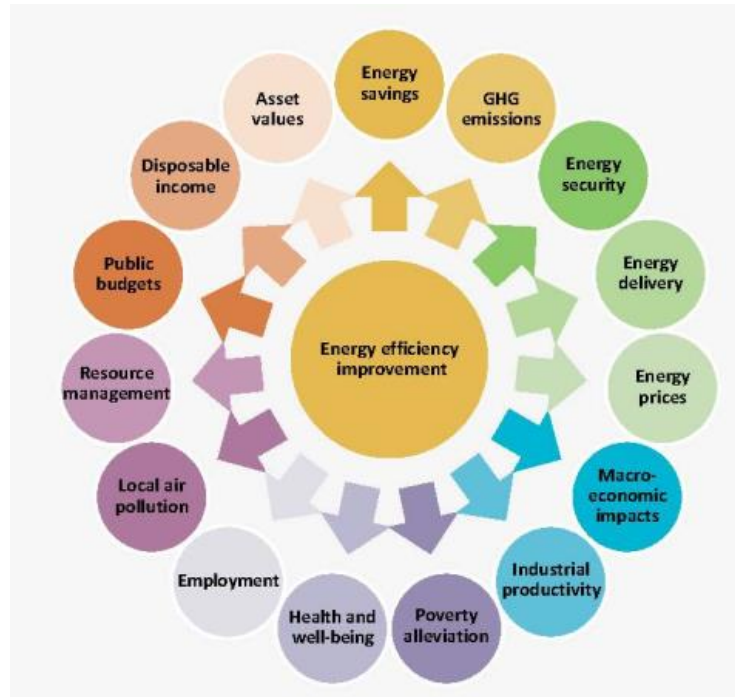


Multiple benefits in the Dutch Energy Outlook

Casper Tigchelaar

Helsinki
9 September 2016

Multiple Benefits (IEA)

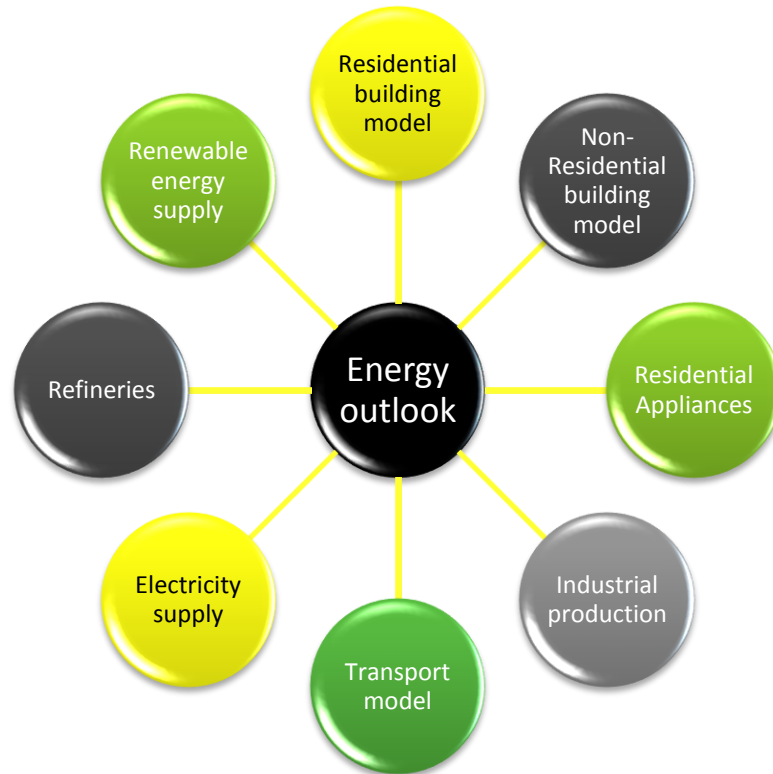


1. Energy Savings
2. GHG emissions
3. Energy delivery
4. Energy security
5. Energy prices
6. Poverty alleviation
7. Disposable income
8. Macro economic impacts
9. Industrial productivity
10. Employment
11. Local air pollution
12. Health and well-being
13. Resource management
14. Public budgets
15. Asset values

Dutch Energy outlook

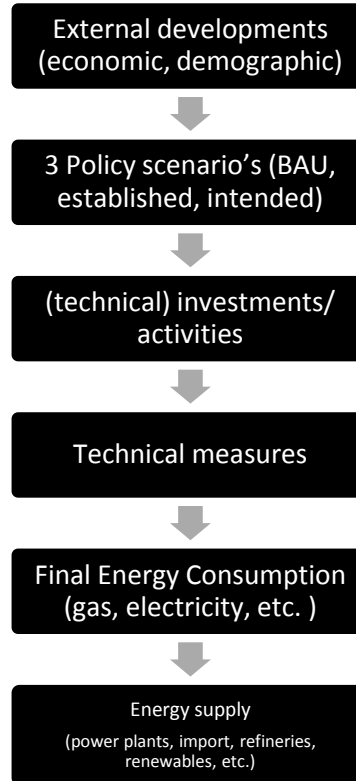
- Outlook annually presented in October
- Collaboration ECN, PBL, CBS and RVO
- Content
 - Energy Supply
 - Renewable
 - Conventional
 - Energy demand
 - Built environment, transport, industry, agriculture
 - Emissions
 - GHG
 - Other emissions
 - Macro-economics
 - Investments
 - Employment
 - Innovation
- Aim:
 - Up-to-date insight in energy topics
 - Policy evaluation
 - Energy efficiency targets
 - Emission targets
 - Renewable energy targets
 - Years 2000-2030

NEV modelling system

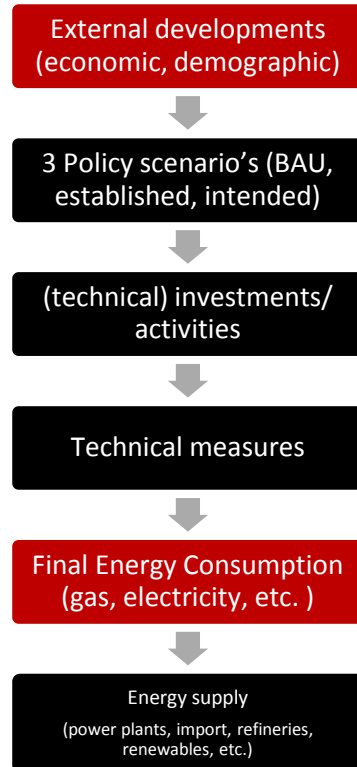


- Specified models based on technical measures
- Primary output:
 - Energy consumption
- Secondary output:
 - Primary energy consumption
 - Energy efficiency indicators
 - Emissions
 - Investment costs
 - Employment
 -
 -

General (simplified) modelling approach



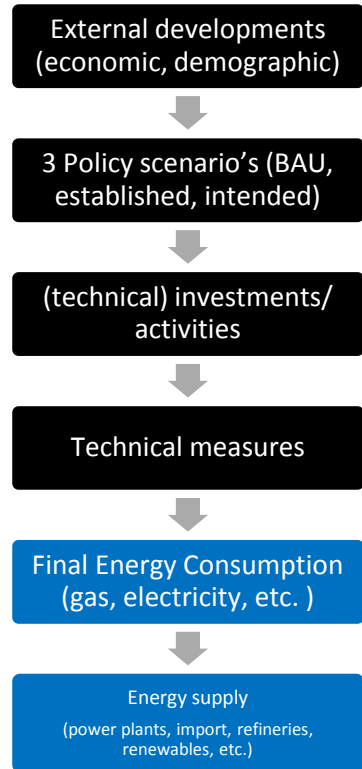
1. Energy Savings



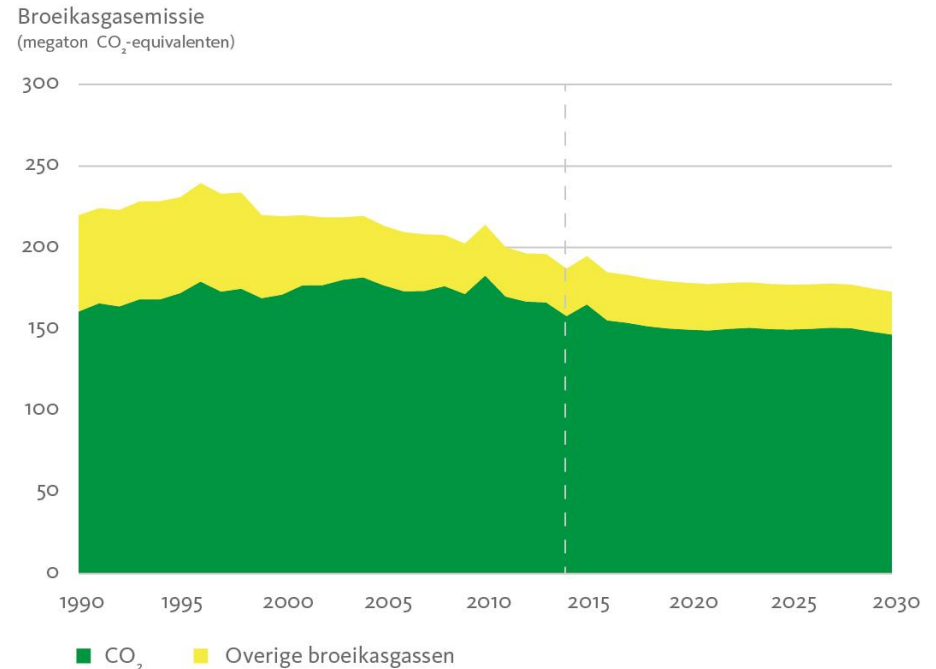
- Example: Policy driven energy savings

| Annual savings (PJ) | 2016 | | 2020 | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | Established policies | Intended policies | Established policies | Intended policies |
| Industry | 1 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Agriculture | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| Built environmen | 2 | 4 | 7 | 22 |
| Transport | 2 | 3 | 12 | 14 |
| Total | 7 [4-8] | 10 [5-13] | 36 [23-52] | 55 [33-76] |
| Target | 35 | | 100 | |

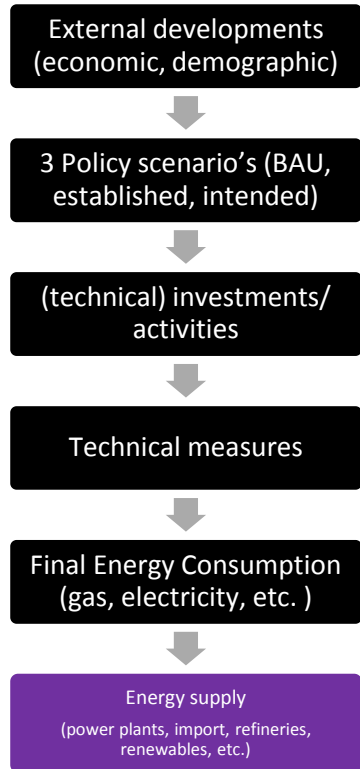
2. Green house gas Emissions



• Example: projection GHG-emissions

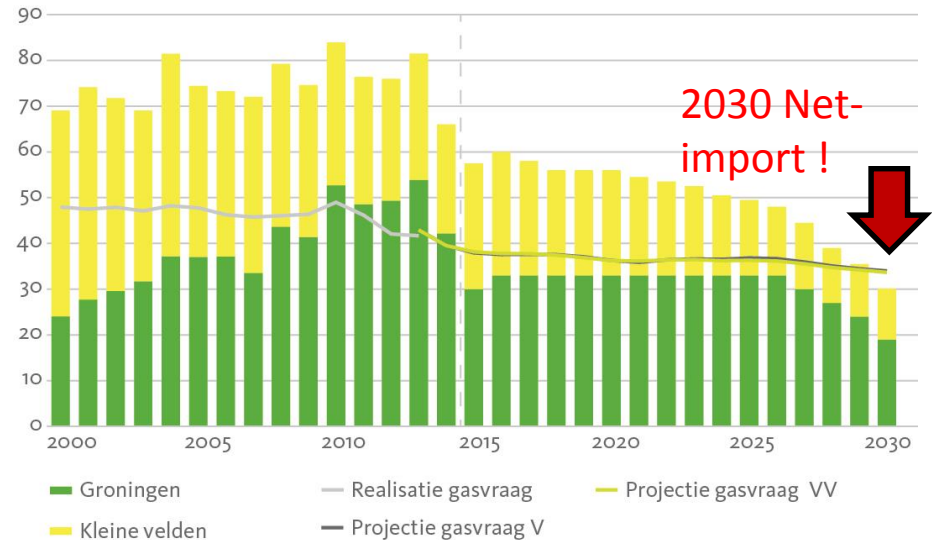


3. Energy delivery, 4. energy security

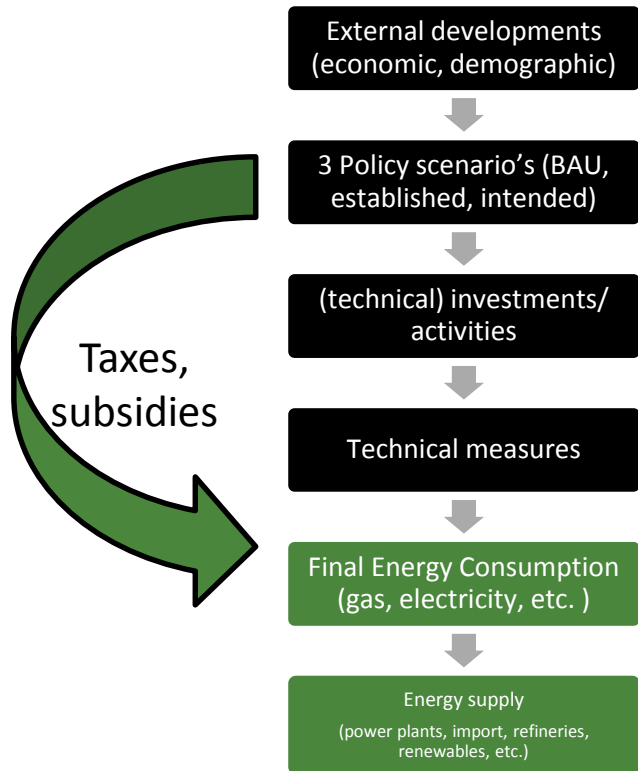


- Example: Dutch natural gas supply versus national demand:

Gasproductie en gasvraag (miljard m³ Groningen equivalent)



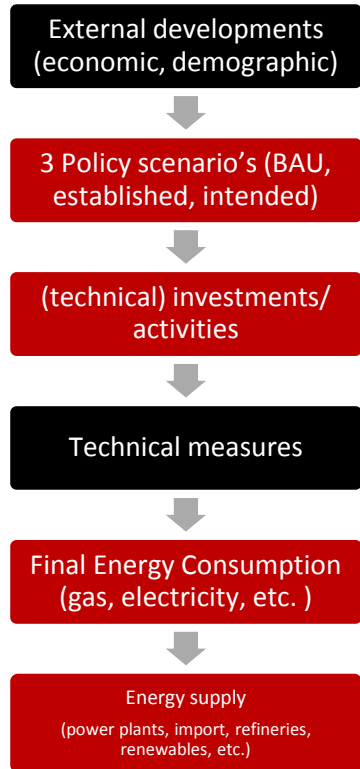
5. Energy prices and 6. Poverty alleviation 7. disposable income



• Example: Energy bill

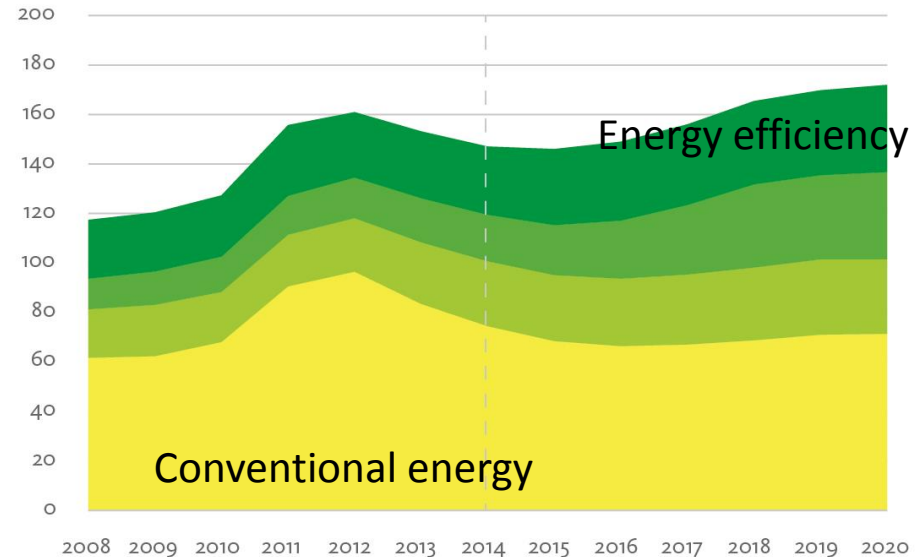
| [euro 2015] | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
|----------------|------|------|------|
| Electricity | | | |
| - Variable | 262 | 178 | 179 |
| - Distribution | 211 | 234 | 234 |
| - Taxes, etc. | 150 | 137 | 160 |
| Gas | | | |
| - Variable | 519 | 446 | 495 |
| - Distribution | 164 | 170 | 170 |
| - Taxes, etc. | 473 | 474 | 553 |
| Total | 1780 | 1638 | 1790 |

8. Macro economic impacts, 9. Industrial productivity and 10. Employment



● Example: Employment

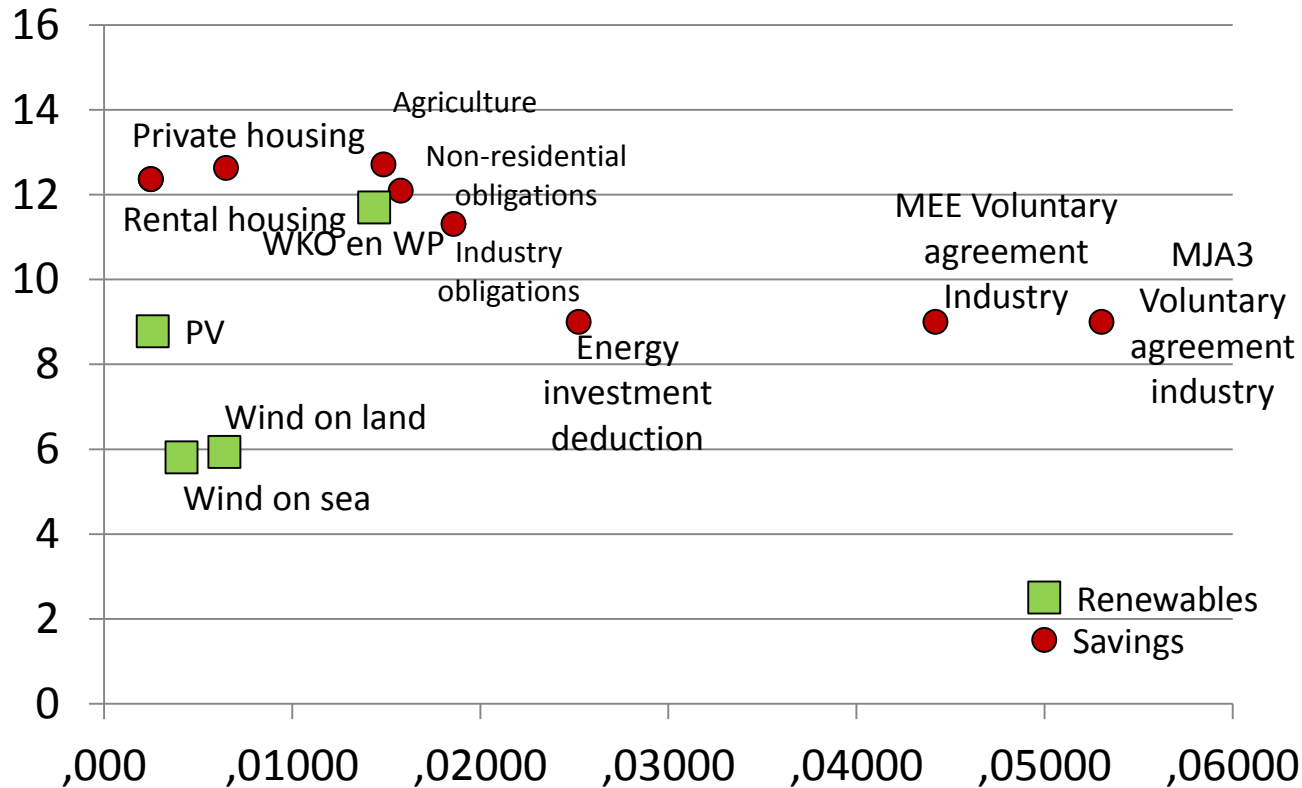
Aantal directe banen (duizend voltijdsbanen)




- Conventionele energie
- Netwerken
- Hernieuwbare energie
- Energiebesparing

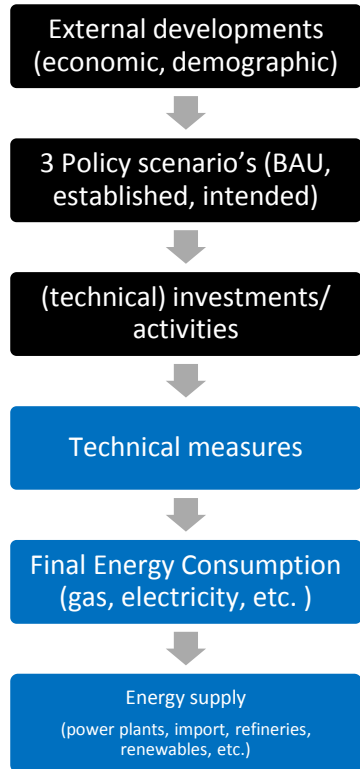
Generating labour versus energy goals


Labor years per mln. euro investment 2013-2020



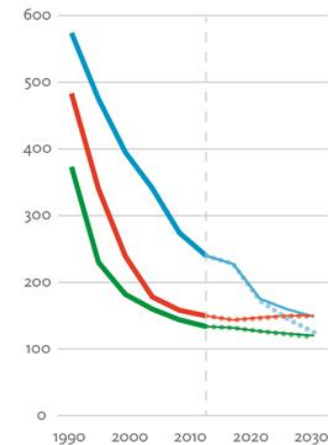

PJ final savings in 2020 per mln euro investment 2013-2020

11. Local air pollution and 12. Health and well-being

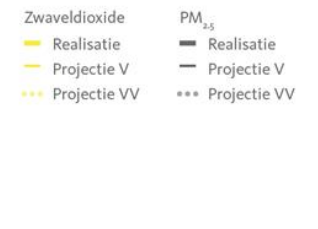
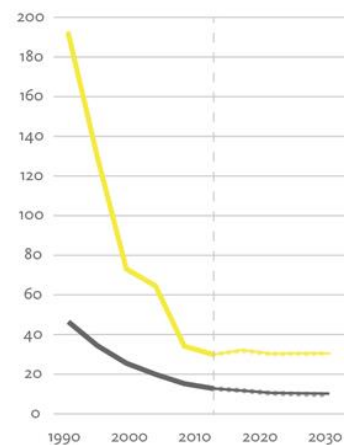


• Example: Local air pollution

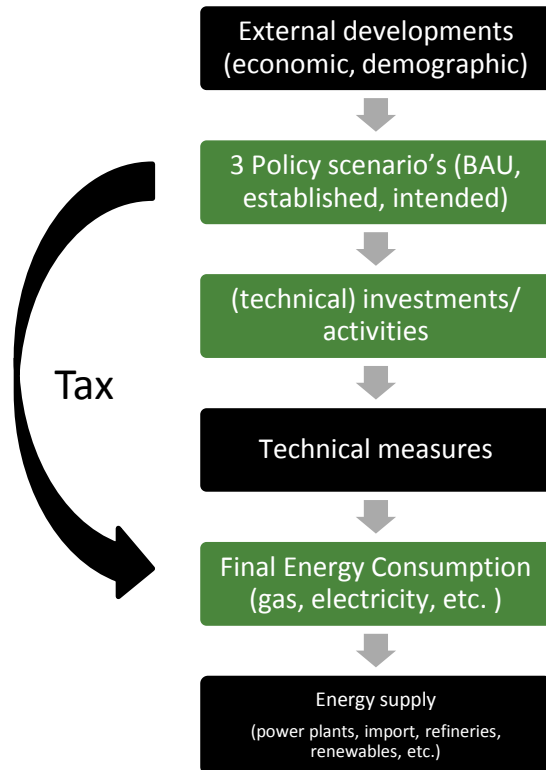
Emissies-NEC stoffen NO_x, NH₃ en NMVOS (kiloton)



Emissies-NEC stof SO₂ en PM_{2.5} (kiloton)



13. Public budgets



Lessons to be learned

- It is not that easy to do it perfectly right.
- Information needed on policies, techniques, costs etcetera.
- Dedicated modelling tools and experts to calculate multiple benefits
 - Employment and macro-economics*
 - Local emissions
 - Energy efficiency
- But once you have done the work, default values can be derived, which are easier to use in indicators.
- Example:
 - Employment based on investment
 - Employment based on energy savings
 - Local air pollution based on finale energy consumption

)* More info to be found here:

<https://www.ecn.nl/publications/BS/0/ECN-E--16-028>

Nationale Energieverkenning 2015

www.ecn.nl/energieverkenning



Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving

