

› Energy transition in The Netherlands

The Dutch Energy Agreement

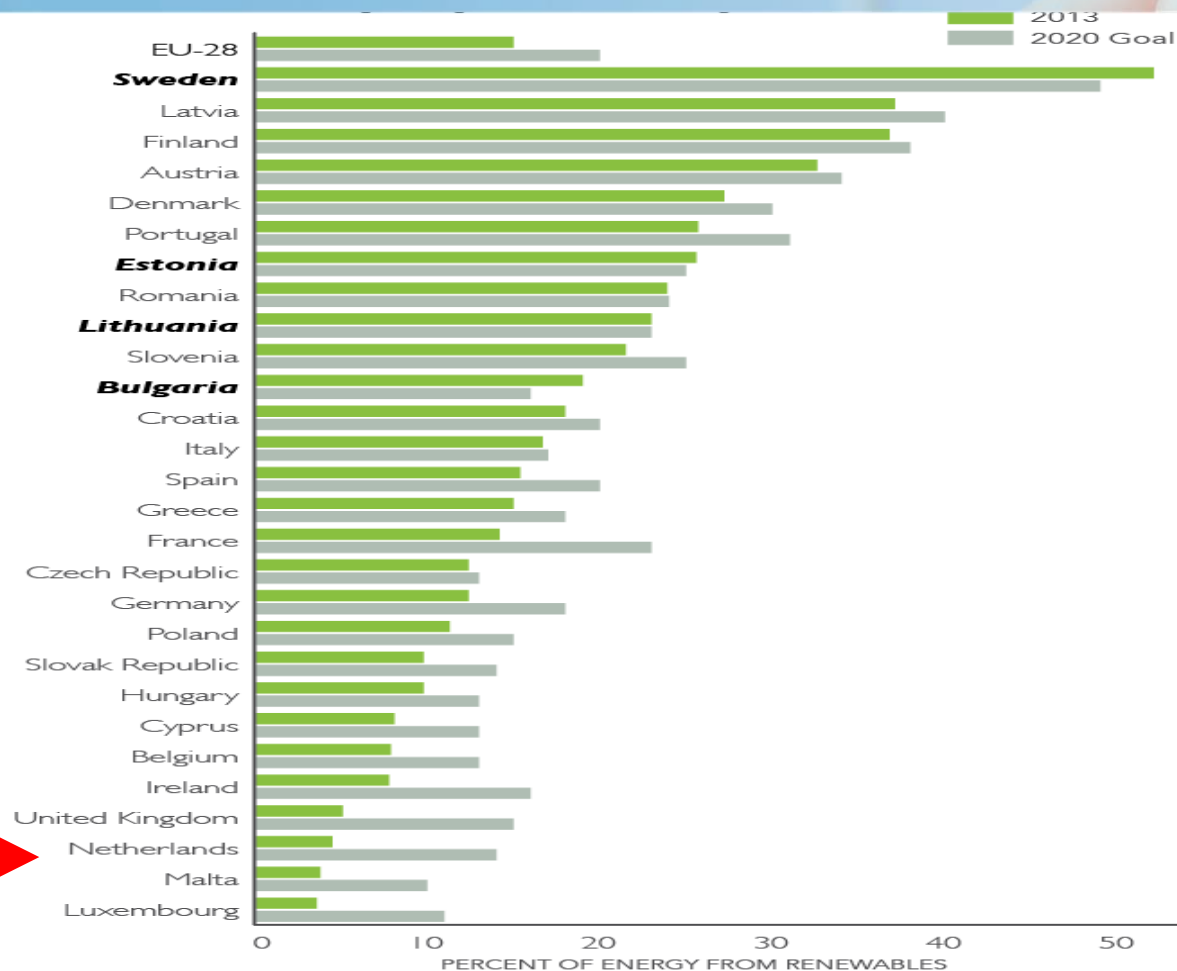
27th EEAC Annual Conference, Lisbon

September 19, 2019

Rob Weterings

Social and Economic Council

The Netherlands was lagging behind



Why we were lagging behind

- ✓ Large energy intensive sectors
- ✓ Natural gas producer/exporter
- ✓ Lack of consistent energy policy making and implementation
- ✓ European policy is insufficient



A national Agreement on Energy

- ✓ Realise European commitments:

 - 14% renewable energy in 2020*

 - Energy Efficiency Directive: 1,5% annually*

- ✓ Reduce dependency on fossil fuels:

 - Earthquakes force to reduce gas extraction*

 - Net importer of natural gas since 2018*

- ✓ Consistency and stability in energy policy

- ✓ Economic potential of Cleantech sector

- ✓ Active stakeholder involvement in implementation

47 organisations involved



netbeheer  nederland
energie in beweging



De Natuur en Milieufederaties
Samen voor mooie en duurzame provincies



 Publieke Zaak



NEDERLANDSE
WOONBOND



Rijksoverheid



 Vastgoed Belang
vereniging
van particuliere beleggers
in vastgoed



GREENPEAK

VNPI

VNO NCW

FME CW

Authorities

Branches of Industry

Energy sector

Labor unions

Environmental organisations

Other NGO's

 energie-nederland

 LTO Nederland



VERBOND VAN VERZEKERAARS

e-Decentraal
VERBOND PARTICULIERE DECENTRALE OVERNAME ENERGIENEDERLAND



Interprovincia



Nederlandse
Vereniging van B

ondernemers voor een duurzame economie

Bouwersvereniging

Nieuwe Energie



PENSIOEN
FEDERATIE

Klimaatverbond
Nederland

 VNA
vereniging van nederlandse
autoleasemaatschappijen

UNETO-VNI



 Fietsersbond



Vereniging van
Nederlandse Gemeenten



Vakcentrale voor Professionals



koninklijke
metaalunie

Why involve 47 stakeholders?

- ✓ Government policy alone will not bring a transition
- ✓ Interdependence between government, industry, ngo's
- ✓ Transition demands societal support and stable policy
- ✓ Many more stakeholders will be involved in implementation



The Agreement's main objectives

- ✓ Reduction in final energy consumption:
averaging 1.5% annually
additional reduction 100 PJ by 2020
- ✓ Increase of share of renewable energy:
4,5% in 2013
14% by 2020
16% by 2023
- ✓ At least 15.000 additional full-time jobs annually



175 Actions in 12 Domains



1 Energy saving in the built environment



2 Energy saving in industry and agriculture



3 Scaling-up renewable energy production



4 Decentralised renewable energy generation



5 Centralised energy transportation networks



6 European Emission Trading System



7 Coal power plants and CCS



8 Transport sector



9 Employment and training



10 Commercialisation of new technologies for economic growth and export



11 Financing investments



12 Heat

Governance and implementation:

- ✓ Permanent standing committee with full participation of all 47 parties involved in the Agreement
- ✓ Each party is responsible for implementing the actions assigned to them
- ✓ The parties are jointly responsible to successfully implement the Energy Agreement
- ✓ The committee monitors progress and will, when necessary, amend measures to achieve the targets 2020/2023

Transparency

- ✓ Monitor to keep track of the progress
- ✓ Annual policy assessment (experts)
- ✓ Annual progress report (by the committee)
- ✓ Formal evaluation of the Energy Agreement in 2016
- ✓ Permanent dialogue between partners



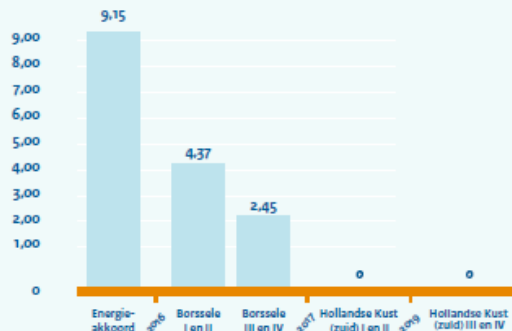
Impacts are visible

- ✓ Energy transition at a tipping point: acceleration already visible
- ✓ Three main objectives within reach:
 - ✓ 16% renewable energy in 2023
 - ✓ 1,5% energy savings p.a.
 - ✓ 15.000 additional jobs annually
- ✓ Additional measures for other objectives:
 - ❑ 11 - 13% renewable energy in 2020 (aim = 14%)
 - ❑ 81 PJ energy savings in 2020 (aim = 100 PJ)

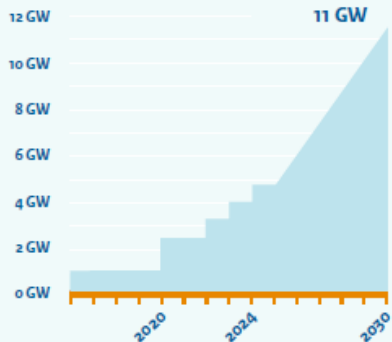


Partnership with impact: wind at sea

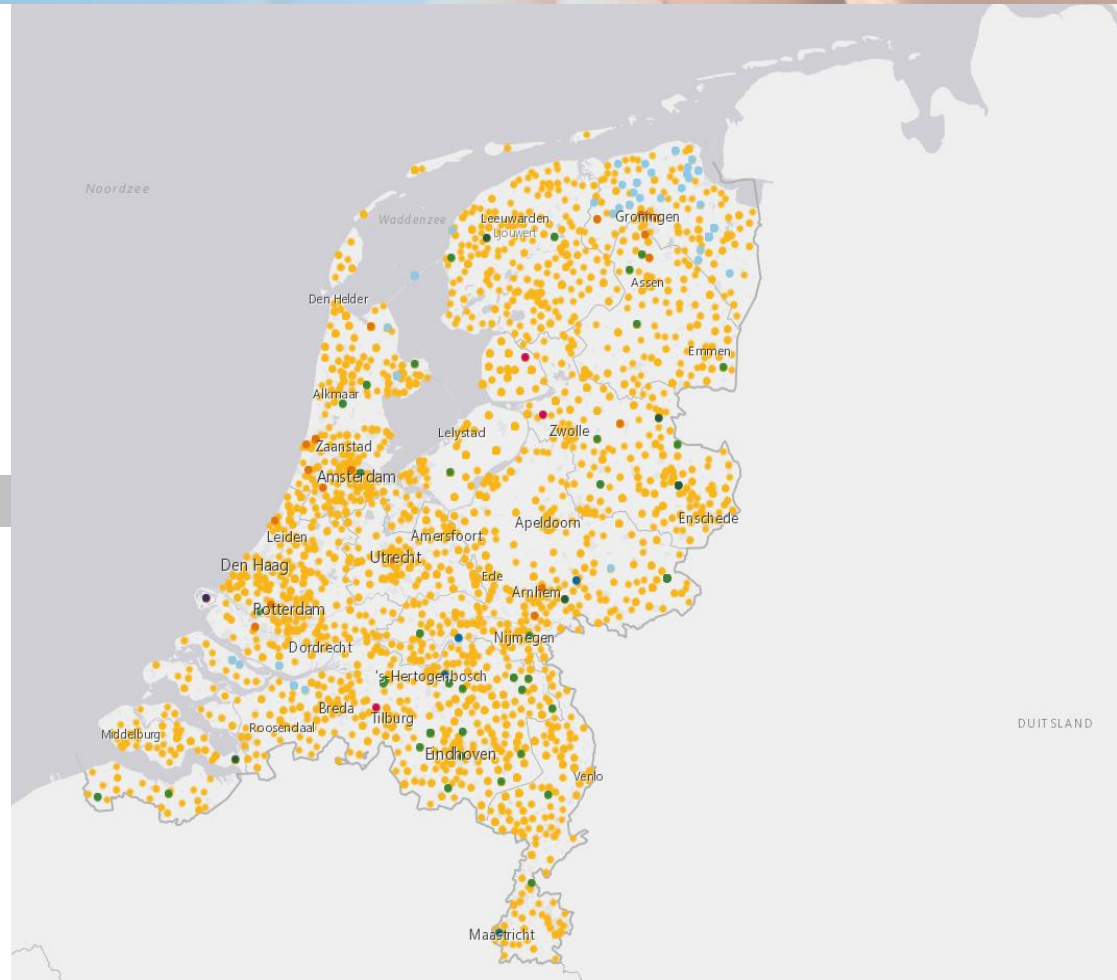
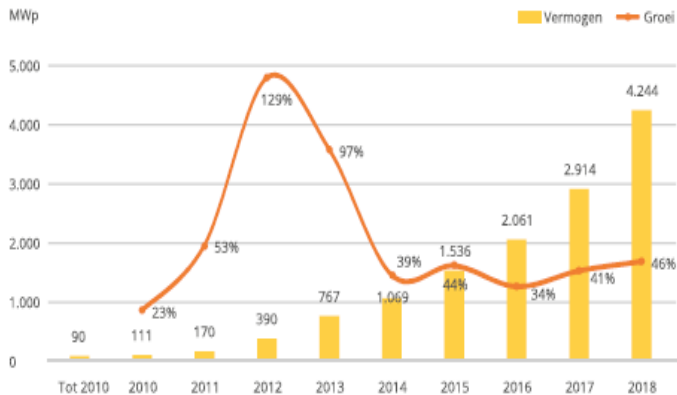
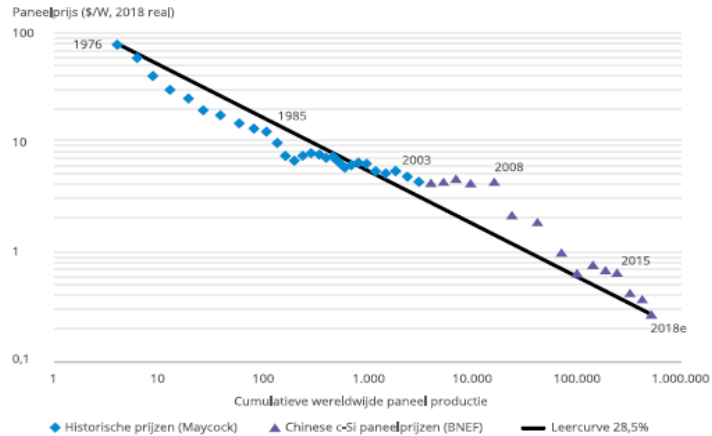
Maximale subsidie in eurocent per kWh



Verwachte capaciteit



Partnership with impact: solar panels



Some lessons learned

- ✓ Sense of urgency in society and in political domain
- ✓ Well organised interest groups & legitimate representatives
- ✓ Partnership: respect for different positions and interests
- ✓ Personal relations for building mutual trust
- ✓ In-depth analysis for common solutions
- ✓ Independent (scientific) monitoring



A national Climate Agreement (input for final NECP)

Objectives:

2030: 49% GHG reduction

2050: 80-95% GHG reduction



> 100 stakeholders involved

Negotiations per sector:

- ✓ Built environment
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Agriculture & land use
- ✓ Electricity
- ✓ Industry

Cross cutting themes

- ✓ Labor and education
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Finance
- ✓ Regional integration