimed that UK business investment has flatlined since 2016 with Brexit again blamed. Notable examples of this kind of analysis came from the National Institute of Economic and Social

Research in 2019 and the Bank of England's Haskell earlier this year. Once again, Briefings for Britain authors criticised these approaches, noting among other things that these analyses exaggerated the apparent weakness of business investment by using inappropriately short time periods and comparing investment levels with trend lines drawn through cyclical peaks. - **UK business investment far stronger than initial estimates** - Source: ONS

The authors of these analyses also ought to have been aware that business investment data is especially prone to upward revisions in later data vintages. And revisions to the UK data on business investment have indeed rendered the pessimists' case redundant. The new data show a strong upward trend in UK business investment since the end of 2021, so that by Q2 2023, business investment was almost 10% higher the Q2 2016 level. The scale of the revisions is very large – the new series is about 8.5% higher in the first three quarters of 2022 than the data were showing at the start of this year.

Current business investment levels also now look relatively strong compared to the historic trend. If we draw a trend line from 2006-2016 Q2 (i.e. to the point of the EU referendum) and then extrapolate it, business investment in Q2 2023 was about 8% above this line. If we drew the trend line from the point the series began, in 1997, the positive gap would be even larger. Overall, what we see here is that by waiting a little while for better vintages of data, and drawing trend

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Brexit pessimists exposed

lines appropriately, we get a totally different picture to the one Brexit pessimists have been noisily proclaiming over the last few years. Indeed, the picture would look even more favourable if we adjusted for the sharp decline in North Sea investment over recent years (from 6% to less than 1% of business investment since 2016) – something that is not connected to Brexit.

Once again, the new investment data also makes the UK look better in an international comparison. The UK is

again mid-table among the G7, with a performance only moderately weaker than Italy, the US and France but somewhat stronger than Canada, Japan and especially Germany.

UK business investment performance now looks respectable – Source: ONS, national statistical offices. Foreign investment is private sector investment less investment in housing.

The revisions to the UK's GDP data have at a stroke, rendered a large

volume of pessimistic commentary on Brexit irrelevant. In the process it makes the people and institutions who have pushed this anti-Brexit commentary look foolish. This includes a large-number of people who really should know better, such as professional economists, but who – seven years after the EU referendum – still apparently cannot stop their prejudices dominating careful analysis.

Further details from:
www.briefingsforbritain.co.uk

Unlawful deportation

The attack by Hamas on Israel and the taking of a number of innocent citizens back to Gaza as hostages, has caused worldwide condemnation, but let us not forget what happened in the Ukraine.

When the ICC issued an arrest warrant for Vladimir Putin over his Ukraine activities, what many have forgotten and has received less attention: the International Criminal Court (ICC) also issued an arrest warrant for Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova, Putin's commissioner for children's rights. Lvova-Belova is accused of deporting and unlawful transfer of Ukrainian children to Russia.

Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova, Putin's commissioner for children's rights. She is accused by the ICC of the deporting and unlawful transfer of Ukrainian children to Russia since the 24th February, 2022

The crimes were allegedly committed in Ukrainian occupied territory at least since the 24th February, 2022.

There are reasonable grounds to believe Lvova-Belova bears individual criminal responsibility for the, aforementioned crimes, for having committed the acts directly, jointly with others and/or through others (article 25(3)(a) of the Rome Statute), according to the ICC.

Working directly for Putin, Lvova-Belova has led Russia's efforts to

deport thousands of Ukrainian children to Russia. She has directed forced adoption of Ukrainian children into Russian families, the so-called 'patriotic education' of Ukrainian children, legislative changes to expedite the provision of Russian Federation citizenship to Ukrainian children, and deliberate removal of Ukrainian children by Russia's forces.

Lvova-Belova is accused by Ukraine officials of violently taking more than 2,000 vulnerable children from the Luhansk and Donetsk regions to Russia, then orchestrating a new policy to facilitate their forced adoptions in Russia.

The Russian government has not denied taking Ukrainian children and has made their adoption by Russian families a centrepiece of its propaganda. In April 2022, Lvova-Belova and her office indicated that around 600 children from Ukraine had been placed in orphanages in Kursk and Nizhny Novgorod before being sent to live with families in the Moscow region.

From the start, Lvova-Belova's office has made a mockery of children's rights. The full title of Lvova-Belova's office is commissioner for children's rights in the office of the president of the Russian Federation. Her office is supposed to be a type of children's commissioner or children's ombudsperson, sometimes called an independent children's rights

institution (ICRI).

Instead, the Russian commissioner is appointed by and must do what the Russian president directs her to do – even when those directions are in opposition to children's rights and violently harms young people.

As a children's rights commissioner, Lvova-Belova not only should have tried to stop Putin from committing these war crimes against children, she, should have advocated for these children's rights, rather than using her office to violate them.

Lvova-Belova's office is fraught with problems that not only led to committing these war crimes, but indeed prevented her from stopping Putin from committing war crimes against children.

A central feature and-also a main source of legitimacy and strength of ICRI is their independence. Endowed with legal powers, ICRI is supposed to monitor and protect children's rights. The United Nations Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child has called on all member parties to the UN Convention to establish ICRI that advocate for and advance rights of children. That includes Russia, which ratified the Convention in 1990.

Some of these children have since been returned, but not all, their future is uncertain.

The EU Green deal

Klaus Heeger

For us as European independent trade unions, there is no doubting the urgent need to address environmental challenges and climate change.

The unwavering political and regulatory focus of the EU Green Deal is necessary — there is no alternative to this.

And we are facing different perspectives which need to be reconciled.

From the economy-business perspective, a green transition requires a profound overhaul of our current socio-economic model that tends to consider both people and the planet as inputs for production. There can be no future without economic growth.

From the environment-climate perspective, the greening, without delay, of all aspects of our economies, industries, societies, and lives is indispensable, just as the 'Last Generation' demands. There can be no future without a saved planet.

From the society-worker perspective, social justice, and protection, as well as quality, secure and decent working employment conditions and job availability, are the prime objectives, whatever transition may occur. There can be no future without people's well-being.

How can all of this be brought together?

The answer lies in the buzzword "sustainability".

Sustainability means long-term success in transitions, adaptation, and reform with no, or at least limited, negative impacts for anyone. To ensure long-term success, sustainability requires a balance between the interests and needs of the economy and business, society, and workers, and last, but certainly not least, the environment and climate.

We know that the effects of climate change and related policy responses will have very different impacts on regions, sectors, industries, and workers.

And as trade unions, let us not

deceive ourselves: Climate change mitigation will require adaptations in labour markets and employment across industries. While new jobs will be created, many others will be lost.

New carbon neutral industries, businesses and sectors will emerge, yet many of those that are energy-intensive will disappear. Even if, as some predict, a net gain of employment was to be achieved, the disruptions in labour markets and employment across industries would be substantial.

Against this backdrop, sustainability from the social perspective means the creation of as many new 'quality' jobs as possible. It means the transformation of as many unsustainable jobs as possible into sustainable jobs. It means large-scale and tailored re-training and upskilling opportunities. It also means adequate social protection for those affected workers who, for various reasons, cannot find a new position in greening economies.

This must also be recognised and taken duly into account by business, climate activists, and politicians.

If the green transition occurs to the detriment of workers who will just be laid off or replaced, if it exacerbates inequalities and poverty, if it leads to major job losses and negatively affects our economies, societies, and social protection systems, it will lose adherence and support. It will not be sustainable. It will fail.

'Leaving no one behind' is therefore not only a moral imperative it is a pragmatic necessity.

Arguably, the scale of the socio-economic challenge of climate change that we are facing is unprecedented. Under usual circumstances, addressing this challenge of climate change would require time. But time is something that we do not have.

A swift and inclusive approach across all policy fields, involving all relevant partners, from businesses to workers, from the public to the private sector, from social partners to civil society, is therefore urgently needed.

Now. Today.

Strong social dialogue, partnerships, unions, and public services are key to cushion the negative effects of the green transition, to provide the necessary support and skills to workers, to co-design socially fair restructurings of sectors and regions, and to reset the balance between workers and employers to the benefit of the former.

To anticipate specific changes. To identify concrete challenges. To manage the transitions in the different sectors.

Trade unions know that the green transition is a process, that its impacts are not fully predictable, and that its roll-out will not be perfect.

But while they should adopt the same constructive approach they expect from businesses and climate groups, they will never give in on one aspect: That the price for transitions will only be paid by the weakest.

To maintain adherence. To preserve support. To ensure the success of the transition.

With our partners Bertelsmann Stiftung, Reshaping Work Foundation and EUobserver, we, the European independent trade unions (CESI), hosted the 2023 Summer Days on June 29-30 in Brussels, bringing together many experts and representatives from European and international institutions, the public sector, think tanks, trade unions, and companies.

With the support of the facilitators of the breakout sessions, among them the European Commission and the International Labour Organisation, the aim is to assess the impacts of the twin transition on regions and sectors, the challenges for the public and private sector, and the risks and opportunities for businesses and workers.

Klaus Heeger is Secretary General of the European Confederation of Independent Trade Unions (CESI).

Source: www.euobserver.com

Dangers of free movement

The following report from Facts4eu.org show that a staggering 7.4m applications to settle in Brexit Britain under the EU's scheme.

Is this why the Home Office doesn't have time to solve the boat migrant crisis?

The Brexit Facts4EU's exclusive recent report blows apart the benefits to the UK of "EU Free Movement"

"The think-tank has conducted an exhaustive analysis of the latest UK Home Office figures for EU nationals taking advantage of the UK's very generous "EU Settlement Scheme". We reveal just how much EU citizens have benefited from 'Free Movement', compared to UK citizens.

In Part I of the two-part report below we show the enormous numbers of EU citizens who have taken advantage of Theresa May's open borders agreement with the EU and the number of EU family members who have now added to the numbers. In Part II we will reveal the paltry number of UK citizens who applied to enjoy the same rights in the EU.

Part I – The 7.4m EU migrant applications to live in Brexit Britain.

Part II – The very small number of Brits who went to live in the EU.

The EU Commission might hate Brexit Britain, but its citizens clearly love it

Despite the vitriol poured onto the United Kingdom by EU Commissioners and other officials since the British people voted to leave their empire, it seems that EU citizens have voted with their feet in enormous numbers and have chosen to live in the UK.

Total number of applications under the 'EU Settlement Scheme' to live in the UK

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Romania: | 1,538,980 |
| Poland: | 1,208,030 |
| Italy: | 641,390 |
| Portugal: | 491,080 |
| Bulgaria: | 434,080 |
| Spain: | 421,130 |

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Lithuania: | 299,300 |
| France: | 258,310 |
| Germany: | 181,740 |
| Hungary: | 178,190 |
| Netherlands: | 160,090 |
| Greece: | 159,100 |
| Slovakia: | 155,750 |
| Latvia: | 154,650 |
| Sweden: | 112,820 |
| Czech Republic: | 85,360 |
| Belgium: | 50,370 |
| Cyprus: | 33,890 |
| Denmark: | 33,220 |
| Austria: | 27,240 |
| Finland: | 24,570 |
| Ireland: | 17,150 |
| Estonia: | 16,250 |
| Croatia: | 15,330 |
| Malta: | 8,940 |
| Slovenia: | 5,900 |
| Luxembourg: | 2,050 |
| Other nationalities: | 685,810 |
| Total: | 7,400,720 |

[Source: Latest UK Home Office official data, released 24th Aug 2023.]

Some of these numbers are simply breath-taking. Over 1.2 million applications from Poles. Even more astonishing are the more than 1.5 million applications from Romanians.

Romania only joined the EU in 2007. Its population is now down to 19 million, which would imply that over 7% - principally its young men - emigrated to the UK the moment they could.

By 2016 there was a crime epidemic in London by organised Romanian gangs. According to the National Crime Agency this is a continuing problem.

Since the deadline passed 2 years ago, the Home Office has processed an extra 0.5m

Late applications: 505,330

[Source: The Home Office, 21st October 2023.]

Can any reader imagine the French authorities allowing British people to file their applications to stay in France, two years after the deadline passed? They would have been laughed out of their local *Préfecture*.

In France the deadline was 30th June 2021. (Every EU country had different rules.) Applicants had to make an appointment at the *Préfecture*, provide a large number, of documents, be fully finger-printed, and then wait six months to receive their official documentation. If applicants missed this deadline, then applications were only accepted if the person concerned could prove they were incapacitated or had been unable to return to France from abroad due to Covid restrictions.

In the UK, however, the Home Office has simply ignored the deadline and continued to accept applications for pre-settled and settled status. This is still going on.

The ticking time-bomb of 'Family Reunification'

Brexit Facts4EU.Org has long pointed out that for every migrant accepted into the UK – either from the EU, or Africa, or wherever - this person will have family back home. In time, a significant proportion will then apply to come to the UK for 'family reunification', which is something granted under UN and EU rules.

We are now starting to see the data on this – at least in relation to the EU Settlement Scheme.

In our listing below, 'Derivative Rights' applicants are applicants who did not qualify for a right of residence under the Free Movement Directive but "*may have had a right to reside in the UK before the end of the transition period derived from other EU law.*"

'Derivative Rights': 11,360

Joining family members: 340,640

TOTAL: 352,000

[Source: Latest UK Home Office official data, released 24th Aug 2023.]

That's more than a third of a million extra migrants, so far.

We have shown the number of applications, not the number approved.

It is important to note that in our figures above we have shown the number of applications received by the Home Office, not the total numbers

Dangers of free movement

approved. The reason is because we wanted to show the sheer work-load of the Home Office in adhering to the demands of the EMU Withdrawal Agreement.

This must have affected the ability of staff to process all the other migrants flooding in.

Readers may also wonder about the **685,000 applications from non-EMU nationals** under the EMU Settlement Scheme. This is because the scheme also covered those living in the EMU who were not EMU nationals but who had some form of right to reside there. This was all agreed by Theresa May when she was PM.

Observations

We invite readers to pause for a

moment and consider the practicalities that lie behind the official data we have summarised above.

The UK Home Office has processed **7.4 MILLION applications** under the EMU Settlement Scheme. This is a phenomenal number to have dealt with since 2020. Each application had to be handled individually and the logistics involved are mind-boggling.

Meanwhile, outside this EMU scheme, a massive backlog of UK asylum applications has built up from applicants coming from many other countries. Is it any wonder?

Regular readers know we have been fiercely critical of the top tier of civil servants. In the case above, however, we should pay tribute to the Home Office staff below them who have been

forced to cope with a massive workload in a short period of time. It looks to us that they have done the job they were asked to do admirably, even if we have major reservations about the directives they were given.

In Part II we will publish our analysis of ‘the other side of the coin’:

How many Brits wanted to live in the EMU following Brexit? We doubt many readers will be too surprised, but the numbers are starkly minimal by comparison with all those who applied for settled status in Brexit Britain.)

Sources: *UK Home Office EMU Commission and further details are available from the facts4eu.org website.*

German - UK trade figures

This factsheet provides the latest statistics on trade and investment between the UK and Germany.

Date of release: 19th October 2023; The next planned release will be in November.

Total trade in goods and services (exports plus imports) between the UK and Germany was £140.8 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023, an increase of 13.5% or £16.8 billion in current prices from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2022. Of this £140.8 billion:

- Total UK exports to Germany amounted to £57.6 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023 (an increase of 12.9% or £6.6 billion in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2022);

- Total UK imports from Germany amounted to £83.2 billion in the four

quarters to the end of Q1 2023 (an increase of 13.9% or £10.2 billion in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2022).

Germany was the UK’s 2nd largest trading partner in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023 accounting for 8.0% of total UK trade.¹

In 2021, the outward stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) from the UK in Germany was £34.8 billion accounting for 2.0% of the total UK outward FDI stock.

In 2021, the inward stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the UK from Germany was £39.7 billion accounting for 2.0% of the total UK inward FDI stock.²

¹ Trade data sourced from the latest ONS publication of UK total trade: all countries seasonally adjusted data.

² Investment data sourced from ONS

publication on Foreign Direct Investment Involving UK Companies.

This factsheet presents the latest statistics on trade and investment between the UK and Germany. It summarises a wide range of publicly available data, from data providers such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), as well as international data providers. This factsheet is part of a wider range produced by the Department for Business and Trade which draws together many data sources into one single compendium document for each individual trade and investment partner. The full set of factsheets for different individual partners can be found on the website.

Source: *www.gov.uk*

EU corruption and financial demands

A Belgian court last month found that the former European Commission chief José Manuel Barroso, guilty of gross misconduct in the biggest EU corruption scandal before Qatagate.

“So many irregularities and lies to [the European] Parliament and all those who asked the right questions. I’m still appalled by the whole case,” said Ingeborg Gräßle, a centre-right German MP and Barroso-era MEP.

Meanwhile at an EU summit on October 26th, Ursula von der Leyen EU Commission president yet again, called for an increase to the EU budget, so that the EU could do more; the members declined to spend the request.

LETTERS

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

Genocide fears

Dear Sir,

It is now clear and beyond any shadow of doubt what kind of régime comedian-turned-president Zelensky represents in the Ukraine: not satisfied with the sanitising and glorification of wartime pro-Nazi leader Stepan Bandern (the Ukraine equivalent of Norway's Vidkun Quisling), Zelensky now openly supports the ethnic cleansing and genocide policies of the Zionist régime in Israel.

Contrary to the impressions which our m.s.m. try to create, many Jews - In Israel, the UK, and the USA - are strongly opposed to such policies, and support-protests against the bombing of the captive people of the Gaza Strip. Such Jews know their history, and they see horrifying parallels between the Gaza Strip and the Warsaw Ghetto.

Should Zelensky ever regain control of the jurisdictions (Crimea, Donesk, Kherson, Lughansk, Serastopol, and Zaperazhia) which have democratically voted to join/re-join the Russian Federation, similar policies of ethnic cleansing and genocide are certain to be instituted, only this time the victims will be Russian-speakers; and that is the sort of country which the EU is preparing to welcome as a new member.

Just as well we got out when we did.
ROGER ENSKAT

London

Gas supplies

Dear Editor,

The loss of energy from Russia due to the Ukraine conflict has resulted in Europe including the UK becoming more dependent on Qatar for Liquid Natural Gas (LNG). This is despite the fact that Qatar, is a supporter of Hamas, an organisation that has been declared to be a terrorist organisation by leading authorities.

This may be a lesser worry than buying from Russia, but it means any

action against Hamas by Europe could cause result in a gas supply problem. Furthermore, will Qatar use the proceeds of LPG sales to support Hamas?

The US also provides LPG to Europe, but to a lesser degree. This is due to the extra cost involved in shipping from a much larger distance.

According to the UK government figures, last year half of the LNG supply came from the US and only 30% from Qatar.

Meanwhile, according to new statistics, Spain and Belgium doubled imports of LNG from Russia between January & September 2023, compared to last year. The French are reported to have increased Russian LNG imports by 40%.

DANIEL RICHARDS
Leicestershire

Nato's enlargement

Dear Editor,

We should not forget that due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine it has caused the once neutral country Sweden after decades of neutrality to seek Nato membership, a process which is now being finalised.

This follows closely on the heels of Finland who joined in April.

Meanwhile we must hope that the EU members pay up their fair share of the costs, which they have failed to do for many years.
SUSAN JACOBS
Wiltshire.

Artificial Intelligence

Dear Editor,

I am in full agreement of the article "worries about AI" in the *eurofacts* 6th October issue.

The politicians and business leaders are hell bent on increasing the use of AI in every way they can. Clearly, some of AI is useful but who decides on how far it goes and what happens to

the information it collects on the UK public and how it is used and protected from all those would use it for spying and keeping data that they should not have access to. The government and the quango's that have been created can certainly not be trusted to protect the citizen.

Once information has been collected via AI it will go to those with the deepest pockets. We should all be worried.

ROBERT RICHARDSON
Edinburgh

UK homeless

Dear Editor,

Due to financial or mental problems many UK citizens that were born in the UK are now finding themselves homeless!

The response by the government and councils is in the main woefully inadequate, resulting in citizens sleeping on the streets. Compare this to the way illegal migrants coming directly from a safe country like France are treated, they are housed, fed, and given money. Therefore, it is no wonder that UK taxpayers', are in revolt of these process.

SIMON STEVENS
Kent

Covid

Dear Editor,

Why no one is doubting the devastation to the UK economy and lives of its citizens, the Covid enquiry will not make the outcome any better.

Millions of taxpayers' money will be spent, the result will show we were unprepared, and many lives may have been lost unnecessarily. The fact that scientists and politicians will never fully agree is inevitable. The next epidemic will most likely be nothing like the covid outbreak and without the correct vaccine no one will be safe.

CLIVE KENNEDY
West Midlands

MEETINGS

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Monday **13th November**, 6.00 pm

“Portfolio Theory and the Capital Asset Pricing Model”

Raghavendra Rau, *Mercer’s School Memorial Professor of Business*

PUBLIC MEETING
Barnard’s Inn Hall, Holborn, London EC1N 2HH
Admission Free

(ONLINE)
@gres.hm/portfolio-theory
Registration required at:
www.gresham.ac.uk

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **14th November**, 6.00 pm

“Reading and Misreading the Iranian Revolution”

Roham Alvandi

PUBLIC MEETING
Barnard’s Inn Hall, Holborn, London EC1N 2HH
Admission Free

(ONLINE)
@gres.hm/iran-revolution
Registration required at:
www.gresham.ac.uk

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Wednesday **15th November**, 6.00 pm

“Random Chance in Evolution”

Robin May, *Gresham Professor of Physics*

PUBLIC MEETING
Barnard’s Inn Hall, Holborn, London EC1N 2HH
Admission Free

(ONLINE)
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Saturday **25th November**
10.30 am - 6.00 pm

“Advancing freedom, Brexit, and the British national interest”

Sir Christopher Chope MP
Bernard Connolly, *Author of ‘The Rotten Heart of Europe’*
Barry Legg, *Key organiser in Parliament against Maastricht Treaty*
Rt Hon. the Lord Lilley, PC
Barney Reynolds, *Lawyer and Author of ‘A Blue Print for Europe’*

CONFERENCE:
The National Interest
Army and Navy Club, 36-39 Pall Mall, St James’s, London SW1Y 5JN
Admission £30
(Includes refreshments)

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UK Parliament 22nd November
Autumn Statement

2024

Belgium takes over 1st January
EU Council Presidency

Hungary takes over 1st July
EU Council Presidency

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Policy Exchange
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The Reform Party
https://www.reformparty.uk
The Red Cell (Think tank)
www.theredcell.co.uk
Statawatch
www.statawatch.org
The Taxpayers’ Alliance
www.taxpayersalliance.com
United Kingdom Independence Party
www.ukip.org
Veterans For Britain
http://www.veteransforbritain.uk

The End Of The English
by David Brown

£6.99 - Pbk 2008 - 111 pp

Written as an apology to all grandchildren, it analyses how the EU planned for control of UK democracy.

Reflections on the Revolution in Europe
by Christopher Caldwell

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How mass immigration affects European and UK culture and religious values extending to democracy itself.

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