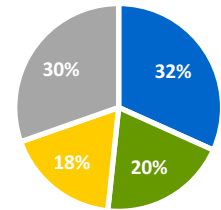
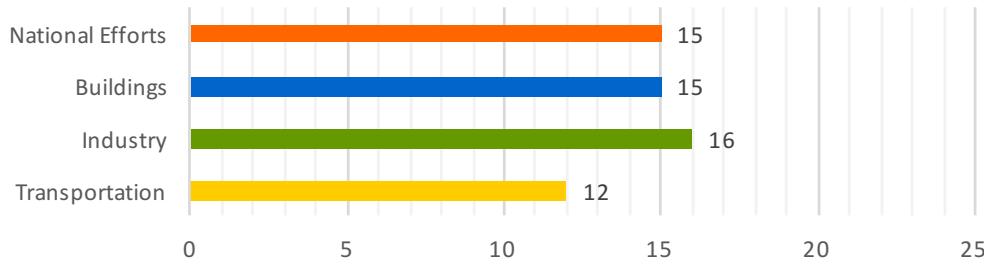


11

Netherlands



The bars show ACEEE scores for energy efficiency. The pie chart shows 2013 end-use energy shares of buildings, industry, transportation, and other sectors.

The Netherlands ranked 11th on energy efficiency in our list of countries with a score of 58, just below Canada and well above Poland.

Under the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU), the Netherlands is obliged to revise and submit its National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) every three years. The Energy Agreement for Sustainable Growth aims to achieve annual savings of 1.5% in final energy consumption, and the country expects to meet the target comfortably. The Netherlands also ranked among the top scorers for the efficiency of its thermal power plants.

Of the four sections the Netherlands performed the best in the industrial section, in which it ranked seventh. Energy intensity of the industrial sector is relatively low. The Netherlands has consistently demonstrated leadership since 1992 with its Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) between government and industry groups, aimed at promoting energy savings. The LTAs also direct industries consuming 80% of energy in the sector to draw up energy efficiency plans every four years, report on measures every year, and submit energy audits. All large enterprises not covered by the LTAs are also mandated to undergo energy audits.

The Netherlands also scored full points for the share represented by CHP systems in total installed power capacity. At 41%, its share of CHP in installed power

capacity is among the highest of all the countries we ranked, second only to Russia, whose CHP share stood at 59% in 2013. In the transportation sector the Netherlands is governed by EU standards, which call for a fleet average of 56.9 mpg for light-duty vehicles by 2025, higher than the standards of other countries studied in this report. Like other EU countries the Netherlands currently has 21 appliance groups covered by mandatory MEPS and 15 appliance groups covered by mandatory labels.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Although Dutch government programs strongly support energy efficiency, there is good room for improvement in the ESCOs industry, whose potential is estimated at 30 million euros per year. Key barriers include a lack of exemplary projects and lack of awareness of the concept. The European Union including the Netherlands can benefit greatly by expanding the number of appliance groups covered under standards. The top-scoring countries have standards for over 50 appliance groups. Of the 4 sectors analyzed the Netherlands performed the lowest in the transportation sector, scoring only 12 of the possible 25 points. The Netherlands would achieve energy savings by improving its investment in rail versus road transit and adopting fuel economy standards for freight trucks.