

3 June 2008

Coverage
United Kingdom

Theme
The Natural and Built
Environment

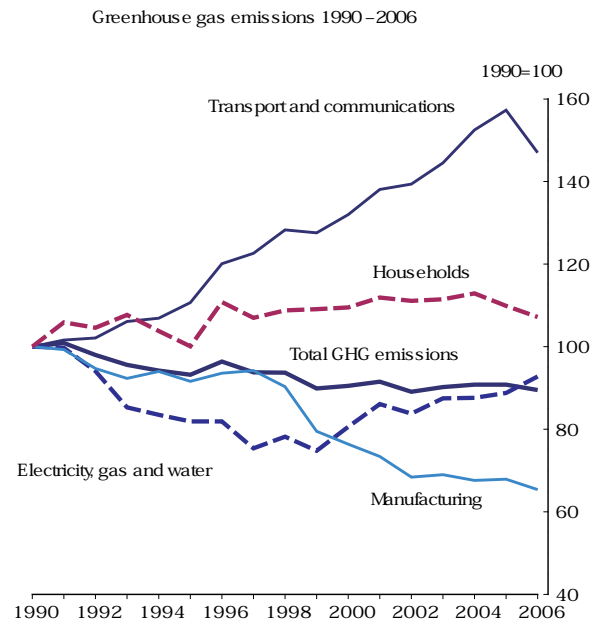


Greenhouse gas emissions fall in 2006

Environmental Accounts Spring 2008

Environmental Accounts published today by the Office for National Statistics show that, on a UK residents basis, greenhouse gas emissions fell 1.4 per cent between 2005 and 2006 to 724.5 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. Greenhouse gas emissions are currently 10.5 per cent lower, compared with the Kyoto base year of 1990, but little changed since 1999.

Between 2005 and 2006 greenhouse gas emissions from the non-household sector decreased by 1.1 per cent to 572.8 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. This was largely driven by a fall in emissions from the transport and communications sector due to changes in the structure of the UK shipping industry. If shipping industry emissions are removed from the data the year on year change in emissions from the non-household sector rose 0.2 per cent.



Over the same period emissions from UK households fell 2.5 per cent, driven by a reduction of 3.8 per cent in emissions related to household heating and cooking fuels.

The ONS Environmental Accounts measure greenhouse gas emissions on a UK residents basis – they include emissions generated by UK households and companies in the UK and emissions from UK households and companies transport and travel activities abroad. They exclude emissions generated by non-residents' transport and travel in the UK.

As such, these data are on a different basis from estimates published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs under the UK's Kyoto Protocol obligations. The Kyoto Protocol basis covers emissions from UK territory only and excludes emissions from international aviation and shipping. Table A of this release presents a reconciliation of data on both bases.

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The latest Environmental Accounts release also contains new information on emissions affecting air quality, energy consumption and the value of UK oil and gas reserves.

Greenhouse gas emissions (Table B)

Greenhouse gas emissions from the non-household sector accounted for 79.1 per cent of all emissions in 2006. The largest source of non-household emissions is the electricity, gas and water supply industry whose 201.4 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent contributed 27.8 per cent of all emissions in 2006. Manufacturing and the transport and communications industries were the other most significant non-household contributors to greenhouse gas emissions in 2006, responsible for 15.7 per cent (113.8 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent) and 13.3 per cent (96.3 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent) respectively.

Greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity, gas and water supply industry rose by 4.5 per cent between 2005 and 2006 but have fallen 7.2 per cent since 1990. Emissions from Manufacturing fell 3.6 per cent year on year and from 173.9 million tonnes in 1990 to 113.8 million tonnes in 2006, a fall of 34.6 per cent.

Year on year, greenhouse gas emissions from transport and communications fell 6.6 per cent between 2005 and 2006. This reduction is driven by a large fall in emissions from the UK owned shipping industry. Between 2005 and 2006, emissions from the shipping industry fell 28.9 per cent. This is the result of a major UK shipping company being acquired by a foreign company. In the Environmental Accounts, only emissions from UK companies and households are included in the data.

If emissions from the shipping industry are removed from the data, the transport and communications sector showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. However, greenhouse gas emissions from the transport and communication industries were 47.0 per cent higher in 2006 than in 1990. The transport and communication industries were responsible for emitting the equivalent of 96.3 million tonnes of greenhouse gases in 2006 compared with 65.5 million tonnes in 1990. This rise mainly reflects increases in emissions from the air and sea transport industries.

Emissions from UK owned air transport rose 1.8 per cent between 2005 and 2006, in line with growth of the industry. Since 1990, emissions from aviation have more than doubled and as a proportion of total greenhouse gas emissions their share has increased from 2.5 per cent to 6.0 per cent.

There have also been less significant increases in emissions from other industries within the transport sector; including railways, taxis, buses and coaches.

Emissions from the road transport industry show a small year on year increase of 0.4 per cent but at 190.9 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent this is 17.9 per cent above the 1990 level.

Emissions of greenhouse gases from all road transport, including the activities of UK households and companies abroad, rose 0.4 per cent in 2006 compared with 2005 and are currently 14.8 per cent above their 1990 level.

UK households were responsible for the direct emission of 151.7 million tonnes of greenhouse gases in 2006, down 2.5 per cent on a year earlier. However, emissions from this sector are currently 7.2 per cent higher than in 1990. Greenhouse gas emissions from households' travel were 66.4 million tonnes in 2006 compared with 66.9 in 2005. Emissions from other sources such as heating and cooking amounted to 85.3 million tonnes, 3.8 per cent lower than in the previous year. In 2006, greenhouse gas emissions from households constituted 20.9 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions compared with 17.5 per cent in 1990.

Overall, most of the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions since 1990 has occurred in the period between 1990 and 1999, when emissions fell by 10.1 per cent. In comparison, since 1999, total greenhouse gas emissions have decreased by only 0.4 per cent.

Since 1990, total emissions of the chemicals that cause acid rain have fallen by 58.6 per cent. Over this period there have been reductions in all industries. In 2006, the transport and communications sector represented the largest contributor of these emissions at 26.3 per cent of the total. The next largest contributor was the electricity, gas and water supply industry at 22.1 per cent followed by the agricultural sector at 19.1 per cent.

In 2006, emissions from households were 64.8 per cent lower than in 1990, mainly reflecting falling emissions from the use of vehicles as a result of cleaner technology.

Energy consumption (Table C)

In 2006, total energy consumption, including nuclear and hydroelectric power and imports of electricity, fell 2.3 per cent from 245.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent (mtoes) a year earlier to 239.6 mtoes. Since 1990, total energy consumption has risen 8.2 per cent.

Between 1990 and 2006, the consumption of carbon fuels rose 8.5 per cent while greenhouse gas emissions fell 10.5 per cent. This was due to changes in fuel use - the combustion of natural gas rather than coal - and the introduction of integrated pollution prevention and control measures.

The use of carbon fuels such as coal, oil and gas fell from 225.5 mtoes in 2005 to 221.1 mtoes in 2006, a decrease of 2.0 per cent on the previous year. The largest direct users of carbon fuels were the electricity, gas and water supply industries who accounted for 28.8 per cent of carbon fuel consumption in 2006, consuming 63.7 mtoes, up 3.1 per cent on 2005.

The next largest consumer was the UK household sector (26.0 per cent) who consumed 57.5 mtoes in 2006. This was 2.9 per cent lower than in 2005 and together with falls in the transport and communications and manufacturing sectors helped to drive energy use down in 2006.

Energy from other sources such as nuclear, hydroelectricity, renewables and imported electricity fell by 6.5 per cent between 2005 and 2006 but remains 4.5 per cent higher than levels in 1990. This fall was a result of 6.8 per cent less energy derived from nuclear power and a slight fall in imports of electricity. The total amount of energy derived from renewable sources rose 5.7 per cent between 2005 and 2006 to 3.7 mtoes. Between 2005 and 2006, energy from wind power has increased by 45.2 per cent from 0.2 to 0.3 million tonnes of oil equivalent. Since 1990, the amount of energy from renewable sources almost doubled from 1.9 mtoes to 3.7 mtoes.

Value of oil and gas reserves (Table D)

UK oil reserves were valued at £113.3 billion at the end of 2006. This is an increase of 13.2 per cent since 2005, when the value of reserves stood at £100.1 billion. Since 1995 the nominal value of oil reserves has risen markedly from £38.8 billion.

Gas reserves were estimated to be worth £85.2 billion in 2006, up from £65.4 billion in 2005, representing a year on year increase of 30.4 per cent. The nominal value of gas reserves has also risen significantly since 1995 when their estimated value stood at £24.0 billion.

The large increase in the value of the UK's oil and gas reserves since 1995 is mainly due to increases in the price of oil and natural gas.

These data take on latest information and revisions as published by the Business Enterprise Regulatory Reform and ONS National Accounts .

BACKGROUND NOTES

1. Environmental accounts are 'satellite accounts' to the main national accounts. They provide information on air pollution, energy consumption, oil and gas reserves, trade in basic materials, environmental taxation and spending on environmental protection. These are related to the different industrial, commercial and domestic sectors. Environmental accounts use similar concepts and classifications of industries to those employed in the National Accounts, and they reflect the recommended European Union and United Nations framework for developing such accounts.
2. The Environmental Accounts estimates for air emissions are published on a National Accounts basis and differ from those used to monitor progress against the Kyoto Protocol in that they include emissions from international aviation and from fuels purchased abroad by UK residents, including those purchased by international shipping and aircraft on international flights. They exclude emissions from fuels purchased in the UK by non-UK residents.
3. The greenhouse gases included in the atmospheric emissions accounts are those covered by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). To aggregate the greenhouse gases covered in the accounts, a weighting based on the relative global warming potential (GWP) of each of the gases is applied, using the effect of CO₂ over a 100 year period as a reference. This gives methane a weight of 21 relative to CO₂ and nitrous oxide a weight of 310 relative to CO₂, SF₆ has a GWP of 23,900 relative to CO₂. The GWP of the other fluorinated compounds varies according to the individual gas.
4. For the purpose of this news release, the UK transport industries comprise railways, tubes and trams, buses and coaches, taxis and mini cabs, road freight, air transport, water transport and transport via pipelines. The road freight industry covers road haulage companies as opposed to all types of road freight. Lorries owned by retailers for instance are allocated to the retail industry.
5. Further details on air emissions and energy use as well as information on other elements of the environmental accounts such as oil and gas reserves, material flows and environmental protection expenditure, can be found at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=3698>
6. Datasets showing economic, energy use and air emissions data using a 76 industry disaggregation will be published in the autumn in order to include new and revised National Accounts data.
7. The environmental accounts are used to inform sustainable development policy, to model impacts of fiscal or monetary measures and to evaluate the environmental performance of different industrial sectors.

8. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available from the media office. Also available is a list of names of those given pre-release access to the contents of this release.

9. **National Statistics** are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. © Crown copyright 2008.

A Greenhouse gas emissions bridging table

National Accounts measure to UNFCC ¹ measure

Thousand tonnes CO2 equivalent

		1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Greenhouse gases - CO₂,CH₄,N₂O,HFC,PFCs and SF₆²											
National Accounts measure	JKRU	809 034	754 034	727 332	732 433	740 044	720 803	729 880	734 743	734 875	724 455
less											
Bunker emissions ³	A43J	22 633	27 166	34 362	36 402	36 330	34 685	35 175	38 761	41 324	42 817
CO ₂ from biomass ⁴	A43K	2 980	5 240	6 411	6 573	7 261	7 507	8 352	9 349	9 198	9 433
Cross boundary adjustment ⁵	A43L	13 082	12 910	16 541	17 432	21 317	23 848	25 677	27 336	27 342	18 167
plus											
Crown Dependancies ⁶	EQ44	296	305	331	291	289	271	227	216	228	255
Landuse change / forestry ⁷	A43M	2 912	1 194	-284	-413	-543	-1 107	-1 141	-1 888	-2 058	-1 991
UNFCC Reported ^{8,9} (exc. overseas territories)	A43N	773 547	710 218	670 065	671 905	674 881	653 927	659 761	657 625	655 181	652 302

Source: AEA Energy & Environment, Defra, ONS

- 1 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- 2 Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbon and sulphur hexafluoride expressed as thousand tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.
- 3 Bunker emissions include IPCC memo items International Aviation (source no. 126) and international Shipping (source no. 127)
- 4 Emissions arising from wood, straw, biogases and poultry litter combustion for energy production.
- 5 Emissions generated by UK households and businesses transport and travel abroad, net of emissions generated by non-residents travel and transport in the UK.
- 6 Emissions from deforestation, soils and changes in forest and other woody biomass.
- 7 Includes emissions of crown dependancies; Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Man. The total used for assessing progress against the Kyoto Protocol target differs slightly from the sum of greenhouse gases reported above in the table due to differences in the coverage of land use change and forestry Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and Montserrat.
- 8 Excludes emissions from overseas territories The UK's base year for the Kyoto target of a 12.5 per cent reduction by 2008-12 is the sum of 1990 emissions for Co₂, CH₄, and N₂O and from 1995 emissions for HFC, PFC and SF₆.
- 9 A link to Defra's Greenhouse Gas Inventory report can be found at http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/reports/cat07/0804161424_ukghgi-90-06_m

B Greenhouse gas and acid rain precursor emissions

Thousand tonnes CO2 equivalent

		1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Greenhouse gases - CO₂,CH₄,N₂O,HFC,PFCs and SF₆¹											
Agriculture	JKRH	60 959	58 796	58 021	55 753	52 817	53 145	52 801	52 579	51 581	50 563
Mining and quarrying	JKRJ	40 442	37 101	32 295	31 591	31 113	31 521	30 825	30 183	29 448	26 759
Manufacturing	JKRK	173 905	159 366	138 283	132 831	127 597	118 987	120 030	117 621	118 027	113 754
Electricity, gas and water supply	JKRL	216 921	177 721	162 342	174 831	186 729	181 730	189 710	190 045	192 638	201 374
Construction	JKRM	8 801	9 547	10 390	10 345	10 574	10 795	10 988	11 289	12 098	12 306
Wholesale and retail trade	JKRN	14 686	16 894	19 905	20 393	19 820	19 375	19 595	20 565	19 844	19 810
Transport and communication	JKRO	65 508	72 549	83 593	86 441	90 486	91 324	94 660	99 931	103 058	96 271
Other business services	JKRP	6 899	7 445	7 626	7 699	8 070	7 020	7 214	7 090	7 364	7 300
Public administration	JKRQ	10 617	10 573	9 179	8 722	9 162	9 306	8 648	8 819	8 813	8 530
Education, health and social work	JKRR	10 444	9 814	10 398	10 172	10 152	8 308	8 540	9 055	8 967	8 618
Other services	JKRS	58 402	52 683	40 984	38 787	35 253	32 089	29 205	27 805	27 533	27 514
Total non-household	IGK4	667 584	612 489	573 016	577 565	581 773	563 600	572 216	574 982	579 371	572 799
Households	JKRT	141 449	141 545	154 318	154 869	158 273	157 204	157 663	159 762	155 503	151 658
Total greenhouse gas emissions	JKRU	809 034	754 034	727 332	732 433	740 044	720 803	729 880	734 743	734 875	724 455
<i>of which, emissions from all road transport²</i>	JKRV	111 934	114 711	123 951	123 399	123 495	126 182	126 202	127 451	127 989	128 533
<i>of which, emissions from the water transport industry³</i>	F8ZP	17 016	17 016	16 629	16 132	20 551	22 290	23 796	27 449	27 286	19 388
<i>of which, emissions from the air transport industry⁴</i>	F8ZQ	20 394	24 676	33 866	37 372	36 847	36 137	37 378	39 585	42 852	43 634
Acid rain precursor emissions - SO₂,NO_x,NH₃⁵											
Agriculture	JKRW	726	662	662	603	593	583	568	576	556	553
Mining and quarrying	JKRX	100	83	80	80	74	76	91	87	87	92
Manufacturing	JKRY	933	759	519	457	439	395	387	394	397	385
Electricity, gas and water supply	JKRZ	3 277	1 937	1 001	1 072	1 006	929	947	765	652	639
Construction	JKSA	71	67	62	59	58	55	53	51	50	47
Wholesale and retail trade	JKSB	100	85	73	69	61	60	58	59	55	53
Transport and communication	JKSC	799	786	754	732	851	882	918	1 024	1 012	762
Other business services	JKSD	38	33	24	22	21	17	17	14	14	14
Public administration	JKSE	79	67	52	48	48	43	36	41	40	40
Education, health and social work	JKSF	61	43	27	21	19	14	14	14	14	13
Other services	JKSG	69	59	44	42	44	40	40	38	38	39
Total non household	IGK5	6 253	4 581	3 298	3 205	3 214	3 094	3 129	3 063	2 915	2 637
Households	JKUK	728	592	462	420	381	347	322	302	271	256
Total acid rain precursor emissions	JKUL	6 981	5 174	3 760	3 627	3 596	3 441	3 450	3 365	3 186	2 892
<i>of which, emissions from road transport</i>	JKUM	998	846	689	622	569	526	484	454	418	391

Source: AEA Energy & Environment, ONS

1 Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbon and sulphur hexafluoride expressed as thousand tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

2 Includes emissions from all road transport sources (eg HGVs, LGVs, cars and motorcycles) across all industries

3 Emissions from water transport industry (Environmental Accounts code 69)

4 Emissions from air transport industry (Environmental Accounts code 70)

5 Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and ammonia expressed as thousand tonnes of sulphur dioxide equivalent.

C Energy Consumption

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Direct use of energy from carbon fuels														
Agriculture	JKPO	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Mining and quarrying	JKPP	4.7	5.5	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.7	6.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.4
Manufacturing	JKPQ	42.3	41.6	42.9	42.9	41.9	41.8	41.0	39.8	37.7	38.2	37.4	37.7	35.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	JKPR	56.8	51.9	52.7	50.3	52.7	52.6	56.5	59.0	58.1	60.7	61.4	61.8	63.7
Construction	JKPS	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade	JKPT	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.3
Transport and communication	JKPU	22.3	24.8	26.9	27.4	28.7	28.6	29.6	30.9	31.1	32.2	33.8	34.9	32.7
Other business services	JKPV	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Public administration	JKPW	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
Education, health and social work	JKPX	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7
Other services	JKPY	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Total non-household	IGJ9	149.8	148.5	154.2	151.7	154.7	154.8	158.7	162.6	158.0	162.5	164.7	166.2	163.6
Households	JKPZ	53.9	54.3	60.4	57.6	58.4	58.5	59.0	60.2	59.8	60.1	61.1	59.2	57.5
Total use of energy from carbon fuels	JKQA	203.7	202.8	214.6	209.4	213.1	213.3	217.7	222.8	217.8	222.6	225.8	225.5	221.1
Energy from other sources ¹	JKQB	17.7	23.1	24.0	23.8	25.0	24.0	21.4	22.1	21.3	20.6	19.4	19.8	18.5
Total energy consumption of primary fuels and equivalents	JKQC	221.4	225.9	238.5	233.2	238.2	237.2	239.1	244.9	239.1	243.2	245.2	245.2	239.6
Direct use of energy including electricity														
Agriculture	JKQD	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Mining and quarrying	JKQE	4.9	5.7	6.4	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.1	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.6
Manufacturing	JKQF	49.7	48.7	50.4	50.3	49.3	49.2	48.3	46.8	45.2	45.9	44.8	45.3	43.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	JKQG	51.7	51.1	51.6	49.2	52.5	51.2	52.2	55.1	53.2	54.6	54.3	54.7	55.6
<i>of which - transformation losses by major producers</i>	JKQH	46.5	45.1	45.2	44.0	45.3	43.7	44.0	46.3	44.9	46.4	45.6	46.5	47.2
<i>distribution losses of electricity supply</i>	JKQI	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Construction	JKQJ	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade	JKQK	7.4	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.4
Transport and communication	JKQL	23.0	25.7	27.8	28.4	29.7	29.6	30.6	32.0	32.1	33.3	34.9	36.0	33.8
Other business services	JKQM	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9
Public administration	JKQN	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5
Education, health and social work	JKQO	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9
Other services	JKQP	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Total non-household	IGK2	159.5	162.8	168.9	166.6	170.3	169.3	170.5	174.8	169.5	173.2	174.2	176.0	172.1
Households	JKQQ	61.9	63.1	69.6	66.6	67.8	68.0	68.6	70.2	69.7	70.0	71.0	69.3	67.5
Total energy consumption of primary fuels and equivalents	JKQR	221.4	225.9	238.5	233.2	238.2	237.2	239.1	244.9	239.1	243.2	245.2	245.2	239.6
Reallocated use of energy														
<i>Energy industry electricity transformation losses and distribution losses and allocated to final consumer</i>														
Agriculture	JKQS	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Mining and quarrying	JKQT	5.2	6.0	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.1	7.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.1
Manufacturing	JKQU	64.1	61.8	63.6	63.0	62.2	61.8	60.5	59.0	57.6	59.0	57.3	58.1	56.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	JKQV	7.0	7.2	7.6	6.2	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.3	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.3	9.8
Construction	JKQW	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	JKQX	11.2	12.3	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.9	13.9	13.7	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.7
Transport and communication	JKQY	24.2	27.4	29.5	30.1	31.4	31.2	32.2	33.8	33.8	35.2	36.8	37.9	35.7
Other business services	JKQZ	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.5	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.9
Public administration	JKRA	6.5	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9
Education, health and social work	JKRB	7.3	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.7	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.8
Other services	JKRC	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Total non-household	IGK3	143.7	146.7	152.7	151.1	153.8	153.4	154.4	157.7	153.1	156.1	157.4	159.0	154.9
Households	JKRD	77.7	79.2	85.9	82.1	84.3	83.8	84.6	87.2	86.1	87.1	87.8	86.2	84.7
Total energy consumption of primary fuels and equivalents	JKRE	221.4	225.9	238.5	233.2	238.2	237.2	239.1	244.9	239.1	243.2	245.2	245.2	239.6
Energy from renewable sources ²	JKRF	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7
Percentage from renewable sources	JKRG	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6

1 Nuclear power, hydroelectric power and imports of electricity.

2 Renewable sources include solar power and energy from wind, wave and tide, hydroelectricity, wood, straw and sewage gas. Landfill gas and municipal solid waste combustion have also been included within this definition.

Source: AEA Energy & Environment, BERR, ONS

D Oil and gas monetary balance sheet

£ million

		1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Oil											
Opening stocks¹	JKPA	26 209	19 486	17 737	46 919	53 586	51 827	50 883	53 017	78 548	100 138
Extraction ²	JKPB	-3 785	-2 001	-5 922	-6 875	-6 580	-6 326	-6 163	-8 261	-10 028	-10 293
Revaluation due to time passing	JKPC	1 700	898	2 415	2 734	2 558	2 333	2 523	3 658	4 921	5 258
Other volume changes	JKPD	-1 579	-64	-734	-295	1 467	5 051	3 237	6 103	2 133	8 362
Change in extraction	JKPE	276	175	448	-1 141	-961	-	-1 290	-2 253	-3 457	-3 454
Change in rent	JKPF	15 326	-1 273	32 576	11 625	594	-3 599	2 254	24 904	26 261	10 645
Nominal holding gains	C3OC	695	518	399	619	1 164	1 597	1 574	1 378	1 761	2 673
Closing stocks	JKPG	38 842	17 737	46 919	53 586	51 827	50 883	53 017	78 548	100 138	113 330
Gas											
Opening stocks	JKPH	15 370	33 632	25 416	30 483	42 985	50 458	46 566	44 229	50 763	65 364
Extraction ²	JKPI	-1 479	-1 989	-2 704	-4 219	-5 049	-5 091	-4 977	-5 633	-7 618	-8 967
Revaluation due to time passing	JKPJ	978	1 259	1 554	2 141	2 514	2 466	2 163	2 511	3 497	3 871
Other volume changes	JKPK	3	-135	-803	256	359	-2 501	1 422	1 025	-4 020	7 052
Change in extraction	JKPL	943	409	1 288	1 334	-552	-355	-37	-1 072	-1 940	-1 541
Change in rent	JKPM	7 733	-8 653	5 159	12 588	9 269	34	-2 348	8 553	23 544	17 723
Nominal holding gains	C3OB	408	893	572	402	933	1 555	1 440	1 150	1 138	1 745
Closing stocks	JKPN	23 956	25 416	30 483	42 985	50 458	46 566	44 229	50 763	65 364	85 246

1 The estimated opening and closing stock values are based on the present value method -see *Environmental Accounts* on the National Statistics website for more detailed descriptions of the methodology used. The estimates are extremely sensitive to the estimated return to capital and to assumptions about future unit resource rents.

2 Negative extraction is shown here for the purposes of the calculation only. Of itself, extraction should be considered as a positive value.

Source: ONS