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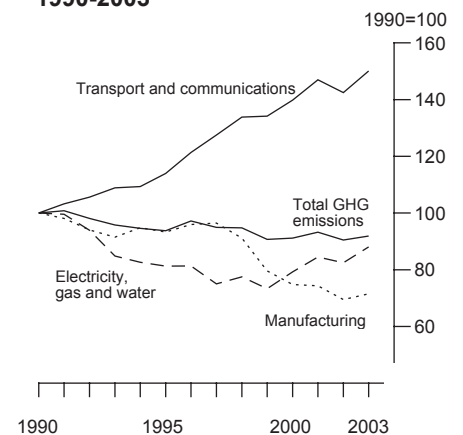
## Greenhouse gas emissions down since 1990

### Environmental Accounts

Between 1990 and 2003, total UK greenhouse gas emissions declined 8.1 per cent from 786.3 million to 722.3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, according to the Environmental Accounts published today by the Office for National Statistics. However, greenhouse gas emissions in 2003 rose 1.6 per cent on the previous year, primarily due to increased emissions from the electricity generators.

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 residents' transport and travel activities abroad. They exclude emissions generated by non-residents' transport and travel in the UK.

**Greenhouse gas emissions 1990-2003**



The data are therefore on a different basis from estimates previously published by the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs under the UK's Kyoto Protocol obligations. The Kyoto 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.

The Environmental Accounts also contain new information on energy consumption, the use of natural resources and environmental taxation.

### Greenhouse gas emissions (Table B)

Greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity, gas and water supply companies fell 11.9 per cent from 218.6 million tonnes in 1990 to 192.6 million tonnes in 2003 as electricity generators increased their use of natural gas as opposed to coal. However, underlying data shows the level of greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity generators has increased in recent years and emissions in 2003 rose 6.7 per cent on the previous year as a result of the greater use of coal for generation and a fall in the net level of electricity imported via the interconnector with France. Greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generation constituted 25.4 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions in 2003 after falling to a low of 20.9 per cent in 1997.

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Greenhouse gas emissions from the manufacturing industries fell from 180.7 million tonnes in 1990 to 129.3 million tonnes in 2003, a fall of 28.5 per cent. However, emissions rose by 3.0 per cent in 2003 from a low of 125.5 million tonnes in 2002. The recent rise reflects an increase in emissions from the metal production industries.

There were some exceptions to the downward trend. For instance, greenhouse gas emissions from the transport and communication industries were 48.4 per cent higher in 2003 than in 1990. The transport and communication industries were responsible for emitting the equivalent of 95.7 million tonnes of carbon dioxide in 2003 compared with 64.5 million tonnes in 1990. Their greenhouse gas emissions in 2003 increased 5.2 per cent on 2002, largely reflecting the continuing rise in the number of UK owned ships following the introduction of the UK Tonnage Tax in 2000.

UK households were responsible for directly emitting 157.6 million tonnes of greenhouse gases in 2003, down 1.0 per cent on the previous year but up 13.0 per cent on the 139.5 million tonnes emitted in 1990. Greenhouse gas emissions from households' private vehicles were 67.6 million tonnes in 2003 while emissions from other sources such as heating and cooking amounted to 90.0 million tonnes. In 2003, greenhouse gas emissions from households constituted 21.8 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions compared with 17.7 per cent in 1990.

### **Energy consumption (Table C)**

Total energy consumption in 2003 was 1.6 per cent higher than in 2002 and 10.8 per cent higher than in 1990. Total energy consumption in 2003 amounted to 245.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent (mtoes) compared with 241.6 mtoes in 2002 and 221.6 mtoes in 1990.

The use of carbon fuels such as coal, oil and gas rose to 224.9 mtoes in 2003, an increase of 2.1 per cent on the previous year. The increased use of carbon fuels was the main factor behind the rise in greenhouse gas emissions over the same period. Between 1990 and 2003, the consumption of carbon fuels rose 10.3 per cent while greenhouse gas emissions fell 8.1 per cent due to changes in fuel use - the combustion of natural gas rather than coal and the introduction of integrated pollution prevention and control measures.

Energy from other sources such as nuclear, hydro, wind and imported electricity fell 3.0 per cent between 2002 and 2003 but was still 16.4 per cent higher than in 1990. The decline in the most recent period reflects a fall in the level of electricity imported from France.

The total amount of energy derived from renewable sources rose 9.1 per cent between 2002 and 2003 and 227.3 per cent between 1990 and 2003. Energy from renewable sources such as biomass, hydro and wind power amounted to 3.6 mtoes in 2003 and accounted for 1.5 per cent of all energy used.

The largest direct users of carbon fuels are UK households which consumed 60.8 mtoes in 2003, virtually the same as in the previous year. The next largest consumers were the electricity generators which consumed 59.2 mtoes in 2003, up 5.5 per cent on the previous year reflecting an increased demand for electricity, particularly by the commercial sector.

#### **Resource use (Table D)**

Domestic material consumption in 2003 amounted to 675 million tonnes, virtually the same as in 2002. A decline in domestic extraction was offset by an increase in net imports. Domestic extraction fell from 646 million tonnes in 2002 to 624 million tonnes in 2003 as a result of a decline in the extraction of fossil fuels and construction minerals. Net imports increased from 31 million tonnes in 2002 to 51 million tonnes in 2003 as fossil fuel exports fell and imports rose.

#### **Environmental taxes (Table E)**

Environmental taxes in 2004 amounted to £35.0 billion compared with £33.6 billion in 2003. Environmental taxes accounted for 8.3 per cent of all taxes and social contributions in 2004, down on the 8.6 per cent in the previous year. Environmental taxes amounted to 3 per cent on GDP, down 0.1 percentage points on 2003 and 0.6 percentage points on 1999.

The largest source of environmental tax revenue were the hydrocarbon taxes (taxes on petrol and diesel). Hydrocarbon taxes amounted to £23.4 billion in 2004, 66.9 per cent of environmental tax revenue.

## 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. Previous estimates of energy consumption and atmospheric emissions have been revised to take on board later information and methodological improvements. These include a reassessment of carbon emission factors, revised methodology to estimate energy consumption by civil aviation, international shipping and road transport and new and revised energy data from the Department for Trade and Industry. The impact of these changes is to revise greenhouse gas emissions upwards by 1 to 2 per cent.
4. The greenhouse gases included in the atmospheric emissions accounts are those covered by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>). 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 CO<sub>2</sub> over a 100 year period as a reference. This gives methane a weight of 21 relative to CO<sub>2</sub> and nitrous oxide a weight of 310 relative to CO<sub>2</sub>, SF<sub>6</sub> has a GWP of 23,900 relative to CO<sub>2</sub>. The GWP of the other fluorinated compounds varies according to the individual gas.
5. 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.
6. 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>

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 press 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 2005.

# A Atmospheric emissions bridging table

## National Accounts measure to IPCC measure

Million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent

		1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Greenhouse gases - CO<sub>2</sub>,CH<sub>4</sub>,N<sub>2</sub>O,HFC,PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub><sup>1</sup></b>											
National Accounts measure	JKRU	786.3	737.0	764.4	746.4	745.2	713.2	716.7	733.1	711.2	722.3
less											
Bunker emissions <sup>2</sup>	A43J	22.6	27.2	29.0	31.3	34.7	34.3	36.4	36.3	34.7	35.2
CO <sub>2</sub> from biomass <sup>3</sup>	A43K	3.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.5	8.2
Cross boundary adjustment <sup>4</sup>	A43L	12.6	14.0	15.9	18.1	18.8	20.0	21.9	26.1	25.4	27.8
plus											
Landuse change / forestry <sup>5</sup>	A43M	17.6	16.8	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.4	15.1	14.9	14.5	14.7
IPCC (Kyoto Protocol) measure	A43N	765.6	707.3	730.4	707.3	701.4	667.8	666.6	678.3	658.2	665.8

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

Source: Netcen, ONS

2 International aviation and international shipping emissions.

3 Emissions arising from wood, straw, biogases and poultry litter combustion for energy production.

4 Emissions made by UK residents abroad and excludes emissions made by foreign residents in the UK.

5 Emissions from deforestation, soils and changes in forest and other woody biomass.

# B Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent

		1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Greenhouse gases - CO<sub>2</sub>,CH<sub>4</sub>,N<sub>2</sub>O,HFC,PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub><sup>1</sup></b>										
Agriculture	JKRH	57.9	55.8	57.1	56.3	55.4	53.2	49.8	49.9	48.4
Mining and quarrying	JKRJ	40.8	38.1	37.0	35.7	33.1	33.7	32.9	32.7	30.5
Manufacturing	JKRK	180.7	168.6	174.3	164.7	143.9	135.2	134.3	125.5	129.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	JKRL	218.6	180.2	166.4	172.2	163.6	176.0	188.4	182.8	192.6
Construction	JKRM	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.3	7.1	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade	JKRN	13.5	15.4	16.3	17.1	18.1	18.7	18.0	17.7	17.5
Transport and communication	JKRO	64.5	73.3	81.7	85.7	85.9	89.6	93.7	91.0	95.7
Other business services	JKRP	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.0	6.9	7.0
Public administration	JKRQ	11.8	11.6	11.3	10.5	10.3	9.6	10.2	10.1	9.5
Education, health and social work	JKRR	13.0	12.5	13.5	13.4	13.7	12.9	13.3	11.6	11.0
Other services	JKRS	33.9	29.1	26.3	24.6	22.0	20.4	19.6	16.6	15.8
Domestic	JKRT	139.5	139.8	149.5	152.1	153.8	154.0	158.6	159.3	157.6
<b>Total greenhouse gas emissions</b>	<b>JKRU</b>	<b>786.3</b>	<b>737.0</b>	<b>746.4</b>	<b>745.2</b>	<b>713.2</b>	<b>716.7</b>	<b>733.1</b>	<b>711.2</b>	<b>722.3</b>
<i>of which, emissions from road transport</i>	JKRV	113.1	116.2	123.7	123.8	125.5	124.9	125.1	127.8	127.8

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

Source: Netcen, ONS

# C Energy Consumption

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Direct use of energy from carbon fuels</b>											
Agriculture	JKPO	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8
Mining and quarrying	JKPP	3.8	4.7	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.5	7.5	7.4	7.3
Manufacturing	JKPQ	43.3	43.8	45.1	44.7	43.7	43.9	42.2	42.2	40.0	41.4
Energy, gas and water supply	JKPR	58.3	53.4	54.3	51.9	54.1	53.6	57.3	60.0	58.9	61.7
Construction	JKPS	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade	JKPT	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.5
Transport and communication	JKPU	21.9	25.0	26.6	27.8	29.2	29.3	30.6	31.9	30.9	32.4
Other business services	JKPV	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.5
Public administration	JKPW	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7
Education, health and social work	JKPX	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	4.9	4.7
Other services	JKPY	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.7
Domestic	JKPZ	53.9	54.4	60.5	57.7	58.5	59.0	59.3	60.9	61.0	60.8
<b>Total use of energy from carbon fuels</b>											
	JKQA	<b>203.9</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>211.4</b>	<b>215.2</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>219.1</b>	<b>226.2</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>224.9</b>
<b>Energy from other sources<sup>1</sup></b>											
	JKQB	17.7	23.1	24.0	23.8	25.0	24.0	21.4	22.1	21.3	20.6
<b>Total energy consumption of primary fuels and equivalents</b>											
	JKQC	<b>221.6</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>240.1</b>	<b>235.2</b>	<b>240.3</b>	<b>239.7</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>248.3</b>	<b>241.6</b>	<b>245.5</b>
<b>Energy from renewable sources<sup>2</sup></b>											
	JKRF	1.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6
<b>Percentage from renewable sources</b>											
	JKRG	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5

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: Netcen, Department of Trade and Industry, ONS

# D Material Flows

Million tonnes

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Domestic extraction</b>														
<b>Biomass</b>														
Agricultural harvest	JKUN	42	38	47	47	46	47	53	51	52	51	45	51	48
Timber	JKUO	3	3	4	5	6	8	7	7	7	7	8	7	8
Animal grazing	JKUP	49	49	49	48	46	45	45	44	43	43	43	43	43
Fish	JKUQ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total biomass</b>	<b>JKUR</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Minerals</b>														
Ores	JKUS	12	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clay	JKUT	38	33	25	23	21	18	15	16	15	15	14	14	14
Other industrial minerals	JKUU	14	11	11	11	11	10	10	8	8	8	9	8	9
Sand and gravel	JKUV	122	131	110	112	128	106	103	103	105	106	105	98	95
Crushed stone	JKUW	156	169	150	160	212	200	182	181	179	176	183	173	169
<b>Total minerals</b>	<b>JKUX</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>Fossil fuels</b>														
Coal	JKUY	149	129	130	94	94	53	48	41	37	31	32	30	28
Natural gas	JKUZ	11	37	39	37	43	71	86	90	99	109	106	104	103
Crude oil	JKVA	-	2	80	128	92	130	128	132	138	126	118	117	106
<b>Total fossil fuels</b>	<b>JKVB</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>237</b>
<b>Total domestic extraction</b>	<b>JKVC</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>624</b>
<b>Imports</b>														
Biomass	JKVD	38	33	30	31	38	40	41	42	42	42	46	46	49
Minerals	JKVE	30	32	24	34	41	51	51	54	50	49	52	53	53
Fossil fuels	JKVF	123	111	74	76	89	73	79	76	70	83	99	95	102
Other products	JKVG	5	6	13	14	19	23	28	31	29	34	34	32	34
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>JKVH</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>Exports</b>														
Biomass	JKVI	3	5	8	11	13	15	18	17	16	17	13	15	19
Minerals	JKVJ	17	20	26	22	25	39	43	46	45	44	42	41	44
Fossil fuels	JKVK	23	19	60	102	67	103	106	103	108	115	118	119	103
Other products	JKVL	5	7	8	11	12	17	19	19	19	20	20	20	20
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>JKVM</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Indirect flows</b>														
-From domestic extraction <sup>1</sup> (excl soil erosion)	JKVN	571	571	629	623	687	628	627	587	597	568	571	558	540
Of which;														
unused biomass	JKVO	25	23	32	36	37	37	42	40	40	40	35	40	38
fossil fuels	JKVP	169	202	287	274	309	276	281	245	259	230	241	225	208
Minerals and ores	JKVQ	185	155	120	120	144	116	104	103	98	97	95	92	90
soil excavation and dredging	JKVR	193	191	191	194	196	198	200	199	199	200	200	201	203
-From production of raw materials and semi-natural products imported	JKVS	394	395	368	423	457	527	541	597	549	614	711	648	671
<b>Key indicators</b>														
Direct Material Input (domestic extraction + imports)	JKVT	795	792	788	821	888	876	879	879	877	882	894	872	862
Domestic Material Consumption (domestic extraction + imports - exports)	JKVU	748	741	687	676	771	702	693	694	689	686	701	676	675
Total Material Requirement (direct material input + indirect flows)	JKVV	1 760	1 757	1 786	1 867	2 032	2 030	2 047	2 063	2 022	2 063	2 176	2 078	2 073

1 Indirect flows from domestic extraction relate to unused material which is moved during extraction, such as overburden from mining and quarrying.

2 Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: ONS

# E Government revenues from environmental taxes

£ million

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Energy</b>													
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	<b>GTAP</b>	12 497	13 984	15 360	16 895	18 357	20 996	22 391	23 041	22 046	22 070	22 476	23 412
<i>including</i>													
Unleaded petrol <sup>1</sup>	<b>GBHE</b>	4 242	5 101	5 901	7 043	8 073	9 897	11 952	12 269	1 980	–	–	–
Leaded petrol/LRP <sup>2</sup>	<b>GBHL</b>	4 502	4 349	4 088	3 716	3 393	2 984	1 630	286	245	239	233	242
Ultra low sulphur petrol	<b>ZXTK</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 162	10 800	11 149	10 857	11 303
Diesel <sup>3</sup>	<b>GBHH</b>	3 484	4 257	5 127	5 888	6 528	7 088	1 274	32	60	–	–	–
Ultra low sulphur diesel	<b>GBHI</b>	–	–	–	–	146	806	7 338	9 061	8 754	10 465	11 155	11 614
VAT on duty	<b>CMYA</b>	2 187	2 447	2 688	2 957	3 212	3 674	3 918	4 032	3 858	3 862	3 933	4 097
Fossil fuel levy	<b>CIQY</b>	1 331	1 355	1 306	978	418	181	104	56	86	32	–	–
Gas levy	<b>GTAZ</b>	240	153	161	198	181	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
Climate change levy	<b>LSNT</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	585	825	828	774
Hydro-benefit	<b>LITN</b>	22	24	27	30	32	32	35	42	46	44	44	40
<b>Road vehicles</b>													
Vehicle excise duty	<b>CMXZ</b>	3 482	3 848	3 954	4 149	4 334	4 631	4 873	4 606	4 102	4 294	4 595	4 800
<b>Other environmental taxes</b>													
Air passenger duty	<b>CWAA</b>	–	33	339	353	442	823	884	940	824	814	781	856
Landfill tax	<b>BKOF</b>	–	–	–	5	378	333	430	461	502	541	607	670
Aggregates levy	<b>MDUQ</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	340	338
<b>Total environmental taxes</b>	<b>JKVW</b>	<b>19 755</b>	<b>21 844</b>	<b>23 835</b>	<b>25 565</b>	<b>27 354</b>	<b>30 702</b>	<b>32 635</b>	<b>33 178</b>	<b>32 049</b>	<b>32 695</b>	<b>33 604</b>	<b>34 987</b>
Environmental taxes as a % of:													
Total taxes and social contributions	<b>JKVX</b>	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.3	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.3
Gross domestic product	<b>JKVY</b>	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0

1 Unleaded petrol includes superunleaded petrol.

2 Lead Replacement Petrol (the alternative to 4-Star leaded petrol introduced in 2000) is lead-free.

3 Duty incentives have concentrated production on ultra low sulphur varieties.

Source: ONS, DTI