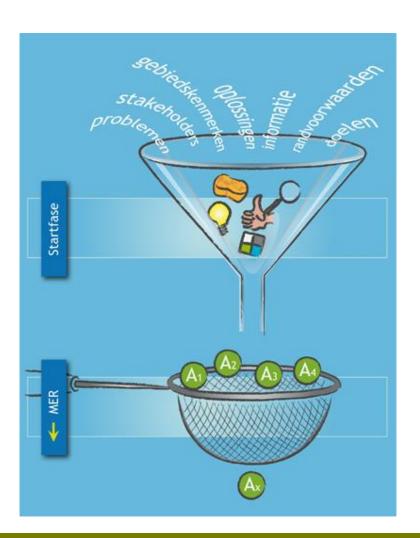


Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving

### CO<sub>2</sub> in CBAs the Dutch practice

Hans Nijland (PBL)

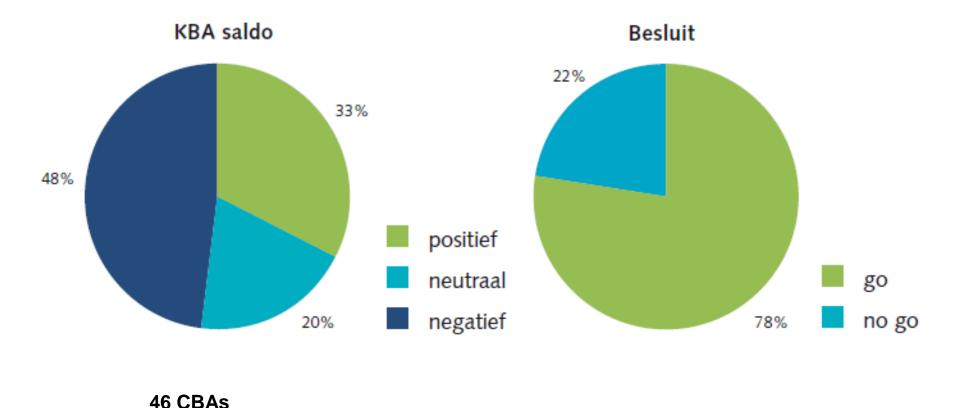
# Decision making process on infrastructure in the Netherlands



**←** CBA: usefulness and necessity

CBA: best alternative

# Application of CBA in Dutch decisionmaking practice (1) Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving

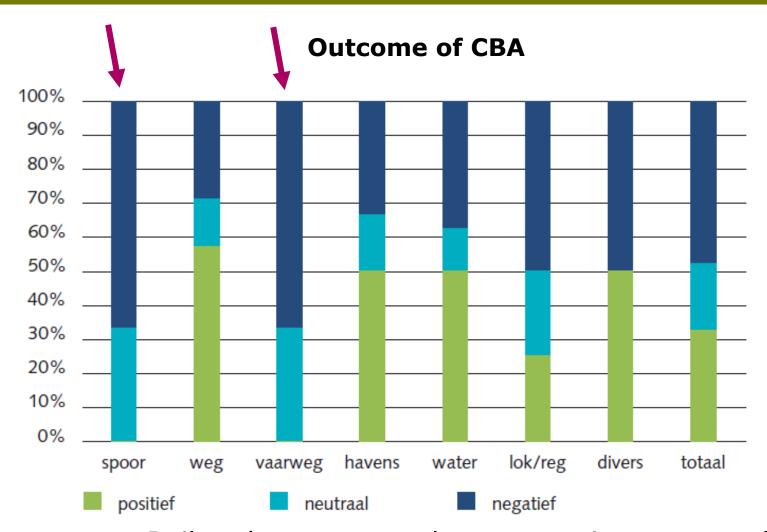


Source: Rienstra, 2008

Most decisions positive

Most CBAs negative or neutral

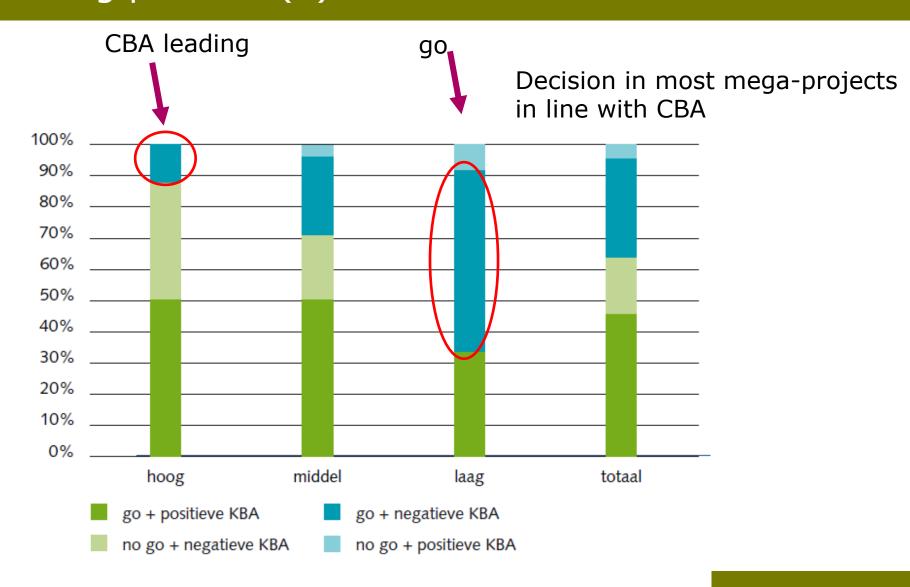
# Application of CBA in Dutch decisionmaking practice (2) Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving



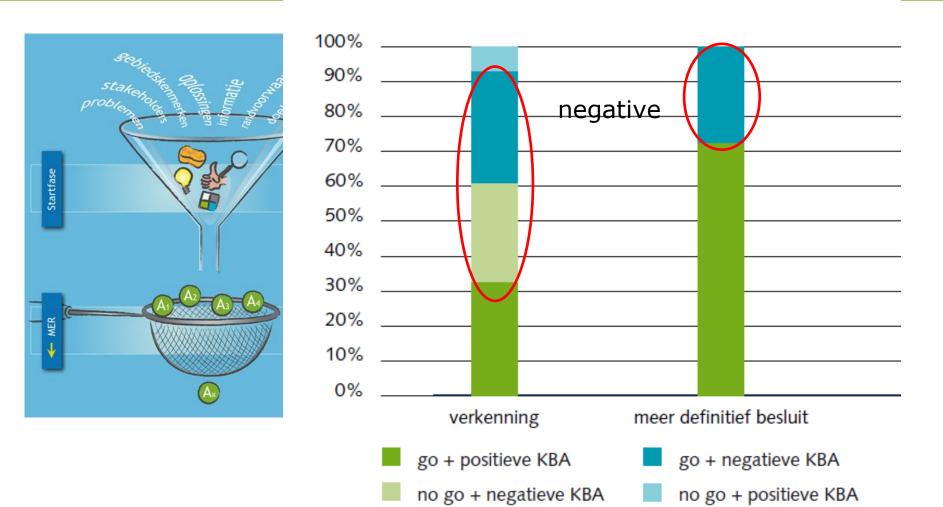
Rail and waterways always negative ot neutral

Source: Rienstra, 2008

# Application of CBA in Dutch decisionmaking practice (4)



# Application of CBA in Dutch decisionmaking practice (5)



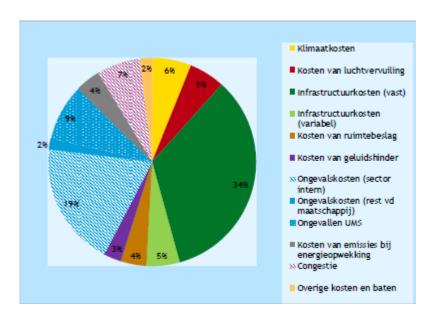
Outcome more often positive in later pha Projects only stopped in initial phase

## Environmetal effects in Later technical descriptions of the Complexity of the Comple

	Noise and emissions $(CO_2, NOx, PM10)$	Nature and landscape
Transport (37)	35, often monetized	18, hardly ever monetized
Spatial development (10)	0	8, monetized in 6

Source: Annema and Koopmans, 2008

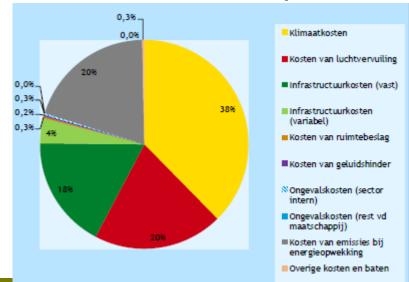
### Total yearly average extended in the costs of the costs o



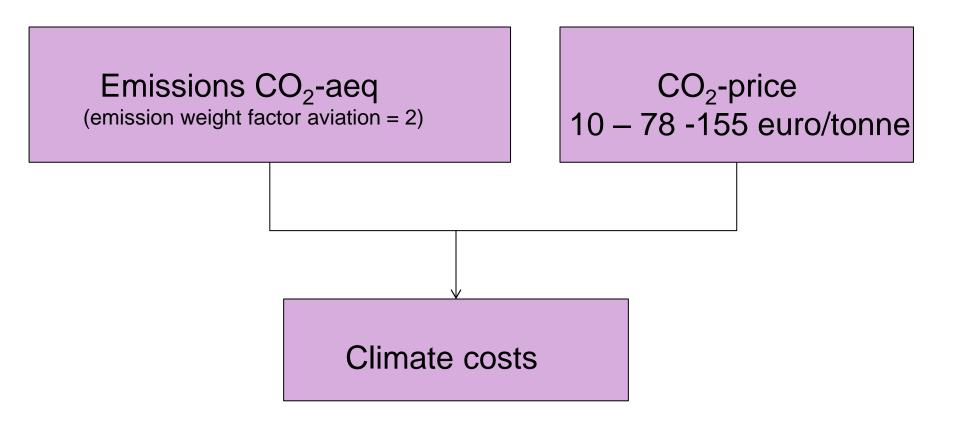
Transport sector (37 billion/yr) (excl. aviation and maritime)

Source: CEDelft, in press

### Aviation and maritime (6 billion/yr)



### Method used to calculate imate costs



### - Direct damage costs:

```
preferred method, but....uncertainty high uncertain impacts, small risks + high damage; discount rate under discussion (2.5% + project specific 3% - 1.5%)
```

#### - Prevention costs:

```
related to policy goals minimum costs 10 euro/tonne (EU 2020 20 % reduction target) maximum costs 44 – 155 euro/tonne (EU 2050 2 ° goal, 445ppm) (Kuijken et al., 2009) average costs 78 euro/tonne based on economy-wide, not transport-specific, mitigation costs
```