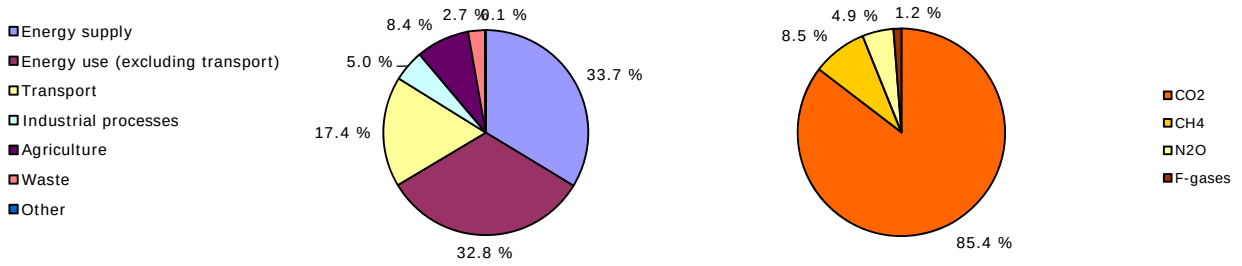
GHG trends and projections in the Netherlands

European Environment Agency

Key GHG data ([1])	1990	2008	2009	2010 ([2])	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ([3])	Rank in EU-15 ([3])
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	211.9	204.6	198.9	210.7	Mt CO_2-eq.	7	6
GHG from international bunkers ([4])	39.0	60.8	56.1	1.0	Mt CO_2-eq.	1	1
GHG per capita	14.2	12.5	12.1	12.7	t CO_2-eq. / capita	6	4
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ([5])	692	419	424	441	g CO_2-eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	3.8 %	4.1 %	4.3 %	4.5 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ([6])		83.5	81.0	84.4	Mt CO_2-eq.	7	6
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ([7])		83.0	80.9	83.4	Mt CO_2-eq.		
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all installations) in total GHG		40.8 %	40.7 %	40.1 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ([8])		8.8 %	– 3.3 %	– 9.1 %	%		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2009 ([1]) ([9])



Key GHG trends	1990–2009		2008–2009		1990–2010 ([2])		2009–2010 ([2])	
	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%
Total GHG	– 13.0	– 6.1 %	– 5.7	– 2.8 %	– 1.2	– 0.6 %	11.78	5.9 %
GHG per capita	– 2.2	– 15.2 %	– 0.4	– 3.3 %	– 1.5	– 10.7 %	0.65	5.4 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ([6])			– 2.48	– 3.0 %			3.40	4.2 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ([7])			– 2.05	– 2.5 %			– 2.05	– 2.5 %

Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2009)

Overall, total emissions remained relatively stable, with current levels slightly lower than in 1990. The 13 % increase in (mostly CO2) emissions from the energy sector was mainly observed in energy industries and road transport, It was offset by emission

Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2008–2009)

Emissions decreased in the energy sector due to a decrease in the use of fossil fuels as a result of the economic crisis. Reductions in emissions from petroleum refining, manufacturing industries and road transport were mainly responsible for the overall

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

(1) Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), GHG per capita, GHG per GDP and shares of GHG do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF (carbon sinks) and emissions from international bunkers.

([2]) Based on national estimate of 2010 emissions.

([3]) Comparison of 2009 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

([4]) International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

([5]) GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. 1990 information not available for some countries, replaced by later years: 1991 (Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Eurostat, 2011; Ameco database, 2011.

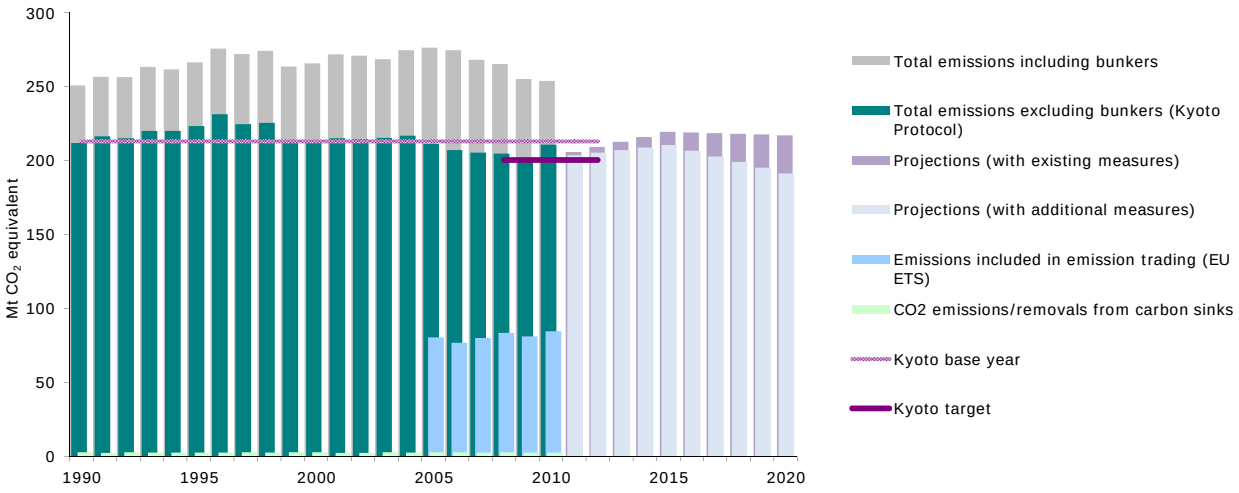
([6]) All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007, 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 23 May for the reporting years 2009 and 2010. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

([7]) Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for 2008, 2009 and 2010.

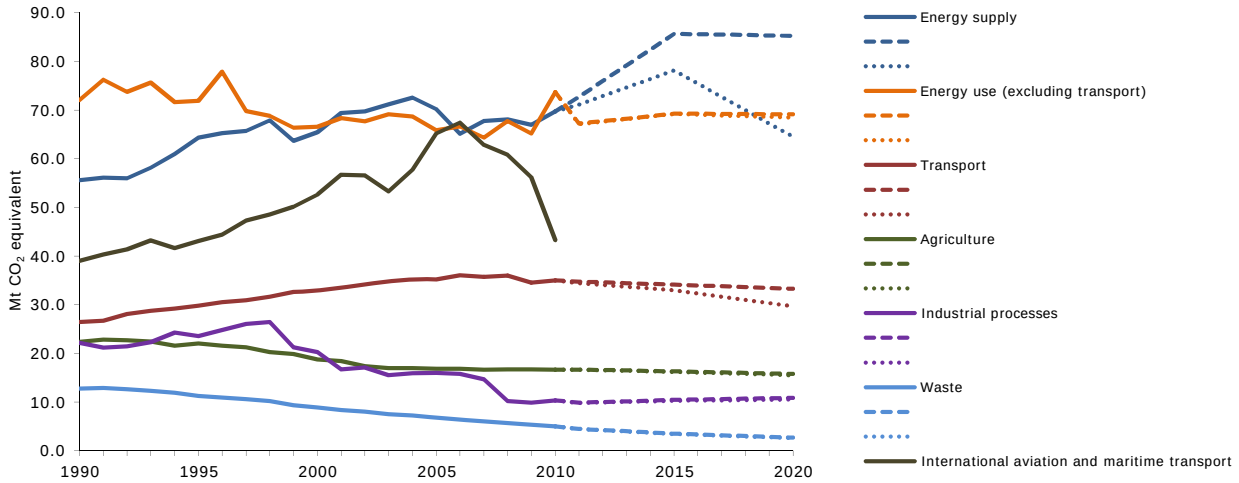
([8]) "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

([9]) LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums may not necessarily add up.

GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — total emissions



GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — emissions by sector

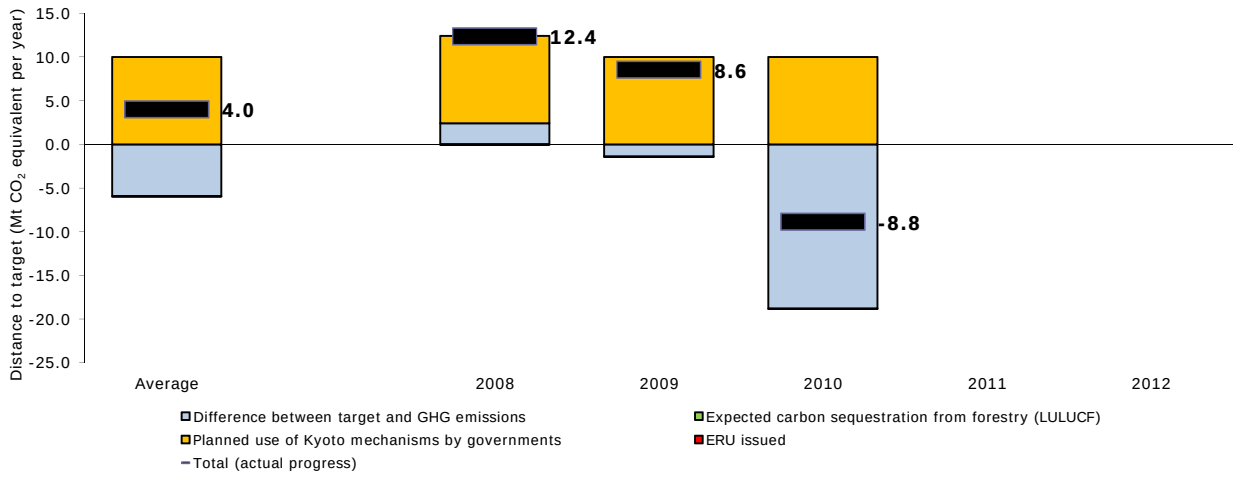


Note: GHG emission projections are represent either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

Source: National inventory, 2011; EEA proxy estimate; 2011; national projection data.

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2010 emissions in Netherlands were 3.9 % lower than the base-year level, above the burden-sharing target of -6 % for the period 2008–2012. In the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, emissions were higher than their respective target, by an amo



Note: The difference between target and GHG emissions concerns the sectors not covered by the EU ETS. A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.