



# How to read Energy in the Netherlands

This infographic features the energy system in the Netherlands, including the levels of greenhouse gas emissions. This information encourages an in-depth discussion and that is exactly what we want.

[www.energiein nederland.nl](http://www.energiein nederland.nl)

## Climate thermometer

All greenhouse gas emissions are shown as CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents. In addition to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), they can also include methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrogen oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and fluorinated gases (F-gases). The emission figures were taken from [www.emissieregistratie.nl](http://www.emissieregistratie.nl) and are dated 4 February 2019.

The emissions in the national climate thermometer do not include the figures for land use, because at the time of production of the infographic, the figures for 2017 were not yet known. The emission targets are also excluding those for land use.

The climate thermometer makes it clear that if global emissions remain unchanged, the temperature of the Earth will be raised by 1.5°C within nine years. This statement is based on a residual global carbon budget of 420 Gtonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> in January 2018 and annual global emissions of 42 Gtonnes CO<sub>2</sub> (IPCC, 2018). For a more detailed prediction, including an explanation of the uncertainties of the various parameters, EBN refers to the IPCC report SR15.

The small climate thermometers show the emission figures and emission targets of *Primary demand*, for each sector. Energy consumption per sector however, relates to *Final demand* and *Energy conversion*. The emission reduction targets refer to the national Adopted and Proposed Policy (Vastgesteld en Voorgenomen Beleid NEV 2017) and the additional measures from the Climate Agreement (KA).



## Energy conversion

The energy figures for *Electricity production* include the decentralised generation and production of electricity in the sectors *Industry* and *Agriculture*. The emission figures for *Electricity production* refer to the central generation of electricity and heat. It should be noted that the emission figures for electricity production within a sector are allocated to the sector in question itself.



## Final demand

The classification according to sectors is broadly based on the climate tables (*de klimaattafels*) from the Climate Agreement. This classification deviates from the classification used on the infographic as published in 2018. In addition, minor discrepancies can occur between the data on the infographic and the accompanying source data from CBS (Statistics Netherlands). This is due to the rounding differences.

For the remainder, energy demand:

- in the sector *Industry* includes waste & water, but does not include industrial activities in the energy sector (refineries, coking plants, extraction and distribution of oil and gas). The emission figures shown do include these activities;
- in the *Built environment* sector includes trade, services and government;
- in the *Agriculture* sector does not include land use;
- in the *Mobility* sector includes fishery and vehicles from the various sectors.

## Primary demand

The energy figures for oil and gas production, refineries and part of the figures for blast furnaces (*de Hoogovens*) fall into the category *Primary demand*. The related emissions on the other hand, have been allocated to the sector *Industry* under the heading *Final demand*.

## Total final demand

The *Total final demand* for electricity (106 TWh) includes the generation of renewable electricity. *Total final demand* of renewable energy (41 PJ) is for the generation of heat.