

## Stumbling towards the door marked exit

*Will events conspire to give Britain what the major parties decline to offer - a rapid departure from the European Union?*

There are no precedents: if Britain says no to the EU constitution in a referendum and everyone else says yes - we would be in uncharted waters. No one can say with certainty what then might happen.

The Conservative leadership rather suggests that things would go on much as before. The Constitution, it says, would be dead in the water since it will not come into force unless it is ratified by all 25 members. In accordance with its commitments a Conservative government would seek negotiations to take back control over fishing and aid (though it does not say what it would do if other EU members declined to cooperate). Having accomplished this, it would resist further measures of political integration in accordance with the idea of a Europe of variable geometry. The reality might be very different.

### A New IGC?

In theory, a number of scenarios are possible following a British rejection of the Treaty:

- The abandonment of the Constitutional Treaty and maintenance of the current treaties
- A new IGC and renegotiation on a new constitutional treaty
- The voluntary withdrawal of Britain (or any other state which declined to ratify the text) from the EU
- The adoption of certain provisions of the Constitutional Treaty under the Treaty of European Union and

EC notions of enhanced cooperation

- The dissolution of the existing EU and the creation of a new EU on the basis of the Treaty involving those who voted yes.

However, the history of the EU and the provenance of the European idea suggest that when the champions of a European state encounter setbacks they do not give up or return to the drawing board, which rules out at least one of options listed above. Politics are likely to trump legalities. In the event of a no by a small European state its electorate might be required to sit the referendum test again. But no British government would opt for a repeat referendum in the aftermath of an emphatic no vote, even a Labour government that had campaigned for ratification. Nor would Europe's federalists wish to put their plans on indefinite hold until the obstinate British came to their senses; that would accentuate the mood of crisis and uncertainty and risk derailing the entire European project.

### British rejection

A much more likely outcome than the ones sketched above is that described by Daniel Hannan, the Conservative MEP - one of the few politicians who have thought seriously about the implications of a British rejection of the Constitution and the author of an excellent paper on the subject (see page 3). It is his judgement that Europe's political leadership have already decided that in such a scenario

Britain would be offered a form of associate membership based on the free market but which would not involve it the EU's political structures. Hannan quotes Pascal Lamy, the former trade commissioner saying that Britain would be offered a status rather like that of Switzerland - surely an outcome that would satisfy the great majority of the British population. Britain's trade deficit with EU countries, recent economic success and military strength suggests that we would be able to obtain a far better deal than that negotiated by the EFTA countries.

### Major setback

In these circumstances, it is difficult to imagine a Conservative Prime Minister protesting that Britain was being unfairly treated and demanding the right to remain a full and enthusiastic member of the EU. However, it is difficult to imagine a Conservative government. It is also difficult to imagine Mr Blair remaining as prime minister after suffering a setback of that kind, especially when there is a more eurosceptic rival waiting in the wings. (Have not Mr Brown's recent eurosceptic utterances helped to prepare for just such an eventuality?) To be sure, this scenario would not provide the exit of Mr Blair's choice, but then few Prime Ministers are able to stage-manage a dignified departure from the political

**Continued on P.2**

# Lawyer-client relationship 'is undermined by EU directive'

Lawyers will be banned from telling their clients that they are being investigated and barred from acting without conducting extensive prior diligence, under a proposed EU law to combat money laundering.

The Commission's Third Directive on Money Laundering would also require lawyers to snitch on their clients by reporting suspicious transactions to the police. Not surprisingly lawyers take the view that, if approved, the directive will undermine the confidential relationship between lawyer and client.

*"Under no circumstances should the state dictate for whom a lawyer may or*

*may not act,"* said a spokesman for the Council of Bars and Law Societies of the European Union.

Under the terms of the directive banks will be required to create comprehensive worldwide registers of so-called "politically exposed persons". Ominously, the definition of a politically exposed person is sweeping and includes those "who are or who have been entrusted with prominently public functions" as well as family members and close associates.

According to the *Times Business* (22nd November) the British Bankers Association has raised concerns about

the directive with the Treasury fearing that the Banks are being asked to fund an expensive goose chase. "How are you to establish whether someone is politically exposed? It is one thing to ask whether someone is on a UN sanctions list, but how do you define 'close associate'?"

Going much further than previous directives the new directives requires those caught in its net to notify the authorities not just where they are aware of illegal transactions but where they "suspect or have reasonable grounds to suspect [money laundering by their clients]."

## Tories 'will go on losing support to UKIP'

Seventy per cent of Tories believe that the party will go on losing support to UKIP unless it toughens its stance on Europe, according to an ICM poll published in *The Guardian* on 18th

November. The poll also shows 49 per cent would leave the European Union if there were a referendum on the issue and only 11 per cent are in favour of the euro. The poll was very bad news

for the Tories generally - it showed the party trailing Labour by eight points, which was its lowest level of support during the Duncan Smith tenure.

## Chirac: we would lose referendum

According to an article in *Le Monde* on 18th November, the French President Jacques Chirac recently told a senior adviser, "You know very well

*that if we voted now, the referendum would be lost".* President Chirac was said to be anxiously awaiting the outcome of the Socialist Party internal

vote on the EU Constitution, the result of which should be known by 2nd December.

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## Stumbling towards the exit door

stage.

Hannan's analysis is therefore good news. His party leader may not think so because the options before the British public may not turn out to be as he has described them. If Hannan is right, Britain's supposed veto is not to be a veto at all, and as on so many occasions in the past, the British electorate may have been deceived. But once this possibility has been acknowledged, Mr Howard could frankly declare: "The signs are that as a country we may shortly be forced to

*choose between accepting the Constitution - and all it implies in terms of sovereignty - and reaching a new relationship with Europe. If such a situation arises it will not be of my choosing, as you know. However, I cannot recommend the first of these options because it would destroy Britain's remaining independence and signal the end to self-government. In the circumstances, associate membership of the EU is by far the best available option and I have set up a shadow cabinet committee which, with*

*the help of outside advisers, will make recommendations about managing and negotiating the transition process. If, having been elected, we find ourselves being forced to make such a choice, I will create a ministry to ensure that in negotiating this new relationship we use our full economic and diplomatic influence to obtain the best possible terms."* Recent opinion polls (see second item on this page) suggest that such a course might do Mr Howard a power of political good.

# What happens if Britain votes 'no'?

*Rejecting the Constitution would enable the UK to work out a new deal with the EU - on highly favourable terms*

By Daniel Hannan

What would happen if Britain voted "no" to the EU constitution while most or all of the other countries wanted to go ahead? Would the other heads of government tear up the draft in deference to the British? And, if not, where would that leave us? Staying where we are would not be an option, since the existing treaties would no longer exist: they would all have been folded into the new constitution. So we should presumably have to negotiate a different relationship with those states that wanted to adopt the constitution.

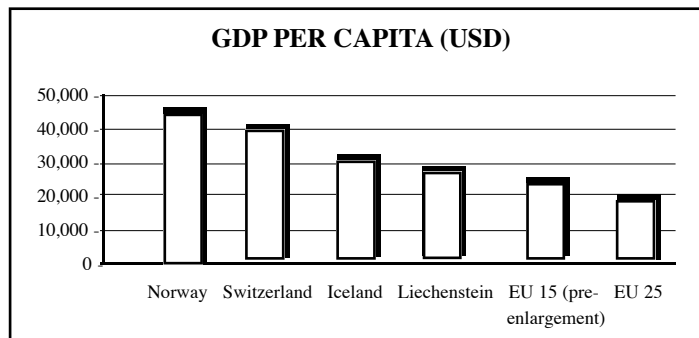
Europe's leaders have been admirably frank in spelling this out. Jacques Chirac, Gerhard Schröder, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and others have made clear that, if Britain persisted in rejecting the draft, the other countries would offer it a form of associate membership, based on membership of the free market but not of the new political structures. The Commissioner who has gone furthest in adumbrating exactly how this would work is Pascal Lamy, who held the trade portfolio. Britain, he said, would be offered a status rather like Switzerland's.

Since this is the clearest definition we have, it is worth looking at exactly how Switzerland - and its three EFTA partners, Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein - manage their relations with the EU.

These states are not identical, of course. Each one has struck its own deal with Brussels. In particular, there are important differences between Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein, which maintain their membership of the single market through the European Economic Area, and Switzerland, which does so through a series of bilateral treaties. None the less, they have several characteristics in

common.

The EFTA states are all covered by the four freedoms of the single market: free movement, that is, of goods, services, people and capital. They are able to opt into other common policies on a case-by-case basis, whether on research and development, classification of medicines, border-free travel or whatever. Yet they are spared the huge costs and inefficiencies of the Common Agricultural Policy. They are



free to control their own fisheries and their own energy reserves. They are able to sign free trade deals with third countries. They are outside much EU social and employment regulation (all of it, in the case of Switzerland). They have their own foreign policies, immigration controls, legal systems and civil rights. Their parliaments are sovereign. And they pay only a token amount to the EU budget.

Unsurprisingly, the EFTA countries are considerably wealthier than the EU states. Indeed, their citizens are, on average, more than twice as rich as those in the EU (see the accompanying chart). Every EFTA country has a higher GDP per capita than every EU nation except, in some cases, Luxembourg. It is also interesting to note that every one of the EFTA states exports more per head to the EU than does Britain.

I am not arguing that Britain should exactly replicate what the EFTA countries have negotiated. On the contrary, I believe that Britain would be able to strike a much more

favourable deal than any of these countries, for three reasons.

First, as readers of *eurofacts* will be well aware, Britain is structurally in deficit with the rest of the EU. In the years since we joined, we have run an average deficit of more than £30 million per day. For most of that period, we have been in surplus with every continent in the world except Europe. It is not normal, in any transaction, for the salesman to have the upper hand over the client.

Second, we are much larger than the EFTA states. Switzerland has a population of 7.4 million, Norway 4.6 million, Iceland 280,000 and Liechtenstein just 18,000. Our greater weight and diplomatic experience should give us a powerful negotiating position.

Third, we are an existing member of the EU. We cannot legally be excluded from the existing rules on the single market. We would not be approaching as supplicants from the outside, but negotiating terms on which other states would be free to adopt the constitution without us.

Voting "no" to the constitution would not simply be a vote for the status quo. Rather, it would be a vote for better terms, allowing us to repatriate substantial powers from Brussels while remaining linked to the other states through the constant nexus of the free market. In order to achieve this, though, we need a Government that will demand it. That is why the really vital vote is not the referendum, but the intervening general election.

*This article is based on Voting on the constitution: What Britain should know about the consequences by Daniel Hannan MEP published by Politeia, (see June Press books rear page).*

# The EU cannot look after our money - and it's incapable of spending it!

We already know that the EU commission is incapable of looking after our money properly. Rather more surprising is the fact that it can't spend it properly, either. In fact, the Commission is sitting on an ever-expanding pot of not-paid-out money totalling 200,000 million - the equivalent of the total EU budget for two years.

This is revealed in the Annual Report for the financial year 2003 in which the Court of Auditors criticises the Commission for not being able to budget properly and for underspending by between seven per cent and fifteen per cent annually.

For the tenth year in succession the Court has declared itself unable to give the EU accounts the all clear.

Urgent steps should be taken to solve the problem caused by the under-

spend, the auditors say, but if money is not spent it should be returned to member states.

The report states: "*Greater efficiency is needed in the supervisory systems and controls for EU funds managed jointly by the Commission, the member states, the beneficiary states and other bodies.*"

*"There are problems in the area of expenditure where aid is paid according to quantities produced (olive oil, cotton, tobacco and dried fodder), rural development, export refunds and intervention storage."*

As in previous years, the Director General for the Budget upheld reservations concerning flaws in the Commission's accounting systems. It was these that prompted Marta Andreasen, the Commission's former chief accounting officer to speak out

and to pay the price for her candour with her job.

In an interview with the *euobserver* on 23rd November following the publication of the 2003 accounts Mrs Andreasen said "*It is not surprising that the Court of Auditors refuses to clear 95 per cent of the budget for the 10th year in a row. The structural failures such as the use of a non-integrated computer system have not been resolved.*"

*"The control of the funds that are paid by member countries into the treasury of the European Commission rests exclusively with the European Commission as it was designed in the Treaty. The Commission holds the power to stop payments if it observes any non-compliance, but it has failed to introduce proper controls."*

## Under half of UK exports go to EU - official !

The new Pink Book shows that in 2003 the proportion of all British exports - Goods, Services, Receipts of Income - recorded as going to the other 14 EU countries was well below 50 per cent: 46.8 per cent to be exact.

The recorded figures still do not take account of the two separate distortions which cause the overstatement of our trade with the EU, the Netherlands Distortion, which affects "Income",

and the Rotterdam-Antwerp Effect, which affects "Goods" and "Services". Once those distortions are allowed for, the real proportion of all British exports going to EU-14 in 2003 will have been more like 42 per cent, possibly even lower.

When it comes to British exports of "Goods" alone (and goods account for less than half of the UK's worldwide exports), the proportion recorded as

going to EU-14 in 2003 (before adjustment for the Rotterdam-Antwerp Effect) had dropped to 55.9 per cent. The real, post-adjustment proportion will have been lower - perhaps even below the magic 50 per cent - and in any case way below the "sixty per cent" trotted out by ministers to "justify" our continued membership of the EU.

## You know it makes sense...

How we have missed the more obscure utterances of Dominique de Villepin, the very caricature of the French intellectual, since he ceased to be his country's foreign minister! In his new role as Minister of the Interior M. de Villepin has evidently enjoyed fewer opportunities to apply his intellect to penetrate the political mysteries of our age. However, the aficionados of the de Villepin style will not have been disappointed by his speech to mark the 100th anniversary

of the Entente Cordiale delivered at Gray's Inn on 27th October:

*"Europe has to seize this opportunity to set an example, to make heard the voice of responsibility, the united voice of people all over the world, the voice of faithfulness to the human condition itself..."*

*"A hundred years after the Entente Cordiale, France and Britain can once again, through exemplary cooperation, show the way and together plough the*

*furrow of freedom.*

*"Today, between our two nations - I feel it after my few hours of exile - the fascination is still intact. Coming to France when you're British, like coming to Britain when you're French, means being prepared to face new surprises. There is indeed between us this mirror of strangeness, this inexhaustible well of mystery which is the source of all true passion."*

# BBC bias: How independent is the committee of inquiry?

Complaints of pro-EU bias at the BBC are to be investigated by a panel of inquiry chaired by Lord Wilson of Dinton, the former cabinet secretary. The inquiry members will be assisted by Ann Sloman, the BBC's recently retired Chief Political Advisor who is believed to have played a major role in their selection.

The panel, which will report to the BBC Board of Governors, was set up following a long campaign against BBC bias by Lord Pearson of Rannoch who has backed up his complaints with the detailed monitoring of BBC political output over six years.

Although the panel is committed to examining the claim that eurosceptic and pro-withdrawal voices are routinely marginalised, it will also decide whether the BBC has failed to

explain European issues and their impact on British life thanks to observing these through "a Westminster prism".

The BBC maintains that, unlike similar panels of inquiry, this one will be wholly independent of BBC management and will be provided with material, including broadcast analysis and focus group research, by an outside consultant.

The panel will consist of two europhiles and two eurosceptics. The pro-European pairing will consist of Sir Stephen Wall, formerly our man in Brussels and senior EU advisor to the PM in No 10, and Lucy Armstrong, a business consultant. Representing the eurosceptics will be Rodney Leach, chairman of Business for Sterling, and Nigel Smith, chairman of the No-euro

campaign. Both Mr Leach and Mr Smith have said publicly that they are not in favour of British withdrawal from the EU.

There are several reasons for doubting whether the panel can be as independent as Michael Grade, the BBC Chairman maintains. Amongst them is the fact there will be no one on the panel who publicly advocates withdrawal from the EU. And then there is the fact that Miss Sloman shares a high degree of responsibility for the programmes about which the panel must sit in judgement.

Lord Pearson commented: "*The situation is comparable to a court case in which one of the accused is allowed to sit on the jury and to act as clerk to the court!*"

## West Europeans are the biggest pessimists - but perhaps they have good reason

West Europeans are among the most pessimistic people in the world. According to a Gallup Poll carried out on behalf of the World Economic Forum in October most believe that the world is becoming a more dangerous place and that they will become less prosperous.

The Germans are the most pessimistic country in the world and the one most critical of their political and business elites. Three out of four Germans have little confidence in their political leaders compared to one in 10 in the Netherlands.

When it comes to prospects for peace and security the pessimism of Western Europeans exceeds even that of those in the Middle East with 55 per cent

believing that the next generation will be less safe, compared to 54 per cent of those living in Turkey, Israel and Egypt.

According to the pollsters: "*In Western Europe, almost all countries have negative predictions. The pessimism is led by Germany, where 74 per cent believe future inhabitants will suffer greater economic problems than they do currently. This represents a growth in pessimism in Germany since 2003 when the figure was 69 per cent. Indeed, Germany is the most pessimistic in the world. Other pessimistic countries in this region are Switzerland (64 per cent) and Austria (60 per cent). Ireland, Denmark and Spain are the only optimistic countries*

*in this region, as 45 per cent, 43 per cent and 39 per cent respectively believe in a more economically prosperous world in the future.*"

The poll demonstrated growing distrust of politicians worldwide with 63 per cent of respondents saying that their political leaders were dishonest.

In reporting the survey on 19th November *The Guardian* implied that the differences in outlook might be traced to national psychologies. There could, of course, be another explanation for the deep pessimism of Western Europeans: thanks to the EU there is every reason for thinking the future will be more dangerous and less prosperous.

## Christmas publishing arrangements

*The next issue of eurofacts - Christmas double issue Vol 10 No 5/6 - will be published on 17th December, 2004.*

# LETTERS

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## Influence or Oblivion?

Dear Sir,

Thousands who (for once) did not fear splitting the vote and letting the wrong MP in, boosted UKIP to triumph in the EU elections. But even if UKIP improbably retained these votes, it could hardly win a seat at a first-past-the-post general election, even in marginal constituencies. To hope for any better at this stage would be absurdly hubristic.

No matter whether a UKIP attempt to win every seat handed the election to Blair or Howard, wouldn't the media portray the relapse of its vote to its former numbers as a spectacular reversal and defeat, and relegate UKIP to the status of irrelevance outside EU elections?

But such a disastrous anticlimax is unnecessary. Instead, UKIP could emerge as a powerful force and gain the fear (or gratitude) of other parties' MPs. How? By announcing selected marginal seats where it is not going to put up a candidate, but will rather decide the outcome by voting tactically - directing the weight of all UKIP supporters' votes to the committed EU-realist candidates (or against the EU-fancier).

The manifest power to choose casualties among other parties' EU-fancier MPs offers real influence, and a subsequent government or opposition that owed success to action would feel in debt to UKIP, too.

So which is it to be? Profitable discrimination, or quixotic oblivion?

ANTHONY HOYLE  
Buckinghamshire

## How to be Robust

Dear Sir,

What is the definition of "Robust on Europe" (see *eurofacts* letter from

Frederick Forsyth, 5th November)?

Is it robust to remain silent while the presumption of innocence is abolished?

Is it robust to remain silent while trial by jury is abolished?

Is it robust to remain silent while the rule on double jeopardy is abolished?

Is it robust to remain silent while imprisonment is abolished?

Is it robust to remain silent while Habeus Corpus is abolished?

Then the Tory party must be very robust indeed!

DAVID ELLAMS  
London

## There's only one UKIP

Dear Sir,

I believe that Frederick Forsyth is deluding himself if he believes that a future Conservative government will ever get back any significant powers from the EU.

Remember, Michael Howard has refused to say what he will do if (when) the EU refuse to hand back any powers to the UK.

Most people expect that Labour will handsomely win the next election, the only question is by how many seats. This being the case, it does not matter if the Conservatives lose a few seats to the activities of UKIP.

For people who seriously want the restoration of sovereignty to Westminster there is only one party that is clear on this issue and that is UKIP. There is Tory ink all over most of our agreements with the EU.

GERALD STANCEY  
Rutland

## Waiting for the Fat Lady

Dear Sir,

Judging by *eurofacts* received today (19th November), all the signs are that the referendum we are promised, is

likely to result in a no vote. As those that know these things, the warning is that "the show is not over until the fat lady sings" and in this connection, I shall believe we are safe when the EU collapses or implodes. Until that happens, we must remain vigilant as the fanatics will not go down without a fight.

DAVID HALLETT  
Kent

## A Question for Tories

Dear Sir,

May one ask what eurosceptic Conservatives think of their leader, who has stated quite recently stated that he has no intention of leaving the EU?

CATHARINE STRAKER  
East Sussex

## Perverse Values

Dear Sir,

Members of the European Parliament have recently asserted their democratic 'right' to determine who may and may not be a European Commissioner. In doing so, they rejected a distinguished public servant who refused to disown sincerely-held but highly orthodox Christian beliefs while approving the appointment of a man who had concealed a criminal conviction.

Mr Buttiglione deserves our admiration for remaining true to his religious principles, members of the European Parliament, with only a few exceptions, our deep contempt.

RICHARD TAYLOR  
Hertfordshire

# MEETINGS

**Gresham College**  
020-7831 0575

Tuesday **25th January 2005**, 6.00 pm

“The Human Rights Act: cornerstone of a new Constitution”

**Professor Vernon Bogdanor FBA CBE**, *Gresham Professor of Law*

PUBLIC MEETING

Barnard's Inn Hall, Holburn, London  
**Admission Free**

**Gresham College**  
020-7831 0575

Tuesday **5th April 2005**, 6.00 pm

“Devolution and the territorial Constitution”

**Professor Vernon Bogdanor FBA CBE**, *Gresham Professor of Law*

PUBLIC MEETING

Barnard's Inn Hall, Holburn, London  
**Admission Free**

**Campaign for an Independent Britain**  
01224-313473

Saturday **16th April 2005** 2.30 pm

“Defeating the EU Constitution”

**Speakers to be announced**

The Emmanuel Centre, 9-13 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3DW  
**Admission Free**

**Gresham College**  
020-7831 0575

Wednesday **25th May 2005** 6.00 pm

“The integration of Europe: Britain out, Britain in, Britain on the fence”

**Professor Kathleen Burk**, *Gresham Professor of Rhetoric*

PUBLIC MEETING

Barnard's Inn Hall, Holburn, London  
**Admission Free**

## USEFUL WEB SITES

**British Democracy Campaign**  
[www.britishdemocracycampaign.co.uk](http://www.britishdemocracycampaign.co.uk)  
**British Weights & Measures Assoc.**  
[www.footrule.org](http://www.footrule.org)  
**Bruges Group**  
[www.brugesgroup.com](http://www.brugesgroup.com)  
**Campaign Against Euro-Federalism**  
[www.poptel.org.uk/against-eurofederalism](http://www.poptel.org.uk/against-eurofederalism)  
**Campaign for an Independent Britain**  
[www.cibhq.co.uk](http://www.cibhq.co.uk)  
**Congress for Democracy**  
[congressfordemocracy.org](http://congressfordemocracy.org)  
**Democracy Movement**  
[www.democracymovement.org.uk](http://www.democracymovement.org.uk)  
**Democratic Nations in Danger**  
[freenations.freeuk.com](http://freenations.freeuk.com)  
**European Commission (London)**  
[www.cec.org.uk](http://www.cec.org.uk)  
**European Foundation**  
[www.europeanfoundation.org](http://www.europeanfoundation.org)  
**Europe of Democracies & Diversities Group in EP**  
[www.euobserver.com](http://www.euobserver.com)  
**Facts, Figures & Phantasies**  
[www.eufactsfigures.com](http://www.eufactsfigures.com)  
**Foreign Affairs**  
[www.foreignaffairs.org](http://www.foreignaffairs.org)  
**Freedom Association**  
[www.tfa.net](http://www.tfa.net)  
**Freedom UK**  
[www.taylor.co.uk/eu/](http://www.taylor.co.uk/eu/)  
**Global Britain**  
[www.globalbritain.org](http://www.globalbritain.org)  
**June Press (Publications)**  
[www.junepress.com](http://www.junepress.com)  
**Keele Critical European Group**  
[www.keele.ac.uk/socs/ks40/ceghome.html](http://www.keele.ac.uk/socs/ks40/ceghome.html)  
**Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign**  
[www.lesc.org.uk](http://www.lesc.org.uk)  
**New Alliance**  
[www.newalliance.org.uk](http://www.newalliance.org.uk)  
**Regional Assemblies**  
[www.regionalassemblies.co.uk](http://www.regionalassemblies.co.uk)  
**Research Centre Free Europe**  
[www.ukve.ee](http://www.ukve.ee)  
**Save Britain's Fish**  
[www.savebritfish.org.uk](http://www.savebritfish.org.uk)  
**Sovereignty**  
[www.sovereignty.org.uk](http://www.sovereignty.org.uk)  
**Statewatch**  
[www.statewatch.org](http://www.statewatch.org)  
**United Kingdom Independence Party**  
[www.ukip.org](http://www.ukip.org)  
**Vote No**  
[www.vote-no.com](http://www.vote-no.com)

## SELECT COMMITTEES

**House of Lords**  
020-7219 3000

Tuesday **7th December 2004**, 10.35 am  
Evidence will be heard on *The Future Financing of the European Union* from Stephen Timms MP, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Tuesday **7th December 2004**, 4.15 pm  
Evidence will be heard on *The Subsidiarity Early Warning Mechanism* from Professor Derrick Wyatt QC, and Professor Stephen Weatherill, Oxford University.

Wednesday **8th December** 10.45 am  
Evidence will be heard on *EU Counter-Terrorism Activities* from Hazel Blears MP, Minister of State, Home Office.

Wednesday **8th December** 3.45 pm  
Evidence will be heard on *Energy Efficiency* from witnesses from the Energy Saving Trust.

Thursday **9th December 2004**, 10.45 am  
Evidence will be heard on *EU Strategy on non-proliferation of WMD* from officials from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence.

Wednesday **15th December** 10.45 am  
Evidence may be heard on *EU Counter-Terrorism Activities* from witnesses to be confirmed.

Thursday **16th December 2004**, 10.45 am  
Evidence will be heard on *EU Strategy on non-proliferation of WMD* from Professor Michael Clarke, King's College, London.

*Note:*  
*Committee Meetings can change from Public to Private without warning*

## DIARY OF EVENTS

<b>2004</b>	
EU Summit	<b>17th December</b>
UK Parliament Recess starts	<b>21st December</b>
<b>2005</b>	
Luxembourg takes over EU presidency	<b>1st January</b>

**Germany's Four Reichs**  
by Harry Beckhough. **£5.00**

Idiosyncratic history of Germany by Englishman, El Alamein, Burma, Bletchley (codebreaker), who knew Adenauer well.

**What if we say No to the EU Constitution?**  
by Lord Blackwell. **£5.00**

Britain can and should settle an arrangement with the EU that preserves its political, economic and constitutional independence.

**The Great Deception: The Secret History of the European Union**  
by Christopher Booker & Richard North. **£20.00**

A comprehensive history of the European Union project.

**Saving England**

The Case for Independence: Why England Should Declare UDI  
by Vernon Coleman. **£8.99**  
Coleman, inimitably and deadly accurately spells it out in 85 short chapters.

**Voting on the Constitution: What Britain should know about the consequences**  
by Daniel Hannan. **£7.00**

The implications of a British 'No' vote.

**Britain and the European Project**  
by Christopher Hoskin. **£3.95**

Reflections on sovereignty, history, politics, psychology and economics. How they point to the UK regaining her independence.

**The Missing Heart of Europe**  
Does Britain hold the key to the future of the Continent?  
by Thomas Kremer. **£11.99**

Can nation states flourish in an integrated Greater Europe? A European businessman's view of the likely impact of divergent national cultures.

**The Essential Guide to the European Union**  
by Ruth Lea. **£12.50**

A detailed yet accessible picture, right up to date, of how the European Union works now and in the future.

**EUROPE**

**A Concise Encyclopedia of the European Union**  
by Rodney Leach. **£14.99**

The fourth update of this highly informative and necessary directory.

**A Cost Too Far?**  
by Ian Milne. **£8.50**

A fully worked out cost/benefit analysis of Britain's EU membership.

**The Fate of Britain's National Interest**  
by Professor Kenneth Minogue. **£4.00**

The author argues that the national interest is being undermined by legal activists and international bureaucrats.

**Galileo - The Military and Political Dimensions**  
by Dr Richard North. **£4.00**

A European satellite positioning technology that has hidden implications for the whole world.

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by Roger Scruton. **£8.50**

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