

Netherlands

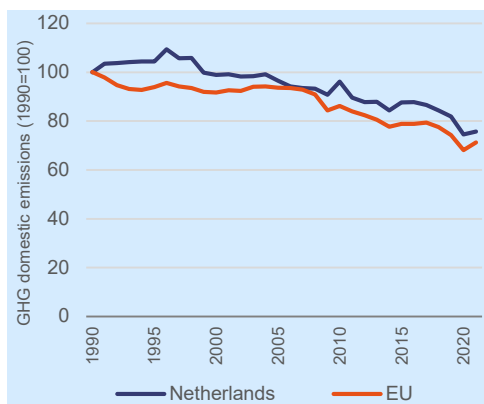
1) Key takeaways

- In 2021, GHG emissions in Netherlands were 7.5% below 2019 pre-pandemic levels.
- Over the same period, ETS and Effort Sharing emissions decreased by 11.5% and by 4.6%, respectively.
- Net GHG emissions (i.e. including LULUCF) in 2021 were 22.8% lower than 1990 levels.
- The LULUCF sector removed 0.10 MtCO₂-eq on average per year from 2013 to 2020, based on accounting.

2) Greenhouse gas emissions



In 2021, approximated domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Netherlands were 166.8 MtCO₂-eq, 1.5% higher compared to 2020 but 7.5% below pre-pandemic levels. Overall, net domestic emissions, including the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, were 22.8% lower than 1990 levels.



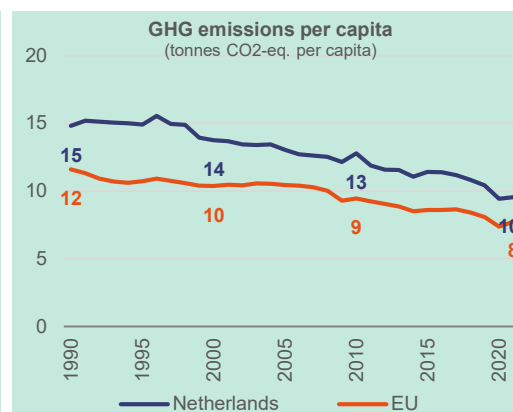
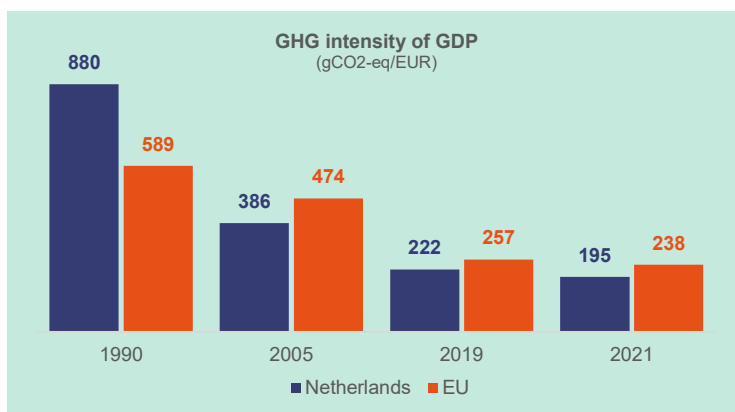
Total domestic GHG emissions

	1990 (MtCO ₂ -eq)	2005 to 1990 (% change)	2019 to 2005 (% change)	2021 to 2019 (% change)	2021 to 1990 (% change)
Netherlands	221	-3%	-15%	-7%	-24%
EU	4847	-6%	-21%	-4%	-29%

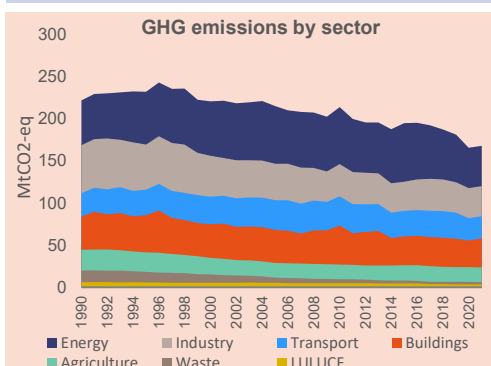
Total net domestic GHG emissions (including LULUCF)

	1990	2005 to 1990	2019 to 2005	2021 to 2019	2021 to 1990
Netherlands	226	-1%	-14%	-6%	-23%
EU	4633	-13%	-26%	-10%	-33%

Note: GHG emissions and removals for 1990-2020 are based on data submitted by EU Member States to the UNFCCC under Regulation (EU) No 525/2013. Figures may change following resubmissions. GHG emissions for 2021 are based on approximated GHG inventories.



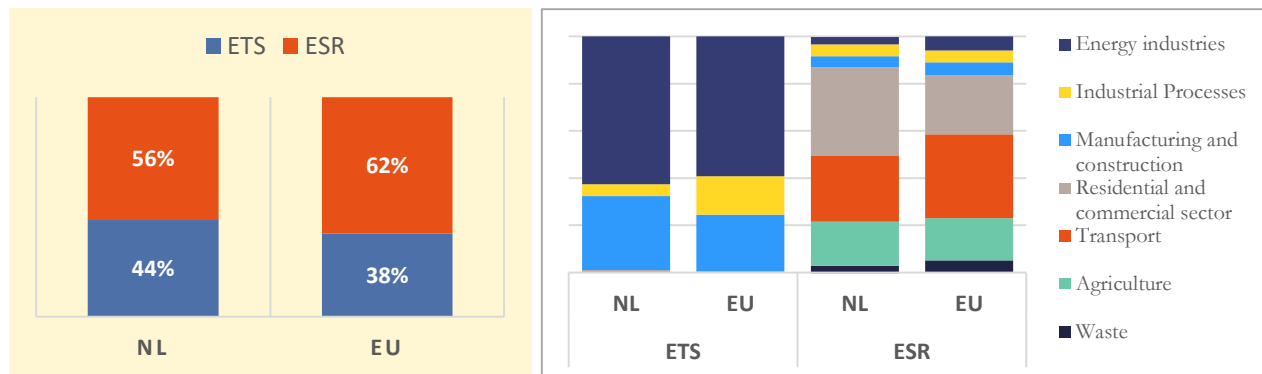
3) Greenhouse gas emissions by sector



	1990 (MtCO ₂ -eq)	2005 to 1990 (% change)	2019 to 2005 (% change)	2021 to 2019 (% change)	2021 to 1990 (% change)
Energy	53.4	28%	-16%	-16%	-10%
Industry	56.8	-23%	-17%	-1%	-37%
Transport	28.0	26%	-13%	-15%	-6%
Buildings	39.5	-1%	-14%	4%	-12%
Agriculture	24.5	-28%	0%	-2%	-29%
Waste	14.2	-55%	-55%	-9%	-82%
LULUCF	5.8	-12%	-30%	-4%	-40%
International aviation	4.6	137%	9%	-39%	58%

Notes: (1) Energy sector refers to electricity and heat production and petroleum refining. (2) Industry includes fuel combustion in manufacturing and construction and emissions in industrial processes and product use. (3) Buildings include emissions from energy use in residential and tertiary buildings, and energy use in agriculture and fishery sectors.

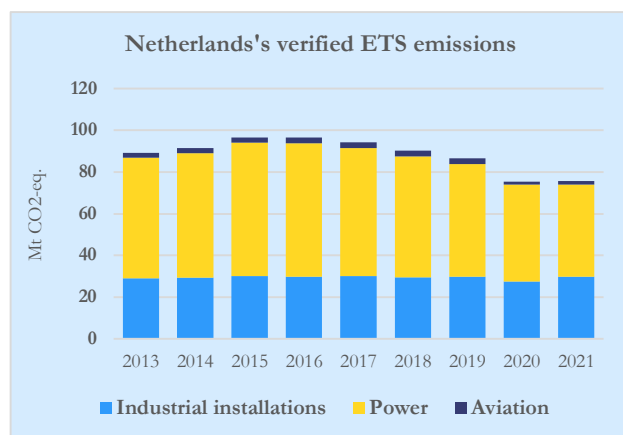
In 2021, the highest contribution to net GHG emissions in Netherlands came from the Energy sector (27%), followed by the Industry sector (20%) and the Buildings sector (20%). Emissions from sectors under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) were 56% compared to 62% for the EU as a whole (see shares in the charts below).



4) Emissions under the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)



In 2021, stationary installations (e.g. power generation and manufacturing industry) in Netherlands emitted 74.1 million tonnes of CO₂-eq emissions (equal to 44% of Netherlands's total GHG emissions). This is 0.0% higher compared to 2020 but 11.5% below pre-pandemic levels. By 2021, emissions from stationary installations were down by 14.7% against 2013 level (i.e. -19.0% to 2005 levels). Aviation emissions covered by the EU ETS were 31.1% higher compared to 2020 but 43.8% below 2019 level.



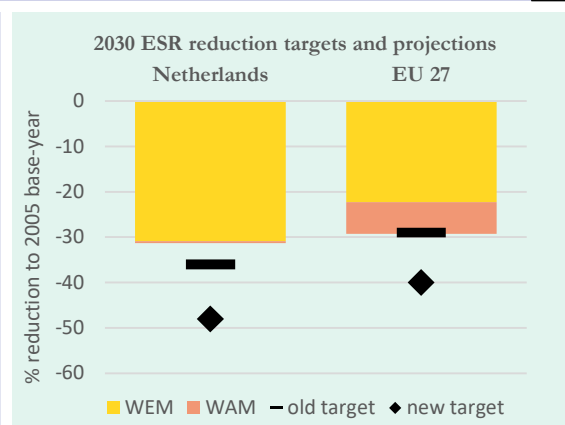
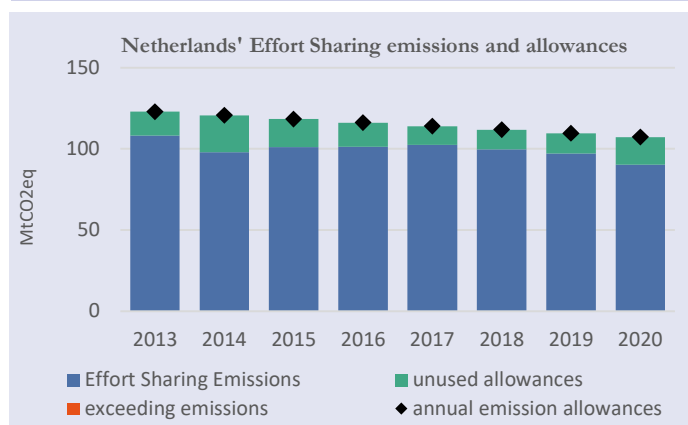
In parallel, Netherlands has raised over EUR 3.1 billion in auction revenues since 2013, available for further climate action and energy transformation. Netherlands reported that an average of 71% of revenues was spent for climate and energy purposes over the same period. (*)

Mt CO ₂ -eq	2013	2020	2021
Power installations	57.9	46.6	44.3
% change since 2013	-	-19.5%	-23.5%
Industrial installations	29.1	27.5	29.8
% change since 2013	-	-5.4%	2.7%
Aviation (**)	2.20	1.26	1.65
% change since 2013	-	-42.9%	-25.1%

(*) Auctioning revenues go to the national general budget which is used to finance among others climate and energy projects. Amounts spent are higher than 100% of revenues, but it is not possible to link auctioning revenues to specific projects funded.

(**) ETS emissions from aviation include flights within the European Economic Area (EEA) and outgoing flights to Switzerland and to the UK.

5) Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors



Note: (1) Verified emissions based on annual inventory review under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD). (2) Projections as reported by Member States under Reg. (EU) 2018/1999, compiled and checked by the EEA. (3) ESR base-year emissions and targets have been approximately converted into GWP AR4 for comparability. For these reasons, the distances to targets for 2030 are provided for illustrative purposes only (4) WEM = with existing measures, WAM = with additional measures.

In 2021, effort sharing approximated emissions in Netherlands were 92.7 MtCO₂eq (equal to 56% of Netherlands's total GHG emissions), 2.7% higher than in 2020 but 4.6% lower than 2019 pre-pandemic level.

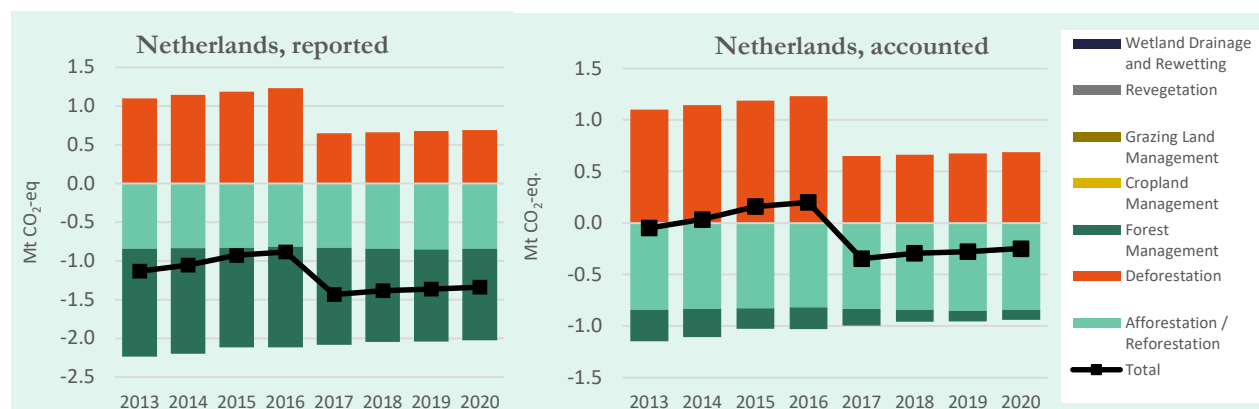
Between 2013 and 2019, Netherlands's emissions have always been below the annual limits.

In 2020, effort sharing emissions in Netherlands were below the annual limit.

6) Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)



Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for the Netherlands show net removals of, on average, -1.2 Mt CO₂-eq for the period 2013 to 2020. In this regard, the Netherlands contribute with 0.4% to the annual average sink of -320.2 Mt CO₂-eq of the EU-27. Accounting for the same period depicts net debits of, on average, -0.1 Mt CO₂-eq, which represents 0.1% of the EU-27 accounted sink of -83.4 Mt CO₂-eq. Reported net removals show a declining trend.



Notes: (1) Charts based on the submissions delivered until May 2022. (2) Data reported for the period 2013-2020, for mandatory and elected LULUCF activities, were submitted by Member States to the European Environment Agency (EEA) and underwent a simulated accounting process developed by the Joint Research Centre (JRC), together with DG CLIMA. (3) Reported data represent the gross annual flux of greenhouse gas from the sector, by activity, according to the IPCC methods for calculation in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol (KP). Accounting is aimed at assessing the impact of policies on climate actions on the actual data, for example as an increase in the sink within the Forest Management activity. (4) The simulated accounting process does not take into account any adjustments or flexibilities that a Member State may apply, for example the purchase of KP credits.

The most significant reporting activity is Forest Management resulting in removals slightly declining during the period. Deforestation emissions initially increased and then decreased towards the end of the period, while Afforestation/Reforestation removals remain stable.

Debits by Deforestation are the biggest accounting quantity, followed by sizable credits by Afforestation/Reforestation. Debits by Forest Management are small in comparison and are decreasing. Debits by Deforestation show an increasing trend until 2016 followed by a decrease until 2020.

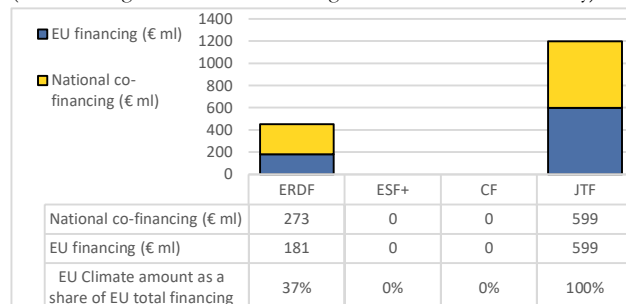
7) Financing Climate Action



Cohesion policy

Netherlands's Planned Financing for Climate Actions

(EU financing & national co-financing - 2021-2027 Cohesion Policy)



The chart presents information on investment plans and achievement targets from adopted programmes. Financing for cohesion policy uses a categorisation to provide thematic information on the finances planned.

Source: <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/>

Innovation and Modernisation Fund

Innovation Fund (Portfolio of signed projects)

	n.	EUR million
Small Scale Projects	1	4.3
Large Scale Projects	3	296.0

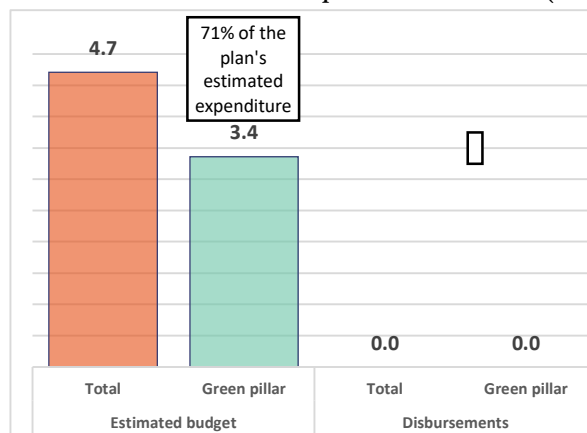
Modernisation Fund

(List of confirmed or approved investment proposals) non-beneficiary

Recovery & Resilience Facilities

RRF allocations (EUR billion)	Grants:	Loans:	% of GDP
	4.71	-	0.6

RRF contribution to the Green pillar in Netherlands (€ bn)



This graph displays: 1) the estimated cost of measures attributed by the Commission, in consultation with the Member State, to the green pillar either as primary or secondary assignments; and 2) how disbursements under the RRF (excluding pre-financing) relate to the green pillar.

Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en