eurofacts

14TH FEBRUARY 2015 THE REALITY BEHIND EUROPE MONTHLY £3.50

Winning the referendum

Anthony Scholefield

If there is a referendum on Britain's membership of the EU what is the current state of opinion and what are the essential issues that will motivate a vote to leave?

There have been a number of polls in recent times, some showing a majority to stay in and others showing a majority to leave. For analysis, I examine the questions of two of the best known firms of pollsters.

These are based on the questions:

a) For YouGov: *"If there was a referendum on Britain's membership of the European Union, how would you vote?"* The alternatives offered were: *"To remain in the EU"* or *"To leave the EU"*

b) For Ipsos-MORI: *"If there were a referendum now on whether Britain should stay in or get out of the European Union, how would you vote?"*

Both these questions are useful as they have been asked in the same form for many years. In the course of the YouGov polls throughout 2014, there was almost level pegging at 40% on each side.

However, the questions are misleading in that the issues in the referendum will not be what is implied in both these questions – that the choice is between staying in the EU broadly as it is (probably with some minor reforms negotiated by David Cameron) and otherwise exiting abruptly into an undefined future. Neither of these propositions are true.

Ipsos-MORI in their 11-14th October 2014 polling asked a further question offering four alternatives (see reference *).

Analysis of these shows that there are four blocks of opinion:

a) Those who want closer integration – 14%.

b) Those who want broadly the same relationship as at present – 29%.

c) Those who want a return to an economic community without political links – 34%.

d) Those who just want out – 17%.

It is absolutely obvious that those seeking withdrawal need to win both the vast majority of those who want a return to an economic community without political links and some of those who want the same relationship as at present.

Relying on the group that wants to leave the European Union altogether is only to attract 17% of the electorate (all the percentages are excluding the six per cent of 'Don't Knows'). Of course, in the 'squeeze' question – remain or get-out – the get-out attracts some of the other groups, making its total 40%.

Because of the status quo and inertia effects in referendums, that is the tendency in referendums throughout the world for the electorate to vote for the status quo, the withdrawalists need to be looking at a poll lead of 15-20% at the start of the campaign to be sure of victory.

Plainly the group who wants to remain part of an economic community without political links must be offered this which means the offer of staying in the Single Market without all the political links, that is to say, EFTA-membership to be sought and EEA membership to be maintained. This is an existing, workable, off-the-shelf solution to the key aim, exiting from the political and judicial side of the EU.

This is not enough! Inroads must be made into the group who want the relationship with the EU to remain as it is at present.

The EU, as set up, has an ongoing integration process at its heart with thousands of employees working precisely on this, it is essential to convince most of this group that their wish is unrealisable and is simply not on offer.

It needs to be clearly and repeatedly stated and demonstrated that the integration or (power grab) process is continuing and will continue. It is part of the EU DNA.

First, attention should be drawn to the repeated treaties which have turned the Common Market into the European Union. All of these have been a one-way transfer of power always with assurances by British politicians that they do not mean very much.

Then attention must be repeatedly focussed on what integration measures are in the pipeline today and over the next few years.

- The British financial contributions will rise to a much higher level.

- More mass immigration is planned, for example, David Cameron flew to Istanbul a few weeks ago to hasten Turkey's entry to the EU and

Continued on page 2

Winning the referendum

Continued from page 1

Juncker's plan to 'promote mobility'.

- The chaotic accounts, off balance sheet liabilities and implied liabilities in the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank and the EU itself are likely to impact on the British taxpayer as the eurozone crisis returns.

- Juncker's 'Agenda' for the next five years, set out in his speech of 15th July to the European Parliament, contains further integration proposals. Among these are:

- Massive spending proposals;
- A new European Energy Union;
- Europe to be number one in renewables;
- Single Supervisory Mechanism and Single Resolution Fund for the banks (that is, bailing out foreign banks);
- A Capital Markets Union;
- 'Promoting' labour mobility;
- A Commissioner with special responsibility for the Charter of Fundamental Rights;
- Common asylum policy;
- 'New European policy' on legal migration;
- 'A stronger Europe when it comes to foreign policy'.

While withdrawalists cannot hope to capture all the votes of the block of opinion that wants to stay in the EU 'as it is', it must be repeated constantly that their desire is not on offer. Politicians who generally find it difficult to confront hard choices also must be confronted with the real choice.

The choice is between more financial contributions, more EU control, more immigration, more spending and an adventurist and dangerous EU controlled foreign policy in much of the world on the one hand and a clear offer that saying 'No' means staying in the Single Market via the EEA which will take all the 'business' concerns out of the debate and jobs and the economy will not be affected but all the political and judicial structures of the EU will be jettisoned.

There is also a final argument to make. We need to stress that Britain can have a great future in the world if it acts globally. The 'stay in' option must be clearly shown to be an option to 'get in deeper'.

Perhaps a thought for the electorate to consider is the old Chinese proverb:

'Fool me once, shame on you,
Fool me twice, shame on me.'

Reference
* https://www.ipsos-mori.com/Assets/Docs/Polls/political-monitor-oct-2014-EU-charts.pdf. (See page 5)

China's surplus economy

According to the Chinese state news agency Xinhua, China's trade figures for 2014 show that exports rose 6.1% compared to 2013, while imports rose just 0.4%.

Meanwhile, China's December 2014 trade figures are up 9.7% and imports down 2.3% from the previous year. This result in a 304.5bn yuan (£32.34 bn) surplus for the month.

These figures came as a surprise as analysts had expected exports to rise by 6.8% and imports to fall by more than 7%.

[Maybe, the UK government should take lessons from the Chinese about how to run the economy.]

Meanwhile China has now overtaken the US as the leading Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) country for the first time since 2003.

According to the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development, last year foreign firms invested £84.8bn ($128bn) in China.

The growth in China's foreign investment benefitted the services sector as manufacturing slowed.

Globally, foreign investment fell last year by 8% to a total of $1.26 trillion.

EU wants more information and taxation from motorists

The EU is currently taking another look at road pricing.

Consideration is now being given under the well-worn phrase of harmonisation a road pricing scheme to apply throughout the EU. This will involve the use of every vehicle being monitored and charged for every mile it travels.

The idea currently under consideration will use GPS to spy on every vehicle.

This will require that all vehicles are fitted with a GPS system and furthermore it may well mean that the state will require bank and driver details in order to process payments quickly.

Whether this tax will be levied directly by the EU instead of the EU Member State has not yet been clarified.

This further intrusion by the EU into the lives of its so-called citizens would result in yet more information being stored by the state. Furthermore it could very easily then result in extra charges being made for rush-hour travel or maybe the use of certain types of road without the requirement to consult or even ask those who must pay this charge or maybe even the national government itself.

EU to bleed-us dry of another £64 billion by 2020

In response to a written question from Lord Stoddart of Swindon, Lord Deighton, the Commercial Secretary to the Treasury, has provided confirmation via data from the Office of Budget Responsibility, that the UK will spend £64.2 billion (net) on EU membership between 2014 and 2020, £97.7 billion gross.

Commenting on the Government's response, Lord Stoddart said: "I have had to combine the annual totals myself but these statistics make it very clear that we are going to continue to pay through the eyes, ears and nose for our ongoing membership of the EU, for the rest of the decade. The EU will bleed us dry to pay for public services in other member states, while steadily dismantling our Parliamentary democracy and freedoms.

"Apparently, the Government is perfectly happy with this situation and these appalling costs, despite telling us that we face four more years of austerity and with no real sign of our £1.6 trillion national debt coming down. In other words, we are financing these grotesquely huge figures out of borrowed money. We should never lose sight of the fact that we are passing these monstrous debts on to our children and grandchildren. They will pay for our mistakes and, in particular, for the folly of EU membership."

EU Budget: Contributions
(Hansard 6th January 2015)
Question

Asked by ***Lord Stoddart of Swindon:*** To ask Her Majesty's Government what is their present projection of the United Kingdom's gross and net contributions to the European Union budget for the whole of the seven year budget agreement 2014–20.

The Commercial Secretary to the Treasury (Lord Deighton) (Con): The independent Office for Budget Responsibility is responsible for forecasting UK gross and net contributions to the EU Budget. The Office for Budget Responsibility's forecasts can be found in Table 2.19 of its Economic and Fiscal Outlook supplementary and fiscal tables – December 2014 (http://budgetresponsibility.org.uk/economic-fiscal-outlook-december-2014)

2.19 Transactions with the European Union

	Forecast in £ billion						
Expenditure transfers to EU institutions	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**
GNI based contribution	13.8	14.2	13.0	13.9	12.6	13.3	13.9
VAT payments to the EU [1]	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0
UK abatement	-4.1	-4.6	-5.0	-4.4	-5.0	-4.7	-5.0
Receipts from the EU to cover collecting TOR [2]	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
less other attributed costs [3]	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total contributions to TME and PSNB [4]	**11.1**	**11.0**	**9.9**	**11.5**	**9.6**	**10.7**	**11.2**
Traditional Own Resources [2]	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7
Public sector receipts from the EU [5]	-3.9	-4.9	-4.5	-4.6	-4.8	-5.2	-5.5
Net payments to EU Institutions	10.1	9.1	8.4	10.2	8.0	8.9	9.4
plus other attributed costs [3]	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net contribution to the EU budget	**10.2**	**9.1**	**8.4**	**10.2**	**8.0**	**8.9**	**9.4**
Gross contribution to the EU budget [6]	**14.1**	**14.0**	**12.9**	**14.8**	**12.8**	**14.1**	**14.9**

1) Contributions calculated by applying a call-up rate, currently 0.3%, to a notional 1% harmonised VAT base.

2) Traditional Own Resources (TOR) consists of customs duties and sugar levies. These duties are excluded from public sector current receipts because they are collected on behalf of the EU. Customs duties include duties on agricultural products. Currently, the UK, like all Member States, retains 25% of the amount of TOR it collects to cover the costs of collection and this reduces TME in the National Accounts. This will change to 20% when the new Own Resources Decision comes into force.

3) These figures relate to the costs of additional receipts for DECC and DEFRA (from the EERP, CAP health check, school fruit, food aid programmes) under the Department Pays Principle.

4) These contributions are included in current AME - see table 4.22 in the December 2014 *Economic and fiscal outlook*.

5) These receipts are not netted off public sector current expenditure in the national accounts, because they are deemed to finance spending by the EU.

6) Calculated from the net contribution to the EU budget, and then excluding public sector receipts from the EU.

UK export growth: over twice as fast outside the EU

*UK exports to the World-outside-the-EU are already worth a third more than UK exports **to** the EU*

As can be seen from Table 1 shown opposite, between 2003 and 2013 British exports to the EU grew in value at an average annual compounded rate of 3.06%. While at the same time British exports to the rest of the world grew over twice as fast as UK exports to the 27 member-states of the EU.

Table 1: Rate of Growth of UK Exports [1] 2003-2013: EU v. Rest of World

Destination	Value of UK Exports in 2013	Rate of Growth 2003-20013 [2]
EU-27	£296 bn	3.06% p.a.
Rest of world	£395 bn	6.22% p.a.
World	**£691 bn**	**4.74% p.a.**

1. Exports of Goods, Services, Income & Transfers
2. Annual average compound rate of growth 2003-2013

Table 2: Projected Split of UK Exports [1] in 2023 & 2033

Destination	Value in 2013	Rate of Growth [2]	Projected Value in 2023 [3]	2023 %	Projected Value in 2033 [3]	2033 %
EU-27	£296 bn	3.06%	£400 bn	36	£341 bn	29
Non-EU	£395 bn	6.22%	£722 bn	64	£1320 bn	71
World	**£691 bn**	**4.74%**	**£1,122 bn**	**100**	**£1861 bn**	**100**

1. Exports of Goods, Services, Income & Transfers
2. Annual average compound rate of growth 2003-2013
3. Assuming same annual average compound growth rates as in previous ten years: EU-27 3.06%: Non-EU: 6.22%

Table 3: Rate of Growth of UK Exports [1] 2003-2013 by Main Destination

Destination	Value of UK Exports in 2013	Rate of Growth 2003-2013 [2]
Other Europe [3]	£17 bn	10.16 % p.a.
Africa	£25 bn	6.75 % p.a.
Asia	£122 bn	7.62% p.a.
Australia/NZ	£18 bn	7.18% p.a
EFTA	£28 bn	5.56% p.a
Americas	£170 bn	4.92% p.a
EU-27	£296 bn	3.06%.p.a
World	**£691 bn**	**4.74%**

1. Exports of Goods, Services, Income & Transfers
2. Annual average compound rate of growth 2003-2013
3. Russia, Turkey; non-EU eastern European countries, international organisations
4. Switzerland, Norway, Iceland

Table 4: Ten Fastest-Growing Significant UK Export [1] Markets 2003-2013

Rank	Country	Growth Rate % [2]
1	Brazil	13.6
2	Russia	13.2
3	China/Hong Kong	13.1
4	South Korea	12.0
5	Thailand	10.8
6	Poland	9.7
7	Turkey	9.0
8	India	8.5
9	Australia	7.5
10	Norway	6.8
	World	**4.7**

1. Exports of Goods, Services, Income & Transfers
2. Annual average compound rate of growth 2003-2013

Between 2003 and 2013 British exports to EFTA (Switzerland, Norway and Iceland) grew at an average annual compounded rate of 5.56%. [see Table 3].

British exports to some EU countries over the ten years 2003-2013 2013 *did* show "real" (inflation-adjusted) growth – for example, to Poland (9.9% before inflation) and Sweden (5.0% before inflation).[See Table 4].

Continued on page 5

UK export growth

Continued from page 4

[It should be noted that the analysis in this Global Britain Briefing Note No 100 dated 28th November 2014, takes no account of the two statistical distortions, the Rotterdam-Antwerp Effect & the Netherlands Distortion, which exaggerate the importance of the EU as a destination for UK exports. Had it been possible to "correct" the official trade data for these distortions, the value of UK exports going to the EU (for example in Table 1) would have been a few percentage points lower, and the value going to the World-outside-the-EU a few percentage points higher.]

Notes and Data Sources

* *The Pink Book 2014, 31st October 2014.* [www.statistics.gov.uk>Economy>Balance of Payments>The Pink Book 2014] is the source of the export data. The statistics summarised in this Briefing Note are from Part 3, Chapter 9: Geographical Breakdown of Current Account.

* Payments to and from supra-& international organisations, and remittances by expatriates, which are included in "Transfers", are not strictly-speaking "Trade", but a large proportion of them are trade-related. HM Government itself justifies UK net payments to the EU on the grounds (unsupported by any evidence) that *"the UK needs to be in the EU for trade"*.

* In the tables, "EU-27' means the 27 member-states of the European Union as at the end of 2013 (the UK being the twenty-eighth). Croatia joined the EU on 1st July 2013.

Latest on the eurozone

Even if we ignore the Greek financial crisis and the possible fall-out to the even larger Italian and Spanish economies and the high unemployment rate throughout the eurozone. The problems for the eurozone just won't go away as the EU seems to think, deflation is now looming high on the threatening clouds.

In January prices across the 19 eurozone members were down 0.6% on their levels only a year ago. The previous figure for December showed prices down 0.2% from the year earlier, this clearly implies that the eurozone is heading deeper into deflationary territory. Like the UK the falling price of oil (60% less than 6 months ago) has contributed to this situation, but the UK is managing to contain this problem.

Further developments affecting the eurozone, include:

Germany, official figures show that prices have fallen by 0.5% over the last 12 months compared with the previous.

In Denmark, last week the Danish Central Bank had to cut one its main interest rates for the second time in a week. This is the rate they pay to commercial banks for excess funds they place at the central bank, this rate is now minus 0.5% (yes minus).

The European Central Bank starts its form of the quantitative easing process in March.

How will the EU function with some member in the euro and some out?

Bank of England states the facts about the eurozone

Speaking to an audience in Dublin, Ireland, the current governor of the Bank of England Mark Carney has said, sharing a currency without also sharing decisions on taxes and spending did not work.

This is consistent with what the eurosceptic movements has been saying since the launch of the euro and have been systematically ignored by the majority of the main stream politicians.

Carney said, "For complete solutions to current and potential future problems the sharing of fiscal risks is required". He also warned that the current structure of the eurozone puts it in an "odd place".

The present situation allows for eurozone members to make their own decisions on spending at national level.

In plain english a common currency requires a single country to make the decisions affecting its own currency.

The EU has always wanted to be a single country controlling fully the nation states, where does that leave the country who are not signed up to the euro, the answer must be to leave the EU in their own national interest.

Aid budget to continue!

The House of Commons International Development Committee has decided that the aid budget should stay fixed at 0.7% of national income.

It said that the amount spent on aid "remains vital" because the poorest countries were facing growing challenges. Some MPs had argued that the amount given to countries which were getting richer could be cut.

We hear no mention of the poor UK taxpayers who are actually suffering as a result of this foreign aid plus the ever-growing EU contribution.

LETTERS

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

Article 50 question

Dear Sir,

Niall Warry (Letters, December) suggests that while Dr North knows about Article 50, I only think about it, so can be disregarded. Dr North is very well-informed, but can no-one else research the topic? There is plenty of material. Also, how does Mr Warry know Article 50 is not a trap? He offers no evidence. Perhaps he thinks so.

My letter said that Article 50 involves a mandatory two-year negotiation, that the terms of the trade agreement between Britain and the EU would not be known till the end of the two years, and that the European Parliament would then vote on whether to accept the agreement negotiated with Britain. All this is fact - I don't think anyone disputes it. My conclusion from these facts was that businessmen in both Britain and the EU would know that major changes were coming in the trading relationship between them, but would not know the outcome for two years. Negotiations could produce mutually advantageous free trade agreements like those between the EU and Switzerland; or the politicians might be stupid enough to risk damaging a trading relationship that has been of immense value to both of us for centuries. The negotiating process would be accompanied by a stream of propaganda from big business, politicians and media pundits, predicting disaster from our withdrawal. It is hard to imagine a worse environment in which to make investment decisions. Uncertainty damages business.

I am not alone in this view. Think tank Open Europe recently held a very interesting conference, "Gaming Europe's Future", which simulated Article 50 negotiations for Britain's exit. Their simulation predicted a substantial one-off cost of leaving, largely the damage done to trade because under Article 50 the UK/EU relationship would be in limbo for two years.

Leaving the EU by repealing the European Communities Act would involve far less uncertainty. We would need to set out clearly, right from the start, what kind of trade agreement we wanted. EU free trade agreements with Switzerland and Canada provide ample precedent. EU leaders would have to decide pretty quickly whether to negotiate or lose free access to their biggest customer. They would not be pleased by the route we had chosen, but it would be hard to argue that a two year period of maximum uncertainty would be preferable for all concerned.

The simplest solution would be to rejoin EFTA at the same time, thus staying in the EU's Single Market. This would provide certainty for business, no change in trading relationships, and no risk at all to trade and jobs. EFTA and the Single Market may not be ideal, but it's by far the easiest way out of the EU.

KEN WORTHY
Surrey

Future Unity

Dear Sir,

It seems to me that we may have a referendum on our EU membership at some time in the next few years. I believe it is important that the Out campaign is assembled as soon as possible. The eurosceptic movement is often argumentative and fractious, if this attitude persists into the campaign it could easily result in defeat. You can bet that the well organised, well-funded, monolithic establishment is busy setting up *Better Together II...* the sequel.

Look what happened when Salmond got himself into a mess over the currency - they slaughtered him! There are many equally significant issues with regard to our EU membership, (my Auntie lives in Spain, will they kick her out?), not least the vexed question of the best constitutional path and the subsequent trading arrangements. If this is not sorted I can hear the establishment now - "Look at these people, they want to lead you out of the EU but don't even know the way to the exit. Don't trust them!"

The campaign needs to be formed now, on as broad a basis as possible, and to settle down to agree a complete set of coherent policies which can then be put to the British people.

If this doesn't happen, or it is left to the last minute, we face the prospect that, having striven so hard for all these years to get a referendum, we eventually get one - and lose it.

J BETHELL N1397
Shropshire

Democracy and voting

Dear Sir,

The more one looks into the way this country is now run the more you see the loss of democracy.

Instead of our futures being decided by our elected parliament we see the country controlled and run on behalf of the European Union and not for the benefit of the UK citizen.

The current three main parties have all been complicit in the process of giving away our democracy and sovereignty to a body outside the control of the UK electorate. If they did not wish to govern the UK but give it away, then they should have told the voters before asking for their support.

The UK electorate has been so badly treated by the MPs that the reasons to vote have mainly left this country already. Only by leaving the EU and regaining democracy and control over how we spend our hard paid taxes can this country ever again describe itself as democratic.

The idea that the undemocratic EU is the centre of the world which appears to be the only motive for this blind allegiance has to stop before this once great country implodes.

DAVID POLLARD
London

MEETINGS

Campaign against Euro-federalism
0845 345 8902

Saturday **14th February,** 11 am- 4 pm

"To discuss the General Election, action against TTIP and the EU"

Speakers to be announced

AGM & PUBLIC MEETING
Comfort Inn, Station Street, Birmingham (By New Street Station)
Admission Free

Global Britain
www.globalbritain.co.uk

Monday **23rd February,** 5.00 pm

Debate - *"Richer outside the EU?"*

Against - Federal Trust:
Graham Bishop, *Consultant on EU Integration*
John Stevens, *former Conservative MEP, member of Federal Trust Council*
Peter Sutherland KCMG, *former EC Commissioner, President of the Federal Trust*

For - Global Britain:
Oliver Hemsley, *CEO Numis plc*
Kate Hoey MP, *Labour*
Richard Tice, *Chairman, Global Britain Business Group, former CEO, CLS Holdings plc*

DEBATE
National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2H
Admission Free

The Freedom Association
0845 833 9626

Friday **6th March,**
until - Sunday **8th March**

The Freedom Festival

"A series of talks about the big political issues including a questions and answers session"

Full range of Speakers

FREEDOM FESTIVAL
Days Hotel, 3 Russell-Cotes Road, East Cliff, Bournemouth BH1 3AB
Admission Free

The United Kingdom Independence Party
01626 8313295

Saturday **7th March,** 9.15 - 5.30 pm

South West Spring Conference

Speakers to be announced

(SW) SPRING CONFERENCE
Riviera International Conference Centre, Torquay, Devon TQ2 5LZ
Admission £20

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **17th March**, 6.00 pm

"Politics and the First World War"

Sir Richard Evans FBSA, *Emeritus Professor of Rhetoric; Provost of Gresham College*

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

DIARY OF EVENTS

2015

UK Budget Day	**18th March**
UK General Election	**7th May**
Luxembourg takes over EU Council Presidency	**1st July**

2016

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

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.cec.org.uk
European Foundation
www.europeanfoundation.org
EU Referendum Campaign
www.eureferendumcampaign.com
Freedom Association
www.tfa.net
Futurus
www.futurus-thinktank.com
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
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
The People's Pledge
www.peoplespledge.org
The Taxpayers' Alliance
www.taxpayersalliance.com
United Kingdom Independence Party
www.ukip.org

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European Commission	**020 7973 1992**
European Movement	020 7940 5252
Federal Trust	**020 7735 4000**

AGAINST "EU"

Britain Out	**01403 741736**
British Weights & Measures Assoc.	01738 783936
CIB	**0116 2874 622**
Democracy Movement	020 7603 7796
Freedom Association	**0845 833 9626**
Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign	020 7691 3800
New Alliance	**020 7385 9757**
Fishing Association	01224 313473

CROSS PARTY PRESSURE GROUPS

Congress for Democracy	**01372 453678**

CROSS PARTY THINK TANKS

Bruges Group	**020 7287 4414**
Global Britain	Email: globalbritain-1@globalbritain.org
Global Vision	**www.global-vision.net**
Open Europe	0207 197 2333

POLITICAL PARTIES

Conservative	**020 7222 9000**
Rt Hon David Camaron MP	
English Democrats	**01277 896000**
Robin Tilbrook (Chairman)	
Green Party	**020 7272 4474**
Natalie Bennett	
Labour	**020 7783 1000**
Ed Miliband MP	
Liberal	**01562 68361**
Mr Rob Wheway	
Liberal Democrats	**020 7222 7999**
Rt Hon Nick Clegg MP	
New Britain	**020 7247 2524**
Mr Dennis Delderfield	
UK Independence Party	**01626 831290**
Nigel Farage MEP	

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