

Vote To Leave on 23rd June

THE OUT POST

EU Referendum Special Edition

The UK will be better off when we leave the EU

Britain has a prosperous future outside the EU. The UK will enjoy more growth and lower prices, with less pressure on vital public services like health and education.

More Trade

Britain is one of the biggest exporters in the world. As much as two thirds of Britain's trade is now with countries outside the EU. Trade with non-EU countries is growing rapidly.

Outside the EU, Britain will retake its empty seat at the World Trade Organisation and build new markets, negotiating free trade deals that suit our own interests, without asking the EU's permission.

A Bigger Economy

It is estimated that leaving the EU will boost our manufacturing by £45bn a year and add £4.5 billion a year to the farming sector. Far from damaging our

economy, leaving the EU will make it bigger and create many more jobs.

Lower Prices

Recovering control of our farming and fishing sectors will save every household over £400 a year.

Agricultural subsidies will be kept. But they will be targeted at supporting food-producing farmers and fishing communities, instead of being used to hand vast

sums of money to hobby farmers, golf courses and the owners of wind farms.

Ending Fuel Poverty

The EU is behind a host of green taxes and levies. These are already adding over £100 a year to the average family's fuel bill.

By 2020 these are expected to add at least £600.

An independent UK will be able to scrap these taxes, taking large numbers of

households out of fuel poverty.

Better Services

Uncontrolled immigration has put huge strain on the NHS, schools, public transport and social housing.

Outside the EU, the UK will be able to get a grip on immigration.

This will reduce demand on public services and save large amounts of money.

Use your loaf.



Without the EU, food bills in every UK household would be £400 cheaper.

Brexit The Movie premieres in London's West End

Pro-EU myths have been exploded in a crowd-funded film by renowned director, Michael Durkin.

The film, which had a glitzy premiere in Leicester Square, shows how EU membership has harmed the UK and the other member states.

Undemocratic

Mr Durkin said he felt compelled to make the film, because he so much news output is dominated by the BBC, which he sees as a propaganda arm of the EU.

"I want to spell out the choice before us – do we want to live under Europe-wide government, a vast state machine which few of us understand, run by people we don't know, with the power to impose laws on us that we haven't debated?"

Free Online

The film is free online. Go to www.brexitthemovie.com or scan the QR code.



Inside this edition of The Out Post



Turkey moves closer to joining the EU



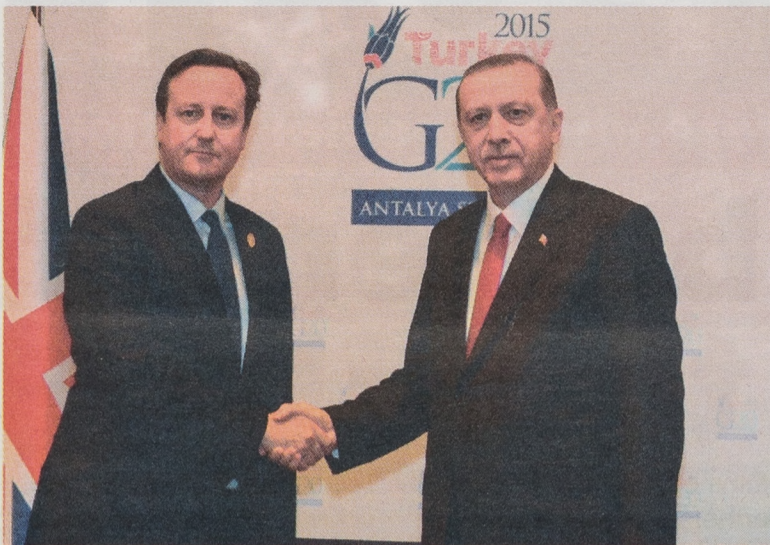
EU trade deal with USA threat to our NHS



Who really governs the United Kingdom?



Turkish membership of the EU moves closer



David Cameron with the President of Turkey
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The European Union has announced that talks about Turkey joining the EU will be “re-energised.”

Former shadow Home Secretary David Davis MP said:

“In supporting Turkish membership – a country with a porous border with Iraq, Iran and Syria - the EU is hardly helping British national security.

“The only way we can protect ourselves from the thousands of ISIS sponsored terrorists

that Europol tell us are roaming free within the borderless EU is by voting to leave the EU.”

Yet, successive British governments have shown strong support for Turkey becoming a member.

Shortly after becoming Prime Minister, David Cameron said he was angry at the slow pace of the negotiations. On a visit to Turkey he said:

“I’m here to make the case for Turkey’s membership of the EU.

And to fight for it. I will remain your strongest possible advocate for EU membership and greater influence at the top table of European diplomacy.”

One of his predecessors, Tony Blair, underlined the British establishment view on Turkish membership:

“Britain wants to see Turkey in the EU. Britain supports Turkey’s membership of the EU. We have been proud to champion that over the past few years.”

The Out Post Comment

By the time Turkey joins the European Union it is estimated that its population will be the largest in the EU, giving it more MEPs and more voting power in the Council of Ministers than any other country.

The minimal influence Britain currently holds within the EU will be further watered down by Turkey joining.

But the risk is greater than just EU voting rights. Turkey has a GDP per capita less than one quarter of the UK’s and on a par with Romania and Bulgaria. Our living standards and minimum wage have proved a magnet for Romanian and Bulgarian economic migrants – and this will be no different with Turkey.

And beyond the economics, considering that Turkey has a border with Iran, Iraq and Syria, remaining in a European Union of which Turkey will soon be a member represents a huge risk to our national security.

Rob Wainwright, the British head of Europol, has said that as many as 5,000 Isis-trained jihadists are already roaming free in Europe. Given the instability in the Middle East and the flows of Islamic State terrorists through Turkey, the prime minister must tell the British people why he thinks Turkey should be allowed to join the EU and why we should open our doors to anyone with Turkish papers.

It is increasingly evident that remaining in the EU would seriously undermine our national security. While the government peddles the idea that quitting the EU would be a risk in unstable times, the real risk would be to remain within a European Union that continues to fail to deal with its migrant crisis and now wants to add to the problem.

Former Interpol Chief: Europe’s open borders easily exploited by terrorists



“Europe’s open-border arrangement, which enables travel through 26 countries without passport checks or border controls, is effectively an international passport-free zone for terrorists to execute attacks on the Continent and make their escape,” said Ronald K Noble, the former General Secretary of Interpol.

Terrorists are using fake, stolen and doctored passports to gain entry to the EU and then travel freely across Europe.

Mr Noble cited several terrorist atrocities in Europe where some of those who carried out the attacks had fake documents.

In a damning report, the EU’s own border agency,

Frontex, admitted:

“The Paris attacks in November 2015 clearly demonstrated that irregular migratory flows could be used by terrorists to enter the EU.

“There is a risk that some persons representing a security threat to the EU may be taking advantage of this situation.”



Dear Madeline

The Out Post's Resident Agony Aunt answers worried readers' questions about leaving the European Union

Letter of the week



Dear Madeline,

My mum and dad have retired to Spain for the sunny weather. They own a home there. I am worried that if we leave the EU the Spanish government will throw them out and seize their home.

Cat Allan

Dear Cat,

There is no need for you to worry. Spain is legally obliged under the Vienna Convention to respect the property and residency rights of Brits lawfully living in the country and is not the sort of country that is going to breach international law.

Besides, you will recall that before Spain joined the EU lots of Brits were living there, many of whom had acquired their money by unconventional means, and they were not extradited to the UK, even when the UK government wanted them to be. So it is most unlikely that Spain will start a mass deportation of honest Brits who make a significant and welcome contribution to its economy.

Madeline

Dear Madeline,

The President of the USA came here recently and said that Britain will have to go to the back of the queue to negotiate a free trade agreement if we leave the EU. I am concerned this will have a negative impact on our economy and cause job losses.

Clint Hillary

Dear Clint,

Britain has a very successful trading relationship with the USA without any free trade agreement at the moment. That will continue under World Trading Organisation rules after we have left

the EU, so there will be no impact on trade and jobs.

The US trade department and Republican presidential candidates have not backed Mr Obama's claims. I firmly believe we will be able to negotiate an agreement, and a better one than the EU's TTIP deal (see back page).

At the moment the EU negotiates trade deals for us. It is very slow and it favours French and German interests over ours. Outside the EU, the UK will be able to negotiate deals that favour our interests and do that much more quickly than the EU.

Madeline

Dear Madeline,

I am studying at university and am being urged to vote to remain in the EU because my uni gets lots of money from the EU. I am tempted to vote to leave, but do not know how my uni will survive without EU funding.

Alec Smart

Dear Alec,

There is no such thing as EU money. Every single penny the EU provides in funding to the UK comes from UK taxpayers.

It is estimated that the UK pays £350m a week to the EU and only gets about £175m a week of it

back. The rest is pocketed by Brussels to keep its bureaucrats in the style to which they have become accustomed and to fund projects in foreign countries.

If we leave the EU the British government will be able to continue to provide the same level of funding to our excellent universities and still have money left over to spend on other things in this country.

Madeline

Dear Madeline,

My best friend is from France. She has lived and worked in England for several years and

considers it her home. Is it true that she will have to leave the country if we vote to leave the EU?

Frank O'Fyle

Dear Frank,

Nothing could be further from the truth. Anyone living and working lawfully in the UK will continue to have the right under international law to do so after we leave the EU.

There will be no impact on your friendship and, as she has made this country her home, I am sure she will welcome living in a free and independent Britain.

Madeline



EU Students failing to repay UK student loans

The UK's EU membership forces it to provide students from other EU countries with student loans guaranteed by UK taxpayers to pay the fees for their higher education courses.

A House of Commons Committee found a large percentage of EU students were in arrears or failing to pay off their debt at all.

It reported that 43% of EU graduates were in arrears, compared to 14% of English graduates, putting the whole system of student loans in peril.

A key weakness is that it is

difficult for repayments to be taken from EU students' earnings after they leave the UK, so the Student Loans Company relies on EU students to volunteer information and payments.

Many graduates conclude that they can get away with ignoring the debt.

Only by leaving the EU can the UK treat EU students in the same way as all foreign students, which is only fair.

They would then have to pay full fees upfront if they wish to study at our excellent universities and colleges.

Who really governs Britain?



The European Commissioners - One of their former members asserted that 75% of new laws in the UK come from the European Union
Photo copyright European Union

Nearly 65% of all new laws passed in the United Kingdom emanate from the EU, according to a comprehensive report issued by the independent organisation Business for Britain.

The vast majority of these laws enter Britain's statute books without any scrutiny at all by MPs.

Since 1993 that equates to around 50,000 new regulations affecting people and businesses in the UK. The source of these new laws is the European Commission.

Unelected and unaccountable

The European Commission, which employs over 33,000 staff, consists of 28 Commissioners, one nominated by each Member State.

Each Commissioner is given a responsibility in particular policy areas and is responsible for drawing up new legislation.

Only the Commission is able to propose new legislation in the European Union. Yet none of the Commissioners is elected by voters. This causes many to consider them unelected and unaccountable.

Nigel Farage MEP commented: **"The means by which the European Commission makes law and holds law is actually the very enemy of the concept of democracy itself, because it means in any member state there is nothing the electorate can do to change a single piece of European law."**

Failed Politicians

Many Commissioners, who wield considerable power and influence, are regarded as failed politicians in their home countries or barely recognised.

Britain's Commissioner, Lord Hill, who has a junior role overseeing financial services and capital markets, is barely known in the UK outside

political circles.

His British predecessors include Peter Mandelson, who was appointed a Commissioner after having twice resigned as a Cabinet Minister, and Chris Patten, who was appointed a few years after being thrown out as an MP by voters at a general election.

Contempt for voters

The President of the Commission, who is therefore one of the most powerful people in the EU, is Jean-Claude Juncker, a former prime minister of Luxemburg.

Mr Juncker's lack of respect for voters was demonstrated when commenting on the French referendum on the introduction of an EU Constitution:

"If it's a Yes, we will say 'on we go', and if it's a No we will say 'we continue'."

In May 2016 he criticised elected politicians for listening to their voters:

"Too many politicians are listening exclusively to their national opinion. And if you are listening to your national opinion you are not developing what should be a common European sense and a feeling of the need to put together efforts. We have too many part-time Europeans."

30,000 lobbyists

One of the reasons the leaders of big businesses are predominantly supporters of the EU is the influence they can have on law-making.

It is estimated that over 30,000 lobbyists are operating in Brussels, and that they influence up to 75% of EU legislation.

Only in the USA are there more lobbyists.

In a report by Civitas, which raised questions about the transparency and oversight of lobbying in Brussels, it was

stated:

"In Brussels today there is a diverse collection of sectors and industries ... all working to ensure that EU institutions pass legislation in their interests and to prevent them from approving laws counter to their interests."

What do they know?

Writing in the Daily Telegraph, Boris Johnson summed up the problem of government by the Commission as follows:

"Only 4 per cent of people running the Commission are UK nationals, when Britain contains 12 per cent of the EU population."

It is not clear why the Commission should be best placed to know the needs of UK business and industry, rather than the myriad officials at UK Trade & Investment or the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills."

UK science is not reliant on EU funding



Dr Chris Leigh of the Astrophysics Research Institute, Liverpool John Moores University has debunked claims that science in the UK would suffer if the country leaves the EU.

He pointed to the fact that only about 3% of funding for research at UK universities comes from the EU, through its Horizon 2020 programme.

By contrast, about 45% comes from business and 35% from UK

government and not-for-profit sources.

Collaboration

13 non-EU countries take part in the Horizon 2020 programme and there would be no reason why the UK could not continue to

participate.

Alternatively the British government could meet any shortfall in funding directly from the savings that will be made by not paying into the EU.

Strong Scientific Standing

The UK has 0.9% of the world's population, but 3.3% of its scientists, who produce 6.9% of the world's scientific output and 15.1% of the most highly cited papers. Those who argue UK science will suffer ignore the reality of the UK's strong scientific standing.

Did you know?

The European Parliament is split between three seats. Its primary base is in Brussels, its second base is in Strasbourg and it has an administrative centre in Luxemburg.

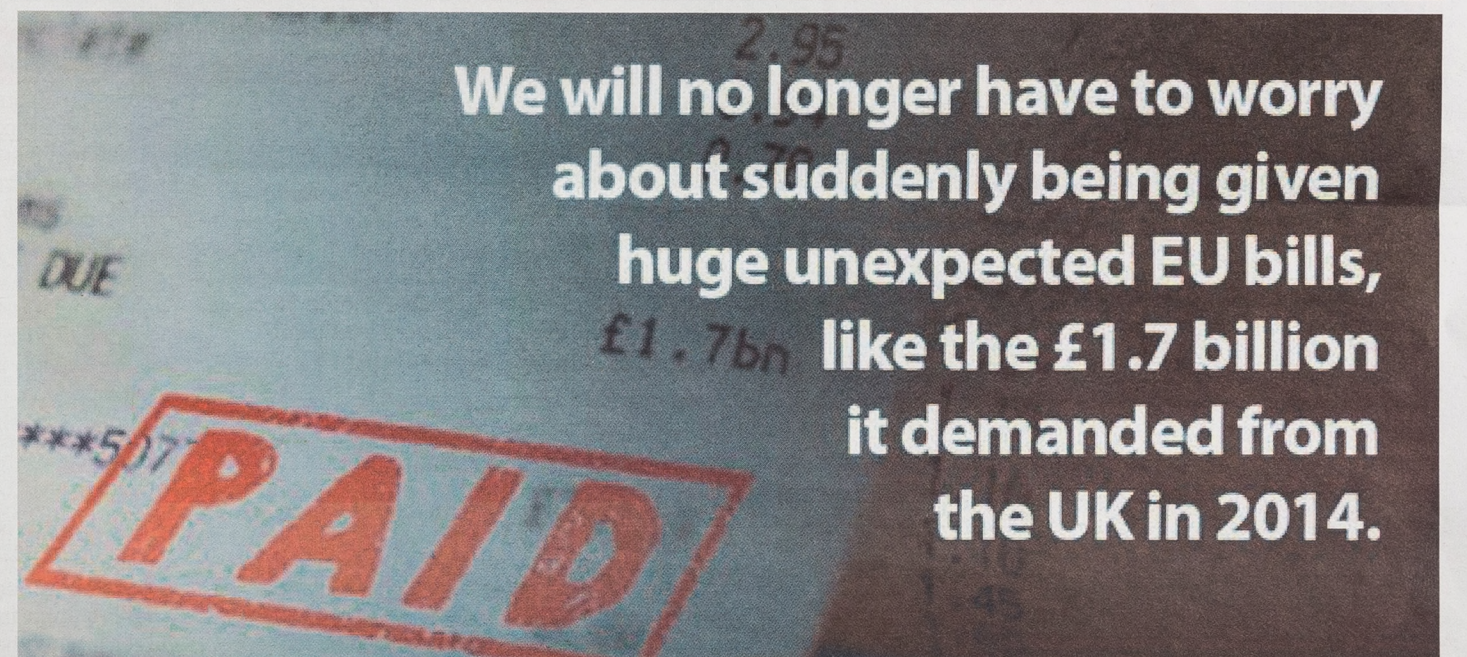
Once a month all 751 MEPs, together with their staff and mountains of paperwork travel from Belgium to France for a week for the Parliament to hold plenary sessions.

Official estimates show this symbolic exercise costs taxpayers across Europe over £100m a year.

The 270-mile road trip makes a mockery of the EU's claim to be green as the monthly greenhouse gas emissions are equivalent to 13,000 round trip flights between London and New York.

The maintenance of the French seat costs £130m a year. The seat in Luxemburg is expanding too, with a new £353m building set to replace existing rented properties.

We will no longer have to worry about suddenly being given huge unexpected EU bills, like the £1.7 billion it demanded from the UK in 2014.



**"When it becomes serious, you have to lie."
Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission.**

Shocking cost of holding EU nationals in UK prisons



It has been estimated imprisoning EU nationals costs UK taxpayers £185m a year - Photo Adobe Stock

At the end of 2015 there were about 11,000 foreign prisoners in British jails, out of a total prison population of 86,000.

Nearly half the foreign prisoners were from other EU states.

Polish nationals accounted for the largest EU contingent, with 951 prisoners, followed by Ireland on 783 and Romania on 629.

High Costs

The Home Office has stated that average imprisonment costs amount to about

£34,000 per inmate, so jailing EU nationals may be costing British taxpayers over £185m a year.

Prisoner Transfer Shambles

The government does much to herald how cooperation at an EU level supposedly benefits the UK.

An apparent example of this was an EU agreement that came into force in 2011.

This should have enabled the UK to repatriate prisoners to their EU country of origin.

It has proved a damp squib. In its first two years in action just

17 EU national prisoners were removed.

Human Rights

One reason for its failure is the small print, which prevents repatriation if the prisoner is resident in the UK.

Another reason is an exemption given to Poland from forced transfers.

A further reason is a human rights ruling in a German case which could prevent repatriation of prisoners to Romania and Hungary if conditions in their prisons could harm their human rights.

The Court of Justice of the European Union

The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) was created to ensure that EU member states abide by EU law. Its decisions, from which there can be no appeal, are binding across the EU.



The CJEU is effectively the highest court in Britain, as it can dictate to our own Supreme Court how it should interpret EU law.

There is widespread concern that the CJEU sees it as its mission to further europeanisation by interpreting treaties in ways which give the EU's other institutions more power than was intended.

The scale of the CJEU's activities is evidenced by the fact that the number of judges is doubling to fifty-six, two from each member state, compared to just twelve in the UK Supreme Court.

To be fair to the CJEU it only wanted the number of judges increased to forty, but in typically EU fashion, member states could not agree on how to select only twelve additional judges from twenty-eight countries.

The Court's jurisdiction has been extended into fields such as freedom, security and justice, asylum, immigration, other policies linked to freedom of movement, the common foreign and security policy and some criminal matters.

In the case of Van Gend en Loos the CJEU declared:

"The Community constitutes a new legal order of international law for the benefit of which the States have limited their sovereign rights..." affirming its authority over domestic courts.

(Photo copyright European Union)

The EU could make deporting suspected terrorists even harder



Abu Qatada being deported to face trial following a long legal battle

Photo Crown Copyright - CC-BY-ND-NC 2.0

The UK could be banned from deporting suspected foreign terrorists without the permission of the EU's highest court, in the latest EU power grab.

This would be the result of implementing the advice of the European Court of Justice's Advocate General, who is recommending that terrorists should be able to rely on the EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights to resist extradition.

Silent blow to justice system

Justice Minister, Dominic Raab MP, described the development as another

silent blow to the UK's justice system:

"Whether it's the power to deport foreign offenders, or safeguards to protect innocent British citizens from rough justice, these vital rules should be made by elected lawmakers accountable to the British people – not faceless bureaucrats in Brussels or unaccountable judges in Luxembourg."

No objection from Britain

Despite the obvious implications for Britain's national security of letting final decisions on the

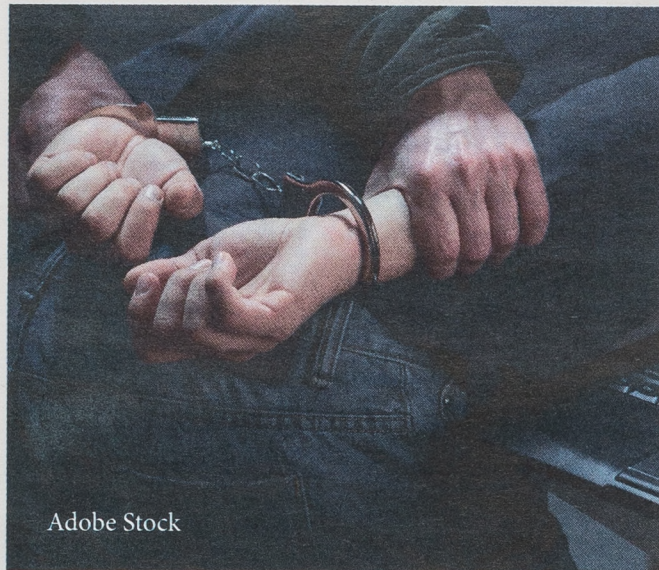
deportation of terrorists be taken by an EU court, it is reported that there has been no objection to the move by the UK government.

The European Court of Justice's rulings are legally binding on the UK, so no matter how much against Britain's security interest a ruling might be, nothing can be done to stop it.

Former shadow home secretary David Davis said:

"The argument that Europe is somehow improving our security is falling apart in the Government's hands."

European arrest warrant exposes Britons to risk of rough justice



Adobe Stock

The European Arrest Warrant is “rotten” according to Shami Chakrabati, the former Director of Liberty, as it can lead to people being deported to other EU member states without basic legal safeguards.

Despite grave concerns about the risk of Britons being subjected to rough justice in other EU countries, the UK government pressed ahead with signing up to the European Arrest Warrant when it could have opted out.

Slammed by senior judge

A senior British judge, Lord Justice Thomas, slammed the European Arrest Warrant, because suspects faced the prospect of being sent to trial in countries with legal systems that are not “up to scratch”.

He said: “**One of the problems with the way in which a lot of European criminal justice legislation has emerged is that it presupposes a kind of mutual confidence and common standards that**

actually don’t exist.”

Safeguards removed

British subjects have been sent to face serious charges in other countries on flimsy evidence, because the system takes away the fundamental protection that no-one should be extradited without an enquiry by a judge into the facts.

It also enables Britons to be extradited to stand trial for offences which are not crimes in the UK.

It also enables Britons

European Arrest Warrant Case Study

Andrew Symeou was extradited to Greece on a European Arrest Warrant to face trial for causing the death of a man at a nightclub.

Mr Symeou did not match the description originally given of the assailant by the victim’s friends and there was evidence that two statements linking him to the crime were obtained by torture.

Mr Symeou spent ten months in prison, where he claimed he was beaten, before being acquitted on the direction of the trial judge.

EU set to give prisoners the right to vote

A recent ruling by the European Court of Justice has raised the imminent prospect of prisoners in UK jails being given the right to vote.

Prisoners serving custodial sentences do not currently have the right to vote in the UK, because anyone who has committed an offence serious enough to warrant imprisonment should not have a say on what goes on in the

outside world whilst they are excluded from it.

Human Rights

The European Court of Human Rights has held that the UK’s blanket ban on prisoners voting is a breach of their human rights. It has ordered our Parliament to legislate, but this has not yet happened, because of strong opposition to the ruling.

EU Challenge

Now, in the case of Delvigne, the European Court of Justice has decided it has jurisdiction to hear cases on the rights of prisoners to vote in EU elections.

Decisions of this court take direct effect in UK law and cannot be over-ruled by Parliament, making it inevitable that a change in the law unwanted by the majority of people in Britain will be imposed against our will.

Official: At least three million more EU nationals will settle in the UK if we remain in the EU

- The Treasury has estimated that a further three million EU nationals will move to the UK by 2030 if the UK remains in the EU
- Official figures have under-estimated the true level of immigration
- Uncontrolled immigration is placing pressure on public services, housing and transport
- High immigration keeps wages down

In a report, the purpose of which appeared to be to frighten people into voting to remain in the EU, the Treasury let slip that it estimates that net migration to the UK from the EU will increase by a further three million by 2030.

That is on top of the three million EU citizens currently officially estimated to be living in the UK.

Inquiry into official stats

Following complaints about

large differences between the number of national insurance numbers issued to EU nationals and the number of immigrants the Office of National Statistics officially said are in the UK, it launched an enquiry into the true numbers living and working here.

The result of its inquiry suggests that the ONS under-estimated the number of immigrants between 2011 and 2015 by 1.5m.

Migration reduces wages

The slip-up on immigration followed an admission by the Chairman of the remain campaign that wages would go up if we leave the EU.

Appearing before the Treasury Select Committee, Lord Rose was asked “if free movement were to end following Brexit, is it not reasonable to suppose that we could see increases in wages for low-skilled

workers in the UK?”

Rose replied, “If you’re short of labour, the price of labour would go up. So Yes. But that’s not necessarily a good thing.”

Pressure on public services

Chris Grayling MP made the obvious point that we cannot possibly absorb the number of people expected to come and settle in this country.

He said: “If we have 350,000 people arriving in

the UK every year then it is extremely hard to deal with the housing challenge we face.

“It’s not just housing it’s the knock on effect on school places, the health services, the availability of GPs, the availability of hospital beds.

“All of that makes it more difficult to operate our public services.”

EU trade deal with the USA “poses a real and serious risk to the NHS”

A leading barrister and expert in EU law has warned that the trade deal being negotiated by the EU and USA poses a real and serious risk to the NHS.

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, which is referred to as TTIP, is being negotiated behind closed doors by unelected EU bureaucrats and delegates from the USA.

Whilst the UK government and EU Commission are hailing the proposed agreement as one that will liberalise trade between EU countries and the USA there is genuine concern that it could have a devastating impact on public services

such as the NHS.

This fear is now backed by very clear legal advice.

Irreversible Privatisation

One of the concerns set out in the 33-page legal opinion is that the agreement will make it more difficult for the NHS to appoint public sector and not-for-profit organisations to run services.

High Compensation

Another concern is that the agreement could result in higher compensation claims, as different measures of assessing compensation could be applied compared to current UK and EU law.

Secret Tribunals

A further concern is that US companies could sue the NHS in private tribunals.

These tribunals will have almost unfettered discretion, will not be bound by precedent and will sit in secret. And there will be no right of appeal.

Gift to US Corporations

Labour MP and leading Brexit campaigner Kate Hoey commented:

“TTIP is a gift to the multinational corporations.

“I don’t trust the EU to negotiate on our behalf, and I certainly don’t trust it to be on the side of small businesses or Trade Unions.”



Protest against TTIP

Photo Global Justice Now CC-BY-NC-ND 2.0

EU Army coming “faster than people believe”

- **Leading German MEP declares the time is right for an EU army**
- **The president of the European Commission lends his support**
- **EU-commissioned report calls for “more Europe” in defence and security**



Military carrying the EU Flag

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“We are going to move towards an EU army much faster than people believe. The time is right for the European Army to be formulated,” declared Joseph Daul MEP, the leader of the largest grouping in the European Parliament.

His statement followed hard on the heels of a similar statement from German Defence Minister Ursula von der Leyen, who said:

“I am convinced that the European army or a European defence union can be created as a logical consequence of European

integration.

“Europe will only stay politically relevant in the future if we are able to complement our economic power and our political influence with a truly coherent security and defence policy.”

EU Commission Proposal

Michel Barnier, President Juncker’s Special Adviser on European Defence and Security Policy issued a Strategic Note in which it was stated:

“More Europe in defence and security is clearly needed. In the coming

months, the EU needs to break the mould and take concrete steps towards building the common defence capabilities that are urgently required.”

UKIP MP Douglas Carswell said:

“Why would we hand over our defence to the EU? If we vote to remain on June 23 we will be forced to join this EU army. The only way to guarantee we stay out of this EU army is to vote Leave.”

The Out Post Comment

TTIP will hurt the financial well-being of patients, consumers and workers.

People interested in protecting the NHS, in consumer rights and a legal system fair to small businesses will be angry about the threat TTIP poses to our health service.

The secret tribunals that will decide disputes under the agreement will give big business and their expensive lawyers the potential to overturn the policies of a democratically elected government.

The only way that citizens can defeat TTIP is to vote to leave the European Union. If we remain in the EU, it is almost impossible to prevent such EU legislation being forced upon us against our will.

VOTE TO LEAVE 23rd JUNE