

EEW4 External Event Report

Title of the event: The European Green Deal and the National Energy and Climate Plan in The Netherlands

Date & location:	Wednesday 8 December 2021, Zoom
Organiser(s):	EUFORES
Summary of the event	<p>Opening words Jan Geiss, Secretary General, EUFORES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting EUFORES, • We are touring the Parliaments of the EU27; we want to explain the Green Deal and the new directives. You will get the latest news from Brussels thanks to Niels Fuglsang. • But this is not a top-down teaching. This is a join effort to know what is going on in the Netherlands. • You are in the negotiations for a new government, that is why the minister Stef Block could not join. • Thank you, Silvio for hosting the session. <p>Silvio Erkens, Member of the Dutch Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very good morning to you, thanks to EUFORES • I welcome this initiative to engage stakeholders and experts on a discussion of EE and RES in the Netherlands. • The subject of today's conference is well chosen, now it is time to implement the Green Deal into national measures to achieve new climate goals in the Netherlands and to implement the fitfor55 proposals. • Support reduced target from 40% to 55% percent by 2030 compared to 99 levels and achieve neutrality by 2050. • The negotiations for a new government are ongoing, we will have more ambition on climate policies at the EU level.



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- There should be a coalition agreement before Christmas, to find out concretely the climate policy in the Netherlands.
- The current policy framework is based on the previous agreement from 2017, 49% reduction by 2030.
- We have a climate agreement involving all different stakeholders to turn our goals of the climate agreement into actions.
- **Combatting climate change offers great opportunities, NL has the potential to become a world leader in smart, clean and energy efficient technologies.**
- I am interested to hear what other speakers have to say.
- Thank you for your attention.

Session 1: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

Niels Fuglsang, Member of European Parliament and Vice-President of EUFORES

- It is an honour to be here and listen to this discussion about the NL,
- At the EU level we have negotiations on the laws that need to make sure we reach the targets of the climate law.
- Writing the target on a piece of paper is the easy part and now we have to make sure we reach the 55% target.
- As Churchill once said during the Great Depression, ‘never waste a good crisis’, **we need to act decisively at the EU level to solve the crisis that we are facing.** There is no descaling of our ambition, we need to upscale the efforts rather than descale them.
- **This is the biggest economic package the EU has agreed on, 47% of these funds will go to climate efforts. RES and EE efforts.**
- I am the lead negotiator on EE efforts. **Over 40 % of the reductions will come from EE, there are huge potential for renovating buildings and using waste heat from data centres.**
- If we increase EE that will be good for electricity bill payers that live in electricity poverty, and we will save a huge amount.
- **44 million households at the EU level are in energy poverty, if we increase energy efficiency it will be good for electricity bill payers.** The EU commission has proposed that we reduce energy consumption by 9%.
- The RES and EE directives will be key pieces of legislation to deliver on the three crisis I refer to: most importantly the climate crisis. But also, the energy crisis, the economic crisis sparked by covid. I hope together we can go beyond these crises.
- Thank you for the discussion ahead.

Hans van Steen, Advisor, Coordination of the Just and Green Energy Transition, DG ENER, European Commission



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- Thank you, Jan and member of the Dutch Parliament, this is an opportunity to hear from the national level on the ground how they see the situation.
- It is important to calibrate our actions and create right policies.
- **We have several crises going on at the same time, the climate crisis is the most important to tackle.**
- The covid crisis gives us an opportunity and that is why the Commission created the Fit for 55 package to send the right signal to investors.
- Talking about the energy crisis, it is an unprecedented rise of the electricity. The commission has done an analysis of it and created a toolbox for action and support on raising energy prices.
- The situation has been caused by fossil fuels and it is not linked to what the Commission does as the response to the climate crisis.
- It is important that we take the measures to tackle the consequences for the most vulnerable, that is what we will do with this toolbox.
- The Green Deal is a top priority and equally a growth strategy for the EU. And it remains a roadmap.
- The EE and RED directives, the emission trading, CO2 and cars, taxations are a lot of topics being negotiated now. From the Commission we try to maintain integrity of the package.
- We need to improve our EE directive, step up ambition from 32% to 46 %, we need to make this target binding.
- Because EE is so important next week we will come out with a proposal on EE in buildings.
- We need to have more RES, we will step up our efforts in the RES directive and increase the target to 40% in two decades. We want to focus on RES heating and cooling an area in which we are lagging behind.
- We are aiming for a smart integration of the energy system, so that all sectors can contribute
- We issued a strategy for hydrogen, both of these strategies are important to guide the energy transition.
- Electrification, key avenue for cost effective decarbonisation and system integration.
- We are looking at aviation as a different sector to electrify and industry.

- As for the situation in the NL, **we are pleased to see an acceleration in RES deployment. The target set in the current RES, 40%, there is a risk the NL will not meet this target.**
- **We are pleased that the NL have engaged in statistical transfers to fill that gap.**
- **The Dutch solar PV market is going strongly, and offshore wind parks have been built and are operational.**



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- We are coming out with guidelines to permit RES construction.
- **The NL is a front runner in hydrogen, for the Commission and the NL hydrogen should be renewable. That is why it is important to improve in RES electricity to produce green hydrogen.**
- **By 2030 there is a plan to reach 4 gigawatt of hydrogen**, aiming for RES electricity we are happy to see things are speeding up.
- Dutch government is pursuing the development of hydrogen infrastructure.
- NL is on track to achieve 2020 EE target; it looks better than on RES.
- The policies in the NL have been effective to bring more EE in the building sector.
- When we look at the Dutch NECP we do not want to see a slowdown of the measures we want you to meet the targets.
- **On building we are impressed by the Dutch long term renovation strategy. A doc with concrete milestones.**
- **This objective to insulate 1,5 million residential buildings by 2030 to make the gas free, or gas free ready, it is a very good strategy.**
- The positive picture we see from the NL, with the increased ambition proposed by the fit for 55 packages. We need to do more.
- I gave you a snapshot, now that all MS have agreed to our climate neutrality by 2050, we need to make progress urgently and be in track to our 2030 target.
- The energy sector is very important in the EU Deal.

Bart Hemmes, President, Youth for Climate Netherlands

- It is not enough what we are doing. **Young people are motivated to advocate for a sustainable future and fight the climate crisis. The climate crisis has a terrible influence on our future.**
- Save the Children recently published a report on the effect of climate crisis per generation, **people born in 2020 compared to people born in 1960 have 2.8 times as many failed harvest and draughts, more floods and hit waves.**
- Based on the pledges during the Paris agreement it will affect the way we live now. I want to emphasise the urgency of what we are doing there.
- As for RES, there are 2 things to do. **We need to change the way we produce energy and the way we use energy.**
- **Most houses are connected to the gas grid, we can use a heat network to use rest heat from data centres and industries.** In Amsterdam they are looking for added heat networks, there will be a big heat network from data centres.
- Smaller municipalities try to use gas and the project did not go well as they needed to supply natural gas to the people that needed them.
- **The government should intervene you cannot leave the building of heat networks to the municipalities.**



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- The final things on producing energy and supplying it to the houses is a strong electricity network.
- Businesses are unable to have big RES energy projects because the grids cannot handle that.
- **In the NL we can do better than 55% reduction of CO2, there are a lot of opportunities.**
- How do we use electricity we produce? Electric car, and more public transportation. We need to make cheaper and accessible to use public transportation.
- Finally, I would like to conclude saying, never let a good crisis go to waste!
- There is a lot of work to be done for the national government, young people want a future, and we are now at the point to decide what future we could have.

Q&A

-Sander Detomb: Working for Ocean energy Europe, the ocean energy sector working from the Heek. How can the offshore renewable energy strategy provide opportunities for the NL?

Hand van Steen: Offshore holds a lot of opportunities and potential for additional RES energy. For the North Sea countries there is a huge potential and last year we set targets to the offshore RES plan, with a huge degree of wind parks. What has made all possible was the decrease of the prices in offshore.

In view of the hydrogen ambition in the NL, it is important we get add RES on stream.

The target in the NL is quite low, seeing the slow beginning. But the NL has a lot of people and less space, offshore gave opportunities for that but there is a lot of potential to deploy still.

Els Struiving: I know a lot of young people are concerned. I am active in the energy cooperative in an energy community. We have a lot of students in Groningen but it is hard to involve young people in bottom up actions. How could we reach this group and make them energy active as well?

Bart Hemmes: I think it is smart to look at existing groups, there are activists all around the NL. A lot have local groups, like FFF have a lot of local groups, they also have one in Groningen. You could involve them and as Groningen is a student city you can involve the green office of the university faculties, to make universities more sustainable.



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SESSION 2: Energy Efficiency

Bert Stuij, Manager Sustainable and Competitive Energy, Netherlands Enterprise Agency

- I work in policy development and execution in the Netherlands Enterprise Agency.
- I would like to talk about energy efficiency policies and their relationship to climate policy.
- In the NL the emissions went down, overall, the industry and power production have the highest percentages of CO2 emissions.
- With the current policy portfolio, we would not reach the targets of 2030.
- **From 1990 to 2017, the emission of greenhouse gasses fell but CO2 have been constant since.**
- If we look at buildings, **the 4 key features are gas free neighbourhoods, heat pumps as key element, renovation and insulation and heat networks. These are the cornerstones to achieve EE in buildings.**
- If we look at industry: process integration and optimisation and electrification are main features to achieve zero emissions. Carbon capture optimisation is not the most efficient as it cost additional energy to have a power storage.
- As for the power sector, we move to renewables and the closure of coal plants is one of the crucial factors.
- In the transport sector: the electric transport allows to use RES and increases EE dramatically.
- **Two examples from the industry show us the massive effects EE has on this sector. Many of our heavy chemical industry will benefit greatly from process optimisation by steam recompression.**
- In Rotterdam we make the process more circular utilise waste material to remake steam and keep the energy in the system.
- **The ambitions in the NL are likely to rise, they will be halved in 2030, net zero in 2050 and these will rise because of the EU Fit for 55 policies, COP26 which has influence on the speed of emissions reduction.**
- We see energy efficiency in buildings, transport, and heating as a cornerstone of the policy package.

Hildagarde Mc Carville, CEO, Veolia Netherlands

- As a services organization, we are affecting EU and national policies.
- **We are taking a holistic and circular approach and by adopting digital tools, we help our clients to shift to more EE and RES and to realize energy savings and targets.**



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- We are an environmental services company from 1853. We help people get access to resources, especially water.
- In 2019 EU decided to be the first carbon neutral continent, this was translated in directives to realize that. Building is our 40% energy consumed in EU used and 45% of emissions.
- **I am delighted that EU policy has not taken a silo approach and that the aspect of EE is only one part of the Green Deal.**
- We need fundamental transformation, a more socially equitable society, to increase digital opportunity.
- On the translation from policy to the ground we have set internal tools and metrics to measure our processes to hit the 2030 target.
- These targets are being discussed transparently.
- Examples:
 - Danone Estia, is the global benchmark for a production plant which is Zero Waste across the globe. Powered by 100% renewable energy. This plant required 60% less water, 25% less energy, 100% and 50% less Co2. It is zero waste.
 - We also worked on circular re-use of heat and the DHN networks such as Ennatuurlijk which are playing a vital role in the RES strategy. We have reduced water consumption and Co2 and managed to recover the rest heat to feed in our grid.
 - Another example or reusing rest heat is that of Egberts, famous for its coffee, based in Jure, NL. Example of how; legislation cannot be in silos, the company wanted to expand but landfills were being banned. The company was thinking about what to do with the utility supply contract.
- The approach to hit the Green Deal is to work on collaboration with others. We are working with municipalities, and we believe in the energy transition as key aspect of ecological transformation.
- **In 2020 we recycled 610,000 metric tons of plastics, avoided 15 million metric tons of CO2 and produced 14.1 million MWh of renewable energy. Those targets are audited annually with full transparency.**
- Going back to the concept of renovation, there is a need to have a 3% target coming through.
- **We have a project on Holistic future fit solutions in buildings.** We have been delivering this project during covid thinking about recreating the workplace of the future once the crisis will be over.
- The future office will be activity based to stimulate interaction and greenery will be incorporated in the buildings. **The office will be a sustainable environment with 100% circular, zero waste renovation of buildings using the digital technology and tracking smartly elements like air quality.** We are talking about giving new life on organizations.



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- We as Veolia want to give reliability, comfort, optimisation of infrastructure and change our approach in terms of maintenance and reduce life cycle costs, the environmental impact and transparency.
- As we move from fossil fuels, we will need more flexibility to electrify but our grid is weak.
- We think that EE can be used in the role of public building going forward.

Els Struiving, Coordinator for the demo-houses in Paddepoel, Making-City

- I am in a local energy cooperative, working on a HORIZON2020 project, called **Making City, a living lab to test the energy systems on a district level.**
- We are creating a positive energy district
- What we did in the Making City project, a demonstration project where the municipality is in the lead
- **We wanted to show how energy transition is working on a district level**
- We have 4 demo houses right now; we are looking into retrofitting and monitor the energy system; we can see the social transition and how the citizens see these goals and what does the retrofitting cost.
- Bringing these questions to a very local level is what we do
- Paddepoel was built in the 60s, we have a mixed population with a lot of elderly people and a lot of students. What we did is search and find families who would join us in our journey, they are in the journey of transformation
- **If you want to make an old house gas free a lot of challenges, come out, like affordability, isolation and finding a place.**
- **Some of the practical issues we are dealing with, we are using homeowners to tell other people what they are doing, dissemination of results.**

Q&A:

Erik Barendsen:

I am reflecting on Els presentation, I wanted to install a heat pump in an old house, the different companies refused to install a hybrid heat pump. I think they are cherry picking; I am interested to understand how Brussels looks at this. People want to do the right thing, but they are blocked by installation companies for whatever reason.

SESSION 3 Energy Efficiency

Daniel Becker, Director, Guidehouse

- The EEW came into life in 2006, we are now in its 4 stages.
- We study policies in EE and the role of narratives.



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- At the beginning of our project in 2007 there were barely proven EE policies. Today there is an impressive toolbox of EE policy instruments.
- What was seen as a weakness, the decentral approach of the EU has turned into a source of great variety and inspiration.
- **Despite the fact we have excellent instruments, the political will is not given.**
- **In the Watch 4** there are no longer instruments in the **focus** but rather **communicative strategies**, such as **narratives**.
- **We did a survey with 12000 energy experts, who gave inputs on narrative development.**
- **What is the importance in the public debate in terms of topics: jobs, industrial competitiveness and modernisation.**
- The most influential people are Association of large industry, trade unions, chambers of commerce.
- A narrative is a conjunction of stories that play a part in the public energy efficiency debate.
- Another input format and output in form of case studies, where we developed narrative cases from business stakeholder workshops. We talked to companies from all sectors dealing with EE.
- **The wish to be a frontrunner in EE came most prominently, because of innovation and jobs.**
- I would like to open our discussion with the expert panel.

Expert Panel

- Question from Daniel Backer to Pieter Boot: When it comes to the frontrunner role in the NL, what do you recognise and how important the narratives have been so far? How do you expect them to turn into? How can we progress?

Pieter Boot, Head of Department of Climate, Air and Energy, Environment Assessment Agency

- I want to make an important remark, what you mentioned in the example of Danmark, you make EE and energy transition in one subject.
- In the NL we are in a position where these subjects are different. That makes it complicated.
- **In our energy and climate outlook, we forecast that final energy demand in the NL will decrease. It is mainly heat in buildings which is decreasing.**
- **The greenhouse gas emission will reduce quickly whereas energy demand will stay stable.** Here comes my problem. For the NL both CCS and hydrogen will become important aspect of our climate policies, but both will lead to increasing energy demands which when you define EE in a scientific way it is no problem.



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- **But in the EU figures EE is calculated by checking the energy demands and therefore we will see that the NL with the new Government will succeed in decreasing greenhouse gas emissions but they will not succeed in attaining its EE directive article 7**, because these EED article is only valid for specific national policy instruments.
- In my view it would be better to have an optimal combination between national and EU policy instruments. This is not a case. In the NL this will raise a problem. This is a narrative issue, when we do not solve this problem the NL will have a suboptimal programme which will be very complicated as the NL will have to look at different story lines.

Arjan Oranje, Senior Programme Manager Energy Transition & Mobility, City of Rotterdam

- Narratives are very important; we want to be influenced by and influence with. Narratives work well if they are for all of us.
- In Rotterdam we have a local Climate Agreement, and it is a result of a collaboration between several parties; industry and transport sector, who worked on a narrative to reduce emissions.
- **We want to have an attractive economical city that is ready for the future. I agree with Pieter that the narrative has to include EE.**
- Mobility, we have a three-rail approach to cut traffic. We have to change to more EE way of transport that is invest in bikes and public transport. **Governments cannot neglect public transport we need to have a narrative about that. We have to turn into more efficient type of approach and the second step is cleaning up mobility.**
- **In Rotterdam we have an example of community on urban logistics, and mobility. Together we wrote the narratives for the introduction of the zero-emission zone.** Getting it in place was done by a community of 7000 parties.
- Creating momentum to change now is important, employers know it can be more cost efficient if we change to electrical fleet.
- **Creating momentum for EE is important having a narrative only works if we get barriers out of the way.**

Els Struiving, Coordinator for the demo-houses in Paddepoel, Making-City

- **Local citizen groups can play in important role in making the narrative for their fellow citizens.**
- I work with the municipal heat supplier and initiate a local heat initiative, what I found there is that we are planning a lot and making scenarios, but we don't go enough into the perspective of the owners of the house and the tenants.



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- If you have a district heating, there are technical problems and there are problems with people associating district heating with a negative image. This also goes with renovation which is very costly for old houses.
- If we want to have a change, **we should work on how to have citizens make the change with us. What is in it for them and what are their goals. Not just the overall goals and their private goals.**
- We need to ask people how they think about it before making scenarios.

Erik Barentsen, Senior Policy Officer Energy & Sustainability, Dutch Data Center Association

- We represent the data centre industry in the NL, a young industry.
- The narratives work currently not in favour of us, despite the fact digitalisation is seen to improve EE.
- **An industry running on sustainable energy sources offering residual heat to districts, we have a hard time convincing public and politics to build the right facilities and allow the necessary fund to use this energy to the most efficient way.**
- First building the internet where data centres are part of this system, and the electrical energy we use can be reused as thermal energy which could be used in district heating systems.
- **I have seen that the narrative is in my opinion a very compelling story, but we lack a success in the implementation.**
- I am trying to figure out why. We are having a hard time to make the narrative work.

Bert Stuij, Manager Sustainable and Competitive Energy, Netherlands Enterprise Agency

- It's a very interesting work, you challenge yourself with the word narrative.
- The word narrative can be problematic and perceived as propaganda, not always welcomed perhaps. I do not know how to get rid of it.
- **What struck me in what you presented is that in the rationales which people identified to EE climate did not feature highly.**
- It surprises me, if I look at the NL, EE is always in the context of the climate ambitions and climate policies.
- **The rational for EE is not aligned with the rational for climate and sometimes they can diverge.**
- Whether your system is fed by RES sources or fossil fuels sources, the importance to reduce the demand of resources is fundamental. Producing RES puts into effort our landscapes.
- Without EE climate policy becomes very difficult.



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- The urgency is to reduce the demand in material and EE.

OPEN DISCUSSION:

Arjan: We agree on the importance of narratives. But we need to investigate the narrative of the role of the government, because we have to provide the infrastructure but also the legislation and taxes.

- Legislation is the picture of the old way of living and not the new way of living. We need to use legislation; we need to take down the barriers in investment of infrastructure. A lot of legislations are holding back the transition.

Daniel: industry can invest money and time in developing study programmes and collaborate with universities, the typical underground plumber cannot. Their pattern of training is once in a lifetime, this spreads the image of not using innovation.

- If you overcome the barrier and work with a neighbourhood, that is a connection with the rethinking of using legislation which triggers to work on EE.

Els: We used the motto “Make Paddelpoel great again”, as a narrative, people responded to it very well. What I am missing on the instrument side is people do not know what to choose, what solution, what EE solution because, they do not know where we are going.

- If we want to get a larger group moving, we have to show them this is where we are going. We need to have financial instruments tied to the building and not to the people. We need to make the solutions easy, not just by subsidising but it has to be easier and accessible and clearer where we are going and is this the right decision for me as a citizen in line with the government.

Erik: I agree there is a lack of direction often. The polar mode, everybody has a say in decisions and if you have 5000 households you get 5000 opinions on how they want to make their homes more sustainable. There are so many options.

As a data centre industry, I would like to have a comment on that, we provide low temperature heat, which is enough for a medium isolate house. In the narrative we usually hear “let’s go for high temperature district heating systems”. We have to focus on general energy reduction. And high temperature residual heat is not the most efficient way to warm households.

We are struggling with this discussion in the NL. If you leave your consumers in doubt they will wait and that is not a good idea.



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Bert: I would add one thing to the complexity you listed, decisions which are made too early can turn out to be wrong. You feel the urgency, there is this fear which hampers progress to take the right directions. What would be the best way to move away from gas? 70 % of neighbourhoods got a different outcome to our question, and we saw a lot of difference between the first time we asked the question and the second. In time people change their mind.

Piter: To build on the comments before, said we have to distinguish between two aspects, industry in the NL will become CO2 neutral and they will make their own big decisions once in the next 20 years.

The government has to connect this with a good infrastructure, this is clear as a story line. The uncertainty is in the cities. This will be connected with what industry will do. We have to accept that sometimes wrong decisions will be made.

Daniel: Thank you for the enriching contribution to our project, we need to get engaged in more discussion on how to combine policy making and find smart ways to think about transformation of society and data transparency and transparency on what the narratives are based on . We need to sustain the contradiction between decisions no to be made to give a direction early but also on where we are moving to prevent attentisme.

Objective & main program me point

The main objective of the workshop was to trigger a fruitful discussion on the latest situation on energy efficiency and renewable energy sources development in The Netherlands and more specifically the European Green Deal, the Climate Law and the Recovery Plan that will improve the status of the Dutch National energy efficiency and renewable energy sources legislation and instruments. The discussion aimed for was between Members of the Dutch and European Parliament, representatives of ministries, industry, NGOs, scientists and other stakeholders. Another objective was that to introduce the EEW4 survey results to the Dutch energy community in order to brainstorm on successful narrative development for the implementation of policies that aim at the energy transition.

Conclusions

The event presented the current situation for energy efficiency and renewable energies in the Netherlands, and how they will be addressed via the National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP), considering the European Green Deal and Recovery Plan. As for the situation in the NL, there is an acceleration in RES deployment. The target set in the current RES, 40%, there is a risk the NL will not meet this target. The NL have engaged in statistical transfers to fill the gap from RES. The Dutch solar PV market is going strongly, and offshore wind parks have been built and are operational. The NL is a



front runner in hydrogen, which should be renewable. That is why it is important to improve in RES electricity to produce green hydrogen.

On building the Netherlands is doing an impressive job, the Dutch long term renovation strategy should be an example. The objective to insulate 1,5 million residential buildings by 2030 to make the gas free, or gas free ready, is a very good strategy.

We have seen many successful EE projects from different Dutch companies. The main lesson learned is the importance of reliability and transparency, optimisation of infrastructure, and a reduction of life cycle costs and environmental impact. As we move from fossil fuels, more flexibility will be required and more effort should go on a creating a stronger grid.

Building on the EEW4 project, all speakers have underlined the importance of narratives to advance in EE actions on the ground. The narratives used should be based on data and be more transparent. We need to get engaged in more discussion on how to combine policy making sustain the energy transition on the ground. We need to give more direction on EE to citizens to prevent attentisme.

Program
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WORKSHOP

The European Green Deal and the National Energy and Climate Plan in The Netherlands

Organized in cooperation with the Dutch Parliament

Wednesday 8 December 2021
9h00 – 13h30

Online Conference
Working language: English

Opening Session 9:00 – 9:20

- 9h00 – 9h10: Opening words
Jan Geïss, Secretary General, EUFORIS
- 9h10 – 9h20: Welcoming speech
Silvio Erkens, Member of the Dutch Parliament

Session 1: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency 9h20 – 10h00

Setting the Ambition for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in The Netherlands
The session will present the current situation for renewable energy and energy efficiency in The Netherlands, and how they will be addressed via the National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP), considering the European Green Deal and Recovery Plan. The session intends to set the picture of the present and discuss the development of policies for the renewable energy and energy efficiency system of the future for The Netherlands.

Input speeches

- 9h20 – 9h30 The role of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency for a sustainable recovery and economy in the EU
Niels Fuglsang, Member of European Parliament and Vice-President of EUFORIS
- 9h30 – 9h40 The impact of the EU's Clean Energy Package & the European Green Deal on the energy transition of The Netherlands
Hans van Steen, Advisor Research and Innovation and Energy Efficiency, European Commission
- 9h40 – 9h50 Youth for Climate Netherlands: actions and claims
Bart Hemmes, President, Youth for Climate Netherlands



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ENERGY EFFICIENCY WATCH

EEW4Project | Grant agreement number 847153



9h50 – 10h00 Questions from Members of Parliament

SESSION 2: Energy Efficiency 10:00 – 10:45

EU Energy Efficiency Policy Implementation in The Netherlands

This session discusses success stories on implementing energy efficiency policies in The Netherlands and good practices for boosting investments. Held as part of the Energy-Efficiency-Watch 4 project, the session aims at exploring the conditions and argumentative drivers for effective policies.

Chair: Jan Geijs, Secretary General, EUFORES

- 10h00 – 10h10: The crucial role of energy efficiency for The Dutch climate policies
Bert Stuij, Manager Sustainable and Competitive Energy, Netherlands Enterprise Agency
- 10h10 – 10h20: Realising the Dutch energy efficiency roadmap using a more holistic circular and digital approach
Hildegard Mc Carville, CEO, Veolia Netherlands
- 10h20 – 10h30: Energy efficiency projects: Preparing Dutch homes for a natural gas-free future
Els Struiving, Coordinator for the demo-houses in Paddepoel, Making-City

10h30 – 10h45 Questions and Answers

10h45 – 11h00 Break

SESSION 3 Energy Efficiency 11h00 – 12h00

Open discussion

Enabling factors and barriers for implementing energy efficiency in The Netherlands

The Energy-Efficiency-Watch 4 project tries to create a better understanding of the national debate and motivation on efficiency policies and good practices. This session focuses on the influential narratives in The Netherlands. Preliminary feedback received from business stakeholders in the project will form part of the discussion.

Chair: Jan Geijs, Secretary General, EUFORES

- 11h00 – 11h10: Energy-Efficiency-Watch 4 survey results and the impact of narratives on effective policy implementation
Daniel Becker, Director, Guidehouse



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- 11h10 – 11h45: Expert Panel
-

Moderator: Daniel Becker, Director, Guidehouse

- Pieter Boot, Head of Department of Climate, Air and Energy, Environment Assessment Agency
- Arjan Oranje, Senior Programme Manager Energy Transition & Mobility, City of Rotterdam
- Els Struiving, Coordinator for the demo-houses in Paddepoel, Making-City
- Erik Barentsen, Senior Policy Officer Energy & Sustainability, Dutch Data Center Association
- Bert Stuij, Manager Sustainable and Competitive Energy, Netherlands Enterprise Agency

11h45 – 12h00: Questions and Answers

The Sessions 1, 2 and 3 of this workshop have been organized in the framework of the Energy-Efficiency-Watch 4 project. Energy-Efficiency-Watch 4 (EEW4) is a HORIZON 2020 project, coordination, and support action, aiming at supporting policy makers in EU MS in improving the degree of a successful implementation of policy instruments for energy efficiency, and thus contributing to reaching the target of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED).

SESSION 4: Renewable Energy 12h00 – 13h00

Towards a new and sustainable Dutch energy system

This session will discuss the trends of the new energy system and energy markets in The Netherlands. Innovative initiatives and new business models from different sectors will be presented to show how different actors are implementing solutions, overcoming the challenges faced by the traditional energy system and thereby shaping the future Dutch energy system.

Chair: Jan Geiss, Secretary General, EUFORES

- 12h00 – 12h10 Towards a 100% Renewable Energy system in the Netherlands: the challenge of achieving a Rapid Roadmap
Teun Bokhoven, President, NVDE - The Dutch Association for Sustainable Energy
- 12h10 – 12h20 New subsidy-free wind farms in the North Sea: building a zero-subsidy offshore wind business in The Netherlands
Joël Meggelaars, Senior Regulatory Affairs & Stakeholder Manager, Ørsted, Netherlands
- 12h20 – 12h30 Expanding grid capacity to make space for a boom in the Dutch Solar Energy sector
Peter Molengraaf, Chairman, Holland Solar
- 12h30 – 12h40 Renewable energies in district heating: moving away from a gas dominated supply
Annelies van Ewijk, Director of the Energy Transition Team, Provincie Zuid-Holland



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12h40 – 12h50 Questions and Answers

12h50 – 13h00 Break

SESSION 5: Renewable Energy 13h00 – 13h30

Open discussion: Shape and Fund the renewable energy transition in The Netherlands

This session intends to discuss the financial opportunities for the energy transition and renewable energy sources in The Netherlands, as well as the different existing initiatives to develop renewable energy projects at local, regional, or national level, and through public, private, or collaborative funding.

Chair: Jan Geiss, Secretary General, EUFORES

- 13h00 – 13h10 Input speech: Funding the renewable energy transition in the Netherlands and the crucial role of the new coalition
Marc Londo, Substantive Strategist at NVDE, the Netherlands Association for Renewable Energy, also affiliated to Utrecht University
- 13h10 – 13h20 Expert Panel
- Lydia Hameeteman, Project Manager and Sustainability Consultant, Urban Development and Sustainability Department, City of Rotterdam
 - Peter Kleintunte, Senior Account Manager on Renewable Projects, ASN Bank

13h20 – 13h25: Questions and Answers

13h25 – 13h30 Closing Remarks

Jan Geiss, Secretary General, EUFORES



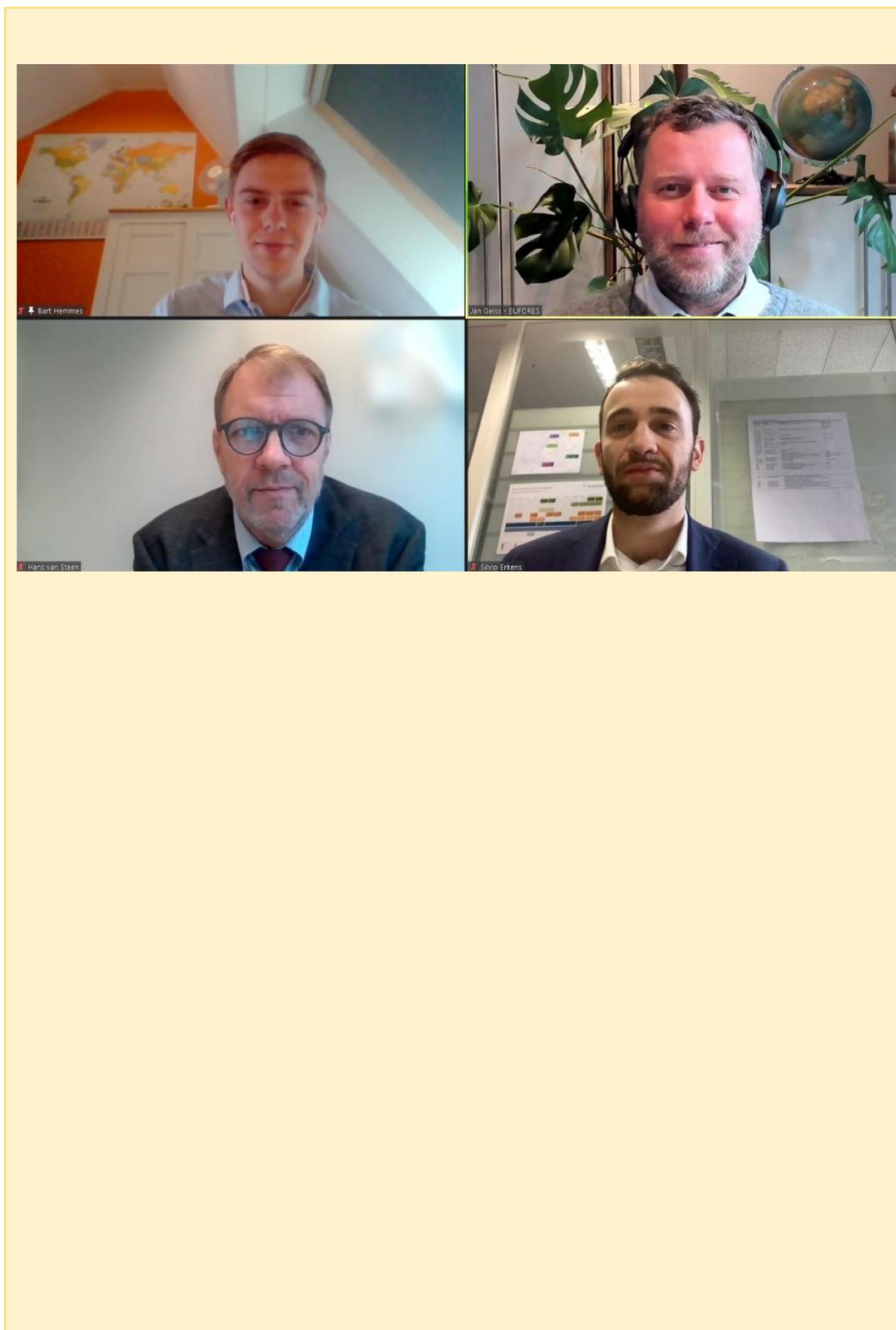
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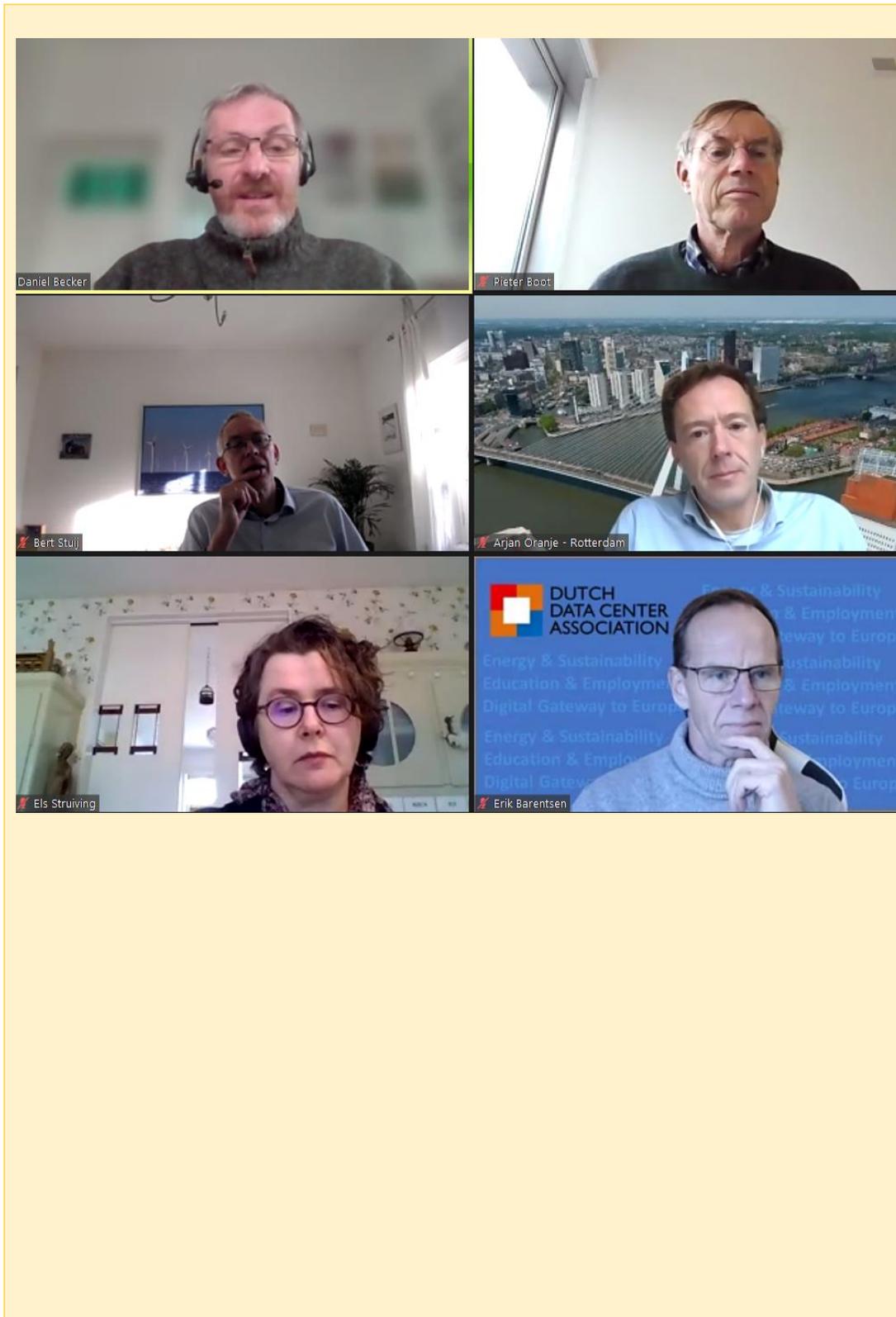
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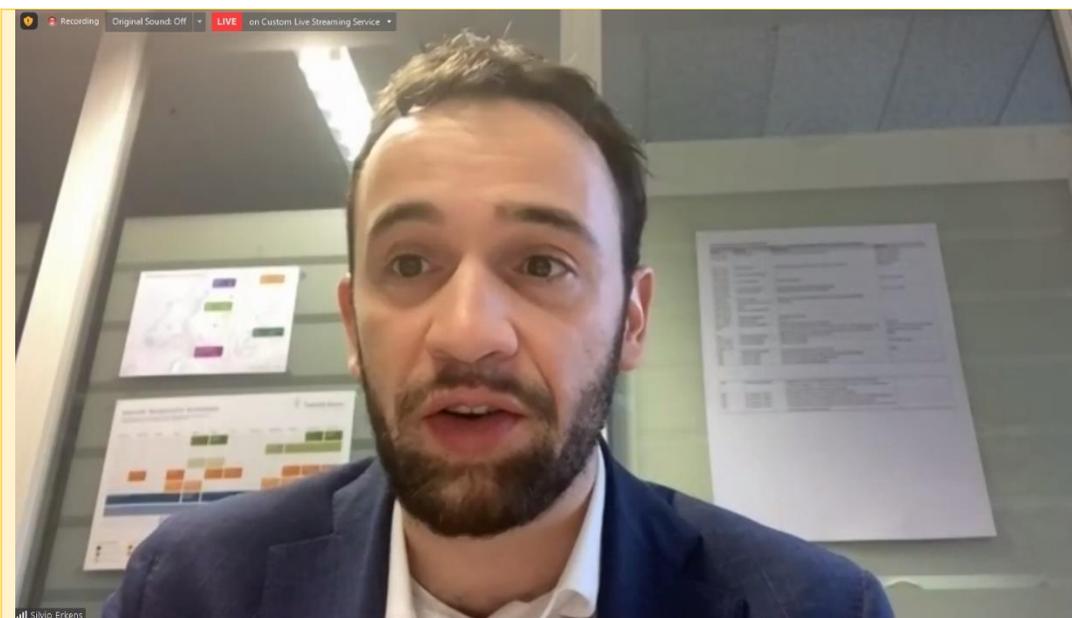
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