

# Tweede Voortgangsrapportage van het Nederlandse Integrale Energie- en Klimaatplan (INEK)

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## Toelichting (kleur)codering

N/A	niet van toepassing
To be filled in by MS	in te vullen door lidstaten
Pre-filling	wordt ingevuld door de Europese Commissie
Post-filling	wordt na 15 maart ingevuld door de Europese Commissie
Automatically calculated	wordt automatisch berekend

## verplichting om in te vullen

Mandatory (M)

Mandatory if applicable (Miap)

Mandatory if available (Miav)

Voluntary (V)

## jaartallen

X-3	2022
X-2	2023
X-1	2024
t	2025
t+5	2030
t+10	2035



Annex I Table 1

Current and projected national progress towards the national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets in view of climate-neutrality

Reporting Year (X) 2025

Reporting element	ID <sup>(1)</sup>	Specification	Scope <sup>(2)</sup>	Unit	GWP <sup>(3)</sup>	X-3 <sup>(4a)</sup>	X-2	Year 2030	2040	2050	Target year for climate-neutrality	Indirect CO <sub>2</sub> emissions included (yes/no)? <sup>(14)</sup>
Climate-neutrality <sup>(4)</sup>	A1	M <sub>ap</sub>									2050	
Role of removals <sup>(5)</sup>	A2	M <sub>ap</sub>		ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5			NA	NA	NA	NA	
National GHG target – for 2030 and beyond, if available, and indicative milestones for 2040 and 2050.	B	M <sub>ap</sub>	Total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, excluding international aviation <sup>(6)</sup>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5			NA	NA	NA		
	C	M <sub>ap</sub>	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, excluding international aviation <sup>(6)</sup>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5			102395	NA	0		Yes
	D	M <sub>ap</sub>	Total GHG including LULUCF, including international aviation <sup>(6)</sup>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5			NA	NA	NA		
Historic emissions	E	M <sub>ap</sub>	Total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, excluding international aviation <sup>(7)</sup>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5							
	F	M <sub>ap</sub>	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, excluding international aviation <sup>(7)</sup>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5							
	G	M <sub>ap</sub>	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, including international aviation <sup>(7)</sup>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5							
Article 18 WEM scenario	H	M <sub>ap</sub>	Total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, excluding international aviation <sup>(8)</sup>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5							
	I	M <sub>ap</sub>	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, excluding international aviation <sup>(8)</sup>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5							
	J	M <sub>ap</sub>	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, including international aviation <sup>(8)</sup>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5							
Article 18 WAM scenario	K	M <sub>av</sub>	Total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, excluding international aviation <sup>(8)</sup>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5							
	L	M <sub>av</sub>	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, excluding international aviation <sup>(8)</sup>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5							
	M	M <sub>av</sub>	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, including international aviation <sup>(8)</sup>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5							
Current progress (X-3): Difference between historical data and values in line with national GHG target path	N1	n/a	Total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, excluding international aviation	Percent <sup>(9)</sup>	AR 5							
	O1	n/a	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, excluding international aviation	Percent <sup>(9)</sup>	AR 5							
	P1	n/a	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, including international aviation	Percent <sup>(9)</sup>	AR 5							
Current progress (X-2): Difference between historical data and values in line with national GHG target path	N2	n/a	Total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, excluding international aviation	Percent <sup>(9)</sup>	AR 5							
	O2	n/a	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, excluding international aviation	Percent <sup>(9)</sup>	AR 5							
	P2	n/a	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, including international aviation	Percent <sup>(9)</sup>	AR 5							
Projected progress: Difference between WEM scenario and values in line with national GHG target path	Q	n/a	Total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, excluding international aviation	Percent <sup>(9)</sup>	AR 5							
	R	n/a	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, excluding international aviation	Percent <sup>(9)</sup>	AR 5							
	S	n/a	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, including international aviation	Percent <sup>(9)</sup>	AR 5							
Projected progress: Difference between WAM scenario and values in line with national GHG target path	T	n/a	Total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, excluding international aviation	Percent <sup>(9)</sup>	AR 5							
	U	n/a	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, excluding international aviation	Percent <sup>(9)</sup>	AR 5							
	V	n/a	Total GHG emissions including LULUCF, including international aviation	Percent <sup>(9)</sup>	AR 5							

Notation: X = reporting year; M<sub>ap</sub> = mandatory if applicable; M<sub>av</sub> = mandatory if available.**Notes:**<sup>(1)</sup> IDs are shown to demonstrate how progress is calculated – the calculations using these IDs are listed in table note (7).<sup>(2)</sup> Data only to be supplied in those lines which apply to Member States target scope. Report data in line with GHG inventory. The totals reported for this column should include indirect CO<sub>2</sub> -emissions if these are reported in the GHG inventory.<sup>(3)</sup> Information according to which Global Warming Potential values the GHG emissions shall be reported. GHG inventory data: the Global Warming Potential applies that applies to GHG inventories in the same year. AR 5 = Global Warming Potential values from the IPCCs 5th<sup>(4)</sup> If national climate-neutrality objective is in place, targeted year for climate-neutrality.<sup>(4a)</sup> If national total GHG emissions target for 2030, 2040 or 2050 is in place, total estimated removals for the target year respectively. If national climate-neutrality objective is in place, total estimated removals for the target year of climate-neutrality in ktCO<sub>2</sub>e.<sup>(6)</sup> Provided by the Member State according to information in current integrated national energy and climate plan (as in Annex I, Part 1, Section 2, point 2.1.1(i)). Objectives and targets consistent with the Paris Agreement and the existing long-term strategies of Annex I to<sup>(7)</sup> Final total GHG emissions as submitted by the Member States in their final GHG inventory information under Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in the same reporting year and reported in line with GHG inventory guidelines (see Article 8 of Commission Implementing<sup>(8)</sup> Final data from Member States submissions in the same reporting year according to Annex XXV to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208 for reporting under Article 18(1), point (b) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.<sup>(9)</sup> Values are automatically calculated as percent difference to the given target. Only automatically calculated for those reporting elements where the corresponding row in block with IDs B-D was completed. If no automatic calculation is possible, the cell to be filled with notation

N1= (B-E) / B - using data from X-3 for E

N2= (B-E) / B - using data from X-2 for E

O1= (C-F) / C - using data from X-3 for F

O2= (C-F) / C - using data from X-2 for F

P1= (D-G) / D - using data from X-3 for G

Annex I Table 2

Current and projected progress towards the annual binding national limits pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/842 as reported pursuant to Article 26(3) and Article 18(1), point(b) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Reporting Year (X)	2025
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Reporting element	ID	Specification	Unit	GWP <sup>(1)</sup>	Year				
					X-3 <sup>(9)</sup>	X-2	t	t+5	t+10
Annual emission allocation (AEA) <sup>(2)</sup>	A	M	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5					
Total Effort Sharing emissions in X-3 and X-2 <sup>(3)</sup>	B	M	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5					
Total Effort Sharing emissions - WEM scenario <sup>(4)</sup>	C	M	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5					
Total Effort Sharing emissions - WAM scenario <sup>(4)</sup>	D	M <sub>iaav</sub>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5					
Total Effort Sharing emissions - WOM scenario <sup>(4)</sup>	E	M <sub>iaav</sub>	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5					
Current progress:									
Difference between AEA and reported total ESR emissions in X-3 and X-2 <sup>(5)</sup>	F	n/a	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5					
Projected progress:									
Difference between AEA allocation and total ESR emissions in the WEM scenario <sup>(6)</sup>	G	n/a	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5					
Projected progress: Difference between AEA and ESR emissions in the WAM scenario <sup>(7)</sup>	H	n/a	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5					
Projected progress:									
Difference between AEA and total ESR emissions in the WOM scenario <sup>(8)</sup>	I	n/a	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5					

Notation: X = reporting year; M= Mandatory; Miaav = mandatory if available; t = the first future year ending with 0 or 5 immediately following the reporting year.

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Information according to which Global Warming Potential values the GHG emissions shall be reported. GHG inventory data: the Global Warming Potential applies that applies to GHG inventories to

<sup>(2)</sup> Annual emission allocation pursuant to Article 4(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission

<sup>(3)</sup> Final total GHG emissions as submitted by the Member States in their final GHG inventory information of the same reporting year according to the formula as laid out in Annex XV to Implementing

<sup>(4)</sup> Final data from Member States submissions in the same reporting year according to Annex XXV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208 for reporting under Article 18(1), point (b) of Regulation

<sup>(5)</sup> Calculated automatically as F = A-B

<sup>(6)</sup> Calculated automatically as G = A-C

<sup>(7)</sup> Calculated automatically as H = A-D and only if information is available in row with ID D, otherwise fill with notation key NA – not applicable.

<sup>(8)</sup> Calculated automatically as I = A-E and only if information is available in row with ID E, otherwise fill with notation key NA – not applicable.

<sup>(9)</sup> X-3 shall not apply for the first progress reports in 2023.

Annex I Table 3

Current and projected progress towards commitments pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/844 using projections of reported emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector reported in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/759

reportingElement	description	unit	GWP	reporting	reporting	reporting	reporting	tYear	tYearNot	tYearPlus	tYearPlus	tYearPlus	tYearPlus	Notation
Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	LULUCF emissions in the Netherlands mostly stem from the drainage of peat and peaty soils (peat oxidation), while forests constitute the major net sink. Full details on the emissions per land use category can be found in the NIR [a]. A complete methodological description and background information of the Dutch national system for greenhouse gas reporting of the LULUCF sector can be found in the methodological report published by Wageningen University and Research [b].  [a]: <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/644371">https://unfccc.int/documents/644371</a> [b]: <a href="https://edepot.wur.nl/648278">https://edepot.wur.nl/648278</a>													
Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry in the WEM scenario	Emissions from LULUCF are expected to fluctuate in the WEM scenario; projections estimate that (LULUCF Regulation) commitments will be met. The existing measures are aimed at reducing emissions from peatlands as well as increasing stored carbon through afforestation. An overview of emissions and projected emissions in the WEM scenario can be found in the Netherlands Climate and Energy Outlook report [c]. A description of LULUCF policies and measures as well as an explanation of the methodology used to determine the projections can also be found in this report. According to these projections, the commitments under the LULUCF regulation (both compliance periods) will be achieved. For the first compliance period a total credit of 9.3 Mton (whole period 2021-2025) is expected, whereas a total credit of 0.3 Mton is expected for the second compliance period (whole period 2026-2030). It should be noted that cropland emissions in the second compliance period are expected to increase due to the abolishment of NL's manure derogation. The exact projections and impacts of policy measures are explained in more detail in the LULUCF background report of the Netherlands Climate and Energy Outlook report, which can be accessed here: [d].  [c]: <a href="https://www.pbl.nl/system/files/document/2025-01/pbl-2024-klimaat-en-energieverkenning-2024-5490.pdf">https://www.pbl.nl/system/files/document/2025-01/pbl-2024-klimaat-en-energieverkenning-2024-5490.pdf</a> [d]: <a href="https://www.pbl.nl/system/files/document/2024-10/pbl-2024-wur-ramingen-van-emissies-broeiassgassen-en-verwijdering-van-co2-door-de-lulucf-sector-2023-2040_5688.pdf">https://www.pbl.nl/system/files/document/2024-10/pbl-2024-wur-ramingen-van-emissies-broeiassgassen-en-verwijdering-van-co2-door-de-lulucf-sector-2023-2040_5688.pdf</a>													
Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry in the WAM scenario	Projected emissions in the WAM scenario are equivalent to the emissions in the WEM scenario. There are currently no additional policies foreseen (compared to the WEM scenario) for which enough quantitative information is available to estimate emissions.													
LULUCF commitment stated in current NECP	The LULUCF commitment stated in the current NECP is no net-debit between 2021-2025 and a national binding target of -0.435 Mton CO <sub>2</sub> eq (compared to 2016-2018 emission levels) for the period 2026-2030. The emissions are expected to fluctuate between 2020 and 2035, mostly due to fluctuations in the forest land and cropland land use categories. It should be noted that the emissions reported in t-3 and t-2 are strongly influenced by weather patterns. In t-3 (2022) drought conditions meant reduced carbon sequestration by forest land, whereas the forest recovered in the year thereafter (leading to increased sequestration). Cropland emissions are influenced by the manure derogation measure as is mentioned in the WEM scenario. Most recent projections (please find more details in the Netherlands Climate and Energy Outlook), however, conclude that emissions from LULUCF will decrease between 2021 and 2025 in the WEM scenario for the accounted categories, with an average credit of 1.7 Mton CO <sub>2</sub> eq per year. Thereby, the no net debit rule will be fulfilled. The national binding target for the period 2026-2030 is also expected to be fulfilled, with an average credit of 0.06 Mton CO <sub>2</sub> eq per year. A full assessment of projections, policies, and measures, and how they relate to our commitments are described in the Netherlands Climate and Energy Outlook report [c] and the report by van Boreen et al. (2024) [d]. It should be noted that the commitments (no net debit and -0.435 Mton) are relative, and due to methodology changes the quantitative commitments shown in the columns hereafter may still change. The figures provided in the columns under 'reportingYear' for this row are based upon the 2024 reporting year. Also note that the commitment for the first period 2021-2025 has different accounting categories included compared to the period 2026-2030, they follow the accounting rules set out in the LULUCF Regulation.  [c]: <a href="https://www.pbl.nl/system/files/document/2025-01/pbl-2024-klimaat-en-energieverkenning-2024-5490.pdf">https://www.pbl.nl/system/files/document/2025-01/pbl-2024-klimaat-en-energieverkenning-2024-5490.pdf</a> [d]: <a href="https://www.pbl.nl/system/files/document/2024-10/pbl-2024-wur-ramingen-van-emissies-broeiassgassen-en-verwijdering-van-co2-door-de-lulucf-sector-2023-2040_5688.pdf">https://www.pbl.nl/system/files/document/2024-10/pbl-2024-wur-ramingen-van-emissies-broeiassgassen-en-verwijdering-van-co2-door-de-lulucf-sector-2023-2040_5688.pdf</a>	MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	AR 5	5.4		5.4		5.4		4.92				NA

Annex 1 Table 4

Current and projected progress towards other national greenhouse-gas related targets and objectives set out in integrated national energy and climate plans, including sector targets in accordance with Article 4(a), point (i)(iii) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Reporting Year (X)		2025										
National target/ objective <sup>(1)</sup>	Specification	Reporting Element	Name of national target/ objective	Sector(s) addressed	Description <sup>(2)</sup>	Unit <sup>(3)</sup>	GWP used <sup>(4)</sup>	X-3 <sup>(5)</sup>	X-2	Year t	t+5	t+10
National target / objective #1	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective	Climate Act: greenhouse gas reduction	All sectors except international aviation	In the (updated) Climate Act, the following long-term objective is set: 100% greenhouse gas reduction in 2050 compared to 1990, with an interim target of 55% greenhouse gas reduction in 2030.	kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq	AR 5	NA	NA	102395	NA	NA
		Current progress						157036	146350			
		Projected progress under WEM scenario								120632	104322	89232
		Projected progress under WAM scenario								116913	100727	86356
National target / objective #2	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective	Climate Act: CO <sub>2</sub> -neutral electricity production in 2035	Electricity	In the (updated) Climate Act, the following long-term objective is set: electricity production must be 100% CO <sub>2</sub> - neutral in 2035.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> / kWh produced	AR 5	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
		Current progress						0.27	0.22			
		Projected progress under WEM scenario								0.1	0.07	NA
		Projected progress under WAM scenario								0.1	0.06	NA
National target / objective #3	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective										
		Current progress										
		Projected progress under WEM scenario										
		Projected progress under WAM scenario										
National target / objective #4	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective										
		Current progress										
		Projected progress under WEM scenario										
		Projected progress under WAM scenario										
National target / objective #5	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective										
		Current progress										
		Projected progress under WEM scenario										
		Projected progress under WAM scenario										
National target / objective #6	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective										
		Current progress										
		Projected progress under WEM scenario										
		Projected progress under WAM scenario										
National target / objective #7	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective										
		Current progress										
		Projected progress under WEM scenario										
		Projected progress under WAM scenario										
National target / objective #8	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective										
		Current progress										
		Projected progress under WEM scenario										
		Projected progress under WAM scenario										
National target / objective #9	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective										
		Current progress										
		Projected progress under WEM scenario										
		Projected progress under WAM scenario										
National target / objective #10	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective										
		Current progress										
		Projected progress under WEM scenario										
		Projected progress under WAM scenario										
National target / objective #11	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective										
		Current progress										
		Projected progress under WEM scenario										
		Projected progress under WAM scenario										
National target / objective #12	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective										
		Current progress										
		Projected progress under WEM scenario										
		Projected progress under WAM scenario										
National target / objective #13	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective										
		Current progress										
		Projected progress under WEM scenario										
		Projected progress under WAM scenario										
National target / objective #14	M <sub>200</sub>	Target/ objective										
		Current progress										
		Projected progress under WEM scenario										
		Projected progress under WAM scenario										
		Target/ objective										
		Current progress										



## Annex II Table 1

Sectoral (electricity, heating and cooling, and transport) and overall shares of energy from renewable sources (1)

Reporting Year (X)		2025		
Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Year	
			X-3	X-2
Gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources	M	ktoe		
x <sub>CV</sub>	M	ktoe		
Overall RES share	M	%		
Renewable electricity generation (with normalisation)	M	GWh		
Total Gross Electricity Consumption	M	GWh		
RES-E generation share	M	%		
RES-T numerator with multipliers	M	ktoe		
RES-T denominator with multipliers	M	ktoe		
RES-T consumption share	M	%		
RES-H&C numerator	M	ktoe		
RES-H&C denominator	M	ktoe		
- Of which waste heat and cold utilised through district heating/cooling networks	M	ktoe		
RES-H&C share	M	%		
RES-H&C share with waste heat and cold	M	%		
Energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold used in district heating and cooling	M	ktoe		
Energy from all sources used for district heating and cooling	M	ktoe		
Share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling	M	%		
Statistical transfers / Joint projects / joint support schemes – total amount to be added	M	ktoe		
Statistical transfers / Joint projects / joint support schemes – total amount to be added – total amount to be deducted	M	ktoe		
Indigenous renewable hydrogen production	V	ktoe	NA	NA
Indigenous biogas production	V	ktoe	NA <sub>v</sub>	NA <sub>v</sub>
In case one or more of the RES shares in X-3 or X-2 have fallen below the national trajectory as reported in the integrated national energy and climate plan, or the baseline share of 2020, explain the reasons for this development and information on additional measures that are planned in order to cover the gap compared to the national reference point.	Mi <sub>ap</sub>	The RES -H&C share has fallen below the national trajectory. Reasons for this development and information on additional measures are stated in the lower section.		
Please provide information on whether the MS intends to use waste heat and waste cold for the purposes of fulfilling the H&C target (Article 23) and DH&C targets (Article 24) of REDII (pursuant to Article 23(1) of REDII) and accordingly whether the MS plans to apply target 1.1 ppt (pure RES) or 1.3 (RES + waste heat/cold).	Mi <sub>ap</sub>	The Netherlands has previously communicated the intention to use waste heat and cold for the purpose of fulfilling the H&C target (Article 24) and DH&C target (Article 23(1) of REDII and sticks to this decision.		
In case the average annual increase is lower than the H&C target in Article 23 of REDII, please state the achieved level and provide reasons, including of choice of measures (pursuant to the second and third sub-paragraphs of Article 23(2) of REDII)	Mi <sub>ap</sub>	The yearly Climate and Energy Outlook of 2024 has measured that, between 2020 and 2023, the average annual increase of the share of renewable heat has grown by 0.5%. The average annual increase of the share of renewable heat is expected to be 0.5% between 2020 and 2023.		

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; Mi<sub>ap</sub> = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

### Notes:

(1) All calculation provisions set out in Directive 2009/28/EC are applied to the total numerator and the total denominator

Notation keys can be reported if values (numbers) are not reportable. These include "NA" (not applicable), "NA<sub>v</sub>" (not available). Only one notation key can be reported and it

## Annex II Table 2

Total installed capacity from each renewable energy technology(1)

Reporting Year (X)	2025
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Renewable energy technology	Specification	Unit	Year	
			X-3	X-2
Hydro	M	MW	:	:
Of which pure hydro power with no pumping	M	MW	:	:
Of which mixed hydro power	M	MW	:	:
Of which pumped hydro power	M	MW	:	:
Geothermal	M	MW	:	:
Solar	M	MW	:	:
Of which photovoltaic	M	MW	:	:
Of which photovoltaic < 30 kW	M	MW	:	:
Of which rooftop	M	MW	:	:
Of which off grid	M	MW	:	:
Of which photovoltaic 30 kW - 1000 kW	M	MW	:	:
Of which rooftop	M	MW	:	:
Of which off grid	M	MW	:	:
Of which photovoltaic ≥ 1 MW	M	MW	:	:
Of which rooftop	M	MW	:	:
Of which off grid	M	MW	:	:
Of which concentrated solar power	M	MW	:	:
Tide, wave, ocean	M	MW	:	:
Wind	M	MW	:	:
Of which onshore	M	MW	:	:
Of which offshore	M	MW	:	:
Biomass <sup>(2) (3)</sup>	M	MW	:	:
Of which solid biomass fuels <sup>(4)</sup>	M	MW	:	:
Of which bioliquids	M	MW	:	:
Of which gaseous biomass fuels <sup>(4)</sup>	M	MW	:	:
Solar collectors surface	M	1000 m <sup>2</sup>	:	:
Liquid biofuels plants capacity	M	1000 tonnes	:	:
Of which biogasoline	M	1000 tonnes	:	:
Of which biodiesels	M	1000 tonnes	:	:
Of which bio jet kerosene	M	1000 tonnes	:	:
Of which other liquid biofuels	M	1000 tonnes	:	:
Relevant information, in case the evolution of installed capacity has an impact on the overall and sectoral trajectories for renewable energy from 2021 to 2030.	M	The Netherlands aims to increase the supply of renewable energy mainly by stimulating the development of installed capacity of solar PV and wind. The installed capacity of solar PV and wind have continued to increase in 2022 and 2023, with		

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory

### Notes:

- (1) Categories to be reported in this table are based on the annual energy questionnaires on Renewables and Wastes from Eurostat,  
(2) As defined in Directive (EU) 2018/2001: 'biomass' means the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological  
(3) In case of blended solid or gaseous biomass fuels or bioliquids only the capacity corresponding to the bio part should be taken into  
(4) As defined in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 Article 2 Definitions (27) 'biomass fuels' means gaseous and solid fuels produced from biomass.

Annex II Table 3

Total actual contribution (gross electricity generation) from each renewable energy technology in electricity

Reporting Year (X)		2025		
Renewable energy technology	Specification	Unit	Year	
			X-3	X-2
Normalised hydro generation	M	GWh		
Of which normalised pure hydro power with no pumping	M	GWh		
Of which normalised mixed hydro power (only no pumping part)	M	GWh		
Normalised wind generation	M	GWh		
Of which normalised on-shore wind generation	M	GWh		
Of which normalised off-shore wind generation	M	GWh		
From pure bioliquids, <b>compliant + non-compliant</b>	M	GWh		
of which from <b>compliant pure</b> (non-blended) bioliquids	M	GWh		
of which not from food and feed crops	M	GWh		
of which from food and feed crops	M	GWh		
of which from NON high-ILUC risk	M	GWh		
From <b>compliant</b> blended bioliquids, only bio part	M	GWh		
of which not from food and feed crops	M	GWh		
of which from food and feed crops	M	GWh		
of which from NON high-ILUC risk	M	GWh		
From biogas blended in the grid	M	GWh		
Of which compliant	M	GWh		
From biogas accounted towards electricity based on certificates	M	GWh		
Geothermal	M	GWh		
Solar photovoltaic	M	GWh		
Of which photovoltaic < 30 kW	M	GWh		
Of which rooftop	M	GWh		
Of which off grid	M	GWh		
Of which photovoltaic 30 kW - 1000 kW	M	GWh		
Of which rooftop	M	GWh		
Of which off grid	M	GWh		
Of which photovoltaic ≥ 1 MW	M	GWh		
Of which rooftop	M	GWh		
Of which off grid	M	GWh		
Solar thermal	M	GWh		
Tide, wave and ocean	M	GWh		
Municipal waste (renewable)	M	GWh		
Solid biofuels	M	GWh		
Of which compliant	M	GWh		
From pure biogas	M	GWh		
Of which compliant	M	GWh		
Relevant information, in case the evolution of gross electricity generation has an impact on the overall and sectoral trajectories for renewable energy from 2021 to 2030.	M	The evolution of the share of renewable energy in gross electricity generation is in line with the overall trajectory and expected to increase to 67,3% in 2030.		

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory



Annex II Table 4

Total actual contribution (gross final energy consumption) from each renewable energy technology in heating and cooling

Reporting Year (X)		2025			
Renewable energy technology		Specification	Unit	Year	
				X-3	X-2
<b>Final Energy Consumption of renewable sources and fuels in Industry and Other Sectors (households, commercial and public services, agriculture and forestry, fishing and not elsewhere specified) excluding transport</b>		M	ktoe		
Charcoal		M	ktoe		
Pure biogas		M	ktoe		
Biogas blended in the grid		M	ktoe		
Of which compliant		M	ktoe		
Biogas accounted towards FEC in industry and other sectors based on certificates		M	ktoe		
Geothermal (excluding geothermal heat pumps)		M	ktoe		
Solar thermal		M	ktoe		
Municipal waste renewable		M	ktoe		
Solid biofuels excluding charcoal		M	ktoe		
Of which compliant		M	ktoe		
all bioliquids, <b>compliant</b> and also <b>non-compliant</b>		M	ktoe		
of which only <b>compliant</b> bioliquids		M	ktoe		
of which not from food and feed crops		M	ktoe		
of which from food and feed crops		M	ktoe		
of which from NON high-ILUC risk		M	ktoe		
<b>Production of heat from renewable fuels</b>		M	ktoe		
Geothermal energy (excluding geothermal heat pumps)		M	ktoe		
Solar thermal		M	ktoe		
Municipal Waste - Renewable		M	ktoe		
Solid biofuels		M	ktoe		
Of which compliant		M	ktoe		
From pure biogas		M	ktoe		
Of which compliant		M	ktoe		
From biogas blended in the grid		M	ktoe		
Of which compliant		M	ktoe		
From biogas accounted towards heat production based on certificates		M	ktoe		
all pure bioliquids, <b>compliant</b> and also <b>non-compliant</b>		M	ktoe		
of which only <b>compliant</b> pure bioliquids		M	ktoe		
of which not from food and feed crops		M	ktoe		
of which from food and feed crops		M	ktoe		
of which from NON high-ILUC risk		M	ktoe		
blended bioliquids, <b>compliant</b> , only bio- part		M	ktoe		
of which not from food and feed crops		M	ktoe		
of which from food and feed crops		M	ktoe		
of which from NON high-ILUC risk		M	ktoe		
From hydrogen of renewable origin		M	ktoe		
From RFNBOS		M	ktoe		
<b>Ambient heat (captured by heat pumps, with the exception of geothermal heat pumps)</b>		M	GWh		
Of which air-air		M	GWh		
Of which air-water		M	GWh		
Of which air-air reversible		M	GWh		
Of which air-water reversible		M	GWh		
Of which exhaust air-air		M	GWh		
Of which exhaust air-water		M	GWh		
Of which water-air		M	GWh		
Of which water-water		M	GWh		
Geothermal energy using heat pumps		M	GWh		
Of which ground-air		M	GWh		
Of which ground-water		M	GWh		
<b>Renewable cooling</b>		M	GWh		
Of which individual cooling systems above 1.5 MW capacity		M	GWh		
Of which from renewable heat driven cooling (absorption and adsorption)		M	GWh		
Of which Individual cooling systems below 1.5 MW capacity		M	GWh		
Space cooling in residential sector		M	GWh		
Of which from renewable heat driven cooling (absorption and adsorption)		M	GWh		
Space cooling in the tertiary sector		M	GWh		
Of which from renewable heat driven cooling (absorption and adsorption)		M	GWh		
Process cooling		M	GWh		
Of which from renewable heat driven cooling (absorption and adsorption)		M	GWh		
Other individual cooling systems		M	GWh		
Of which from renewable heat driven cooling (absorption and adsorption)		M	GWh		
District cooling		M	GWh		
Of which from renewable heat driven cooling (absorption and adsorption)		M	GWh		
Relevant information, in case the evolution of final energy consumption for heating and cooling has an impact on the overall and sectoral trajectories for renewable energy from 2021 to 2030.		M	<p>The share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption for heating and cooling is expected to grow with 0.7 percentage points per year from 2021 to 2025 and 1.0 percentage points from 2026 - 2030. If electrification, waste heat and cooling is included in the calculation, growth of 0.9 percentage points per year from 2021 - 2025 and 1.4 percentage points per year from 2026 - 2030 is expected. In the latter case, the expected evolution is in line with the binding REDIII target. The Netherlands is currently in the process of deciding whether or not to include electrification and waste heat and -cooling for the REDIII target.</p> <p>See also attachment.</p>		

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory

Annex II Table 5

Total actual contribution (gross final energy consumption) from each renewable energy technology in the transport sector

Reporting Year (X) 2025

Renewable energy technology	Specification	Unit	Volumes		Greenhouse saving performance <sup>(3)</sup>			
			X-3	X-2	Unit <sup>(2)</sup>	X-3	X-2	
<b>Biofuels in transport<sup>(1)</sup></b>								
Liquid biofuels in road transport	M	ktoe	:	:				
Liquid biofuels in rail transport	M	ktoe	:	:				
Liquid biofuels in other modes	M	ktoe	:	:				
Gaseous biofuels in road transport	M	ktoe	:	:				
Gaseous biofuels in rail transport	M	ktoe	:	:				
Gaseous biofuels in other modes	M	ktoe	:	:				
<b>Non-biomass fuels that can be counted towards transport</b>								
Hydrogen of renewable origin	M	ktoe	:	:				
Of which in Art 27.2(c) – in maritime sector	M	ktoe	:	:				
Of which in Art 27.2(c) – in aviation sector	M	ktoe	:	:				
Renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs)	M	ktoe	:	:				
Of which in Art 27.2(c) – in maritime sector	M	ktoe	:	:				
Of which in Art 27.2(c) – in aviation sector	M	ktoe	:	:				
Recycled carbon fuels	M	ktoe	:	:				
Of which in Art 27.2(c) – in maritime sector	M	ktoe	:	:				
Of which in Art 27.2(c) – in aviation sector	M	ktoe	:	:				
<b>COMPLIANT biofuels in transport<sup>(2)</sup></b>								
all compliant biofuels in all transport modes	M	ktoe	:	:	%	83	84	
Annex IX (all transport modes)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Of which Art. 27.2(c) - in maritime sector	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Of which Art. 27.2(c) - in aviation sector	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
By feedstock (all modes)								
Part A	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Of which Part A in maritime sector (Art. 27.2c)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Of which Part A in aviation sector (Art. 27.2c)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Part A by feedstock (all modes)								
(a)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(b)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(c)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(d)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(e)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(f)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(g)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(h)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(i)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(j)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(k)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(l)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(m)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(n)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(o)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(p)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(q)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Part B	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Of which Part B in maritime sector (Art. 27.2c)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Of which Part B in aviation sector (Art. 27.2c)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Part B by feedstock (all modes)								
(a)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
(b)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Article 26(1) - From food and feed crops	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
of which from <b>NON</b> high ILUC risk	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Other compliant biofuels	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Of which in maritime sector (Art. 27.2c)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
Of which in aviation sector (Art. 27.2c)	V	ktoe	:	:		NAv	NAv	
<b>Renewable electricity in the grid used in the transport sector</b>								
All electricity in transport	M	ktoe	:	:				
All electricity in road transport	M	ktoe	:	:				
RE in road transport	M	ktoe	:	:				
non-RE in road transport	M	ktoe	:	:				
All electricity in rail transport	M	ktoe	:	:				
RE in rail transport	M	ktoe	:	:				
non-RE in rail transport	M	ktoe	:	:				
All electricity in all other transport modes	M	ktoe	:	:				
RE in all other transport modes	M	ktoe	:	:				
non-RE in all other transport modes	M	ktoe	:	:				
Relevant information, in case the evolution of final energy consumption for transport has an impact on the overall and sectoral trajectories for renewable energy from 2021 to 2030.	M		The evolution of final energy consumption for transport (2022-2023) could impact the trajectories for renewable energy to 2030 depending on the pending unclearities on (present and future) accounting for international shipping and the growth of electric vehicles in the transport sector; The use in international shipping is part of the national system for renewable energy in transport; international shipping is a relatively large transport sector in the Netherlands. The way the growth of electric vehicles will develop in the next years will also impact the overall trajectories for renewable energy. One of the uncertainties here is the possible limitation caused by net- congestion which already exists in many parts of the Netherlands. This (combined with other factors) make it difficult to predict the development (in time and scale) of electric road transport.  See also attachments.					

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory

**Notes:**<sup>(1)</sup> This includes all biofuels, compliant and non-compliant, pure biofuels and corresponding part of blended biofuels, other renewable fuels, hydrogen and synthetic fuels of renewable origin in transport<sup>(2)</sup> This includes only compliant biofuels and biomass fuels (Articles 29 & 30 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001), pure and corresponding renewable part of blended fuels used in transport<sup>(3)</sup> Greenhouse saving performance has to be reported for the total of sustainable biofuels. Data may be reported more detailed and, in that case, if information cannot be provided because of confidentiality, Member States to include "C" for the<sup>(4)</sup> Specify the unit in which the greenhouse saving performance is expressed.

Annex II Table 6

Biomass supply for energy use

Reporting Year (X) 2025

Specification	X-3					X-2				
	Indigenous production	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Average net calorific value	Indigenous production	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Average net calorific value
	in 1000 m3 (1)	in 1000 m3 (1)	in 1000 m3 (1)	in 1000 m3 (1)	(TJ/1000 m3) (2)	in 1000 m3 (1)	in 1000 m3 (1)	in 1000 m3 (1)	in 1000 m3 (1)	(TJ/1000 m3) (2)
M	M	V	V	V		M	M	V	V	V
(1) Forest biomass used for energy production										
(a) Primary biomass from forest										
(i) Branches and tree tops										
(ii) Stumps										
(iii) Roundwood										
(i) Industrial roundwood										
(ii) Fuelwood										
(b) Forest-based industry co-products										
(i) Bark										
(ii) Chips, sawdust and other wood particles										
(iii) Black liquor and crude tall oil (tonnes)										
(c) Post-consumer wood										
(d) Processed wood-based fuel, produced from feedstocks not accounted under point (1)(a), (b) or (c):										
(i) Wood charcoal										
(ii) Wood pellets and wood briquettes										
(2) Agricultural biomass										
(a) Energy crops for electricity or heat (including short rotation coppice)										
(i) Of which: From food and feed feedstocks										
(b) Agricultural crop residues for electricity or heat										
(3) Organic waste biomass										
(a) Organic fraction of industrial waste										
(b) Organic fraction of municipal waste										
(c) Waste sludges										
For forest biomass: Description how these meet the land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) criteria of Article 29(7) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 <sup>(5)</sup>	The Netherlands has implemented the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 in legislation since 2019. Financially supported consumed forest biomass is in compliance with the Directive. The Directive (EU) 2023/2413 has also recently been implemented within support schemes for new grants.									
Relevant information, in case the evolution on bioenergy supply has an impact on the overall and sectoral trajectories for renewable energy from 2021 to 2030.	Because of a subsidy stop for low-temperature heat from biomass, as of April 2022, the contribution of woody biomass in heat production has been limited. This subsidy stop was expanded in 2024 and is now covering all low temperature heat generation and the production of electricity. This will lead to an even smaller demand for woody biomass for energy use in the coming years. It will also lead to a smaller contribution from bioenergy within the renewable energy mix of the Netherlands in 2030. This however will not affect the overall trajectory of renewable energy towards 2030.									

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; V = voluntary

## Notes:

(1) except 1b(iii) in tonne

(2) except 1b(iii) in TJ/tonne

(3) reporting mandatory if available

(4) reporting mandatory if applicable

(5) With per country or regional economic integration organisation of origin of the forest biomass, detailing whether the country or organisation is a Party to the Paris Agreement and:

it has submitted a nationally determined contribution (NDC) that includes the LULUCF sector;

it reports to the UNFCCC a national GHG emission inventory that includes the LULUCF sector or will start doing so by 2025 at the latest; or

it has national or sub-national laws in place, in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, applicable in the area of harvest, to conserve and enhance carbon stocks and sinks, and provides evidence that reported LULUCF-sector emissions do not exceed

Annex II Table 7

Other national trajectories and objectives

Reporting Year (X)	2025
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Trajectory or objective	Description	Target <sup>(1)</sup>	Target year	Progress towards target/ objective	Name of indicator to monitor progress <sup>(3)</sup>	Unit	Progress Indicator (if applicable) <sup>(2)</sup>	X-3	X-2
M <sub>lap</sub>	M <sub>lap</sub>	M <sub>lap</sub>	M <sub>lap</sub>	M <sub>lap</sub>	M <sub>lap</sub>	M <sub>lap</sub>	M <sub>lap</sub>	M <sub>lap</sub>	M <sub>lap</sub>
Renewable energy use in district heating	see a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Renewable energy use in buildings	see a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Renewable energy produced by cities	see a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Renewable energy communities	see a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Renewables self-consumers	see a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy recovered from the sludge acquired through the treatment of wastewater	see a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other national objective and trajectory, including sectoral and long term - 1	see a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other national objective and trajectory, including sectoral and long term - 2	see a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; V = voluntary

**Notes****Do not insert extra rows.** Please use the rows available. If those are insufficient please contact the EEA at govreg@eea.europa.eu

(1) Can be quantitative or qualitative

(2) If the target/objective is quantifiable, Member States to provide an indication of progress, with the latest available information. Indicators for reporting are to be determined on the basis of national objectives or targets

(3) Member States to refer to a base year and value, as appropriate, if this aids in demonstrating progress.

Notation keys can be reported if values (numbers) are not reportable. These include "NA" (not applicable), "NAV" (not available). Only one notation key can be reported and it must be instead of an otherwise value.

## Annex II Table 8

Assessment of the support for electricity from renewable sources pursuant to Article 6(4) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001

<p>When applicable, provide information on the assessment of the support for electricity from renewable sources that Member States are to carry out pursuant to Article 6(4) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001<sup>(1)</sup></p>	<p>M<sub>iap</sub></p>	<p>In 2023, the Netherlands has issued an evaluation of the SDE++ (2020-2022) (conducted by Trinomics) (a). The evaluation concludes that the effectiveness and efficiency of the SDE++ are, in general, high. To further improve the SDE++, Trinomics recommends (1) improving the information flow for specific technologies in the SDE++, (2) considering expanding the bank guarantee for projects to new technologies, (3) considering an additional subsidy in case of unpredictable cost increases and (4) making additional corrections for EU-ETS.</p> <p>In addition to this evaluation, the Netherlands has issued two studies regarding future support for solar PV and onshore wind, both conducted by Trinomics. The first study (b) looked at several possibilities for the future support of solar PV and onshore wind, and concluded that two-way contracts for differences (CfDs) are most effective and efficient. The second study (c) analyses the effects of different design choices for two-way CfDs.</p>
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Notation: M<sub>iap</sub> = mandatory if applicable

### Notes:

(1) Member States to include references to concerned policies and measures

### Annex III Table 1

#### Adaptation goals in integrated national energy and climate plans

Adaptation goals in integrated national energy and climate plans	Specification	Response
Are adaptation goals in accordance with Article 4 included in the integrated national energy and climate plan? <sup>(1)</sup>	M	No
Will the next submission of the integrated national energy and climate plan include adaptation goals? <sup>(1)</sup>	V	No
If adaptation goals are included in the integrated national energy and climate plan or the planned submission of the integrated national energy and climate plan, please provide an overview of these goals.	V	
If available, please provide other documents containing adaptation goals relevant to meeting the objectives and targets of the Energy Union and the long-term Union greenhouse gas emissions commitments consistent with the Paris Agreement, including the date of adoption and a link to the document.	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delta Programme (2024) (<a href="https://dp2025.deltaprogramma.nl/en">https://dp2025.deltaprogramma.nl/en</a>)</li> <li>- National Climate Adaptation Strategy (2016) (<a href="https://klimaatadaptatienederland.nl/en/policy-programmes/nas/">https://klimaatadaptatienederland.nl/en/policy-programmes/nas/</a>)</li> <li>- National Climate Adaptation Implementation Programme (2023) (<a href="https://klimaatadaptatienederland.nl/publish/pages/125102/nu_pka_eng_def.pdf">https://klimaatadaptatienederland.nl/publish/pages/125102/nu_pka_eng_def.pdf</a>)</li> </ul>

*Detail provided regarding other documents containing adaptation goals relevant to meeting the objectives and targets of the Energy Union and the long-term Union greenhouse gas emissions commitments consistent with the Paris Agreement, including the date of adoption and a link to the document.*

Title of the document	Date of adoption	Details	Link
Delta Programme (2024)	2-2-2010	Please note that the date above refers to the original decree establishing the Delta Commissioner, which anticipated the subsequent Deltalaw. The first Delta Programme was presented in September 2010 and is updated yearly. The link provided is to the latest iteration of the Delta Programme (available in English), which provides a detailed overview.	<a href="https://dp2025.deltaprogramma.nl/en">https://dp2025.deltaprogramma.nl/en</a>

National Climate Adaptation Strategy (2016)	2-12-2016	The National Climate Adaptation Strategy (NAS) was presented to the House of Representatives in December 2016. It also met the European Commission's request for Member States to produce a climate adaptation strategy no later than 2017. For the detailed overview, please see the NAS (available in English) using the link below.	<a href="https://klimaatadaptatienederland.nl/en/policy-programmes/nas/">https://klimaatadaptatienederland.nl/en/policy-programmes/nas/</a>
National Climate Adaptation Implementation Programme (2023)	17-11-2023	The National Climate Adaptation Implementation Programme (Nationaal Uitvoeringsprogramma Klimaatadaptatie, NUPKA) provides insight into current climate adaptation efforts in the Netherlands, what still needs to be done and how this can be accelerated, which will feed into the upcoming national adaptation strategy (2026). For the detailed overview, please see the NUPKA (available in English) using the link below.	<a href="https://klimaatadaptatienederland.nl/publish/pages/125102/nupka_eng_def.pdf">https://klimaatadaptatienederland.nl/publish/pages/125102/nupka_eng_def.pdf</a>

Notes: M = mandatory; V = voluntary

<sup>(1)</sup> Member States to choose from the following options: Yes; No.

### Annex III Table 2

Information on adaptation, which may affect delivery of Energy Union objectives and targets and the long-term Union GHG emission reduction commitments under the Paris Agreement

Information on adaptation which may affect delivery of Energy Union objectives and targets and the long-term Union GHG emission reduction commitments under the Paris Agreement	Dimension	Specific ation	Response
<b>National circumstances</b>			
1. Vulnerabilities, including adaptive capacities (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in Table 1 – please cite references), that are relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected.	Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals	M	Not available; however, the risk of potential future impacts are considered under question 2 (see below).
	Decarbonisation: renewable energy	Miap	Not available; however, the risk of potential future impacts are considered under question 2 (see below).
	Energy efficiency	Miap	Not available; however, the risk of potential future impacts are considered under question 2 (see below).
	Energy security	Miap	Not available; however, the risk of potential future impacts are considered under question 2 (see below).
	Internal energy market	Miap	Not available; however, the risk of potential future impacts are considered under question 2 (see below).
	Research, innovation and competitiveness	Miap	Not available; however, the risk of potential future impacts are considered under question 2 (see below).
1.(a) Where relevant and available, please provide information on vulnerabilities, including adaptive capacities, referred to in field 1 above, disaggregated by vulnerable group. <sup>(1)</sup>	Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals	V	No such disaggregation available.
	Decarbonisation: renewable energy	V	No such disaggregation available.
	Energy efficiency	V	No such disaggregation available.
	Energy security	V	No such disaggregation available.
	Internal energy market	V	No such disaggregation available.
	Research, innovation and competitiveness	V	No such disaggregation available.



2. Risk of potential future impacts (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in <b>Table 1</b> – please cite references), that are relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected.	Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals	M	<p>Emissions from drying peat soils provides a clear example of the risk of potential future impacts regarding GHG emissions. To address this, a reduction of annual emissions from peat soils of 1 Mt by 2030 has been incorporated as one of the goals of the national Climate Agreement ('Klimaatakkoord'). At a regional level, steps are being taken to develop strategies towards reducing the emissions of GHG from peat soils and also preventing the resulting soil subsidence (several provinces have developed a so-called 'Regionale Veenweide Strategie').</p> <p>Risk of potential future impacts (general overview) - As described in more detail in the Article 19 Report, the Delta Programme (DP) and NAS are at the centre of Dutch climate adaptation policy. The NAS describes the main climate risks facing the Netherlands and sets the course for addressing these risks. This follows a multi-sector approach and is not distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions.</p> <p>Likewise, under the DP the respective Delta Plans on Flood Risk, Fresh Water Supply and Spatial Adaptation consider future climate impacts and the necessary measures to make the Netherlands climate proof and water-resilient.</p> <p>The Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI) published new climate scenarios for the Netherlands in 2023 (<a href="https://www.knmi.nl/kennis-en-datacentrum/achtergrond/knmi-23-klimaatscenario-s">https://www.knmi.nl/kennis-en-datacentrum/achtergrond/knmi-23-klimaatscenario-s</a>), replacing the 2014 scenarios. On the basis of these updated climate scenarios, PBL will work with a consortium of national research institutions towards an update of the climate risks for the Netherlands based on the latest insights. In 2024 the first report was published, describing the current impacts and risks (<a href="https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/klimaatrisicos-in-nederland">https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/klimaatrisicos-in-nederland</a>). The assessment of future impacts and risks will be finalized in 2026.</p>
	Decarbonisation: renewable energy	Miap	<p>The vulnerability to climate change of future energy supply, which to a large degree will depend on renewable energy, is being explored by national institutes such as the KNMI, PBL and others (see for instance a 2019 study on: 'The influence of weather regimes on European renewable energy production and demand', <a href="https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab38d3">https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab38d3</a>). Such studies attempt to improve understanding of the link between weather and energy systems, and how certain events can put stress on energy systems more reliant on wind and solar power production (e.g. energy shortfalls during lengthier periods of reduced production alongside higher demand). The energy sector will also be considered further in the above-mentioned assessment of future impacts and risks by the PBL consortium, due to be finalized in 2026.</p> <p>The climate impacts and risks related to the energy sector, as well as adaptation goals, are expected to be included in the upcoming National adaptation strategy (2026)</p>
	Energy efficiency	Miap	Not applicable.
	Energy security	Miap	<p>Under the Delta Programme the respective Delta Plans on Flood Risk, Fresh Water Supply and Spatial Adaptation consider future climate impacts and the necessary measures to make the Netherlands climate proof and water-resilient. The Delta Decision Spatial Adaptation (2015) specifically set out a 'national approach vital and vulnerable' to make vital functions such as energy supply (electricity, gas, oil), telecom and ICT (public network and emergency communication), main road network, drinking water, retaining and managing surface water and nuclear installations more climate proof and water-resilient by 2050 (the latest progress report: <a href="http://www.deltaprogramma.nl/documenten/publicaties/2021/09/21/dp2022-f-voortgangsrapportage-nationale-aanpak-vitaal-en-kwetsbaar-2020-2021">www.deltaprogramma.nl/documenten/publicaties/2021/09/21/dp2022-f-voortgangsrapportage-nationale-aanpak-vitaal-en-kwetsbaar-2020-2021</a> )</p>

	Internal energy market	Miap	Climate change increases the likelihood of power outages and a growing dependence on electricity increases the impact thereof (as described by the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) in 'Aanpassen aan klimaatverandering', 2015: <a href="https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/downloads/Aanpassen_aan_klimaatverandering_WEB_2.pdf">https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/downloads/Aanpassen_aan_klimaatverandering_WEB_2.pdf</a> ). Electricity networks in Europe are becoming more interconnected which ensures more redundancy and flexibility; on the other hand, cascading failure of the electricity network abroad may also have greater impact on the Netherlands. Technological developments in areas such as storage and decentralized generation can help reduce such risks.
	Research, innovation and competitiveness	Miap	Not applicable.
Strategies and plans			
3. Adaptation goals (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in <b>Table 1</b> – please cite references) that are relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected.	Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals	M	Dutch adaptation goals are not distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions. For information on the adaptation goals contained within the NAS and DP, see the Article 19 Report.
	Decarbonisation: renewable energy	Miap	Dutch adaptation goals are not distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions. For information on the adaptation goals contained within the NAS and DP, see the Article 19 Report.
	Energy efficiency	Miap	Dutch adaptation goals are not distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions. For information on the adaptation goals contained within the NAS and DP, see the Article 19 Report.
	Energy security	Miap	Dutch adaptation goals are not distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions. For information on the adaptation goals contained within the NAS and DP, see the Article 19 Report.
	Internal energy market	Miap	Dutch adaptation goals are not distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions. For information on the adaptation goals contained within the NAS and DP, see the Article 19 Report.
	Research, innovation and competitiveness	Miap	Dutch adaptation goals are not distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions. For information on the adaptation goals contained within the NAS and DP, see the Article 19 Report.
4. Challenges, gaps and barriers (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in <b>Table 1</b> – please cite references) that are relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected.	Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals	V	
	Decarbonisation: renewable energy	V	
	Energy efficiency	V	
	Energy security	V	
	Internal energy market	V	
	Research, innovation and competitiveness	V	
5. Foreseen actions, budget and timeline related to the adaptation goals identified in Field 3.	Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals	V	
	Decarbonisation: renewable energy	V	
	Energy efficiency	V	
	Energy security	V	
	Internal energy market	V	
	Research, innovation and competitiveness	V	
6. Overview of the content of sub-national strategies, policies, plans and efforts related to the adaptation goals identified in Field 3.	Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals	V	
	Decarbonisation: renewable energy	V	
	Energy efficiency	V	
	Energy security	V	
	Internal energy market	V	

	Research, innovation and competitiveness	V	
Monitoring and evaluation			
7. Progress towards reducing climate impacts, vulnerabilities and risks (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in <b>Table 1</b> – please cite references), relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected.	Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals	V	
	Decarbonisation: renewable energy	V	
	Energy efficiency	V	
	Energy security	V	
	Internal energy market	V	
	Research, innovation and competitiveness	V	
7(a). Where relevant and available, please provide information on progress towards reducing climate impacts, vulnerabilities and risks, referred to in field 7 above, disaggregated by vulnerable group. <sup>(1)</sup>	Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals	V	
	Decarbonisation: renewable energy	V	
	Energy efficiency	V	
	Energy security	V	
	Internal energy market	V	
	Research, innovation and competitiveness	V	
8. Progress towards increasing adaptive capacity (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in <b>Table 1</b> – please cite references), relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected.	Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals	V	
	Decarbonisation: renewable energy	V	
	Energy efficiency	V	
	Energy security	V	
	Internal energy market	V	
	Research, innovation and competitiveness	V	
9. Progress of implementation towards meeting the adaptation goals identified in Field 3.	Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals	M	As no such adaptation goals are distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions, this precludes the possibility to report on the implementation thereof. For progress on the Dutch adaptation goals in general, please see the Article 19 report – part 4. ‘Monitoring and Evaluation of adaptation measures and -processes’ – which describes in more detail the progress under the Delta Programme and NAS. These are the main vehicles for the implementation of national adaptation policies.
	Decarbonisation: renewable energy	Miap	As no such adaptation goals are distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions, this precludes the possibility to report on the implementation thereof. For progress on the Dutch adaptation goals in general, please see the Article 19 report – part 4. ‘Monitoring and Evaluation of adaptation measures and -processes’ – which describes in more detail the progress under the Delta Programme and NAS. These are the main vehicles for the implementation of national adaptation policies.
	Energy efficiency	Miap	As no such adaptation goals are distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions, this precludes the possibility to report on the implementation thereof. For progress on the Dutch adaptation goals in general, please see the Article 19 report – part 4. ‘Monitoring and Evaluation of adaptation measures and -processes’ – which describes in more detail the progress under the Delta Programme and NAS. These are the main vehicles for the implementation of national adaptation policies.

	Energy security	Miap	As no such adaptation goals are distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions, this precludes the possibility to report on the implementation thereof. For progress on the Dutch adaptation goals in general, please see the Article 19 report – part 4. ‘Monitoring and Evaluation of adaptation measures and -processes’ – which describes in more detail the progress under the Delta Programme and NAS. These are the main vehicles for the implementation of national adaptation policies.
	Internal energy market	Miap	As no such adaptation goals are distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions, this precludes the possibility to report on the implementation thereof. For progress on the Dutch adaptation goals in general, please see the Article 19 report – part 4. ‘Monitoring and Evaluation of adaptation measures and -processes’ – which describes in more detail the progress under the Delta Programme and NAS. These are the main vehicles for the implementation of national adaptation policies.
	Research, innovation and competitiveness	Miap	As no such adaptation goals are distinguished along the lines of the Energy Union dimensions, this precludes the possibility to report on the implementation thereof. For progress on the Dutch adaptation goals in general, please see the Article 19 report – part 4. ‘Monitoring and Evaluation of adaptation measures and -processes’ – which describes in more detail the progress under the Delta Programme and NAS. These are the main vehicles for the implementation of national adaptation policies.
10. Progress towards addressing barriers (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in Table 1 – please cite references) that are relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected.	Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals	V	
	Decarbonisation: renewable energy	V	
	Energy efficiency	V	
	Energy security	V	
	Internal energy market	V	
	Research, innovation and competitiveness	V	

Notes:

M = mandatory; M<sub>iap</sub> = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

<sup>(1)</sup> Vulnerable group refers to a segment of the human population that has the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected by climate variability and change.

**Annex IV Table 1**

National contribution and indicative trajectory for primary and final energy consumption

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Indicator	
Definition of the 2030 savings contribution (1)	M	n/a	Final Energy Consumption	
Description of the 2030 contribution and indicative trajectory from 2021-2030	M	n/a	In terms of final energy consumption, the contribution of the Netherlands to EED article 4 reduction target of 11,7% are translated into a maximum final energy consumption of 1,609 petajoules and a maximum primary energy consumption of 1,935 petajoules (indicative).	
Value of the savings contribution 2030	M	Petajoules	199	
Translation into absolute level of PEC	M	ktoe	46210	
Translation into absolute level of FEC	M	ktoe	38419	
			X-3 <sup>(4)</sup>	X-2
Progress towards indicative trajectory 2021-2030 in PEC (2)	M	ktoe		
Progress towards indicative trajectory 2021-2030 in FEC (2)	M	ktoe		
Baseline GDP level, if the contribution is set as an intensity target	Miap	Million-euro, chain-linked volumes <sup>(3)</sup>	NA	NA
General comments on the national contribution and indicative trajectory for V	V			

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

Notes:

(1) Member States shall select from the following options: primary energy consumption; final energy consumption; primary energy savings; final energy savings; energy intensity.

(2) PEC and FEC according to the Eurostat indicators of the complete energy balances [nrg\_bal\_c] – Primary and Final energy consumption (Europe 2020-2030). Please see the PEC and FEC definitions (as the monitoring indicators for the Directive on energy efficiency) in the most recent version of the Energy balance guide on the website of Eurostat (see chapter “Complementing indicators”).

(3) Reference year 2015 (at 2015 exchange rates).

(4) X-3 shall not apply for the first progress reports in 2023.

(5) Member States may provide additional explanation on the national contribution and indicative trajectory for primary and final energy consumption, including their underlying methodology.

Millennium and average indicators of the long-term system for the construction of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings – building stock

[illegible]

(i) 'building' means a roofed construction having walls, for which energy is used to condition the indoor climate (Directive 2010/31/EU, Article 2) whereas Annex I of the same directive defines, for the purpose of the calculation of energy use, the floor area used as reference area for the assessment of the energy performance of a building, calculated as the sum of the useful floor area of the rooms within the building envelope classified for the energy performance assessment.

As an alternative, energy performance indicators can be used to reflect the energy performance of a building and/or total floor area (e.g., energy performance indicator per building unit, per district zone). The number of Energy Performance Certificates per building unit and/or energy performance indicator per building unit, as an overview of the situation in the construction, the class of building types in the building and/or building types etc. Other information could also be used to provide a better picture of the building sector, such as incentives for the renovation of the existing stock, construction's share in GDP, health issues, etc.

Annex IV Table 3

Milestones and progress indicators of the long-term strategy for the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings – renovation rates<sup>(1)</sup>

		Number of buildings renovated		Total floor area renovated (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>(2)</sup>		Renovation rate <sup>(3)</sup>		Deep renovation equivalent rate <sup>(5)</sup>	
		X-3 = 2022	X-2 = 2023	X-3	X-2	X-3	X-2	X-3 = 2022	X-2 = 2023
		Number of buildings renovated X-3	Number of buildings renovated X-2	Total floor area renovated (m <sup>2</sup> ) X-3	Total floor area renovated (m <sup>2</sup> ) X-2	Renovation rate X-3	Renovation rate X-2	Deep renovation equivalent rate X-3	Deep renovation equivalent rate X-2
Specification		M <sub>av</sub>	M <sub>av</sub>	M <sub>av</sub>	M <sub>av</sub>	M <sub>av</sub>	M <sub>av</sub>	V	V
Residential buildings	Light	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Medium	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Deep	64,532	64,837	6,388,000	6,186,000	0.007	0.006		
	Total	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv			NAv	NAv
Residential buildings - worst performing	Light	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Medium	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Deep	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Total	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv			NAv	NAv
Non-residential buildings	Light	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Medium	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Deep	3,535	3,978	5,690,000	4,970,000	0.010	0.009		
	Total	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv			NAv	NAv
Non-residential buildings - worst performing	Light	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Medium	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Deep	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Total	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv			NAv	NAv
Public buildings <sup>(4)</sup>	Light	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Medium	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Deep	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Total	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv			NAv	NAv
Public buildings - worst performing	Light	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Medium	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Deep	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv		
	Total	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv			NAv	NAv

Notation: X = reporting year

Notes:

(1) An energy renovation means the change of one or more building elements (building envelope and technical building systems according to EPBD Art. 2(g)), having the potential to significantly affect the calculated or metered amount of energy needed to meet the energy demand associated with a typical use of the building.

(2) Floor area used as reference size for the assessment of the energy performance of a building, calculated as the sum of the useful floor areas of the spaces within the building envelope specified for the energy performance assessment.

(3) Renovation rate refers to the cumulated affected building floor area [m<sup>2</sup>] of all buildings that underwent an energy renovation in calendar year X-1 or X-2, for different renovation depths, divided by the total floor area [m<sup>2</sup>] of the building stock in the same period.

Renovation depths can be defined as "light" (5% ≤ x ≤ 30% savings), "medium" (30% &lt; x ≤ 60% savings) and "deep" (a renovation which transforms a building or building unit (a) before 1 January 2030, into a nearly zero-energy building (b) as of 1 January 2030, into a zero-emission building).

The total energy renovation rate is defined as the sum of all renovation rates of the covered depths.

The definition of nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEB) is according to official national NZEB definitions transposing Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU, following the framework definition in Article 2 of Directive 2010/31/EU: "Nearly zero-energy building means a building that has a very high energy performance, as determined in

(4) The COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2019/786 on building renovation, clarifies that Article 2(a)(i)(e) of Directive 2010/31/EU concerns all public buildings (and not just public bodies buildings) that are owned and occupied by central government). Policies and actions under Article 2(a)(i)(e) of Directive 2010/31/EU

(5) Deep renovation equivalent rate equalises/weights the renovation rates at deep renovation depth and can be calculated by the following formula: Equivalent deep renovation rate = [(light renovation depth)\*(light renovation rate) + (medium renovation depth)\*(medium renovation rate) + (deep renovation depth)\*(deep renovation rate)]/deep

Renovation depths are the ratio between primary energy saved and total primary energy before renovation of the respective part of the stock.

Annex IV Table 4

Milestones and progress indicators of the long-term strategy for the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings – other indicators

Milestones and progress indicators of the long-term strategy for the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings	Description	Target <sup>(1)</sup>	Target year	Progress towards target/ objective	Progress Indicator (if applicable) <sup>(2)</sup>			
					Name of indicator to monitor progress <sup>(3)</sup>	Unit	X-3 = 2022	X-2 = 2023
M <sub>2020</sub>	M <sub>2020</sub>	M <sub>2020</sub>	M <sub>2020</sub>	M <sub>2020</sub>	M <sub>2020</sub>	M <sub>2020</sub>	M <sub>2020</sub>	M <sub>2020</sub>
Milestone / progress indicator 1	Trajectory residential buildings	16% reduction of energy usage (overall) for residential buildings in comparison to the year 2020 of which 55% within the 43% worst performing buildings.	2030	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	NAv	NAv
Milestone / progress indicator 2	Trajectory residential buildings	20 - 22% reduction of energy usage (overall) for residential buildings in comparison to the year 2020 of which 55% within the 43% worst performing buildings.	2035	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	NAv	NAv
Milestone / progress indicator 3	Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for non-residential buildings	Renovate the 16% worst-performing buildings in comparison to the year 2020.	2030	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	NAv	NAv
Milestone / progress indicator 4	Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for non-residential buildings	Renovate the 26% worst-performing buildings in comparison to the year 2020.	2033	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	NAv	NAv
Milestone / progress indicator 5	3% annual renovation (based on usable surface area) of buildings owned and occupied by the Dutch Central Government.	Alternative approach: Annually, a 3% energy demand reduction from buildings owned and occupied by the Dutch Central Government. As of 2024, for all public buildings.	Annually	3%	Annual energy demand reduction (based on average energy usage per squared meter usable surface area).	%	NAv	NAv
Milestone / progress indicator 6	Energy performance certificate C obligation for offices	Obligation for (almost all) offices enforced by an obligatory registered energy performance certificate of Cor higher. Publication policy: <a href="https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/wetten-en-regels-gebouwen/energielabel-c-kantoren">https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/wetten-en-regels-gebouwen/energielabel-c-kantoren</a>	2024		Percentage of office buildings (based on usage surface area) that complies with the obligation (in reference to surface area of offices that need to comply)	%	60%	72%

Notes:

(1) Can be quantitative or qualitative

(2) If the target/objective is quantifiable, Member States to provide an indication of progress, with the latest available information. Indicators for reporting are to be determined on the basis of national objectives or targets

(3) Member States to refer to a base year and value, as appropriate, if this aids in demonstrating progress.



#### Annex IV Table 5

Milestones and progress indicators of the long-term strategy for the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings - the contributions to the Union's energy efficiency targets

	Specification	Description
Please describe how progress towards the milestones in the long-term renovation strategy contributed to achieving the Union's energy efficiency targets in accordance with Directive 2012/27/EU	M	The milestones and indicators in table 4 all represent targets resulting in a lowering of energy demand of the existing building stock and therefore a lowering of the GHG emission from these buildings.

## Annex IV Table 6

Update of other national objectives on energy efficiency as reported in the integrated national energy and climate plan

Name of national target/ objective	Description	Progress towards target/ objective <sup>(1)</sup>	Expected impacts of the set objective <sup>(2)</sup>
M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>
National target / objective 1			
National target / objective 2			
Add further rows, as needed			

Notes:

M<sub>iap</sub> = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

(1) Member States shall provide an update on the progress achieved up to the current situation. If targets were

(2) Member States shall describe the expected impacts of the set objectives, and their timeframe.

Annex IV Table 7

Information regarding public investment and lending products in accordance with the revised EED Article 30(17)

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Indicator	
			X-3	X-2
Volume of public investments in energy efficiency	M <sub>lap</sub>	Million euro	€ 1,754,561,514	€ 1,362,328,387
Average leverage factor achieved by public funding supporting energy efficiency measures (1)	M <sub>lap</sub>	n/a	NAv	NAv
Volume of energy efficiency lending products	M <sub>lap</sub>	Million euro	NAv	NAv
Description of different lending products	M <sub>lap</sub>		NAv	NAv
National financing programmes put in place to increase uptake of energy efficiency and best practices, and innovative financing schemes for energy efficiency	M <sub>lap</sub>		NAv	NAv

Notation: X = reporting year; M<sub>lap</sub> = mandatory if applicable**Notes:**Do not insert extra rows. Please use the rows available. If more rows are needed, please contact the EEA.

(1) the leverage factor should be calculated as the ratio between the national public investments in energy efficiency and the total volume of mobilised investments

Notation keys can be reported if values (numbers) are not reportable and if the field is not mandatory. These include "NA" (not applicable) and "NAv" (not available). Only one notation key can be reported and it must be instead of an

Annex V Table 1

Details about national objectives, targets and contributions

Policy which drove setting the objective (where relevant)

Name of national target/ objective	Description	Relevance to article 22 (1)	Target year	Status (2)	Union policy (3)	National policy (Legal reference) (4)	Entity responsible for a Energy sources and fuels covered	
M	M	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M	M
Increase LNG import capacity	Because the options for diversifying gas imports via pipelines are limited, the Netherlands focuses on significantly expanding LNG import capacity to serve the entire Northwest European gas market.			Implemented			Ministry of Climate and Green growth	gas
Acceleration gas extraction North Sea	The acceleration plan for gas extraction in the North Sea includes various measures to limit the expected decline in gas production in the North Sea. This contributes to reducing dependence on gas imports, in addition to energy savings and scaling up the production of renewable energy.			adopted		Versnellingsplan gaswinning Noordzee	Ministry of Climate and Green growth	gas
Phasing out natural gas extraction Groningen	The domestic natural gas extraction in the province of Groningen is set to be phased out.		2024	implemented		wijziging van de Gaswet en Mijnbouwwet in verband met de beëindiging van de gaswinning uit het Groningenveld (wet van 17 april)	Ministry of Climate and Green growth	gas
Filling natural gas storage	Natural gas storage facilities will be filled at a minimum of 90%.		2024	Implemented	Verordening (EU) 2022/1032 tot wijziging van Verordeningen (EU) 2017/1938 en (EG) nr. 715/2009 en uitvoeringsverordening 2023/2633		Ministry of Climate and Green growth	gas
Expanding nuclear generation capacity	Extending the operational life of the Borssele nuclear power plant starting in 2033, preparing for the construction of two new nuclear power plants, each with a capacity of 1,000 to 1,650 megawatts. Additionally, developing plans for the construction of two more new nuclear power plants.			adopted		Regeerprogramma: Uitwerking van het hoofdlijnenakkoord door het kabinet (september 2024)	Ministry of Climate and Green growth	Nuclear
Maintaining strategic reserves for petroleum products	The industry, as well as the government (through the Central Oil Stockpiling Agency, COVA), is obligated to maintain strategic reserves of crude oil, gasoline, kerosene, and diesel.			implemented		Wet voorraadvorming aardolieproducten uit 2012	Ministry of Climate and Green growth	Petroleum products

M = mandatory; M<sub>iap</sub> = mandatory if applicable

<sup>(1)</sup> Member States shall select from the following objectives (additional objectives may be added and specified under 'other'): diversification of energy sources and supply, reducing energy import dependency from third countries, development of the ability to cope with constrained or interrupted supply, flexibility of the national energy system, other.

<sup>(2)</sup> Member States shall select from the following categories: planned; adopted; implemented; expired.

<sup>(3)</sup> Member State shall select a policy/ policies from a list provided in the electronic version of the tabular format, or select other and specify the name of the Union policy.

<sup>(4)</sup> National law or document defining the objective.

<sup>(5)</sup> Member States shall select from the following options (more than one option can be selected, additional energy sources and fuels may be added and specified under 'other fuels'): whole system, electricity, gas, petroleum products, nuclear, other fuels.

Annex V Table 2

Progress towards implementation of quantifiable national objectives and targets

Name of national target/ objective	Indicator(s)	Unit	Category	Year			Target value / Year <sup>(3)</sup>	Methodological notes <sup>(4)</sup>
				X-3	X-2	X-1 <sup>(2)</sup>		
				M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>
<b>Overall objectives and targets</b>								
Diversification of energy sources and supply	Primary production	TJ	Coal					
			Natural Gas					
			Other fossil fuels and wastes					
			Oil and petroleum products					
			Renewables and biofuels					
			Nuclear Heat					
	Imports <sup>(1)</sup>		Imports <sup>(1)</sup>					
	Exports <sup>(1)</sup>		Exports <sup>(1)</sup>					
Reducing energy import dependency from third countries	Energy dependence from third countries by fuel type <sup>(5)</sup>	Percentage	Overall					
			By fuel	Coal				
				Natural Gas				
				Other fossil fuels and wastes				
				Oil and petroleum products				
				Combustible renewables (biofuels)				
				Electricity and heat (including nuclear)				
Development of the ability to cope with constrained or interrupted supply of an energy source <sup>(6)</sup>	Resilience of the power system	Hours	LOLE (Loss of load expectation) <sup>(7)</sup>	0.1	0	1.4	4	expectation for 2030
		MWh	EENS (expected energy not served) <sup>(7)</sup>	87	0	2200		expectation for 2030
	Resilience of the gas system	Percent	Result of the N-1 formula <sup>(8)</sup>			0.82		gasjaar 2023/2024
<b>Nationally set objectives and targets</b>								
Phasing out natural gas extraction in	Natural gas extraction per gasyear	Billion Nm3	Natural Gas	7.8	4.5	2.8	0	Gas years (X-3: winter 2020/2021, X-2: winter 2021/2022, X-1: winter 2023/2022) target year 2023-2024
Filling natural gas storage	% filled natural gas storage	%	Natural Gas	62	92	100	90	target year (winter 2023-2024)
Add further rows, as needed								

Acceleration gas extraction North Sea

Notation: X = reporting year; Miap = mandatory if applicable

Notes:

(1) Total imports and exports across all fuels included in the energy balances.

(2) For Year X-1, Member States shall report on reporting elements for which such assessment is available.

(3) Member States to report the value of the target and the relevant year the target should be achieved, where quantified targets associated with the metrics are present.

(4) Member States to provide further methodological information regarding the indicator.

(5) Only imports from third countries (Non-EU members).

(6) Member States should report data from the most recent adequacy assessment made for the relevant year. For example, they should report the LOLE for the year X-1

(7) To be calculated in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2019/941 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on risk-

(8) To be calculated in accordance with the requirements of Annex II, Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017

Annex V Table 3

Progress towards implementation of non-quantifiable national objectives and targets

Name of national target / objective	Indicator(s)/ Milestone(s)	Target year	Description of indicator/milestone <sup>(1)</sup>	Progress towards target / objective <sup>(2)</sup>	Details concerning the monitoring strategy <sup>(3)</sup>	Reference to assessments and underpinning technical reports
M	M	M <sub>iap</sub>	M	M	V	V
Increase LNG import capacity	1. The GATE terminal (Rotterdam) will be further expanded with the construction of an extra tank, which will become operational in 2026. This will increase the terminal's capacity from the current 16 bcm per year to 20 bcm per year.	2026		In 2022, LNG import capacity in the Netherlands doubled from 12 to 24 bcm per year. This increase was achieved through the development of the EET and the expansion of the GATE terminal.		Kamerstuk 29023, nr. 494 <a href="https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-29023-494.html">https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-29023-494.html</a>
	2. EET (Eems Energy Terminal, Eemshaven) is gradually expanding its capacity to a total of 10 bcm per year.			In 2022, LNG import capacity in the Netherlands doubled from 12 to 24 bcm per year. This increase was achieved through the development of the EET and the expansion of the GATE terminal.		Kamerstuk 29023, nr. 494 <a href="https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-29023-494.html">https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-29023-494.html</a>
Acceleration gas extraction North Sea	An acceleration of gas production in the North Sea could lead to additional production of 2 to 4 bcm per year over a period of 10 years, on top of the current production of 9 bcm, which is expected to gradually decline in the coming decades.			Various steps have been taken to streamline the permitting procedures and making procedures more predictable.		Versnellingsplan gaswinning Noordzee: <a href="https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2022/07/15/versnellingsplan-gaswinning-noordzee">https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2022/07/15/versnellingsplan-gaswinning-noordzee</a>
Expanding nuclear generation capacity	2 extra nuclear powers stations			first preparations		<a href="https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/2f5cbb52-0631-4aad-b3dd-5088fab859c5/file">https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/2f5cbb52-0631-4aad-b3dd-5088fab859c5/file</a>
	growth until 3,5 - 7 GW			first preparations		<a href="https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/2f5cbb52-0631-4aad-b3dd-5088fab859c5/file">https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/2f5cbb52-0631-4aad-b3dd-5088fab859c5/file</a>
Maintaining strategic reserves for petroleum products	Minimum threshold of 61 days of domestic consumption (as required by the EU).			Since 2019, the Dutch stockholding obligation has reached the minimum threshold of 61 days of domestic consumption, as required by the EU. The net-import method has not been working since 2019 for NL, as the blending of nafta does not count in the import calculation in the 90 day net-import method. Therefore, in November 2022, the government determined that this minimum is too low for the Netherlands and therefore intends to increase the legal obligation to 90 days of domestic consumption.		
Add further rows, as needed						

Notes:

M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

(1) Member States shall provide details on the indicators/milestone and why this has been chosen to present progress with the objective.

(2) Member States shall provide qualitative information to summarise the current status of the indicator (for example whether it is on track, already achieved, missed, delayed, etc.).

(3) Details about how the indicator is monitored, for example via a set of indicators, via an expert review, via a panel, via a specific methodology and so on.

## Annex VI Table 1

Progress towards national objectives relating to electricity interconnectivity

Name of national target/ objective	Unit	Year		Target value in 2030
		X-3 (2022)	X-2 (2023)	
		M	M	Miap
Nominal transmission capacity to installed generation capacity	%	19%	16%	15%
Nominal transmission capacity to peak load	%	51%	46%	
Nominal transmission capacity to installed renewable generation capacity	%	38%	28%	
Average or absolute hourly price differentials for day-ahead markets (separately for every intra-EU border) <sup>(1)</sup>	EUR/MWh			
Belgium	EUR/MWh	-€ 3.00	€ 1.45	
Germany	EUR/MWh	€ 5.00	-€ 23.27	
Norway	EUR/MWh	€ 108.60	€ 39.43	
Great Britain	EUR/MWh			
Denmark	EUR/MWh	€ 23.00	€ 11.78	

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable Notes:

(1) The price differentials of day-ahead markets calculated and published by Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) in the annual Market Monitoring Report may be used.



## Annex VI Table 2

### Information on transmission Projects of Common Interest

<p>Please report any important developments on PCI projects compared to the last PCI Monitoring Report that might have an impact on the objectives and targets set in the national energy and climate plan.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p><b>Title:</b> TR 335 - North Sea Wind Power Hub  <b>PCI code:</b> 1.19 (5th list)  <b>Planned year of commissioning:</b> 2035  <b>Transmission commissioning:</b> 2000 MW</p> <p>TenneT Netherlands, TenneT Germany, Energinet and Gasunie joined forces to develop a large scale European electricity system for offshore wind in the North Sea. Central to the vision is the construction of one or more hubs at a suitable location in the North Sea with interconnectors to bordering North Sea countries and between the hubs. The whole system may function as a hub for transport of wind energy, an interconnection hub to the connected countries, a working hub for offshore wind developers and a location for possible power-to-gas solutions. This project is a first building block in the hub-and-spoke concept (NSWPH) connecting up to 14 GW future offshore wind parks to the systems of Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany around 2035.</p>
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Notation: M = mandatory

Annex VI Table 3

Information on other main infrastructure projects

Project description									Project implementation				
Project name <sup>(1)</sup>	TYN DPID	Energy carrier <sup>(2)</sup>	Project type <sup>(3)</sup>	Project description	Planned year of commissioning	Transmission capacity (MW for electricity, GWh/d for natural gas, hydrogen and other gases/liquids)	Description of how the project will contribute to achieving the planned levels reported under Article 23(1)(a) <sup>(2)</sup>	Description of how the project will contribute to the Energy Union dimensions	Project status	Description of progress	Implementation delay (years)	Rescheduling (years)	Reason for delays in implementation or for rescheduling of the project plan
Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap
Noord-West 380kV		Electricity	high-voltage grid		2030		the sea above the Eemshaven is an important production site, and Eemshaven has also become a significant hub in the international electricity network.		planned				
Zuid-West 380 kV		Electricity	high-voltage grid		2030		the project aims to resolve existing bottlenecks, enabling the connection of offshore wind farms in Zeeland to the national grid.		planned				
platforms for the connection of offshore wind farms		Electricity	connecting off shore windparks			4.900 MW			partially completed	5 of 7 projects are completed (3,500 MW)			
platforms for the connection of offshore wind farms further off shore		Electricity	connecting off shore windparks		2031	16.000 MW			planned	8 projects (each 2000 MW) are planned for 2028-2031			
Bacton-Balgzand Line (BBL)		gas	pipeline	the Bacton-Balgzand Line (BBL) between the UK and the Netherlands was upgraded in 2023 to increase import capacity during the summer months.	2023								
Lionlink (Project of Mutual Int)		Elektricity	high-voltage grid	Multifunctional HVDC-interconnection between UK and The Netherlands	2031	The platform will have a fixed capacity of 2 GW	LionLink enables cross-border electricity transmission and trade.	LionLink will connect the Dutch and UK grid via subsea cables, which will connect to a Dutch offshore wind farm via an offshore converter platform.	development phase, Final investment decision is scheduled in 2026				
Add further rows, if needed													

Notes:

Miap = mandatory if applicable

(1) Member States shall include in this table also PCI projects other than cross-border transmission projects, if they indirectly contribute to increasing the cross-border interconnectivity. The contribution to increased cross-border interconnectivity should be explained in the table.

(2) Member States to select from the following energy carriers (additional energy carrier may be added and specified under 'Other'): Electricity; Natural gas; Hydrogen; Other.

(3) Member States to provide general categories of infrastructure (for example LNG terminal; storage facility; third-country interconnector).

# Annex VI Table 4

Progress towards national objectives relating to energy system flexibility, including with regards to renewable energy production

Name of national target/ objective	Description	Energy carrier <sup>(1)</sup>	Element(s) of system flexibility addressed <sup>(2)</sup>	Target <sup>(3)</sup>	Target year	Progress towards target/ objective	Progress Indicator(s) (if applicable) <sup>(4)</sup>			
							Name of indicator to monitor progress <sup>(5)</sup>	Unit	X-3	X-2
M	Miap	M	M	M	M	M	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap
National target / objective 1										
National target / objective 2										
National target / objective 3										
Add further rows, as needed										

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable Notes:

(1) Member States shall select from the following options: electricity; natural gas; hydrogen.

(2) Member States shall select from the following options (more than one option may be selected, additional options may be added and specified under 'other'):

(3) Can be quantitative or qualitative

(4) If the target/objective is quantifiable, Member States shall provide an indication of progress, with the latest available information. Indicators for reporting are

(5) Member States shall refer to a base year and value, as appropriate, if this aids in demonstrating progress.

## Annex VI Table 5

Progress towards national objectives relating to non-discriminatory participation in energy markets

Name of national target / objective	Description	Energy carrier <sup>(1)</sup>	Element(s) of non-discriminatory participation addressed <sup>(2)</sup>	Target <sup>(3)</sup>	Target year	Progress towards target/ objective <sup>(4)</sup>
M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>
National target / objective 1						
National target / objective 2						
National target / objective 3						
Add further rows, as needed						

Notes:

M<sub>iap</sub> = mandatory if applicable

(1) Member States shall select from the following options: electricity; natural gas; hydrogen.

(2) Member States shall select from the following options (more than one option may be selected, additional options may be added and

(3) Can be quantitative or qualitative

(4) When describing progress, Member States shall detail progress on non- discriminatory participation, considering the following elements, as

In relation to markets: elements such as balancing markets, capacity markets (where applicable), wholesale energy markets, retail markets.

In relation to technologies: elements such as demand response, energy storage, aggregation, citizen energy communities/renewable energy

In relation to participation: elements such as market participation, tariff availability (including for charging points for electromobility; and energy storage

**Annex VI Table 6**

Progress towards national objectives relating to consumer participation in the energy system and benefits from self-generation and new technologies, including smart meters

Name of national target/ objective	Description	Energy carrier <sup>(1)</sup>	Element(s) of consumer participation addressed <sup>(2)</sup>	Target <sup>(3)</sup>	Target year	Progress towards target/ objective	Progress Indicator(s) (if applicable) <sup>(4)</sup>			
							Name of indicator to monitor progress <sup>(5)</sup>	Unit	X-3	X-2
M <sub>iap</sub>	Miap	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	M <sub>iap</sub>	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap
Smart metering	Integration of smart metering of households	Electricity	Smart Metering/Grids	80%	2020		% of consumers connected to DSO-grid equipped with smart meter	%	84.5%	87.4%
National target / objective 2										
National target / objective 3										
Add further rows, if needed										

Notation: X = reporting year; Miap = mandatory if applicable Notes:

(1) Member States shall select from the following options: electricity; natural gas; hydrogen.

(2) Member States shall select from the following options (more than one option may be selected, additional options may be added and specified under 'other'): self generation; new technologies (includ

(3) Can be quantitative or qualitative

(4) If the target/objective is quantifiable, Member States shall provide an indication of progress, with the latest available information. Indicators for reporting are to be determined on the basis of nation

(5) Member States shall refer to a base year and value, as appropriate, if this aids in demonstrating progress.

**Annex VI Table 7**

Progress towards national objectives relating to electricity system adequacy

Name of national target/ objective	Description	Element(s) addressed <sup>(1)</sup>	Target <sup>(2)</sup>	Target year	Progress towards target/ objective	Progress Indicator(s) (if applicable) <sup>(3)</sup>			
						Name of indicator to monitor progress <sup>(4)</sup>	Unit	X-3	X-2
M	Miap	M	M	M	M	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap
<i>National target / objective 1</i>									
<i>National target / objective 2</i>									
<i>National target / objective 3</i>									
<i>Add further rows, if needed</i>									

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable

(1) Member States shall select one or more from the following options: flexibility of energy system – renewable energy production; roll-out of intraday market coupling; roll-out of cross-border balancing markets; other.

(2) Can be quantitative or qualitative

(3) If the target/objective is quantifiable, Member States to provide an indication of progress, with the latest available information. Indicators for reporting are

(4) Member States to refer to a base year and value, as appropriate, if this aids in demonstrating progress.

Annex VII Table 1

Progress towards national objectives translating the SET Plan objectives and policies to a national context

Name of national target/ objective <sup>(1)</sup>	Description	Supported Energy Union REI priority <sup>(3)</sup>	Supported Clean energy/ low carbon technologies <sup>(4)(a)</sup>	Progress towards target/ objective	Progress indicator(s) (if applicable)				General comments
					Name of indicator to monitor progress	Value of indicator	Reference year	Unit	
MIap	MIap	MIap	MIap	MIap	MIap	MIap	MIap	MIap	V
Increase of R&D expenditure	Increase total R&D expenditure	not applicable	not applicable	Increased private R&D expenditure by stimulating R&D within companies and PPPs by means of R&D grants and tax reduction	General R&D expenditure as a % of gross domestic product	2,3 <sup>(a)</sup>	2023	%	general innovation policy goal
National target / objective 2									
Add further rows, as needed									

Notes:

MIap = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

(1) Member States shall describe any national objective set up in the country, which is supporting the implementation and translation of the SET Plan.

(2) Member States shall select one or more priorities from a list provided in the electronic version of the tabular format.

(3) Member States shall select one or more technologies from a list provided in the electronic version of the tabular format.

(4) 'Clean energy and low carbon technologies' include all the technologies covered under the SET Plan.

(a) Preliminary number. Source: <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/86444NED/table?ts=1674119829905>

Annex VII Table 2

Progress towards quantifiable national objectives for total public and, where available, private spending in research and innovation relating to clean energy technologies as well as for technology cost and performance development <sup>(1)</sup>

Name of national target/ objective	Unit	Specifica tion	Year		Target value/	General commen
			X-3	X-2		
Public R&I expenditure						
Total Yearly R&I public expenditure in clean energy and low carbon technologies	Million EUR	Miap	180	95	NA	
Total yearly R&I public expenditure in clean energy and low-carbon technologies, as a percentage share of overall public R&I expenditure	%	Miap	1.86	0.76	NA	
Total yearly R&I public expenditure in clean energy and low-carbon technologies, as a percentage share of annual GDP	%	Miap	0.0188	0.0092	NA	
Private R&I expenditure						
Total Yearly R&I private expenditure in clean energy and low carbon technologies	Million EUR	V				
Total yearly R&I private expenditure in clean energy and low-carbon technologies, as a percentage share of overall private R&I expenditure	%	V				
Total yearly R&I private expenditure in clean energy and low-carbon technologies, as a percentage share of annual GDP	%	V				
Other nationally set objectives and targets						
National target / objective 1		Miap				
National target / objective 2		Miap				
Add further rows, as needed		Miap				

Notation: X = reporting year; Miap = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

(1) 'Clean energy technologies and low carbon technologies' include all the technologies covered under the SET Plan.

Member States shall provide national objectives for total public and, where available, private spending in research and innovation relating to clean energy technologies as well as for technology cost and performance development. Member States to include separate objectives as needed, covering public and private spending, technology focus objectives, performance development, etc.



Annex VII Table 3

Progress towards non-quantifiable national objectives for total public and, where available, private spending in research and innovation relating to clean energy technologies as well as for technology cost and performance development <sup>(5)</sup>

Name of national target/ objective	Description	Supported Energy Union R&I priority <sup>(1)</sup>	Supported Clean energy/ low carbon technologies <sup>(2)</sup>	Progress towards target/ objective <sup>(3)</sup>	Expected impacts of the set objective <sup>(3)</sup>
Miap	Miap	V	V	Miap	Miap
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 1: Renewable offshore electricity	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Cost reduction and optimisation • Integration of offshore energy in the energy system • Integration in the environment (ecology and joint use)	No. 1 in renewables	Wind (offshore )	no specific targets set	Increased share of renewables in the national energy production and consumption
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 2: Renewable electricity generation on land and in the built-up environment	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Lowering costs of generation • New applications, optimally integrated • Acceleration with social enthusiasm • Integrated sustainability • Integration in the energy system	No. 1 in renewables	Wind (onshore ), Photovoltaics, Heat Pumps	no specific targets set	Increased share of renewables in the national energy production and consumption
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 3: Accelerating energy renovation in the built-up environment	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Enthusiasm of property owners and users with regard to energy renovation (MVI) • Robotisation, digitisation and integration of installation technology in building elements • Energy concepts (incl. optimisation in the chain)	Energy efficiency	Wind (onshore ), Photovoltaics, Heat Pumps	no specific targets set	Increased share of renewables in the national energy production and consumption
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 4: Renewable heat (and cooling) in the built-up environment (including greenhouse horticulture)	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Silent, compact, smart, cost-efficient heat pumps • Delivery, ventilation and tap water systems • Smart, compact, heat battery • Smart low/medium temperature heat grids • Large-scale thermal storage • Geothermal energy	No. 1 in renewables	Heat Pumps, Batteries, Novel Electricity and Heat Storage technologies, Geothermal heat and power	no specific targets set	Increased share of renewables in the national energy production and consumption
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 5: The new energy system in the built-up environment in balance	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Local system optimisation • Control algorithms for savings, energy optimisation and sector coupling • Data architecture and operating systems • Flexibility and electricity storage	• Energy systems Energy efficiency	• Wind (onshore ), Photovoltaics, Heat Pumps, Batteries, Novel Electricity and Heat Storage technologies	no specific targets set	Increased share of renewables in the national energy production and consumption
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 6: Completing industrial circles	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Circular raw materials and products • Bio-based raw materials and products • Design and embedding of new circular chains • Application of CC3 and social acceptance	CCUS	Other, CO2 reduction	no specific targets set	CO2 emission reduction
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 7: CO2-free industrial heat system	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Heat recycling, upgrading and storage • Deep and ultra-deep geothermal energy for industry • Application of climate-neutral fuels • System concepts for heat and cooling • Maximising process-efficiency	CCUS	Novel Electricity and Heat Storage technologies, Other, CO2 reduction	no specific targets set	CO2 emission reduction
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 8: Electrification and radically renewed processes	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Production of hydrogen, molecules and innovative renewable fuels machines and electrically powered processes • Increased flexibility and digitisation • Radically renewed processes • Social implications of industrial electrification	• Electric Energy efficiency	• Novel Electricity and Heat Storage technologies	no specific targets set	Increased share of renewables in the national energy production and consumption, CO2 emission reduction
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 9: Innovative transmission and use of sustainable energy carriers for mobility	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Zero Emission propulsion technology and vehicles • Energy distribution for electric vehicles • Distribution of hydrogen and other energy carriers for fuel cell vehicles • Innovative renewable fuels • Energy-efficient vehicles	Sustainable transport	Hydropower & Pumped Hydropower Storage, Renewable Hydrogen, Bioenergy, Renewable Fuels of non-biological origin (other)	no specific targets set	Increased share of renewables in the national energy production and consumption, CO2 emission reduction
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 10: Targeted transport movements for people and goods	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Knowing what moves people • CO2 reduction through new mobility concepts for passenger transport innovations in logistics • Transition-supporting knowledge and tools	• CO2 reduction through	Other, CO2 reduction	no specific targets set	CO2 emission reduction
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 11: Climate-neutral production of food and non-food	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Reduction of methane emissions by rumen and intestinal fermentation • Reduction in emissions from housing and manure storage • Carbon sequestration and the reduction of emissions from agricultural soil and fertilisers • Reduction of emissions from peat meadow areas	CCUS	Other, CO2 reduction	no specific targets set	CO2 emission reduction
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 12: Land and water optimally oriented in terms of CO2 sequestration and use	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Seaweed processing, cultivation and post-harvest • Doubled photosynthesis • Protein for human consumption • Climate-proof nature • Climate-friendly choice when purchasing products • Healthy food choice • Consumption reduction to zero emissions	CCUS	Other, CO2 reduction	no specific targets set	CO2 emission reduction
Multi-annual Mission-oriented Innovation Programme 13: A robust and socially supported energy system	The innovation programme aims to support the following goals: • Joint fact-based decision-making and design, including earning models • Spatial integration • Infrastructure design, flexibility, market mechanisms and digitisation • Power-to-molecules • Nuclear energy in a CO2 free energy system • Large-scale energy storage, energy transport and hybridisation of the energy demand	Energy systems	Other, CO2 reduction	no specific targets set	CO2 emission reduction

Notes:

Miap = mandatory if applicable V = voluntary

(1) 'Clean energy technologies and low carbon technologies' include all the technologies covered under the SET Plan.

(2) Member States shall provide national objectives for total public and, where available, private spending in research and innovation relating to clean energy technologies as well as for technology cost and performance development. Member States to include separate objectives as needed, covering public and private spending, technology focus objectives, performance development, etc.

(3) Member States may select one or more priorities from a list provided in the electronic version of the tabular format.

(4) Member States may select one or more technologies from a list provided in the electronic version of the tabular format.

(5) Member States shall provide an update on the progress achieved up to the current situation. If targets were set, an overview of the main actions and achieved milestones should be given. If targets were not set, then an update on whether targets have since been set and a description of the targets should be provided.

(6) Member States shall describe the expected impacts of the set objectives, and their timeframe.

Annex VII Table 4

Progress towards national objectives, including long-term targets for 2050 for the deployment of technologies for decarbonising energy- and carbon-intensive industrial sectors and, where applicable, for related carbon transport, use, and storage infrastructure<sup>(1)</sup>

Name of national target/ objective	Description	Progress towards target/ objective	Progress indicator(s) (if applicable)				General Comments
			Name of indicator to monitor progress	Value of indicator	Reference year	Unit	
Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	V
National target/ objective z							
Add further rows, as needed							

Notes:

Miap = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

(1) Member State shall describe any long-term plans for decarbonising measures in the industrial sector. Elements such as energy efficiency, carbon capture and storage, electrification and any other technologies that will contribute towards decarbonisation should be included. Milestones, objectives,

**Annex VII Table 5**

Progress towards national objectives with regard to competitiveness

Name of national target/ objective	Description	Progress towards target/ objective	Progress indicator(s) (if applicable)				General Comments
			Name of indicator to monitor progress	Value of indicator	Reference year	Unit	
Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	V
National target / objective 1							
National target / objective 2							
Add further rows, as needed							

Notes:

Miap = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

(1) Member States shall describe any targets or objectives in the area of competitiveness. These could include objectives related to:

- Patents and research publications
- Value chain aspects such as milestones and targets in new job fields, company start-ups and growth in specific energy sectors.
- The global or internal/domestic market, such as international/national market penetration of technologies and trade volumes (change in imports and/or exports) on b

Annex VIII Table 1

Progress towards national objectives to phase out energy subsidies, in particular for fossil fuels <sup>(1)</sup>

National objective(s) set to phase out energy subsidies, in particular for fossil fuels	Description	Target year <sup>(2)</sup>	Milestones <sup>(3)</sup>	Progress towards target/ objective <sup>(4)</sup>	Steps to ensure phase out does not affect efforts to reduce energy poverty <sup>(5)</sup>	General comments
M	Miap	Miap	Miap	M <sub>top</sub>	M <sub>top</sub>	V
Increasing energy tax on natural gas	The 2023 Tax Plan sets out a multi-year path for increasing the Energy Tax on natural gas. In the 2025 Tax Plan, this increasing path has been adjusted slightly downwards.	2024 - 2030	Higher tariffs yearly between 2024 and 2030	legally established in 2022 with adjustments legally established in 2024		<a href="https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007168/2025-01-01/o/HoofdstukVI">https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007168/2025-01-01/o/HoofdstukVI</a> <a href="https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007168/2025-01-01/o/HoofdstukVI/Afdeling4/Artikel59/informatie#tab-wijzigingenoverzicht">https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007168/2025-01-01/o/HoofdstukVI/Afdeling4/Artikel59/informatie#tab-wijzigingenoverzicht</a>
CO <sub>2</sub> -levy industry	The introduction of a national CO <sub>2</sub> levy for industry, with a multi-year path for increasing tariffs and decreasing path for the amount of annual exemption rights.	2021-2030	Introduction in 2021. Higher tariffs and less exemption rights every year between 2021 and 2030	Legally established in 2020		wetten.nl - Regeling - Wet belastingen op milieugrondslag - BWBR0007168
Airline ticket taks	The introduction of a national airline ticket tax (2021). The rate has been increased as of 1 January 2023.	2023	Introduction in 2021. Higher tariffs in 2023.			wetten.nl - Regeling - Wet belastingen op milieugrondslag - BWBR0007168
Reduced rates in energy tax horticulture	Phasing out the reduced rates in the Energy Tax for greenhouse horticulture companies.	2025 - 2035	linear path tot total phasing out in 2035	legally established in 2023		wetten.nl - Regeling - Wet belastingen op milieugrondslag - BWBR0007168 (art 60) <a href="https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2024-434.html">https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2024-434.html</a> (art XXXII)
Energy tax refund	Abolition of the energy tax refund scheme for energy-intensive companies.	2022	total abolition in 2022	Legally established in 2021		
Coal tax exemption	Abolish the exemption in the coal tax for dual and non-energy use	2027	total abolition in 2022	legally established in 2024		wetten.nl - Regeling - Wet belastingen op milieugrondslag - BWBR0007168 (art 44) <a href="https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2024-434.html">https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2024-434.html</a> (art XXXII)
CO <sub>2</sub> -levy horticulture	Introduction of a CO <sub>2</sub> -levy for horticulture with a multi-year path for increasing tariffs	2025-2030	Introduction in 2025. Higher tariffs every year until 2030			wetten.nl - Regeling - Wet belastingen op milieugrondslag - BWBR0007168
Energy tax for natural gas used for electricity production	Restriction of the exemptions in the Energy Tax for natural gas used for electricity production and for own use of self-generated electricity	2025-2030	gradual restriction of the exemption between 2025 and 2030	legally established in 2023		wetten.nl - Regeling - Wet belastingen op milieugrondslag - BWBR0007168 (art 64) <a href="https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007168/2025-01-01/o/HoofdstukVI/Afdeling4/Artikel64/informatie#tab-wijzigingenoverzicht">https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007168/2025-01-01/o/HoofdstukVI/Afdeling4/Artikel64/informatie#tab-wijzigingenoverzicht</a>

Notes:

M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

(1) Member States shall report any objectives to phase-out fossil fuel subsidies and any objectives to phase-out other energy subsidies. Member States should indicate in the description column whether the objective has been laid down in legislation and, if applicable, provide the reference to the relevant legislation.

If no objectives are set to phase out energy subsidies, Member States shall report on any plans to make a phase out commitment or set a phase out objective. Member States shall include in the description column a short description of these plans, and clarify when such commitments are expected to become effective. (2) Member States shall provide a target year the objective should be achieved.

(3) Member States shall specify any quantitative milestones. For example, 50% phase out by 2024, 100% phase out by 2026.

(4) Member States shall report on progress accomplished towards meeting the objective and the milestones, if relevant.

(5) Member States shall report on any steps taken to ensure the phase outs do not affect efforts to reduce energy poverty. Member States shall provide whether estimates of economic and other impacts of fossil fuel subsidy phase outs on energy poor households have been developed, what policies or measures are in place or proposed to alleviate such impacts (for example support for home energy renovations and high energy efficiency technology, such as electric heat pumps and home insulation).

[illegible]









[illegible]











**Annex IX Table 2**

Available results of ex-ante and ex-post assessments of the effects of individual or groups of policies and measures on renewable energy production <sup>(1)</sup>

PaM Number	Ex-ante assessment					Ex-post assessment				
	Renewable energy production (ktoe/year)				Explanation of the basis for the estimate	Documentation / source of estimation if available (provide a weblink of the report where the	Year for which production applies <sup>(2)</sup>	Renewable energy production	Explanation of the basis for the estimate	Documentation / source of estimation if available (provide a weblink of the report where the
	t	t + 5	t + 10	t + 15						
V										
46						Progress monitor of Regional Energy Strategies; <a href="https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/blg-1121932.pdf">https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/blg-1121932.pdf</a>				
Add further rows, as needed										

Notation: V = voluntary; t signifies the first future year ending with 0 or 5 immediately following the reporting year.

Notes:

policies and measures or groups of policies and measures for which such assessment is available.

(2) Member States may report ex-post assessments for more than one year, where available reporting shall focus on years ending with 0 or 5.

(3) Ex-post evaluations include all evaluations based on results from parts of, or the whole implementation period.

**Annex IX Table 3**

Available results of ex-ante and ex-post assessments of the effects of individual or groups of policies and measures on energy efficiency <sup>(1)</sup>

PaM Number	Ex-ante assessment						Ex-post assessment			
	Energy reductions	(ktoe/year, final			Explanation of the basis for the estimate	Documentation / Source of estimation if available (provide a weblink of the report where the figure is referenced from)	Year for which reduction applies <sup>(2)</sup>	Energy reductions (ktoe/year, final estimate) <sup>(3)</sup>	Explanation of the basis for the estimate	Documentation / Source of estimation if available (provide a weblink of the report where the figure is referenced from)
	t	t + 5	t + 10	t + 15						
V										

Notation: V = voluntary; t signifies the first future year ending with 0 or 5 immediately following the reporting year.

Notes:

(1) Member States shall report on the policies and measures or groups of policies and measures that contribute to dimension Energy efficiency. Member States shall report on all the policies and measures or groups of policies and

(2) Member States may report ex-post assessments for more than one year, where available reporting shall focus on years ending with 0 or 5.

(3) Ex-post evaluations include all evaluations based on results from parts of, or the whole implementation period.



Annex IX Table 4

Available projected and realised costs and benefits of individual or groups of policies and measures on renewable energy production <sup>(1)</sup>

PaM Number	Projected costs and benefits (ex-ante assessment)											Realised costs and benefits (ex-post assessment)										
	Year(s) for which cost has been calculated	Gross cost in EUR per toe renewable energy production	Absolute gross costs per year in EUR	Absolute benefits <sup>(2)</sup> per year in EUR	Benefits <sup>(2)</sup> in EUR per toe renewable energy production	Net costs in EUR per toe renewable energy production	Absolute net cost per year in EUR	Price year	Description of cost estimates (basis for cost estimate, what type of costs are included in the estimate, methodology) <sup>(3)</sup>	Documentation /source (provide a weblink of the report where the figure is referenced from)	Description of other benefits	Year(s) for which cost has been calculated	Gross cost in EUR per toe renewable energy production	Absolute gross costs per year in EUR	Benefits <sup>(2)</sup> in EUR per toe renewable energy production	Absolute benefits <sup>(2)</sup> per year in EUR	Net costs in EUR per toe renewable energy production	Absolute net costs per year in EUR	Price year	Description of cost estimates (basis for cost estimate, what type of costs are included in the estimate, methodology) <sup>(3)</sup>	Documentation /source (provide a weblink of the report where the figure is referenced from)	Description of other benefits
V																						
1												2013-2020									Policy evaluation Renewable energy surcharge (ODE); <a href="https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/blg-976996.pdf">https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/blg-976996.pdf</a>	
67												2011-2020									Policy evaluation Renewable Energy Subsidy Scheme (SDE+); <a href="https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/blg-102257.pdf">https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/blg-102257.pdf</a>	
Add further rows, as needed																						

Notes:

V = voluntary

(1) Member States shall report on the policies and measures or groups of policies and measures that contribute to dimension Decarbonisation: Renewable energy. Member States shall report on all the policies and measures or groups of policies and measures for which such assessment is available.

(2) A benefit shall be indicated as a negative value.

(3) The description shall include the type of costs and benefits that have been taken into consideration, the stakeholders considered in the assessment of costs and benefits, the baseline against which costs and benefits are compared, and the methodology.

Annex IX Table 5

Available projected and realised costs and benefits of individual or groups of policies and measures on energy efficiency <sup>(1)</sup>

PaM Number	Projected costs and benefits (ex-ante assessment)											Realised costs and benefits (ex-post assessment)										
	Year(s) for which cost has been calculated	Gross cost in EUR per toe final energy reduction	Absolute gross costs per year in EUR	Absolute benefits <sup>(2)</sup> per year in EUR	Benefits <sup>(2)</sup> in EUR per toe final energy reduction	Net costs in EUR per toe final energy reduction	Absolute net cost per year in EUR	Price year	Description of cost estimates (basis for cost estimate, what type of costs are included in the estimate, methodology) <sup>(3)</sup>	Documentation/ source (provide a weblink of the report where the figure is referenced from)	Description of other benefits	Year(s) for which cost has been calculated	Gross cost in EUR per toe final energy reduction	Absolute gross costs per year in EUR	Benefits <sup>(2)</sup> in EUR per toe final energy reduction	Absolute benefits <sup>(2)</sup> per year in EUR	Net costs in EUR per toe final energy reduction	Absolute net costs per year in EUR	Price year	Description of cost estimates (basis for cost estimate, what type of costs are included in the estimate, methodology) <sup>(3)</sup>	Documentation/ source (provide a weblink of the report where the figure is referenced from)	Description of other benefits
V																						
1	2020-2030											1996-2019									Policy evaluation of Energy taxation; <a href="https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/blg-978081.pdf">https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/blg-978081.pdf</a>	
2												2017-2021									Policy evaluation EIA; <a href="https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/blg-1103191.pdf">https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/blg-1103191.pdf</a>	
42												2020-2024									Policy evaluation of the Versterkte uitvoering energiebesparings- en informatieplicht (VUE); <a href="https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/67fa3e4c-fcff-494c-8034-326032e3548c/file">https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/67fa3e4c-fcff-494c-8034-326032e3548c/file</a>	
PAM 2																						
Add further rows, as needed																						

Notes:

V = voluntary

(1) Member States shall report on the policies and measures or groups of policies and measures that contribute to dimension Energy efficiency. Member States shall report on all the policies and measures or groups of policies and measures for which such assessment is available.

(2) A benefit shall be indicated in the template as a negative value.

(3) The description shall include the type of costs and benefits that have been taken into consideration, the stakeholders considered in the assessment of costs and benefits, the baseline against which costs and benefits are compared, and the methodology.

**Annex X Table 1**

Energy efficiency Obligation Schemes (EEOS) referred to in Article 7a of Directive 2012/27/EU

PaM Number	M	N/A
Source(s) of information (including the reference of the related law or other legal text(s))	M	N/A
<b>Expected savings for 2021-2030 and duration of the obligation period(s) (points 5(d))</b>		
Expected cumulative end-use energy savings for the period 2021-2030 (ktoe)	M	N/A
Expected new annual end-use energy savings (ktoe/year) <sup>(1)</sup>	Miap	
2021	Miap	
2022	Miap	
2023	Miap	
2024	Miap	
2025	Miap	
2026	Miap	
2027	Miap	
2028	Miap	
2029	Miap	
2030	Miap	
Duration of the obligation period(s)	M	N/A
<b>Key design features</b>		
Obligated parties and their responsibilities (point 5(b) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	N/A
Target sectors (point 5(c) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(2)</sup>	M	N/A
Sectors where individual actions are eligible to the EEOS (if different from the target sectors listed above) (point 5(c) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	N/A
Individual actions eligible to the EEOS (point 5(f) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) and corresponding lifetimes (points 2(i) and 5(h) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(3)</sup>	M	N/A
<b>Information on the application of the following EED provisions:</b>		
Where applicable, specific actions and/or share of savings to be achieved in vulnerable households, including those affected by energy poverty, and, where appropriate, in social housing (article 7(11) to Directive 2012/27/EU)	Miap	

Savings achieved by energy service providers or other third parties (Article 7a(6), point (a) of Directive 2012/27/EU <sup>(4)</sup> )	Miap	
Rules about banking and borrowing (point (b) of Article 7a(6) , point (b) of Directive 2012/27/EU)	Miap	
Possibilities for trading of energy savings (where relevant)	Miap	
Interactions with a National Energy Efficiency Fund in accordance with Article 20(6) of Directive 2012/27/EU (as considered in Article 7a(1) of that Directive) <sup>(5)</sup>	Miap	
General information about the calculation methodology		
Measurement method(s) used (point 1 of Annex V , to Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(6)</sup>	M	N/A
Metric(s) used to express the energy savings (primary or final energy savings) (Article 7a(4), and point 3(d) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	N/A
How are lifetimes (and possible changes in savings over time) taken into account in savings calculations (points 2(i) and 5(h) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(7)</sup>	M	N/A
Other sources of information or references (e.g. studies, evaluation reports) where more explanations and details about the savings calculations can be found	V	
Additionality and materiality (requirements related to points 2 and 5(g) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)		
Description of the calculation methodology; including how additionality is taken into account in the calculation methodology (point 2(a) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(8)</sup>	M	N/A
Does the EEOS promote early replacements? If so, how is it taken into account in the calculation of the savings? (point 2(f) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	N/A
Benchmarks used for deemed and scaled savings (in case deemed or scaled savings are used) (point 1(c) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	N/A

How is materiality of savings ensured? (point 3(h) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	N/A
Possible overlaps (between policy measures and between individual actions) and double counting		
Possible overlaps between individual actions eligible to the EEOS <sup>(9)</sup>	Miap	
Possible overlaps between the EEOS and alternative measure(s) reported according to Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU	Miap	
How are possible overlaps (between the EEOS and alternative measures) addressed to avoid any double counting of energy savings? (point 3(g) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	N/A
Climatic variations (where relevant) (points 2(h) and 5(i) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)		
Are there climatic variations between regions? And can they affect the actions eligible to the EEOS?	Miap	
How are climatic variations addressed in savings calculations where relevant?	Miap	
Monitoring and verification (M&V) of savings (point 5(j) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)		
Brief description of the monitoring & verification system and of the process of verification	M	N/A
Authorities responsible for the M&V of the EEOS	M	N/A
Independence of the M&V from obligated parties (Article 7a (5) of Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	N/A
Verification of statistically representative samples (Article 7a (5) of Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(10)</sup>	M	N/A
Reporting obligations for obligated parties (savings achieved by each obligated party, or each sub-category of obligated party, and in total under the scheme)	M	N/A
Publication of energy savings achieved each year under the EEOS (Article 7a (7) of Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	N/A

Penalties applied in case of non-compliance (and related references, including the law or other legal texts setting the penalties and related conditions)	M	N/A
Provision(s) in case the progress of the EEOS is not satisfactory (point 3(f) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	N/A
Information about quality standards (point 2(g) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)		
How are quality standards (for products, services and installation of measures) promoted or required by the EEOS?	Miap	
Complementary information or explanations		
Mention here any other information of explanation that can be useful for experience sharing	V	

Notes:

M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

(1) Member States shall complete this field if expected new annual end-use energy savings are stable. If the new annual end-use energy savings are expected to change over time MS shall complete the fields per year.

(2) Member States shall specify the sectors (residential; services; industry; transport; other(s)) taken into account to calculate the target(s) of the EEOS and to define obligated parties. If the sectors eligible for individual actions are different, it shall be specified in the next field.

(3) Member States shall specify here the eligible actions. If the list of measures is too long, Member States shall mention here the main eligibility criteria and provide the list as a separate file. Member States shall specify the lifetime values assumed for the different types or categories of actions using Table 2 in this Annex.

(4) In case obligated parties are allowed to count towards their obligation certified energy savings achieved by energy service providers or other third parties, Member States shall explain the eligibility criteria for these third parties and how it is ensured that the certification of energy savings follows an approval process that is clear and transparent.

(5) Member States shall specify if obligated parties can or shall fulfil their savings obligation, in whole or in part, as a contribution to an Energy Efficiency National Fund.

(6) Member States shall specify the methods used according to the typology defined in Annex V(1): (a) deemed savings / (b) metered savings / (c) scaled savings / (d) surveyed savings. Member States shall explain in case another type of method is used.

(7) Member States shall add explanation, especially if a method different from the one presented in point 2(i) of Annex V is used).

(8) Member States shall explain how the calculation methodology complies with points (a) to (c) of Annex V(2), including how the effects of EU laws and regulations are taken into account, as required by points 2(b) and 2(c) of Annex V.

(9) Member States shall explain how such overlaps are taken into account in the savings calculations; for example interactions between insulation of walls and replacement of heating systems. Member States shall also explain how the M&V system prevents the same individual action to be repeated by several obligated parties (avoiding double counting within the EEOS).

(10) Member States shall explain how verification of statistically representative samples of actions is ensured, and specify the criteria used to define and select representative samples.

## Annex X Table 2

Alternative policy measures referred to in Article 7b and Article 20(6) of Directive 2012/27/EU  
(except taxation measures)

PaM Number	M	This information is notified in a separate methodology document and published on <a href="https://english.rvo.nl/topics/energy-agreement/energy-and-climate-reports/national-reports-eu#additional-reports-energy-efficiency-directive-(eed)">https://english.rvo.nl/topics/energy-agreement/energy-and-climate-reports/national-reports-eu#additional-reports-energy-efficiency-directive-(eed)</a>
Source(s) of information (including the reference of the related law or other legal text(s))	M	see above
Budget planned or estimated, including the corresponding implementation period(s)	V	
<b>Expected savings for 2021-2030 and duration of the obligation period(s) (points 5(d) and 5(e))</b>		
Expected cumulative end-use energy savings for the period 2021-2030 (ktoe)	M	see above
Expected new annual end-use energy savings (ktoe/year) <sup>(1)</sup>	Miap	
2021	Miap	
2022	Miap	
2023	Miap	
2024	Miap	
2025	Miap	
2026	Miap	
2027	Miap	
2028	Miap	
2029	Miap	
2030	Miap	
Intermediate period(s), where relevant <sup>(2)</sup>	Miap	
<b>Key design features</b>		
Implementing public authorities, participating or entrusted parties and their responsibilities for implementing the policy measure (points 3(b) and 5(b) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	see above
Target sectors (point 5(c) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(3)</sup>	M	see above

Individual actions eligible to the alternative measure (point 5(f) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) and corresponding lifetimes (points 2(i) and 5(h) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)) <sup>(4)</sup>	M	see above
Specific policy measures or individual actions targeting energy poverty (where applicable)	Miap	
General information about the calculation methodology		
Measurement method(s) used (point 1 of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(5)</sup>	M	see above
Metric(s) used to express the energy savings (primary or final energy savings) (point 3(d) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU))	M	see above
How are lifetimes (and possible changes in savings over time) taken into account in savings calculations (points 2(i) and 5(h) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)) <sup>(6)</sup>	M	see above
Other sources of information or references (e.g. studies, evaluation reports) where more explanations and details about the savings calculations can be found	V	
Additionality and materiality (requirements related to points 2 and 5(g) of Annex V to Directive		
Description of the calculation methodology; including how additionality is taken into account in the calculation methodology (point 2(a) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)) <sup>(7)</sup>	M	see above
Does the policy measure promote early replacements? If so, how is it taken into account in the calculation of the savings? (point 2(f) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU))	M	see above
Benchmarks used for deemed and scaled savings (in case deemed or scaled savings are used) (point 1(c) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU))	M	see above
How is materiality of savings ensured? (point 3(h) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU))	M	see above



Possible overlaps (between policy measures and between individual actions) and double counting		
Possible overlaps between individual actions eligible to the policy measure <sup>(8)</sup>	Miap	
Possible overlaps between the EEOS (if any) and alternative measure(s) reported according to Article 7	Miap	
How are possible overlaps (between the EEOS, if any, and alternative measures) addressed to avoid any double counting of energy savings? (point 3(g) of Annex V)	M	see above
Climatic variations (where relevant) (points 2(h) and 5(i) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU))		
Are there climatic variations between regions? And can they affect the actions eligible to the policy measure?	Miap	
How are climatic variations addressed in savings calculations where relevant?	Miap	
Monitoring and verification (M&V) of savings (point 5(j) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU))		
Brief description of the monitoring & verification system and of the process of verification	M	see above
Authorities responsible for the M&V of the policy measure	M	see above
Independence of the M&V from the participating or entrusted parties (Article 7b(2) of Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	see above
Verification of statistically representative samples (Article 7b(2) of Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(9)</sup>	M	see above
Publication of energy savings achieved each year under the policy measure (point 3(e) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	see above
Penalties applied in case of non-compliance (and related references, including the law or other legal texts setting the penalties and related conditions)	M	see above

Provision(s) in case the progress of the policy measure is not satisfactory (point 3(f) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	see above
Information about quality standards (point 2(g) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)		
How are quality standards (for products, services and installation of measures) promoted or required by the policy measure?	Miap	
Complementary information or explanations		
Any other information of explanation that can be useful for experience sharing	V	see above

Notes:

M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

(1) Member States shall complete this field if expected new annual end-use energy savings are stable. If the new annual end-use energy savings are expected to change over time MS shall complete the fields per year.

(2) Member States shall indicate here the periods or dates used to define intermediate objectives to enable reviewing the progress of the alternative measure.

(3) Member States shall specify the sectors (residential; services; industry; transport; other(s)) taken into account.

(4) Member States shall specify the categories of individual actions that can receive financial incentives or other types of support from the alternative measure, or that are promoted by the alternative measure through regulations, information or any type of policy instrument. If the list of measures is too long, Member States shall mention here the main eligibility criteria and provide the list as a separate file. Member States shall specify the lifetime values assumed for the different types or categories of actions using Table 4 in this Annex.

(5) Member States shall specify the methods used according to the typology defined in Annex V(1): (a) deemed savings / (b) metered savings / (c) scaled savings / (d) surveyed savings. Member States shall explain in case another type of method is used.

(6) Member States shall add explanation, especially if a method different from the one presented in point 2(i) of Annex V is used).

(7) Member States shall explain how the calculation methodology complies with points (a) to (c) of Annex V(2), including how the effects of EU laws and regulations are taken into account, as required by points 2(b) and 2(c) of Annex V).

(8) Member States shall explain how such overlaps are taken into account in the savings calculations; for example interactions between insulation of walls and replacement of heating systems.

(9) Member States shall explain how verification of statistically representative samples of actions is ensured, and specify the criteria used to define and select representative samples.

## Annex X Table 3

### Information on taxation measures

PaM Number	M	This information is notified in a separate methodology document and published on <a href="https://english.rvo.nl/topics/energy-agreement/energy-and-climate-reports/national-reports-eu#additional-reports-energy-efficiency-directive-(eed)">https://english.rvo.nl/topics/energy-agreement/energy-and-climate-reports/national-reports-eu#additional-reports-energy-efficiency-directive-(eed)</a>
Duration of taxation measure (point 5(k)(iv) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	see above
Implementing public authority (point 5(k)(ii) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	see above
Target sectors and segment of taxpayers (point 5(k)(i) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(1)</sup>	M	see above
Source(s) of information (including the reference of the related law or other legal text(s))	M	see above
<b>Expected savings for 2021-2030 and duration of the obligation period(s) (points 5(d) and 5(e) of Annex</b>		
Expected cumulative end-use energy savings for the period 2021-2030 (ktoe)	M	see above
Expected new annual end-use energy savings (ktoe/year) <sup>(2)</sup>	Miap	
2021	Miap	
2022	Miap	
2023	Miap	
2024	Miap	
2025	Miap	
2026	Miap	
2027	Miap	
2028	Miap	
2029	Miap	
2030	Miap	
Complementary explanations (when relevant)	V	
<b>General information about the calculation methodology</b>		
Calculation method(s) used <sup>(3)</sup>	M	see above
Approach to calculating savings (point (4)(a) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(4)</sup>	M	see above
Elasticities (short-term) (point (4)(b) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(5)</sup>	Miap	

Elasticities (long-term) (point (4)(b) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(6)</sup>	Miap	
How lifetimes are addressed in savings calculations (point 2(e) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU) <sup>(7)</sup>	M	see above
How is double counting with other policy measure(s) avoided? (point (4)(c) of Annex V to Directive 2012/27/EU)	M	see above
Independence from the implementing public authority <sup>(8)</sup>	M	see above
Complementary explanations and source(s) of information	V	

M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

(1) Member States shall specify the sectors (residential; services; industry; transport; other(s)) taken into account.

(2) Member States shall complete this field if expected new annual end-use energy savings are stable. If the new annual end-use energy savings are expected to change over time MS shall complete the fields per year.

(3) Member States shall explain the model used to calculate the savings, if short-term and/or long-term elasticities are taken into account and why, the variables taken into account in the model and how they were selected.

(4) Member States shall explain the method for analyzing the effects on energy consumption with and without the taxation measure (counterfactual); How the counterfactual is defined, and how it is ensured that at least the minimum EU levels of taxation are taken into account.

(5) When relevant, Member States shall explain how the short-term elasticities are defined, ensuring that they represent the responsiveness of energy demand to price changes. Member States shall mention the data sources to be used to define the elasticities.

(6) When relevant, Member States shall explain how the long-term elasticities are defined, ensuring that they represent the responsiveness of energy demand to price changes. Member States shall mention the data sources to be used to define the elasticities.

(7) Member States shall explain how the calculation methodology ensures that only savings from individual actions implemented after 31 December 2020 and before 31 December 2030 can be taken into account.

(8) Member States shall explain how the independence of the evaluator(s) of the energy savings from the taxation measure is ensured.

#### Annex X Table 4

Information about the lifetime of the individual actions eligible to the policies and measures reported for Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU

Eligible action	End-use sector	Assumed lifetime value (in years)	Assumptions about possible changes in the energy savings over time	Source or method used to estimate the lifetime and related assumptions
Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap
This information is notified in a separate methodology document and published on <a href="https://english.rvo.nl/topics/energy-agreement/energy-and-climate-reports/national-reports-eu#additional-reports-energy-efficiency-directive-(eed)">https://english.rvo.nl/topics/energy-agreement/energy-and-climate-reports/national-reports-eu#additional-reports-energy-efficiency-directive-(eed)</a>				

Notes: Miap = mandatory if applicable

Annex XI Table 1

Energy savings achieved through Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU in year X-2

PaM number	Unit	Vulnerable households addressed <sup>(2)</sup>	Final energy savings achieved through national EEOs referred to in Article 7a of Directive			Of which final energy savings achieved by PaMs aimed at alleviation of energy poverty in line with Article			Amount of final energy savings achieved in accordance with Article		
			Total annual end-use savings achieved in Year X-3 <sup>(3)</sup>	Thereof, savings achieved in Year X-3 only from new actions that were implemented in Year X-3	Total cumulative end-use savings achieved from 2021 to Year X-3	Total annual end-use savings achieved in Year X-2 <sup>(3)</sup>	Thereof, savings achieved in Year X-2 only from new actions that were implemented in Year X-2	Total cumulative end-use savings achieved from 2021 to Year X-2	Total annual end-use savings achieved in Year X-2 <sup>(3)</sup>	Thereof, savings achieved in Year X-2 only from new actions that were implemented in Year X-2	Total cumulative end-use savings achieved from 2021 to Year X-2
M		M	M	M	M	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap
Group of policy measures for Built Environment	ktoe	No	675	254	1,294						
Group of policy measures for Industry	ktoe	No	1,127	298	2,372						
Group of policy measures for Agriculture	ktoe	No	253	121	434						
Group of policy measures for Mobility	ktoe	No	191	113	304						

Notation: Reporting for calendar year X-2, with X = reporting year, M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable.

Notes:

(1) Member States shall report on national energy efficiency obligation scheme and alternative measures pursuant to Article 7a and 7b of Directive 2012/27/EU.

(2) Member States shall select from the following options whether vulnerable households, including those affected by energy poverty and, where appropriate, in social housing are included: Yes; No. For the definition on vulnerable households, guidance is provided in Article 28 of Directive (EU) 2019/944 and Article 3(3), point (d) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

(3) Total annual end-use savings achieved in Year X-2, i.e. amount of savings from new actions implemented from 2021 to Year X-3 that continue delivering savings in X-2, taking into account savings lifetimes.

**Annex XI Table 2**

Energy savings achieved through Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU in year X-3<sup>(1)</sup>

PaM number	Unit	Vulnerable households addressed <sup>(2)</sup>	Final energy savings achieved through national EEOs referred to in Article 7a of Directive 2012/27/EU or alternative measures adopted in application of Article 7b of that Directive (excl. Article 7(4), point (c) of that Directive)			Of which final energy savings achieved by PaMs aimed at alleviation of energy poverty in line with Article 7(11) of Directive 2012/27/EU			Amount of final energy savings achieved in accordance with Article 7(4), point (c) of Directive 2012/27/EU		
			Total annual end-use savings achieved in Year X-3 <sup>(3)</sup>	Thereof, savings achieved in Year X-3 only from <u>new actions</u> that were implemented in Year X-3	Total cumulative end-use savings achieved from 2021 to Year X-3	Total annual end-use savings achieved in Year X-3 <sup>(2)</sup>	Thereof, savings achieved in Year X-3 only from <u>new actions</u> that were implemented in Year X-3	Total cumulative end-use savings achieved from 2021 to Year X-3	Total annual end-use savings achieved in Year X-3 <sup>(2)</sup>	Thereof, savings achieved in Year X-3 only from <u>new actions</u> that were implemented in Year X-3	Total cumulative end-use savings achieved from 2021 to Year X-3
M		M	M	M	M	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap
Group of policy measures for Built Environment	ktoe		421	222	619						
Group of policy measures for Industry	ktoe		829	413	1,245						
Group of policy measures for Agriculture	ktoe		133	85	180						
Group of policy measures for Mobility	ktoe		137	102	172						
Add further rows, as needed	ktoe										

Notation: Reporting for calendar year X-3, with X = reporting year; M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable; Notes:

(1) X-3 shall not apply for the first progress reports in 2023.

(2) Member States shall select from the following options whether vulnerable households, including those affected by energy poverty and, where appropriate, in social housing are included: Yes; No. For the

(3) Total annual end-use savings achieved in Year X-3, i.e., amount of savings from new actions implemented from 2021 to Year X-4 that continue delivering savings in X-3, taking into account savings lifetimes.

**Annex XII Table 1**

Total renovated building floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by the Member States' central government referred to in Article 5(1) of the Directive 2012/27/EU <sup>(1)</sup>

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Year X-3 = 2022		Year X-2 = 2023		Additional information
			Primary Energy Consumption (PEC)	and/or Final Energy Consumption (FEC)	PEC	and/or FEC	
PaM Number	Miap	n/a	179				
Total building floor area of buildings renovated	Miap	m²	NA		NA		Data not available
Amount of energy savings achieved due to renovation of buildings in Year X-3 and X-2 <sup>(2)</sup>	V	ktoe	NA		NA		Data not available
Sum of new energy savings achieved due to renovation of buildings, over the time period 2021 – Year X-3 (X-2)(i.e. corresponding to 3% renovation rate)	Miap	ktoe	NA		NA		Data not available

Notation: X = reporting year; Miap = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary Notes:

(1) Member States shall report on policies and measures referred to in Article 5(1) of the Directive 2012/27/EU.

(2) Amount of energy savings can be estimated: deemed, metered, scaled or surveyed savings can be reported.



**Annex XII Table 2**

The amount of energy savings in eligible buildings owned and occupied by their central government as referred to in Article 5(6) of Directive 2012/27/EU <sup>(1) (2)</sup>

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Year X-3 = 2022		Year X-2 = 2023		Additional information
			PEC	and/or FEC	PEC	and/or FEC	
PaM Number	Miap	n/a	179				
Amount of energy savings achieved in eligible buildings owned and occupied by their central government in Year X-3 and X-2 <sup>(3)</sup>	Miap	ktoe	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.5	No data (yet) on primary energy savings or sum of savings in buildings owned or occupied by Central Government for 2023. Number for savings on final energy consumption in 2023 represents decrease in natural gas- and heat usage over 2023 in comparison to 2022. Building stock (volume) has not altered. Includes buildings owned and occupied by the Ministry of Defense.
Sum of energy savings achieved in eligible buildings owned and occupied by their central government, over the time period 2021 – Year X-3 (X-2) (i.e. corresponding to 3% renovation rate)	Miap	ktoe	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No data (yet) on energy savings in buildings owned or occupied by Central Government for 2022.

Notation: X = reporting year; Miap = mandatory if applicable Notes:

(1) Member States shall report on policies and measures referred to in Article 5(6) of the Directive 2012/27/EU.

(2) Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU, Member States may opt for an alternative approach to paragraphs 1 to 5 of Article 5 of Directive 2012/27/EU, whereby they take other cost effective measures, including deep renovations and measures for behavioural change of occupants, to achieve an amount of energy savings in eligible buildings owned and occupied by their central government that is at least equivalent.

Amount of energy savings can be estimated: deemed, metered, scaled or surveyed savings can be reported.

Annex XIII Table 1

Progress towards financing

PAF number(s) (the reporting concerns)	Eligible technology/ solution	Total investment assumptions (EUR)		National public funding	Total EU funding		Of which RRF funding		Actual investments up to and including year X as of (if available)		Description of source	Actual investments still to be implemented (EUR)	
		Value	Price per year									Value	Price Year
		M	M		M	M	M	M	May	M		M	M
2		€ 1,019,000,000	2020	€ 842,000,000	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0.00	€ 0		2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget) 2022 and 2023.  Note 1 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PAFs for the period following the submission of the first NEEF, i.e. for 2020 and beyond.  Note 2 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investment', as available.  Note 3: Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PAFs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented.  Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 1,019,000,000	2024
9		€ 57,775,000	2020	€ 18,355,000	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0.00	€ 0		2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget) 2022 and 2023.  Note 1 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PAFs for the period following the submission of the first NEEF, i.e. for 2020 and beyond.  Note 2 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investment', as available.  Note 3: Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PAFs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented.  Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 17,895,000	2024
10		€ 58,345,000	2020	€ 125,885,000	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0.00	€ 0		2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget) 2022 and 2023.  Note 1 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PAFs for the period following the submission of the first NEEF, i.e. for 2020 and beyond.  Note 2 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investment', as available.  Note 3: Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PAFs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented.  Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 201,487,000	2024
12	NA	NA	NA	€ 85,547,459	€ 25,894,411	€ 0.00	€ 0.00	€ 0		2024	Note: No initial investment assumptions or Actual investments still to be implemented can be given, as budgets are determined annually.  Note: Actual investments of public funding and total EU funding are based on data provided by the agency managing this financial instrument (Netherlands Enterprise Agency - RVO).  Note: EU funding for this PAF comes from the ERDF - European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.	NA	2024
20		€ 121,750,000	2023	€ 77,505,000	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0.00	€ 0		2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget) 2022 and 2023.  Note 1 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PAFs for the period following the submission of the first NEEF, i.e. for 2020 and beyond.  Note 2 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investment', as available.  Note 3: Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PAFs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented.  Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 62,210,000	2024
21		€ 718,000,000	2019	€ 555,530,000	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0.00	€ 0		2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget) 2022 and 2023.  Note 1 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PAFs for the period following the submission of the first NEEF, i.e. for 2020 and beyond.  Note 2 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investment', as available.  Note 3: Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PAFs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented.  Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 427,000,000	2024
25		€ 748,588,000	2020	€ 514,434,880	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0.00	€ 0	€ 1,039,053,082	2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget) 2022 and 2023.  Note: Actual investments of public funding are based on data provided by the agency managing this financial instrument (Netherlands Enterprise Agency - RVO). Private funding is an estimate based on the subsidy requirements.  Note: The private sector component of the ISRS included in the RRF. As of the time of this report (March 2023), a payment request for this part of the RRF is being prepared. However, as no request has been made yet, and therefore no payment has been processed, RRF funding for this PAF is not yet applicable at this time (March 2023).  Note 1 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PAFs for the period following the submission of the first NEEF, i.e. for 2020 and beyond.  Note 2 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investment', as available.  Note 3: Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PAFs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented.  Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 1,081,540,000	2024
34		€ 71,120,000	2019	€ 68,504,109	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0.00	€ 0	€ 68,504,109	2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget) 2022 and 2023.  Note: Actual investments of public funding are based on data provided by the agency managing this financial instrument (Netherlands Enterprise Agency - RVO). Private funding is an estimate based on the subsidy requirements.  Note 1 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PAFs for the period following the submission of the first NEEF, i.e. for 2020 and beyond.  Note 2 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investment', as available.  Note 3: Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PAFs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented.  Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 2,015,890	2024
35		€ 101,000,000	2020	€ 233,790,000	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0.00	€ 0		2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget) 2022 and 2023.  Note 1 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PAFs for the period following the submission of the first NEEF, i.e. for 2020 and beyond.  Note 2 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investment', as available.  Note 3: Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PAFs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented.  Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 391,037,000	2024
59		€ 439,947,000	2020	€ 419,302,111	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0.00	€ 0	€ 809,055,320	2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget) 2022 and 2023.  Note: Actual investments of public and private funding are based on data provided by the agency managing this financial instrument (Netherlands Enterprise Agency - RVO).  Note 1 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PAFs for the period following the submission of the first NEEF, i.e. for 2020 and beyond.  Note 2 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investment', as available.  Note 3: Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PAFs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented.  Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 395,328,000	2024
61		€ 82,000,000	2021	€ 182,486,885	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0.00	€ 0	€ 406,954,590	2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget) 2022 and 2023.  Note: Actual investments of public and private funding are based on data provided by the agency managing this financial instrument (Netherlands Enterprise Agency - RVO).  Note 1 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PAFs for the period following the submission of the first NEEF, i.e. for 2020 and beyond.  Note 2 - Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investment', as available.  Note 3: Applicable to all PAFs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PAFs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented.  Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 590,000,000	2024





150		€ 85,204,000	2020	€ 9,195,999	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0	2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget 2022 and 2024). Note: Actual investments of public funding are based on data provided by the agency managing this financial instrument (Netherlands Enterprise Agency - RVO). Note 1 - Applicable to all PaMs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PaMs for the period following the submission of the first NIECP, i.e. for 2020 and beyond. Note 2 - Applicable to all PaMs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investments', as available. Note 3: Applicable to all PaMs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PaMs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented. Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 8,384,000	2024
155		€ 48,340,000	2021	€ 5,725,357	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0	2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget 2022 and 2024). Note: Actual investments of public funding are based on data provided by the agency managing this financial instrument (Netherlands Enterprise Agency - RVO). Note 1 - Applicable to all PaMs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PaMs for the period following the submission of the first NIECP, i.e. for 2020 and beyond. Note 2 - Applicable to all PaMs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investments', as available. Note 3: Applicable to all PaMs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PaMs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented. Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 7,474,849	2024
160		€ 31,000,000	2022	€ 28,794,291	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0	2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget 2022 and 2024). Note: Actual investments of public funding are based on data provided by the agency managing this financial instrument (Netherlands Enterprise Agency - RVO). Note 1 - Applicable to all PaMs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PaMs for the period following the submission of the first NIECP, i.e. for 2020 and beyond. Note 2 - Applicable to all PaMs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investments', as available. Note 3: Applicable to all PaMs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PaMs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented. Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 10,432,000	2024
175		€ 300,000,000	2023	€ 150,000,000	€ 0	€ 0.00	€ 0	2024	Based on the 'Mijnennota' (National Budget 2022 and 2024). Note 1 - Applicable to all PaMs listed here: This table concerns available investment data on PaMs for the period following the submission of the first NIECP, i.e. for 2020 and beyond. Note 2 - Applicable to all PaMs listed here: The 'initial investment assumptions' and 'Actual investments still to be implemented' refer only to expected/remaining national public funding, due to the availability of data. Figures for private funding are only incorporated under 'Actual investments', as available. Note 3: Applicable to all PaMs listed here: The Mijnennota (National Budget) provides a forward time horizon of five years. Therefore, this table reports Actual investments still to be implemented up to and including 2028. This may not always cover the entire span of some PaMs in terms of Actual investments still to be implemented. Sources: <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2022</a> <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/mijnennota/2024</a>	€ 300,000,000	2024

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1																
2		Annex XIV Table 1														
3		Impacts on air quality and emissions to air <sup>(1)</sup>														
4																
5																
6		PaM number(s) the reporting concerns <sup>(2)</sup>	Reference year <sup>(3)</sup>	Affected pollutant(s) <sup>(4)</sup>	Quantified expected emission impacts <sup>(5)</sup> (kt/yr)						Qualitative assessment of expected emission impacts <sup>(6)</sup>	Details of the methodologies used for analysis <sup>(7)</sup>	Qualitative description of uncertainties (where available)	Documentation/ Source of methodologies	General comments	
7					t	t+5	t+10	t+15	t+20	t+25						
8		M	M	M	M1av						V/M	M1av	V	M1av	V	
9		Group of policy measures for Electricity	2022	Nox	0.7	-5.7	-7.2	-6.0				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
10		Group of policy measures for Industry	2022	Nox	-1.6	-5.5	-8.1	-8.5				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
11		Group of policy measures for Mobility	2022	Nox	-10.8	-28.5	-46.3	-58.4				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
12		Group of policy measures for Built Environment	2022	Nox	-0.6	-2.6	-3.5	-4.0				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
13		Group of policy measures for Agriculture	2022	Nox	-1.7	-1.9	-2.3	-2.8				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
14		Group of policy measures for Electricity	2022	NH3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
15		Group of policy measures for Industry	2022	NH3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
16		Group of policy measures for Mobility	2022	NH3	0.3	0.0	-0.9	-1.8				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
17		Group of policy measures for Built Environment	2022	NH3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
18		Group of policy measures for Agriculture	2022	NH3	-2.6	-20.4	-23.7	-26.9				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
19		Group of policy measures for Electricity	2022	PM2,5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
20		Group of policy measures for Industry	2022	PM2,5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
21		Group of policy measures for Mobility	2022	PM2,5	-0.5	-1.0	-1.3	-1.5				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
22		Group of policy measures for Built Environment	2022	PM2,5	-0.1	-0.7	-1.2	-1.6				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
23		Group of policy measures for Agriculture	2022	PM2,5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
24		Group of policy measures for Electricity	2022	SO2	-0.1	-1.9	-2.1	-1.7				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
25		Group of policy measures for Industry	2022	SO2	0.4	-1.2	-2.4	-2.8				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
26		Group of policy measures for Mobility	2022	SO2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		
27		Group of policy measures for Built Environment	2022	SO2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025		

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
28	Group of policy measures for Agriculture	2022	SO <sub>2</sub>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		<a href="https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025">https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025</a>		
29	Group of policy measures for Electricity	2022	NMVOS	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-1.0				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		<a href="https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025">https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025</a>		
30	Group of policy measures for Industry	2022	NMVOS	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.7				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		<a href="https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025">https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025</a>		
31	Group of policy measures for Mobility	2022	NMVOS	-1.7	-6.2	-11.3	-15.4				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		<a href="https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025">https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025</a>		
32	Group of policy measures for Built Environment	2022	NMVOS	2.8	4.4	4.6	4.5				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		<a href="https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025">https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025</a>		
33	Group of policy measures for Agriculture	2022	NMVOS	0.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.0				The projected emissions according to "Geraamde ontwikkelingen in nationale emissies van luchtverontreinigende stoffen 2025" by PBL (2025) were compared to the baseyear 2022. The difference between the projection and the baseyear is considered as the impact of the group of policy measures for a specific sector. For this purpose, the EU definition of emissions were used (according to the NEC-directive)		<a href="https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025">https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/emissieramingen-luchtverontreinigende-stoffen-2025</a>		
34	Notation: t signifies the first future year ending with o or s immediately following the reporting year; M = mandatory; Miav = mandatory if available; V = voluntary.														
35	Notes:														
36	(1) Member States shall report on the quantification of the impact of the policies and measures, or groups of policies and measures, as far as possible.														
37	(2) Member States to list all PaM numbers the reporting concerns. Separate rows should be used for reporting on different PaMs or groups of PaMs.														
38	(3) Reference year is the base year used to project emissions.														
39	(4) Member States to select from the following pollutants (additional pollutants may be added and specified under 'other'): SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , NMVOC, NH <sub>3</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> , other.														
40	(5) Member States shall report expected increases in emissions as positive numbers or ranges, whereas expected reductions in emissions are shown as negative numbers or ranges.														
41	(6) In case no quantified impacts are available, a qualitative assessment is mandatory (M). If impacts are quantified, the qualitative assessment is voluntary (V).														
42	(7) The description shall include information on the methodology, such as models used, the baseline against which impacts are compared and underlying data.														
43															

Annex XV Table 1

Policies and measures to phase out energy subsidies, in particular for fossil fuels

Subsidy for fossil fuel or for other <sup>(1)</sup>	Name of policy (English)	Name of policy (local language)	Sector <sup>(2)</sup>	Implementation period		Subsidy volumes		
				Start <sup>(3)</sup>	Finish <sup>(4)</sup>	X-3 <sup>(5)</sup>	X-2 <sup>(6)</sup>	Currency <sup>(9)</sup>
M	M	M	M	M	M	M <sub>av</sub>	M	M
Other	Investment energy savings in horticulture	Energie-efficiëntie en hernieuwbare energie glastuinbouw (EGH)	Agriculture : AGRI-Crop, animal production, hunting	1-1-2007		47000000	47000000	EUR
Other	Subsidy market introduction energy innovations (MEI) for horticulture	Marktintrodukties energie innovaties (MEI)	Agriculture : AGRI-Crop, animal production, hunting	1-1-2007		30000000	60000000	EUR
Fossil fuels	Compensation for the indirect costs of EU ETS	Compensatieregeling Indirecte emissiekosten ETS	Industry : INDU-Energy-intensive industry	1-10-2013	30-9-2022	59000000	0	EUR
Other	Investment subsidy sustainable energy (ISDE)	investeringssubsidie duurzame energie en energiebesparing (ISDE)	Households : Households	1-12-2014		250000000	511000000	EUR
Other	Feed in Premium for Renewable energy (SDE, SDE+, SDE++)	Subsidie Duurzame Energieproductie (SDE, SDE+, SDE++)	Cross sectors (multiple sectors) : Cross sectors (multiple sectors)	1-1-2003		873000000	1.318E+09	EUR
Other	Energy Investment rebate (EIA) - Energy saving technologies	Energie-investeringsaftrek (EIA)	Business : Business	1-1-1997		297000000	249000000	EUR
Other	Reduced energy tax rate for horticulture	Verlaagd tarief glastuinbouw	Agriculture : AGRI-Crop, animal production, hunting	1-1-2000		161000000	171000000	EUR
Fossil fuels	Energy tax rebate for religious institutions and for non-profit organisations	Teruggaaf kerkgebouwen en non-profit	Public : Public	1-1-2000		240000000	320000000	EUR
Other	Cooperative energy production subsidy scheme	Subsidieregeling coöperatieve energieopwekking (SCE)	Public : Public	1-1-2021		496000	0	EUR
Fossil fuels	Tax exemption for energy intensive processes	vrijstellingen voor energie-intensieve processen	Industry : INDU-Energy-intensive industry	1-1-2015		1220000000	1290000000	EUR
Other	Landlord Levy Reduction Scheme Conservation	Regeling Vermindering Verhuurderheffing Verduurzaming (opvolger STEP)	Business : Business	1-1-2021	31-1-2023	1040000000	0	EUR
Other	Demonstration instrument energy innovation DEI & DEI+	Demonstratieregeling energie -en klimaatinnovaties (DEI(+)). The DEI + is the successor of the DEI, with the main change being the technological scope that are applicable.	Cross sectors (multiple sectors) : Cross sectors (multiple sectors)	1-1-2019		71000000	50000000	EUR
Other	Mission oriented R&D and innovation (MOOI)	Missiegedreven Onderzoek Ontwikkeling en Innovatie (MOOI)	Cross sectors (multiple sectors) : Cross sectors (multiple sectors)	1-2-2020		60000000	64000000	EUR
Other	Stimulation scheme natural gas free rental housing (SAH, part of initial approach " Starter motor")	Stimuleringsprogramma aardgasvrije wijken huurwoningen (SAH)	Households : Households	1-3-2020		40000000	90000000	EUR
Other	Renewable energy transition (HER+)	Hernieuwbare energietransitie (HER+)	Cross sectors (multiple sectors) : Cross sectors (multiple sectors)	1-1-2018		300000000	450000000	EUR
Other	Input exemption from energy tax for electricity production	Inputvrijstelling energiebelasting voor elektriciteitsopwekking	Energy sector : ENER-Conversion-Electricity production	1-1-2016		497000000	491000000	EUR
Fossil fuels	Input exemption coal tax for electricity production	Inputvrijstelling kolenbelasting voor elektriciteitsopwekking	Energy sector : ENER-Conversion-Electricity production	1-1-2016	31-12-2024	740000000	790000000	EUR
Fossil fuels	Input exemption coal tax for dual use	Inputvrijstelling kolenbelasting voor dubbel gebruik	Energy sector : ENER-Conversion			210000000	230000000	EUR
Other	MIA/VAMIL Environmental investment allowance/Arbitrary depreciation of environmental investment schemes	MIA Vamil Regelingen Milieu-investeringsaftrek & Willekeurige afschrijving milieu-investeringen (VAMIL)	Cross sectors (multiple sectors) : Cross sectors (multiple sectors)	1-1-1995		2290000000	2170000000	EUR
Other	National Growth Fund	Nationaal Groeifonds	Public : Public	1-1-2020	31-12-2025	0	120000000	EUR
Other	Accelerated Climate-related Investments in Industry (VEKI)	VEKI Versnelde klimaatinvesteringen industrie	Industry : INDU-Energy-intensive industry	1-1-2019		480000000	1380000000	EUR
Other	Topsector Energy Studies (TSE Studies)	Topsector Energie Studies (TSE Studies)	Cross sectors (multiple sectors) : Cross sectors (multiple sectors)	1-1-2012		110000000	200000000	EUR
Fossil fuels	Excise tax exemption on petroleum products consumed in water navigation	Vrijstelling gebruik van diesel- en stookolie voor de binnenwateren en communautaire wateren	Transport : TRANS-Water transport			1612000000	1.663E+09	EUR
Fossil fuels	Excise tax exemption on kerosene consumed in domestic and international air traffic	Vrijstelling gebruik van kerosine in het nationale en internationale vliegverkeer	Transport : TRANS-Air transport				2.182E+09	EUR
Other	public private partnership	publiek private samenwerking (PPS)	Cross sectors (multiple sectors) : Cross sectors (multiple sectors)			200000000	220000000	EUR
Other	subsidies on sustainable mobility and electric transport	subsidies duurzame mobiliteit en elektrisch vervoer	Cross sectors (multiple sectors) : Cross sectors (multiple sectors)			1320000000	2110000000	EUR



Annex XVI Table 1

Functioning of the system of guarantees of origin for electricity, gas and heating &amp; cooling from RES

Reporting Year (X)	2025
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Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Year	
			X-3	X-2
Electricity				
Guarantees of origin – issued <sup>(1)</sup>	M <sub>iap</sub>	Number	40,024	46,368
Guarantees of origin – canceled <sup>(2)</sup>	M <sub>iap</sub>	Number	59,367	60,784
Guarantees of origin - resulting annual national renewable energy consumption <sup>(3)</sup>	M <sub>iap</sub>	GWh	59,367	60,784
Gas				
Guarantees of origin - issued	M <sub>iap</sub>	Number	NA	2,747
Guarantees of origin - canceled	M <sub>iap</sub>	Number	NA	1,360
Guarantees of origin - resulting annual national renewable energy consumption <sup>(4)</sup>	M <sub>iap</sub>	GWh	NA	1,360
Heating/cooling				
Guarantees of origin - issued	M <sub>iap</sub>	Number	7,733	9,151
Guarantees of origin - canceled	M <sub>iap</sub>	Number	1,481	907
Guarantees of origin - resulting annual national renewable energy consumption <sup>(4)</sup>	M <sub>iap</sub>	GWh	1,481	907
Measures taken on Guarantees of Origin				
Measures taken to ensure reliability	M <sub>iap</sub>	n/a	• Registration of production plants only possible after approval network	
Measures taken to protect against fraud of the system	M <sub>iap</sub>	n/a	• Automated checks to ensure that GOs can only be canceled once (E,H,C) • The Authority for Consumers &	

Notation: X = reporting year; M<sub>iap</sub> = mandatory if applicable

Notes:

- (1) The number of guarantees of origin issued for energy that is produced from renewable energy sources in the Member State during the
- (2) The number of guarantees of origin from renewable energy sources cancelled for energy that is consumed in the Member State during
- (3) The quantity of energy consumption for which the origin has proven to originate from renewable energy sources, being determined as
- (4) The quantity of energy consumption for which the origin has proven to originate from renewable energy sources, being determined as
- Notation keys can be reported if values (numbers) are not reportable. These include "NA" (not applicable), "NAv" (not available). Only one notation key can be reported and it must be instead of an otherwise value.

Annex XVI Table 2

Changes in commodity prices and land use associated with use of biomass and other forms of energy from renewable sources

Reporting element	Specification	Description
Please report changes in commodity prices within the Member State associated with its increased use of biomass and other forms of energy from renewable sources <sup>(1)</sup>	M <sub>iap</sub>	<p>No changes in commodity prices associated with the use of biomass and other forms of renewable energy were observed. This has several reasons.</p> <p>Biomass for energy does not compete with food or feedstocks, because almost always residual biomass flows are used for energy generation.</p> <p>Food prices are European and world wide, not national. Changes in commodity prices cannot be investigated on a national level, due to the international markets.</p> <p>We also note that in the Netherlands there is a significant decline in the use of biomass for energy generation. This is caused by a decline in the use of energy pellets in co- firing plants. See also (a)</p>
Please report changes in land use within the Member State associated with its increased use of biomass and other forms of energy from renewable sources <sup>(2)</sup>	M <sub>iap</sub>	<p>No changes of land use associated with the use of biomass and other forms of renewable energy were observed. Again the main reason for this is that almost always residual flows are used for energy generation. Furthermore the sustainability criteria of the RED prevent competition in land use associated with the use of biomass.</p>

M<sub>iap</sub> = mandatory if applicable<sup>(1)</sup> Changes in commodity prices to be reported at national level (or subnational if applicable). These include any shifts in prices related to food and feed crops. (increased price<sup>(2)</sup> For land use change, please report only the actual change in land used for biomass consumed for energy, not all agricultural land.

Annex XVI Table 3

## Estimated excess production of energy from renewable sources compared to the national trajectory towards the 2030 target

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Estimated excess production resulting from domestic renewable sources (A)	M <sub>ap</sub>	ktoe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estimated production resulting from joint projects between Member States or joint projects between Member States and third countries which counts toward the national contribution towards the 2030 target (B)	M <sub>ap</sub>	ktoe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estimated production resulting from joint support schemes which counts toward the national contribution towards the 2030 target (C)	M <sub>ap</sub>	ktoe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estimated excess production overall (excluding future statistical transfers) (=A+B+C)	M <sub>ap</sub>	ktoe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estimated deficit production resulting from domestic renewable sources (D)	M <sub>ap</sub>	ktoe	-1040.0	-824.0	-248.0	-1079.0	-1524.0	-2155.0	-2477.0	-2671.0	-2515.0

M<sub>ap</sub> = mandatory if applicable

Notation keys can be reported if values (numbers) are not reportable. These include "NA" (not applicable), "NAV" (not available). Only one

Annex XVI Table 4

Technological development and deployment of biofuels made from feedstocks listed in Annex IX to Directive 2018/2001

Reporting element	Specification	Data
Please report technological development and deployment of biofuels in your country made from feedstocks listed in Annex IX to Directive 2018/2001 (1)	M	<p>In the Netherlands there are two production facilities for biofuels using annex IX feedstock. One produces biodiesel (HVO) and the other bioethanol. The HVO production is 1 Mton per year. The bioethanol is on a relatively small scale and amounts 32 kton per year. In 2023 about 50,000,000 m<sup>3</sup> (1.7 PJ) of biogas, produced from annex IX feedstock, was brought on the Dutch transport fuel market. Netherlands Statistics and NEa both report the total sum of biogas and bioLNG.</p> <p>Relevant technology developments in the Netherlands are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Upgrading of pyrolysis oil from woody biomass for the production of Sustainable Aviation Fuels (BTG, SkyNRG, Delft University), TRL5, ongoing research project</li> <li>•Upgrading of pyrolysis oil from woody biomass for the production of Sustainable Marine Fuels (BTG, Good Fuels, Eindhoven University), TRL 5, ongoing research project</li> <li>•Production of sustainable transport fuels by gasification of pyrolysis oil from woody biomass (BTG, Delft University), TRL 4, ongoing research project</li> <li>•Co-processing of pyrolysis oil from woody biomass in existing refineries (BTG, Groningen University, Utrecht University), TRL6</li> <li>•Production of sustainable fuels from lignin, using the 'Goldlocks' process and hydrogenation (Vertoro, Shell, Eindhoven University), TRL 4, ongoing research project</li> <li>•Production of jet-fuels via IBE-fermentation and chain extension (Q8 Research, Good Fuels, HyGear, IMENZ, Wageningen University, TNO), TRL4, project ended recently with proof of principle, follow up to be determined</li> <li>•Renewable jet fuel range hydrocarbons from biomass residues derived lignin (Q8 Research, Vertoro, Sekab, Renewi, Wageningen University, Eindhoven University), TRL4, ongoing research project.</li> <li>•A wide range of feasibility studies is carried out for biofuel production projects, including, but not limited to: bio-methanol, bio-LNG, SAF, Pyrolysis based biofuels etc.</li> <li>•Optimizing anaerobic digestion for Biogas production to receive more types of feedstocks (chicken manure, organic household waste) TRL 5, several ongoing research projects</li> <li>•Reducing OPEX costs for anaerobic digestion for biogas production by replacing conventional purification steps with continuous catalysis, TRL 5, ongoing research project.</li> </ul> <p>Statistics Netherlands yearly reports on the amount of biofuels produced (a). However, there is no information available which directly relates the used feedstock type to the produced amount of biofuels and specific installations. This is mainly due to the fact that the generation and publication of more detailed information will inevitably lead to objection due to confidentiality. Dutch Emissions Authority reports yearly on the specific amount of feedstocks used for the production of Biofuels that are used on the Dutch market (b). However these quantities are neither related to the national production installations (number, capacity) nor to the amount of fuels they produced per feedstock.</p>

Notes:

M = mandatory

(1) Deployment can be reported in installed capacities and actual production of different advanced biofuel technologies. As well as the number of installations and feedstock type. Development could list the different technology pathways and give a brief description of their status in a qualitative

According to footnote (1) it is possible to structure the data in a more granular system as outline in the table below (max 20 feedstock types).

For field "feedstock type" please input one or multiple from the following: A (a); A (b); A (c); A (d); A (e); A(f); A (g); A (h); A (i); A (j); A (k); A (l); A (m); A (n); A (o); A (p); A (q); A (r); A (s); A (t); A (u); A (v); A (w); A (x); A (y); A (z); B (a); B (b).

Reporting element	Specification	Feedstock type	Installed capacity, ktoe/year	Number of installations	Actual production, ktoe	Description
Please report technological development and deployment of biofuels in your country made from feedstocks listed in Annex IX to Directive 2018/2001 (1)	V	Input feedstock type(s) here (see list above)				
	V	Input feedstock type(s) here (see list above)				
	V	Input feedstock type(s) here (see list above)				
	V	Input feedstock type(s) here (see list above)				
	V	Input feedstock type(s) here (see list above)				
	V	Input feedstock type(s) here (see list above)				
	V	Input feedstock type(s) here (see list above)				
	V	Input feedstock type(s) here (see list above)				
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	V	Input feedstock type(s) here (see list above)				
	V	Input feedstock type(s) here (see list above)				
	V	Input feedstock type(s) here (see list above)				
	V	Input feedstock type(s) here (see list above)				

Annex XVI Table 5

Estimated impact of the production or use of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels on biodiversity, water resources and availability, soils and air quality

Reporting element	Production of biofuels, bioliquids, biomass						Use of biofuels, bioliquids, biomass					
	Notation key	Estimated impact of production of biofuels, bioliquids, biomass <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit	Start_period (YYYY-MM-DD)	End_period (YYYY-MM-DD)	Description of methods to estimate the impact <sup>(1)</sup>	Notation key	Estimated impact of use of biofuels, bioliquids, biomass <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit	Start_period (YYYY-MM-DD)	End_period (YYYY-MM-DD)	Description of methods to estimate the impact <sup>(1)</sup>
Reporting element	notation	M <sub>bio</sub>	M <sub>bio</sub>	M <sub>bio</sub>	M <sub>bio</sub>	M <sub>bio</sub>	notation	M <sub>bio</sub>	M <sub>bio</sub>	M <sub>bio</sub>	M <sub>bio</sub>	M <sub>bio</sub>
Biodiversity	NAv						NAv					
Water stock (ground water, surface water) & water availability	NAv						NAv					
Soils	NAv						NAv					
Air quality	NAv						NAv					

Notes:

M<sub>bio</sub> = mandatory (if available)

<sup>(1)</sup> Estimated impacts and the methods used can be described in quantitative and qualitative manner. If quantitative impacts are described, please do specify the unit and the time period they relate to.

Notation keys can be reported if values (numbers) are not reportable. These include "NA" (not applicable), "NAv" (not available). Only one notation key can be reported and it must be instead of an otherwise value.

Annex XVI Table 6

Observed cases of fraud in the chain of custody of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels

Reporting element	Specification	Description
Please report observed cases of fraud in the chain of custody of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels	M <sub>lap</sub>	<p>No cases of fraud were observed in the reporting years 2022 &amp; 2023.</p> <p>In the Netherlands the Dutch Emission Authority (NEa) is tasked with the supervision on the Energy for Transport System and is authorized to take enforcement action. The NEa carries out its supervision in a risk-oriented manner. This means that the NEa deploys its inspectors where the risk of non-compliance with the laws and regulations is greatest. In order to make a risk assessment, the NEa analyses business activities, studies signals and consults relevant internal and external sources of information. In doing so, the NEa relies as much as possible on supervision by other competent authorities such as the Tax and Customs Administration. The NEa strives for the highest possible compliance with laws and regulations, at the lowest possible cost to companies.</p> <p>As a supervisor, the NEa is also authorised to enforce. If the NEa finds during an inspection at a company that compliance is not in order, the NEa can also impose an administrative fine or other measures.</p> <p>With the transposition of the Renewable Energy Directive 2018/2001 into national law the supervision was extended to all links in the biofuel supply chain. The supervision concerns: the fuel suppliers, all the certified links in the sustainable supply chain and the certification bodies. In the audit of bunker companies by NEa some minor inaccuracies were found in the procedures. In all cases the necessary enforcement actions were taken. Inspectors found deviations at four storage tanks for pure biofuel. The companies involved were able to explain the deviations. For example, fossil diesel had been added to prevent the pure biofuel from solidifying. These fuels had not yet been registered in the Energy for Transport Register (REV), which is why the NEa did not impose any measures. The conditions for registering biofuel deliveries have once again been brought to the attention of these companies.</p> <p>Since 2021 NEa regulation requires Carbon-14 analysis for Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil to validate the accuracy of HVO determination. This prevents, for example, that similar products like fossil gas-to-liquid fuels are brought into the market labeled as HVO.</p>

M<sub>lap</sub> = mandatory if applicable

Annex XVI Table 7

Share of biodegradable waste in waste-to-energy plants used for producing energy

Reporting element		Year	
		X-3	X-2
Reporting Year (X)	2025		
Are waste-to-energy plants operated? <sup>(1)</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes
If yes			
Share of biodegradable waste used (%)	58%	58%	58%
Methodology for estimating the share	These percentages are based on weight. the share of renewable energy from waste incineration plants is for X-3 54% and for X-2 53%. The share of biogenic CO <sub>2</sub> is from waste incineration plants is for X-3 64% and for X-2 64%. The methodology for calculating the share of biomass waste in weight in the total waste used in waste incinerations plants is described in the 'Methodology report on the calculation of emissions to air from the sectors Energy, Industry and Waste'; ENINA	These percentages are based on weight. the share of renewable energy from waste incineration plants is for X-3 54% and for X-2 53%. The share of biogenic CO <sub>2</sub> is from waste incineration plants is for X-3 64% and for X-2 64%. The methodology for calculating the share of biomass waste in weight in the total waste used in waste incinerations plants is described in the 'Methodology report on the calculation of emissions to air from the sectors Energy, Industry and Waste'; ENINA	These percentages are based on weight. the share of renewable energy from waste incineration plants is for X-3 54% and for X-2 53%. The share of biogenic CO <sub>2</sub> is from waste incineration plants is for X-3 64% and for X-2 64%. The methodology for calculating the share of biomass waste in weight in the total waste used in waste incinerations plants is described in the 'Methodology report on the calculation of emissions to air from the sectors Energy, Industry and Waste'; ENINA
Steps taken to improve and verify the estimates	In ENINA the process of controlling the quality of calculations is described. The share of biomass waste is calculated on a yearly basis by the independent organization 'Rijkswaterstaat Directorate for the Environment'. For this calculation several yearly reports are consulted. The calculation is based on several steps; The basis for the calculations is the data generated from research that has been done for years on the composition of household waste in the Netherlands. With use of the collected data from this research the energy, carbon- content and related share of biomass can be determined for the waste that is processed in waste-to-energy plants. For access to the most recent ENINA publications please use the hyperlinks in attachment (a)	In ENINA the process of controlling the quality of calculations is described. The share of biomass waste is calculated on a yearly basis by the independent organization 'Rijkswaterstaat Directorate for the Environment'. For this calculation several yearly reports are consulted. The calculation is based on several steps; The basis for the calculations is the data generated from research that has been done for years on the composition of household waste in the Netherlands. With use of the collected data from this research the energy, carbon- content and related share of biomass can be determined for the waste that is processed in waste-to-energy plants. For access to the most recent ENINA publications please use the hyperlinks in attachment (a)	In ENINA the process of controlling the quality of calculations is described. The share of biomass waste is calculated on a yearly basis by the independent organization 'Rijkswaterstaat Directorate for the Environment'. For this calculation several yearly reports are consulted. The calculation is based on several steps; The basis for the calculations is the data generated from research that has been done for years on the composition of household waste in the Netherlands. With use of the collected data from this research the energy, carbon- content and related share of biomass can be determined for the waste that is processed in waste-to-energy plants. For access to the most recent ENINA publications please use the hyperlinks in attachment (a)

Notes:

<sup>(1)</sup> Member States shall select from the following options: Yes; No.

Annex XVI Table 8

Electricity and heat generation from renewable energy in buildings (1)

Reporting Year (X)		2025		
Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Year	
			X-3	X-2
<b>Total final energy consumption from renewables in buildings for heating purposes</b>	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	946	1,118
Solar thermal systems	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	29	29
Biomass <sup>(2)</sup>	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	435	480
Heat pumps	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	342	452
Geothermal systems	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	141	157
Other decentralised renewable sources	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	-	-
<b>Total renewable heat consumed in buildings</b>	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	137	86
Solar thermal systems	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	0	0
Biomass <sup>(2)</sup>	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	135	83
Heat pumps	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	1	2
Geothermal systems	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	1	1
Other decentralised renewable sources	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	-	-
<b>Total renewable heat produced and fed into the grid (district heating)</b>	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	185	124
Solar thermal systems	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	0	0
Biomass <sup>(2)</sup>	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	182	119
Heat pumps	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	1	3
Geothermal systems	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	1	2
Other decentralised renewable sources	$M_{iav}$	ktoe		
<b>Total renewable electricity production in buildings</b>	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	1,126	1,357
Solar PV systems	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	1,126	1,357
Biomass <sup>(2)</sup>	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	-	-
Geothermal systems	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	-	-
Other decentralised renewable sources	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	-	-
<b>Total renewable electricity consumption in buildings</b>	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	312	377
Solar PV systems	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	312	377
Biomass <sup>(2)</sup>	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	-	-
Geothermal systems	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	-	-
Other decentralised renewable sources	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	-	-
<b>Total renewable electricity fed into grid</b>	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	814	980
Solar PV systems	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	814	980
Biomass <sup>(2)</sup>	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	-	-
Geothermal systems	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	-	-
Other decentralised renewable sources	$M_{iav}$	ktoe	-	-

Notation: X = reporting year; Miap = mandatory if applicable

Notes:

<sup>(1)</sup> 'Building' means a roofed construction having walls, for which energy is used to condition the indoor climate (Directive 2010/31/EU, Article 2(1)) whereas Annex I of that Directive defines, for<sup>(2)</sup> Biomass produced in accordance with the sustainability criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, laid down in Article 29 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.

Notation keys can be reported if values (numbers) are not reportable. These include "NA" (not applicable), "NAv" (not available). Only one notation key can be reported and it must be instead



**Annex XVI Table 9**

The amount of solid biomass used for energy production

Reporting Year (X)	2025
--------------------	------

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Year	
			X-3 2022	X-2 2023
1) Energy sector (total) <sup>(1)</sup>	M <sub>iav</sub>	TJ NCV		
a) Electricity <sup>(1)</sup>	M <sub>iav</sub>	TJ NCV		
b) Combined heat and power <sup>(1)</sup>	M <sub>iav</sub>	TJ NCV		
c) Heat <sup>(1)</sup>	M <sub>iav</sub>	TJ NCV		
2) Transformation sector (except for energy) <sup>(1)</sup>	M <sub>iav</sub>	TJ NCV		
3) Industry sector internal (consumed and autoproduced electricity, CHP and heat) <sup>(1)</sup>	M <sub>iav</sub>	TJ NCV		
4) Direct final consumption residential <sup>(1)</sup>	M <sub>iav</sub>	TJ NCV		
5) Other <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	M <sub>iav</sub>	TJ NCV		

Notation: X = Reporting year; M<sub>iav</sub> = mandatory if available

Notes:

<sup>(1)</sup> Amounts of biomass used in the related sector, covering also transformation losses.

<sup>(2)</sup> This includes among others, agriculture, forestry and commerce, trade and services.

**Annex XVII Table 1**

Progress in each sector and reasons why energy consumption remained stable or was growing in final energy consumption sectors

Sector	Specification	Reasons for growth/stable final energy consumption in year X-3 <sup>(3)</sup>	Reasons for growth/stable final energy consumption in year X-2
Industry	M		
Transport	M	Economic growth; Increase of transport of passengers	Decline of fuel prices; Increase of transport of passengers
Households	M		
Services	M		Decline of fuel prices
Agriculture	M		Decline of fuel prices
Other <sup>(2)</sup>	Miap		

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable.

Notes:

- (1) Member States to choose from the following reasons (more than one reason can be
- (2) Additional sectors may be added and specified under 'other'.
- (3) X-3 shall not apply for the first progress reports in 2023.

**Annex XVII Table 2**

Total building floor area of the buildings with a total useful floor area over 250 m<sup>2</sup> owned and occupied by the Member States' central government that, on 1 January in year X-2 and X-1, which did not meet the energy performance requirements referred to in Article 5(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Indicators 1 of January Year X-2 = 2023	Indicators 1 of January Year X-1	Additional information
Total building floor area of the buildings with a total useful floor area over 250 m <sup>2</sup> owned and occupied by the Member States' central government	V	m <sup>2</sup>	12,000,000	12,000,000	Number equals total floor area (not just usable area) of all buildings owned and occupied by Central Government including Ministry of Defense, including buildings smaller than 250 m <sup>2</sup> with reference date 1 January
Total building floor area of the buildings which did <u>not</u> meet the energy performance requirements	M	m <sup>2</sup>	n/a	1,287,000	Numbers given for office buildings owned or occupied by Central Government that did not have an energy performance certificate of C or higher in June 2024. Floor area for 2023 is not available.

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; V = voluntary.

### Annex XVII Table 3

Number of energy audits carried out in in year X-3 and X-2. In addition, the total estimated number of large companies in their territory to which Article 8(4) of Directive 2012/27/EU is applicable and the number of energy audits carried out in those enterprises in the year X-3 and X-2

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Year	
			X-3 <sup>(2)</sup>	X-2
Total number of energy audits carried out	M	number	123	426
Number of large companies <sup>(1)</sup> to which Article 8(4) of Directive 2012/27/EU applies	M	number	3,000	3,000
Number of energy audits carried out in large companies to which Article 8(4) of Directive 2012/27/EU is applicable	M	number	123	426

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory. Notes:

(1) The definition for the enterprises in scope of Article 8(4) of Directive 2012/27/EU follows the Commission's definition for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), as included in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).

(2) X-3 shall not apply for the first progress reports in 2023.

#### Annex XVII Table 4

Applied national primary energy factor for electricity and a justification, if this is different from the default coefficient referred to in footnote (3) of Annex IV to Directive 2012/27/EU

National primary energy factor for electricity (number)	M	Not applicable
Justification, if factor is different from default coefficient referred to in footnote (3) of Annex IV to Directive 2012/27/EU	M	

M = mandatory

**Annex XVII Table 5**

Number and floor area of new and renovated nearly zero-energy buildings (1) in year X-2 and X-1, as provided in Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU, where necessary based on statistical sampling

Reporting element	Specification	Number		Total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	
		1 January of X-2 = 2023	1 January of X-1 = 2024	1 January of X-2 = 2023	1 January of X-1 = 2024
Residential sector: Total	M <sub>lav</sub>	118,330	149,017	11,764,466	14,529,559
Residential sector: New NZEBs	V	53,493	60,220	5,578,087	5,659,387
Residential sector: Renovation	V	64,837	88,797	6,186,379	8,870,172
Non-residential (private): Total	M <sub>lav</sub>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-residential (private): New NZEBs	V	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-residential (private): Renovation	V	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-residential (public <sup>(2)</sup> ): Total	M <sub>lav</sub>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-residential (public): New NZEBs	V	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-residential (public): Renovation	V	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Definition of nearly zero-energy buildings <sup>(3)</sup>	V	<a href="https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/wetten-en-regels-gebouwen/beng/indicatoren">https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/wetten-en-regels-gebouwen/beng/indicatoren</a>	<a href="https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/wetten-en-regels-gebouwen/beng/indicatoren">https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/wetten-en-regels-gebouwen/beng/indicatoren</a>		

Notation: X = reporting year; M<sub>lav</sub> = mandatory if available; V = voluntary. Notes:

(1) The definition of nearly zero-energy buildings is according to official national NZEB definitions transposing Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU, following the framework definition in Article 2 of Directive 2010/31/EU: "Nearly zero-energy building means a building that has a very high energy performance, as determined in accordance with Annex I. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby".

(2) The COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2019/786 on building renovation, clarifies that Article 2a(1)(e) of Directive 2010/31/EU concerns all public buildings (and not just public bodies buildings' that are owned and occupied by central government). Policies and actions under Article 2a(1)(e) of Directive 2010/31/EU should include, for example, buildings that are occupied (e.g. leased or rented) by local or regional authorities and buildings that are owned by central government and regional or local authorities, but not necessarily occupied by them.

(3) Member States may provide a reference to or a short description of their national NZEB definitions.

## Annex XVII Table 6

Internet link to the website where the list or the interface of energy services providers referred to in Article 18(1), point (c) of Directive 2012/27/EU can be accessible

Internet link to the website of the list or the interface of energy services providers referred to in Article 18(1), point (c) of Directive 2012/27/EU	M	<a href="https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/technieken-beheer-en-innovatie-gebouwen/epc">https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/technieken-beheer-en-innovatie-gebouwen/epc</a>
Further details or comments on data	V	

M = mandatory; V = voluntary

**Annex XVIII Table 1**

Information on progress towards national indicative objectives to reduce the number of households in energy poverty

Name of national target/ objective	Description	Target year	Progress towards target/ objective <sup>(1)</sup>	Progress Indicator(s) (if applicable)						Details concerning the monitoring strategy	Reference to assessments and underpinning technical reports
				Name of indicator to monitor progress	Base Year	Value in base year	Unit	X-3	X-2		
Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap
National target / objective 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
National target / objective 2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
National target / objective 3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Add further rows, as needed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notation: X = reporting year; Miap = mandatory if applicable Notes:

(1) Member States shall explain the progress towards national indicative objective / target to reduce the number of households in energy poverty. Where relevant, Member States shall include information on general trends or effects from other programmes/policies, which might have an effect on the progress.



## Annex XIX Table 1

Quantitative information on the number of households in energy poverty

Number of households in energy poverty	Unit <sup>(1)</sup>	Reference year <sup>(2)</sup>	Year of publication	Methodology to determine the number of households in energy poverty	Criteria and data (including source) underpinning the assessment of the number of households in energy poverty
M <sub>iap</sub>	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap
284,300	absolute	2022	2024	LIHELEK (see annex XIX T3)	Monitor Energy Poverty 2019-2022 by Statistiscs Netherlands (CBS)

Notes:

Miap = mandatory if applicable

(1) Member States shall select from the following options (additional units may be added and specified under 'other'): absolute numbers; %; other.

(2) Member States may choose to report a reference period (e.g. average of three years).

## Annex XIX Table 2

Reporting on indicators in relation to energy poverty

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	X-3	X-2
Share of population at risk of	V	Population below 60% of		
Share of total population not able	V	Population (%)		
Share of population at risk of	V	Population below 60% of		
Share of total population with	V	Population (%)		
Share of population at risk of	V	Population below 60% of		
Share of total population with leak,	V	Population (%)		

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	X-3 1st half	X-3 2nd half	X-2 1st half	X-2 2nd half
Household electricity prices	V	ct/kWh				
Household gas prices	V	ct/kWh				
Reporting element	Specification	Unit	X-3 1st half	X-3 2nd half	X-2 1st half	X-2 2nd half
Household electricity prices, lowest consumption band	V	ct/kWh				
Household gas prices, lowest consumption band	V	ct/kWh				

V = voluntary Note:

(1) These data are not part of yearly Eurostat surveys but may be available on national level.

**Annex XIX Table 3**

Reporting on national indicators in relation to energy poverty

Name of indicator <sup>(1)</sup>	Data source	Unit	Year		Data collection period <sup>(2)</sup>	Short description
			X-3	X-2		
V	V	V	V	V	V	V
HEQ	Monitor Energy Poverty 2019-2022 by Statistiscs Netherlands (CBS)	percentage and absolute	2019	2022	2024, yearly	A high energy quote. The energy quote refers to the percentage of income spend on energy costs. If this percentage exceeds 10%, it is considered high.
LIHE	Monitor Energy Poverty 2019-2022 by Statistiscs Netherlands (CBS)	percentage and absolute	2019	2022	2024, yearly	A low income combined with high energy bills. A low income is defined here as an income up to 130% of the low-income threshold, excluding households with financial assets belonging to the top 10% in the Netherlands.
LILEK	Monitor Energy Poverty 2019-2022 by Statistiscs Netherlands (CBS)	percentage and absolute	2019	2022	2024, yearly	A low income combined with a home of poor (energy) quality. Households in this category may struggle with comfort, facing issues such as drafty rooms or difficulty heating the home. This group is also particularly vulnerable to rising energy costs.
LEKWI	Monitor Energy Poverty 2019-2022 by Statistiscs Netherlands (CBS)	percentage and absolute	2019	2022	2024, yearly	A low income combined with a home of poor (energy) quality and limited financial capacity to improve the house. A household with a low income (LIHE) or whose financial assets and home equity total less than 40000 euros, is considered to have limited investment capacity. Renters in homes with poor (energy) quality are considered.
LIHELEK	Monitor Energy Poverty 2019-2022 by Statistiscs Netherlands (CBS)	percentage and absolute	2019	2022	2024, yearly	The combination of a low income and high energy costs (LIHE) and/or a poor-quality home (LILEK) has been used in this report as the main indicator for identifying energy poverty in the Netherlands. It includes households with a low income and high energy bills but also households with a low income and a home with low energy quality, while adjusting for the (significant) overlap between these two groups.

Notation: X = reporting year; V = voluntary Notes:

(1) Member States may report national indicators that complement the indicators in Table 2. These may include income of households, the affordability of energy services, housing situations and equipment and complementary/indirect indicators useful to deepen the analysis of potential drivers of energy poverty. Indicators may be drawn from the Building Stock Observatory database.

(2) Member States may report the data collection period and whether data is collected regularly.

#### Annex XIX Table 4

Information on national definition of energy poverty

National definition of energy poverty	Year of publication	Year of last amendment	General comments <sup>(1)</sup>
V	V	V	V

Notes:

V = voluntary

(1) Member States may include information on the status, e.g., whether it is a legal definition or a working definition (which has no legal status but creates a common knowledge on the characteristics of energy poverty and supports setting of targets, implementing measures and monitoring trends) and information on supporting indicators.

Annex XX Table 1

Impact of the implementation of the national energy and climate plan on jobs, workers and regions

Expected impacts on jobs, labour markets and skills <sup>(1)</sup>	V	The current labor shortage is severe and is expected to increase in the coming years. The climate and energy transition increases the demand for specific jobs, especially in the ICT and engineering sectors. Demographic developments play an important role in causing labor shortages, not only for technical jobs in the engineering sector, but also in healthcare and education. The Dutch population is aging and the labor force is shrinking. Some technical sectors, such as the energy, minerals and manufacturing industries, are already aging significantly. An outflow is expected for these sectors in the near future. At the same time, the demand for technically skilled people will increase to meet our climate goals. In the second half of 2024, there were 79,500 job openings in engineering and 25,100 in digital jobs. [1] In 2023, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate, together with the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, initiated an action plan to retain and increase the number of people working in these sectors. With support from different stakeholders, the government hopes to make people more aware of the possibilities of an education in engineering or ICT and to make it more attractive to work in these sectors. [1] <a href="https://www.pvtv.nl/dashboard/pagina/arbeidsvraag-en-tekorten">https://www.pvtv.nl/dashboard/pagina/arbeidsvraag-en-tekorten</a>
Expected distributional impacts amongst population <sup>(2)</sup>	V	In some sectors, demand is expected to decrease. The Dutch climate strategy states that energy production with coal will be banned from 2030. As a result, people working at these coal-fired power plants will have to look for another job. Due to the previously mentioned aging population and general tightness in the labor market, the government does not foresee major challenges for these people to find new jobs. However, it is important to support them in the transition to a new job. Therefore, the aforementioned action plan also focuses on educational opportunities to ensure that people can transition from high-emission jobs to zero-emission jobs.
Expected impact for most affected regions <sup>(3)</sup>	V	The following regions are expected to experience the most challenges to transition to a net zero economy: Groningen-Emmen, IJmond, Groot-Rijnmond, West-Noord-Brabant, Zeeuws-Vlaanderen and Zuid-Limburg. This is due to economic activities that need to become more sustainable in those regions, which has an impact on the people working in those regions.
Expected impact on quality of life, well-being <sup>(4)</sup>	V	Good primary and secondary benefits are an important foundation for the attractiveness of the profession. A SEO/ROA study recommends that employers should ensure a culture change in engineering with more room for inclusiveness and diversity, flexibility in working hours, and ensuring attractive primary working conditions. [2] The government is positive that the technical employers working together in the Industry Coalition will work on this and will commit themselves to (further) improve working conditions and promote diversity and inclusiveness. [2] <a href="https://www.seo.nl/publicaties/arbeidsmarkt-krapte-technici/">https://www.seo.nl/publicaties/arbeidsmarkt-krapte-technici/</a>
Expected impacts on costs <sup>(5)</sup>	V	The government invests in the development of relevant skills, a national infrastructure of lifelong learning and upscaling bottom-up initiatives that support people in transitioning to a technical job. It is expected that costs will increase for employers to educate and retain people in climate-related jobs. The engineering, construction and energy industry associations have pledged to invest 50 million a year for the coming 10 years.
Inclusiveness and participatory processes <sup>(6)</sup>	V	There are significantly more men than women working in technical and digital occupations. For both, about 17% of jobs are filled by women. [3] The aforementioned action plan pays attention to the diversity of the workforce by focusing on the inflow and retention of women in education for tech and ICT jobs and in the engineering and ICT sectors. [3] <a href="https://www.pvtv.nl/dashboard/man-vrouw/mv-kenmerken-technische-arbeidsmarkt">https://www.pvtv.nl/dashboard/man-vrouw/mv-kenmerken-technische-arbeidsmarkt</a>

Notes:

V = voluntary

(1) Member States may provide quantitative elements on the expected evolution of labour market as a result of policies (e.g. sectors that will grow, others that will shrink, and by how much) and describe measures adopted/to be adopted to accompany this transition, including as regards education and training policies as well as social protection.

(2) Member States may describe expected impacts of policies on overall population as well as specific groups, especially the most vulnerable, reflecting as well whether some groups will benefit more than others, and describe measures aimed to ensure fairness and equal burden sharing in that respect.

(3) Member States may describe expected impacts of policies on regions that are to be most affected by the transition, especially coal, peat or oil shale regions or carbon-intensive regions, and mitigating measures to address socio-economic consequences in such areas. Member States are encouraged to provide quantitative indicators such as jobs, economic output and local tax revenue.

(4) Member States may describe expected impacts on reducing environmental hazards, degradation and pollution, improving the access to safer products, intact ecosystems and their services (food, clean air, water, climate stability etc.), secure livelihoods and benefit health and well-being, including healthier working condition, e.g., limiting emission and improving air quality standards of workplaces.

(5) Member States may describe the expected impacts on costs introduced as a result of climate, energy and environmental policies for both business and consumers (e.g., energy savings lower energy cost; more durable products lower costs for replacement; lower costs for environmental clean-up and public health).

(6) Member States may describe the expected impacts of measures to ensure inclusiveness of climate, energy and environmental policies, in particular as regards low-income households and communities directly affected by the transition, for instance in most affected regions, through e.g. the implementation of green infrastructure and public services, participatory processes, etc.

**Annex XX Table 2**

Impact of the implementation of the national energy and climate plan on the promotion of human rights and gender equality and addressing inequalities in energy poverty

Promotion of human rights <sup>(1)</sup>	V	
Promotion of gender equality <sup>(2)</sup>	V	
Addressing inequalities in energy poverty	V	

Notes:

V = voluntary

(1) Climate justice and just transition also address the sharing of benefits and burdens of climate change from a human rights perspective. Climate change threatens the effective enjoyment of a range of human rights including those to life, water and sanitation, food, health, housing, self-determination, culture and development. Member States may describe how the implementation of their integrated national energy and climate plans contributes to their obligation to prevent the foreseeable adverse effects of climate change and ensure that those affected by it, particularly those in vulnerable situations, have access to effective remedies and means of adaptation to enjoy lives of human dignity.

(2) Member States may describe how their integrated national energy and climate plans are implementing the just transition considering the different impacts on opportunities for men, women and gender diverse people in transitioning regions, what obstacles exist, and what plans they have planned and implemented to move forward.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	<b>Annex XXI Table 1</b>						
2	Reporting on information on the implementation of regional cooperation						
3	Name of regional cooperation initiative with other Member States in implementing the objectives and policies	Relevant Union dimension(s) affected <sup>(1)</sup>	Implementation period	Description	Member States involved	Expected contribution to implementing the objectives and policies	Progress towards regional cooperation
4							
5	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap
6							
7	Pentalateral Energy Forum	Decarbonisation: • Renewable energy  Internal Energy Market: • Electricity • Interconnectivity, • Energy transmission infrastructure, • Market integration  Energy Security: • Energy Security	In the context of the NECP: ongoing since 2020 (Penta cooperation started in 2005)	In close cooperation with the European Commission (on invitation), the Pentalateral Energy Forum has been working since 2005 to enhance the cooperation between all relevant parties in order to create a regional electricity market as an intermediate step towards one common European electricity market and is thereby taking the lead in Europe.  The cooperation is led by the Ministers responsible for energy policy, who meet on a regular basis. The follow-up of the activities is ensured by the Penta Coordinators' and the Penta NECP Committee under the direction of the respective Directors General of the Pentalateral countries. The work programme is carried out in Support Groups, composed in principle of representatives of ministries, Transmission System Operators (TSOs), regulatory authorities (NRAs), the European Commission and occasionally market parties.	The Pentalateral Energy Forum consist of 7 countries: Austria, Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland (not present in the reporting platform) as permanent observer.	Cooperation within the Pentalateral energy forum has contributed to key objectives of the Energy Union, most notably to the objectives energy security, an integrated internal energy market and decarbonising the economy.  <b>Energy security</b> The Pentalateral Energy Forum has made significant progress in strengthening energy security through enhanced regional cooperation. Key achievements include regional crisis exercises, the most recent one in Brussels 2024. Furthermore, work is done to preserve and improve energy security, such as refining risk preparedness measures, enhancing cross-border grid resilience, and optimizing system flexibility to maintain secure and reliable electricity supply.  <b>Integrated internal energy market</b> The Pentalateral Energy Forum has been playing a key role in advancing market integration and flexibility within the region. The forum has driven major changes in the energy landscape, including the introduction of flow-based market coupling, which has expanded beyond the PENTA region to a larger part of continental Europe. Hydrogen remains a strategic priority, building on the 2020 political declaration of PENTA ministers emphasizing its role in system and market integration. A dedicated Penta workstream actively contributes to the development of an integrated EU hydrogen market, working on regulatory frameworks, certification, and infrastructure expansion.  Flexibility has emerged as a central element in ensuring a secure and decarbonized electricity system. The Penta Forum commissioned a study on "Flexibility" that provides insights into the future flexibility needs of the region up to 2050 and identifies key synergies between countries. The study highlights the need to harmonize congestion management measures, enhance market mechanisms for flexible resources, and ensure interoperability of new technologies, such as heat pumps.  PENTA countries are committed to improve system flexibility through policy coordination and technical collaboration. They will continue to exchange knowledge, implement best practices, and align efforts with upcoming EU regulations, including electricity market reforms, or demand response frameworks. Through these initiatives, PENTA strengthens the resilience of the electricity system, while accelerating the transition to a fully integrated and decarbonized market.  <b>Decarbonising the economy</b> The Pentalateral Energy Forum is committed to achieving a fully decarbonized electricity system by 2035. A comparative analysis of national decarbonization scenarios "Vision 2050" was completed providing key building blocks for a common vision. Additionally, ongoing initiatives in market integration, flexibility, and hydrogen development directly contribute to decarbonization. PENTA countries continue to enhance cross-border cooperation to accelerate the energy transition while ensuring system resilience and efficiency.	In 2024, PENTA countries reaffirmed their energy ministers' commitments to regional cooperation by adopting a joint NECP paragraph outlining their ambitions for decarbonization, market integration, energy security, and financing instruments for the energy transition.  On decarbonization, PENTA countries advanced discussions on a joint vision for a decarbonized electricity system.  For market integration, PENTA contributed to the Clean Energy Package implementation, particularly through flexibility studies and the implementation of the electricity market design reform (EMD). The hydrogen support group continues to drive market monitoring, certification, and regulatory developments.  Regarding security of supply, PENTA strengthened cooperation on resource adequacy assessments and risk preparedness, achieving milestones such as a joint paragraph in national plans, crisis exercises and a communication protocol.  In December 2024, Ministers discussed opportunities for the EU competitiveness through the energy transition and on the future role of regions for energy policy in Europe, and adopted a statement on competitive electricity prices in December 2024. In the same context, they also adopted a common statement on the need to ensure a resilient electricity system for future electricity crises.
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		North Seas Energy Cooperation (NSEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decarbonisation - Renewable energy;</li> <li>• Energy security</li> <li>• Internal energy market - Electricity interconnectivity</li> <li>• Internal energy market - Energy transmission infrastructure;</li> <li>• Internal energy market - Market integration</li> </ul>	Ongoing (since 2016)	<p>The North Seas Energy Cooperation (NSEC) is a voluntary, bottom up, market-oriented, regional cooperation initiative established in 2016, which seeks to create synergies and to avoid incompatibilities between national policies and to share knowledge on international best practices and foster joint strategies where possible and beneficial. The aim is to coordinate and facilitate further cost-effective deployment of offshore renewable energy, in particular wind, ensuring a sustainable, secure and affordable energy supply in the North Seas countries through increased and better coordinated offshore wind deployment as well as potential joint and hybrid projects or cluster projects (so-called offshore hubs). The NSEC focuses on a step -by step approach with the perspective of further integration and increased efficiency of wholesale electricity markets in the longer term, while contributing to a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, in average wholesale price spreads and enhancing security supply in the region</p>	<p>The North Seas Energy Cooperation consists of 8 countries with participation from the European Commission: Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, and Denmark.</p> <p>Since the signature of an MoU with the UK in December 2022, collaboration on specific topics in the field of offshore renewable energy is possible with the UK.</p> <p>Sweden left NSEC in 2024.</p>	<p><b>Decarbonisation - renewable energy:</b></p> <p>NSEC energy ministers agreed in their Joint Statement of 6.07.2020 in Berlin on the indispensable role offshore wind energy will play in reaching national and EU's energy and climate targets and highlighted the importance of EU electricity market arrangements.</p> <p>NSEC countries agreed on 12.09.2022 in Dublin on a joint ambition of 260 GW of offshore wind by 2050, accounting for 85% of the EU-wide target for offshore wind by 2050.</p> <p>NSEC acted as facilitating body for the NSOG priority corridor and agreed on 19.01.2023 for the North Sea basin only under the TEN-E Regulation on the following goals for offshore wind: 60,3 GW by 2030, 134,9-158 GW by 2040, 171,6-218 GW by 2050.</p> <p>NSEC provided input for the EU Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy. At the ministerial meeting on 6.07.2020 NSEC energy ministers recognised the importance of continued regional cooperation also in the interest of Europe, and on 2.12.2021 Ministers agreed on a new work programme and political declaration.</p> <p><b>Energy security &amp; Electricity Interconnectivity:</b></p> <p>During the North Sea Summits (respectively in 2022 and 2023), NSEC members together with the UK set an ambition of 120GW in 2030 and 300GW in 2050 in the North Seas.</p> <p>In 2023 NSEC members have implemented the NSEC Action Agenda to set 10 concrete actions for the implementation of NSEC ambitions.</p> <p><b>Integrated Energy Market:</b></p> <p>In 2024 the Odense Recommendations were signed by NSEC members and handed over to the European Commission to facilitate international collaboration in offshore energy developments.</p>	<p>Non-binding agreement on offshore renewable energy goals for 2030, 2040 and 2050 for Northern Seas' region.</p> <p>Political Declaration of 2.12.2021, updating the structure and work programme of NSEC.</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding between NSEC and the UK of 18.12.2022.</p> <p>Analysis of visions of the energy system towards 2050 for the Northern Seas region.</p> <p>Spatial study North Seas 2030 – offshore wind development, to better understand combined potential spatial conflicts and opportunities.</p> <p>Examination of options for co-existence of offshore renewables with other maritime uses and methodologies for assessing cumulative impacts.</p> <p>Overview of national approaches towards marine uses.</p> <p>(Ongoing) development of a common environmental assessment framework.</p> <p>Joint dashboard for coordinating national offshore wind tendering schedules and best practice exchange on national support scheme designs.</p> <p>Contribution to EU discussions on cost-benefit analysis and cross-border cost allocation in (hybrid) offshore projects as well as on EU financing instruments such as CEF and REFM discussions.</p> <p>Facilitating the process of the Offshore Network Development Plans.</p> <p>Limited progress on converging of standards and certification .</p> <p>Start of an exchange round of first experiences of hydrogen projects related to offshore.</p> <p>Quick scans on cross-border impacts of large-scale offshore wind development &amp; mitigating measures</p> <p>Study in 2023 on supply chain analysis on Europe's port infrastructure.</p> <p>New working program 2025-2027, including a new support group (SG5: Hydrogen).</p> <p>First steps towards stronger coordination in North Seas for offshore wind rollout through cooperation targets and a concept for a regional financing facility.</p>
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14	<p>Miap = mandatory if applicable</p> <p>(1) Member States shall select one or more of following: Decarbonisation - GHG emissions and removals; Decarbonisation - Renewable energy; Energy efficiency; Energy security; Internal energy market - Electricity interconnectivity; Internal energy market - Energy transmission infrastructure; Internal energy market - Market integration; Research, innovation and competitiveness; Phase out of energy subsidies</p>							



## Annex XXII Table 1

Reporting on implementation of recommendations

Recommendation	Category of recommendation <sup>(1)</sup>	Policies and measures adopted, or intended to be adopted and implemented, to address the recommendation	Detailed timetable for implementation	Reasons for not addressing the recommendation or a substantial part thereof
Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap	Miap
<i>Recommendation 1</i>	NA	NA	Na	NA
<i>Recommendation 2</i>	NA	NA	Na	NA
<i>Add further rows, as needed</i>				

Miap = mandatory if applicable Notes:

(1) Member State shall select from a list of categories provided in the electronic version of the tabular format

Annex XXIII Table 1

Progress in establishing multilevel climate and energy dialogue referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999<sup>(1)</sup>

Details on multilevel climate and energy dialogue	M	<p><b>Climate Agreement – National Climate Platform</b></p> <p>The National Climate Platform (NKP) was established by the government in November 2022 to conduct dialogue with citizens and businesses with the aim of gathering signals from them about opportunities and bottlenecks in the transition. The NKP does this with a special focus on justice and groups that are less heard in the transition. The NKP has since issued various signals in reports, including, for example, that the development of the decentralised energy system is lagging behind, and that there should be more support for social initiative. In addition, the NKP has brought together various social coalitions to accelerate the transition. For example, they have gathered the sports sector around an initiative to make the housing of amateur sports clubs more sustainable. They have also gathered parties around the heat transition, because it is difficult to get off the ground. Furthermore, the NKP regularly organizes informative webinars and a large annual event where bottom-up initiatives are central: ‘the top from below’ (see <a href="https://www.detopvanonderop.nl/">https://www.detopvanonderop.nl/</a>). An external evaluation on the functioning of the NCP will be carried out in 2025. On the basis of that evaluation, it will be decided whether the NCP will continue to exist after 2026.</p> <p><b>Citizen assembly on climate change</b></p> <p>One of the ways in which citizens are getting involved at the national level is the Dutch citizen assembly (Nationaal Burgerberaad Klimaat) which started on 18 January 2025. In this citizen assembly 175 citizens will discuss how to answer the question, ‘How can we as the Netherlands eat, use products and travel in a way that is better for the climate?’. The question is about the responsibilities of citizens, businesses and governments. These 175 participants come from urban and rural areas, are young and old, and have different opinions on climate policy. This group of participants created by weighted draw and is a representative reflection of the Netherlands on the characteristics of: place of residence, age, gender, education and their opinions on climate policy. The last meeting of the citizen assembly will be in June 2025. They will then give their advice to the cabinet. Good cooperation between parliament and cabinet is essential for the follow-up of a citizen assembly. Both have committed to following up the recommendations of the citizen assembly. This is formalized in the Instellingsbesluit Burgerforum Klimaat-en energiebeleid. The wider society is informed about what happens during the citizen assembly through the website and social channels of the citizen assembly. This will be provided by the independent secretariat of the citizen assembly and is done as transparently as possible. Everyone can follow this process at <a href="https://burgerberaadklimaat.nl/">https://burgerberaadklimaat.nl/</a>.</p> <p><b>Consultations for the National Climate Plan 2025-2035</b></p> <p>According to the Dutch Climate Act, a long-term strategy must be drawn up every 5 years in which the expected and desirable development of climate policy for the next 10 years is outlined. This strategy is laid down in the National Climate Plan. The second edition of this plan will be published in 2025. Dutch citizens must be consulted when drawing up each Climate Plan. In this way, concerns, wishes and preferences from the wider society can be taken into account about the content of the plan. In addition, ideas from society for long-term policy can also be brought in through participation. In addition, the involvement of society promotes the understanding and support for the Climate Plan and the subsequent policy. A public consultation on the draft Climate Plan 2025-2035 ran from 24 October to 5 December 2024 and was reopened for a second time from 10 December to 7 February 2025. The responses to this consultation and a summary are available on the website: <a href="https://www.internetconsultatie.nl/klimaatplan2024/b1">https://www.internetconsultatie.nl/klimaatplan2024/b1</a></p> <p>Legally, provision is made for a public (online) consultation on the Climate Plan in which citizens, individually or organized, directly or indirectly, are given the opportunity to express their opinion on the draft text of the plan. In addition to this mandatory consultation, various additional participation instruments were used in the preparation of the Climate Plan 2025-2035, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single roundtables with various stakeholders and interest groups, as well as concluding broad stakeholder meeting;</li> <li>• In-depth dialogue sessions with citizens organised by the National Climate Platform;</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AgenderingDiscussion of the plan in the sectoral implementation consultations;</li> <li>• Discussion sessions with young people and adults through focus group research;</li> <li>• Public internet consultation on the contours of this Climate Plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Consultations for the National Energy System Plan</b></p> <p>The Dutch government published its first National Energy System Plan in December 2023. The publication was preceded by an extensive consultation process. The first consultations with experts and stakeholders were conducted on the basis of the letter to Parliament containing the outlines of the upcoming Plan, published in June 2022. The second, more extensive round of consultations was conducted in spring 2023, before the publication of the draft plan in July 2023. This included a tour with live stakeholders meetings in different regions of the Netherlands and a series of dedicated stakeholders sessions focusing on elements of the plan, such as the power sector or clean tech industries. It also included conversations with provinces and municipalities on the Plan as a whole and specific elements related to their responsibilities. The third round of consultations took place after publication of the draft Plan in July 2023 in preparation of the final Plan in December 2023. It consisted of a public internet consultation of the draft Plan open to everyone. A final series of six major regional stakeholder sessions was organised in September 2023 and concluded with a major stakeholder event in October 2023. In addition a series of dedicated sector consultations involved stakeholders directly and this series also included a youth event. The results of the internet consultation and the stakeholder sessions were summarized in a separate report called ‘Participatieverslag’ (consultation report) that was published alongside the Plan itself in December 2023. The National Energy System Plan will be published every five years onwards. There will be one update in between and a yearly progress report (the Energiemeter) for which dedicated forms of consultation will be used.</p> <p><b>Regional Energy Strategies</b></p> <p>Citizen participation is intensified in the Regional Energy Strategies (RES) as wind and solar projects become more visible. With the war in Ukraine and high energy prices, residents seem increasingly positive about climate action, yet well-organized opposition to solar and currently mainly aimed at wind projects sustain. In several places, citizen assemblies have been or are being organized. Furthermore, all energy regions strive for fifty percent local ownership in 2030. Many regions are working on policy measures to supporting local ownership, but it seems that more knowledge is needed among local councils to facilitate between developers and residents. To increase knowledge and to monitor public participation in the RES in general, several studies (some quantitative, some qualitative) are ongoing, ranging from procedural, and distributive justice, to process, project and financial participation.</p> <p><b>Communication: Broad Public Approach</b></p> <p>Since the first half of 2023, the broad public approach is visualized by a large national umbrella campaign. This campaign focusses also on the urgency of climate policy and the collective nature of the task and less on individual actions. These latter is addressed through campaigns by line ministries and local governments. The National Climate Week was launched in 2021, in which the national government wants to stimulate the sustainable movement from the bottom up by showing as many examples as possible of sustainable behavior, both from individuals and from companies and governments; this also puts more emphasis on the collectivity of the task. The ongoing of both the umbrella campaign and the climate week - and its intended build-up - are in the process of renewal.</p> <p>The network approach - which initially focused primarily on working with so called climate partners to facilitate sustainable choice as default - now focuses more on connecting all parties that play a role in the transition: co-governments and civil society organizations. The umbrella campaign, National Climate Week and Network Approach are all parts of the overall climate communication and reinforce each other.</p>
Progress in establishing the multilevel climate and energy dialogue	Miap	See the progress mentioned above

Notes:

M = mandatory; Miap = mandatory if applicable

(1) Member States to provide details of multilevel climate and energy dialogue pursuant to national rules, in which local authorities, civil society organisations, business community, investors and other relevant stakeholders and the general public engaging and discussing the different scenarios envisaged for energy and climate policies, including for the long term

Dit document is een uitgave van:

Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland  
Postbus 8242 | 3503 RE Utrecht  
T +31 (0) 88 042 42 42  
E klantcontact@rvo.nl  
www.rvo.nl

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