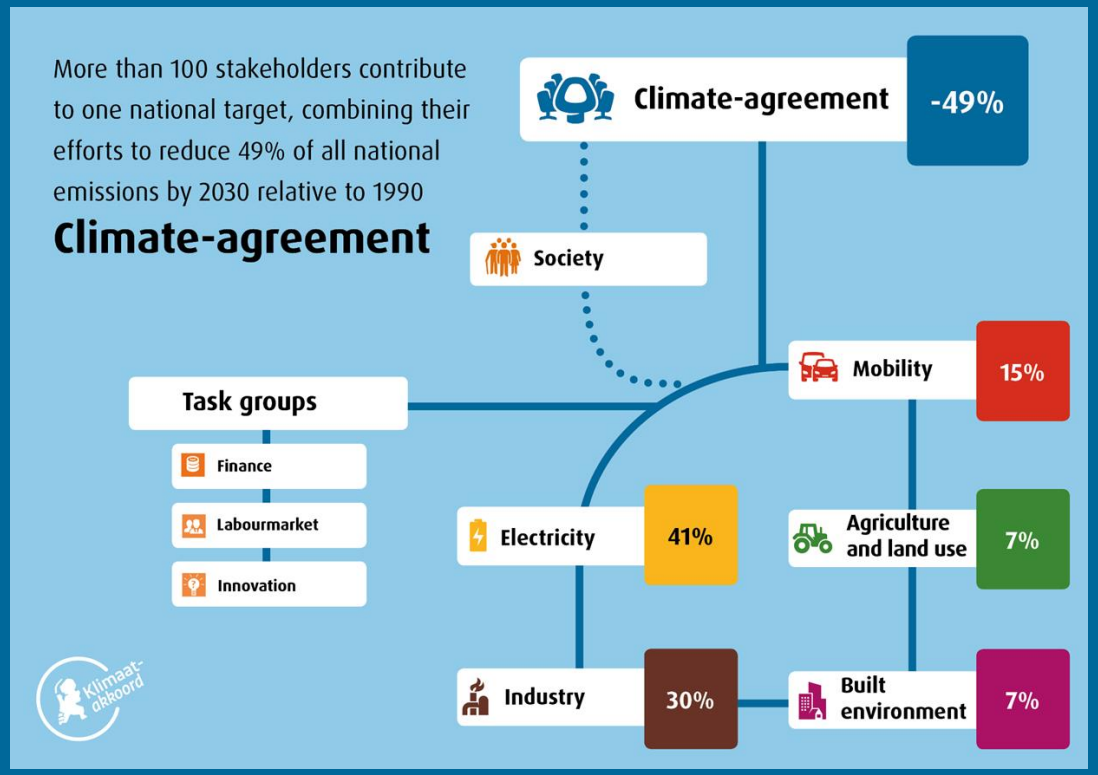
Ministry of Economic Affairs
and Climate Policy



The Dutch Climate Agreement

Monitoring climate and energy policies in the Netherlands

Milou van Mourik

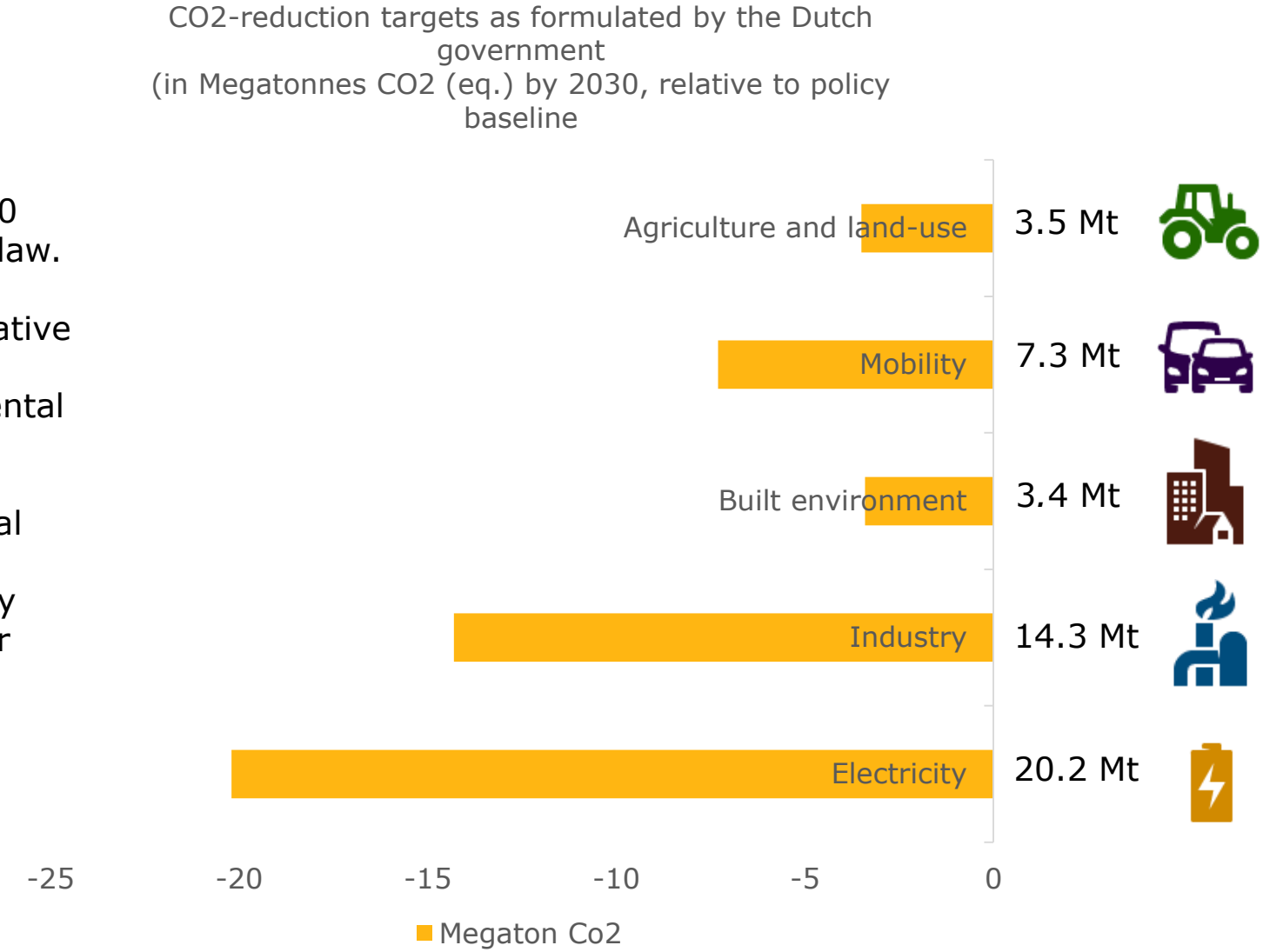
The road towards a Dutch Climate Agreement

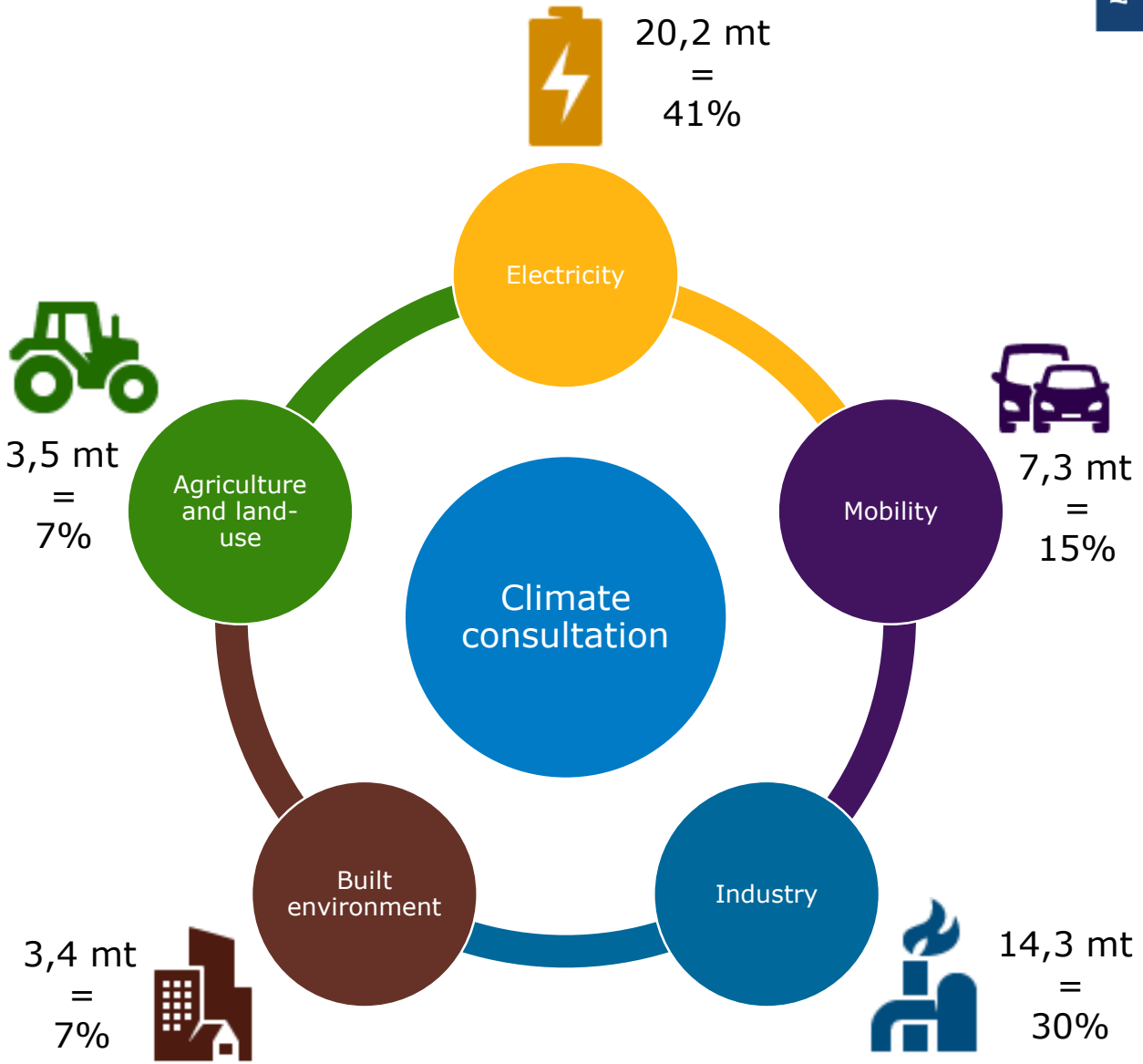
2015: Global Climate-agreement signed in Paris

2017: A new government is formed in the Netherlands: Rutte III

Coalition Agreement: a political framework for negotiations

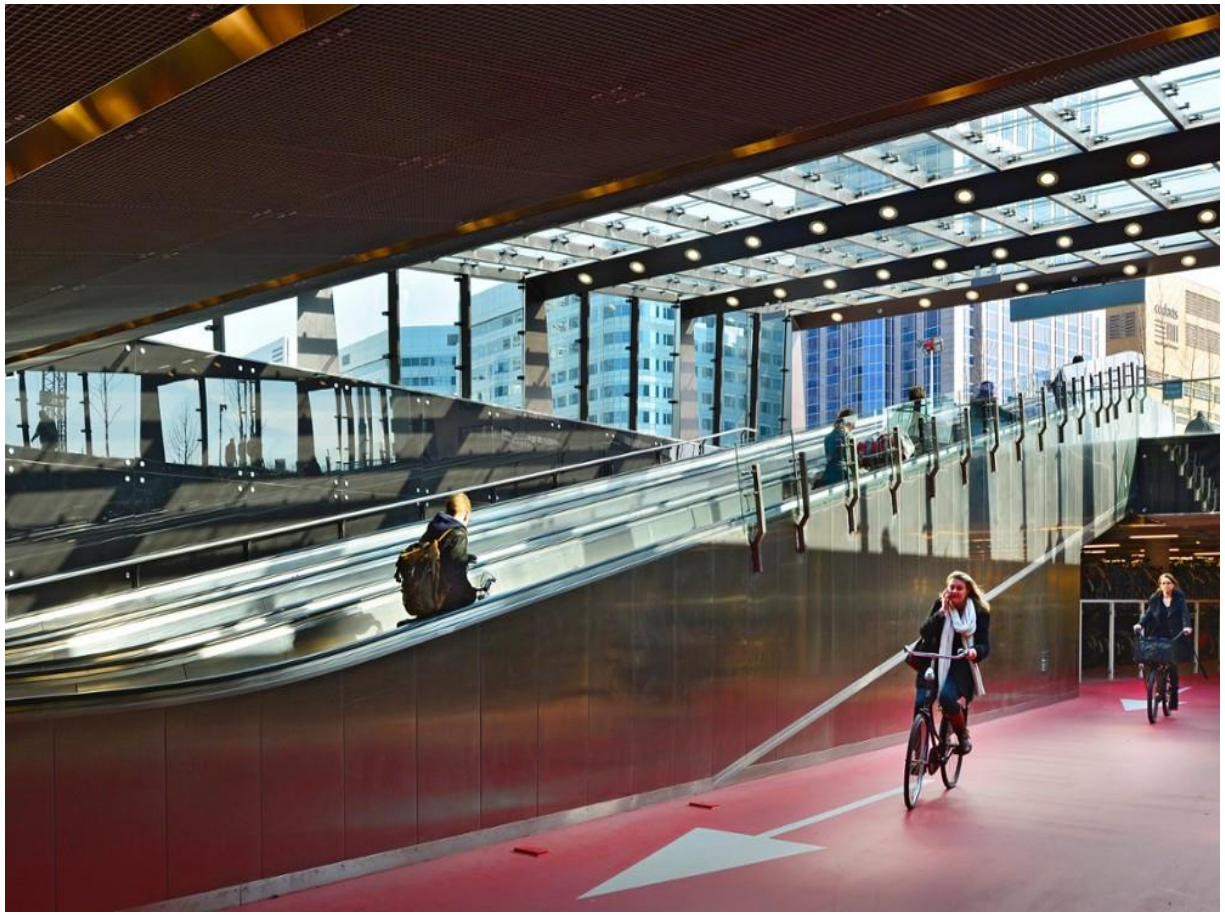
- **National goal:** -49% CO2-reduction by 2030 (relative to 1990), and 95% in 2050, set by law.
- **Strong focus on cost-effectiveness:** Tentative targets in 5 sectors: Based on analysis of national cost-effectiveness by the Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL).
- **Intensive stakeholder process:** All sectoral stakeholders are organized around 5 + 1 platforms ('Klimaattafels') that are chaired by independent, experienced chairs (e.g. former politicians).





Towards a Climate-agreement

- Over 100 parties participate:
  - Public (e.g. local governments)
  - Private (e.g. Shell)
  - Societal (e.g. Greenpeace)
- Start of negotiations: April 2018.



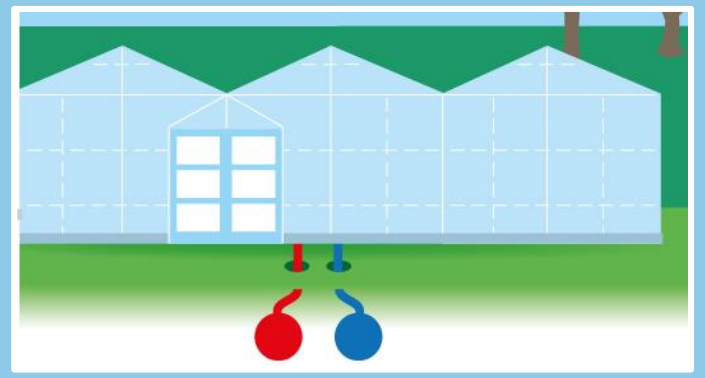
Key measures of the Dutch Climate agreement

- Phasing out coal-fired electricity by 2030, first plant to be closed by 2020.
- Accelerating offshore wind power, also growth of onshore wind and solar energy.

Electricity

- Enhancing the energy efficiency of 1,5 million homes and 1 million utility buildings.
- New buildings will no longer be heated with natural gas; existing buildings need to be improved to enable fossil-free heating as well.
- Municipalities take the lead in a local, participative approach, to make housing emission free, neighborhood by neighborhood.
- Energy tax system improved with stronger incentives for energy efficiency and CO2-reduction.

Built environment



Agriculture and land-use

- Sustainable heating in greenhouse horticulture.

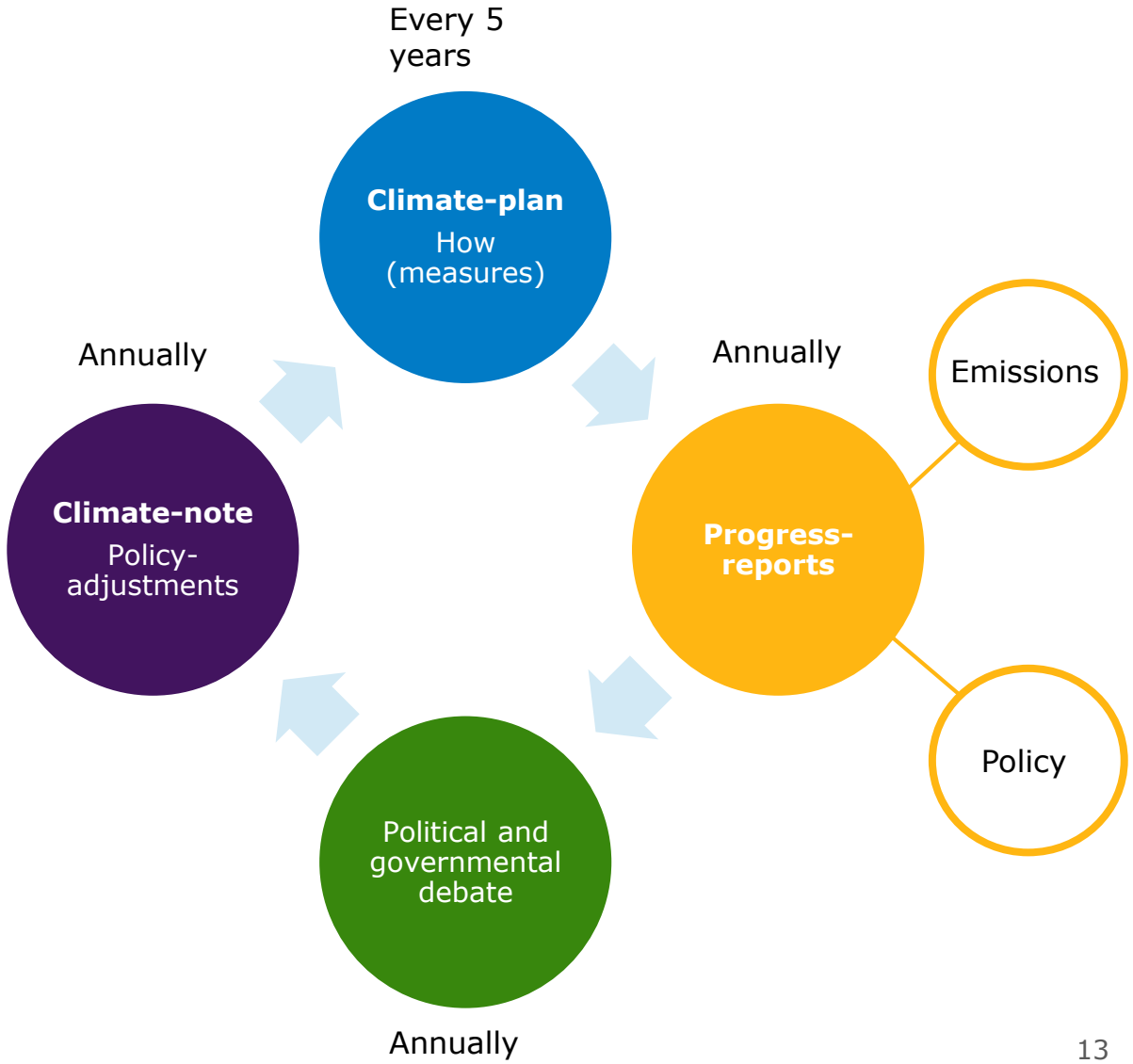
Industry

- Introduction of a targeted carbon levy, starting at €30 per ton in 2021 and rising to €125-150 per ton in 2030, including the ETS price, on every ton emitted exceeding a fixed reduction path

Role of monitoring and evaluation

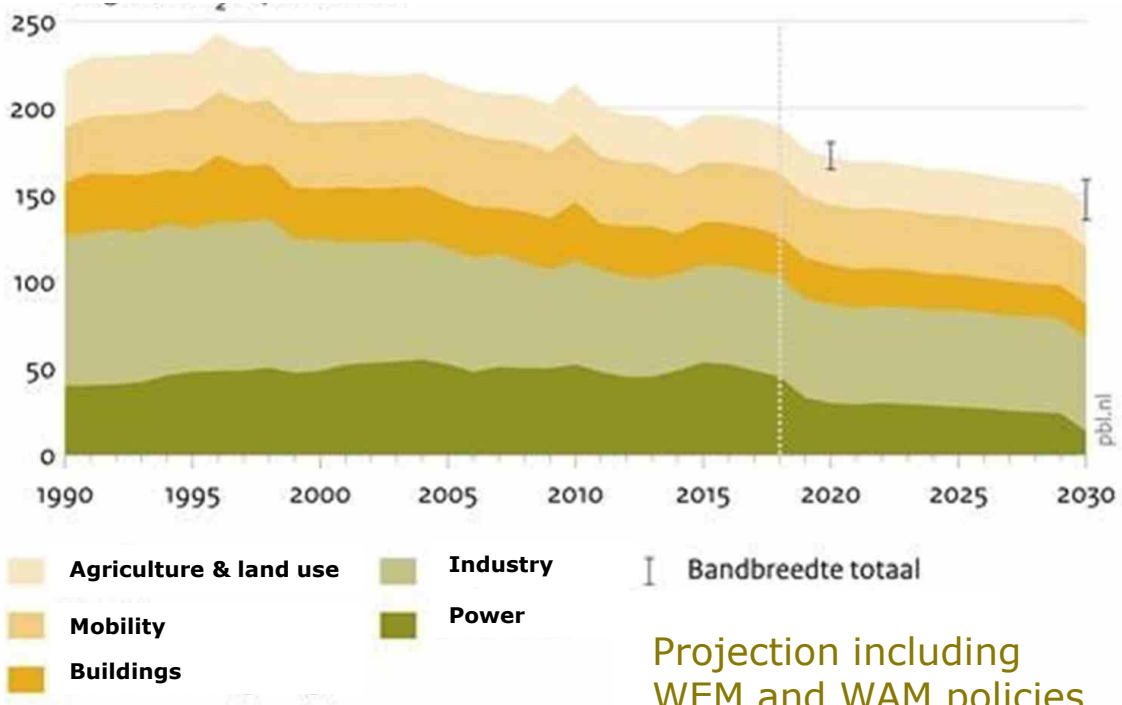
The climate-policy cycle

Climate Act



Climate and Energy Outlook

Figure: Emission of greenhouse gases in period 1990-2030 (Mt CO_2-eq)



Projection including WEM and WAM policies

Bron: Emissieregistratie (realisatie); KEV-raming

Climate policy monitor

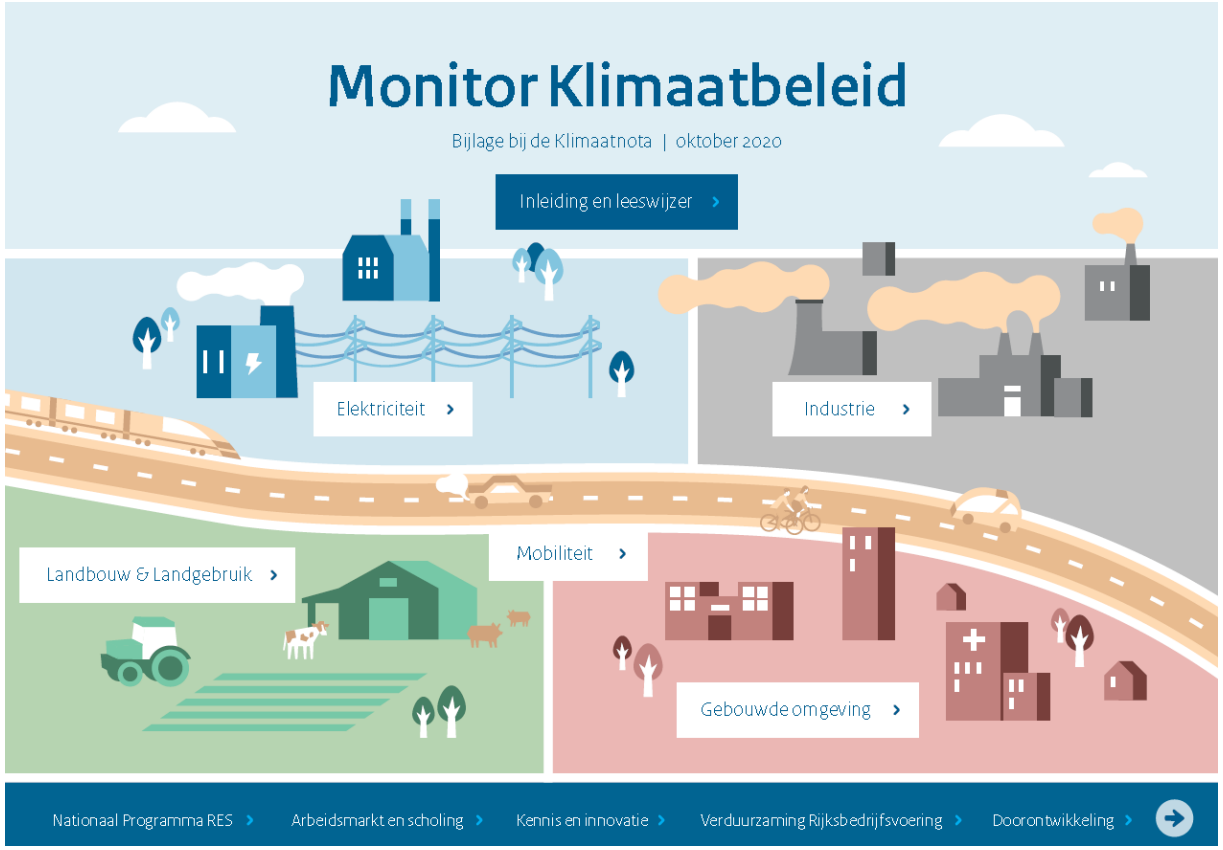
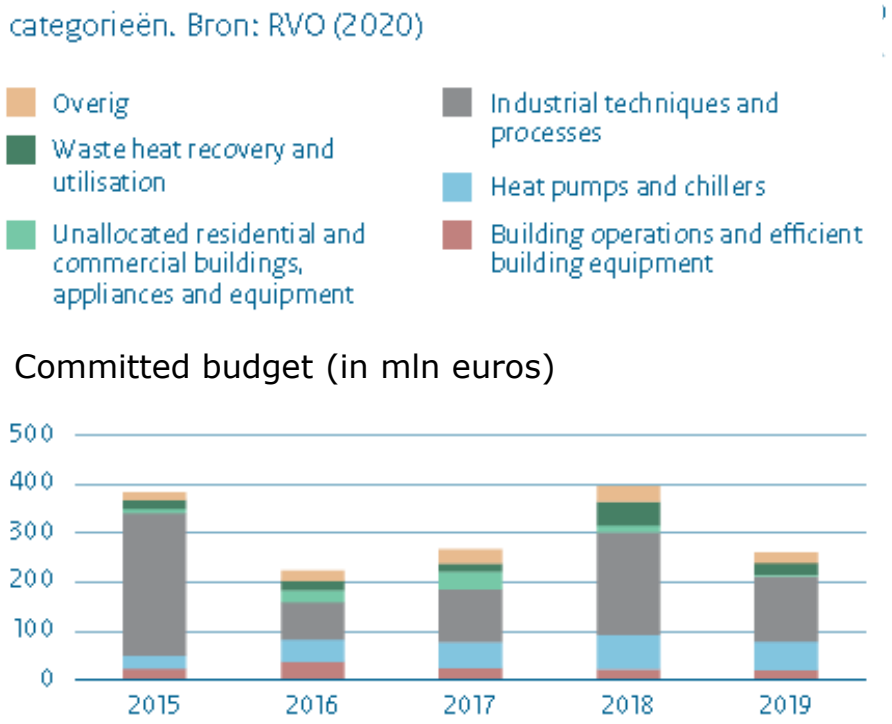


Figure: Current & planned capacity offshore wind (situation in 2019)

Figure: Investments in top-5 technologies by the Energy Investment Allowance (in period 2015-2019)



Article 7 energy savings obligation

- Cumulative energy savings 2021-2030: 925 PJ
- Using alternative measures

Title of instrument	Target sector
CO2 price electricity sector	Energy
BOSA Promoting the construction and maintenance of sports accommodations (amended as of 2019 with energy measures).	Built-up environment
VAT Value Added Tax: reduced rate for insulation	Built-up environment
Digital platform	Built-up environment
Energy Performance Requirement for Offices (Label C)	Built-up environment
Climate campaign: Iedereen doet wat (Everyone does something)	Built-up environment
MMIP 3. Acceleration of energy renovation in the built-up environment	Built-up environment
MMIP 4. Renewable heat (and cooling) in the built-up environment (including greenhouse horticulture)	Built-up environment
MMIP 5. The new energy system in the built-up environment in balance	Built-up environment
NEF National Energy Savings Fund	Built-up environment
Standardisation of Non-residential Buildings and Road Maps	Built-up environment
Natural gas-free Districts and Large-Scale Testing Grounds Programme	Built-up environment
PRE Programme for small-scale energy-saving measures	Built-up environment
RVV Landlord Levy Sustainability Reduction Scheme	Built-up environment
Housing standards and target values	Built-up environment

Monitoring energy savings: general principles

As notified in final NECP (annex III)

- Technical estimates using bottom-up data:
  - Market developments (i.e. sold insulation materials, EV's etc) and/or
  - Investments resulting from policy measures (i.e. subsidies, fiscal benefits etc)
- Additional compared to EU energy & CO2 norms (at end-of-lifetime)
- Using a life-time approach
- Method for each (sub)sector (and *not* per measure)
  - Description available on 25 June 2020 (for most sectors/policies…)

Benefits of MRV-system in NL

- Benefits
  - Strong integration of MRV in policy cycle
  - Robust monitoring due to multiple levels of evaluation
  - Cost-effective by using a method & data for entire (sub)sector
  - No overlapping effects of policies within a sector
- Challenges
  - Additionality of individual policies within a sector is difficult to assess
  - Availability of uniform & detailled data
  - Integrated sector wide modelling to calculate energy savings ex-post not always available

- Questions?

Milou van Mourik

E L.m.vanmourik@minezk.nl