



UK's Carbon Footprint 1997 – 2013

GHG emissions associated with UK consumption (UK's 'carbon footprint') rose slightly in 2013, according to data released today.

- Between 2012 and 2013, the UK's carbon footprint is estimated to have risen by 3 per cent. This slight increase reflects some increase in emissions associated with imported goods and household emissions.
- The carbon footprint peaked at 1,296 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalents in 2007 and in 2013 was 19 per cent lower than this.
- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions relating to imports rose 41 per cent from 1997 (when this data series began) to a peak in 2007 and in 2013 were 10 per cent higher than 1997. Emissions associated with imports from China also showed a peak in 2007. In 2013 they were 112 per cent higher than in 1997.
- In 2013, emissions relating to the consumption of goods and services produced in the UK were 26 per cent lower than in 1997.
- The findings indicate that the UK's carbon dioxide footprint also rose by 2 per cent between 2012 and 2013.

The total carbon footprint of the UK includes the six main Greenhouse Gases comprising: CO₂, methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and fluorinated compounds¹. The carbon dioxide footprint relates just to CO₂ emissions.

The carbon footprint refers to emissions that are associated with the consumption spending of UK residents on goods and services, wherever in the world these emissions arise along the supply chain, and those which are directly generated by UK households through private motoring etc. These emissions are often referred to as 'consumption emissions' to distinguish them from estimates relating to the emissions 'produced' within a country's territory or economic sphere. To find out what effect UK consumption has on GHG emissions we need to take into account where the goods we buy come from and their associated supply chains.

These are classified as experimental statistics because of inherent uncertainties in the estimation of non-CO₂ emissions. The methodology is subject to ongoing review and refinement from time to time.

¹ Hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride

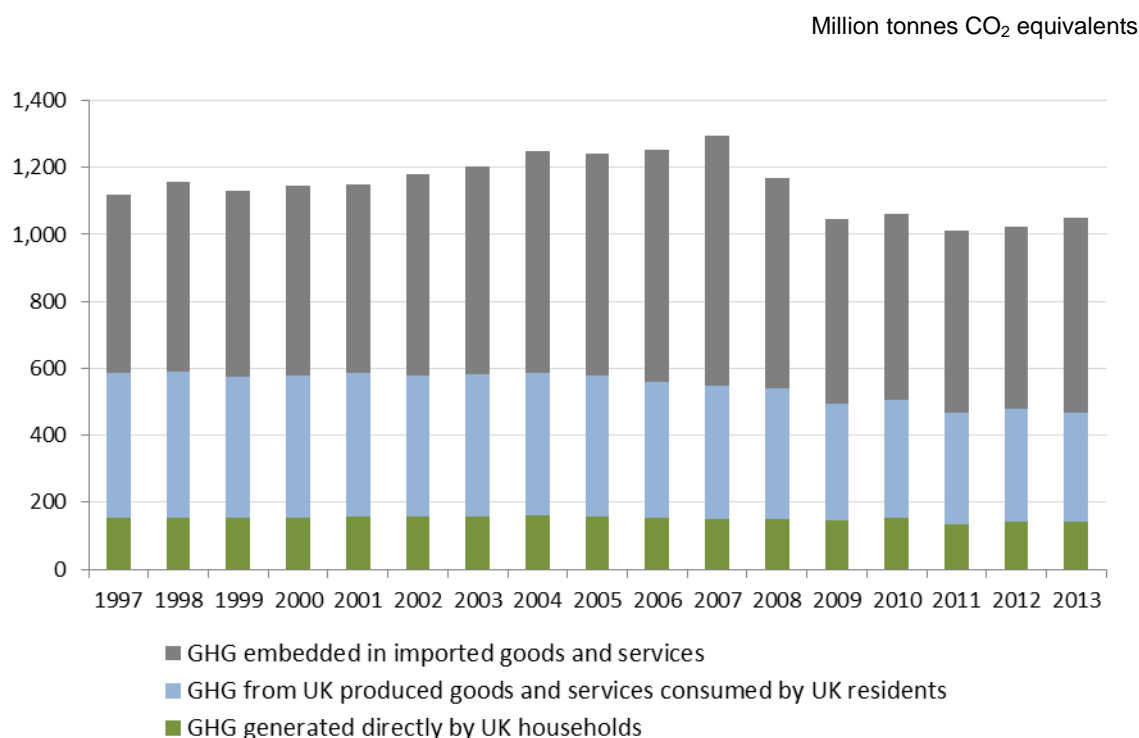
Since 1997, the UK economy has continued to move from a manufacturing base towards the services sector. One of the consequences of this is that more of the goods we buy and use are now produced overseas. This statistical release breaks down emissions into: those produced and consumed in the UK; those generated by households directly through heating and motoring; and those emissions relating to imports either from China, the EU or the Rest of the World. It excludes emissions arising from UK produced goods that are exported.

Inherently the emissions relating to overseas production of imports to the UK, often referred to as emissions that are 'embedded' in imports, are not as easily measured as emissions generated within the UK borders. There are general conventions on how to do this but the results cannot be viewed as being as robust as the estimates of carbon emissions generated domestically.

Greenhouse Gas emissions associated with UK consumption

The UK's total carbon footprint includes Carbon dioxide emissions with the other greenhouse gases² and this has increased by about 3 per cent between 2012 and 2013. These estimates are less robust than estimates for CO₂ only, largely because of inherent uncertainties in the estimation of non-CO₂ emissions. Therefore these statistics are currently classified as experimental statistics.

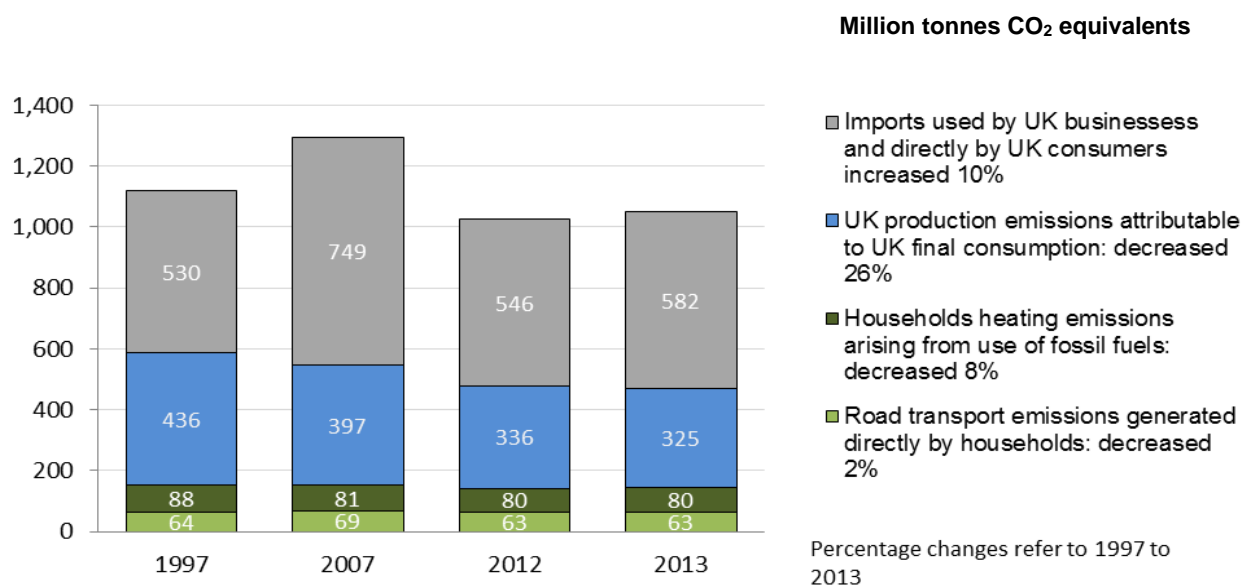
Figure 1 Greenhouse gas emissions associated with UK consumption 1997 to 2013



The carbon footprint (measured by GHG emissions) peaked in 2007 at 1,296 mt CO₂ equivalent. In 2013 it was 19 per cent lower than the 2007 peak. Figure 1 shows that the proportion of the total GHG footprint accounted for by the production of imports was slightly higher in 2013 (at 55 per cent) than in 1997 (47 per cent). This is due to a higher level of embedded emissions in imports from China and the Rest of the World in 2013 compared to 1997, offsetting lower levels in emissions from imports of goods from the EU. The proportion of the total GHG footprint generated directly by UK households has remained at around 14 per cent between 1997 and 2013.

² Methane, nitrous oxide, and three fluorinated compounds - hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Figure 2 Greenhouse gas emissions associated with UK consumption 1997, 2007, 2012 and 2013



In 2013 total greenhouse gas emissions associated with UK consumption were 6 per cent lower than in 1997 when this series begins. Figure 2 sets out the changes in each of four main activities that make up the total, including the peak in 2007.

Emissions associated with UK production, were 26 per cent lower than 1997 levels in 2013. These emissions accounted for 31 per cent of the total GHG footprint in 2013. UK production emissions were 325 mt CO₂e in 2013, which was a decrease on the 2012 level of 336 mt CO₂e.

The level of **emissions generated directly by households** had remained broadly constant at around 140 - 160 mt CO₂e but dropped in 2011 to 133 mt CO₂e, before rising to 142 mt CO₂e in 2012, and 143 CO₂e in 2013. Within the category, emissions from heating have fluctuated around 80 to 90 mt CO₂e, depending largely upon the severity of the winter. In 2013 emissions from heating remained at 80 mt CO₂e.

Embedded emissions from imports increased by 41 per cent from 1997 to 2007 when they reached a peak. In 2013 they were 582 mt CO₂e which was 22 per cent lower than the peak.

Figure 3 Breakdown of consumption emissions by region of import

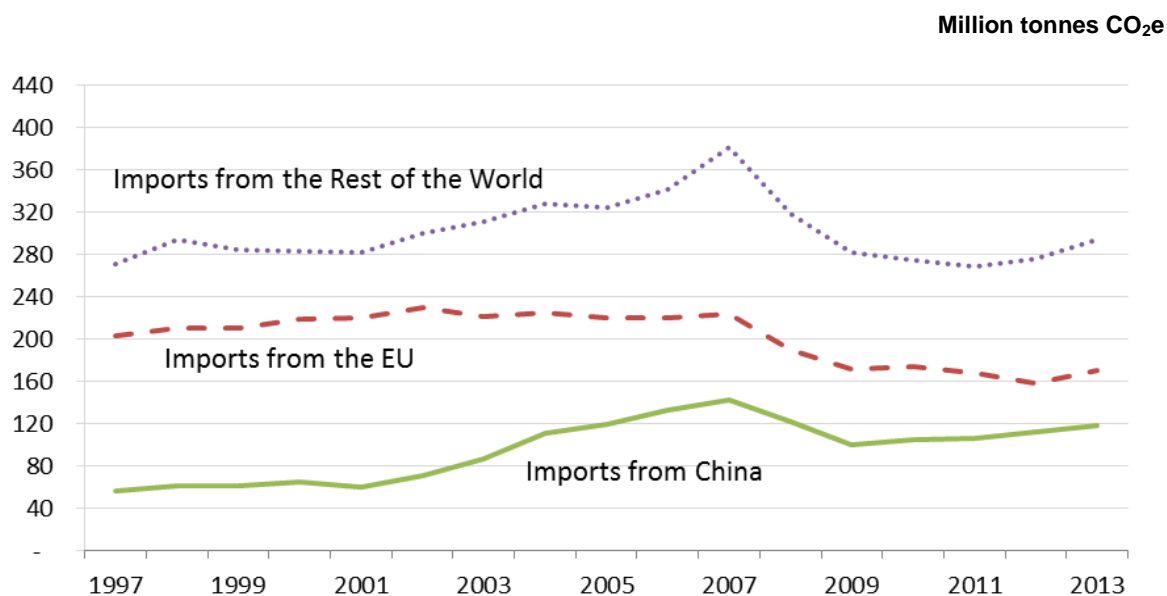


Figure 3 shows that in 2013, emissions associated with imports from China were 118 mt CO₂e, which is 112 per cent higher than the 1997 level of 56 mt CO₂e. In 2013 these emissions accounted for 11 per cent of the UK carbon footprint as opposed to 5 per cent in 1997. They now account for 20 per cent of the emissions associated with imports, compared to 11 per cent in 1997.

After a steady increase to a peak of 224 mt CO₂e in 2007, emissions relating to EU imports have decreased 24 per cent to 170 mt CO₂e in 2013, significantly lower than the 1997 level of 204 mt CO₂e.

Emissions embedded in imports from the Rest of the World accounted for half of imported emissions in 2013, and they have increased by 9 per cent since 1997 to 293 mt CO₂e in 2013.

Carbon Dioxide emissions associated with UK consumption

Figure 4 CO₂ emissions associated with UK consumption 1997 to 2013

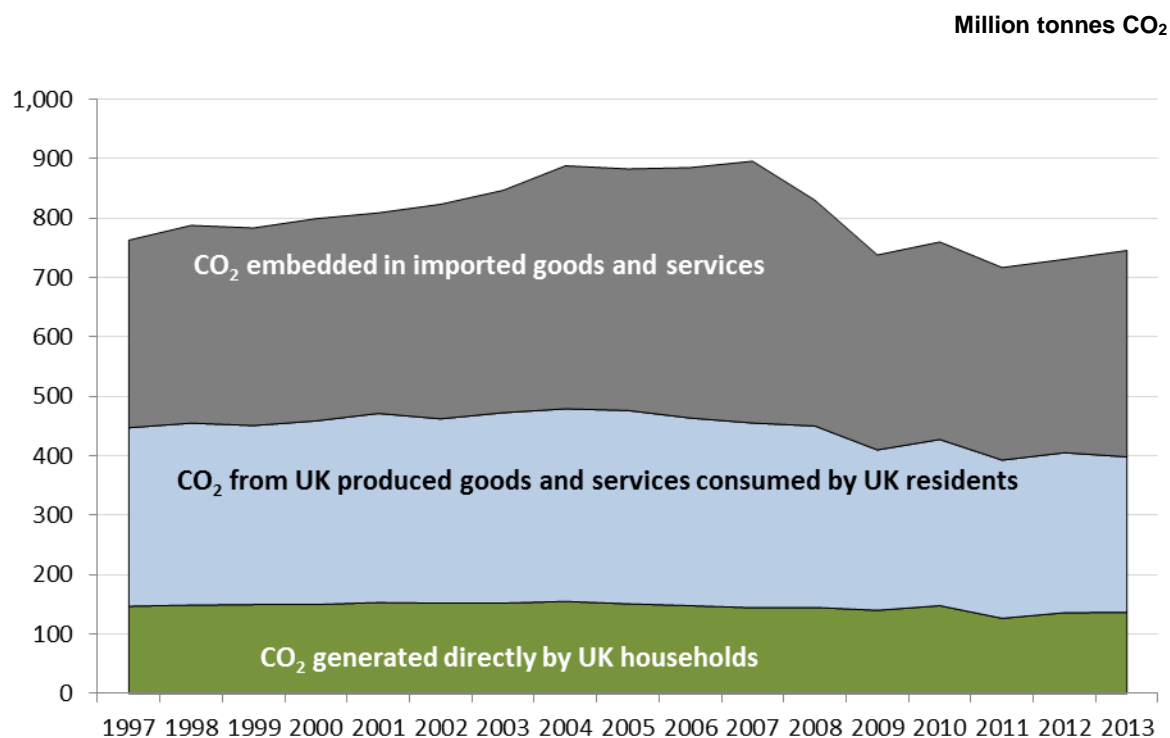


Figure 4 looks at emissions from CO₂ only. CO₂ is the main greenhouse gas, accounting for 71 per cent of total UK consumption greenhouse gas emissions in 2013.

In 2013, CO₂ accounted for 96 per cent of GHG emissions generated directly by UK households, 81 per cent of the GHG emissions from UK produced goods and services consumed in the UK, and 60 per cent of the GHG emissions embedded in imported goods and services.

Patterns of emissions vary by product group.

All broad product groups except Power and water saw a rise between 2012 and 2013 with percentage rises ranging from 0.2 to 23 per cent. The product groups that saw the greatest increase were:

- Other manufacturing increased by 0.3 mt CO₂, (23 per cent)
- Mining increased by 0.01 mt CO₂, (19.5 per cent);
- Metals increased by 0.1 mt CO₂, (17 per cent);

The decrease in emissions from the power and water sector was driven by a change in the fuel mix used at power stations for electricity generation and a decrease in total fuel used for electricity generation. There was also decrease in coal and gas consumption in power stations, which resulted in a decrease in emissions from electricity generation.

Background to the statistics

The University of Leeds has been contracted for five years by Defra to provide estimates of the UK's carbon footprint. The project updates previous work carried out by the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) published by Defra in 2008. It uses a multi-region input-output (MRIO) model, to link the flows of goods and services described in monetary terms, with the emissions generated in the process of production. The latest estimates benefit from recent modelling developments at the University of Sydney where data from their "Eora" feeds directly into the UK model. In brief, this is a sophisticated computer model that can assimilate data on emissions and product flows from different countries and years in different classifications and valuations, dealing with the data gaps and reconciling inconsistencies.

Revisions

Each year the estimates relating to previous years are subject to revision, as a result of either revisions to the underlying data or because of methodological improvements. The most significant of these is the use of the 2010 Analytical tables – used in the model to understand the proportion of imports to UK intermediate and final demand. There have also been methodological improvements in the way that the trade data has been reconciled with the structure of the UK classification. These changes are detailed in a methodological note which is available on request. The net effect of these changes is a downward revision of the UK carbon footprint for the years before 2008, whilst estimates from 2009 onwards show little change. The carbon dioxide emissions show a slight upward revision from 2002 onwards. The methodology will continue to be improved, which may well lead to further revisions to the past time series.

Greenhouse gas emissions uncertainty

Defra published research on the uncertainty in the estimates as part of a previous report on consumption-based CO₂ emissions between 1992 and 2004. The research showed that the relative standard error for total CO₂ consumption emissions in any one year lies within the range of 3.3 per and 5.5 per cent. Since then there have been a number of improvements in the model, with more up-to-date and reliable financial data, which should have reduced the range of errors for the more recent years. However, the uncertainty relating to the changes in the UK's greenhouse gas footprint has not yet been researched and the estimates must therefore be treated with caution and have been classified as experimental.

Relationship with other measures of GHG emissions

The UK's carbon footprint is measured in different ways for different purposes. Each basis of measurement is published by the government. The different bases should be viewed as complementary ways of accounting for carbon emissions.

Territorial basis

Emission estimates are based on the UK greenhouse gas inventory and published by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) – this is used as the basis for our reporting to the EC and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and forms the basis for reporting on progress towards our domestic and international emissions reduction targets. The inventory measures emissions on a territorial basis, so only includes emissions which occur within the UK's borders. GHG emissions emitted in international territory, i.e. from international aviation and shipping, are reported as memorandum items.

Production or Residents basis

Emissions estimates are reported in the UK Environmental Accounts, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) - these measure GHG emissions on what is referred to as a “residents” basis, which means that the figures represent emissions produced by UK residents and industry whether in the UK or abroad but exclude emissions within the UK which can be attributed to overseas residents and businesses. International aviation and shipping emissions are allocated to countries based on the operator of the vessel.

Figure 5 Relationship of different measures of the UK’s CO₂ emissions 1997 to 2013

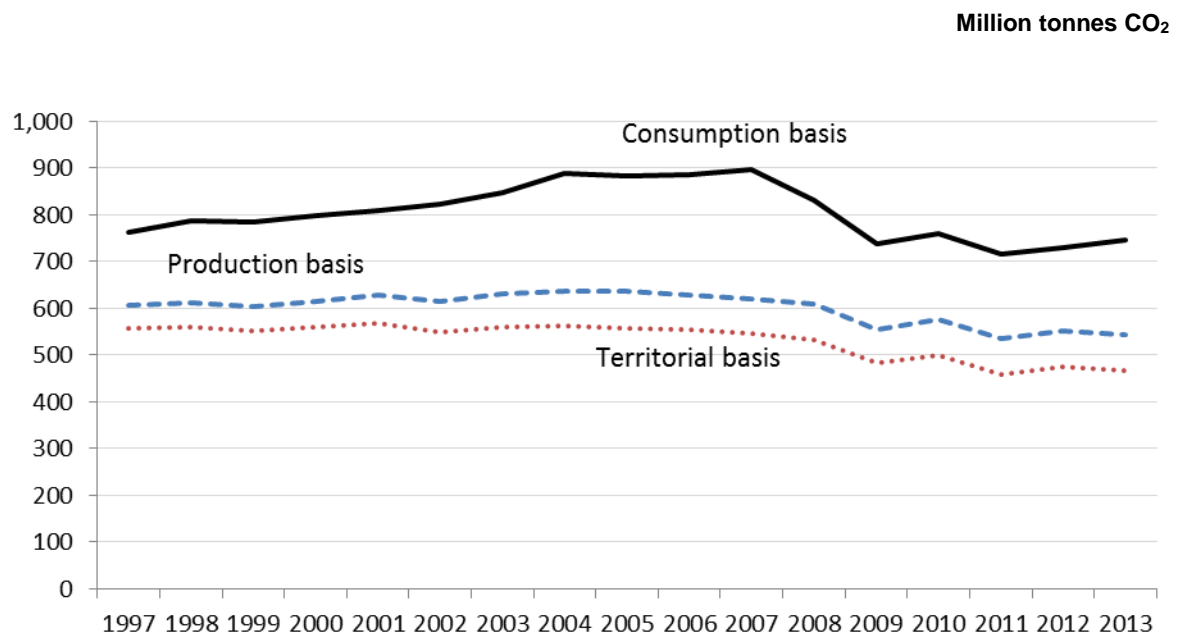


Figure 5 shows the relationship between three different measures of CO₂ emissions relating to the UK. The carbon dioxide footprint on a consumption basis is notably biggest due to the impact of embedded emissions from imports. Whilst the carbon dioxide footprint has decreased 2 per cent over the time period, emissions on a territorial basis have decreased 16 per cent whilst emissions on a production or residents basis have decreased 10 per cent. The larger reduction in territorial emissions may be due to the UK economy further moving from a manufacturing base to a service base with a greater dependence upon imports and their associated embedded emissions .

References

Wiedmann, T., Wood, R., Lenzen, M., Minx, J., Guan, D. and Barrett, J. (2008) *Development of an Embedded Carbon Emissions Indicator – Producing a Time Series of Input-Output Tables and Embedded Carbon Dioxide Emissions for the UK by Using a MRIO Data Optimisation System*, Report to the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs by Stockholm Environment Institute at the University of York and Centre for Integrated Sustainability Analysis at the University of Sydney, June 2008. Defra, London, UK

Wiedmann, T., Lenzen, M. and Wood, R. (2008) *Uncertainty Analysis of the UK-MRIO Model – Results from a Monte-Carlo Analysis of the UK Multi-Region Input-Output Model (Embedded Emissions Indicator)*; Report to the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs by Stockholm Environment Institute at the University of York and Centre for Integrated Sustainability Analysis at the University of Sydney. Defra, London, UK.

[Office for National Statistics Environmental Accounts](#) – For Production (Residents) Emissions

www.gov.uk/government/collections/final-uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics – For Territorial Emissions

Notes

Whilst the research has not been subject to National Statistics assessment standards, in other respects the analysis has been conducted in line with the National Statistics Code of Practice.