



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands



The Dutch path towards a climate act

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Agenda

- Climate Act – Legal framework
- Climate Agreement – Policy plan of measures
- Policy decisions influenced by Dutch „Gaswende“ and Urgenda court case
- Next steps



Dutch coalition agreement 2017

- National emission reduction target:
 - 49% by 2030
- Call on EU to increase reduction target to -55% by 2030
- Reach a cross-sectoral and widely supported climate agreement



Climate act – three targets

1. An indicative target for 2030 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 49% compared to 1990 levels.
2. A binding 2050 target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 95% compared to 1990 levels.
3. An indicative 2050 target to reach a 100% carbon-neutral electricity production.

The act introduces a monitoring system:

- Government needs to report annually to Parliament on progress and submit every 5 years a Climate Plan which encompasses the policies and ambitions for the following 10 years.



Climate act – political approval process

- First Dutch climate act – initiated by House of Representatives
- Dutch House of Representatives has finished deliberating the proposal for a climate act.
- Last week discussed in the Senate and today on the agenda for voting
- The proposal enjoys broad support (8 political parties).

Over 100 stakeholders are reducing the CO₂ emissions of the Netherlands by 49% compared to 1990 levels through the

Climate Agreement



PLANNING

SUMMER '18
Proposal for an outline of the agreement

SUMMER '18
Calculation of the effects by CPB & PBL

FROM SEPTEMBER
Elaboration of the measures

FROM JAN '19
Start implementation Climate Agreement



Electricity (20.2 Mt CO₂ reduction)

- Shift from fossil to renewable energy sources, substantial role offshore North Sea Wind
- Unilateral introduction of carbon floor price for electricity generation starting at € 12 per ton in 2020 and gradually increase towards €32 per ton in 2030. Preferable (inter)regional introduction.
- Aim is no (need of) subsidizing renewable energy anymore as of 2025.
- Scale-up of research and pilots with regard to application of hydrogen. Priority to strengthen Dutch-German cooperation.
- Continuous monitoring of supply security



Industry (14.3 Mt CO₂ reduction)

- Impact of foreseen malus/bonus system was insufficient. Currently evaluating new carbon pricing system based on ETS.
- Capture, transport and storage of industrially produced CO₂ (CCS) as a priority to reach climate neutral target by 2050.
- Extension of the current SDE+ (subsidy programme) to € 550 million.



Mobility (7.3 Mt CO₂ reduction)

- Sustainable logistics and personal mobility sector, etc:
 - ✓ From 2030 all new registrations emission-free
 - ✓ 100,000 emission-free vans and 10,000 trucks by 2030
 - ✓ 50 hydrogen filling stations by 2030
 - ✓ Zero emission zones in 30-40 cities by 2025
- Various incentives: fiscal rebates, subsidies and stricter norms



Built environment (3.4 Mt CO₂ reduction)

- Conversion of more than 7 million households and 1 million buildings by 2050 => sustainable heat and electricity instead of natural gas
- Residential load neutral until 2030
- Central role for municipalities and housing cooperatives
- Various financial incentives such as: sustainability rebate, subsidies and adjustment of energy tax



Agriculture and land use (3.5 Mt CO₂ reduction)

- Transition from chain farming to a circular food system: *Circular farming*
- Climate-neutral horticulture in greenhouses in 2040
=> Greenhouses as energy sources and active use of renewable heat production such as geothermal energy and CCU
- Dairy cattle and pig farming => reduce methane emissions by converting stables



The Dutch „Gaswende“ - I

Decision in 2018 to phase out gas production in Groningen by 2030, through the following measures:

- Establishment of an additional nitrogen facility and conversion of the existing facility.
- Conversion of large consumers from low calorific gas to alternative energy sources
- Gradual reduction of gas for residential areas and horticulture
- Negotiations with gas-importing countries on accelerated reduction of imports



The Dutch Gaswende - II

Consequences for Germany:

- Current export around 20 bcm per year. Since 2011 talks about dismantling export.
- Germany will start the changeover in 2020. Planning to convert 400,000- 450,000 consumer appliances per year.
- Challenges: enough qualified specialists and tied planning



Next steps

- Draft climate agreement has been reviewed by national planning bureau in terms of CO₂-reductions and costs
- Dutch government will present a political appreciation, which will be discussed in Parliament.
- Aim: a final agreement discussed in parliament on CO₂-reduction and costs before summer

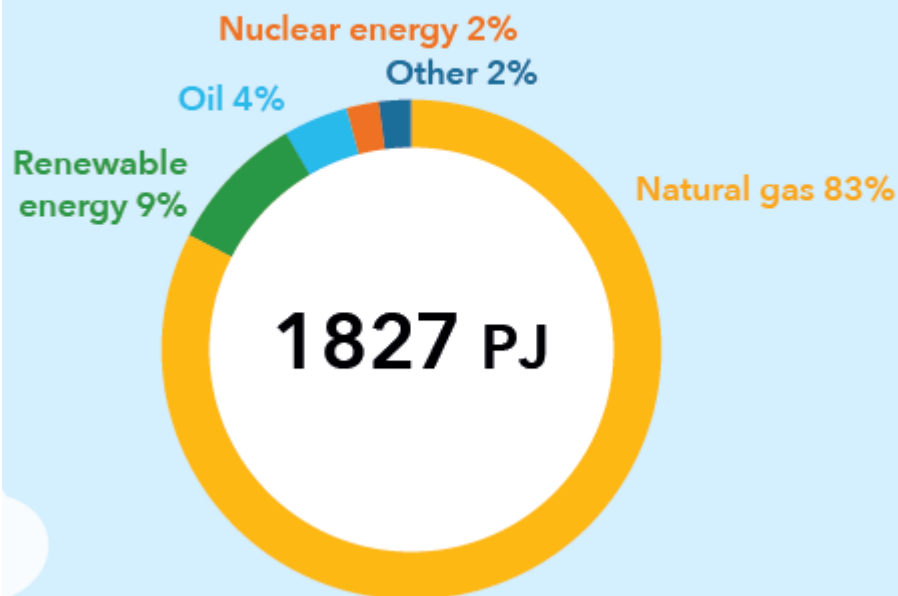


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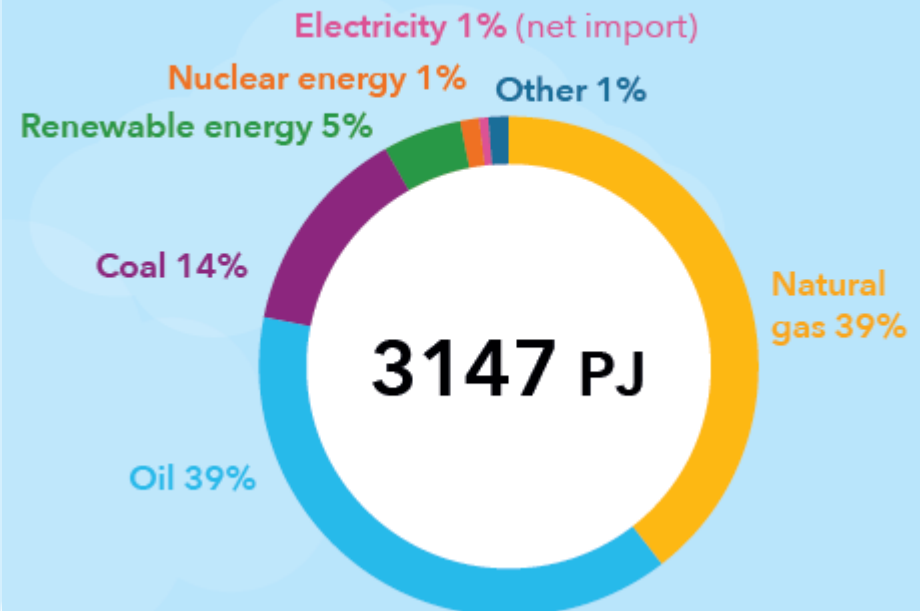


Dutch energy generation and consumption

Energy generation



Primary energy consumption





Urgenda court case – Dutch emission reduction in 2020

- 2015: Urgenda Foundation started court case against Dutch Government
- Court ruling: Dutch Government not doing enough to protect Dutch citizens from imminent risks caused by climate change (based on ECHR). Court ordered government to achieve 25% emission reduction by 2020.
- Appeals Court confirmed ruling in October 2018.

Consequences?

- The Netherlands has no specific national emission reduction target for 2020, but contributes to the EU-wide target of 20% reduction. According to most recent estimates current efforts would lead to $\pm 21\%$ reduction.
- All efforts of Dutch Government aimed at adhering to court order. Currently evaluating all possible measures that can lead to additional emission reduction by 2020. First measured announced in March to close Hemweg gas fired power station already in 2020.