

Netherlands report offers life after Brexit

The thoughts of the smaller EU members like the Netherlands should also be considered regarding Brexit

Despite suggesting that a three-year transitional period may be required whilst the terms of the future agreement are thrashed out.

Two recent reports from the Netherlands may offer the UK a helping hand in the upcoming Brexit negotiations.

One commissioned by the Dutch parliament, stressing that; “any restriction on free trade with Britain would inevitably be at the cost of Dutch exports, prosperity and employment”, while adding that “There’s no reason at all to allow Britain to cherry pick...but there’s also no reason to prevent Britain from receiving trade advantages.”

Report two from the Dutch Advisory Council on International Affairs mainly focuses on the new trading relation between the EU and the UK following Brexit:

“The AIV considers it politically feasible to bring about future cooperation based on the Canadian EU trade agreement (CETA) but at an even higher level, also adding elements from the association agreements concluded with the immediate neighbours of the EU.

“A so-called CETA-plus model not only opens up the possibility of free trade in goods, but also makes it possible to reach agreements on the liberalisation of service sectors.”

The report adds: “With regard to financial services, for the AIV it is of

paramount importance to minimise disruption to the financial system within the EU and to mitigate as much as possible the negative effects of Brexit on the financial services system.”

“It’s politically possible to bring future cooperation in the framework of this model to a higher level, while adding elements from the association agreements the EU has concluded with neighbouring countries. A so-called CETA-plus model not only opens the possibility for free trade in goods but only enables agreements on opening up services sectors.”

“It’s expected that, despite the UK’s desires, it won’t be possible to agree an extensive trade deal within two years.”

“With regards to financial services, [we think] the priority should be to avoid disruption of the EU’s financial system as much as possible and to mitigate negative effect on the financial services system as much as possible. Decisions to grant equivalence in the framework of third country regimes could thereby be a fall-back position, although it’s not possible to apply this to all financial services while the Commission can also withdraw this again. The advantage however is that the arrangement can be applied to all third countries in principle and is therefore no violation of the ‘most favoured nation’ – principle. It’s also possible to extend the scope of equivalence,

which would make this option even more attractive.”

In terms of freedom of movement of workers, the Dutch advisory body argues that “it’s preferred that both the UK and the EU27 attempt to grant preferential access to each other’s citizens over those from third countries,” adding that “EU countries shouldn’t...link initiatives to make the free movement of workers within the EU better and fairer to Brexit negotiations,” specifically mentioning the EU Commission’s recent proposals to fight “social dumping” by restricting the scope of the posted workers directive.

On the exit deal itself, it stresses that; “the Dutch government should priorities the position of citizens on both sides... as well as the size of the exit bill”. With regards to these financial liabilities for the UK, the Council notes that Brexit “can have big consequences for the Netherlands,” urging that the Dutch government “together with other net payers should investigate the possibility to lower the EU budget” so to keep the Dutch contribution “equal and certainly not higher”.

“With regard to financial services, for the AIV it is of paramount importance to minimise disruption to the financial system within the EU and to mitigate as much as possible the negative effects of Brexit on the financial services system.”

EU Single Market not necessary

Civitas think-tank report: It's Quite OK to Walk Away: A review of the UK's Brexit options with the help of seven international databases by Michael Burrage

The image of the EU's Single Market as an economically successful project, membership of which is vital to the interests of the UK, has rested on the hopes and repeated assurances of politicians rather than any credible evidence.

No UK government has ever sought to monitor its impact until the rushed analysis, now widely held to be unreliable and untrustworthy, produced by the Treasury just before the referendum. There is, therefore, no authoritative evidence against which to assess the economic consequences of the Government's decision to leave the Single Market and, potentially, trade with the EU under World Trade Organisation rules.

In this new study, Michael Burrage uses seven international databases to assess the benefits of the Single Market for the UK, comparing its performance with that of other EU members, and

with non-members who have traded with the EU. The data shows that the Single Market has not delivered the export growth it was expected to.

Michael Burrage also shows how other supposed benefits of the Single Market are largely imaginary. There is no evidence that Single Market membership has had a positive impact on UK GDP or productivity growth. The idea that the Single Market has been good for jobs is belied by the astonishing employment record of its members compared with other developed economies.

Its analysis argues that exports from non-EU countries to the Single Market have grown faster than the UK's, since its creation in 1993.

The benefits of Single Market membership have been illusory, while its costs are real, onerous, and unacceptable to a majority of the British people. Theresa May's decision

to withdraw the UK from the Single Market has been criticised by some for jeopardising the economy. But, as she and her ministers embark on negotiations over the UK's future relationship with the EU, Michael Burrage shows that it is quite OK to walk away.

It lends weight to the argument that no EU deal is better than a bad one, the author argues. (www.civitas.org.uk)

Michael Burrage is a director of Cimigo, which is based in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, and conducts market and corporate strategy research in China, India and 12 countries in the Asia Pacific region. He has been a lecturer at the London School of Economics and at the Institute of United States Studies, specialising in the comparative analysis of industrial enterprise and professional institutions.

Investment in the UK

The world market in trade is much larger than the narrow confines of the EU.

While we are being told about the threats to the UK economy by the 'remainers' and the EU machine, the other side of the coin is so often ignored.

Below are just a few examples of the real world for the UK regardless of the threats about Brexit.

* Deutsche Bank (despite being a German bank at the heart of the EU) has committed to moving to a new office in London, at a time when UK banks are assessing their place in the capital ahead of Brexit. Germany's biggest lender is in exclusive talks for a 25-year lease on a new building in the City.

Gareth Ritchie, UK chief executive of Deutsche, has told staff the move "underlines the bank's commitment to the City of London. He said staff would start moving to the new UK

headquarters in 2023.

* One of the largest investors in the UK economy Qatar has committed £5 billion of new money to invest in transport, property and digital technology. The Middle Eastern state of Qatar has said that it was optimistic about the future of the British economy. It made it clear that the UK leaving the EU had little bearing on their decision.

* Sir James Dyson has said UK business success lies beyond Europe because that is where the fastest growth lies.

The billionaire founder of Dyson has said he is "enormously optimistic" about trading with the rest of the world.

Dyson just reported a 41% increase in profits to £631 million. The popularity of its vacuum cleaners in fast growing Asian markets was a major reason for the rise.

* New York-based Waterfall Asset Management has committed £100

million to be lent through UK peer-to-peer platform Lendable, amid growing interest from US investors in the UK market-place lending sector. It has committed the large sum to invest in loans made over Lendable's platform, which offers loans to prime and near-prime consumers in the UK at rates of between 6% and 40%. Around 90% of the loans offered are for less than £5,000.

Martin Kissinger, co-founder and CEO has said: "I think US investors like the UK as a place to invest. There's a couple of big advantages the UK has in terms of the clarity of regulation, the quality of the data that you can do the underwriting on, and the general competitive situation. US investors are very much looking at doing deals here."

The capital deployed by Waterfall represents one of the biggest ever institutional investments in European peer-to-peer loans.

UKIP's tests for Brexit

Set out below are the UKIP's six tests as to whether Brexit really has been achieved by Theresa May's in the upcoming negotiations.

1. The Legal Test

Parliament must resume its supremacy of law-making with no impediments, qualifications or restrictions on its future actions agreed in any leaving deal. Britain must wholly remove itself from the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice. No undertaking shall be given in the leaving agreement that constrains the UK to being an ongoing member of the European Court of Human Rights.

2. The Migration Test

Britain must resume full control of its immigration and asylum policies and border controls. There must be no impediments, qualifications or restrictions agreed to in any leaving deal. We must not be bound by any freedom of movement obligation. The departure terms must facilitate the Government finally making good on its broken promise to cut net annual net migration to the tens of thousands.

3. The Maritime Test

Joining the EEC involved a betrayal of

our coastal communities at the behest of a previous Tory prime minister. They must not be betrayed again. Leaving the EU must involve restoring to the UK full maritime sovereignty.

The UK must resume complete control of its maritime exclusive economic zone - stretching 200 miles off the coast or to the half-way point between the UK and neighbouring countries. We must ensure that no constraint other than its own physical capacity or the needs of stock preservation or replenishment - as decided upon by the UK Parliament - applies to our fleet. This will give our fishing industry a long overdue chance to recover.

4. The Trade Test

The UK must retake its seat on the WTO and resume its sovereign right to sign trade agreements with other countries. The UK must have full legal rights to set its own tariff and non-tariff barriers consistent with WTO rules. This means leaving the EU single market and customs union. Continued tariff-free trade, with no strings attached, may be offered to the EU, but if the EU declines the offer then WTO

terms are the acceptable fall-back position. Post departure, both sides will have the ability to further liberalise trade on the basis of mutual gain.

5. The Money Test

There must be no final settlement payment to the EU, and no ongoing payments to the EU budget after we have left. We must also reclaim our share of financial assets from entities such as the European Investment Bank, in which it is estimated that some £9bn of UK money is vested.

6. The Time Test

Given that David Cameron held the referendum so early in the Government's term of office, it is clearly reasonable to expect the Brexit process to be completed well before the next General Election. To go into the 2020 election with loose ends left untied or an open-ended transition still in progress would risk plunging the country into a new era of uncertainty and emboldening those who wish to overturn the referendum result. That is unacceptable.

So Brexit must be done and dusted before the end of 2019.

Brexit negotiations

The independent Labour Peer, Lord Stoddart of Swindon has reacted swiftly to suggestions that the Government is considering paying the EU for UK access to the single market.

Lord Stoddart said: "If the EU insists on charging us for the dubious privilege of access to the declining single market, then we should certainly start charging the EU member states for trading in our markets. They make profits of around £70 billion per annum selling goods and services to the UK. The UK is in a very strong negotiating position because the EU countries sell so much more to us than we sell to them. Therefore, we ought to make a

tidy profit on charging them for access!

"The EU and, indeed, some of our own politicians need to be reminded that this is a serious negotiation and we should not always be putting ourselves in the position of supplicants. It is high time we got off our knees in these pre-negotiation political skirmishes."

Lord Stoddart also thinks "It's time to be tough, not timid" in dealing with 'dictatorial' EC Council President Donald Tusk.

He said: "The ramifications and difficulties of the UK's departure from the EU and the dictatorial attitude of Donald Tusk serve to emphasise the extent to which our country has been

sold down the river by successive governments and parliaments. Much of our governance has been allowed to fall into the hands of unelected bureaucrats and 27 other countries, whose interests are either not the same as ours or, in some cases, inimical to them.

"Now is the time for our Government to stand firm. To be tough, not timid and to obtain the return of our freedom and democracy, sooner rather than later. They are our birth right and should be returned to us without the bullying and intimidation we are currently seeing from Brussels."

Even Moldova wants out of the EU

How united is the EU? When we hear that the president of Moldova

has said he would like to scrap his country's EU Treaty, and confirmed

that he has begun making preparations to join the Russian-led bloc instead.

Trade Facilitation Agreement

Extract of an article on the Bruges Group website

Last month, an event occurred which got little fanfare, but is likely to have a significant effect on the future of the UK, especially after Brexit. What happened was that the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement has now entered into force.

Lord Lamont, the former UK Chancellor of the Exchequer wrote in *The Telegraph*:

‘The single market is open to all advanced economies, in exchange for paying a relatively modest tariff of 3 to 4 per cent, something that evidently does not stop non-EU countries from selling within it.

‘Every developed country has access to the single market. The EU has a relatively low external tariff with the exception of certain goods such as agriculture.’

When taken *prima facie*, Lord Lamont’s comments are seemingly correct. Only those countries who are essentially rogue states or have violated international agreements don’t have the ability to conduct trade with the EU, and the EU’s external tariffs are fairly low.

But Tariffs are only half of the story - The problem of tariffs could be easily addressed by the UK signing a goods Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the EU. Given the high volume of UK-EU trade, this is seemingly a given.

A *basic* FTA need not take long to complete. The EU’s earlier iteration the European Economic Community (EEC) concluded basic FTAs in the early 70’s that took 6-7 months to agree, sign and come into force.

But the other half of the story relates to non-tariff barriers (NTBs), sometimes called “Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs)”. These comprise everything else that can slow down trade or make it more expensive or complex.

The European Commission describes the Single Market as:

‘...one territory without any internal borders or other regulatory obstacles to

the free movement of goods and services. The Commission works to remove or reduce barriers to intra-EU trade and prevent the creation of new ones so enterprises can trade freely in the EU and beyond. It applies Treaty rules prohibiting quantitative restrictions on imports and exports (Articles 34 to 36 TFEU) and manages the notification procedures on technical regulations (2015/1535) and technical barriers to trade.’

So the Single Market goes beyond tariff reduction, and encompasses far more than just a Free Trade agreement. This is why the ‘remain’ side in the EU referendum campaign were so concerned about the UK leaving the European Union’s Single Market.

‘Remainers’ believe that after Brexit, even if the UK does get a Free Trade Agreement, our importers and exporters will be deluged with red tape, endless forms, checks and other barriers to entry as we will be operating outside the Single Market.

These are valid concerns, but we believe they are largely exaggerated – and here are the reasons why:

The EU has signed up to the WCO

In July 2007, the EU signed up to the World Customs Organisation (WCO) which works to enhance customs co-operation between signatory countries and works to simplify issues such as Rules of Origin (ROO).

From the European Commission’s own press release:

‘On 30th June 2007, the Council of the World Customs Organisation (WCO) decided to accept the request of the European Union to join the WCO as of 1st July 2007. This decision grants to the European Union *rights and obligations* on an interim basis akin to those enjoyed by WCO Members’

‘The WCO plays an important role in promoting international customs co-operation and addressing new challenges for customs and trade. It is

deeply involved in designing and implementing policies worldwide that integrate measures, which help ensure supply chain security, combat counterfeiting, promote trade and development, as well as guarantee efficient collection of customs revenues. Membership of the WCO highlights and confirms the central role and competence of the EU in international discussions on customs issues including customs reform. EU involvement in the WCO will focus on the full spectrum of customs issues ... among them simplification and harmonisation of customs procedures and trade facilitation.....

The UK signed up to the WCO in the 1950’s and is a signatory in its own right, so will be able to address customs issues with the EU via this body after Brexit.

Harmonisation with EU rules

The UK’s rules and regulations are already synchronised with EU/EEA (European Economic Area) regulations and standards after decades of membership. This will also be true on the day after Brexit due to the Great Repeal Bill. Hence a strong (if not overwhelming) argument for ‘rules equivalence’ can be made.

The WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin (ROO)

This agreement encourages WTO countries (including all EU countries) to have fair and transparent rules pertaining to Rules of Origin:

These rules state that:

‘Rules of origin shall not themselves create restrictive, distorting, or disruptive effects on international trade. They shall not pose unduly strict requirements or require the fulfilment of a certain condition not related to manufacturing or processing, as a prerequisite for the determination of the country of origin....rules of origin are administered in a consistent, uniform, impartial and reasonable manner’.

Trade Facilitation Agreement

Guidelines in the EU treaties

Article 8 of the Lisbon Treaty states that:

‘The Union shall develop a special relationship with neighbouring countries, aiming to establish an area of prosperity and good neighbourliness, founded on the values of the Union and characterised by close and peaceful relations based on cooperation.’

As the UK will become a new ‘neighbouring country’ after Brexit, the EU is compelled to deal with us according to the Article 8 terms.

WTO Technical barriers to trade Agreement

The TBT agreement is key – it means that signatories (again, including the EU) agree to abide by rules about international product and technical standards.....

Aim of the TBT notification procedure

To avoid any potential technical barriers to trade, WTO Members submit national legislation at draft stage to other members of the TBT Agreement. They can then assess the impact on their exports and identify any provisions breaching the Agreement.

While allowing all WTO Members to maintain their right to adopt regulations, the TBT Agreement aims to:

- prevent the creation of unnecessary and unjustified technical barriers to international trade;

- prevent the adoption of protectionist measures;

- encourage global harmonisation and mutual recognition of technical standards;

- Enhance transparency....

Since UK regulations and standards will be equivalent to their EU counterparts from day one, and will continue to meet international standards going forward, it will be extremely difficult for the EU to reject UK products sold into the EU market.

WTO Trade

Facilitation Agreement

The most recent agreement, the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) will further increase trade co-operation.

As the WTO website states:

‘The TFA contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area.’....

The WCO welcomed the ratification of the TFA agreement in their press release of the 22nd February 2017, in which they wrote:

‘The World Customs Organisation (WCO) congratulates the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on the entry into force today of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement; an agreement that will expedite the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit, and which sets out measures for effective cooperation between Customs and other authorities, as well as provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area.

‘The WCO takes this opportunity to highlight that it will continue to seek improvements throughout the global supply chain to obtain the highest levels of safety, security and integrity, which will enhance trade facilitation for compliant actors. This will ultimately have a positive effect on the relationship between all border agencies and the Private Sector.

‘The entry into force of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) is an important milestone for the international trade and Customs community, coming about as a result of the fact that it has been ratified by 110 WTO Members, which pushes it above the threshold needed to take effect, namely ratification by two-thirds of the WTO’s 164 Members.’

In conclusion

The UK and EU will likely at least sign a basic goods Free Trade Agreement (FTA); meaning tariff-free goods trade will continue.

The UK’s rules and regulations are already synchronised with EU regulations and standards. This will also be true on the day after Brexit.

The UK and EU are signed up to the WCO, which exists to help simplify and resolve customs issues.

The WTO TBT agreement prohibits the EU from banning UK goods that meet international standards.

The WTO agreement on Rules of Origin means that the EU will have to ensure rules of origin are administered “in a consistent, uniform, impartial and reasonable manner” when dealing with exports from the UK.

The WTO Trade Facilitation agreement means the EU must co-operate with the UK on issues around the “movement, release and clearance of goods”.

When we combine these factors together we see that after Brexit, UK trade with the EU will be very similar *after* Brexit as before Brexit.

The EU has signed up to many agreements and treaties which in effect reduce the uniqueness of the single market.

Britain can therefore essentially have almost duplicate trade relationship by falling back on these international agreements (if necessary) which would mean that the UK could have the majority of the benefits of Single Market membership, but be free to choose which rules to obey when not exporting to the EU 27 countries or for domestic sale.

The TFA might not then be the final nail in the Single Market coffin (it is still useful to EEA members), but it is one substantial step towards reducing the importance of the Single Market to a post-Brexit UK.....

For a fuller report and a list of various reference sites go to the website www.brugesgroup.com

LETTERS

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

EU army

Dear Sir,

I was interested to read the front page extract from David Banks, on the EU's plans for an army, in the March issue of *eurofacts*.

However I was surprised that his *Veterans for Britain* only first spotted what was happening in November 2016. I say this because the proposals for an EU army go back as far as the Treaty of Dunkirk in 1947 and of course were vastly accelerated by Tony Blair when he signed the St Malo Treaty in 1999 which confirmed the intention for a Rapid Reaction Force.

I believe greater accuracy, understanding and depth of knowledge about the EU is essential if we are to challenge and inform on its long held ambitions for a supranational state.

NIALL WARRY
Somerset

Have the Lords inadvertently voted for reform

Dear Sir,

So the Lords voted by a huge majority of 358 to 256 for an amendment to Article 50.

The aim of the Lords who voted this way is to saddle our negotiators with restrictions, designed to encourage EU belligerence and to limit British freedom of manoeuvre. The obvious result of that would be a more messy, unharmonious and possible damaging Brexit process.

The readiness of the Lords to countenance this result shows to us that the clique of failed politicians and their cronies in the Lords possess an entirely different set of values and loyalties than those of the people of our nation. The 358 who voted for the amendment showed their basic loyalty is to the crumbling EU superstate.

This surely makes the House of Lords defunct as part of our nation's governing structure. When the loyalties of the majority of the Lords are in question, the House of Lords is not

only defunct but dangerous.

There is a clear solution to this threat to our national democracy. The unelected House of Lords should be abolished. It should be replaced by a House made up of an elected English Parliament. That would end the injustice to the English of the unbalanced devolved settlement in which the other nations of the British Isles can push their own objectives while we English have no distinct debating chamber of our own.

The functions of the old House of Commons and the new English Parliament could be simply rearranged, so that the latter has responsibility over the areas which the existing devolved assemblies have been granted while the former House covers those areas common to the British peoples as a whole.

Such a reform in our governing system is clearly urgent. We could then be confident that we possessed two democratically elected Houses of Parliament, both resolute to defend the interests of our nation rather than eager to betray us.

GEOFFREY LITTLEJOHNS
Nottinghamshire

Free Trade Area

Dear Sir,

Responding to Niall Warry (*eurofacts*, March) there is no question that the EU is only the world's second-largest free trade area. The facts are that NAFTA GDP in 2016 was \$20.729 trillion, whilst the EU27's was just \$13.453 trillion. NAFTA's population in 2016 was 487.901 million, compared to the EU27's 445.2 million. In terms of area, the NAFTA states occupy no fewer than 8,397,490 square miles, whereas the EU27 occupy a measly 2,980,000.

The EU's claim to be more closely integrated than NAFTA is questionable. On paper yes – on the ground, possibly not.

The Remain side were nervous of putting the EEA as an option on the ballot paper. They campaigned on the

basis that voting to leave would mean exiting the so-called Single Market. They went for broke and lost.

The upshot of the Glorious 23rd June is that the UK is leaving the EU, the EEA and the Customs Union.
MICHAEL SHRIMPTON
West Country

Immigration policy

Dear Sir,

Immigration Minister Robert Goodwill, in his statement to the House of Lords economic affairs committee, seems to have no idea of the implications of his own Government's stance on Brexit. We will not be part of the Single Market, so free movement of people is off the table. Immigration policy is therefore something for Britain to decide - we don't have to negotiate it with the EU.

Yet Goodwill plainly doesn't see it that way. For him, designing a British immigration system would be "speculation about what the settlement and the arrangement might be, which I think would be unwise to enter into ahead of the negotiations".

Goodwill sadly seems to be typical of the Government's approach. In major areas of policy we should be setting out what we intend to do, and making it clear that we will take the decisions. Support for farmers, fishing policy, environmental policy and flood control, and many others will take time to decide on, design and develop. Yet the Government waits supinely for proposals from the EU. It is pretty obvious that these proposals will be unacceptable if Brexit is to be real, because the EU can't think beyond "keep obeying EU rules", or "more Europe". Not only is precious time being wasted, but major and unnecessary concessions seem likely to be made in areas which should be exclusively under British control.

Just how much control did we take back?

KEN WORTHY
Surrey

MEETINGS

British Constitution Group
01752 478054

Saturday **22nd April** 10.00 am

“Rule of Law”

Further details including full list of speakers to be announced

PUBLIC MEETING
The Albert Hall, North Circus Street,
Nottingham NG1 5HA
Advance Ticket £10
www.britishconstitutiongroup.com

Bruges Group
020 7287 4414

Monday **24th April**, 7.00 pm

“Building a post-Brexit Britain”

Philip Davies MP
Rt Hon Esther McVey, *Broadcaster and Minister of State 2013-2015*
Owen Paterson MP

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

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Thursday **27th April**, 6.00 pm

“The External Financing Position”

Jagjit Chadha, *Gresham Professor of Commerce*

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

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eurofacts Phone: 08456 120 175
or Email: eurofacts@juneypress.com

Campaign for an Independent Britain
0116 2874 622

Saturday **29th April**

AGM 11.00 am
Meeting 2.00 - 6.00 pm

Further details including full list of speakers to be announced

PUBLIC MEETING
Royal Over-Seas League, Royal Over-Seas House, 6 Park Place, St James's Street, London
Admission Free

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **16th May**, 6.00 pm

“Queen Elizabeth II”

Vernon Bogdanor, *Visiting Professor of Political History*

Wednesday **17th May**, 6.00 pm

“The Right Stuff: Information, Policy and the Ethics of Disclosure”

Gwen Adshead, *Visiting Professor of Psychiatry*

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

DIARY OF EVENTS

2017	
UK Parliaments	18th April
Easter recess ends	
First round of French Presidential Election	23rd April
Estonia takes over EU Council Presidency	1st July
2018	
Bulgaria takes over EU Council Presidency	1st January
Austria takes over EU Council Presidency	1st July

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.eutruith.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.juneypress.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

Statawatch
www.statawatch.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 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

by *Daniel Hannan*. **£8.99**

Without EU membership, the UK can become the most successful nation.

Time To Say No:

Alternatives to EU Membership

by *Ian Milne*. **£8.00**

EU Membership implications and costs, with the positive alternatives.

Brexit Revolt: How The UK

Voted To Leave The EU

by *Michael Mosbacher & Oliver Wiseman*. **£10.00**

This is an account of how the idea of leaving the EU took root and the battle of ideas and egos that took place before and during the campaign.

The Market Solution

FLEXCIT - Flexible Exit and Continuous Development

by *Dr Richard E, North*. **£5.00**

How the UK can leave the EU, through an orderly, plausible and practical way, that is practically risk-free.

Mayhem In France

by *Cy Charles Ross*. **£6.99**

A World War 11 adventure about life with the French resistance based on real experience in occupied France.

The Dark Side of European Integration

Edited by *Anton Shekhovtsov*. **£22.99**

Social foundations and cultural determinants of the rise of radical right movements in contemporary Europe.

Spyhunter

by *Michael Shrimpton*. **£25.00**

A fascinating alternative view of history, including the EU, exposes the secret world of German intelligence.

A Life Most Ordinary

by *Ken Wight*. **£7.99**

A UKIP activist reveals how his life in Slough has changed over the last 60 years, especially with the rise of the EU.

British History

by *Hugh Williams*. **£15.00**

An illustrated guide to a history of Britain from before Roman times to the present day House of Windsor.

DVD - The Norway Option

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