

Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland

Monitoring in practice: the Dutch system for tracking structural change

Climate Recon 2050 workshop 16 December 2021

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Outline of presentation

- National policy context
- > Framework for monitoring & evaluations
- Monitoring structural change
- > Reflections: benefits & challenges



Legal framework: national Climate Act

- > Targets*
 - 95% reduction of GHG by 2050 compared to 1990
 - Fully CO₂-neutral power production by 2050
 - 49% reduction of GHG by 2030
- > Climate plan
 - 1st plan (2019): 2021-2030 period
 - in line with final NECP (2019)
 - Updated at least each 5 years





Governance in the Climate Act

- > Climate & Energy Outlook (annual)
 - Projections of GHG emissions and energy indicators
- > Climate policy brief (annual)
 - Progress of policy implementation (*based on Climate policy Monitor*)
 - Expectations in meeting targets (*based on Climate & Energy Outlook*)
 - Announcement of adjustements or new policies when needed
- > Consultation of Council of State
 - Consulted on Climate Action Plan and Climate policy brief



Climate and Energy Outlook

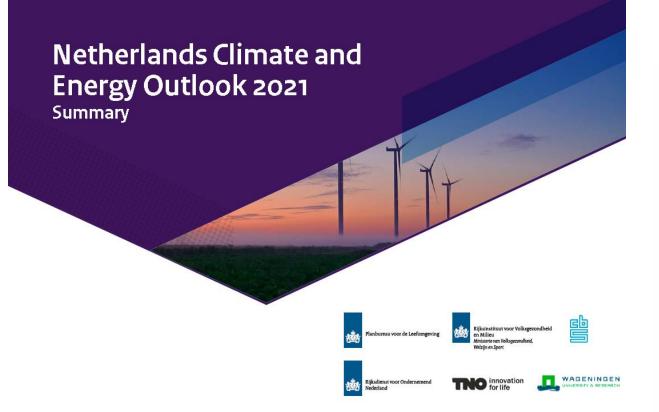
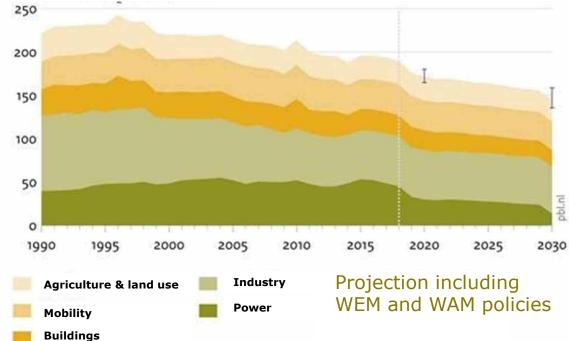


Figure: Emission of greenhouse gases in period 1990-2030 (Mt CO₂-eq)



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since

Bron: Emissieregistratie (realisatie); KEV-raming

New in 2021: Online dashboard & special on energy system

VClimate policy monitor



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Figure: Current & planned capacity offshore wind (situation in 2019)

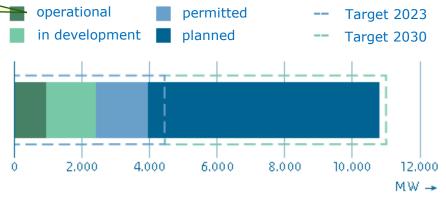


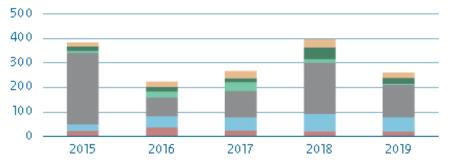
Figure: Investments in top-5 technologies by the Energy Investment Allowance (in period 2015-2019)

Overig

- Waste heat recovery and utilisation
- Unallocated residential and commercial buildings, appliances and equipment
- Industrial techniques and processes
- Heat pumps and chillers
- Building operations and efficient building equipment

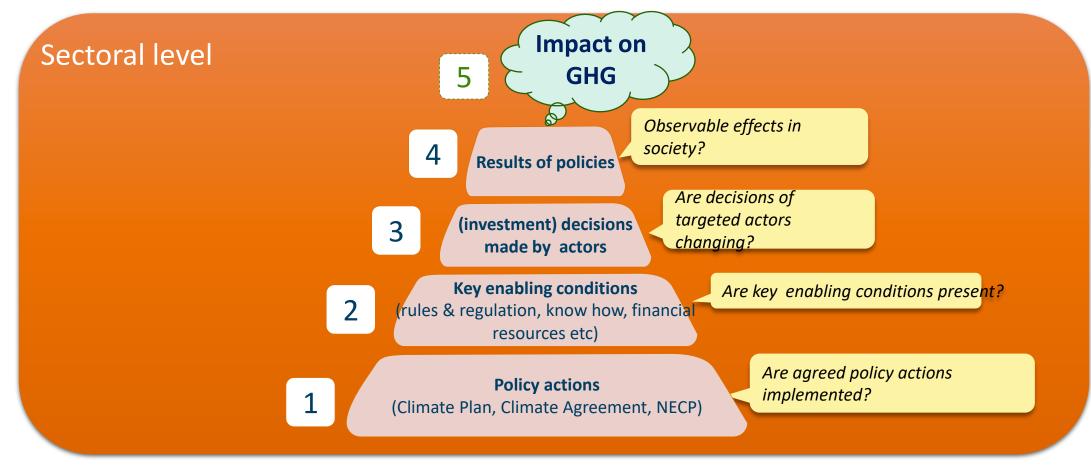
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Committed budget (in mln euros)





Climate policy monitoring: from actions to impact



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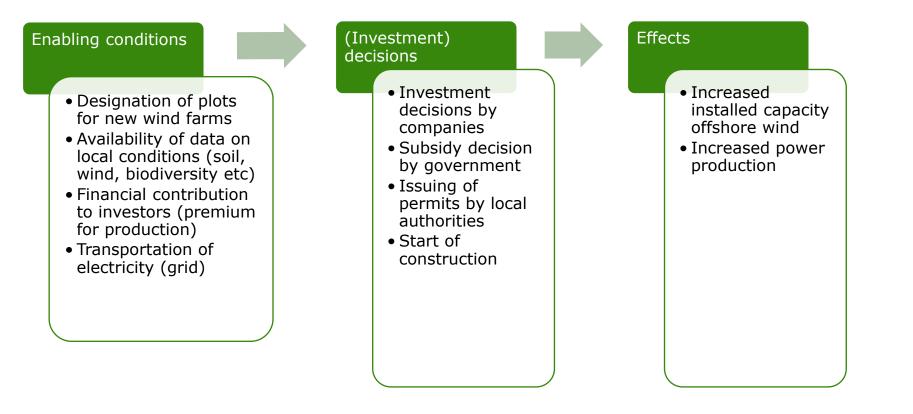
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Example: offshore wind



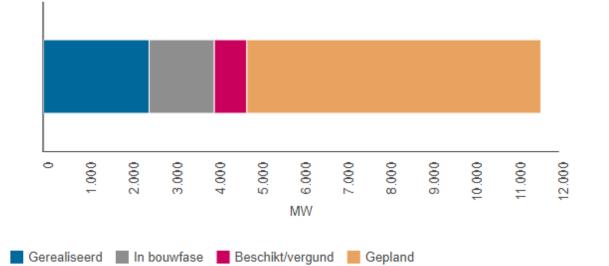
- Adoption of strategy on North Sea by government
- Decision on financing offshore grid by government
- Publication of tenders for new offshore windfarms by agency
- Delivery of offshore grid by TSO



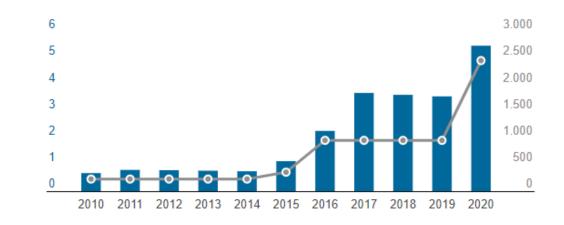


Example: offshore wind

Pipeline of offshore wind capacity



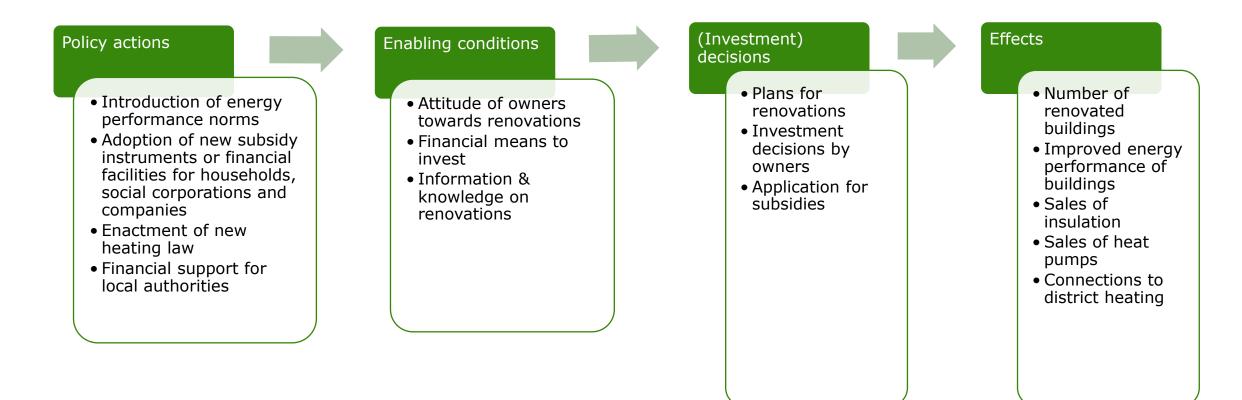
Development of capacity and production by offshore wind



Productie [TWh] — Geïnstalleerd vermogen [MW]

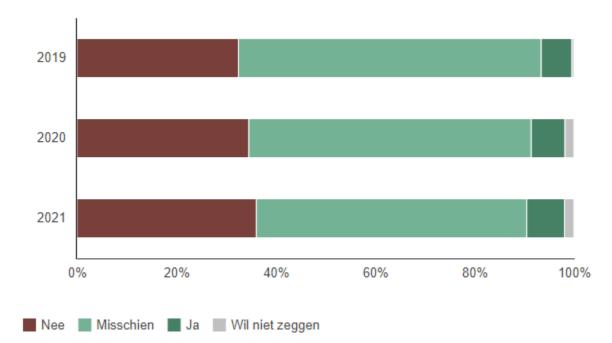


Example: renovation of buildings



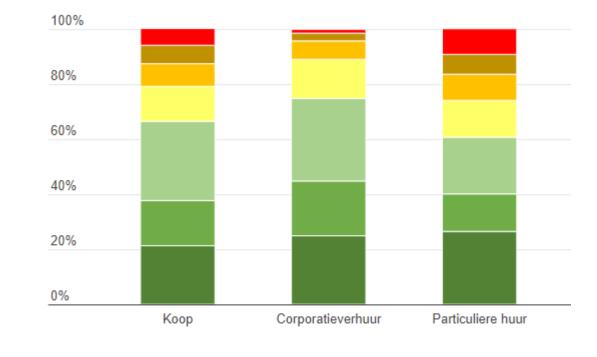


Example: renovation of buildings



Willingness to invest in renovations by owners

Distribution of energy performance of dwellings in 2021



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Some reflections on our monitoring system

- > Benefits
 - Focus not only on (expected) impacts (level 4), but also on policy actions & results (levels 1-3)
 - -> results in improved feedback to policy makers
- > Challenges / further improvements
 - Ongoing quest for good indicators, particularly for levels 2 and 3
 - BTW: a clear definition would also help!
 - Availability of uniform data on all monitoring levels
 - Improving link with projections
 - Feedback to policy makers