

## State of clean energy manufacturing

The following is a summary of an update produced by the Institute for Economic Affairs (IEA) in November 2023 regarding clean energy prior to the Dubai conference.

### High geographical concentration in clean energy manufacturing

“State of Clean Energy Manufacturing” highlights the continued expansion in manufacturing capacity for clean technologies, which has been a crucial enabler for rapid deployment, although it notes that newly announced facilities for manufacturing onshore wind components only just outweighed others that were cancelled. The update highlights the continued strong degree of country regional concentration in manufacturing: China is expected to continue to account for the majority, of manufacturing capacity for wind, batteries, and especially solar PV, as well as for their key components, through to 2030. China is expected to have a solar PV module production capacity of more than 900 GW this year, enough to meet expected global solar PV capacity additions in 2023 almost three times over. Chinese-produced solar PV modules are around half the price of those manufactured in the US or the EU.

### Risks that push up the cost of capital for renewable projects in many emerging and developing economies

A high cost of capital is related in many cases to broad country risks and macroeconomic factors, but our latest survey data from the *Cost of Capital Observatory* also highlights the importance of sector-specific issues related to regulation, uncertainty over payment by off-takers, and weak transmission grids.

A tripling of installed renewable capacity is high on the agenda at the meeting of COP28. This is one of *five crucial issues highlighted by the IEA* that need to be addressed in Dubai to keep the door open to a 1.5-degree stabilisation in rising global average temperatures.

Such an acceleration in deployment of renewables has, to be led by solar PV and wind, accompanied by measures that allow for their integration into power systems around the world. Policies promoting deployment need in turn to adapt to the challenges highlighted in this commentary, in the following ways:

### Ensure that auction designs have sufficient flexibility to accommodate fluctuating macroeconomic conditions and costs.

These risk and benefit-sharing mechanisms need to cover the pre-development phase (interest rate changes), construction (commodity prices) and operation (inflation). This is especially important in sectors with relatively long lead times like offshore wind.

### Assign value to the security and resilience of clean energy supply chains.

Healthy, diverse supply chains should be a legitimate aim of public policy alongside the pursuit of economic efficiency and low prices. This means incorporating some non-economic criteria (e.g. manufacturing emissions, social factors, supply chain security) in tender designs.

### Increase confidence in the reliability of demand.

Supply chains need a reliable flow of projects, but auction volumes have been inconsistent in some cases and too many projects are being held up by slow permitting processes and delays with grids and other infrastructure. Regular auctions, faster permitting and grid built-out are essential.

### Address the factors that push up the cost of capital in emerging and developing economies.

Climate and other sustainable development goals will not be met without a rapid increase in capital flows to clean energy projects across the developing world. Actions by national policymakers and regulators are essential but there is a strong role too for the international community to bring all countries into the clean energy economy, including much greater financial and technical support.

Source: [www.iea.org](http://www.iea.org)

# EU 27 - Russian trade figures

The EU27 continue to trade with Putin's Russia, despite the war in Ukraine.

In the first 9 months of last year, the EU has bought €40bn of goods from Putin's Russia.

At the same time, it has sold over €29bn of goods to Putin's Russia.

In November 2023 the EU's official statistics agency released details of the EU27's continued trade with Russia, despite the stream of 'sanctions packages' which the EU Commission has proudly announced every couple of months since March 2022.

## The EU's continued trade with Putin's Russia, Jan-Sept 2023

EU's imports from Russia: € 40.0bn

EU's exports to Russia: € 29.4bn

TOTAL TRADE: €69.4bn in nine months this year.

[Source: EU Commission's official statistics agency, 24 November 2023.]

In September 2023, value of natural gas imported from Russia dropped by only 3% compared to January 2021.

Compared to January 2021, the value of imports of fertilisers from Russia increased by 19%.

Russia's share in imports of fertilisers bounced back to 27% in the third quarter of 2023.

Imports of iron & steel from Russia fell by only 9% in the third quarter of 2023 compared with the third quarter of 2021.

Brexit Facts4EU published an analysis of EU and UK trade with Russia for the 12 months up to June 2023 that clearly indicates a massive differential between the actions the independent United Kingdom has taken, compared with the actions of the European Union as shown below.

## The EU's and the UK's trade with Putin's Russia, 12 months to June 2023

[Sources: EU Commission statistics agency and the UK's Office for National Statistics, accessed 3rd September 2023.]

1. Imports from Russia as % of their total imports (How much did they each buy?)

EU: 3.91% (The EU is buying 78 times more from Putin's Russia than the UK, pro rata)

UK: 0.05%

2. Exports to Putin's Russia as % of their total exports globally (How much did they each sell?)

EU: 1.75% (The EU is selling Russia 10 times more than the UK, pro rata)

UK: 0.18%

It is clear from the latest figures that the EU27 are not only continuing to trade with Putin's Russia, but in some cases are doing so at increasing values.

The EU Commission is good at propaganda. It churns it out on-a-daily basis and makes the British Civil Service Communications Depts look anaemic by comparison.

For as long as we can... we will continue to call out the EU Commission. These things matter because there is an entire generation in the UK and in the EU which believes the nonsense emanating from Brussels.

We may not be dragged back in tomorrow, (as our new Foreign Secretary David Cameron would clearly like judging from his BBC interview), nor under a new Labour government after the next general election, but this is the direction of travel.

After all the years of effort to get Britain out of the EU's increasingly sclerotic empire it would be a tragedy if it were all in vain and the British Establishment got their way in thwarting what was the clear will of the British people.

Source: [www.facts4eu.org](http://www.facts4eu.org)

## What future for Ukraine refugees in the EU

The ongoing Ukrainian-Russian war, has resulted in millions of Ukrainian refugees seeking temporary residence in the EU and elsewhere.

However, those who have taken up temporary residence in the EU now face the prospect that this residence permission has only been extended to 2025 but what will happen then?

The refugees will hope for a further extension but with the mood in many EU countries towards immigrants that cannot be assured

The EU temporarily protected Ukrainian refugees for up to three years in all 27 member countries, permitting them to stay and work. This

protection can be revoked; this means that refugees will have no other option than to repatriate involuntarily, regardless of what they choose.

In other words, the refugees, who have successfully integrated into the host country and sadly have lost their loved ones and homes in the war, cannot decide their future. Their freedom of choice has been negated by a shift in policy from voluntary repatriation to involuntary repatriation.

Many have integrated into the host countries by securing service industry jobs and housing. After two years, refugee children are enrolled in schools and have made friends.

But what will happen to Ukrainian refugees if they want to stay permanently in the EU countries in which they have been given refuge? Only time will tell.

They may be in luck as according to the European Commission, they need a million migrants annually to make up for a demographic shortfall.

The comments made in Athens, Greece Monday 8th January by European Union home affairs commissioner Ylva Johanson came on the back of Europe's ongoing struggle to attract top talent.

France could retain illegal refugees that cross the English Channel!

# EU's Russian LNG supply

Oleh Savytskyi

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia prompted the EU to wean itself off its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, resulting in an import ban on Russian oil in February 2023 as part of the RePowerEU plan.

However, while the European Union has seen a significant decline in the volume of imported pipeline gas from Russia over the past year, the inflow of Russian Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) cargo at European ports has been increasing.

Official statements from 9th March 2023, reveal Russia's plan to nearly triple LNG export capacity by 2030, exceeding 100m tonnes per year. This monumental expansion benefits Russia's economy but poses a significant threat to the environment due to high methane-emissions in the LNG supply chain.

A recent report by the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA) revealed that European imports of Russian LNG remained relatively consistent between January and September 2023, compared to the same period in 2022.

Notably, Spain and Belgium increased their LNG imports by 50 percent in 2023 when compared to the previous year. Astonishingly, it is Belgium, France, and Spain that are leading the pack as the primary importers of Russian LNG.

What remains baffling, both to Ukrainians fighting for their country and environmental NGO's fighting to save the planet, is the fact that terminals in Belgium and France continue to serve as transshipment points for Russian LNG cargoes destined for India and China.

A significant portion of the Russian LNG that passes through EU ports does not make its way to European customers but is instead headed for global markets.

Russia employs specialised "icebreaker" ships to transport LNG from the Arctic to key transshipment hubs. These icebreaker carriers are limited in number and entail higher

operational costs compared to their conventional counterparts.

This transshipment process primarily takes place in the ports of Zeebrugge in Belgium and Montoir in France and is essential for maintaining and expanding Russia's LNG export capacity.

Zeebrugge's independent gas infrastructure operator, Fluxys, provides LNG storage and transshipment capacity to "Yamal LNG", a joint venture with a majority share owned by Novatek, a Russian gas company that is reported to be directly involved in funding military aggression and war crimes in Ukraine.

In 2022, Fluxys terminal in Zeebrugge provided 72 percent of all Russian LNG transshipments in the EU, of which a staggering 93 percent was shipped to non-EU countries.

These concerns were brought to the forefront this month by Ukrainian and Belgian NGOs at a meeting with the ministry of foreign affairs of Belgium and in an open letter signed by 23 Ukrainian NGOs.

Russia stands to gain between €700m to €800m in tax revenues from LNG exports enabled by transshipments in Zeebrugge in 2023. However, a mere fraction of this gas finds its way to EU markets, raising questions about the justification for the €50m that Fluxys receives annually for this service.

The fundamental question we pose to the Belgian government is whether this substantial revenue justifies their actions. Despite being a regulated entity, Fluxys entered into a 20-year €1bn contract with Yamal LNG in 2015. Notably, this deal was inked after Russia's annexation of Crimea and the onset of the war in Donbas.

At the time, Russian LNG exports were virtually non-existent, and Fluxys contract played a crucial role in assisting Novatek to succeed in realising its expansion plans. Today, LNG exports generate billions in revenue to Russia, enabling the Kremlin to continue funding their

brutal war in Ukraine.

Russian LNG exports bring billions in revenue to Russia and help fund the brutal war in Ukraine. The new US sanctions, adopted on 2nd November, directly target ARCTIC LNG 2 LLC, the operator of the Arctic LNG 2 project. The US aims to constrain Russia's energy production and export capacity.

The time has come for the European Commission and key member states equipped with LNG infrastructure to follow the United States lead and take immediate action to halt further expansion of Russian LNG exports.

By aligning forces with the UK and Netherlands, both of which have already banned the essential service at their terminals, Belgium, France, and Spain can land a significant blow to the Kremlin by implementing a ban on the transshipment of Russian LNG in European ports. There is simply no justification for these governments not to act swiftly in countering Russia's expansion in the Arctic.

To maintain consistency with the sanctions policy against Russia and the EU's climate commitments, the European Commission should expand the list of banned export products, including components, equipment, and software. This will further restrict Russia's capacity to develop new upstream gas projects and impede its infrastructure development along the northern sea route.

The time to act is now. By breaking free from their reliance on Russian LNG, Belgium, France, and Spain can play a vital role in promoting a future that champions energy security, climate responsibility, and peace.

Oleh Savytskyi is senior campaigns manager at Razom We Stand, the Ukrainian support NGO, and a climate and energy policy expert at the Ukrainian Climate Network (UCN) and board member of NGO Ecoaction.

**Source:** [www.euobserver.com](http://www.euobserver.com)

# A.I. - Why we should all be concerned

Dr Frank Millard

The following two-part article was first shown on the brugresgroup web site.

## Part I - A dark cloud over tech

Far from being, located in the sky, cloud data centres are very large and earthbound with real effects on energy security.

There are differing statistics on the amount of electricity drained by data centres globally, but it is substantial and as cloud expands to and within developing nations, it will increase. There were already around 3.6 billion global cloud users in 2018 according to Vision Computer Solutions. Furthermore, the German statistics office revealed that, in 2022, there were 7.2 million data centres worldwide.

Putting this in perspective, data centre electricity consumption is greater than used by some entire countries including South Africa.

A 2020 EU Commission report found that they accounted for 2.7% of the EU's total electricity demand and consumption is expected to reach 3.2% by 2030.

Those states with a cloud first policy are likely to be most vulnerable to energy drain. According to an IEA report Ireland's data centres accounted for 14% of its total electricity use in 2021, three times what it was in 2015.

The need to upload more and more data has locked governments, departments and corporations into an increasingly expensive and potentially insecure system that puts a strain on energy supply and may have affected prices and dependence on gas.

**Trojan Horse** - Although innocuous and apparently indispensable, the cloud is a Trojan Horse with serious cost and security implications.

Leftronic reveals that about 60% of companies using cloud do so to store confidential data, which may be leakier than they imagine given possible access by the US authorities as, a result

of the Patriot and CLOUD Acts.

When Elon Musk took over Twitter, he said he was shocked to learn that the government had full access to private communications on the platform, including direct messages.

In 2011 ZNET reported that Gordon Frazer, Microsoft UK MD, had admitted that cloud data, outside of the USA, is not protected against the Patriot Act. Since then, the CLOUD Act has enabled US authorities to compel its tech companies to provide data wherever it is stored in the world.

This is arguably part of what is described as the digital colonialism of the United States, through US tech companies, which affords it a far greater global influence and authority than its conventional industry-based economy would otherwise allow and beyond its real-world military reach.

Originating with American sociologist Herbert Schiller, digital colonialism refers to the dominance of technically developed nations, especially the USA, through ownership of the digital infrastructure and data services used globally and increasing daily through adoption of AI, IoT and cloud.

Typically, digital colonialism has been applied to its influence over the 'global south' but developed nations are just as susceptible, hence a move towards 'data sovereignty' among user nations to protect and repatriate data through regulation, hybridization, and alternative offerings.

The cloud may be living up to its name soon, though. In 2022 Thales Alenia Space was chosen by the European Commission to lead the ASCEND (Advanced Space Cloud for European Net zero emission and Data sovereignty) feasibility study in putting data centres into space

## Part 2 - Hidden threats: digital reputation and resilience

AI is a direct threat to formerly trustworthy and secure sources of

information, image, and data.

In a recent open letter, AI-expert signatories of which included Elon Musk urged a pause in AI training to reflect and take stock.

"AI research and development should be refocused on making today's powerful, state-of-the-art systems more accurate, safe, interpretable, transparent, robust, aligned, trustworthy, and loyal," they asserted.

They called for robust AI governance systems including: "New and capable regulatory authorities dedicated to AI; oversight and tracking of highly capable AI systems and large pools of computational capability; provenance and watermarking systems to help distinguish real from synthetic and to track model leaks."

In addition, new and robust regulation and legislation was called for by some of the leaders in the sector.

Regulation there may be, but the genie is now out of the bottle and may not be able to keep up even after it has been put in place.

Anthony Berglas, AI guru and author of *When Computers can Think*, comments that ultimately any AI will be subject to the same process that we are, namely Natural Selection: "Like us, they will have one overriding goal, namely, to exist, because those that are successful in that goal will exist."

**Trust** - In a sense, for all its advantages and enormous benefits, the internet has been a Trojan horse in that what was seen as a trustworthy and quick source of accurate information, has been compromised by data mining (the new global currency), identity theft and manipulation of image for good or ill.

AI makes even that less trustworthy and its effects are leaking out into the wider real world with unpredictable consequences. Although fact-based errors are relatively easy to spot, human corrected text is less so.

Reputation has always been an issue and threats to it have grown with dissemination of the printed word,

# A.I. - Why we should all be concerned

political pamphlets, tabloid newspaper journalism, photography, tape recording, television, video, the internet, photoshop, digital manipulation and now AI with all its potential to change perceptions about almost anything and undermine trust while presenting the prospect of identity, reputation and financial theft and manipulation on a massive scale.

As a possible solution, one might set a thief to catch a thief so to speak and use AI in the identification of what and what is not AI generated, but that has its limitations.

When the worm starts to clearly eat its own tail people will be withdrawing from AI in droves and looking for the alternative.

There will be data concealment, 'watermarking' of photographs and plethora of data chaff to confuse. Meanwhile security concerns relating to face and voice recognition will grow along with identification of likely

password choices and so on.

Self-tracking and personal data storage in a secure data vault away from prying AI as legal proof if needed could be a way forward. The cloud, however, is known to be leaky, expensive, and subject to US legislation, so not an option.

**Risk** - Beyond image security, risks to reputation could also come from actions taken by individuals, companies, or governments due to being misled by AI. The wrong action can cost greatly, so decisions must be made based on accuracy of information.

Authenticity and trust are core elements of AI resilience. Recognising truth is becoming almost impossible, but distrusting everything outside one's own direct experience would not be ideal and be unworkable in a business or setting or large organisation.

The identification of digital deception and security of online

information transmission and image are fundamental.

Formerly acceptable white lies and distortion used sometimes to improve public relations must now be completely revised to place demonstrable truth and trustworthiness as the primary USP. Some companies may be able to improve their image by declaring themselves AI-free except in nuts-and-bolts operations, so removing themselves from the game.

Digital input can have real world consequences. If AI is used without due care and attention the unintended effects could come back and bite.

The use of AI has its benefits, but also its undeniable risks.

Dr Frank Millard is a writer and political historian. He obtained his PhD in medieval history from the University of London and embarked on a career in journalism and PR.

**Source:** [www.brugesgroup.com](http://www.brugesgroup.com)

## Climate and the Bank of England

The former chief Brexit negotiator Lord Frost has welcomed a Parliamentary report that called for the Bank of England to lose its remit to fight climate change.

A recent report, from the House of Lords Economic Affairs Committee, noted that numerous witnesses had expressed concern over the addition of irrelevant roles to the Bank's workload. Many witnesses said the climate remit, in-particular, was problematic, suggesting that it risked "jeopardising the Bank's ability to prioritise its primary objectives".

A few weeks ago, Chancellor

Jeremy Hunt deprioritised global warming in the Bank's work programme, but the new report has increased pressure for its wholesale removal.

The climate-change role was added to the Bank's remit in 2021 by the then Chancellor, Rishi Sunak.

Lord Frost said: "It's obvious that effective central banks should concentrate on their core objectives of avoiding inflation and ensuring financial stability. Requiring them to promote the economy-crushing net zero programme just makes it harder for them to focus on these primary

tasks and more likely we will see more of the policy mistakes that have been so evident in the last couple of years."

Net Zero Watch director Andrew Montford said: With Andrew Bailey saying the outlook for the economy is the worst he has ever seen, it's vital that the machinery of Government has a laser focus on growth. We can no longer afford distractions like Net Zero. Net Zero Watch has criticised the Bank of England for its fatally flawed 'climate stress test' report which used false data and discredited scenarios.

**Source:** [www.netzerowatch.com](http://www.netzerowatch.com)

## Upcoming EU prospects

The debt crisis, Brexit, the impact of the energy crisis on industry, the reliance of the EU on foreign trade in the context of growing geopolitical tensions, lower growth-rates in comparison to other large jurisdictions, the absence of any EU country in the top 10 of start-up ecosystems

worldwide, ageing populations, low investment rates in R&D, decreasing fiscal spaces and an unfinished economic and monetary union are among the reasons for some economists and policymakers to believe the economic and political weight of the EU and the euro area is

set to decrease in the coming decades.

While these elements should be fully taken into-account when deciding what public policies to design, other strengths may have been overlooked recently, leading to a gloomier prospect regarding the EU and the euro area than is truly deserved.

# LETTERS

Tel: 08456 120 175 email: [info@junepress.com](mailto:info@junepress.com)

## Wind farm

Dear Sir,

“Danish renewable energy firm Orsted said recently it will build the world’s single largest offshore wind farm off Britain’s eastern coast”

I cannot for the life of me understand the thinking behind the massive wind farm order. This is an intermittent power source, which will demand huge subsidies from UK householders and taxpayers’ and which will require a reliable back-up power generation system when it is producing little or no electricity. Apart from being unreliable off shore wind farms are a blight on the landscape and are a massive hazard to bird life. It is also being built by a Danish company which will increase our existing massive total balance of payments deficit with the EU which has already cost us over £2 trillion.

The alternative is to invest heavily in Rolls Royce SMR’s, which can be operated continuously (except for maintenance periods) and which are designed and made in the UK by the world renowned, UK manufacturer. In addition, SMRs provide the same energy output p.a. at a lower capital cost than wind farms. Also, 370,000 miles of new HV cables and overhead lines, must be installed to connect remote wind and solar farms. The reactors in RN submarines are expected to last for over 30 years, compared with a 20-year typical life span for a wind turbine and 40,000 UK jobs will be created during development and commissioning of SMRs – leaving us **independent** in spares and back up. Once these are fully developed and operational, they would provide excellent export potential, thereby earning the UK valuable foreign funds.

The only valid reason must be that this Conservative government has a death wish for UK design and manufacturing. In this it is surely joined by the Labour, Lib Dem, and

Green parties. So, in the next general election please do not vote for suicidal UK policies by voting for any of these parties.

JERRY WRAITH  
Surrey

## Dangerous practice

Dear Editor,

I like many was shocked by the news that Tata Steel in Port Talbot, Wales are closing their Blast furnace. This will result in the loss of 3,000 jobs in an area where jobs are hard to come by. The reason given is that the UK cost of energy makes the plant uneconomic to run, it is currently losing a lot of money every week and Tata Steel cannot afford to let these losses continue.

This means that the UK will have to import high-grade steel from other countries like India or maybe China, at whatever cost they require. These countries may well have lower energy costs but will create more environmental pollution than the Welsh plant. This will look good for UK pollution levels, but at the cost of higher pollution levels elsewhere in the world. The cost of transporting this steel back to the UK will only add to global pollution, as well as the uncertainty of supply.

The exporting of good jobs to the rest of the world from the UK and making the UK yet further reliant on other countries for an essential commodity is again a dangerous factor in an ever-changing world. Recent developments in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden have shown us how dangerous that can be in terms of essential supply lines. The UK is putting its future needs and hence its development into the hands of foreign countries.

The risks for the UK economy cannot be overstated.

GLYN EVANS  
Wales

## Council funding

Dear Sirs,

The number of councils now appealing for financial help is truly concerning.

However, the reason they have got into this mess financial is mainly due to their own incompetence. They know at the beginning of the year the size of their budget from local taxpayer receipts.

All around the country we can observe waste caused by councils. They need to get proper control of spending at the start of the year. Many councils appear to have rather large offices and keep them well heated and pay themselves large salaries with good pensions provided by the taxpayers.

Like the NHS they are good at spending money and assume that the state i.e. the taxpayer will fund them no matter how much they spend.

RACHEL RICHARDS  
Yorkshire

## Out of touch

Dear Sir,

Every time I hear politicians talk about any subject, it is very apparent that they are out of touch with the real world and the plight of the UK citizens. They are unaware how immigration has affected the lives of all those living in the UK. Then they constantly pat themselves on the back over how they are pushing the Green-agenda and how the UK is leading the world over Green-issues. The public are not interested in who or what country is leading on Green issues, they just want to earn enough money to survive the inflated costs that such a policy creates.

The push for expensive electric cars may be a good idea in the long run, but the possibility, of them catching fire is being ignored. The recent bus fire in London plus the number of electric car fires should be a wake-up call.

SALLY RICHARDS  
Wiltshire

# MEETINGS

**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Monday **5th February**, 6.00 pm

*“The Visual Politics of Refugeehood”*

**Nishat Awan**, *In partnership with the Independent Social Research Foundation*

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

(ONLINE)  
@gres.hm/politics-refugees  
Registration required at:  
www.gresham.ac.uk

**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **6th February**, 6.00 pm

*“Asian Tigers: Export-Led Growth”*

**Martin Daunton**, *Visiting Professor of Economic History*

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

(ONLINE)  
@gres.hm/export-growth  
Registration required at:  
www.gresham.ac.uk

**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **20th February**, 6.00 pm

*“Health after Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Tsunamis”*

**Chris Whitty**, *Visiting Professor of Public Health*

PUBLIC MEETING  
Details of venue to be confirmed  
**Admission Free**

(ONLINE)  
@gres.hm/earthquakes-volcanoes  
Registration required

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**or Email: euofacts@junepress.com**

**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Thursday **29th February**, 6.00 pm

*“Wealth Inequality: English Law’s Unintended Legacy?”*

**Leslie Thomas**, *Gresham Professor of Law*

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

(ONLINE)  
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Registration required at:  
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## DIARY OF EVENTS

UK Spring Budget 6th March

European Parliamentary Elections 6-9th June

Hungary takes over EU Council Presidency 1st July

Final Date for UK General Election 31st December

**2025**  
Poland takes over EU Council Presidency 1st January

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www.brexit-watch.org  
**Briefings For Britain**  
www.briefingsforbritain.co.uk  
**Britain First**  
www.britainfirst.org  
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**British Weights & Measures Assoc.**  
www.bwma.org.uk  
**Bruges Group**  
www.brugesgroup.com  
**Campaign for an Independent Britain**  
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**Centre or Brexit Policy**  
www.centreforbrexitpolicy.org.uk  
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www.civitas.org.uk  
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www.eurosafeguards.com  
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www.migrationwatch.org.uk  
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**Policy Exchange**  
www.policyexchange.org.uk  
**The Reform Party**  
https://www.reformparty.uk  
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www.statawatch.org  
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www.taxpayersalliance.com  
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www.ukip.org  
**Veterans For Britain**  
http://www.veteransforbritain.uk

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