

Table ES.4 lists the indirect greenhouse gases for which the UK has made emissions estimates. Nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and NMVOCs are included in the inventory because they can produce increases in tropospheric ozone concentrations and this increases radiative forcing. Sulphur dioxide is included because it contributes to aerosol formation.

Table ES4 Emissions of Indirect Greenhouse Gases in the UK, 1990-2003 (in kt)

Gas	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
NO _x	2827	2704	2621	2449	2376	2240	2165	2003	1935	1822	1737	1660	1577	1569
CO	8306	8140	7720	7289	6878	6330	6177	5716	5278	4961	4106	3809	3325	2757
NMVOC	2419	2336	2257	2144	2108	1965	1868	1796	1645	1469	1334	1239	1165	1087
SO ₂	3711	3521	3443	3098	2663	2354	2014	1653	1598	1219	1194	1118	1002	979

Since 1990, emissions of all indirect gases have decreased significantly. The largest source of emissions for all the indirect gases is the energy sector. For NO_x, CO and SO₂, over 90% of emissions for each gas arise from activities within this sector. For NMVOC, 51% of emissions are energy related, with other significant contributions from both the industrial processes and solvent sectors.