



Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend
Nederland

MRV of climate and energy policies in the Netherlands

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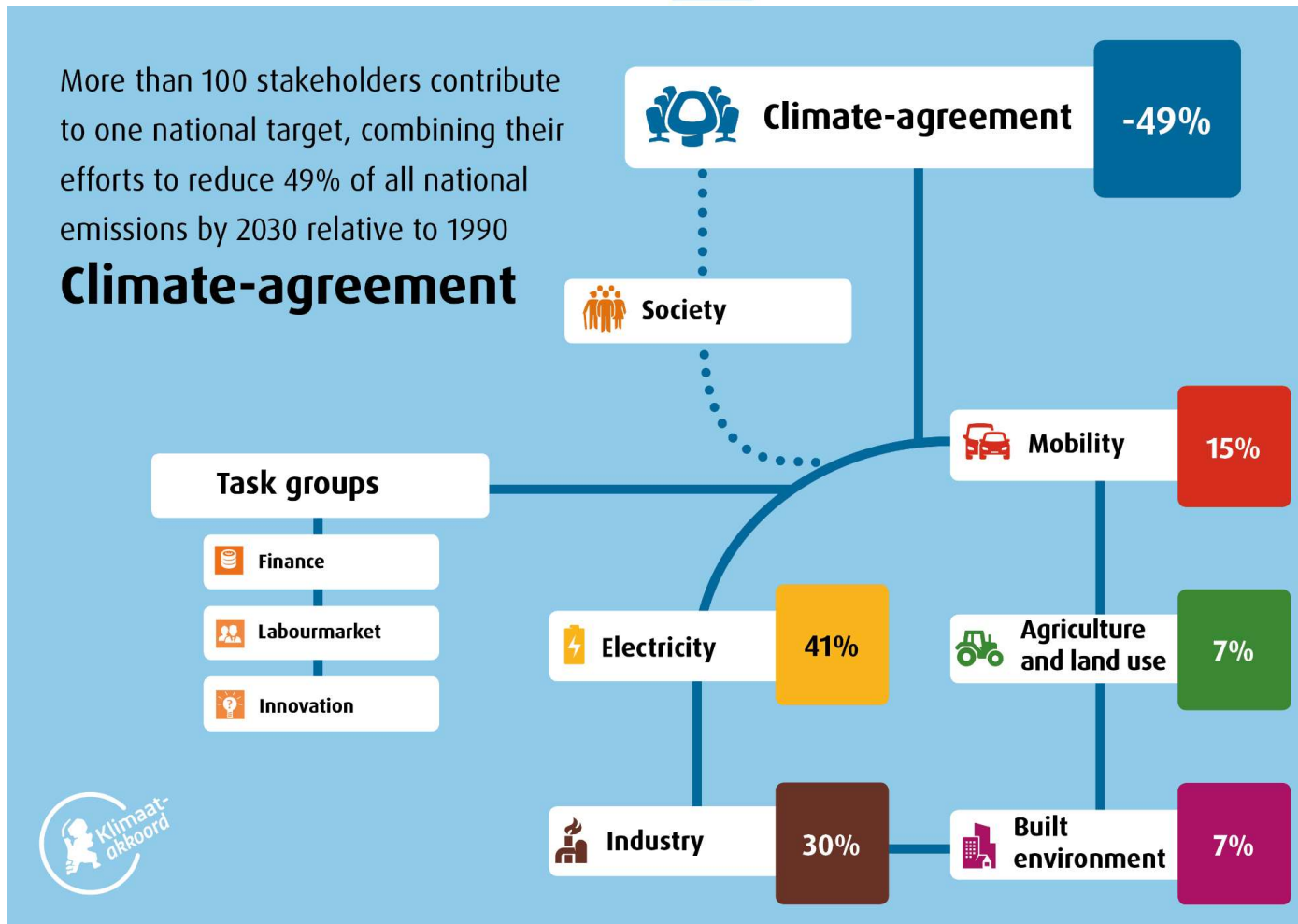
Outline

- › Introduction
- › Policy context
- › Main elements of MRV in NL
- › Monitoring & calculation of energy savings
- › Benefits & challenges



More than 100 stakeholders contribute to one national target, combining their efforts to reduce 49% of all national emissions by 2030 relative to 1990

Climate-agreement





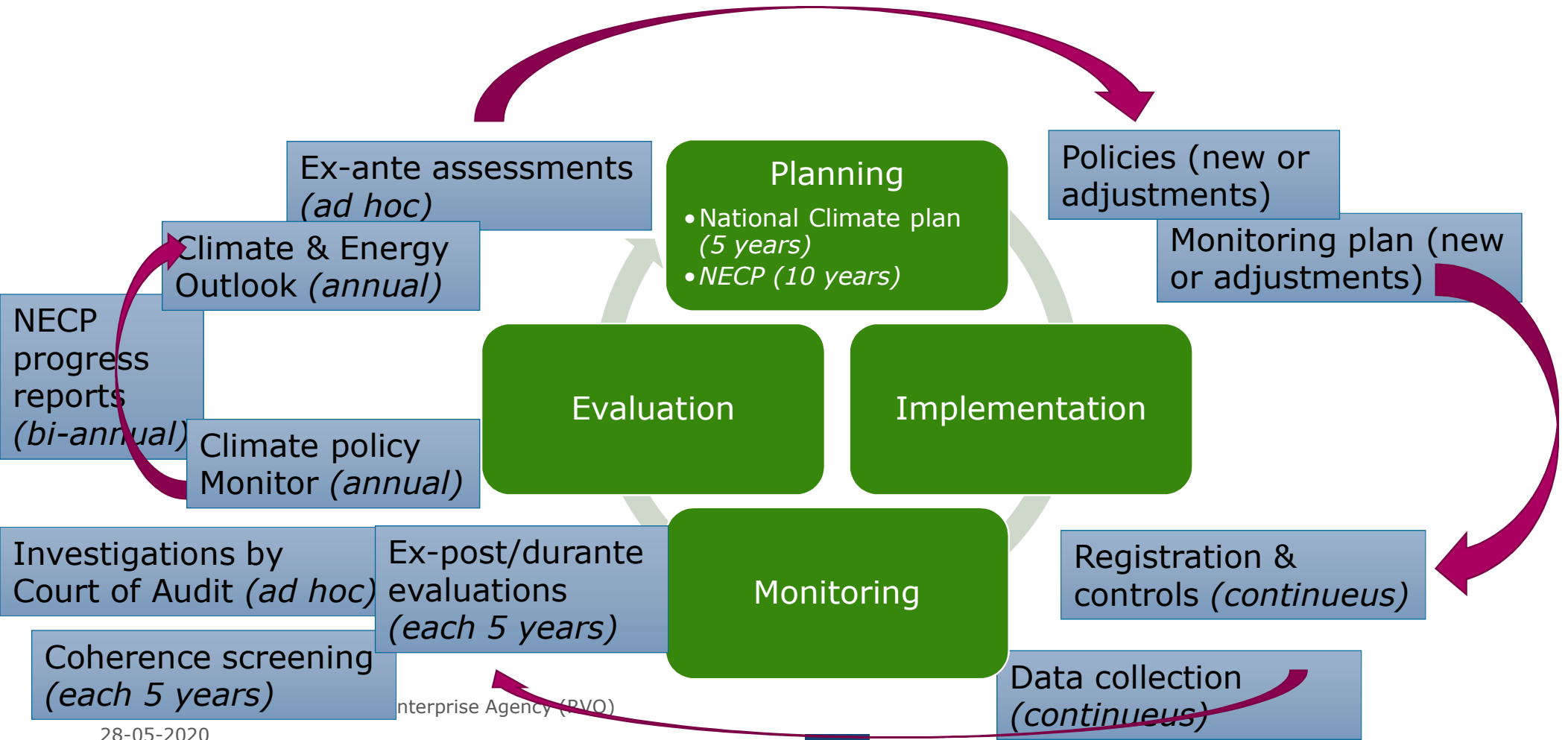
Article 7 energy savings obligation

- > Cumulative energy savings 2021-2030: 925 PJ
- > Using alternative measures

Title of instrument	Target sector
CO2 price electricity sector	Energy
BOSA Promoting the construction and maintenance of sports accommodations (amended as of 2019 with energy measures).	Built-up environment
VAT Value Added Tax: reduced rate for insulation	Built-up environment
Digital platform	Built-up environment
Energy Performance Requirement for Offices (Label C)	Built-up environment
Climate campaign: Iedereen doet wat (Everyone does something)	Built-up environment
MMIP 3. Acceleration of energy renovation in the built-up environment	Built-up environment
MMIP 4. Renewable heat (and cooling) in the built-up environment (including greenhouse horticulture)	Built-up environment
MMIP 5. The new energy system in the built-up environment in balance	Built-up environment
NEF National Energy Savings Fund	Built-up environment
Standardisation of Non-residential Buildings and Road Maps	Built-up environment
Natural gas-free Districts and Large-Scale Testing Grounds Programme	Built-up environment
PRE Programme for small-scale energy-saving measures	Built-up environment
RVV Landlord Levy Sustainability Reduction Scheme	Built-up environment
Housing standards and target values	Built-up environment



Role of MRV in the policy cycle





Monitoring energy savings: general principles

As notified in final NECP (annex III)

- › Technical estimates using bottom-up data:
 - Market developments (i.e. sold insulation materials, EV's etc) and/or
 - Investments resulting from policy measures (i.e. subsidies, fiscal benefits etc)
- › Additional compared to EU energy & CO2 norms (at end-of-lifetime)
- › Using a life-time approach
- › Method for each (sub)sector (and *not* per measure)
 - Description available on 25 June 2020 (for most sectors/policies...)



Example: energy savings in built environment

- › Modelling of energy consumption & savings
 - Dwellings (SAWEC and EVA)
 - Utilities (SAVE)
- › Simulates energy consumption using data on demographic & economic developments, climate/weather and investments/behaviour
- › Using bottom-up data on (for example): building stock, energy performance, penetration of technologies and marketdata (sold appliances/insulation/boilers, costs)



Benefits of MRV-system in NL

> Benefits

- Strong integration of MRV in policy cycle
- Robust monitoring due to multiple levels of evaluation
- Cost-effective by using a method & data for entire (sub)sector
- No overlapping effects of policies within a sector

> Challenges

- Additionality of individual policies within a sector is difficult to assess
- Availability of uniform & detailed data
- Integrated sector wide modelling to calculate energy savings ex-post not always available

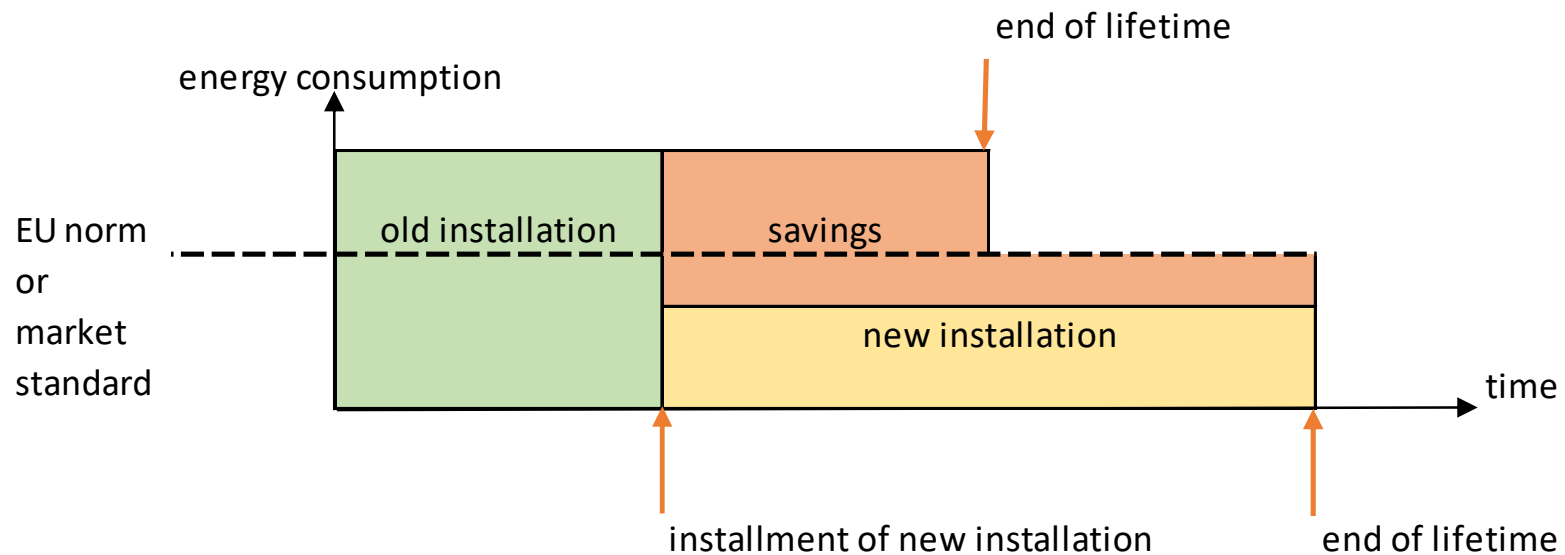


Backup slides



Calculation of energy savings (ex-post/durante)

Savings from early replacement: in theory





EU CO2 and energy standards

Table 4 Relevant European CO2 and/or energy standards

Categories of savings measures	Relevant European CO2 or energy standards
Devices and small installations	The Ecodesign Regulation
Industrial installations	The energy efficiency levels of Best Available Techniques (BBT) under the Industrial Emissions Directive
Vehicles	European CO2 emission standards for vehicles
New constructions	Minimum energy performance requirements under the Energy Performance Buildings Directive (EPBD)



Correction of double counting

