The Telegraph

The nation's favourite oily rag

Two important articles from The Telegraph that OMIT key information

This article claims that renewables are pushing energy prices up because of subsidies - without explaining that fossil fuels receive around £10bn in support each year.


To hit net zero, governments must slash energy bills

LIAM HALLIGAN
ECONOMIC AGENDA

With renewables reliant on subsidies, rather than cutting power costs they are pushing prices up

Powering up

Components of average household gas/electricity bill (Jan–Mar 2024)

Wholesale costs of energy
Network costs
Operating costs
Policy costs
VAT
Assumed suppliers' (profit) margin
Other costs

Shocking

Residential end-user electricity price, Jan 2024 (¢/kWh)

40.73
29.06
22.04
16.27
UK
France
Spain

But "cheap" renewables, far from cutting consumer energy bills, are pushing prices up. That's because renewables still depend heavily on subsidies. The UK's now renewabl

It also explains the 'substantial fiscal cost' to achieve net zero without any reference to the crippling cost of not achieving net zero.

An article on the plans to produce low carbon hydrogen that is dependant on CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage) fails to point out that there is no carbon storage facility in the UK and the concept is still untested and as yet unproven.


Refinery site for first low-carbon H-plant

By Jonathan Leake

BRITAIN'S first industrial-scale plant making low-carbon hydrogen will power the production of millions of litres of petrol, oil and aviation fuel at one of the UK's biggest refineries.

The plant will be built at Cheshire's Stanlow refinery which produces 16pc of the UK's diesel and petrol, as well as almost 10bn litres of aviation fuel a year.

EET Fuels, which owns Stanlow, said the plant will convert gas into hydrogen, which it would then use to generate the heat and power needed to turn crude oil into fuels. It will also capture 600,000 tons of waste CO2 a year, which would be piped offshore for permanent storage in depleted gas reservoirs beneath the Celtic Sea.

Costs are estimated at about £1bn, with the Government backing the scheme through subsidies and tax breaks. Tony Fountain, managing partner of EET, said the aim was to build the largest low-carbon hydrogen

heavy industries. This is an important step in our ambitious decarbonisation plan to transform our business and the North West. We appreciate the Government's partnership which will contribute to protecting skilled jobs in the region and ensure our industries remain competitive."

The plant would use gases generated

crude oil into fuels. It will also capture 600,000 tons of waste CO2 a year, which would be piped offshore for permanent storage in depleted gas reservoirs beneath the Celtic Sea.

At the moment, CCS is 'more hype than reality' (Bloomberg Green Daily).

Turn the page to read the detail...

The missing content...

HYDROGEN:

- Currently, most of the world's hydrogen is made from fossil fuels which creates 2 x the GHG emissions than burning natural gas
- 'Blue' hydrogen will capture the CO2 during production and store it underground, but this is extremely expensive and the technology is still unproven in the UK
- 'Green' Hydrogen created using only renewable electricity has zero emissions, but uses almost six times more electricity per unit of energy than (for example) a heat pump
- The first CCS projects in the UK are still at least 6 years away from start up - if they work at all

FACT CHECK

ENERGY COSTS:

- The Telegraph article places the blame for high UK energy prices on renewable subsidies, but research from the International Monetary Fund places the blame squarely on the UK's over dependence on gas (the second highest user in Europe)
- The cost of offshore wind is estimated at £75 per MWh compared to £116 per MWh for gas fired power plants (UK govt figures)
- The UK spent less than Italy, Spain and France on low carbon electricity, so renewable subsidies are unlikely to be the cause of our higher energy costs than Europe
- The 'substantial fiscal cost' of getting to net zero quoted in the article is refuted by the Office for Budget Responsibility which says 'The costs of failing to get climate change under control would be much larger than those of bringing emissions down to net zero'

FACT CHECK

FACT CHECK

extinction rebellion