

Why it makes sense to let the eurozone go its own way

As greater integration is touted in response to the mounting chaos of the single currency, the UK should take the opportunity to place distance between us and the EU

Some surprise has been expressed at Chancellor George Osborne's recent enthusiastic endorsement of the prospect of greater economic, fiscal and, inevitably, political integration for the eurozone. After all, isn't the UK opposed to the idea of "more Europe" (with the possible exception of the Liberal Democrats)? At *eurofacts*, however, we believe that Mr Osborne is not only being realistic but is also pursuing a line that could be beneficial to Britain.

As we pointed out back in April, the UK has nothing to fear from the creation of a so-called "two-speed" Europe, with the single currency countries at its core. What is becoming increasingly evident, though, is that allowing the euro area states to bind themselves closer together while the rest of us pursue as much as we can of our own policies would offer positive advantages to the UK.

Except to the most naïve, it has always been obvious that the euro was a political rather than an economic project. Had it been otherwise, countries such as Greece would never have been able to join. Equally clear is that such a currency can only work if it is underpinned by common economic

and fiscal policies and is subject to a large degree of central political control. That, indeed, was the real reason for the creation of the euro – the pursuit of federalism by other means.

So we might as well admit it and leave to their fate countries that are willing to sacrifice their sovereignty, to dance to the tune of Germany and France and to have their policies, their budgets and their tax structures set by the European Central Bank. Much good may it do them.

It is evident that the overwhelming concern of Brussels is to keep the euro going at any cost, but so far the Eurocrats have made a pretty poor job of it and there is worse to come. Commission President Barroso has recently raised the prospect of a huge increase in the bailout fund as Spain and Italy teeter on the brink of the abyss into which Greece has already fallen. The UK wants no part of that, so Mr Osborne is being perfectly sensible when he insists that this is all a eurozone problem of which the solution – if there is one – lies within the structures of the single currency. You federalise if you want to, boys; the UK is not for greater union.

What the UK would gain from such a

development is, first, to place distance between us and the misguided ideology of the euro fanatics. We, of course, have our own economic problems, but outside the straitjacket of European "solidarity" (which really means doing what the Germans and French want), we are much better placed to deal with them. Indeed, we have the opportunity to become more competitive in world markets as the euro nations increasingly stagnate in a sea of economic controls swept by waves of ever more stultifying financial regulation.

Moreover, the creation of a euro core would require treaty changes and these would have to be agreed by all the member states. That would be an opportunity for the UK to insist on the repatriation of powers from Brussels. These might cover such things as financial regulation, social legislation, the working time directive, "human rights" and justice. Thus the ties would be loosened, making it all the easier for us to achieve our ultimate exit.

If Brussels demurred, we could always say that a UK referendum would be necessary – and there is no doubt about what the result of that would be, is there?

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Greek problems could last a generation

We have seen dithering for months and finally two bailouts, but what have the attempts of the EU to get to grips with the sovereign debt crisis in Greece actually achieved? Not a great deal, according to a report this month by the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development.

“We came here to give a vote of confidence, but we are also here to say we will support the Greek government for a full generation, which is what it is going to take to get to those numbers of lower debt-to-GDP (ratio),” the head of the OECD, Angel Gurría, told the Reuters news agency.

Reducing Greece’s immediate funding needs is not the same as cutting its debt to levels that markets will consider safe and sustainable over

the long term, the organisation’s report says. Its initial analysis concludes that the recently agreed EU package of assistance will “decrease the debt burden only slightly”.

On the evidence presented to it, the OECD believes it will be 2035 before Greece’s debt can be reduced even to 100 per cent of GDP from its current 142.8 per cent (*see table opposite*). It suspects that the Greek government will be unable to meet the target set by the EU and the IMF of raising €50 billion from privatisations by 2015.

The report says it would be possible for Greece to bring down its debt to 60 per cent of GDP by 2035, but it points out: “Despite the impressive record on structural reform, the government has backtracked on reforms related to wage agreements at firm level, the full

opening up of the professions of lawyers and pharmacists, and has hesitated on the privatisation programme”. That is why it is not convinced that the privatisation target will be met.

It also notes that Greek banks will continue to depend on finance from the European Central Bank because of their exposure to sovereign debt. Attempting to lower that dependence would be risky because it could lead to serious liquidity problems. It may be that the only solution for the banking sector would be to consolidate banks or seek mergers with foreign financial institutions.

Of course, there is one element missing from the OECD analysis, and that is the reaction of the Greek people to the demands of the EU.

Brussels ready to throw more money around

One of the aims of the European Union, we thought, was to promote financial transfers by means of trade and development aid from its wealthiest member states to its poorer ones. Now, however, in the wake of the sovereign debt and financial crisis, it seems that the EU intends to benefit its most profligate members at the expense of more cautious nations.

At the beginning of this month, the Commission unveiled a half-baked plan under which the rules on structural and cohesion funds would be changed for the benefit for the EU’s most indebted nations – Greece, Ireland and Portugal. At present, the allocation of development funds requires recipient governments to contribute a minimum of 15 per cent of the cost of a Brussels-approved project. The Commission wants to reduce the governmental contribution

to just 5 per cent. This would also apply to the struggling economies of Hungary, Latvia and Romania, all of which have been obliged to seek emergency loans in recent years.

The Commission is selling its plan on the basis that no new money would be involved. Reducing the contribution requirement would simply allow the release of available funds which have not been claimed by governments unable to pay their share under the current rules.

If ever there was an example of voodoo economics, the Brussels approach is it. To begin with, the solution to the sovereign debt disaster is seen to be to allow the worst-affected countries to borrow even more money they will struggle to pay back.

Now, countries that cannot pay their way would have cash flung at them for projects they might not need or want in

the hope that these would magically produce economic growth in other areas. To be sure, they might serve to fiddle GDP figures for a little while, but no economy is going to grow sustainably on the basis of handouts.

The Commission is hoping that the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament will endorse its plan before the end of the year (or, in other words, before the inadequacy of its policies so far is exposed).

That might be a vain hope. For one thing, unspent funds are supposed to be returned to net contributors, and there are several – including the UK – that could do with the cash just now. For another, how will poorer EU nations, such as Bulgaria and Estonia, who have managed to weather the financial storms on their own, with no handouts, feel about such “rewards” for feckless neighbours?

Europe's debt crisis: the stark figures

ALTHOUGH IN 2010, the government deficit of both the euro area and the EU27 decreased compared with 2009, government debt increased. In the euro area the government deficit to GDP ratio decreased from 6.3% in 2009 to 6.0% in 2010, and in the EU27 from 6.8% to 6.4%. However, in the

euro area the government debt to GDP ratio increased from 79.3% at the end of 2009 to 85.1% at the end of 2010, and in the EU27 from 74.4% to 80.0%. The latest figures below chart the grim patterns of debt for the EU and for individual member states, as a percentage of GDP.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Eurozone (17 countries)	69.1	68.1	67.9	69	69.5	70	68.4	66.2	69.9	79.3	85.1
European Union 27	61.9	61	60.4	61.8	62.2	62.8	61.5	59	62.3	74.4	80
Belgium	107.9	106.6	103.5	98.5	94.2	92.1	88.1	84.2	89.6	96.2	96.8
Bulgaria	72.5	66	52.4	44.4	37	27.5	21.6	17.2	13.7	14.6	16.2
Czech Republic	18.5	24.9	28.2	29.8	30.1	29.7	29.4	29	30	35.3	38.5
Denmark	52.4	49.6	49.5	47.2	45.1	37.8	32.1	27.5	34.5	41.8	43.6
Germany	59.7	58.8	60.4	63.9	65.8	68	67.6	64.9	66.3	73.5	83.2
Estonia	5.1	4.8	5.7	5.6	5	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.6	7.2	6.6
Ireland	37.8	35.5	32.1	30.9	29.6	27.4	24.8	25	44.4	65.6	96.2
Greece	103.4	103.7	101.7	97.4	98.6	100	106.1	105.4	110.7	127.1	142.8
Spain	59.3	55.5	52.5	48.7	46.2	43	39.6	36.1	39.8	53.3	60.1
France	57.3	56.9	58.8	62.9	64.9	66.4	63.7	63.9	67.7	78.3	81.7
Italy	109.2	108.8	105.7	104.4	103.9	105.9	106.6	103.6	106.3	116.1	119
Cyprus	58.8	60.7	64.6	68.9	70.2	69.1	64.6	58.3	48.3	58	60.8
Latvia	12.3	14	13.5	14.6	14.9	12.4	10.7	9	19.7	36.7	44.7
Lithuania	23.7	23.1	22.3	21.1	19.4	18.4	18	16.9	15.6	29.5	38.2
Luxembourg	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.7	13.6	14.6	18.4
Hungary	54.9	52	55.6	58.3	59.1	61.8	65.7	66.1	72.3	78.4	80.2
Malta	55.9	62.1	60.1	69.3	72.4	69.6	64.2	62	61.5	67.6	68
Netherlands	53.8	50.7	50.5	52	52.4	51.8	47.4	45.3	58.2	60.8	62.7
Austria	66.5	67.3	66.7	65.8	65.2	64.6	62.8	60.7	63.8	69.6	72.3
Poland	36.8	37.6	42.2	47.1	45.7	47.1	47.7	45	47.1	50.9	55
Portugal	48.5	51.2	53.8	55.9	57.6	62.8	63.9	68.3	71.6	83	93
Romania	22.5	25.7	24.9	21.5	18.7	15.8	12.4	12.6	13.4	23.6	30.8
Slovenia	n/a	26.7	27.9	27.3	27.4	26.7	26.4	23.1	21.9	35.2	38
Slovakia	50.3	48.9	43.4	42.4	41.5	34.2	30.5	29.6	27.8	35.4	41
Finland	43.8	42.5	41.5	44.5	44.4	41.7	39.7	35.2	34.1	43.8	48.4
Sweden	53.9	54.7	52.5	51.7	50.3	50.4	45	40.2	38.8	42.8	39.8
United Kingdom	41	37.7	37.5	39	40.9	42.5	43.4	44.5	54.4	69.6	80

Source: Eurostat. Figures updated on 26th July 2011

The true cost of the EU fishing fiasco

As the EU finally wrestles with the disastrous Common Fisheries Policy, a report this month from the New Economics Foundation reveals the scale of the problems. It finds that between 1963 and 2008, cod with a landing value of £2.7 billion were discarded because of CFP rules. This represents a loss of £935 million to the UK, enough to support more than 700 jobs in fishing.

The report says: "In one species studied in this report, cod living in the North Sea, Eastern Channel, and Skagerrak, almost 7.5 billion cod have been discarded since 1963; that's a staggering 1.4 for every cod landed. In cold, hard cash, this adds up to £2.7 billion lost at sea. We can ill afford to squander our environmental and economic wealth; especially given the current economic climate.

"Discarding is a symptom of poor management and practice. These two factors are also responsible for overfishing this public resource far below its economic potential. European fisheries management continues to use blunt policy tools,

such as single-stock quotas, that do little to accommodate the impacts of fishing on the wider ecosystem.

"Fishing technology is not yet sophisticated enough to avoid catching fish that have not had the chance to grow or reproduce and thus support the future of the stock and of the fishing industry – a loss which we estimate at £7.5 billion since 1963. The report concludes that "discarding has no place in a sustainable future where we must reconcile runaway consumption with collapsing ecosystems."

If discards had been banned during this period and left in the sea, says the report, revenue from the stock would have risen by £414 million – £144 million to the UK, supporting 219 more jobs – and the cod population would be have been an average 13.2 per cent larger year-on-year.

"With completely selective gear sparing the small cod, discarded fish, with time to grow, could have weighed up to 9.26 million tonnes, almost five times the weight at which they were actually discarded (2.14 million tonnes)." Those fish could have been

worth £7.5 billion (£2.6 billion to the UK), but were simply thrown away.

The report finds that even if total catches were reduced by banning discards, landings could actually increase and the stock would benefit, growing 13 per cent larger each year. "Fewer catches mean more fish in the sea, and as they grow in size, they grow in economic value. This potential can be realised with smarter initiatives and practice, such as highly selective gear and seasonal fishing in minimal by-catch areas."

Commenting on the report, Ian Campbell, UK co-ordinator of the campaign group OCEAN2012, said: "We are calling for a carefully implemented discard ban aimed at reducing unwanted fish and by-catch, not the creation of new markets for them. There is more work to be done to show how a discard ban would work in practice, but NEF's report suggests that the Council and European Parliament need to support the Commission in ending discarding."

A copy of the report is available from www.neweconomics.org

Largest Swiss party rejects European Union

SWITZERLAND'S largest political party, the SVP or Swiss People's Party, has used the country's most potent symbol of independence to emphasise Swiss opposition to any suggestion of European Union membership.

The SVP has issued what it calls the Rütli Declaration 2011 to state that if Switzerland ever decided to join the EU – an unlikely scenario, it must be said – the 10 cantons in which it is the majority party would secede and form a new Swiss confederation. The Declaration echoes the medieval Rütli Schwur, an oath said to have been

sworn at Rütli meadow above Lake Lucerne by which the Old Swiss Confederation proclaimed its freedom.

In the SVP's modern version, the Declaration avows that "a Switzerland in the EU is Switzerland no more". Indeed, in the summer of 2010 the party promoted the idea that instead of becoming part of a larger organisation, the Swiss might invite the border regions of neighbouring states to join Switzerland.

Along with its Declaration, the SVP has also suggested that it would terminate existing international

immigration treaties and rebase immigration policy on only allowing immigrants who are self-supporting. There would be a strict numerical limit on immigrants and those allowed in would have no automatic right of permanent residence, no benefits and no right of family reunification.

Europe's most successful country, with by far the highest income per head as well as a long established democracy, once again shows a will to confront the biggest issues facing all of western Europe.

Anthony Scholefield

Our export drive must go outside the EU

The Government is part-relying on export-led growth to drive the economy forward over the next four to five years, given the hobbled consumer and the need for fiscal retrenchment. But the latest data suggest that GDP growth has disappointed and, more specifically, export-led growth has been patchy.

Worryingly, growth in the eurozone, Britain's largest export market, is expected to decelerate in coming months. Indeed growth in the so-far buoyant northern European economies, including Germany, could now be slowing while economic progress in the southern European economies is glacial. Add the US's current woes to this disappointing picture and the prospects do not look rosy for British exporters at all.

Even more worryingly, the expected period of poor economic growth in our main export markets may not be temporary. Many of the countries in western Europe are heavily indebted, as is the US, reflecting years of living beyond their means as well as the after-effects of the 2008 financial crisis. It is now payback time. Belt-tightening in both the public and private sectors is widespread throughout Europe, with the inevitable consequences for growth – and for our export prospects. Added to this poor outlook is the spectre of meltdown in the eurozone as Europe's political leaders have, so far, singularly failed to offer a lasting solution to the current debt crisis.

Britain's relative dependency on Europe as an export market is not just a function of the size of the EU economy. We export proportionately twice as much to Germany and France as we do to the US, a huge and rich market despite its problems, and the Commonwealth's "big three" econ-

By Ruth Lea
*Economic Adviser and
 Advisory Council Member,
 People's Pledge**

omies of Canada, Australia and India, despite their cultural links. We exported to Germany and France the equivalent of 1.5% of their GDP in 2009, but less than half that proportion to the US and these Commonwealth countries. The scope to raise exports to key non-European countries, I suggest, is considerable and, to be fair, the Government is attempting to improve the situation. But more needs to be done. Britain should, for example, negotiate mutually beneficial trade deals bilaterally with favoured trading partners, not least of all with other Commonwealth countries, but this would require us to be free of the EU's customs union.**

The main reason, however, for looking beyond Europe for growth opportunities is, of course, the gulf in growth expectations between troubled and slow-growing Europe and the emerging economies, including China and India. And these expectations are not just cyclical. The EU is in secular decline. A few key data illustrate the EU's laggard status very clearly. The

table below shows the eurozone's "big three" have had weak growth since 2000 and the IMF's latest projections, arguably over-optimistic, suggest expansion will be relatively tepid over the next five years.

Of the other advanced economies, Australia's is the most buoyant, though unsurprisingly growth is well outstripped by the emerging economies of Brazil, India and China. Demographics are, of course, relevant to potential economic growth and prospects for Germany and Italy up to 2050 will be undermined by falling working populations. Australia and the US look well placed to benefit from growth driven by demographics. India's working population should rise strongly, though China's is due to start declining in the second half of this decade, reflecting the tough "one child" policies.

Europe may have been the future once, but it most certainly is not now. The future is most decidedly elsewhere.

*The People's Pledge is dedicated to campaigning for a referendum on the UK's membership of the EU. The website is www.peoplespledge.org

**Ruth Lea, "The exciting new world outside Europe", *eurofacts*, 19th November 2010

	GDP, 2000=100		Demographic changes (%)	
	2010	2016	1950-2010	2010-2050
EU:				
France	112.4	126.2	+48%	+2%
Germany	108.7	121.3	+19%	-25%
Italy	102.5	110.9	+31%	-21%
UK	115.0	132.1	+21%	+5%
Other developed:				
Australia	130.1	163.8	+182%	+23%
Canada	120.3	138.1	+175%	+9%
Japan	107.3	117.5	+65%	-31%
USA	118.0	138.8	+103%	+16%
Developing:				
Brazil	142.3	174.6	+340%	+6%
China	270.6	466.9	+188%	-19%
India	206.5	329.5	+258%	+45%

Sources: (i) IMF website for GDP volume data (France, Germany and Italy comprise 55% of the EU, excluding the UK), latest data; (ii) UN, World Population Prospects, medium variant, 2010 revision (data are for working populations).

LETTERS

Tel: 08456 12 12 65 email: eurofacts@junepress.com

Turkish delusion

Dear Sir,
The Home Affairs Select Committee's report on Turkey was released in early August. Keith Vaz, the chairman of the Select Committee, was interviewed on the *Today* programme openly describing Turkey as a "European country" and telling listeners that the Committee's report confirms this. I would be happy to lend him and his colleagues an atlas, wherein they will find that 90 per cent of Turkey's land mass and, indeed, over 90 per cent of its population, is in Asia!

I was equally disturbed about his reckless enthusiasm for Turkish membership of the EU, which he suggested in the interview was a case of "when, not if" I cannot believe he can have thought through the full implications of what he is saying.

Has he thought about the cost? Turkey would be a non-contributing country, so the existing EU contributors, including Britain, would have to meet the cost.

It would also mean another 83 million people being eligible to come to Britain if they so wish, since that is likely to be Turkey's population by the time it has been through the accession process. Is he completely oblivious of the fact that the huge majority of the British people do not want any more immigration?

Is he not aware that it would open the door for many more Asian countries to seek membership? Does he really want to change the whole ethos of the EU by creating a Eurasian EU?

Would Mr Vaz, unlike the Government, favour a people's referendum on this issue or is this yet

another case of a politician who thinks he knows better than the British people?

LORD STODDART OF SWINDON
House of Lords

The last post?

Dear Sir,

As a direct result of EU interference it was announced on 14th June 2011 that thousands of postal workers are set to lose their jobs. Royal Mail has sustained a massive loss of profits and Royal Mail's chief executive, Moya Greene, blamed the Brussels regulatory regime, under which she had been forced to transfer £1 billion of revenue to competitors. The Government cannot help because that power, like many others, lies with Brussels, not Westminster. Under the competition rules of the Single Market postal services are governed under directive 97/67/EC and 2002/39/EC.

As Royal Mail is prepared for privatisation, rural sorting offices are starting to close across the country. Many are linked to village shops and post offices which will also face closure as revenue is withdrawn from already struggling sub-postmasters.

JOSEPHINE ALLEN

Norwich

Compulsory reading

Dear Sir,

I appreciate your intellectual and informative bulletins from the "cutting edge of the coal face", exposing the inequities of the European Union project (I refer to it as the Franco-German empire, and if the EU ploughs on unabated it may well metamorphose into the German Fourth Reich).

eurofacts should be compulsory reading for all academics, students, business people and those who possess a modest notion of our world today.
CHRISTOPHER KENT
Hants

Doing Britain down

Dear Sir,

Brian Heywood's excellent letter (June) reminds us of the malign and treasonous forces at the heart of British government. Policies for destroying the country can be traced from the betrayal of our fisherman by Edward Heath to the present decision to order 1,200 railway carriages from Germany.

Mr. Cameron appears to be untroubled that British people will lose their jobs, that the Exchequer will lose revenue and that the taxpayer will receive a massive bill for the purchase of rolling stock that could have been made here.

Perhaps someone could tell Mr. Cameron that taking orders from a foreign power could be construed as treason and that if the rule of law ever returns to England, he will have some serious explaining to do.

Meanwhile, if the euro has survived for 10 years, would any sporting reader of *eurofacts* care to run a book on whether or not it will outlast the thousand year Reich? It looks as though it will be a close-run thing.

Had I known about the commemorative coin, I would have submitted a design. It would have featured a sinking ship, a derelict factory, a stationary wind turbine and a few people carrying Kalashnikovs.

PETER HOWELL

Wiltshire

MEETINGS

Conservative Way Forward
0207 403 3990

Tuesday **13th September** 7.00 pm

Nicholas Ridley Memorial Lecture
Delivered by Graham Brady MP,
Chairman of 1922 Committee

St Stephens Club, 34 Queen Anne's
Gate, London SW1H 9AR
Admission £10

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **20th September**, 6.00 pm
"The Rise and Fall of European
Empires: The Pre-Industrial World"
Professor Richard J. Evans FBA,
Gresham Professor of Rhetoric

Tuesday **11th October**, 6.00 pm
"Britain in the 20th Century: Progress
and Decline"
Professor Vernon Bogdanor CBE,
Emeritus Gresham Professor of Law

PUBLIC MEETINGS
Museum of London, London Wall,
London EC2
Admission Free

FRINGE MEETINGS CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE

Conservative Way Forward
0207 403 3990

Monday **3rd October**, 12.30 - 2.00 pm

"Tax"

Speakers to be announced
PUBLIC MEETING
The Midland Hotel, Manchester
Admission Free
(Details: events@conwayfor.org.uk)

Bruges Group
020 7287 4414

Monday **3rd October**, 2.30 - 4.00 pm

Speakers to be announced
PUBLIC MEETING
The Comedy Store, Arches 3&4,
Deansgate Locks, Whitmore Street
West, Manchester M1 5LH
Admission Free

Conservative Way Forward
0207 403 3990

Tuesday **4th October**, 12.30 - 2.00 pm

"Defence"

Speakers to be announced
PUBLIC MEETING
The Midland Hotel, Manchester
Admission Free
(Details: events@conwayfor.org.uk)

Bruges Group
020 7287 4414

Saturday **5th November**, 10.30 am
Speakers to be announced
ANNUAL CONFERENCE
The Great Hall, King's College, London
Admission (details to follow)

DIARY OF EVENTS

2011

UK Parliament **5th September**
Commons Return
(for 2 weeks)

UKIP Party **9th-10th September**
Party Conference
Eastbourne, East Sussex

Lib-Dems **17th-21st September**
Party Conference
Birmingham

Labour Party **25th-29th September**
Conference
Liverpool

Conservative Party **2nd-5th October**
Conference
Manchester

2012

Denmark takes over **1st January**
EU Council Presidency

Cyprus takes over **1st July**
EU Council Presidency

2013

Ireland takes over **1st January**
EU Council Presidency

USEFUL WEB SITES

British Declaration of Independence

www.bdicampaign.org

British Gazette

www.britishgazette.co.uk

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.freebritain.org

Democracy Movement

www.democracymovement.org.uk

EU Observer

www.euobserver.com

EU Truth

www.eutruth.org.uk

European Commission (London)

www.ccc.org.uk

European Foundation

www.europeanfoundation.org

European No Campaign

www.europeannocampaign.com

EU Referendum Campaign

www.eureferendumcampaign.com

Freedom Association

www.tfa.net

Global Britain

www.globalbritain.org

Global Vision

www.global-vision.net

June Press (Publications)

www.junepress.com

Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign

www.lesc.org.uk

New Alliance

www.newalliance.org.uk

Open Europe

www.openeurope.org.uk

Regional Assemblies

www.regionalassemblies.co.uk

Sovereignty

www.sovereignty.org.uk

Statewatch

www.statewatch.org

Team

www.teameurope.info

The EU Referendum Pledge

www.eupledge.com

The People's Pledge

www.peoplespledge.org

The Taxpayers' Alliance

www.taxpayersalliance.com

United Kingdom Independence Party

www.ukip.org

The End Of The English

The European Superstate
by David Brown. **£6.99**

As an apology to all grandchildren, it analyses how the EU plans for control of the UK have destroyed democracy. Required reading for all those worried in any way about the EU's power over us.

Britain Abolished

by James Carver, George Curtis & Torquil Dick-Erikson. **£5.00**

The detail is in the sub-title; Democracy Dead, The Rule of Law Exterminated and Your Federal Future.

Bloodless Revolution

by Vernon Coleman. **£4.99**

Coleman explains why political parties are the cause of our problems? Why we would be better off without them and how to do it one day.

A House Divided

Can Parliament serve two masters; the Nation and the European Union?
by CIB. **£2.50**

This short pamphlet's answer is no.

German Economic Policy and the Euro 1999-2010

by Richard Conquest. **£4.00**

How Germany has gained with the Euro at the expense of other EU countries, especially Mediterranean-Rim countries.

Fleeced

by David Craig & Matthew Elliott. **£8.99**

How the corrupt and wasteful European Union is taking control of our lives and costing the UK tax payer a fortune in the process.

Fighting Bull

by Nigel Farage. **£17.99**

Farage's engaging book on the ups and downs of his extraordinary life, plus his defence of the UK against the EU.

Europe on 387 million Euros a day

by Olly Figg. **£15.00**

Why the world cannot afford the EU. The cost of running the EU on a daily basis is 387million, for an institution the UK taxpayers' never asked for.

While the Earth Endures

Creation, Cosmology and Climate Change
by Philip Foster. **£10.00**

A theological look at the earth, and myths associated with global warming with a foreword by David Bellamy.

Why Did Britain

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