

German Industry expects tariff-free trade

Rodney Atkinson

Professor Patrick Minford and his “Economists for Free Trade” have delivered a big blow to the Brexit bargaining power of the EU, the French President says France would probably vote for “Frexit” and the German car industry has been assured of free trade post Brexit. and the Remainer “Universities UK” are now Brexit positive. Professor Minford has calculated the consequences of a NO Deal for the EU (a loss of £507 billion) and for the UK (a net gain of £651 billion). Only the British Government could fail to capitalise on this powerful bargaining position!

To quote Patrick’s summary:

“... the breakdown of talks would have a positive net present value for the UK comprising a one-off gain of £38 billion on the EU budget, plus £180 billion from bringing forward the non-budgetary Brexit gains, plus £433 billion from EU tariff revenue, total £651 billion

For the EU, it would mean a one-off loss of £38 billion in financial settlement, plus another one-off loss of £36 billion in terms of trade gain, plus the £433 billion from paying the UK its tariff revenue – a negative net present value of £507 billion.

So, a £651 billion gain for the UK versus a £507 billion loss for the EU: it could not be more open and shut who should least want a breakdown.”

Despite the adolescent threats of

Michel Barnier and the light weight French President Macron, word has reached me from the German car industry that they – and we can therefore assume other German sectors including financial services – have been told that free trade without tariffs will happen (you can imagine what pressure Merkel is under). To quote Colin Moran, a former UK Mercedes dealer:

“Some of the young people I gave jobs to and helped train, are now in very senior positions today (Mercedes BMW Audi VW to name a few players.) they tell me the word from Germany is no tariffs on goods both ways, assured from the top.”

When it comes to the crunch EU industry will not stand any political grandstanding from Macron, the Eurofederalists seeking to punish the UK or the EU Commission defending their jobs. They will rightly fear not just the devastating effects set out by Patrick Minford but the backlash from British consumers (and perhaps even US consumers) if they see unreasonable EU anti trade demands from Brexit Britain....

Michel Barnier has said that financial services “have no place” in a free trade agreement. And he is prepared to scupper a profitable trade deal with us in order to punish the UK – no matter how much the EU will suffer as a result!

German French and EU business in

general will surely (as we saw above) not permit such childish tantrums to make them poorer! Indeed the Belgian Prime Minister Charles Michel called for a Canadian Trade Agreement ‘plus plus’ deal with the UK, and Italian PM Paolo Gentiloni called for a ‘tailor-made’ UK-EU trade deal....

The greatest pressure for “more Europe” comes from the young corporatist opportunist President Macron of France who was nevertheless forced to admit on the Andrew Marr show that if his country had held a referendum on EU membership, the French would “probably” have also voted to leave.

The EU Withdrawal Bill reached the House of Lords (full of those who had little future in British democratic politics, went to become EU functionaries, retired on generous salaries and entered the Lords) we must expose them

Since Brexit many Remainer organisations have had second thoughts about the prospects for Britain without the EU straightjacket, regulations, costs and trade inhibitions. The latest is the organisation Universities UK International. Vivienne Stern, its Director is now keen to embrace the new opportunities. She admits that the European Erasmus Research Programme was always open to many countries not in the EU and she and her colleagues set off to discuss continued

Continued on page 2

German industry expects tariff-free trade

Continued from page 1

cooperation with Universities in France, Germany, Holland, Poland and Italy.

“From the outset, we made it clear that we saw our responsibility as making the best possible contribution to the Brexit process and the UK’s success post-Brexit. We respect the referendum decision, and the sentiments which produced it, and we took note of the Government’s

expressed desire to strengthen relationships around the world”

Universities, said Ms Stern, should be included in all trade agreements and Universities UK had already set up a working group with Australian Universities. Needless to say the academic and research connections with the USA will continue and the research which has produced so many joint Anglo American Nobel Prize winners will continue....

“Any society that values wealth

above freedom will lose its freedom, and will ultimately lose its wealth as well.” - W. Somerset Maugham

...The German MEP Hans Olav Henkel said what many, I am sure, know in Germany and elsewhere: “The UK, the last country with common sense, is leaving the EU”. We have more friends than the insular Remainers want us to think!

Source: www.freenations.org.uk

Why the East economies have outperformed the West

In a 2015 pamphlet produced by John Mills which is still relevant today, he pointed out some very interesting statistics which appear to have been ignored by supporters of ever-closer union with the EU.

“In crucial and obvious respects, the western world has performed remarkably poorly during the decades since the 1970’s, especially compared to what has been achieved by economies in the East. Between 1980 and 2013 the cumulative of GDP in the USA was 140%, while in the European Union (EU) it was 74%. In the UK it was 100%. By contrast, in South Korea the increase was 703%. In Singapore 695% and in China 1,467%. The differences in performance are perhaps even more telling if the focus is shifted to changes in GDP per head - a good proxy for living standards. In the USA the increase was 71%, in the EU 62% and in the UK 78%. The figure for South Korea was 255%, for Singapore 522% and for China 1,032%. These figures are made even starker by the fact that there has not been much economic growth anywhere in the West since 2008 while the East saw its economies growing on average by over 30% between 2008 and 2013.....

...The relative poor performance of nearly all western economies reflects the similar problems which they have all experienced in dealing with globalisation and competition from the rest of the world, particularly from the fast growing economies to be found along the Pacific Rim. These imbalances thus generated can be grouped under five headings.

First, the levels of investment in western economies are now far below the world average, which is without doubt a crucially important underlying reason why productivity increases and hence growth rates across the western world have slowed down.

Second, with a few notable exceptions, the proportion of western economies’ GDP coming from manufacturing has sunk to a point where nearly all have major problems in selling enough abroad to pay for their imports. As a result their growth prospects are hobbled by their inability to pay their way in the world, reflected in demand being sucked out of their economies which has to be offset by deflation and rising debt if economic activity is not to shrink even further.

Third - and strongly related to the second - most western economies have

significant balance of payments problems even though their economies are operating at well below full employment level; their foreign payment deficits would certainly be much larger if their economies were being run at full steam ahead rather than in their current austerity-driven depressed states.

Fourth, many western economies are seeing total debt growing much faster than GDP. This is happening both because they cannot pay their way in the world and therefore have to borrow from abroad to finance their deficits and because their governments are faced with no alternative but to running heavy fiscal deficits and running the risk of encouraging consumer borrowing to avoid demand collapsing. This is not a condition which is sustainable.

Fifth, what increase in demand there has been has been driven by asset price inflation, particularly in the UK and USA, for which policies such as Quantitative Easing are largely responsible, creating further debt on a massive scale....

Source: Pamphlet “You Have Been Warned!” by John Mills.

BOOK REVIEW

Derek Sterling

Are we in or out?

In this very useful layman's guide to the Brexit negotiations, Hugh Williams explains the problems and possibilities for Brexit.

Firstly, he reiterates the reasons for Brexit and then deals with the difficulties of dealing with the EU.

Secondly, the various options that are possible are laid out in a clear format showing the significances of each action and the objections that may occur with useful comments and or conclusions. Included in this section is a brief analysis of the three main features of interest namely; The World Trade Organisation, The Customs Union and The Single Market.

Brexit Choices *by Hugh Williams*

St Edward's Press Ltd
Pamphlet 16pp 2018

Available from
The June Press
Price £3.00 + 10% p&p
(see back cover)

ISBN 978-0-9554188-9-1

The third section is, "How should we assess the success, or otherwise, of the negotiations". In this interesting way he allows the reader to assess for

themselves with some clearly defined list of eight points and eleven further tests we should apply, in a simple 'Yes' 'No' format as to if the outcome has achieved the requirements of the 2016 referendum result or not?

Unfortunately it was published just before the outcome of the recent meetings and statements by Michel Bernier and David Davis. Who have outlined a draft agreement as to the so-called "transition period" or "implementation period" due to end in December 2020 and its implications. This does not change the usefulness of this pamphlet in fact it shows the need for such an examination.

Transnational parties and a super president

Ideas put forward by the current European Commission president Jean-Claude Juncker and the French president Emmanuel Macron at the Brussels summit on the 23rd February were rejected by member states.

The main ideas they proposed being that "transnational electoral lists" should be implemented and that the roles of European Commission president and European Council president currently Donald Tusk should be replaced by a 'super president'.

The fact that these proposals have been forward is a clear indicator as to the further direction the leaders of the

EU are eventually aiming for.

The suggestions were made under the umbrella of trying to bring the EU closer to its citizens.

According to Jean-Claude Juncker, "Europeans aren't too keen on institutional issues – in fact they couldn't really be bothered by them – but in the Brussels bubble these things play a major role."

Meanwhile, Donald Tusk added it was, "very much a Brussels bubble topic".

The European Parliament has already stated that they would only accept a presidential candidate for the commission if he or she had run in the

2019 elections as a lead candidate.

The Polish EU council chief referred to the EU treaty, which said that the process to choose the commission president is based on a 'double democratic legitimacy'.

"The treaty says that the president of the European Commission should be proposed by the democratically elected leaders of their member states, and that he or she should be elected by the democratically elected members of the European Parliament. Cutting away any of the two sources of legitimacy would make it less democratic, not more.

Trading opportunities for the UK

With all the talk about trade a few facts need to be remembered.

The UK is already a great trading nation, which exports to well over 200 nations. In recent years, the proportion of UK non-EU trade has grown to be a majority. The UK's EU membership cuts against the grain of our overall comparative advantage – which is services industries. All three of our top priority countries share strong

historical ties – Canada and India remain in the Commonwealth, Israel looks fondly on the country that allowed it to be created. All share our legal system. And, while Canada speaks English, English is a lingua franca for India, and widely understood in Israel. The task of the Government is to seize the opportunity of Brexit to draw fully on our comparative advantages, the English

language, the common law system, the status of the UK judiciary and legal system, the UK's security, development and defence reach, our world-class universities, our innovation and science etc.

Furthermore, our close ties with the USA, China, Australia, New Zealand and the Commonwealth as a whole, all this adds up to a great opportunity for the UK in terms of global trade.

Suggestions for free trade agreements

Contrary to popular belief, countries don't only strike free trade agreements with large states or economic blocs. Medium-sized economies such as Norway (80%), Australia (77%) and Canada (69%) have managed to strike FTAs covering a significant proportion of their trade – more than the UK at 63%. For Norway and Canada this is reliant on having reached an agreement with their largest trading partner – the EU in the UK's case. However, Australia and New Zealand have proven a more diversified approach can also work. Striking deals with US and China would bring the UK's share of trade covered by FTAs to over 81% – slightly higher than Norway's.

Evidence suggests this will take some time. Globally, trade deals have usually taken anywhere between four and ten years to negotiate. The EU is not uniquely sluggish.

There is a trade-off between speed and scope. A more complex agreement addressing services and non-tariff barriers (NTBs) does seem to take longer. Basic agreements focusing on goods tend more towards the four-year end of the scale while more comprehensive deals tend towards ten years.

One option for the UK to speed up this process would be to dump the EU's all or nothing approach. That way, the UK could strike initial agreements on removing tariffs on goods and revisit negotiations on services and NTBs at a later date. This would make sense for emerging market economies where tariffs are relatively high and the majority of UK trade is in goods – China, India and Brazil fit this category.

Striking a series of FTAs with Asian economies (China, India, Japan and ASEAN) could deliver a boost of up to 0.6% of GDP for the UK, going some way to offsetting the negative impact of leaving the EU customs union and single market. Alternatively, a unilateral free trade approach could deliver a boost of around 0.75% of

GDP in the long run.

A case study of the agricultural sector highlights the tension between opening up to the rest of the world or continuing protectionism and subsidies. There are potential savings for both taxpayers (£1.5bn) and consumers (between £400m and £1.4bn) from liberalisation. However, this would mean creative destruction and would see a number of farms going out of business, not least because 19% of British farms do not currently make any profit....

c) The third step could be revisiting and updating older agreements.

Only eleven of the 33 EU FTAs currently in force cover services. Often the biggest difference between trade agreements does not come from the size of the negotiating parties, but whether it is a first generation agreement (basic, focused on tariffs and goods) or a more comprehensive second generation agreement (dealing with services, NTBs and regulation)....

Immigration

a) While there would be political pressure to reduce immigration following Brexit, there are several reasons why we believe headline net immigration is unlikely to reduce much:

The business case for maintaining a flexible supply of labour. The evidence suggests that, with a record high employment rate, the UK's labour market is already tightening

d) However, there is likely to be a trade-off between the depth of any new economic agreement with the EU and the extent to which the UK will have to accept EU free movement. The evidence from the precedents of Norway and Switzerland suggest that the deeper the agreement, the more likely the UK will need to accept free movement. This might mean building in preferential treatment for EU citizens in the UK's new points system, which would give EU nationals priority over non-EU nationals, or it

could create a separate temporary migration scheme for migrants from the EU.

e) The UK is far from alone in its migration experience in terms of developed economies. Between 2000 and 2015 the UK received 3.7 migrants for every thousand people, which puts it just above the average but below countries such as Canada, Australia, Norway and Switzerland. If the UK had experienced the same level of immigration as Canada or Australia there would have been an additional 3 million or 4.4 million migrants respectively coming to the UK over the past decade – though of course the UK is a more crowded country.

Regulation and competitiveness

a) There is certainly scope for deregulation outside the EU, though maybe not as large as assumed. We estimate a politically feasible deregulation agenda could lead to permanent gains of 0.7% of GDP – with savings coming mostly from three areas: social employment law, environment and climate change and financial services. But even such a scenario would involve difficult choices such as scrapping renewable energy targets and deregulating social and employment laws.

b) More broadly, the UK remains one of the most competitive developed economies, particularly in areas such as: labour market, business environment and product market regulation. Yet there are of course potential gains, especially in areas such as: education, skills, infrastructure and costs of certain services. There is little evidence that the EU holds us back in these areas, but their reform and the ensuing competitiveness boost will become increasingly crucial in the case of Brexit....

*Source: Extract from an article on the open europe web site.
www.openeurope.org.uk*

Southern gas corridor

The Southern Gas Corridor is the biggest energy project the EU is currently pursuing, with the intention of annually delivering 6 billion cubic meters of Azerbaijani gas to Turkey and additional 10 billion cubic meters to the EU. Scheduled to be completed later this year, the 1800 kilometres long TANAP would traverse Turkey from the border with Georgia to the border with Greece.

Civil society groups – including Bankwatch, Counter Balance, ...Friends of the Earth Europe and many others – have been repeatedly warning that the Southern Gas Corridor project is at odds with EU commitments on both human rights and climate action.

A study released by Bankwatch in late January has shown that, due to fugitive methane emissions and burning of gas, the Southern Gas Corridor's climate footprint could be comparable to that of coal, the dirtiest source of energy, or even worse.

In addition, there are mounting concerns over corruption among both governments and companies involved in realising the Southern Gas Corridor. In Turkey, all subcontractors hired by the state-owned energy firm Botas for the project have close ties to President Erdogan's AK Party, according to a Bankwatch report from December 2016. An international journalistic investigation published recently ... also unveiled the extensive network of politically exposed people in Turkey and Azerbaijan that stand to directly benefit from the project.

In light of the disturbing human

rights situation under the increasingly authoritarian regimes in both Turkey and Azerbaijan, last December, 33 Members of the European Parliament wrote to EIB President Werner Hoyer, urging him to suspend plans to finance the TANAP project.

The recent approval of the EIB's loan adds to chain of investments in the Southern Gas Corridor from multilateral development banks now amounts to over EUR 6 billion in public money.

This decision also took place after the European Court of Auditors criticised European financial support to Turkey for being particularly ineffective when it came to the independence of the Turkish judicial system, fighting corruption and media freedom.

Anna Roggenbuck, Policy Officer at CEE Bankwatch Network, said: "With the decision to finance TANAP, the EIB has shown its disregard to Europe's commitments to climate change mitigation. This project has been approved without a proper climate impact assessment, and in contradiction to pledges under the Paris Agreement to keep global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius which entails limiting fossil fuels consumption."

Xavier Sol, Director of Counter Balance, said: "The EIB today decided to give a blank cheque to energy companies controlled by the autocratic regimes of Turkey and Azerbaijan. The EU bank has been repeatedly ducking its responsibilities by hiding behind the political support of the European

Commission and External Action Service to the Southern Gas Corridor. The bank has given no evidence of the human rights impact assessment it should have carried out at project level, and demonstrates that it simply disregards human rights issues effectively placing them at the lowest of its priorities".

Elena Gerebizza, energy campaigner at Re:Common, said: "This decision raises serious concerns on the credibility of the EIB in the fight against corruption, in its respect for democracy as well as the core principles of the EU the bank is supposed to uphold. We expected the EIB to carry out an in-depth due diligence process on the politically exposed people linked to the Azerbaijani Laundromat scandal in Turkey and in Azerbaijan. Instead, the EIB chose to pour more money into companies that are at the core of the power structure in these countries, with no guarantee of delivering any good to the people. This is a shame."

Colin Roche, extractives campaigner with Friends of the Earth Europe, said: "Like adding gas to a fire, today's decision by the EIB, the EU's investment bank, to pour more funds into new gas infrastructure is yet another cash injection for climate destruction. The more we invest in gas pipelines like TANAP the more we lock Europe into decades of fossil fuel dependency when we need to be moving to a fossil free future."

Source: Extract of an article in euobserver.com

Electoral Commission enquiry

The independent Labour Peer, Lord Stoddart of Swindon has criticised the Electoral Commission for what he believes is their 'cravenly caving in' to pressure from Remainer MPs and activists over the re-investigation of Vote Leave's funding of 'BeLeave' during the referendum campaign.

Lord Stoddart said: "It is my

understanding that the Electoral Commission, not only approved the donation to BeLeave, at the time, but it has already subsequently looked into this issue and found nothing wrong. I find it very disappointing that they appear to have cravenly caved-in to pressure from the Remain lobby and decided to investigate again. The

Electoral Commission is supposed to be an independent body and should not be seen to be influenced by political pressure.

"It is very dangerous for our democracy for the Commission to give the impression that it takes action based on who shouts loudest in the political arena."

LETTERS

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

Leadership

Dear Sir,

What the British electorate hopes to hear from political leaderships is how Britain is to be managed post-Brexit.

How is industry to be organised? The financial system? International trade? Transport? Education? Health?

A clear light needs to be shone on these sectors.

Independent UKIP MPs, as advocated by Hugh Williams in his recent *eurofacts* article, (9th March 2018), might be a fascinating idea - not least as it originated more than 2,000 years ago in the Roman Republic - but it is definitely not for now. If it were put into a manifesto the electorate would, rightly, pass it by.

We inhabit a situation in which there is little or no credible political leadership. The electorate senses it and are waiting. This is the challenge to be faced.

It is what Leavers, UKIPPERS and forge-ahead Britons need to put their minds to.

RALPH MADDERN
Warwickshire

Ireland and the EU

Dear Sir,

Anthony Coughlan's excellent article, "Brexit, Ireland and the EU" (*eurofacts*, March 2018) says things which not only needed saying, but which deserve a much wider readership/audience.

Yes, the ideal solution to the border issue is for the Republic of Ireland to leave the EU on the same day as the UK. For this to happen, however, two things are required: one is a groundswell of public pressure in the ROI demanding - and insisting on - a free and fair referendum on the subject of withdrawal; and the other is a decision on the method of leaving the EU.

The first is going to be difficult, (a) because the EU hate referenda and will

do everything they can to prevent one being held; and (b) because the Irish government has, without consulting the people, altered the country's Constitution to make future referenda anything but free and fair.

The second should be a lesson drawn from the UK's experience. Theresa May's faulty approach, in invoking Article 50, is the equivalent of putting your foot on quicksand. The Irish method of withdrawal should be to invoke the Vienna Convention on the Limitations of Treaties (VCLT). "We are leaving" means "We are leaving" NOT we are willing to engage in endless negotiations about the terms of withdrawal.

The Irish fought long and hard, and at the cost of some blood, to free themselves (well, 26 of the 32 counties, anyway) from Anglo-Norman rule from London. Are we to believe that they don't have the stomach for a less violent fight to rid themselves of neo-Carolingian rule from Brussels?

ROGER ENSKAT
London

Sovereignty

Dear Sir,

Speaking at a Bruges Group meeting in the House of Commons on the 20th March, Member of the Estonian Parliament Igor Gräzin made the following point.

"In November 1988 the Soviet Supreme issued a declaration on sovereignty of Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic. And it said just one thing - sovereignty means the supreme power over the given territory, period. It cannot be shared, it cannot be alienated, it cannot be given away."

UK politicians should take note and learn about real sovereignty.

He also added, "sovereignty is an awfully important thing. You cannot negotiate it. You are sovereign or you are not. You cannot be a little bit pregnant. Either you are, or you are

not. You are sovereign, or you are not.
DAVID MYRES
London

Referendum spending

Dear Sir,

Why is it that so many of our politicians are so quick to judge the spending on the referendum by the leave campaign?

Could it be that they feel guilty above the £9 million spent by the government on the propaganda exercise sent out to every UK household before the spending limits were announced?

The so-called information leaflet was clearly a pro-EU propaganda exercise.

The question at present is whether the leave campaign spent an extra £650,000 on top of the £7 million that both the leave and the pro-EU camps were allowed to spend.

Forgive my ignorance but surely even if correct, the leave camp spent 10% extra while the remain camp had the extra 125% provided by the government. Is that what is meant by equal spending?

No one has asked the Electoral Commission to investigate the extra spending by the government itself!

DANIEL TENNANT
Belfast

UK passports

Dear Sir,

I am happy to know that the UK government will be reverting in October 2019 back to a blue passport, instead of the red EU passport that we were forced to carry by our elected politicians.

However, I was saddened to hear that they may be produced by a Dutch/French company Gemalto, delivering jobs to French workers and resulting in a tax take for France.

DAWN SILVER
Birmingham

MEETINGS

Campaign for an Independent Britain (CIB) 0116 2874 622

Saturday 14th April

AGM 11.00 am
Meeting 2.00 - 6.00 pm

Further details including full list of speakers to be confirmed

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

Thursday 19th April, 6.00 pm

"Regional, Industrial and Infrastructure Policies"

Jagjit Chadha, *Gresham Professor of Commerce*

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

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday 24th April, 6.00 pm

"Minor Political Parties"

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

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

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Email: eurofacts@juneypress.com

The Economic Research Council

Tuesday 24th April, 6.30 pm

"Platform Capitalism"

Nick Smicek, *Faculty member of King's College, London*

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) via: www.ercouncil.org

The Economic Research Council

Tuesday 26th June, 6.30 pm

"Trade"

Shanker Singham, *Special Trade Commissioner at Legatum Institute*

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) via: www.ercouncil.org

DIARY OF EVENTS

2018

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

2019

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

Official date for completion of Article 50 negotiations between the UK and the EU and start of 'Transition' due to end in December 2020 **29th March**

EU post-Brexit Summit Sibiu, Romania **May**

EU MEP elections **23rd-26th May**

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

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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

Concordance

www.concordanceout.eu

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.ccc.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

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www.sovereignty.org.uk

Statewatch

www.statewatch.org

The Taxpayers' Alliance

www.taxpayersalliance.com

United Kingdom Independence Party

www.ukip.org

Seizing the moment

by John Ashworth. **£4.00**

The opportunities for UK fisheries after Brexit with the restoration of the 200nm/midline resources zone.

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.

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The Coming Collapse**

by Godfrey Bloom. **£7.00**

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by the Bruges Group. **£5.00**

Addressing the main concerns this report shows a clear route out of the EU.

**Britain's Referendum Decision
and its Effects**

by Stephen Bush. **£8.99**

Clear facts that explain the dangers we face inside or outside the EU.

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by Robert Corfe. **£12.99**

Why democracy is only possible in a nation state.

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Building a post Brexit economy for all
by Liam Halligan & Gerard Lyons.

£20.00

Economists explain why the UK should embrace Brexit and the benefits that will flow for the UK and Europe.

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by Daniel Hannan. **£8.99**

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

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mechanisms of the European Union**

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How the UK's exposure to the EU is over £80 billion and maybe more.

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by J. Brian Heywood. **£3.00**

How government has failed to protect the UK industrial sector from foreign companies, putting at risk the long-term economic prosperity of the UK.

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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.

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CIB	0116 2874 622
Conservativesforbritain	
www.conservativesforbritain.org	
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 THINK TANKS

British Future	www.britishfuture.org
Bruges Group	020 7287 4414
Global Britain	www.globalbritain.org
Global Vision	www.global-vision.net
Open Europe	0207 197 2333

POLITICAL PARTIES

Conservative	020 7222 9000
Rt Hon Mrs Theresa May MP	
English Democrats	01277 896000
Robin Tilbrook (Chairman)	
Green Party	020 7272 4474
Caroline Lucas MP and Jonathan Bartley	
Labour	020 7783 1000
Jeremy Corbyn MP	
Liberal	01562 68361
Mr Rob Wheway	
Liberal Democrats	020 7222 7999
Rt Hon Sir Vince Cable	
UK Independence Party	01626 831290
Acting leader Gerard Batten MEP	

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