

Netherlands

In the Netherlands, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly consist in CO₂ emissions from energy use (84%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes and the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The Netherlands priced about 91% of its carbon emissions from energy use and almost 43% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO₂ (see Figure 3). Emissions priced at this level mainly originated from the buildings and road transport sectors as well as the industry and agriculture and fisheries sectors. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the industry sector (Figure 2). Carbon taxes and the EU ETS covered about 9% of other GHG emissions¹, which made up about 16% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Netherlands in 2021

CO₂ emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



¹ CH₄, N₂O, F-gases and process CO₂ emissions.

Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Netherlands by sector and component in 2021

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use

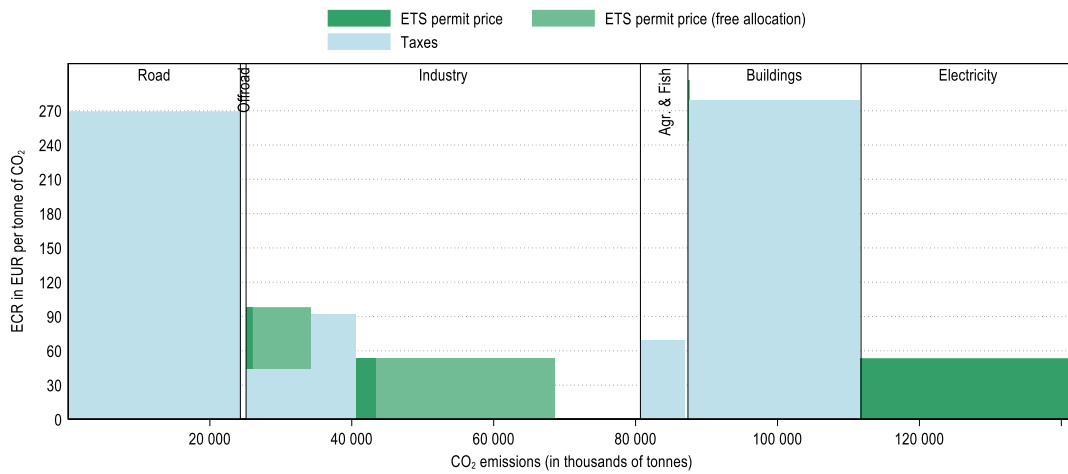
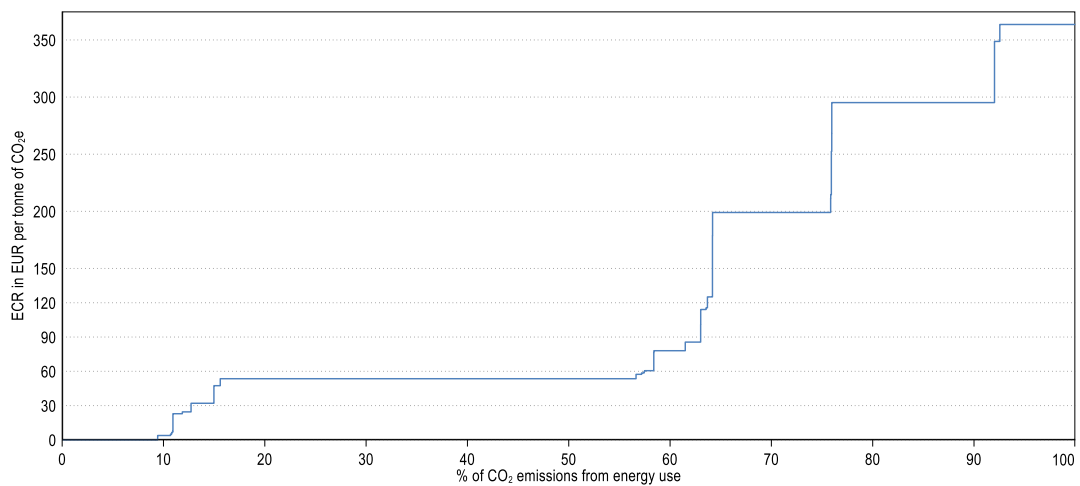


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO₂ emissions from energy use in Netherlands in 2021

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use



For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: <https://oe.cd/ECR2023-graph-info>

Main insights from *Effective Carbon Rates 2023*: <https://oe.cd/ECR2023-brochure>