



In-Depth Review of the Netherlands' Energy Policies

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Background

- IEA conducts regular reviews every 4-5 years
- Previous review of the Netherlands in 2003-2004
- Peer review visit to the Hague and Rijswijk in March 2008
- Based on the IEA's Shared Goals and 3 E's
 - ◆ Energy security
 - ◆ Economic growth
 - ◆ Environmental sustainability
- Peer review by representatives from other members (Belgium, Canada, Germany, Japan, Sweden), the IEA, the European Commission & OECD Nuclear Energy Agency



Policy Achievements

- **Sound energy policy framework**
 - ◆ Medium- and long-term vision
 - ◆ Focus on cost-effectiveness
- **Continued focus on liberalisation of gas and electricity markets**
- **Solid policy on energy R&D**
 - ◆ Increased budget
 - ◆ Active international role
 - ◆ Carbon capture and storage



Policy Achievements(Continued)

Strong focus on energy security:

- oil stocks well above the IEA's 90-day requirement
- active role in regional gas market development
- electricity interconnections



Major Challenge: Implementation

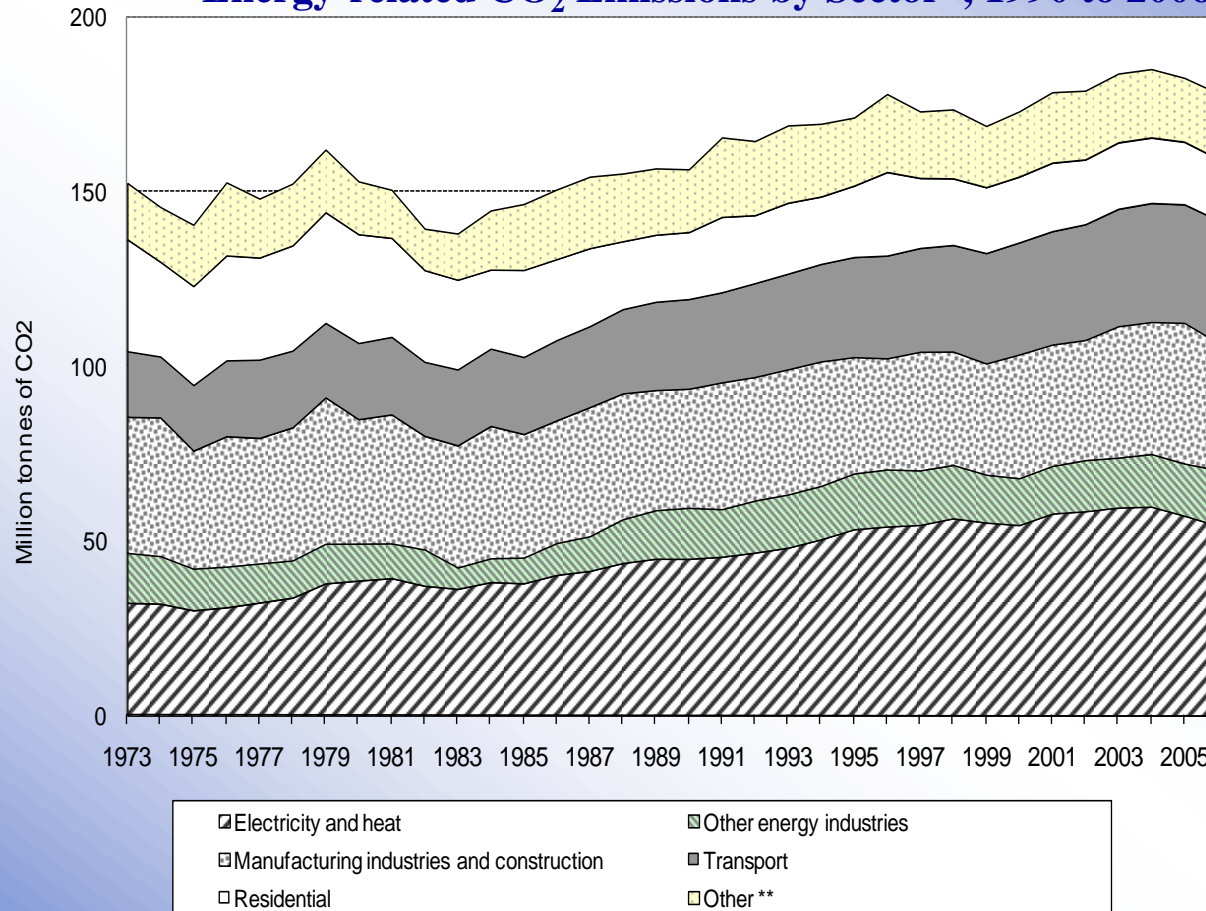
Meeting the Ambitious Targets:

- A 30% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 from 1990 level.
- Annual energy efficiency improvements of 2% by 2020.
- 20% renewables in the energy mix by 2020.



Climate Change

Energy-related CO₂ Emissions by Sector*, 1990 to 2006



*excluding Luxembourg and Norway throughout the series, as forecast data are not available for these countries.

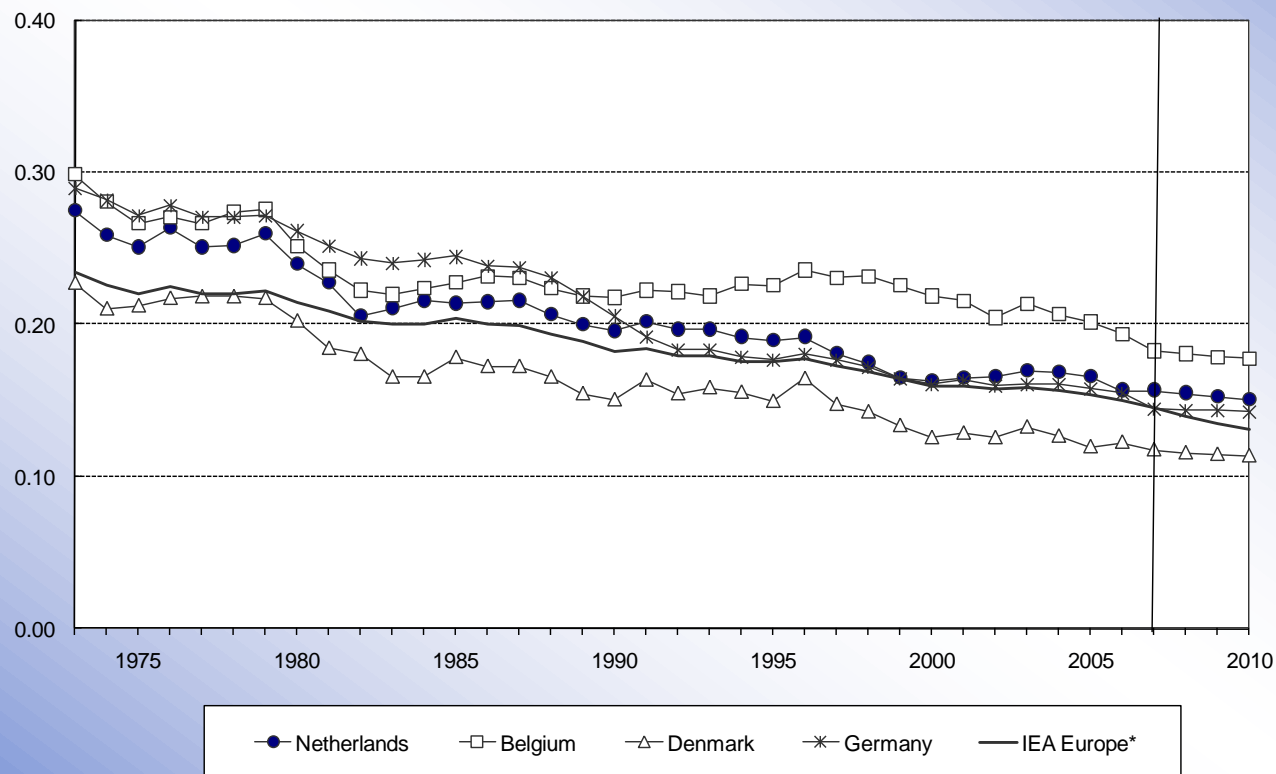
Sources: *CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion*, IEA/OECD Paris, 2008.

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Energy Intensity

Energy Intensity in the Netherlands and in Other Selected OECD Countries, 1973 to 2006



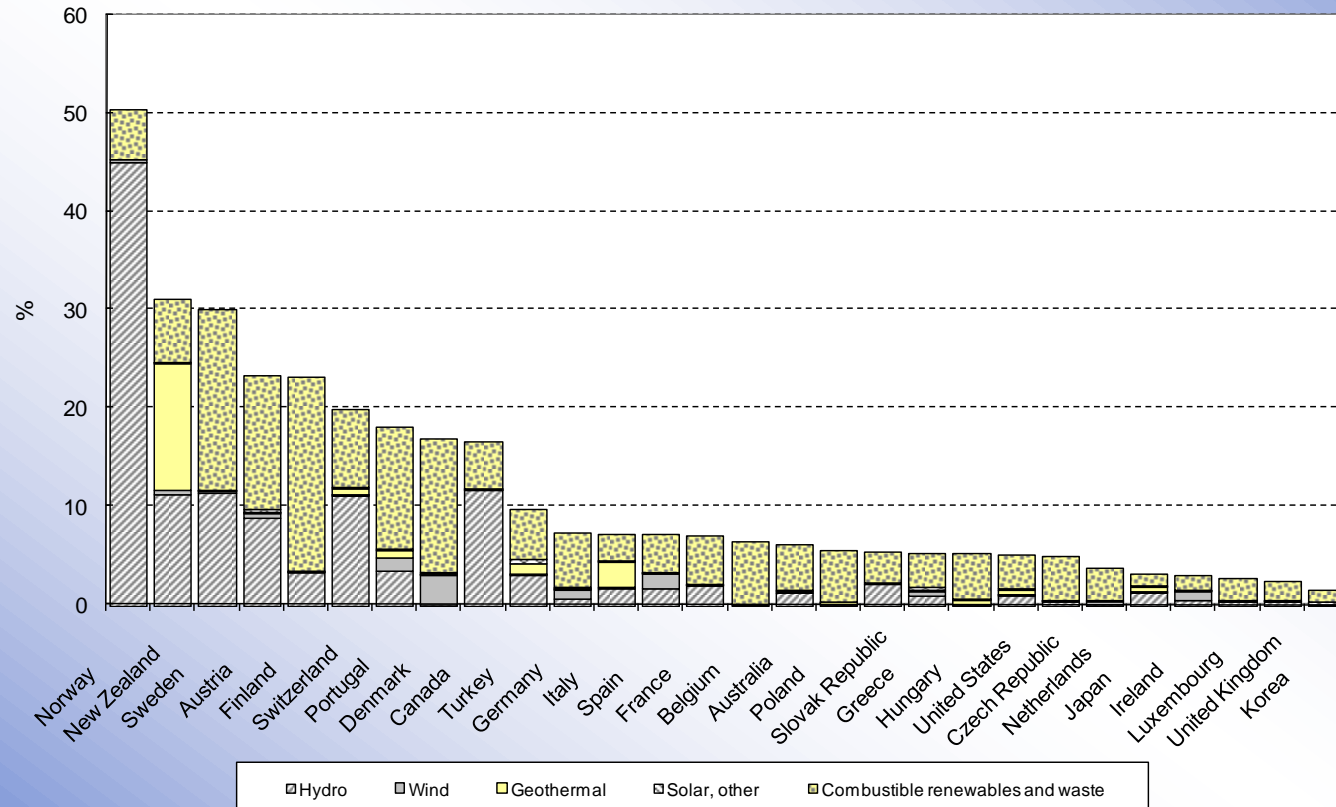
*excluding Luxembourg and Norway throughout the series, as forecast data are not available for these countries.
Sources: *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*, IEA/OECD Paris, 2008 and country submissions.

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Renewables

Renewable Energy as a Percentage of Total Primary Energy Supply in IEA Member Countries, 2007*



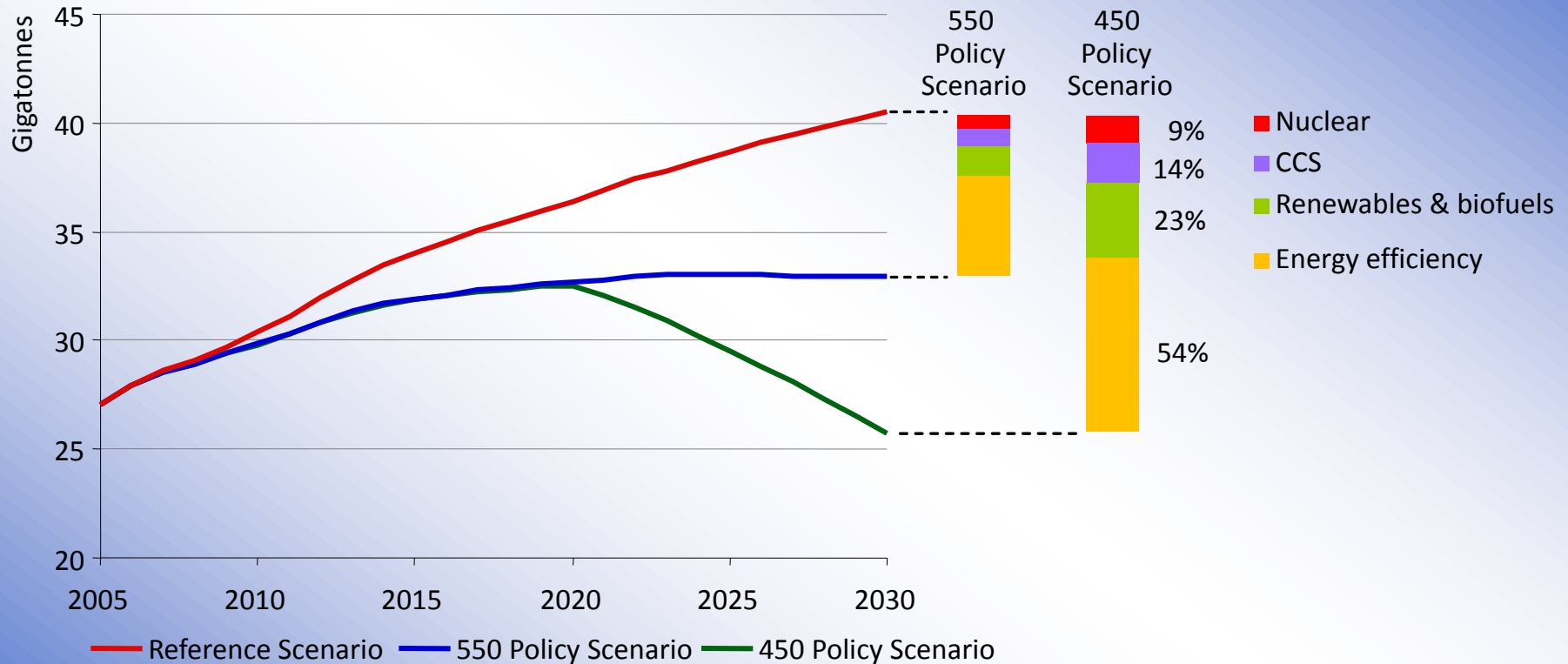
* estimates.

Source: Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Paris, 2008.

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Reductions in Energy-Related CO₂ Emissions in Global Scenarios



While technological progress is needed to achieve some emissions reductions, efficiency gains and deployment of existing low-carbon energy accounts for most of the savings.

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Thank you!

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