

# EU

## CANNOT BE SERIOUS!



### THE TRUTH ABOUT EUROPE

### ***1. Why was the European Union formed?***

There are so few good arguments for being in the European Union (EU) today that it is hard to remember why it started. The two most important reasons belong to the last century and are now out of date.

First, in 1945 the French wanted to stop the Germans starting another war in Europe. They thought they could tie Germany down within a union of all European countries.

Second, the Americans wanted to support a bloc in Europe against the threat of the Soviet Union. EU believers still claim that the EU is crucial to keeping peace in Europe. But wars are not started by democracies. They often begin when different nations are forced together. Yugoslavia is the latest of many examples. Even in the UK, the recent troubles in Northern Ireland are a horrible reminder that living under the same roof is no guarantee of a happy marriage. To cram the British together with the French, Germans, Italians, Greeks and Spaniards would be asking for trouble.

A third reason for the EU was the creation of the Single Market - the duty free exchange of goods and freedom of travel across Europe. That was a good idea. But it didn't - and still doesn't - need to lead to a single government for all of Europe.

### ***2. Why did Britain join the EU?***

It was understandable that Britain wanted to join the Single Market. However, there was no need to join the EU and Britain made a big mistake in doing so. Most people thought that the EU was a natural extension of the Single Market. They did not realise that, as a result, Britain would lose its sovereignty and independence.

### ***3. Can Britain veto decisions we don't agree with?***

Britain's right to protect itself has been steadily eroded. We can still block decisions in a few areas but even these are under threat. In most cases, Britain can be outvoted by other EU countries. <sup>(1)</sup> The House of Commons is then compelled to put the EU's decision into law.

It is not just that Britain often loses to the other EU countries. We also have to fight the bureaucrats who work for the EU institutions: the Commission, Council, Court and Parliament. They are committed to building a single government for Europe, giving them increasing power over us. They approach every problem with this goal in mind.

**4. Is there any protection for minority interests like the UK under European law?**

The EU does have a special Court to hear this kind of appeal. Unfortunately, it invariably finds in favour of the *'ever closer union of the peoples of Europe'* as required by the Treaty, rather than protecting the rights of individual nations.

Britain has a long history of protecting the rights of its citizens, going back to Magna Carta in 1215. But the EU's new Charter of Fundamental Rights will override all our legislation.

One key element of our tradition is 'Habeas Corpus'. This means that British people are treated as innocent until proven guilty. But the EU has an idea called 'Corpus Juris' which would destroy our traditions. If an EU country wants to arrest you, our police would have to give you up even without any evidence.

**5. Would our trade suffer if we left the EU?**

There is no need to worry about future trade with the EU if we withdraw from it. We buy far more of their goods than they buy of ours.<sup>(2)</sup> If trade stopped altogether, the EU countries would lose far more than we would.

The Germans will still want to go on selling to us their Mercedes, BMWs and Volkswagens, the Italians their Fiats and the French their Renaults, wines and perfumes. We could easily enter into a Free Trade Agreement with them, because they would be mad not to. Indeed, the EU has just entered into a Free Trade Agreement with Mexico, for example, which would suit Britain very well. Even without negotiating a Free Trade Agreement, the UK would be better off if we exported to the Single Market from outside the EU because our contributions to the EU outweigh our trade advantages by about £2 billion per annum.<sup>(3)</sup>



Only about 14 per cent of everything Britain produces (Gross Domestic Product - GDP) is exported to the EU. This amount is declining and in deficit. Another 14 per cent goes to the rest of the world. The remaining 72 per cent of our GDP is our domestic economy. We should not let the mangy EU tail go on wagging our healthy UK dog. They need us far more than we need them.<sup>(4)</sup>

**6. *If we left the EU would we lose out on its aid to the UK?***

Don't fall for that one. We give to the EU more than we receive. We pay about £11 billion annually to the EU from which it gives us back about half.<sup>(5)</sup> So there really is no such thing as 'EU aid'. We would be far better spending our money ourselves, without the costly and corrupt bureaucratic filter of Brussels. The net amount of money we give them would buy over 50 hospitals every year for example. Surely this would be a much better way of spending our money?

**7. *What do we pay our contribution for?***

Much of it is wasted running the absurdly over-regulated bureaucracy of the EU. The EU is like a paper-making factory. The number of regulations, directives and legal acts issued by the EU has increased more than tenfold since Britain joined and there are now over 25,000 in force.<sup>(6)</sup>

The EU spends most effort on the least important subjects. The Ten Commandments run to 300 words and the American Declaration of Independence to just under 1330. In contrast, the EU directive on the export of duck eggs runs to over 26,900 words - a time-consuming bureaucratic blizzard of bumf.



**8. *Is it really true that there is a lot of fraud and corruption in the EU?***

The EU Commission has admitted to fraud of about £500 million a year <sup>(7)</sup>, enough to build 5 hospitals a year in Britain. But experts in the House of Lords think that the true figure is at least seven times as much. The EU Court of Auditors refused to pass the EU accounts for several years and every member of the Commission had to resign in 1999 because of the scandalous record. The EU's £7 billion annual foreign aid budget is also grossly mismanaged; much of the money does not arrive at its destination.<sup>(8)</sup>

**9. Have we benefited from the Common Agricultural Policy?**

The CAP is a complete nonsense. The EU pays some farmers not to produce food. It pays others to produce food which is not worth growing. For example, the EU obliges us to provide only 85 per cent of the milk we need, while our farmers spray milk onto fields to avoid exceeding their quota.

The result is that British people pay more for food than they should. The CAP costs the average UK family an extra £1000 a year in food costs. We need the CAP like a hole in the head.<sup>(9)</sup>

**10. What has happened to our fisheries?**

Fishing was the livelihood of thousands of British workers and indirectly of thousands more. The EU's Common Fisheries Policy has destroyed most of this. We can no longer simply catch fish in our waters. Instead, the EU tells us what we can and cannot catch.

Britain used to own over three quarters of the fish in EU waters. Now we are allowed to catch only one third of the EU's fish.<sup>(10)</sup> By the end of 2002, all the EU's fishing fleets will be able to fish in our twelve mile coastal belt.

The Brussels bureaucrats who designed this absurd policy thought they could conserve fish by limiting the numbers landed in port. They did not realise that most fish are dead when they come up in the nets, so millions of tonnes of fish are thrown back dead into the sea each year in the name of EU conservation.

*This royal throne of kings, this scept' red isle,  
 This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,  
 This other Eden, demi-paradise,  
 This fortress built by Nature for itself,  
 Against infection and the hand of war,  
 This happy breed of men, this little world,  
 This precious stone set in a ~~silver~~ sea....*

**EU**

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***11. Have we benefited from the EU in any other industries that might compensate for the loss of our fishing waters?***

On the contrary, the cancerous influence of Brussels has also affected adversely our waste disposal, beef, herbal medicines, lorries, dairy farmers, whisky distillers, market gardeners, cheesemakers, paper rounds, boat builders, hotels, art market, duty free shopping and many other British interests.

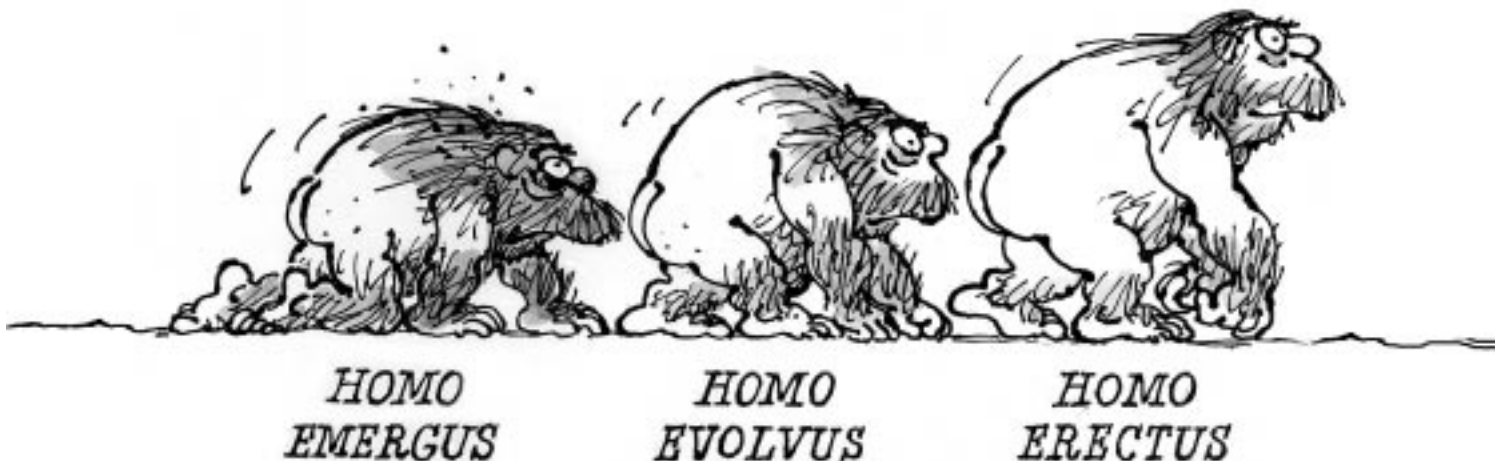
***12. If the EU has its way, will we still have the capacity to wage war or defend ourselves?***

The current plan is for the EU to have a force of 60,000 soldiers. It will be used only for humanitarian purposes. But the long term aim of creating a single European government means that we can expect demands for a single EU army. In this event, NATO, which has kept the peace in Europe for many years, would be severely undermined. The men and women in our armed forces might be required to fight a war under a French or German general for a cause in which we do not believe. We might also find it difficult to help our allies, like America.

***13. Is there another way of continuing trade preferentially with the Eurozone?***

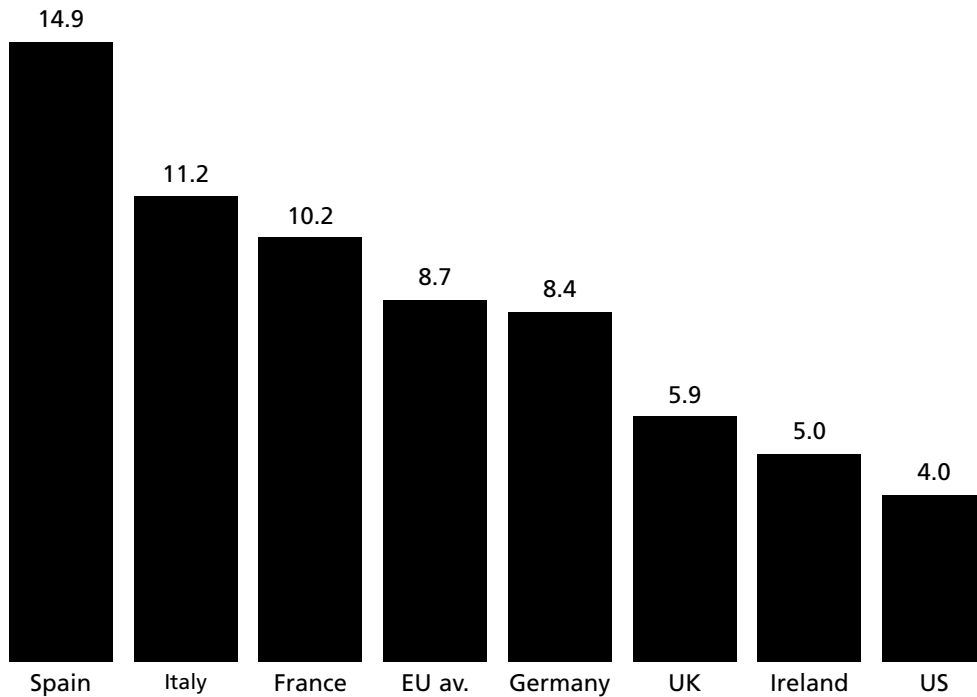
Norway is a successful example of this approach. They twice voted against joining the EU but are still members of the European Economic Area and enjoy full tariff-free access to the Eurozone. Norway's exports to the EU have been at record levels since then.<sup>(11)</sup>

Norway enjoys good relationships with the EU but does not have to contribute to the EU budget and is not part of Common Agricultural Policy and Common Fisheries Policy. Clever Norway!



14. Is the EU working well?

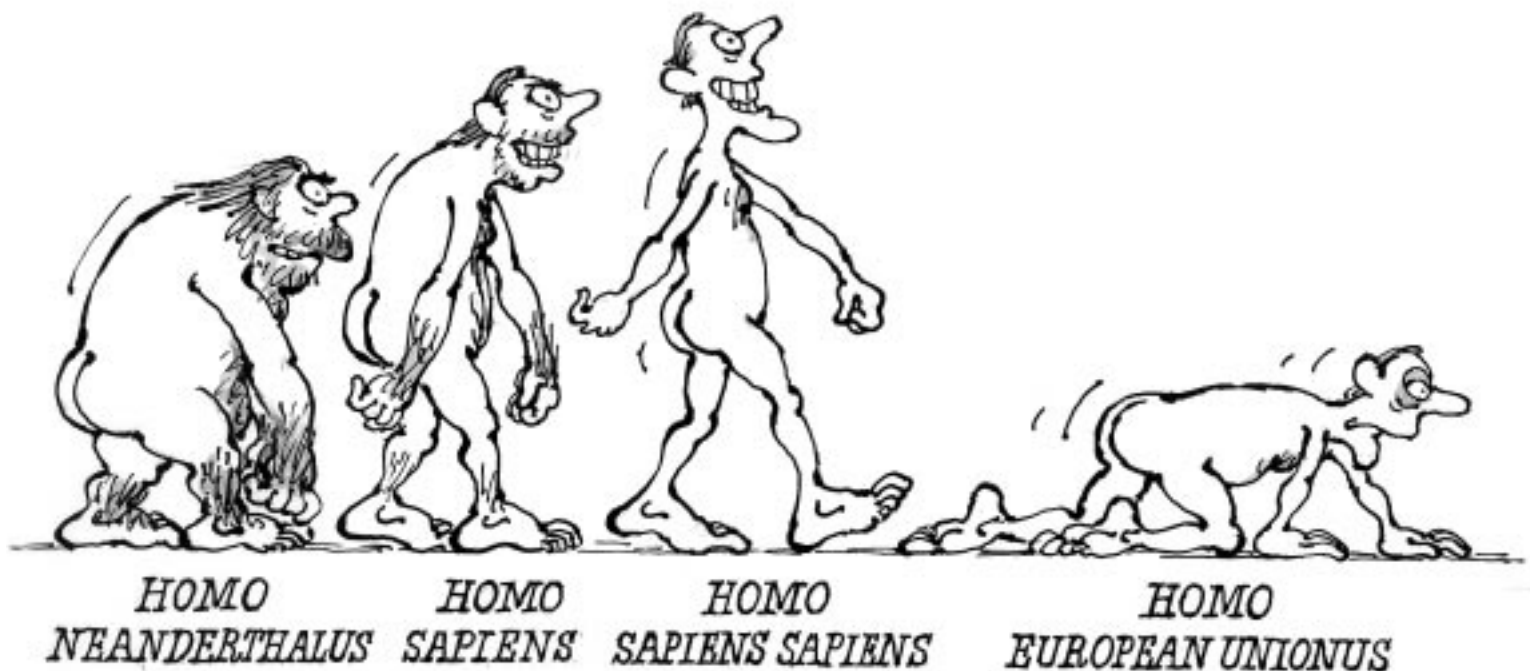
How Europe isn't working



**Standardised unemployment rates 2000: EU comparisons [%]**

Source : HM Pocket Databank, May 2000

Far from it. On average there are twice as many people unemployed in European countries than in the USA.<sup>(12)</sup> Europe is in fact lagging behind America in every respect. It has more people out of work. Its people earn lower wages and suffer higher taxes. It is behind in the key industries of the future such as the internet.



**15. Can Britain go it alone?**

**Of course we can.** Britain is one of the world’s strongest countries. We have the fourth largest economy in the world.<sup>(13)</sup> The City of London is one of the world’s leading financial centres. We sit on the United Nations Security Council with the world’s other leading countries. We founded the Commonwealth and English is spoken by over one billion people.

This year Britain has twice been voted the second best place in the whole world to do business. In a recent survey by the Economist Intelligence Unit, Britain’s prospects for the next five years were rated second only to the Netherlands. Germany and France were 10th and 15th respectively.<sup>(14)</sup>

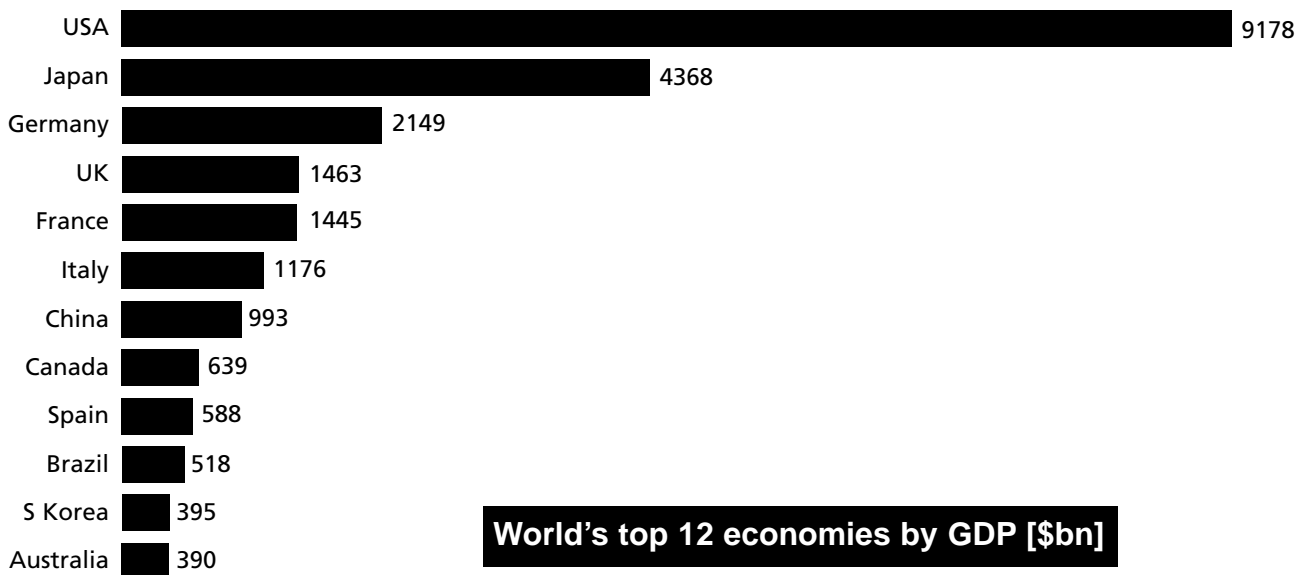
We lead Europe in the industries of the future, such as the internet.<sup>(15)</sup> Britain has expert knowledge in advanced technology, art, science, engineering, telecommunications and medicine.

Before too long we would not miss the EU Single Market. It already costs very little to trade with most countries around the world. The World Trade Organisation is aiming to remove the last remaining duties. Trading blocs like the EU will become a thing of the past. But until then we should have no difficulty in negotiating a new Free Trade Agreement with Europe. Because we buy more of their goods than they do of ours, they would be mad to let us withdraw without one.

On our own we would be free from the crushing bureaucracy of Brussels and free from having to pay billions of pounds towards its costs. This money could be far better spent in our economy.

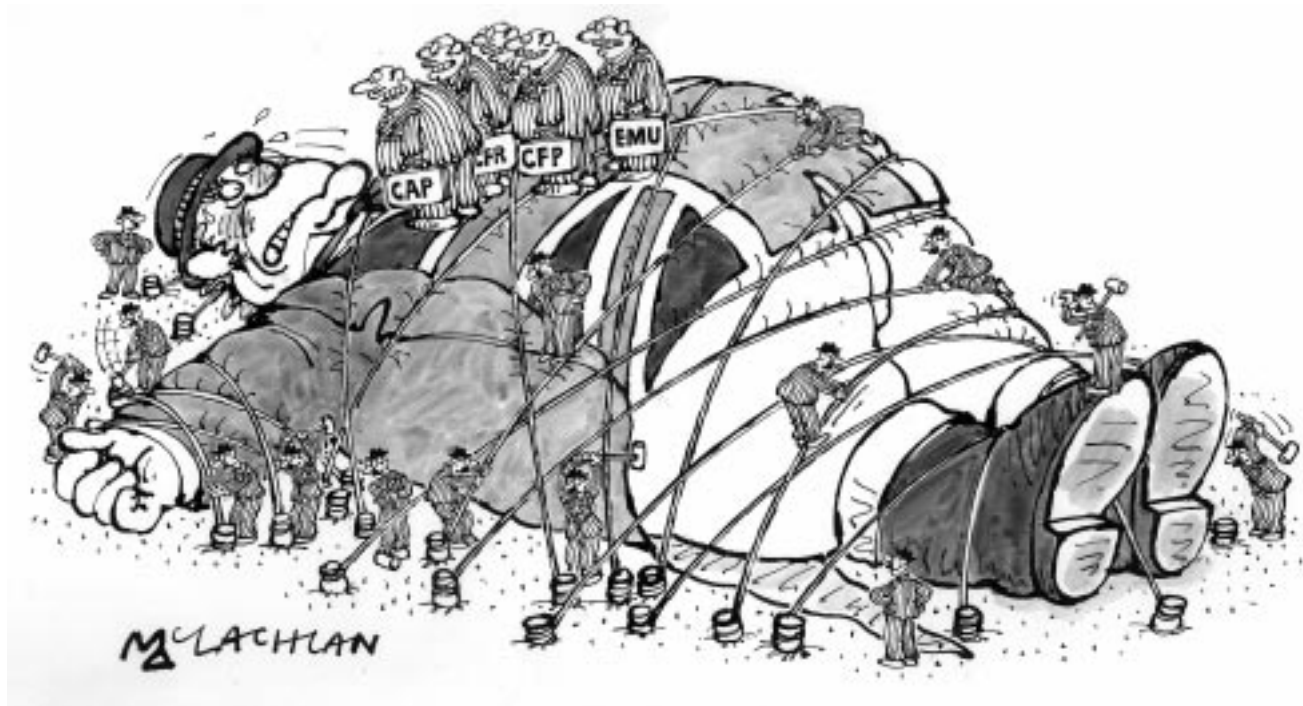
Britain has had to fight many wars to preserve the right to govern ourselves. We should not give up our sovereignty lightly. Our current leaders do not seem to have grasped that our freedom is at stake. **The British people themselves need to take a stand.**

**Britain too small to be a global player?**



**World’s top 12 economies by GDP [\$bn]**

Source : World Outlook 2000, Economist Intelligence Unit, December 1999.



**16. Isn't joining EMU more about trade than politics?**

That is what most politicians tell you. They say that Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) is only a commercial project. But in Europe all politicians accept that it is designed to create a single European government, with its own foreign and defence policies and its own legal system.

You have only to listen to what some of the key people in the EU have been saying *for years*:

- A previous President of the EU, Jacques Delors, said: *'Yes, we have to have transfers of sovereignty to achieve economic and monetary union.'*
- More recently, the new President of the European Commission, Romano Prodi, told the European Parliament: *'We must now face the difficult task of moving towards a single economy, a single political unity.'*
- Wim Duisenberg, President of the European Central Bank, said: *'The process of monetary union goes hand in hand, must go hand in hand, with political integration and ultimately political union. EMU is, and was always meant to be, a stepping stone on the way to a united Europe.'*
- Hans Tietmeyer, former President of the German Central Bank, said: *'A country that merges its currency with that of another currency cannot be politically independent.'*
- Gerhard Schroeder, the new Chancellor of Germany, said: *'The introduction of the euro is probably the most important integrating step since the beginning of the unification process...it is certain that the times of independent nation states are definitely over...the internal market and the common currency demand joint co-ordinating action.'*

So who do our Euro-enthusiasts think they are kidding, other than themselves?

**17. Would interest rates fall if we joined EMU?**

The problem with EMU is that it allows only one interest rate for 11 diverging economies, all growing at different rates at different times. The ‘one-size-fits-all’ interest rate will never be right for all 11 countries.

At present, the German economy is in difficulties with unemployment twice that of the UK, while the Irish economy is booming. The Germans need lower interest rates to stimulate their economy, while the Irish need higher rates to avoid a property crash. In EMU, they must both have the same rate, whether they like it or not.

If the UK joins the Single Currency, we would certainly be forced to accept an interest rate (as we had to in the ERM) that would be wrong for our economy. If it is too low as is currently likely, we would be stoking inflation.

If we continue to fix our own interest rate, our economy will not be put at risk. For this reason, the Governor of the Bank of England said recently that he was ‘*relieved*’ we did not join the euro when it started.

**The EU ‘Tax Misery’ Index**

Country	Personal tax range %	Corp. tax range %	Employee soc.sec. range %	Employer soc.sec. range %	Index
France	10.5-59	40	15-18	35-45	180
Belgium	25-35	40	13	35	159.2
Austria	10-50	34	18-22	22-28	148.3
Greece	5-45	35-40	16	27	142.2
Spain	20-56	35	6	31	142.4
Italy	19-46	37	9	30-34	140
Germany	29-53	45	13	13	138.7
Sweden	31-56	28	7	33	137.8
Neths	7-60	35	8	20	136.1
Finland	5.5-56	28	8	23	128
Portugal	15-40	34	11	24	120.8
Lux.	5.2-47	30	11-13	11-14	115.1
Denmark	40-58	34	8	0	111.1
Ireland	24-46	32	4.5	12	105
UK	20-40	30	3-10	3-10	100

Source : Calculations of *Sachverständigenrat*, based on OECD Reveue Statistics 1965-1997 Edition 1998. See also *Global Competitiveness Report 1999*, World Economic Forum, p.91.

**18. Will our taxes go down if we join EMU?**

You may have been told that our taxes will be left alone if we join EMU, but take no notice. The true position was clearly stated by someone who ought to know - Hans Tietmeyer, the former President of Germany's Central Bank. He said: 'A European currency will lead to member nations transferring their sovereignty over financial and wage policy, as well as in monetary affairs. It is an illusion to think that states can hold on to autonomy over taxation policy.' Very recently, the French government announced that tax harmonisation was a priority for its Presidency of the EU. If this happens our taxes will go up by over 18 per cent.<sup>(16)</sup>

Believe it or not, at present the UK has the lowest taxes in Europe and is a comparative tax haven. Britain's corporation tax for business is 30 per cent and is the lowest of any major industrialised country in the world. The EU average is about a third as much again.

The countries using the Single Currency cannot reduce their tax burden in the future because, unlike Britain, they have not set aside enough for their pensions. Britain has more money put aside in private pensions than the rest of the EU put together.<sup>(17)</sup>

If France and Germany do not take action, they will find themselves spending more and more on pensions as their populations get older. This will require even higher taxation.

Europe's leaders are openly arguing for control of Britain's tax policies. The European Commission already has plans to impose VAT at a uniform rate of between 15 per cent and 25 per cent on all goods, including children's clothes, books, newspapers, travel fares, new houses, and food, all of which are at present exempt in Britain. **If we want to keep low taxes, we have to stay out of EMU.**



***19. Would joining EMU help our inflation rate?***

Only if you want to double it! At present the UK's inflation rate of under 1 per cent a year is the lowest in Europe and is about half the European average.

***20. What will happen to our pensions if we join EMU?***

Like most things in the EU it will cost us dearly. At present, UK pensions are the best funded in Europe. By 2030, Germany will have to spend three times as much as us just to keep their pensions at their present rate.<sup>(18)</sup>

As populations age, this pensions timebomb in Europe will lead to either reduced benefits or higher taxes. If we join EMU, there is an obvious danger that we will end up, one way or another, having to make substantial contributions to the pensions deficits of Germany, France and Italy.

***21. What will happen to our gold reserves if we join EMU?***

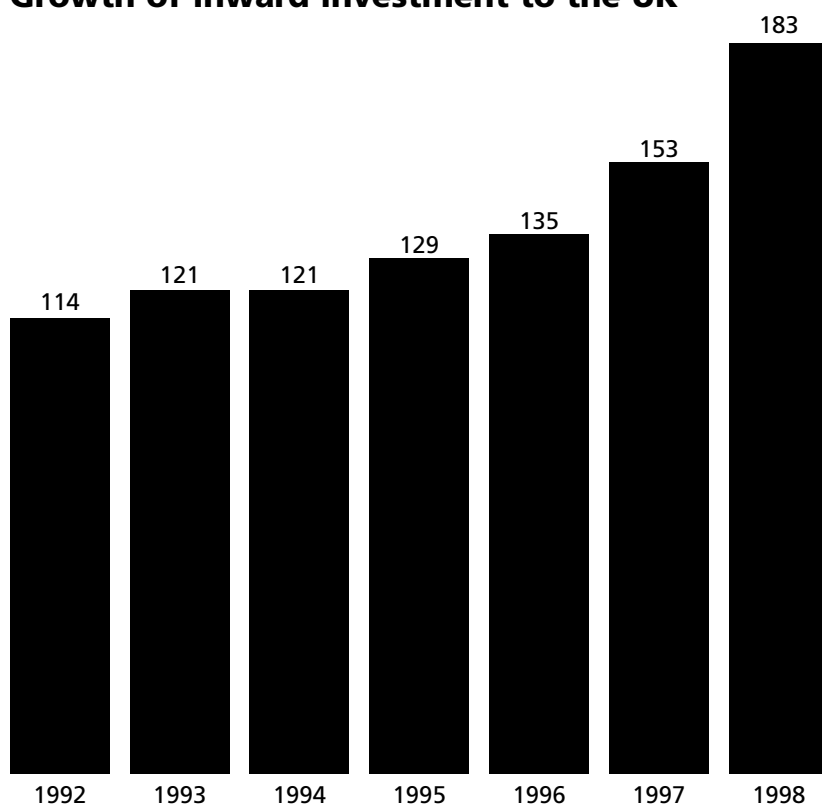
Can't you guess? They will be transferred to the European Central Bank which will '*hold and manage the official reserves of the Member States*'. For the UK, this would mean surrendering control of our gold reserves of £28 billion.<sup>(19)</sup> This is one of the many reasons why joining EMU would be irreversible.

***22. Is it true that foreign investment into the UK would suffer if we did not join the Single Currency, and that jobs would be lost?***

Foreign investors know what they are doing. They are attracted to the UK because we have by far the lowest business taxes in Europe and a reliable workforce. We also have considerably less regulation and bureaucracy and we are comparatively free of corruption. In addition, we speak the world's most popular commercial language - already 80 per cent of all electronically stored information is in English.<sup>(20)</sup>

We continue to receive the lion's share of inward investment in the EU. Last year we received twice as much inward investment as France and three times as much as Germany.<sup>(21)</sup> Our share has not been affected by foreign investors already knowing that the majority of the British people are against joining the euro. Companies like Honda, Vauxhall, Marconi and Ford have all announced big investments in Britain because of our much more favourable business climate.

There will undoubtedly be a new Free Trade Agreement with Europe if we don't join EMU and leave the EU. The interests of present and future investors would be fully protected, so they will go on investing in the UK.

**Growth of inward investment to the UK****Level of Inward Investment to the UK 1992 - 1998 [£bn]**

Source : Overseas Direct Investment 1998, Office of National Statistics, December 1999.

**23. *Would joining EMU help reduce unemployment?***

Many trade unionists have now realised that 'EMU' also stands for 'Even More Unemployment'. Countries using the Single Currency have a much higher unemployment rate than Britain. Since we left the ERM, Britain has created more jobs than the rest of the EU put together.

**24. *Did we learn anything from our membership of the Exchange Rate Mechanism, the forerunner of EMU?***

One crucial lesson - it is absolutely vital to keep control of our own interest rates. Our two year membership of the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) was disastrous for Britain. It cost one million jobs and made 100,000 businesses bankrupt. Since we were liberated from the ERM by market forces the British economy has prospered far better than Europe.

Last year the UK overtook France as the world's fourth largest economy. We achieved this since leaving the ERM, because we have had the right level of interest rates for our economy and the right exchange rate for developing our world trade. This would not have been possible within the Single Currency.

**25. *If EMU is such bad news for the UK, why does the Prime Minister, some leading politicians, and a number of leading businessmen argue in its favour?***

The Prime Minister is no longer content with his role as Mr UK. He wants to play the political game on a bigger stage and sees himself as Mr Europe.



The Conservatives took us into the EU. Like most politicians, they are not very good at admitting their mistakes. They also fear that a movement to withdraw now would be seen as too right wing and would frighten the voters. They are wrong about this too - polls indicate that, if forced to choose, more British people would vote to leave the EU than join EMU. This is in spite of being told for 25 years that the EU is vital to the national interest. If a fraction of the money spent on propaganda had been spent on explaining the 'get-out' case properly, popular support for it would be overwhelming.

Businessmen who support EMU are in the main from big global businesses. Independent surveys show that only a quarter of all UK businessmen want to adopt the euro. Three quarters want to keep the pound. Most small to medium-sized businesses are against the euro and it is they who are today's job creators.

The businessmen who say they like the Single Market are usually just expressing their belief in free trade, which could in any event be preserved by negotiating a Free Trade Agreement if we left the EU.

**26. *If EMU is such bad news, why are France and Germany keen on it?***

As in the UK, you have to distinguish between the politicians and the people. After a tremendous amount of Government spending on the case for EMU, European France voted against Maastricht. Those in favour reached just over 50 per cent because of votes from Guadeloupe and Martinique.

In Germany, there is growing disquiet as unemployment continues to be a major problem and as the mark falls in value with the euro.

**27. *Can you think of any argument in favour of the Single Currency?***

Not on balance. There are three main points in its favour but there are far more against.

There would be some savings on business transaction costs. It would be easier to compare European prices with our own. We would not need to incur the cost of changing pounds into other Eurozone currencies. However, when put on the scales against being forced to accept the wrong interest rate for the UK, the loss of exchange rate flexibility, higher taxes, higher unemployment costs and massively increased regulation and bureaucracy, there is an overwhelming case against joining.

**28. *At some point in the future, can we leave EMU, like we left the ERM, if it does not work out well for us?***

No, if we join EMU, it will be *irreversible*. We will lose the pound, our gold reserves and domestic monetary control forever. EMU is the ERM without the escape hatch.

**The nightmare will be permanent. It will be no good saying: ‘*What a shame - I wish I had thought about it a little more before I cast my vote.*’**

**ARE YOU IN FAVOUR OF EUROPEAN UNION?**

Many people believe that bigger is both better and safer and anyway they argue the EU is inevitable so why not try to make the best of it. However, when they step back for a moment and carefully consider the EU's policies and their effect on their lives, they are likely to conclude that the EU is very bad news for Britain and that we should get out as soon as possible.

Here is a check-list of key questions you should ask yourself. If you find that your answer to most of them is a resounding NO you need have no further doubts - you are against the EU and you should try to do something about it.

	YES	NO
<b>Do you agree with the Common Agricultural Policy?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Do you agree with the Common Fisheries Policy?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Do you want the EU to make most of our laws, and take precedence over all of our legislation?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Do you want to continue to pay more than £5bn a year net (equivalent to over 50 new hospitals) to the corrupt over-regulated Brussels bureaucracy?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Do you want Brussels to continue to interfere with the way most of our businesses are run?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Would you prefer to trust the Brussels bureaucracy to deal with unemployment instead of our own Government which has a far better record?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Do you want the EU to have the sole right to wage war and be able to send our armed forces to fight under a foreign general for a cause we may not believe in?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Are you in favour of higher taxes and the imposition of VAT on children's clothes, houses, books, fares and food all of which are currently exempt in Britain?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Unfortunately, these questions and the answers to them are not the end of the story. The EU stranglehold on Britain will be massively strengthened if we join European Monetary Union. Check the next page to see whether or not you agree to this extension of Brussels' power over Britain.

**ARE YOU IN FAVOUR OF ECONOMIC & MONETARY UNION?**

As you know, the geniuses who devised the Common Agricultural Policy and the Common Fisheries Policy are now trying to persuade us to join another of their mad schemes. European Economic & Monetary Union (EMU) is its name and their objective is for us to scrap the pound and join the Single Currency (the euro).

There are many reasons for saying NO to this mad idea but head and shoulders above all of them is that the decision would be *irreversible*. *If we join EMU we will be trapped in the EU forever.*

Here is another checklist of questions to help you establish where you stand on this important issue:-

	YES	NO
<b>Do you want Britain to lose the right to control its interest and exchange rates?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Do you want Britain to surrender its gold reserves to the European Central Bank?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Are you prepared to risk our taxes being increased by as much as 18% by ‘harmonisation’ with Europe’s?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Do you think our very strongly-funded pensions will be improved as a result of joining EMU?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Our inflation rate is 0.8% against Europe’s 1.7%. Do you think joining EMU will improve it?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Our unemployment rate is 5.9% against Europe’s 8.7%. Do you want Brussels to deal with this problem instead of our own Government?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Would you prefer to have the euro as our currency and give up the pound?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Do you want Britain to enter into an irreversible position by joining EMU?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**WHAT CAN YOU DO ABOUT IT?**

There is very little that one person can do on their own but if we get together a great deal can be achieved. Politicians change their policies when they are faced with a tidal wave of public opinion. You can help to create that wave and this is how you can do it.

1. Pass this pamphlet on to a friend who might be unsure about the EU and EMU. Ask your friend to carry on the good work and pass it on to another friend.
2. Write to your MP at the House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA and make your views clear.
3. Write to the BBC (Fraser Steel, Head of Programme Complaints, BBC, Broadcasting House, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA), or ITV (Programme Complaints Department, ITC, 33 Foley Street, London W1P 7LB) if you think any of their programmes are biased or the full case is not being presented fairly.
4. Vote against EMU if and when there is a Referendum and try to persuade your family and friends to help preserve the pound.
5. Never vote for any political party that is intent on closer integration with Europe.
6. If you are against the EU or EMU make a donation of whatever you can spare to The Democracy Movement, Freepost LON 10777, London SW6 1YZ. We arranged for the production and distribution of this booklet and have been working tirelessly to promote the anti-EU cause. With your help we will be able to step up our campaign substantially and make sure that the Government gets a resounding NO from the Electorate when they call for a Referendum on giving up the pound.

## APPENDIX

1. For example, Britain opposed the Working Time Directive, which limits the number of hours that any person can work to 48 a week. But Britain was outvoted in the EU and it is now part of British law.
2. Since 1987, the UK has bought £130 billion more EU goods than they have bought of our goods. (Free to Choose, Bill Jamieson, Global Britain, 1997).
3. Eurofacts 3 March 2000.
4. Written Answer House of Lords, 18 Jan 1999.
5. Figures for 1998.
6. 1,947 in 1973. 23,207 in 1999. Free to Choose, Bill Jamieson, Global Britain 1997.
7. Prosecuting Fraud on the Communities' Finances - The Corpus Juris, House of Lords European Select Committee 18 May 1999.
8. Times 16 May 2000.
9. National Consumer Council 1995.
10. Free to Choose, Bill Jamieson, Global Britain 1997.
11. Free to Choose, Bill Jamieson, Global Britain 1997.
12. Figures for Eurostat March 2000.
13. Eurostat 13 March 2000.
14. Economist Intelligence Unit 11 May 2000. AT Kearney 16 February 2000.
15. Booz Allen Hamilton April 2000.
16. The average tax burden in the Eurozone is 45 per cent; the UK's tax burden is 38 per cent. OECD June 1999.
17. Britain has over £850 billion invested in private and occupational pension funds. Department for Social Security 1999.
18. Britain and Europe, Choices for Change, Bill Jamieson and Patrick Minford, Politeia and Global Britain 1999.
19. Free to Choose, Bill Jamieson, Global Britain 1997.
20. The Nott Report.
21. In 1997, Britain received 52 per cent of all inward investment into the EU. Source: Eurostat 1 July 1999. In 1999 Britain received \$62 billion in inward investment, compared to \$31 billion received by France and \$22 billion by Germany. Source: United Nations Conference for Trade and Development, 12 February 2000.

**PLEASE SPREAD THE WORD BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.**

**Pass this pamphlet on to friends and ask them to do the same after they have read it.**

**For friends who have access to the internet our website address is**

**[www.democracy-movement.org.uk](http://www.democracy-movement.org.uk)**

**This pamphlet will be fully displayed there.**

