

## Ecological footprint of Dutch consumption, 2005

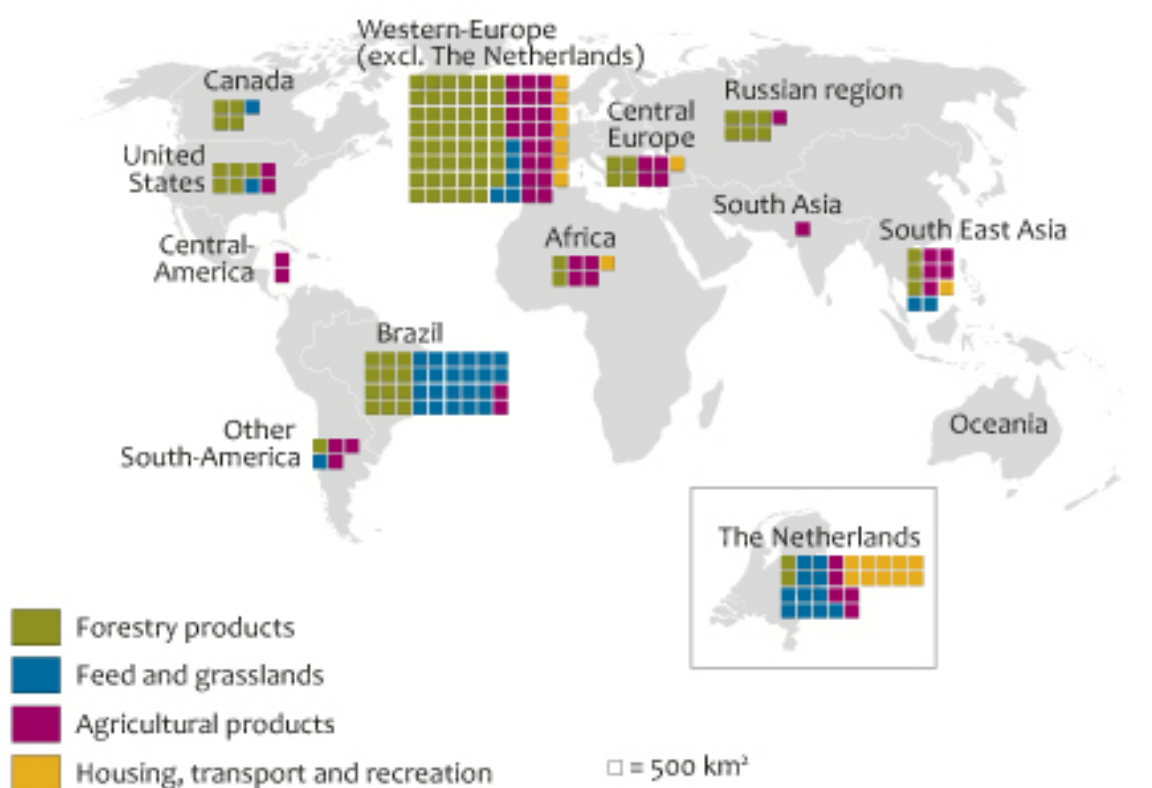
Indicator | 18 June 2014

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The amount of land required for Dutch consumption totalled about three times the surface area of the Netherlands in 2005. Most of this was used for forestry, agriculture and livestock farming. About 0.7 hectares was used per person.

[figuurgroep]

### Global land use for Dutch consumption, 2005



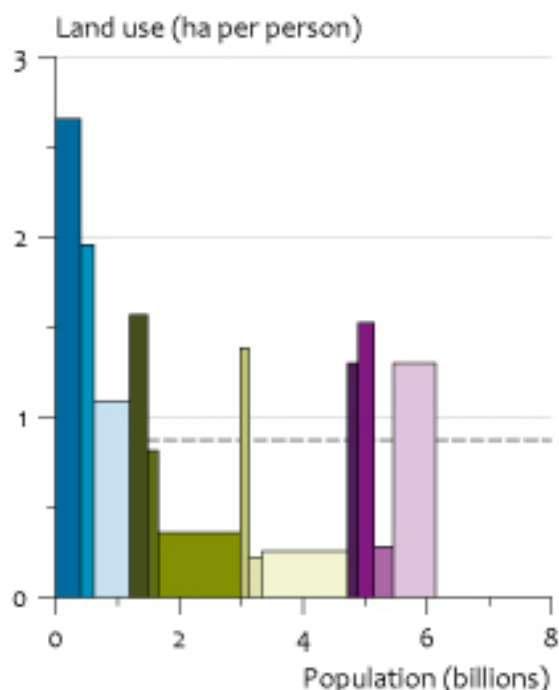
Source: PBL, CBS and Probos.

PBL/jun13  
[www.clo.nl/en007506](http://www.clo.nl/en007506)

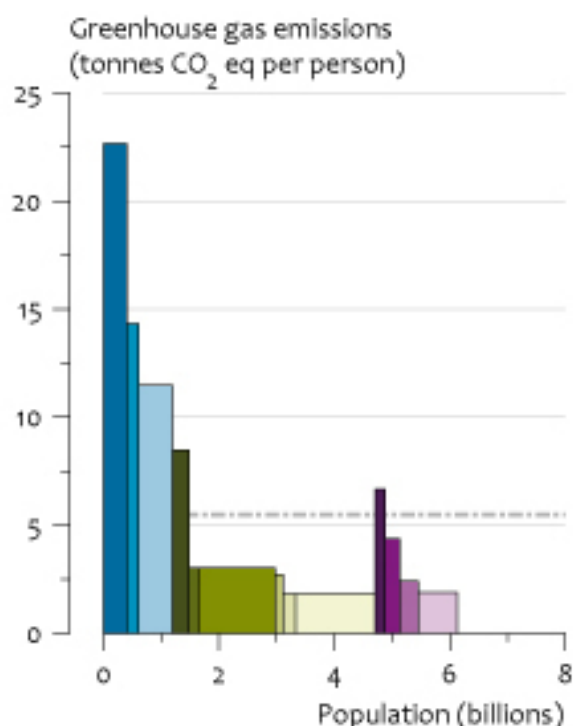
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## Greenhouse gas emissions and land use due to global consumption, 2001

Land use



Greenhouse gas emissions



OECD

- North America
- OECD-Asia
- OECD-Europe and Turkey

BRIICS

- Russian region
- Brazil
- Chinese region
- Southern Africa
- Indonesia
- South Asia (India)

Other regions

- Middle East
- Other Latin America
- Other Asia
- Other Africa

- Average use
- Average emissions

Source: PBL, 2007.

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[/figuurgroep]

## Land use for Dutch consumption three times surface area of the Netherlands

The amount of land required for the consumption of Dutch residents and the Dutch government was about three times the surface area of the Netherlands in 2005. The main land use product groups were food (vegetables and meat), paper and wood. Land use per inhabitant of the Netherlands was roughly equal to the global average. This is because relatively intensive production methods were used to meet consumption demand. The use of biomass for electricity generation was still limited, but set to increase depending on the ambitions and targets for a sustainable energy supply (PBL,

2012).

Most land use (over 85%) was outside the Netherlands, which means that primarily internationally-focused policy is required to reduce the effects of the Dutch ecological footprint. Land used for the Dutch ecological footprint was mainly located in OECD countries (about 65%, including the Netherlands), about 25% in the largest upcoming economies (the BRIICS countries), and the rest in other countries, including the Middle East and developing countries.

## References

- PBL (2012). [Assessment of the Human Environment 2012](#) [4]. The Hague: Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.
- WWF (2012). [Living Planet Report 2012](#) [5].
- Global Footprint Network. [Ecological Footprint and Biocapacity for the Netherlands](#) [6]

## Reference for this page

CBS, PBL, RIVM, WUR (2014). [Ecological footprint of Dutch consumption, 2005](#) [7] (indicator 0075, version 06 , 18 June 2014 ). [www.environmentaldata.nl](http://www.environmentaldata.nl). Statistics Netherlands (CBS), The Hague; PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, The Hague; RIVM National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, Bilthoven; and Wageningen University and Research, Wageningen.

**Source URL:**<https://www.clo.nl/en/indicators/en007506>

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[6] <http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/trends/netherlands/> [7]

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