

Ways to cut the UK's CO 2 output

I have been critical of various government policies that have been done in the name of net zero yet on analysis may well increase the output of world CO 2. I have been generally critical of policies designed to shut down carbon intensive activities in the UK, only to import from abroad.

Knowing how keen the Opposition parties and government are on cutting our CO 2, I thought today I would set out some obvious ways of doing this that the government should consider. In many cases they would also cut public spending and generate more tax revenue, helping tackle excessive debts and deficits as well.

1. Reduce the numbers of legal migrants to the UK. One of the biggest causes of extra CO 2 is the need to build homes, surgeries, schools, other public facilities and utility provision for an extra 600,000 people a year on last year's figures. Once the construction is done then they all turn on their gas central heating and get in their petrol cars. That is a big rise in CO 2.
2. Extract more gas and oil from the North Sea, recording a substantial CO 2 saving on imports.
3. Remove the Old Oak Common to Euston leg of HS 2, saving a large amount of CO 2 intensive concrete, steel and construction activity.
4. Install better insulation and solar roof panels in a wide range of public sector buildings to cut energy use and cost.
5. Cut back heavily on government trips abroad in person using jet travel, by using on line conference calls much more. Encourage the COP meetings to be on line as it looks so bad to see so much jet travel and air conditioned hotel use for an anti CO 2 conference.
6. Encourage the development of synthetic fuels so we can continue to use existing vehicle/plane/plant engines for longer. This will save all the CO 2 involved in scrapping existing technology and making all new electric versions. Extending useful lives and recycling is crucial to cutting CO 2. Synthetic fuels can be introduced as soon as they are available by increasing the proportions put into the current fossil fuels. (E 10 petrol. sustainable aviation fuel)
7. Do not subsidise more electric cars, heating systems and the rest until a) all our electrical power is low or no carbon and b) there is enough grid and cable capacity to do this
8. Please get better at carbon accounting

The UK balance of trade

I have worried more about the UK's continuing balance of trade deficit than its persistent government deficit though both pose problems. Our trade

deficit became entrenched during our time in the EU and revolved around a heavy deficit with EU in goods. Now we have left more could be done to replace imports from the EU. Our trade with the rest of the world has been much better balanced despite big deficits with China and Norway. We are in deficit with far too many EU countries.

In 2022 our deficit in goods was £231 bn. The three largest sources were Germany, Norway and China, accounting for around £40 bn each or a total of £120 bn. We have come far too dependent on importing energy from Norway. We import many vehicles, chemicals and machinery from Germany and many goods including our turbines, solar panels and batteries from China.

Getting out more of our own oil and gas is important to cut this deficit. Rosebank yesterday was a good start. Bring on the others I have written and spoken about.

[My Interview with GB News](#)

Please find below my Interview with GB News Richard Tice

You can find it between 47:21-55:35

[What should we teach six formers?](#)

The world of digital data and Artificial Intelligence poses interesting questions about what young people need to learn and how much they should be able to rely on their personal computers and phones.

Clearly everyone needs to be given a basic training in how computers work and how they are programmed, as so much of modern life requires use of these items. Using AI in teaching and preparing answers is going to happen, so pupils need to be trained to check sources, question what the AI answer says, and to develop an understanding independent of the computer. There will need to be more reliance on exams rather than coursework to check what young people know for themselves when the computer is turned off.

As an employer I have come to value enthusiasm for the job in hand, an interest in the issues and subject matter of the job, a sensibly critical approach to data and analysis and above all honesty about what the person is doing. A lack of knowledge or training can be remedied, but a lack of interest cannot. Ideally you find someone who has immersed themselves in what you are doing because it is their hobby as well as their future job. People

who are really good at things do a lot of them. The more I practice the luckier I get.

Six formers do need to hone their language skills to communicate and to analyse problems . They need maths and statistics to handle data and resolve problems. Above that they can get started on more advanced study for whatever they wish to do as a degree or technical qualification.

I would not wish to stop young people studying a few subjects in greater depth as preparation for university, or specialising in technical qualifications to set them up for a good job at 18. The A and T levels have a role going forward. Equipping all better in maths and English can be achieved by doing more before 16 and changing the maths and English options for GCSE.

Learning at school

The Direct Grant school I attended with a free place by exam did offer us extra maths and English education beyond GCSE (then O level).

We did Maths and English O levels a year early, and then offered Additional Maths and Further English Studies at the end of the fifth form with public exams. This meant we did tackle calculus, trigonometry and more complex algebra and geometry. The average age of the class to take English and maths O level was a bit over 15. I took them around the date of my 14 th birthday as I had jumped a year at primary school.

We took the French O level at the end of the first term in the fifth form and had a two term course encouraging us to read French literature with no public exam at the end.

I took 5 more O levels as well as Add Maths and Further English Studies at the end of the fifth form.

In the sixth form we had to take a Use Of English exam which we were told some universities required , and I sat 3 A levels in Economics, History and English.

My experience of the fourth and fifth forms was of hard work with a lot of rote learning, but some good grounding in basics that were needed later on. We were taught from a text book or from a lesson plan designed by the teacher. I found latin particularly testing, exacerbated by not enjoying what you could read when you managed to understand a bit more of it. I was not interested in Caesar's Gallic wars or Vergil's Trojan wanderings. I disliked the Roman invasion of Britain and their slave based system.

My experience of the sixth form was transformational. My History teacher taught us a crucial lesson at the start of the A level course. He told us we needed to read widely and find out about the subject. He could not do the work for us. He was not going to tell us how to answer questions. I realised it was up to me to spend time reading. I needed to set myself high standards and form my own judgements about the questions and issues raised. I did not

have to stay for the sixth form and teachers were not going to accept responsibility for my choice to stay and study their subject. I needed to be really interested in it myself.

The first two terms were very difficult. I was very self critical, aware of how little I knew and struggling to find a style of writing which did justice to my thoughts and knowledge as it grew. The English course provided part of the answer. The teacher told us to ignore the set texts of the A level syllabus for the first year and spend the time reading widely to get a sense of the span and range of English literary output. Best of all we were asked to write an essay about a different Shakespeare play each week. This enabled me to study the best writing and phrase making. If you want to write well, read well was a phrase I subsequently came across.

My A level experience was further changed by winning an open scholarship to Oxford by examination in the fourth term of the sixth form. Suddenly all I needed was two grade E passes at A level to qualify for a student grant. Oxford did not require A levels as they had examined me in four 3 hour exams already. I chose to continue with my 3 subjects but was even freer to study them as I saw fit. The School kindly arranged a readers ticket for me at the local University library to give me access to more material.

It meant when I arrived at Oxford I was well advanced in my studies. The College kindly procured a pass for me to attend seminars for research postgraduates to be closer to the cutting edge of the subject. I will draw some conclusions about what we can learn and how we can learn with help from a school from my experiences in a later blog.

I sketch this as it serves to remind us that schools can show flexibility if they wish, and more maths can be included before entry to the sixth form.