Country fact sheet: Netherlands

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions (incl. international aviation) 1990-2020 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector\(^1\) – historical emissions 1990-2019, proxy 2020, projections WEM 2021-2030 (Mt CO\(_2\)-eq).

---

2. ETS emissions

---

Excluding international aviation and NF3.

The scope of ETS was extended from 2013. To reflect the current scope of ETS, estimates made by EEA are included in the figures from 2005 to 2012. The estimates cover only emissions from stationary installations.
3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

![Graph showing emissions and targets under Effort Sharing legislation.](image)

**Figure 4:** Left hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005. Right hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO₂-eq).
4. Land use, land use change and forestry

![Graphs showing reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO2-eq.)](image)

**Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO2-eq.)**

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for the Netherlands show net removals of, on average, -0.5 Mt CO2-eq for the period 2013 to 2019. In this regard, the Netherlands contribute with 0.2% to the annual average sink of -344.9 Mt CO2-eq of the EU-27. Accounting for the same period depicts net debits of, on average, 0.5 Mt CO2-eq, which represents -0.5% of the EU-27 accounted sink of -115.0 Mt CO2-eq. Reported net removals show a declining trend; the same pattern is replicated for accounted net debits with an increasing tendency. The Netherlands is one of six EU Member States with average net debits and one of 14 EU Member States that show net debits for at least one year in this preliminary accounting exercise.

In most years, the dominating reported activity is Deforestation with emissions, closely followed by removals by Forest Management and sizeable amounts of removals by Afforestation/Reforestation. Emissions by Deforestation show an increasing trend, and removals by Forest Management depict a decreasing trend.

Debits by Deforestation are the biggest accounting quantity, followed by sizable credits by Afforestation/Reforestation. Debits by Forest Management are small and decreasing with very small credits in 2018 and 2019. The Netherlands is one of 13 EU Member States with debits by Forest Management for at least one year. Debits by Deforestation show an increasing trend over the seven-year period.

---

4 The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in the ‘explanatory note on LULUCF – accounted and reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol’. 
Data sources


Figure 3: extract from European Union Transaction Log 01.07.2021 (EEA ETS data viewer: https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1).

Figure 4: European Commission: Commission Implementing Decisions on greenhouse gas emissions for each Member State for the years 2013-2019 under the Effort Sharing Decision (Implementation of the Effort Sharing Decision [europa.eu]). Approximated EU greenhouse gas inventory 2020 (European Environment Agency). Member States national projections, reviewed by the European Environment Agency.

Figure 5: European Commission based on data accounted and reported by Member States under the Kyoto Protocol.