

Economic arguments for Brexit

Ian Milne

Fourteen clear cut reasons why the UK should leave the EU following the referendum result.

1. UK population growth will be more manageable post-Brexit. Housing, healthcare & transport are just three of the sectors under severe strain because of fast-rising population, which is partly due to EU “freedom of movement”. The UK, already densely-populated, is experiencing population growth of 5 million a decade – equivalent to five cities the size of Birmingham. **BN 107**

2. The EU Customs Union is a costly relic from the “fifties”: – the 1850s & the 1950s. It is the only one in the developed world. Norway, Switzerland & Iceland are outside it. The rest of the developed world, & much of the lesser-developed world, rejected customs unions long ago as not fit for purpose. **BN 101**

3. Customs duties are a global economic irrelevance. Trade in services is duty-free: so is well over 80% of all global trade in goods. **BN 81**

4. EU customs duties are a tax on British consumers. **BN 98**

5. The EU share of global GDP is dropping - fast. By 2025, some 85% of global GDP will be outside the EU. **IMF**

6. Less than one-tenth of the UK economy is involved in exports to the EU. But all of the UK economy bears the costly burden of EU regulation. **Minford**

7. UK exports outside the EU in 2015 were already 36% greater in value than UK exports to the EU. **BN 120**

8. UK trade is in surplus with the whole world outside the EU. The UK has big surpluses with the USA, Switzerland & Australia, but UK is in ongoing large deficit with the EU. EU countries sell far more to us than we do to them: the rest of the EU is far more dependent on the UK economy than the UK economy is dependent on the rest of the EU. **BN 120**

9. UK exports to the EU – a shrinking market, mired in recession – were lower in 2015 than nine years earlier, in 2006. UK exports to the world outside the EU were higher in 2015 than they were in 2006. **BN 119**

10. Growth-wise, the EU was the worst-performing UK export market in the world over the ten years 2005-2015. Over the same period UK exports to Switzerland, Norway & Iceland (none of them EU members) grew over three times faster than did UK exports to the EU. **BN 121**

11. You don't need a Free Trade Agreement (“FTA”) with the EU to export to the EU. The USA has no FTA with the EU, but sells more goods & services to the EU-less-the-UK than does the UK. China has no FTA with the EU but sells more goods to the EU-less-the-UK than does the UK. Japan & other major industrial powers without FTAs with the EU export massively to the EU. **BN 117**

12. 80% of global cross-border trade is done by multinationals via their global supply chains. EU governments will ensure that on Brexit those supply chains are not burdened by customs or other restrictions on trade. **BN 90**

13. Under Article 50 of its own

Lisbon Treaty the EU is legally-bound to negotiate trading arrangements with the UK. Even in the absence of formal post-Brexit bi-lateral EU-UK trade arrangements, the rules of the World Trade Organisation provide the international legal framework within which free trade will continue between the UK and the remaining EU post-Brexit. **BN 85**

14. Other sections of the EU's Lisbon Treaty (e.g. Article TEU Title 1, Common Provisions Article 3[5]) oblige the EU to promote free & fair trade with the world outside the EU. **BN 85**

References

“BNs” refer to Global Britain Briefing Notes, found at web site: www.globalbritain.co.uk

“Minford”, in No 6 above, refers to Professor Patrick Minford and his team at Cardiff University, who estimate that 9% of the UK economy is involved in exporting to the EU [House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee, 3rd November 2015]. The January/February 2016 newsletter from the Pro-EU campaign's “Europe & You” put the percentage a bit higher, at 10% : “.....3 million UK jobs are linked to our trade with the EU – that's one in every ten UK jobs”.

At the time of writing, December 2016, the latest available full-year export & import data, published by the Office for National Statistics & used in this note, is for calendar year 2015.

Ian Milne, Honorary Chairman, Global Britain

What if Article 50 talks fail

Ken Worthy

Theresa May's Conference speech seemed clear on what she wanted from Brexit. Control of our borders, our laws and our money. That seemed to rule out membership of the Single Market, which gives the EU control over our borders, much of our laws and a lot of our money. She had set up a new Department for International Trade, to make Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with other countries. That seemed to rule out the EU's customs union, which prevents this. But she refused to spell it out. Now at last she has done so. Her approach is robust and realistic. Logically, both the UK and the EU would benefit from her proposed deal. However logic is not the EU's strong suit. It is perfectly capable of ignoring its own best interests. The probability is that the Article 50 talks will fail. That will be a disaster for the EU, but not for Britain.

We Can Decide, Not the EU: In December's issue of *eurofacts*, Peter Lilley showed that we can decide for ourselves on the key elements of our relationship with the EU. If we had asked to stay inside the EEA or the customs union, and sought different terms, the EU would have the whip hand. But if we simply leave both, and become fully independent, they can't stop us or set conditions for leaving. We don't need their permission. This drastically simplifies negotiations and gives us a strong hand. We offer a free trade deal - take it or leave it. Trade under WTO rules is our fall-back position. That's not disastrous - it's how we, and the EU trade with most countries now.

Will the EU Face Reality? EU economic and political imperatives collide. It makes no economic sense to end free trade between Britain and the EU. Both sides lose. The political imperative, however, is that Britain can't be seen to secure the advantages of EU membership without the disadvantages and costs (otherwise known as "ever-closer union"). So they

must refuse free trade, and somehow convince voters at election time that the resulting trade and job losses are not their fault. Not easy, but the EU is not noted for recognising reality.

£60 Billion to Let us Leave! It's not only the FTA that is likely to be a sticking point. The Commission demands £50-60 billion from Britain as a leaving payment. Apart from EU pensions and loan guarantees, it includes completing EU development projects already committed, and a further year of our normal EU budget contribution. It is hard to see us reaching agreement from that starting position, even though Qualified Majority Voting applies to Article 50. But the FTA would be a "mixed agreement", and need to get past the Commission, the MEPs, 27 national parliaments and the Walloons. The chances of getting agreement on both are pretty well zero, so unless Britain caves in there will be no deal. For a successful negotiation, you must be ready to walk away. That's why it is so important that May has made it very clear that Britain will walk away if no reasonable deal is offered.

So what happens if we can't agree on the £52 billion? Do we pay it anyway and hope to get some back? I don't think so. The EU will be faced with an enormous, UK-shaped hole in their budget - an initial £8.5 billion, according to the Jacques Delors Institut (I know, but on this they may be right). EU leaders' arrogance will have prevented them from agreeing major EU spending cuts, or which countries will pay more. That would admit that their demands are unrealistic. Never! Better to let disaster creep up on them. The best the Commission has come up with so far is a raft of new EU-wide taxes - just the thing to appeal to those still stuck in the EU.

WTO Rules Plus New Free Trade Agreements: No deal means trading with the EU under WTO rules - the same rules under which we now trade with the rest of the world. Some very

interesting recent research by Civitas showed that a lot of non-member countries have done much better out of exporting to the EU single market than member countries have. What the EU has done is to create, at great expense to themselves, a huge market which has been immensely useful to other countries in expanding their exports. For the whole of 1973-2012 nine non-members grew their EU exports at rates varying from 11% p.a. (China) to 5% p.a. (South Africa). In the same period, Britain's EU export growth rate was 2.9% p.a., and the EU average growth in exports to other members was 2.7%. It would be a supreme irony if we did better at exporting to the EU from outside than we did inside.

The same Civitas research also showed that four small independent countries (Chile, Korea, Singapore & Switzerland), supposedly with less negotiating clout than the EU, have been far more successful than the EU in negotiating FTAs with big markets. The combined GDP of Chile's FTA markets is \$58 trillion. For Korea it's \$40.8 trillion, Switzerland \$39.8 trillion, and Singapore \$39 trillion. These figures include an FTA with the EU itself (GDP \$16.7 trillion). The EU has FTAs with countries whose combined GDP is a paltry \$6.7 trillion. The EU is inward-looking and protectionist. They are not good at FTAs. Liam Fox and our new Department for International Trade can set up FTAs with some very big markets. We have a lot to offer. By the time we leave, we will have spent two years seeking wider markets and setting up FTAs, with the US at the front of the queue, so to speak. Many of these will be ready to come into effect. We could import tariff-free food from New Zealand and wine from Australia. If there's no EU/UK free trade deal, so be it. There are cheaper producers of most things elsewhere in the world, and most of our EU exports are not affected by tariffs or even passports. They can't shut us out.

What if Article 50 talks fail

The Impact of No Deal: “Crashing over the cliff edge” with no deal (as the media put it) will therefore be much more painful to the EU than to us. Both sides take a hit on their trade, but we will be busily bringing into effect our new FTAs.

The EU will have lost their moribund TTIP deal with the US, and also face an immediate and major budget crisis. Their track record gives little confidence that they will cope. They have already started to turn on one another - at Davos.

If there's no deal, the Parliamentary vote on it isn't an issue. The Great Repeal Bill will still need to go through Parliament. After two years, with FTAs ready to go and more in the pipeline, it's hard to see many MPs voting to crawl back into the EU with our tail between our legs. Article 50 is supposed to be irrevocable. In principle, rejecting the deal would mean leaving the EU with no deal - ie WTO rules, as planned. The EU would probably bend the rules if we asked, but MPs will know that they will soon

have to face the voters.

We can walk away from abortive Article 50 negotiations into a promising relationship with both the EU and the rest of the world. This is a strong hand, and Theresa May is playing it shortly before French and German elections.

The EU wants to play it tough, but their voters will know the price EU leaders are prepared to pay for their cherished project - how many French and German jobs they will sacrifice?

Game on.

BOOK REVIEW

Derek Stirling

How history shaped the United Kingdom

This book takes you on a fascinating journey through the history of the United Kingdom, with many photographs of the important places that have shaped the UK that we now live in.

Starting with a brief description of the UK before the Romans (4,000BC to 55BC) arrived and the many changes that took place in those earlier times. This book quickly leads one through the years of the Romans and the Norman Invasions (55BC to 1066).

Followed by the Norman History (1066 to 1154), Plantagenet History (1154 to 1399), The Houses of Lancaster and York (1399 to 1485), Tudor History (1485 to 1603), Stuart History (1603 to 1714), Hanoverian History (1714 to 1902) before leading onto the House of Windsor (1901 to the present day).

If that is not enough for you, don't

British History
An Illustrated Guide
Easy access to history
in chronological order
by *Hugh Williams*

StedwardsPress Pbk 267 pp 2016

Available from
The June Press
Price £15.00 + 10% p&p)
(see back cover)

ISBN 978-0-9554188-8-0

worry the appendices give a wonderful and well researched list with dates of the important people and events which shaped the UK we live in today.

For all those who cannot remember the names of Kings and Queens (with a useful rhyme to remember them by),

Prime Ministers, orders of succession with appropriate dates, then this book is a must have.

Included on the back page is a list of endorsements from various people in all walks of life and below is a couple of them.

Count Nikolai Tolstoy - Historian and author; “This book provides an admirable guide to British history, ideal for checking facts or browsing and enlivened by well-chosen plates. Attractive and informative, and deserves to be widely read.”

Barry Davies - Broadcaster; “A ready reference, much needed, for any history student, should inspire further study. I wish such a reference of dates and their importance had been around when I was at school. A tale of Britain's historical dates, entertainingly told in sequence and superbly referenced.”

Cost of Brexit to the EU

A leading EU think-tank ‘*Jacques Delors Institut*’ has produced a report revealing that when the UK leaves the EU it will also leave a £8.5 billion a year gap in the EU budget.

The report states that; “It is clear that Brexit will deal a shock to the EU

budget and that there is no easy way to fill the Brexit Gap”.

How this will be filled will clearly cause problems for the members of the EU as either the current contributors like Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands will have to make extra

contributions or those members receiving EU funding will have to accept huge reductions in their receipts.

The internal pressures in the EU for funding will not help the workings of their single market.

Theresa May's UK vision

Extract of Open Europe's analyses of Theresa May's Lancaster House speech in January

Theresa May's speech sought to answer the question: does the Government have a plan for Brexit?

Open Europe's judgement is that she succeeded. And she also started to set out a wider vision for the UK's relationship with the EU, linking it both to Britain's place in the world, and to her own domestic vision – for the sort of country “we want to be”.

At first sight the Prime Minister's 12 point plan for a global Britain seems to be a master-class in common sense. We welcome her clarity on various points, including that – inevitably – both Houses of Parliament will vote on the UK's final deal with the EU. Open Europe was pleased by her position on free trade and immigration which appeared sensible and constructive.

We now know for certain that Britain will be leaving the Single Market and will be outside of the substantive elements of the Customs Union including the Common External Tariff and Common Commercial Policy. Britain will be able to make its own trade deals, including the one with the United States which the president-elect offered this week. Theresa May also (in echoes of language used by the Leave Campaign) ruled out adopting any off-the-shelf model of associate EU membership. We will not be like Norway, Iceland or indeed Albania.

The tone of the Prime Minister's language was well-judged and this speech offered a wider vision for the UK-EU relationship. She had summoned European ambassadors to Lancaster House and took questions from *Le Figaro* and *El Pais*. Her positive and constructive language – for example, regarding a new ‘strategic partnership’ based on trade and security – ought to be welcome on the Continent. She recognised, rather than challenged, the position of EU leaders (including most significantly Angela Merkel) that the four freedoms of the single market are indivisible. Theresa May's message (perhaps implicitly

contra Trump) was that Britain does not want a “greater unravelling of the EU” and that it is in our national interest for the EU to succeed. She committed that Britain would be reliable a partner and even a best friend, while thanking EU members for helping David Cameron reach his deal. Her explanation of June's vote focused more on Britain's distinctiveness than the EU's inflexibility.

Yet the Prime Minister also brought a stick as well as a carrot. She expanded points made by the Chancellor in his *Welt am Sonntag* interview, and by Mark Carney in front of the Treasury Select Committee, that the UK was crucially important to the EU and Britain could play hard ball if required.

Trade is, of course, not a zero sum game and Theresa May rightly appealed to economic rationality. Open Europe agrees that no deal for Britain would be preferable to a poor deal. The Prime Minister argued that she did not expect the EU to commit the “calamitous” self-harm of seeking to punish Britain. But, in so doing, she underscored that she knows well the desire of some in Brussels and beyond to do just that.

As James Forsyth has predicted the Prime Minister both detailed the importance of Britain's outstanding intelligence services in protecting European lives and reminded her audience that British troops are stationed in Europe including in Poland and Estonia. Although she was not as crass as to make them explicit bargaining chips, their importance was made clear. She also touted the strength of UK universities and our science and innovation, as well as our global reach including through our UN Security Council permanent membership, expressing a desire to “work together more” on security issues with the EU.

There was welcome language that Britain will remain a magnet for international talent and on the benefits of immigration for travel, study and

work. Nonetheless the Prime Minister was explicitly clear that Britain will control immigration from the EU. Here the devil will be in the detail.

Other points were well handled – the Prime Minister promised to prioritise resolving the status of EU nationals in the UK, calling this “right and fair”.

Another priority will be maintaining a common travel area with the Republic of Ireland. And, with the background of a political crisis at Stormont and continued rumblings from the SNP, there was careful language on preserving the union. Theresa May's acknowledgement of the referendum's divisiveness was wise. Downing Street also showed its deft media skills by pre-briefing the possibility of a currency dip ensuring that either they had predicted any fall in the pound or that the forex markets would be pleasantly surprised.

While the Prime Minister's clarity today was welcome – and went about as far as we could have hoped at this stage – Open Europe suspects that we may not receive significant further details of the Government's thinking for some time: it was not her job, she told us, to fill column inches. Many questions remain unanswered.

Will parliament insist on a a Brexit white paper?

Theresa May developed her ‘no running commentary’ position by arguing that it was not in the “national interest” for her, or her ministers, to reveal much more about which cards the Government plans to play.

The UK's objectives are now clearer – the best possible comprehensive UK-EU free trade agreement, as well as a new strategic partnership with horizontal cooperation on issues such as security and law-enforcement, as well as foreign policy and defence, and a couture deal on customs preserving some common standards but allowing the UK to strike independent trade deals. By acknowledging the importance of phasing Brexit to protect business from cliff edges, and focusing

Theresa May's UK vision

on ends rather than means, Theresa May is giving herself sensible flexibility and wiggle room. Negotiations – as she presciently said – require compromise. We will see how EU leaders, as well as governments and opposition figures across Europe, respond.

Open Europe adds - Theresa May's statement that the UK will leave the EU's Common External Tariff means that the UK will eventually need its own tariff schedule at the WTO, irrespective of the deal that is concluded with the EU. So, rather than 'falling back' on the WTO, establishing the UK's independent position at the WTO is now an essential part of the Brexit process that must run concurrently with the EU negotiations. WTO membership will be the foundation on which any trade agreement with the EU and/or other

nations will be built. This helps to clarify the coming negotiations for both the EU and business. Rather than seeking to tinker with the existing EU relationship, risk failure and have to quickly outline a "Plan B", the UK is working in the hope of an ambitious trade deal with the EU but planning for life without one will be built in to the process.

The promise of Parliamentary votes on the "final" EU deal may be less than appears – and is of course distinct from any vote on triggering Article 50....

A vote on the final deal will effectively be 'take it or leave it', not a 'veto'. The dynamic of the negotiations is such that there would be no going back to the status quo of existing EU membership terms. A Parliamentary vote to reject any new deal with the EU would simply mean the UK leaving on WTO terms with no deal with the EU,

which could disrupt cooperation with the EU in other fields.

On the timescale of the negotiations, it is clear that the Prime Minister wants to avoid anything that might become an open-ended transition. The UK is seeking agreement on the new relationship within the two-year Article 50 negotiating period but May said it was likely that "phased implementation" would be required and the Government would seek to avoid a "cliff edge". She added that the timescales of this implementation period could be different for different issues – customs, immigration, financial services were all mentioned. This could be interpreted as seeking to manage expectations. Brexit will not be an overnight event and the Prime Minister has implied that we may not be fully out by the scheduled date of the next general election.

How to tackle EU indoctrination in schools

In a series of written questions, the Independent Labour Peer, Lord Stoddart of Swindon has been tackling the Government about the issue of children being indoctrinated in schools about the EU. For the first time, the Government has responded in detail and even provided an outline of what to do if you think your child is not receiving balanced teaching in lessons on political subjects.

Lord Stoddart said: "This is easily the most comprehensive answer I have received on this subject and it appears that, for the first time, the Government has taken the matter seriously. In a post-Brexit Britain, EU propaganda will be irrelevant and our educational establishments should be focusing on our own system of Government and the

key role of Parliament in rebuilding Britain as a prosperous and leading world power."

His question asked the Government to confirm:

'what action they plan to take to monitor and enforce the requirement for balanced treatment in educational establishments of political issues, including the UK's membership of the EU'.

Lord Nash, for the Government on the 12th December replied: *'All schools are required to teach about political issues in a balanced way. Sections 406 and 407 of the Education Act 1996 require maintained schools to prevent political indoctrination and ensure the balanced treatment of political issues.'*

He added that: *'Ofsted inspectors will consider the breadth and balance of a school's curriculum, the quality of teaching and how the school promotes pupils' acceptance and engagement with the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance for those with different beliefs.'*

Lord Nash also outlined the best way for parents concerned about unbalanced teaching of political subjects, to address the issue, *'through the school's complaints procedure and if they are not satisfied, escalate the complaint to the Secretary of State who has powers to intervene if schools are failing to comply with legal requirements.'*

A good deal for UK vegetables

Conservative MP for North Yorkshire, Rishi Sunak has said that leaving the EU will stop Brussels meddling in the British vegetable supply.

He said that agriculture has been held back by 50 years worth of interference caused by EU membership.

Illustrating his argument he referred

to a letter he had received, the letter from a farmer told him how he been told not to grow cabbages because they were too similar to cauliflowers and broke the "three crop rule".

LETTERS

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

Largest market

Dear Sir,

Niall Warry (*Eurofacts*, December) is wrong on two counts. It is perfectly clear that the electorate rejected membership of the Single Market, which entails unrestricted immigration from the EEA, on 23rd June. If the government wanted the Norway option they should have placed it on the ballot paper. It was a straight in/out vote and we voted to leave both the EU and the Single Market.

Secondly, the Single Market is the world's second largest market, after NAFTA, not the largest. It's high time that lie was nailed. Not counting the UK in the EU figure, which is absurd, as we don't export to ourselves, the Single Market is smaller both in terms

of population and GDP. NAFTA is far larger in area and its two most powerful members, the USA and Canada, are English-speaking nations which actually buy our goods.

MICHAEL SHRIMPSON
West Country

American interference

Dear Sir,

In light of the US Intelligence authorities' ill humour over Donald Trump's brushing aside of their angst over Russian president Vladimir Putin's alleged authorisation of hackers' attempts to influence voters in the recent US presidential election, is it not worth recalling two recent US attempts to influence voters' intentions in foreign strategic elections:

1. President Obama openly damned us only months ago by telling the UK if we decided to vote to leave the EU in our referendum, that we would go to the back of the queue in UK-US trade negotiations. He then came to Britain to reinforce that message publicly; and

2. I recall that many years ago *eurofacts* recorded the fact that the US intelligence agency, the CIA, poured money into Common Market-supporting organisations in the UK in the run-up to the 1975 referendum so as to persuade us we should stay in the Market, and vote to surrender our sovereignty to Brussels.

Those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones.

DON BRIGGS
Cheshire

A Master of Parliamentary Procedure

A glowing tribute to a man highly respected for his integrity and well known for his boundless energy, enthusiasm and opposition to UK entry to the Common Market and persistent opposition to EU membership Mr. Nigel Spearing, born 8th October 1930 – Died 8th January 2017.

As a Labour MP, Nigel held the Newham South seat from 1974 until 1997 when the constituency was abolished.

A non-conformist Christian, Nigel was my mentor and friend from the days I joined CIB and met him. He was a Vice-President of CIB under Lord Stoddart and Sir Richard Body and before then a well-established elected member of the national executive of our Campaign for an Independent Britain

He was the last Opposition MP to speak before the government minister wound up the debate before the vote was taken to pass the Bill to accept European Communities Act 1972 into UK law, stating at the time that MPs were being asked to sign a blank cheque since the terms of entry had been withheld from them. Nigel made a great play on the Parliamentary

democratic bypass still in effect to this day because of Clause 2-1 of ECA 1972. He was without power to have the wording changed from EU legislation being introduced to UK law "without further enactment" to "may with further enactment" to enable full scrutiny and debate by our Parliament. I am quietly proud that I was able to have two films made of Nigel and his Labour MP colleague, Mr Eric Deakin in Nigel's home, both of them recounting their memories of their opposition to the Common Market in one of the films quoting from Hansard open on their laps. (You Tube under Nigel Spearing's name or at video section of the CIB website www.euroseptic.org.uk.)

Nigel was well known for his perilous travelling to all meetings in London on his bicycle as well as his fitness by rowing on the River Thames. Both he and his wife Wendy enjoyed their holidays on their boat on the Norfolk Broads.

I treasure three special memories, that of walking the corridors of Parliament with Nigel impressed by the way he was so affectionately greeted by older politicians who

remembered him. I remember as we waited together for a meeting to start he embarked on a long and expert explanation how weather and tidal conditions around the coast of Britain could, and can still, overcome the flood defences and overwhelm London. I wish that day I had a tape recorder with me.

Thirdly, when I was Chairman of CIB Regional Planning Sub-Committee, our meetings were held in an upstairs room in South Kensington in a pub populated downstairs by boisterous Australian back-packers in those far off days. On an occasion the room was packed and I found the meeting difficult to control because of the level of heckling dissenting voices. Nigel sat to one side in the front row listening intently. I noticed his sparkling eyes. Afterwards to my surprise bearing in mind the countless debates he would have attended in his career he told me, "That was one of the most exciting debates I have ever attended". In his final years his mind remained focused upon and stimulated by EU matters.

George West, President The Campaign for an Independent Britain

MEETINGS

Bruges Group
020 7287 4414

Monday 13th February, 7.00 pm

"What Brexit will look like: Britain and Free Trade"

Tim Congdon CBE, *economist*
Jim Mellon, *business man*
Ewen Stewart, *Global Britain*

PUBLIC MEETING
Hall of India, Royal Over-Seas League,
Royal Over-Seas House, 6 Park Place,
St James's Street, London SW1A 1LR
Admission £10
(Includes refreshments)

UK Independence Party
01626 831290

Friday 17th February

"Bring Back Britain"

Paul Nuttall MEP
UKIP spokespersons
Further speakers to be announced

SPRING CONFERENCE
Macron Stadium, Bolton
Admission Friday £25

The Economic Research Council

Monday 20th February, 6.30 pm

"Why are so many economists opposed to Brexit?"

Dr Paul Ormerod, *Author*

PUBLIC MEETING
Royal Over-Seas League, Royal Over-Seas House, 6 Park Place, St James's Street, London
Admission by ticket
(Non-ERC members £15, Students £10
- www.ercouncil.org)

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or Email: euofacts@juneprss.com

UK Independence Party
01626 831290

Saturday 4th March

"Bring Back Britain"

Paul Nuttall MEP
UKIP spokespersons
Further speakers to be announced

SW REGIONAL CONFERENCE
The Weymouth Pavillion, Weymouth
Admission £25

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday 28th March, 6.00 pm

"Suspect Communities in Anglo/American Law"

Professor Erik Luna, *Arizona State University and the University of Birmingham*

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

The Freedom Association
0845 833 9626

Friday - Sunday 17th - 19th March

For all those who care about Freedom and Liberty

Further details including full list of speakers to be announced

FREEDOM FESTIVAL
Marsham Court Hotel, 3 Russell-Cotes Road, East Cliff, Bournemouth BH1
Admission - Information details contact Freedom Association

DIARY OF EVENTS

Northern Ireland Elections **2nd March**

UK Budget **8th March**

UK Prime Minister suggested final date to implement Article 50 **31st March**

USEFUL WEB SITES

British Constitution Group
www.britishconstitutiongroup.com
British Future
www.britishfuture.org
British Weights & Measures Assoc.
www.bwmaonline.com
Bruges Group
www.brugesgroup.com
Campaign Against Euro-Federalism
www.caef.org.uk
Campaign for an Independent Britain
www.campaignforanindependentbritain.org.uk
Change Britain
www.changebritain.org
Conservatives for Britain
www.conservativesforbritain.org
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
Freedom Association
www.tfa.net
Futurus
www.futurus-thinktank.com
Get Britain Out
www.getbritainout.org
Global Britain
www.globalbritain.org
Global Vision
www.global-vision.net
GrassRootsOut
www.grassrootsout.co.uk
June Press (Publications)
www.juneprss.com
Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign
www.lesc.org.uk
Leave.eu
www.Leave.eu
New Alliance
www.newalliance.org.uk
Open Europe
www.openeurope.org.uk
Sovereignty
www.sovereignty.org.uk
Stawatch
www.stawatch.org
The Taxpayers' Alliance
www.taxpayersalliance.com
United Kingdom Independence Party
www.ukip.org

Brussels Laid Bare

by *Marta Andreasen*. **£10.00**

How the EU treated its chief accountant when she refused to go along with its fraud and waste. That's the strap line.

The EU: A Corporatist Racket

by *David Barnby*. **£9.99**

How the EU was created by global corporatism, he includes details about Edward Heath's real involvement.

The Road to Freedom

by *Gerard Batten MEP*. **£8.99**

A 2016 version following the vote leave result. How to exit the EU and regain a proper future for an independent UK.

Germany's Fourth Reich

by *Harry Beckhough*. **£8.00**

Code-breaker and spy explains the real drive by Germany for control over Europe without war.

Elephant in the Room

by *David Challice*. **£6.50**

Bite-sized nuggets of information regarding the UK/EU problem, covering the last 8 years.

The Democratic Imperative

by *Robert Corfe*. **£12.99**

The reality of power relations in the nation state and why democracy is only possible in a nation state.

A Doomed Marriage

Why Britain Should Leave the EU

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