

Brexit prize winner announced

The winner of the €100,000 IEA Brexit Prize is Iain Mansfield, a 30 year old member of the diplomatic service based at the British embassy in Manila.

Iain is the Director of Trade and Investment at the UK's embassy in the Philippines and has previously worked for the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills.

He is currently back in the UK with the UK-ASEAN Business Council on a regional roadshow to support British companies in exporting to South East Asia. In 2010 he published his first novel *Imperial Visions*.

His entry is in a personal capacity and does not represent the formal position of the British Embassy Manila, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Entrants were asked to imagine a referendum has resulted in an "Out" vote and Her Majesty's Government has triggered Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. Against this background, they were invited to compose a Blueprint for Britain outside the EU, covering the process.

Below is the summary of Iain Mansfield's "*A Blueprint for Britain: Openness not Isolation*"

"Exiting from the EU should be used as an opportunity to embrace openness. The UK should pursue free trade agreements with major trading nations such as China, the USA and Russia and deepen its engagement with organisations such as the G8, G20 and OECD. In Europe, a priority must be to secure open trade relations, ideally by membership of the European Free Trade Area, though

remaining outside the European Economic Area. Bilateral strategic relationships with allies such as Australia, Canada and France, as well as emerging powers in Asia and Latin America, should be cultivated.

Domestically, a 'Leaving the EU' Bill should be brought forward rapidly to implement the legal secession from the EU two years after activation of Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. Separately, a 'Great Repeal Bill', based upon the Public Bodies Act (2011), should be enacted, bringing about within three years the comprehensive review and, where appropriate, repeal of regulation of EU origin with the aim of lessening the bureaucratic burden on business, the public sector and third sector. Administratively, the Government will need to strengthen its capacity in a wide range of areas from trade negotiations to anti-trust enforcement. Current levels of funding from the EU to sectors and regions should be initially maintained domestically, including in agriculture, to prevent economic shocks whilst the surplus should be recycled to help pay down the deficit. Measures such as tax breaks and supply-side incentives would help preserve the UK's position as the number one inward investment destination in Europe.

The outcome would be to accelerate the shifting pattern of UK's exports and total trade away from the EU to the emerging markets, where the majority of the world's growth is located. A more business friendly regulatory regime and the new security of the City of London from

European interference will enhance competitiveness and compensate for the partial loss of access to European markets. The total long-term impact is estimated to be between -2.6% and +1.1% of GDP, with a best estimate of +0.1%. Although the years immediately surrounding the exit are likely to feature some degree of market uncertainty, if the right measures are taken the UK can be confident of a healthy long-term economic outlook outside the EU."

Commenting on his win, he said: "At the core of Brexit policy should be an embrace of openness: openness to global trade, openness to worldwide diplomatic partners, and openness to international business and investment. Leaving the EU would involve an inevitable trade-off between access to the single market and independence from European regulations, legislation, and budgetary contributions."

"I take no position on whether a Brexit is desirable, but in the event of such a decision by the people of Britain, my paper sets out a course of action that would maximise the potential for an open, prosperous and globally engaged UK."

The five other finalists were;

Stephen Bush.

Ben Clements.

Tim Hewish.

Iain Murray and Rory Broomfield

Daniel C. Pycock

Copies of all the finalists work are available from the June Press at £3 each.

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EU advances Georgia's integration

The European Union has brought forward the date for its signing of the Association Agreements with Georgia and Moldova from August to June.

In the meantime the government of Georgia have summoned former president Mikheil Saakashvili (Saakashvili is thought by some to be responsible for starting the 2008 war with Russia) in for questioning. He is currently living abroad since leaving his post in November. It is understood

that he has been advised by Western officials to stay out of his home country. If arrested they fear that it could cause a freeze in EU-Georgia relations.

In June, Georgia holds local elections, in the meantime its Dream Coalition are exerting pressure on their main political opponents and narrowing the space for public debate.

We also understand that the most popular independent TV station in the country has been threatened with

reforms designed to cut its advertising revenues. While at the same time tampering with the selection process of the governing board of Georgia's public broadcaster in order to get power over the content (so much for democracy).

The question of the Georgia's governments commitment to the idea of Euro-Atlantic integration will not go away, while some of the coalition members have made dubious foreign policy choices.

UK has more power inside the EU?

Politicians are always telling us that the UK has more influence on the world stage as a member of the EU.

However, the facts do not fit the politicians assertions. Outside of the EU the UK can decide all its trade negotiations with any country in the world, but within they cannot make a single trade agreement as this power has been given over to the EU.

We have MEPs in the European Parliament, but does that mean the UK has influence, the answer as shown below is very little if any.

UK MEPs account for less than 10% of the so-called influence within the European Parliament. This is the Labour/Conservative/Liberal view of influence that is worth preserving at any cost.

The time to fully explain to the citizens of the UK, how 10% influence is better than 100% in the wider economic world.

If we consider the number of UK European Commissioners in the EU we discover that the situation is even worse, of the 28 Commissioners only ONE is from the UK in other words a 3.6% influence.

Year	1979	1981	1986	1994	1995	2004	2007	2009	2013	2014
UK MEPs	81	81	81	87	87	78	78	72	73	73
Total of MEPs	410	434	518	567	626	732	785	736	766	751
% Influence	19.8	18.7	15.6	15.3	13.9	10.7	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.7

The figures for 2014, will be effective after the European elections

Dutch people want less EU

A Dutch newspaper *De Volkskrant*, has printed a poll showing that a majority of people in the Netherlands want to curb European cooperation.

Of those polled, 21 per cent wanted the Netherlands to leave the EU, while 47 per cent wanted to curb EU powers.

In the Dutch parliament on Monday 31st March during an annual day-long debate on the state of the European Union, a member of the far-right party,

PVV Barry Madlener asked his colleagues "Do you want more or less European Union?"

The answer he received was an awkward silence.

Recently his leader Geert Wilders had asked a crowd in the Hague if they wanted "more or fewer Moroccans" in their city.

The crowd's chanting of "Fewer! Fewer!" and Wilders' reply – "We'll

take care of that" – have been widely criticised.

The Dutch PM Rutte has acknowledged that EU reforms are necessary .

Madlener a former MEP said his question, was not meant as a joke. Answering it himself he said, "This house chooses more Europe, while most people in the country are done with Europe.

EU corruption

According to the European Commission, the extent of EU corruption in Europe is "breathtaking" and it costs the EU economy at least £99 bn (€120 bn) annually.

A full report has been presented by the EU Home Affairs Commissioner, Cecilia Malmstroem, she says that the true cost of corruption was "probably much higher" than the £99 billion.

Three quarters of Europeans surveyed by the Commission Study said that corruption was widespread, and more than half of them said the level had increased.

BOOK REVIEW

A hidden underworld?

Derek Sterling

A well known eurosceptic barrister Michael Shrimpton has written a well researched book about the secret history of German intelligence.

In this book which has taken him three years to write, he covers many of the usual subjects of the conspiracy theorists including the Kennedy assassination and the Princess Diana incident.

However, the real interest to the eurosceptics will be on his analysis of why the UK joined the EU and the manipulation behind the scenes of the political leaders involved, including Edward Heath.

He goes into great lengths to as he puts it “follow the money” to expose the truth behind events in history going back to the first world war and even earlier.

Spyhunter
by Michael Shrimpton

June Press Pbk 711pp 2014

Available from
The June Press
Price £25.00 + 10% p&p
(see back cover)

ISBN 978-0-992750-0-7

Shrimpton discusses the methods used to target prominent individuals who have shaped political and financial opinions in Europe, America and the wider world.

Leaving no stone unturned, he goes into great lengths to investigate and analysis the major events that have

shaped the past and future direction of this country and many others. By using his contacts in the Pentagon, the CIA and elsewhere he leads one through a fascinating world of espionage and discovery.

The result is an intriguing journey through his alternative view of history which leaves the reader questioning the real intentions of Germany in respect of its membership of the European Union, but also showing the way in which politicians of all countries are being in many cases unknowingly controlled.

Shrimpton states he is fully prepared to let history judge his work and as the hidden information slowly makes its way to the surface he will eventually be proved right or wrong. In the meantime he raises many questions.

EU's Ukrainian ambitions

Following considerable comments about the European Union's involvement in the current problems in Ukraine, the Bruges Group have produced a very useful short film on the subject.

In this film leading politicians criticise the EU's foreign policy towards Ukraine and the sanctions imposed following Crimea's reunification with Russia. They also provide the intellectual base for opposition to the EU's expansionist foreign policy, especially its policy towards Ukraine and Russia.

Below is a flavour of the content:

Lord Tebbit, President of the Bruges Group, criticises western policy towards Russia. And, how over the last quarter of a century, since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the EU and Nato have alienated Russia. He states that “it must look to a Russian that this is a rather aggressive posture being taken by the European state”.

John Redwood MP explains that “the EU has not behaved responsibly or sensibly”. Furthermore, that “the EU seems to be flexing its words in a way that Russia finds worrying and provokes Russia into flexing its military muscles”.

Peter Bone MP, called on William Hague to implement a British foreign policy. Peter Bone argued that the EU is trying to entice Ukraine, this has worried Russia. He outlines how the way the EU has behaved has not been helpful. Peter argues that it is wrong that there is an EU foreign policy and an EU foreign minister and that “we do not want escalating sanctions.”

Bernard Jenkin MP, describes those who want action against Russia as Euro-neo-cons. They are spreading instability within Eastern Europe and that the EU's actions are “on the way to causing a civil war” in Ukraine. Bernard also argued that the EU should not be “fermenting divisions in order to bring Ukraine into the European orbit”.

Dr Martin Holmes, a Senior Oxford academic and author of *European Integration: Scope and Limits* predicts that as a result of the instability that the EU encouraged within Ukraine the country will need to be partitioned. He describes sanctions as “economically stupid”.

John Stevens, a leading pro-EU campaigner, reveals that the ultimate goal of the EU's foreign policy and its Eastern ‘Partnership’ is to not only absorb Ukraine but also Belarus and promote regime change in Russia.

Robert Oulds, Director of the Bruges Group, said “the EU has blundered its way into a crisis. The EU is damaging relations with Russia which are too important to be left to the inexperienced Baroness Catherine Ashton and her European External Action Service.”

Source: The film is available on line at the Bruges Group website: www.brugesgroup.org

Awaiting EU permission!

The House of Lords ask questions and get real answers, while don't the MPs?

Lord Stoddart of Swindon: To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Viscount Younger of Leckie on 23rd January concerning European Union powers relating to state aid to United Kingdom undertakings (WA 166), what are the 26 cases before the European Commission, and what is the timescale for discussion of those cases.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (Viscount Younger of Leckie) (Con): Since the previous Written Answer, 4 of the 26 cases have received approval from the European Commission. These are:

1. All-Island Collaborative R&D Scheme (Innova).
2. Prolongation - Enterprise Capital Funds.
3. Scottish R&D&I Scheme.
4. Support for land remediation – prolongation.

One further case has been put on hold by the UK, and 4 new cases have been notified. The 25 cases currently before the Commission are therefore as follows:

1. Agricultural and Horticultural Levy Board Market Research Scheme.
2. Agricultural and Horticultural Levy Board Technical Support Scheme.
3. Aid for indirect carbon price floor costs.
4. Amendment to SA.35565 - Renewables Obligation (RO) scheme.
5. Electricity Market Reform: Capacity Market.
6. Electricity Market Reform - Investment Contract (early Contract for Difference) for the Hinkley Point C New Nuclear Power Station.
7. Electricity Market Reform - Renewables Contract for Difference.
8. English Woodland Grant Scheme.
9. Government support to the Thames Tideway Tunnel project.
10. Green Bus Fund.
11. Isles of Scilly Airlinks.
12. Isles of Scilly and Penzance

sealinks.

13. Liverpool City Council Cruise Liner Terminal.

14. The Marine Energy Array Demonstrator (MEAD) Scheme.

15. Modifications to NEST pension scheme.

16. Northern Ireland Gas Pipeline - extension to the West and the North West.

17. Partnership support for regeneration.

18. R&D&I Scheme for Northern Ireland - extension to 31st December 2019.

19. Regional Stadia Development in Northern Ireland.

20. Renewables Obligation in Northern Ireland.

21. Regional Growth Fund - Jaguar LandRover (JLR).

22. Update to the UK Film Tax Relief.

23. Video games tax relief.

24. Waste Contract to provide waste disposal services for spent fuel and intermediate level waste (ILW) from new nuclear power stations.

25. Welsh Red Meat Advertising Scheme.

As set out in the Procedural Regulation 659/1999, the Commission is required to conclude the preliminary examination of notified cases within two months of receiving the complete notification. From pre-notification to decision, cases are usually before the Commission for between 6 and 18 months.

Hansard, House of Lords 24th February 2014 - State Aid

Lord Stoddart, commenting on the Government's response said: "This astonishing list confirms that our democratically elected Government has to go cap in hand to unelected EU bureaucrats in Brussels for permission to give state aid grants for everything from supporting the building of a nuclear power plant at Hinckley Point

to film and video games tax relief and even a Welsh red meat advertising scheme!

"We no longer have a Government in this country. It has become little more than a fawning subsidiary of the European Commission."

[Well that makes it clear who governs the UK but how much does it cost the UK taxpayer?]

Lord Stoddart of Swindon: *Asked* Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Viscount Younger of Leckie on 24th February concerning European Union powers over United Kingdom state aid to undertakings, whether additional costs arose from delays to projects of between six and eighteen months; and, if so, what is the extent of such costs.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (Viscount Younger of Leckie) (Con): Aid givers should ensure that time for State Aid approval is built in to their project plans, and an upper limit of 18 months is set out in the Procedural Regulation. An assessment of the overall cost impacts of the State Aid approval process across all Government projects has not been undertaken.

Hansard, House of Lords 2nd April 2014 - State Aid

Lord Stoddart, commenting on the Government's response said: "The more I find out about the state aid approvals procedure and the Government's attitude in allowing the European Commission to run the show, the more appalled I become. I am incredulous that the Government has not even bothered to investigate how much it all costs. It seems that it doesn't care; it's just public money. I regard it as a failure to protect the interests of British industry that amounts to gross negligence".

Gladstone makes it all simple

Anthony Scholefield

Germany unilaterally disappplied EU treaties over the Growth & Stability Pact; so, in bailing out Club Me, did the ECU. Gladstone, in 1870, and Sir Edward Grey in 1914, showed that treaty provisions must be interpreted in the light of events

Mass labour immigration without capital from the EU is causing a crisis in wages for UK workers and reducing British wealth and capital employed per head.

In the last four years, according to Eurostat, 38% of EU migrant workers have sought work in the UK which has got some 12% of the EU population and is itself short of jobs for its own people, especially entry level for young unskilled workers.

The standard reply from the Europhile UK political class to critics of mass immigration is that nothing can be done because “free movement of labour” is part of the EU treaties.

Are treaties, and guarantees within treaties, sacrosanct?

Have British governments always considered that past treaty commitments are binding in perpetuity and that no action can be taken outside these commitments?

What actually happened in critical moments of British history, such as in August 1914, when the matter of honouring the guarantee of Belgian neutrality was in such a form that it triggered Britain’s involvement in the First World War?

What took place in 1914 was foreshadowed by actions taken by the British government in 1870. This is what Gladstone said on 10th August 1870 in regard to the guarantee of Belgian neutrality given by Great Britain with four other powers in 1839. How this guarantee was to be interpreted by Britain was a matter which arose during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870:

“There is, I admit, the obligation of the Treaty. It is not necessary, nor would time permit me, to enter into the complicated question of the nature of the obligations of that Treaty; but I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine of

those who have held in this House what plainly amounts to an assertion, that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding on every party to it, irrespectively altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the guarantee arises. The great authorities upon foreign policy to whom I have been accustomed to listen, such as Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, never to my knowledge took that rigid and, if I may venture to say so, that impracticable view of the guarantee. The circumstance that there is already an existing guarantee in force is of necessity an important fact, and a weighty element in the case to which we are bound to give full and ample consideration. There is also this further consideration, the force of which we must all feel most deeply, and that is, the common interests against the unmeasured aggrandisement of any Power whatever.”

In essence, Gladstone was saying that treaty obligations were subject to circumstances that changed over time and he did not interpret the existence of the 1839 Treaty as invoking automatic action. He expanded on this analysis later in his speech.

This was not some hasty verbal aside but the considered position of the British government. The principle of Gladstone’s speech reverberated in the next major crisis in Europe, that of 1914. Gladstone’s speech of 1870 was widely quoted by Sir Edward Grey in his speech to the Commons which effectively committed Britain to war on 3rd August 1914. This was the most important Parliamentary speech in the last two hundred years. Gladstone’s analysis was also referred to by Asquith in a letter to Bonar Law dated thirty six hours before war was

declared in 1914, setting out the government’s obligations.

“In regard to (4) we regard Mr. Gladstone’s interpretation of the Treaty of 1839 ... on 10th August 1870 as correctly defining our obligations. It is right, therefore, before deciding whether any and what action on our part is necessary, to know what are the circumstances and conditions of any German interference with Belgian territory.”

Political action must be based on Gladstone’s wise analysis: that treaty obligations can only be acted on dependent on the exact circumstances which prevail at the time those obligations may need to be acted on.

“I am not able to subscribe to ... what plainly amounts to an assertion, that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding on every party to it, irrespectively altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the guarantee arises.”

Thus, following the logic of the commonsense principle laid down by Gladstone, in the last few years the German government breached the Stability and Growth Pact, and the European Central Bank breached the Maastricht Treaty and bailed out the countries of Southern Europe. In each case, they considered that the interests of the German people and the defence of the euro justified such breaches.

It is manifestly - politically, economically and socially - in British interests to withdraw from the obligation of permitting free movement of EU labour. Yet today British ministers seem unable to apply Gladstonian principles.

Anthony Scholefield, is a Director of Futurus

LETTERS

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

Who are we trying to convince?

Dear Sir,

An interesting question keeps rearing its ugly head.

On the one hand we have Mr Miliband playing King Canute and threatening to control energy prices.

Meanwhile our actual government across the channel is going to close down our remaining highly efficient coal fired power stations in 2015.

Estimates for when the lights go out vary.

On the other hand Mr Cameron asserts he is going to get back unspecified powers, again from our actual government across the channel and then hold a referendum so we can judge his results.

Article 189 of the EU founding Treaty of Rome established the *Aquis Communautaire* which states that no powers abandoned by national governments can ever be returned. There can be no negotiation.

To get back to the interesting question.

Do our politicians think that all of us peasants outside the Westminster bubble are as thick as two short planks and will swallow anything?

Alternatively, which is perhaps of more concern, have they not got a clue what they are talking about?

DAVID BROWN
Essex

Farage/Clegg debate

Dear Sir,

The clear result from the 2nd April BBC television debate between Nigel Farage and Nick Clegg about European Union membership, left no one in doubt about the outcome. This was a clear victory for Farage as all the polls after reported.

Interesting facts revealed by the debate showed that Clegg was out of touch on the facts and more than that he thought the EU over the next 10

years would remain the same. In other words there would be no chance for a referendum promised on Treaty changes, because the EU would be able to increase its authority without the need for direct Treaty change, but instead use its usual technique of the slow ratchet effect that avoids the public having any say in the direction of the movement of power.

CLAIRE SMYTHE
Bristol

Why should the EU decide?

Dear Sir,

The Council of the Isles of Scilly and the Isles of Scilly Steamship Company are awaiting permission from the European Commission before it can carry out urgent work on the runaway at Land's End and to refurbish the terminal buildings at St Mary's.

The delay is caused because the work is being financed through a combination of public and private funding. As members of the EU, UK state aid has to be sanctioned by the European Commission.

Last year a £1 million renovated passenger terminal was opened at the Land's End airport to improve facilities.

The urgent work at the airport is necessary due to waterlogging which saw the airport closed last winter for fifty six days and already this year from January to March.

RICHARD DOUGLAS
Cornwall

Ukrainian woes continue

Dear Sir,

As if the Ukrainian people do not have enough problems it appears the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are creating more.

In order to secure aid from the IMF, the Ukrainian interim government has said it will increase gas prices for domestic consumers by fifty per cent.

According to an official from

Ukraine's Naftogas company the price increase would begin on the 1st May and will be followed by further increases until 2018.

The reason for the exceptionally large hike in prices is that the Ukrainians are used to buying gas at heavily subsidised prices, but the IMF has said that the reforms of the subsidy payments will be a condition of any aid package. No changes have yet been called for due to climate change.

DAVID MINERS
Gloucestershire

Renegotiation

Dear Sir,

We are now hearing that the possible next leader of EU, Jean-Claude Juncker is talking about renegotiation in terms of minor changes.

Juncker has said the UK cannot challenge the union's basic principles if it wants to stay a member.

However, he goes on to say, Britain may be able to regain some powers as part of a future process of renegotiation, but the chances of success depend upon what was asked for. This means that David Cameron's so-called promise of a referendum, following his success at getting back powers from the EU if his government win the next election is worthless.

Firstly, the EU does not intend to allow any real changes for the UK's membership to continue, just the odd minor irrelevant token gesture.

Second, the chances of a Conservative government gaining an overall majority is slim if not impossible.

Thirdly, will Cameron even be the Conservative leader come the next election.

Fourthly, if a Coalition government is formed then no prior election promise for an IN or OUT referendum on the EU will have any value to the electorate.

MRS MACKENTIRE
London

MEETINGS

Bruges Group
020 7287 4414

Wednesday **23rd April**, 7.00 pm

“How the EU’s Climate Alarmism is Costing You Money”

Christopher Chope OBE, MP,
Conservative

Roger Helmer, *Author of “Cool Thinking on Climate Change”*

Graham Stringer MP, *Member of the Energy and Climate Change Committee*

PUBLIC MEETING

Princess Alexandra Hall, Royal Overseas League, Royal Overseas House, 6 Park Place, St James’s Street, London
Admission £10 (Includes refreshments)

Campaign for an Independent Britain
0116 2874 622

Saturday **26th April**, 2.00 pm

“Free Britain from the European Union”

Monia Benini, *Italian MP - “Italy faces EU dictatorship”*

James Delingpole, *Columnist, novelist and broadcaster - “Horrors”*

Leo McKinsty, *Columnist on the Daily Express and author - “How we lost our independence and how to regain it”*

John Mills, *Secretary of the Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign - “The winding road to Brexit”*

PUBLIC MEETING

Upper Hall of the Emmanuel Centre, 9-23 Marsham Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3DW
Admission Free

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **13th May**, 1.00 pm

“Rights and Liberal Interventionism in International Affairs”

Lord Plant, *Gresham Professor of Divinity*

PUBLIC MEETING

Barnard’s Inn Hall, Holborn, London
Admission Free

Global Britain
www.globalbritain.org

Wednesday **14th May**, 3.30 pm

“Why the City will prosper outside the EU”

Roger Bootle, *“The UK, the EU and the wider world”*

Lord Flight, *“The EU and Financial Regulation”*

Ewen Stewart, *“The UK’s unique trading opportunity”*

PUBLIC MEETING

Address to be announced, but will be near Bank Station, London

Admission Free

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **20th May**, 6.00 pm

“The Growth of Euroscepticism”

Vernon Bogdanor CBE FBA, *Visiting Professor of Political History*

PUBLIC MEETING

Museum of London, London Wall
London EC2

Admission Free

DIARY OF EVENTS

European Union **22nd-25th May**
MEP elections

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

Scottish Referendum **18th Sept.**
on Independence from the UK

2015
Latvia takes over **1st January**
EU Council Presidency

Final Date for **1st May**
UK General Election

Luxembourg takes over **1st July**
EU Council Presidency
2016

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

USEFUL WEB SITES

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.uk

Democracy Movement

www.democracymovement.org.uk

English Constitution Group

www.englishconstitutiongroup.org

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.juneypress.com

Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign

www.lesc.org.uk

Labour for a Referendum

www.labourforareferendum.com

New Alliance

www.newalliance.org.uk

Open Europe

www.openeurope.org.uk

Sovereignty

www.sovereignty.org.uk

Statewatch

www.statewatch.org

Team

www.teameurope.info

EU Referendum

www.eureferendum.com

The People’s Pledge

www.peoplespledge.org

The Taxpayers’ Alliance

www.taxpayersalliance.com

United Kingdom Independence Party

www.ukip.org

**The Future's Bright
The Future's Global**

by *Rory Broomfield*. **£4.99**
Why time is running out if Britain is to take control of its economic future.

'Europe' doesn't Work
by *Tim Congdon*. **£3.00**

The 3 million jobs trick and more.

How much does the EU cost Britain?
by *Tim Congdon*. **£6.00**

With a foreword by Gerard Batten MEP this 2013 edition finds the costs of EU membership to be £165 billion or 11% of GDP.

A Pocket Book Of Freedom
by *Christopher Gill*. **£5.00**

The stupidity of abandoning fundamental aspects of our common law to the EU.

**A Doomed Marriage:
Britain and Europe**

by *Daniel Hannan*. **£12.00**
Why the European dream that was meant to unite us, bring peace, prosperity, freedom and democracy, has failed.

**Time for the UK to
Face the Facts**

by *Christopher Hoskin*. **£7.99**
An analysis of how and why the UK has lost its way by a lack of concern for the people whilst trying to appease the EU.

The Norway Option

Re-joining the EEA as an alternative to membership of the EU
by *Dr Richard North*. **£5.00**
Norway has "limited influence" in the EU but has freedom of action that the UK does not.

**Time To Say No:
Alternatives to EU Membership**
by *Ian Milne*. **£8.00**

Ian examines the cost and implications of EU Membership and considers positive alternatives.

Sail On, O Ship of State
Edited by *Johanna Möhring & Gwythian Prins*. **£12.00**

A collection of writers including: Roger Scruton, Daniel Hannan, Frank Field and Tom Kremer, set out why the nation state should be preserved and cherished.

The Harrogate Agenda

by *Dr Richard A.E. North*. **£5.00**
A well thought out agenda that; Demands for governance by the people for the people.

**Everything You Wanted To Know
About the EU**

But Were Afraid To Ask
by *Robert Oulds*. **£9.99**
Oulds outlines all the problems associated with EU membership.

Spyhunter

by *Michael Shrimpton*. **£25.00**
A fascinating alternative view of history, including that of the EU, exposes the secret world of German intelligence.

From Ur to Us

Everything you need to know about History
by *Hugh Williams*. **£20.00**
A wonderful reference book for all those dates and facts you can never remember.

DVDs

The Norway Option

by *Bruges Group*. **£12.99**
Full analysis, run time 34 mins.

Voices for True Democracy

by *Bruges Group*. **£12.99**
Improving the governance of Britain
Run time 33 mins.

Send payment to

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