



Trends in Dutch bio-energy policies

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- Sudden rise in ambition:
 - EU situation
 - Dutch coalition programme
 - Implications for policy

Old

8% GHG reduction (2012)
12% renewable electricity (2010)
5,75% biofuels (2010)

New (2020)

20-30% GHG reduction
20% renewables in energy mix
10% biofuels

Old

6% CO₂ reduction (2012)

9% renewable electricity (2010)

10% renewables in energy mix (2020)

5,75% biofuels (2010)

New (2020)

30% GHG reduction

20% renewables in energy mix

_Stepping up...

- Additional effort: reducing 97 Mton GHG

Energy efficiency	27 Mton
Renewable energy	29 Mton
Carbon Capture & Storage	4 Mton
Clean Development Mechanism	30 Mton
Miscellaneous GHG policy	7 Mton

- 34% renewable electricity
- 40% biofuels

Renewable electricity

- 34% renewable electricity? 48 TWh
- Potential (ECN studies)

	TWh
windenergy onshore	8,2
windenergy offshore	26,3
biomass	38,6
co-firing coal	8,8
co-firing gas	5,8
gasification gas	4,3
gasification coal	15,1
waste incineration	1,6
other	3
solar pv	2,6
other	0,2
Total	75,9

_Changes in organisation

- Currently responsibilities divided between Minister of Economic Affairs and Minister for the Environment
- New cabinet: Project 'Cleaner and more efficient'
- Responsibility of one minister
- Yet to be decided which...

- Focus on stimulation of renewable electricity:
 - Wind on and off shore
 - Biomass IF sustainability criteria can be applied
- Optimisation of feed-in scheme
- Stimulation of development of second generation biofuels
- Development of policy to encourage high value added use
- Broadening of energy mix with green gas and renewable heating and cooling
- Additional policy: R&D, Communication, Licensing

- Bio-energy should be truly sustainable
 - ACTION: developing sustainability criteria
- NIMBY-effect important for realising projects
 - ACTION: support factual information supply
- Stable support scheme for investment climate
 - ACTION: enhancing support scheme
- Permit procedures often difficult and lengthy
 - ACTION: Bureau to co-ordinate procedures

- How to realise bio-energy production, ...
 - That is truly sustainable
 - With high energy yield
 - That is cost-efficient
 - That is profitable in the long run
 - As part of structural renewable energy production capacity

Policy development (1)

- Public-private co-operation for policy development
- Encourage “frontrunners”: 90% of future solutions expected from them

6 Platforms

Sustainable Mobility

Biobased Raw Materials

New Gas

Sustainable Electricity

Built Environment

Chain Efficiency

Tasks

Voice of market

Bring up projects

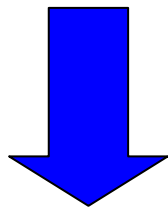
Spot bottle necks

Strengthen commitment

Improve transition paths

Classic approach

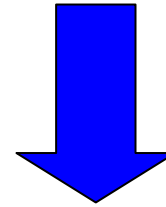
- Technology push
- Top-down
- Single issue
- Blue-print



Incremental change

Transition approach

- Attention goals *and* process
- Involvement stakeholders
- Room for experiments
- Policy innovation



System change

Questions?

