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**Coverage**

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**Theme**

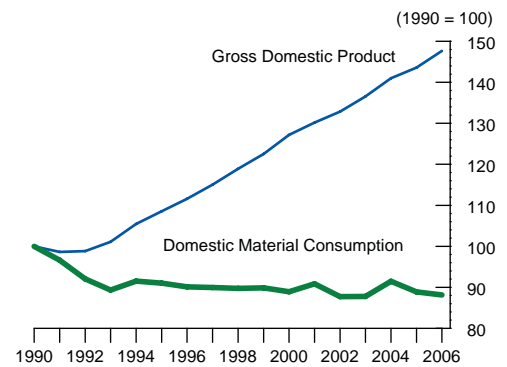
The Natural and Built Environment

## Natural resource use falls while the economy grows

### Environmental Accounts, autumn 2007

The quantity of natural resources used by the UK economy fell by 6 million tonnes (0.9 per cent) between 2005 and 2006, according to new Environmental Accounts figures published today by ONS. In total 680 million tonnes were used during 2006, concluding a decade in which resource consumption has remained broadly unchanged despite rising levels of economic activity.

Material productivity has increased since 1990, indicating that the use of natural resources is falling in relation to the level of economic activity in the United Kingdom. This



suggests that the link between economic growth and domestic material consumption has weakened. This may in part be due to the increasing importance of the service industries in the UK economy. However, levels of imports have generally risen over the same period, suggesting that some of the environmental impacts associated with UK consumption are being transferred abroad.

The Environmental Accounts include new information on the use of natural resources (known as 'domestic material consumption'), UK oil and gas reserves, forestry, environmental taxes and environmental protection expenditure. They also show that:

- DMC fell for a second consecutive year in 2006, driven by reduced demand for biomass (agricultural harvest, forestry, fishing, etc.), minerals and fossil fuels.
- Since 1990, DMC has fallen by 11.9 per cent.
- Demand for biomass fell the most, by 2.3 per cent, between 2005 and 2006. Year on year demand for minerals and fossil fuels fell by 0.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively.
- Imports of natural resources rose for a fourth consecutive year to a record 292 million tonnes in 2006, up 12 million tonnes (4.3 per cent) on the previous year.

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### **Trade in natural resources**

Imports of natural resources increased in 2006, mainly due to the increasing levels of fossil fuels imported. These rose 11 million tonnes (8.0 per cent) to 148 million tonnes, the highest level since 1970. Higher levels of fossil fuel imports were due to imports of natural gas and coal, which in 2006, rose 5 million tonnes (6.3 per cent) and 6 million tonnes (12.8 per cent) respectively. Imports of oil rose by 3.0 per cent to 56 million tonnes over the same period. The rise in imports of fossil fuels is caused by a number of factors including lower levels of domestic extraction, domestic demand for low sulphur varieties of diesel and petrol and also demand for aviation fuel.

Imports of minerals rose in 2006 by 1.7 per cent to 59 million tonnes. The mass of imports of biomass and other products such as manufactured goods remained unchanged between 2005 and 2006.

Exports of natural resources fell 3 million tonnes (1.7 per cent) to 174 million tonnes due to lower exports of fossil fuels, which were down 5.7 per cent from 88 million tonnes in 2005 to 83 million tonnes in 2006. The main cause of this reduction was a drop in the volume of crude oil exports, although the mass of natural gas and coal exported in 2006 was also lower than a year earlier. The volume of exports has fallen broadly in line with domestic extraction. In 2006, the mass of exports was at its lowest level since 1996.

The net effect of higher imports and lower exports is to increase the deficit on the physical trade balance by 14 million tonnes to 117 million tonnes in 2006. However, while imports of fossil fuels have increased the physical trade balance markedly since 2000, the total amount of material input into the economy (DMI) has not risen so rapidly because the level of domestic extraction of fossil fuels has decreased over the same period.

### **Domestic extraction**

In 2006, domestic extraction declined 21 million tonnes (3.6 per cent) to 562 million tonnes, the lowest level recorded since 1970, largely due to lower levels of fossil fuel extraction. Extraction of minerals and biomass also show small falls between 2005 and 2006. Fossil fuel extraction fell 18 million tonnes (9.3 per cent) to 175 million tonnes, its lowest level since 1976. Oil extraction fell 8 million tonnes (9.4 per cent) to 77 million tonnes, gas extraction fell 8 million tonnes (9.1 per cent) to 80 million tonnes and coal extraction fell 1 million tonnes (5.0 per cent) to 19 million tonnes.

### **Oil and gas**

The latest oil and gas data for 2006 shows that UK reserves of oil were estimated to be 2.9 billion tonnes, while UK gas reserves were 2016 billion cubic metres. Those reserves known with the highest degree of certainty, are described as "proven". Proven reserves of oil were 0.5 billion tonnes and proven reserves of gas were 412 billion cubic metres. Compared with a year earlier, proven reserves were 7.2 per cent lower for oil and 14.3 per cent lower for gas. The estimated life expectancy for oil is approximately 16 years, an increase of 2 years on 2005, the life expectancy of gas reserves have also increased by 2 years, to 13 years. However, this is a result of lower extraction rates rather than significant new resource discoveries.

The monetary value of oil reserves increased from £100.1 billion in 2005 to £114.2 billion in 2006, a rise of 14.0 per cent. At £85.3 billion, the value of gas reserves increased 30.4 per cent from £65.4 billion between 2005 and 2006. Again, these increases reflect rising prices rather than new discoveries.

### **Environmental taxes**

In 2006, government revenue from environmental taxes was £35.4 billion. This is equivalent to 2.7 per cent of Gross Domestic Product and 7.3 per cent of total taxes and social contributions in 2006, compared with 2.8 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively a year earlier. These proportions are lower than in previous years because growth in the economy and total taxes and social contributions has exceeded that of environmental taxes.

**Forestry**

In 2006, 11.6 per cent of the UK's land area was covered by woodland. Between 2005 and 2006, the consumption of wood products fell; sawnwood (3.3 per cent), paper (1.5 per cent) and woodbased panels (1.3 per cent). However, taking the longer trend since 1994, consumption is higher for all wood products.

**Environmental protection expenditure by industry**

Environmental protection expenditure by all industries amounted to £3.4 billion in 2005, most of the expenditure was on waste and wastewater management.

## 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. Environmental Accounts are published in the spring and autumn of each year. The availability of various data sources used in Environmental Accounts varies from topic to topic. It is therefore not possible to update all sections of the publication for every edition. Data related to fishing, land cover, general waste, water consumption and public sector environmental protection expenditure are unchanged since the spring 2007 edition of environmental accounts. Air emissions and Energy use data incorporate latest data and revisions as published in the Environmental Accounts chapter of the 2007 UK National Accounts:Blue Book.
3. Material flow accounts record the total mass of natural resources and products that are used by the economy, either directly in the production and distribution of products and services, or indirectly through the movement of materials which are displaced in order for production to take place.
4. Domestic extraction comprises the extraction of natural resources from the UK environment. Domestic extraction comprises that from biomass (agricultural harvest, timber, fish and animal grazing), fossil fuel extraction and mineral extraction. The direct input of materials from domestic sources is supplemented by the imports of products, which may be of raw materials such as unprocessed agricultural products, but can also be semi-manufactured or finished products. In a similar way the UK exports raw materials, semi-manufactured and finished goods which can be viewed as inputs to the production and consumption of overseas economies. Domestic material consumption comprises domestic extraction plus imports less exports. Domestic material consumption is used by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) as a sustainable consumption and production indicator.
5. Further details on material use, oil and gas reserves, forestry and environmental protection expenditure and environmental taxes, as well as other elements of Environmental Accounts can be found at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=3698>
6. 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.

7. 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. These data are therefore 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.
8. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available from the Press Office. Also available is a list of the 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 2007.

# A Material Flows

Million tonnes

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Domestic extraction</b>																
<b>Biomass</b>																
Agricultural harvest	JKUN	42	38	47	47	46	47	51	52	51	45	51	48	48	47	45
Timber	JKUO	3	3	4	5	6	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	8
Animal grazing	JKUP	49	49	49	48	47	45	44	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Fish	JKUQ	1	1	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>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Minerals</b>																
Ores	JKUS	12	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clay	JKUT	38	33	25	23	21	18	16	15	15	14	14	14	15	14	13
Other industrial minerals	JKUU	14	11	11	11	11	10	8	8	8	9	8	9	8	8	8
Sand and gravel	JKUV	122	131	110	112	128	106	103	105	106	105	98	95	102	99	97
Crushed stone	JKUW	156	169	150	160	212	200	181	179	176	183	173	170	175	169	171
<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>309</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>289</b>
<b>Fossil fuels</b>																
Coal	JKUY	149	129	130	94	94	53	41	37	31	32	30	28	25	20	19
Natural gas	JKUZ	11	37	39	37	43	71	90	102	109	106	104	103	96	88	80
Crude oil	JKVA	–	2	80	128	92	130	132	137	126	117	116	106	95	85	77
<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>264</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>Total domestic extraction</b>	<b>JKVC</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>562</b>
<b>Imports</b>																
Biomass	JKVD	38	33	30	31	38	40	42	42	42	46	47	49	50	50	50
Minerals	JKVE	30	32	24	34	41	50	54	50	51	54	55	55	60	58	59
Fossil fuels	JKVF	123	111	74	76	89	73	76	71	83	99	95	102	127	137	148
Other products	JKVG	6	7	14	15	19	23	31	30	34	34	32	34	36	35	35
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>JKVH</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>Exports</b>																
Biomass	JKVI	3	5	8	11	13	15	17	16	17	13	15	19	18	19	20
Minerals	JKVJ	17	20	26	22	25	39	46	42	44	43	42	44	48	48	50
Fossil fuels	JKVK	23	19	60	102	67	103	103	108	115	118	120	104	98	88	83
Other products	JKVL	5	7	8	11	12	17	20	21	21	21	20	21	21	21	21
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>JKVM</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Domestic Material Consumption</b> (domestic extraction + imports - exports)	<b>JKVU</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>680</b>
<i>of which</i>																
Biomass	G9A8	131	119	123	120	125	126	128	129	127	130	134	130	133	131	128
Minerals	G9A9	355	361	296	319	389	346	318	316	312	322	307	298	312	300	298
Fossil fuels	G9AA	261	260	263	233	250	224	237	239	234	236	225	236	246	241	240
<b>Indirect flows</b>																
From domestic extraction (excl soil erosion) <sup>1</sup>	JKVN	576	575	633	627	693	634	589	620	567	572	564	549	547	519	487
Of which;																
Unused biomass	JKVO	25	23	32	35	37	37	40	40	40	35	40	38	38	37	36
Fossil fuels	JKVP	169	202	287	274	309	276	245	260	231	241	225	209	204	178	149
Minerals and ores	JKVQ	185	155	120	120	144	116	103	98	97	95	101	100	104	101	99
Soil excavation and dredging	JKVR	197	195	195	199	203	204	201	222	199	202	199	202	201	203	203
From production of raw materials and semi-natural products imported	JKVS	394	395	368	423	457	527	597	562	614	711	648	671	692	752	792
<b>Other indicators</b>																
Physical trade balance (exports - imports) <sup>3</sup>	D276	–150	–133	–40	–11	–70	–14	–17	–6	–13	–38	–32	–52	–88	–103	–117
Direct Material Input (domestic extraction + imports)	JKVT	796	792	789	822	889	876	879	881	884	896	874	866	891	863	855
Total Material Requirement (direct material input + indirect flows)	JKVV	1 765	1 762	1 790	1 872	2 039	2 036	2 065	2 063	2 064	2 179	2 086	2 086	2 130	2 134	2 134

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.

3 A negative physical trade balance indicates a net import of material into the UK.

Source: ONS

# B1 Estimates of remaining recoverable oil and gas reserves

		1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Oil (Million tonnes)</b>											
<b>Reserves</b>											
Proven	JKOV	605	685	665	630	605	593	571	533	516	479
Probable	JKOW	765	575	455	380	350	327	286	283	300	298
Proven plus Probable	JKOX	1 370	1 260	1 120	1 010	955	920	857	816	816	776
Possible	JKOY	520	540	545	480	475	425	410	512	451	478
Maximum	JKOZ	1 890	1 800	1 665	1 490	1 430	1 344	1 267	1 328	1 267	1 254
<b>Range of undiscovered resources</b>											
Lower	JKNY	380	275	250	225	205	272	323	396	346	438
Upper	JKNZ	2 920	2 550	2 600	2 300	1 930	1 770	1 826	1 830	1 581	1 637
<b>Range of total reserves</b>											
Lower <sup>1</sup>	JKOA	985	960	915	855	810	865	894	929	862	917
Upper <sup>2</sup>	JKOB	4 810	4 350	4 265	3 790	3 360	3 115	3 093	3 158	2 848	2 892
<b>Expected level of reserves<sup>3</sup></b>											
Opening stocks	JKOC	1 975	1 675	1 535	1 370	1 235	1 160	1 192	1 180	1 212	1 162
Extraction <sup>5</sup>	JKOD	-130	-132	-137	-126	-117	-117	-106	-95	-85	-77
Other volume changes	JKOE	-95	-8	-28	-9	42	149	94	127	35	130
Closing stocks	JKOF	1 750	1 535	1 370	1 235	1 160	1 192	1 180	1 212	1 162	1 215
<b>Life expectancy<sup>4</sup> (years)</b>	JKOG	13	12	10	10	10	10	11	13	14	16
<b>Gas (billion cubic metres)</b>											
<b>Reserves</b>											
Proven	JKOH	700	755	760	735	695	628	590	531	481	412
Probable	JKOI	780	585	500	460	445	369	315	296	247	272
Proven plus Probable	JKOJ	1 480	1 340	1 260	1 195	1 140	998	905	826	728	684
Possible	JKOK	435	455	490	430	395	331	336	343	278	283
Maximum	JKOL	1 915	1 795	1 750	1 630	1 535	1 329	1 241	1 169	1 006	967
<b>Range of undiscovered resources</b>											
Lower	JKOM	395	440	355	325	290	238	279	293	226	301
Upper	JKON	1 412	1 595	1 465	1 440	1 680	1 386	1 259	1 245	1 035	1 049
<b>Range of total reserves</b>											
Lower <sup>1</sup>	JKOO	1 095	1 195	1 115	1 060	985	866	869	824	707	713
Upper <sup>2</sup>	JKOP	3 327	3 390	3 215	3 065	3 215	2 714	2 500	2 415	2 041	2 016
<b>Expected level of reserves<sup>3</sup></b>											
Opening stocks	JKOQ	1 945	1 885	1 780	1 615	1 520	1 430	1 235	1 184	1 120	954
Extraction <sup>5</sup>	JKOR	-70	-89	-99	-108	-104	-102	-102	-95	-86	-78
Other volume changes	JKOS	-	-16	-66	13	14	-93	51	31	-80	109
Closing stocks	JKOT	1 875	1 780	1 615	1 520	1 430	1 235	1 184	1 120	954	985
<b>Life expectancy<sup>4</sup> (years)</b>	JKOU	27	20	16	14	14	12	12	12	11	13

- The lower end of the range of total reserves has been calculated as the sum of proven reserves and the lower end of the range of undiscovered reserves.
- The upper end of the range of total reserves is the sum of proven, probable and possible reserves and the upper end of the range of undiscovered reserves.
- Expected reserves are the sum of proven reserves, probable reserves and the lower end of the range of undiscovered reserves.
- Based on expected level of reserves at year end and current extraction rates (source: ONS).
- Negative extraction is shown here for the purposes of the calculation only. Of itself, extraction should be considered as a positive value.

Source: ONS and Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform

# B2 Oil and gas monetary balance sheet

£ million

		1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Oil</b>											
<b>Opening stocks<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>JKPA</b>	26 209	19 486	17 737	46 919	53 586	51 827	50 883	53 017	78 521	100 138
Extraction <sup>2</sup>	<b>JKPB</b>	-3 785	-2 001	-5 922	-6 875	-6 580	-6 326	-6 163	-8 258	-10 028	-10 369
Revaluation due to time passing	<b>JKPC</b>	1 700	898	2 415	2 734	2 558	2 333	2 523	3 657	4 921	5 297
Other volume changes	<b>JKPD</b>	-1 579	-64	-734	-295	1 467	5 051	3 237	6 101	2 133	8 424
Change in extraction	<b>JKPE</b>	276	175	448	-1 141	-961	-	-1 290	-2 252	-3 457	-3 479
Change in rent	<b>JKPF</b>	15 326	-1 273	32 576	11 625	594	-3 599	2 254	24 877	26 288	11 483
Nominal holding gains	<b>C3OC</b>	695	518	399	619	1 164	1 597	1 574	1 378	1 760	2 673
<b>Closing stocks</b>	<b>JKPG</b>	38 842	17 737	46 919	53 586	51 827	50 883	53 017	78 521	100 138	114 166
<b>Gas</b>											
<b>Opening stocks</b>	<b>JKPH</b>	15 370	33 632	25 416	30 483	42 985	50 458	46 566	44 229	50 753	65 364
Extraction <sup>2</sup>	<b>JKPI</b>	-1 479	-1 989	-2 704	-4 219	-5 049	-5 091	-4 977	-5 632	-7 618	-8 968
Revaluation due to time passing	<b>JKPJ</b>	978	1 259	1 554	2 141	2 514	2 466	2 163	2 510	3 497	3 871
Other volume changes	<b>JKPK</b>	3	-135	-803	256	359	-2 501	1 422	1 025	-4 020	7 053
Change in extraction	<b>JKPL</b>	943	409	1 288	1 334	-552	-355	-37	-1 072	-1 940	-1 542
Change in rent	<b>JKPM</b>	7 733	-8 653	5 159	12 588	9 269	34	-2 348	8 543	23 554	17 728
Nominal holding gains	<b>C3OB</b>	408	893	572	402	933	1 555	1 440	1 150	1 138	1 745
<b>Closing stocks</b>	<b>JKPN</b>	23 956	25 416	30 483	42 985	50 458	46 566	44 229	50 753	65 364	85 252

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

# C Government revenues from environmental taxes

£ million

		1993	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Energy</b>												
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	GTAP	12 497	15 360	20 996	22 391	23 041	22 046	22 070	22 476	23 412	23 346	23 448
including												
Unleaded petrol <sup>1</sup>	GBHE	4 242	5 901	9 897	11 952	11 573	1 938	–	–	–	–	–
Leaded petrol/LRP <sup>2</sup>	GBHL	4 502	4 088	2 984	1 630	1 115	661	310	320	75	20	15
Ultra low sulphur petrol	ZXTK	–	–	–	–	976	10 285	12 453	11 891	12 171	11 723	11 354
Diesel <sup>3</sup>	GBHH	3 484	5 127	7 088	1 274	23	66	–	–	–	–	–
Ultra low sulphur diesel	GBHI	–	–	806	7 338	9 086	8 633	9 137	9 579	10 298	10 808	10 811
VAT on duty	CMYA	2 187	2 688	3 674	3 918	4 032	3 858	3 862	3 933	4 097	4 086	4 103
Fossil fuel levy	CIQY	1 331	1 306	181	104	56	86	32	–	–	–	–
Gas levy	GTAZ	240	161	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Climate change levy	LSNT	–	–	–	–	–	585	825	828	756	747	711
Hydro-benefit	LITN	22	27	32	35	42	46	44	44	40	10	–
<b>Road vehicles</b>												
Vehicle excise duty	CMXZ	3 482	3 954	4 631	4 873	4 606	4 102	4 294	4 720	4 763	4 762	5 010
<b>Other environmental taxes</b>												
Air passenger duty	CWAA	–	339	823	884	940	824	814	781	856	896	961
Landfill tax	BKOF	–	–	333	430	461	502	541	607	672	733	804
Aggregates levy	MDUQ	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	340	328	327	321
<b>Total environmental taxes</b>	<b>JKVW</b>	<b>19 755</b>	<b>23 835</b>	<b>30 702</b>	<b>32 635</b>	<b>33 178</b>	<b>32 049</b>	<b>32 695</b>	<b>33 729</b>	<b>34 924</b>	<b>34 907</b>	<b>35 358</b>
Environmental taxes as a % of:												
Total taxes and social contributions	JKVX	9.0	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.3	7.7	7.3
Gross domestic product	JKVY	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7

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, Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform

# D UK production, imports and exports of wood products<sup>1</sup>

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Sawnwood(thousand m3)</b>														
UK production	ALV3	2 461	2 446	2 495	2 529	2 515	2 651	2 622	2 711	2 705	2 742	2 772	2 770	2 895
Imports	ALV4	7 846	5 510	5 918	7 102	6 969	7 014	7 852	7 801	8 201	8 714	8 653	8 223	7 748
Exports	ALV5	69	66	64	93	135	152	195	210	293	356	371	358	365
Apparent consumption <sup>2</sup>	ALV6	10 238	7 890	8 348	9 538	9 350	9 514	10 280	10 302	10 614	11 101	11 054	10 634	10 278
<b>Woodbased Panels(thousand m3)</b>														
UK production	ALV7	2 210	2 533	2 609	2 640	2 727	2 974	3 275	3 255	3 217	3 361	3 533	3 398	3 498
Imports	ALV8	3 566	3 246	2 916	2 872	3 060	3 031	3 307	3 598	3 782	3 492	3 813	3 552	3 384
Exports	ALV9	279	346	390	321	269	383	345	362	424	531	519	520	539
Apparent consumption	ALW2	5 497	5 432	5 135	5 191	5 517	5 622	6 236	6 491	6 575	6 322	6 827	6 429	6 344
<b>Paper(thousand tonnes)</b>														
UK production	ALW3	5 829	6 093	6 189	6 481	6 477	6 576	6 605	6 204	6 218	6 226	6 240	6 039	5 589
Imports	ALW4	5 608	6 295	6 546	7 098	6 725	7 079	6 668	7 322	7 072	7 490	7 528	7 663	7 756
Exports	ALW5	1 048	1 327	1 352	1 673	1 790	1 781	1 759	1 623	1 546	1 697	1 557	1 164	1 001
Apparent consumption	ALW6	10 389	11 061	11 383	11 906	11 413	11 875	11 514	11 903	11 744	12 019	12 210	12 538	12 344

1 Excludes other wood products, e.g. fuelwood

2 Apparent consumption is equal to production plus imports less exports  
Components may not sum due to rounding

Sources: Forestry Commission;  
UK Forest Products Association;  
Wood Panel Industries Federation;  
Confederation of Paper Industries;  
HM Revenue and Customs: Overseas trade statistics

# E Environmental protection expenditure in specified industries 2005

£ million

	Protection of ambient air and climate	Waste water management	Waste management	Protection of bio-diversity and landscape	Other abatement activities	Research and development education and administration	Total environmental expenditure
Mining and quarrying	37	97	57	4	28	3	226
Food, beverages and tobacco products	27	184	124	2	41	7	385
Textiles, clothing and leather products	12	36	25	1	8	2	84
Wood and wood products	15	5	35	1	6	1	62
Pulp and paper products, printing and publishing	9	70	117	12	23	2	233
Coke, petroleum and nuclear fuel	127	37	7	—	7	—	177
Chemicals and man made fibres	100	183	141	5	51	15	495
Rubber and plastic products	11	19	95	1	24	2	152
Other non metallic mineral products	35	15	23	1	13	1	88
Basic metals and metal products	37	56	92	3	25	3	215
Machinery and equipment	36	39	76	2	26	48	226
Electrical, medical and optical equipment	2	11	11	—	4	2	31
Transport equipment	43	46	67	1	24	3	184
Other manufacturing	5	23	32	—	4	1	64
Energy production and water	78	509	14	33	135	1	772
<b>Total expenditure in extraction, manufacturing, energy and water supply industries</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3 391</b>

1 The figures in these tables fall outside the scope of National Statistics.  
2 Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department for environment, food and rural affairs