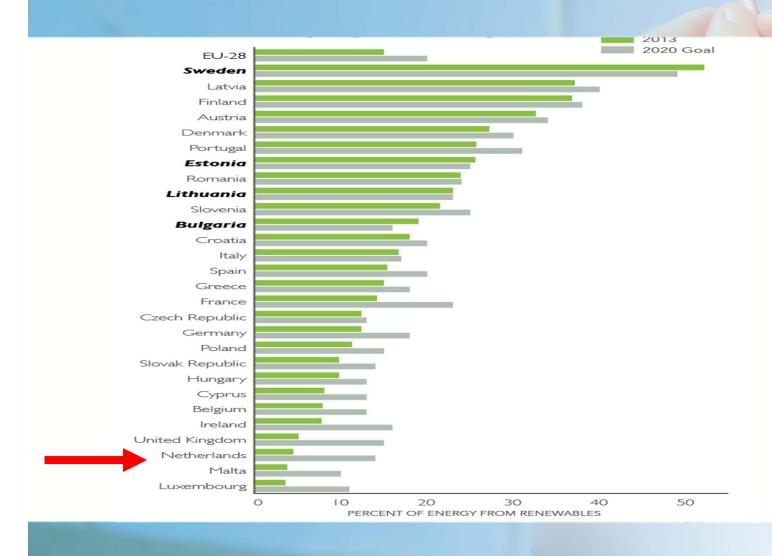


The Netherlands was lagging behind





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 committments:
 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





























verentging van particuliere beleggers in vastgoed

Thill Nederland

















































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

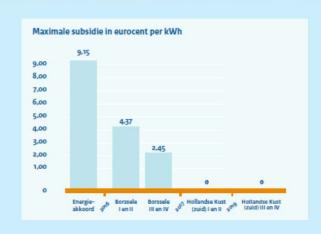
- Energy transition at a tipping point: acceleration already visible
- ✓ Three main objectives within reach:
 - ✓ 16% renewable energy in 2023
 - ✓ 1,5% energy savings p.a.
 - ✓ 15.000 additional jobs annually

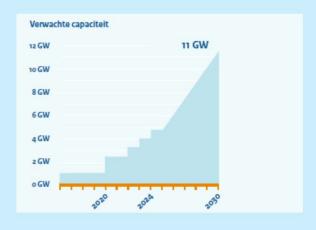


- ✓ Additional measures for other objectives:
 - 11 13% renewable energy in 2020 (aim = 14%)
 - 81 PJ energy savings in 2020 (aim = 100 PJ)



Partnership with impact: wind at sea

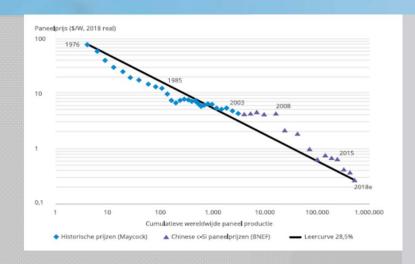




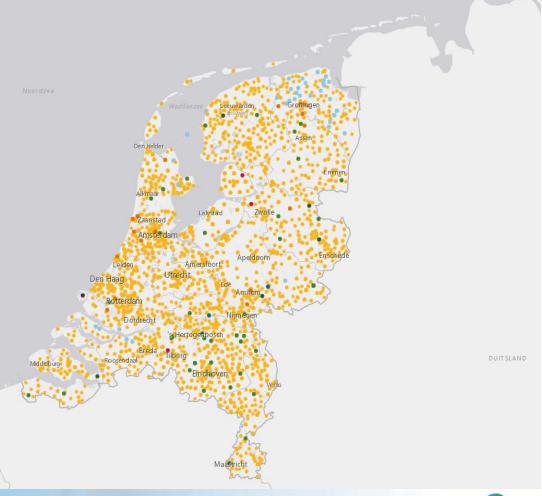




Partnership with impact: solar panels









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

