

Dutch response to the European Commission's consultation regarding the post 2030-framework of the Directive (EU) 2023/1791

Enclosed with the response to the consultation, we submit a non-paper on the priorities of the Netherlands concerning the EU Energy Framework beyond 2030.

The Netherlands has with interest taken note of the European Commission's consultation regarding the post 2030-framework for renewable energy. The document below addresses the opportunities for improvement that the Netherlands sees. This does not yet entail a definitive position. The Netherlands would like to engage in discussions with the European Commission in order to arrive at a sound proposal.

With a view to the overall readability of this consultation, various practical choices have been made. To clearly distinguish between the text from the report and the response, italic formatting has been used for the consultation text and non-italic formatting for the response. Where questions remained unanswered, the text of the consultation was deleted. Some questions include recurring elements. When a position has been explained previously, it has been decided to refer to earlier answers in subsequent responses.

Public consultation on the renewable energy framework for the decade ahead

Introduction

An increased uptake of renewable energy sources (RES) will contribute to energy security, energy affordability, Europe's competitiveness, and the achievement of the 2040 EU climate target [1]. Whilst the share of renewables in the EU energy mix has doubled in 13 years reaching 25.2% renewables share in 2024, deployment rates need to accelerate substantially. Electricity is leading the way with a 47.5% renewables share. Heating and cooling (26.7%) and transport (11.2%) are lagging behind.

As announced in [the Commission Work Programme 2026](#), the European Commission plans to keep Europe on track to meet its climate goals and put forward an enabling framework for the decade ahead, securing Europe's competitiveness and sustainability, including setting up the renewable energy framework and the phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies. The overarching objectives of the updated renewable energy framework for the decade ahead will be to strengthen the EU's competitiveness and resilience by securing reliable and affordable homegrown energy for European citizens, businesses and industry, and to ensure that renewables contribute to the achievement of the 2040 EU climate target in a cost-effective and environmentally sustainable way. In this context, the strategic objectives would be to accelerate investments into homegrown renewables in a cost-effective manner; to strengthen the enabling framework to help integrate renewable power into the electricity sector; to improve energy system integration and facilitate electrification across demand sectors; to incentivise the uptake of renewable fuels and technologies that are not yet cost competitive, while preserving competitiveness of the economy, and to stimulate innovation; to improve the bioenergy framework; to ensure predictability and certainty of the energy transition pathway; and to streamline the overall framework and regulatory and administrative procedures.

The post-2030 renewables framework will be developed in coherence with the revision of [the Governance Regulation](#) (for which [a call for evidence and public consultation](#) was open until 19 March 2026), the 2040 Climate Law, the energy efficiency framework, the updated EU Emissions Trading System, as well as other legislation and initiatives with impacts on renewables. It will succeed the existing Renewable Energy

Directive (RED), as well as build on the Clean Industrial Deal, the Affordable Energy Action Plan, the European Grids Package, the Strategic Roadmap on Digitalisation and AI in the Energy Sector, the Electrification Action Plan and the Heating and Cooling Strategy.

In this context, the Commission is launching a public consultation to gather views from all interested parties, focusing on:

- 1. General questions*
- 2. Enabling framework*
- 3. Integration of renewables into the electricity system*
- 4. Energy system integration across energy carriers, infrastructure and consumption sectors*
- 5. Innovative and emerging technologies and forms of renewable energy deployment*
- 6. Bioenergy sustainability*
- 7. Union renewable energy financing mechanism*

The results of this consultation will feed into the preparation of the updated renewable energy framework.

You can save your replies as a draft and finish them later. You can choose to only answer the sections and specific questions which are relevant to you.

[1] On 2 July 2025, the European Commission proposed an amendment to the European Climate Law to set an intermediate EU target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2040 compared to 1990 levels. In December 2025, the co-legislators reached a provisional agreement on the amendment supporting a 90% emission reduction target, allowing for international credits to contribute to this target with up to 5%.

Part I: General questions

Question Q1: *How important are the following factors in hindering or slowing down progress towards a higher share of renewables in the EU?*

Regulatory	
Lack of implementation of the EU legislation in Member States	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Complexity of the EU legislation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>

	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Complexity in the national implementation of EU legislation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Gaps in the EU legislation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Administrative and regulatory barriers at national level	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Insufficient or uncertain business case (economic viability)	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Deployment	
Lack of public acceptance and participation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Lack of information and awareness	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important

	3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Competing land uses	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Lack of cooperation between Member States	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
High costs of renewable energy technologies	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Low investment rate by utilities	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Low and/or uncertain remuneration of renewables in electricity markets	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Access to grid connection: physical or geographical constraints	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Access to grid connection: administrative constraints	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Access to financing	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Insufficient support for innovative renewable energy technologies and forms of renewables deployment	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Lack of skilled workforce	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Supply chain constraints for technologies, components or raw materials	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Consumption of renewables	
High cost of electrification solutions	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

High cost of renewable fuel solutions, including price of renewable fuels	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
High cost of renewable heat solutions	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Lack of electrification solutions	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Lack of demand flexibility or storage capacity	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Unfavourable electricity-to-fossil price ratio	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Access to financing	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Access to grid connection: physical or geographical constraints	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral

	4 - important 5 - very important
Access to grid connection: administrative constraints	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Lack of skilled workforce	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Supply chain constraints for technologies, components or raw materials	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Lack of infrastructure for renewable fuels	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Question *Comment or add other factor(s)*

The business case for renewable energy — and offshore wind in particular — is under increasing pressure due to negative prices and supply chain constraints. This situation is compounded by a timing mismatch between the rapid roll-out of offshore wind capacity and the slower upscale of electricity demand, resulting from grid congestion and the lack of a competitive business case for electrification (see below). The evidence of recent failed offshore wind tenders shows that this is a very important hindering factor. For new projects to be developed, it is therefore necessary to offer support which mitigates this remuneration uncertainty.

A high share of offshore wind potential is concentrated in several EU countries. To ensure that their potential is developed to reach the Union wide targets, cross border CfD's are important to develop. They could play a significant role to ensure the development of renewables in this regard. Key barriers to cross-border CfDs include misalignment of national frameworks, uncertainty on cost and benefit sharing, the omission of radial infrastructure in this discussion, lack of clarity on revenue allocation and uncertainty about the political willingness to engage in joint support schemes. Cost-sharing principles are essential to ensure that the costs of energy infrastructure are distributed fairly across borders. Without such

mechanisms, there is a risk that countries will scale back their offshore wind ambitions, which would be suboptimal from a European perspective. The Netherlands would like to ask the Commission to take a prominent role to remove these barriers and ensure achieve optimal development for the Union.

Electrification will be central to Europe's future energy system and the further role out of clean energy. However, progress is stagnating, which also slows down our path to decarbonization. We face several challenges: high electricity costs, grid congestion and long queues for grid connections, high investment costs and insufficient rewards for flexibility and technology gaps, especially for high-temperature industrial processes. The current State aid frameworks are too strict regarding electrification in energy-intensive sectors. The current emphasis on direct CO₂ abatement in State aid frameworks, such as the Climate, Energy and Environmental Aid Guidelines (CEEAG) leads to underinvestment in flexible and hybrid electrification technologies. These technologies are critical for decarbonising industrial heat processes. We call upon the Commission to take this into account when revising State aid frameworks, for example in the ongoing revision of the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER).

Grid congestion is becoming a major obstacle to progress towards a higher share of clean energy in the EU, as it hampers both the integration of renewable and other clean energy into the grid and the electrification of sectors such as industry, mobility and the built environment. Considering the challenge the Netherlands faces regarding grid congestion, we would welcome measures that contribute to a reduction of connection lead times and enhancing transport capacity. In the short-term increasing the utilization of existing infrastructure could increase grid capacity. Despite efforts to increase flexible use of the grid and improve the utilization rate of existing assets, flexibility of demand and supply is still perceived as low and only slowly increasing. The Commission should support EU Member States to increase system efficiency, e.g. by facilitating the use of smart devices and work towards harmonization and standardization at the EU level to ensure interoperability (in particular via a standard open communication protocol). Furthermore, the Commission should enable targeted support for flexible assets and a stronger valuation of location.

Speeding up and simplifying permitting is key to reach our climate and energy goals. The Netherlands strongly welcomes the clarifications in the permitting directive concerning nitrogen emissions. This will be a game changer in the Netherlands in enabling the energy transition and tackling grid congestion.

The uncertainty and unclarity of the implementation of the Union Database is a source for unclarity for the market. Any changes to the RED should be used to present a realistic time schedule for implementing the Union Database and also include a clearer and consistent approach to the interaction with guarantees of origin (article 19).

Question Q2: *In the context of the revision of the Governance Regulation, the Commission has [asked for evidence](#) in the period between 18 December 2025 and 19 March 2026 on the preferred target architecture for the energy post-2030 framework.*

In case you have not participated in the consultation on the Governance Regulation by the 19 March 2026 deadline, the following question on the revision of the Governance Regulation is replicated here:

*Currently, the EU has a 2030 renewable energy target with voluntary national contributions. In your view, what should be the design **to support the necessary renewables uptake** to meet the EU's 2040 climate objectives?*

Enclosed with the response to the consultation, we submit a non-paper on the priorities of the Netherlands concerning the EU Energy Framework beyond 2030.

Part II: Enabling framework

Renewables self-consumption & renewable energy communities

Businesses and households can become “self-consumers” by producing and consuming some or all their own electricity. Local actors can also create “energy communities” that invest in renewable energy. Both are set to play a growing role in supporting market integration of variable renewable electricity and reducing consumers' energy bills.

*Question **Q3**: How important are the following measures for ensuring the wider uptake of renewable energy self-consumption and energy communities?*

	Self-consumption	Energy communities
Remove national administrative/regulatory barriers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Provide EU guidance, exchange of best practice and/or technical support	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Improve EU financing solutions/instruments	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set indicators to track progress and reinforce monitoring	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set/strengthen obligations for energy system operators	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important

	3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Strengthen rights for citizens, SMEs and local authorities	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Strengthen rights for citizens and renewable heat communities	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Target(s) at EU or national level	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Improve digitalisation and data exchange for integration and sharing of renewable energy	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
No EU-level provisions are needed	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Simplify EU legislation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>
Maintain the current framework	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Comment or specify other measures you would propose, if any:

The European framework on energy self-consumption and energy communities is, in our view, sufficient and provides a solid basis for further development across Member States.

Regional & cross-border cooperation

Regional and cross-border cooperation within the EU and with non-EU countries can reduce overall costs and ensure cost-efficient deployment of renewables. Under the RED, Member States have the possibility to enter into various regional and cross-border cooperation mechanisms to deploy renewables, but so far, their use has been very limited.

Question Q5: *How important are the following measures in maximising the potential of regional and cross-border cooperation in the deployment of renewables?*

	Regional & cross-border cooperation
Remove national administrative/regulatory barriers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Provide EU guidance, exchange of best practice and/or technical support	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Strengthen EU support to regional investment planning/coordination	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Improve dedicated EU financing solutions/instruments	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important

	3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set/strengthen obligations for Member States	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
No EU-level provisions are needed	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Simplify EU legislation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Maintain the current framework	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Comment or specify other measures you would propose, if any:

The North Seas Energy Cooperation (NSEC) is a key platform for regional cooperation on offshore wind, supporting alignment of targets, planning and infrastructure to reduce system costs. To maximise impact the focus should shift to implementation (e.g. joint projects, hybrid interconnectors) and clearer cost and benefit sharing, supported by stronger governance and alignment of national timelines, support schemes and regulatory frameworks.

Cost-sharing is essential to further develop regional deployment of renewables. As multiple countries will benefit from the development of offshore renewable energy infrastructure, it is important to share the costs among the beneficiaries. This discussion should be brought further to ensure the timely development of the infrastructure and generation assets.

Enhanced joint long-term energy system planning between Member States is crucial for alignment of strategies and infrastructure. This could, for example, be achieved through the organisation of a dedicated exchange or focused meetings involving Member States and/or regional cooperation frameworks, to

support better alignment of long-term strategies within the NECP cycle. This would stimulate cross-border consistency, improve system efficiency, and support the achievement of EU-wide climate and energy objectives.

Financing & support schemes

Approximately €130 billion of investments in clean energy generation are estimated to be needed annually from 2031 – 2040, with renewables representing 80%. In addition, €90 billion of investments are needed annually in the power grid [2]. While the bulk of renewable energy is deployed today with state support, the energy transition should be increasingly based on private, market-driven investments. Public support, including State aid, can continue to play a role where market failures persist. To meet the considerable investment needs towards 2040, the enabling framework needs to mobilise private capital and better target public funding to leverage private investments and de-risk projects.

[2]COM SWD Impact Assessment Report Securing our future Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society.

Q6: How important are the following measures for increasing market-driven investments in renewable energy projects in the EU?

	Financing & support schemes
Reinforce rules on the opening of support schemes and joint support schemes	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Strengthen the guarantees of origin framework with additional information and rights for consumers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Simplify the guarantees of origin system and enable more flexibility for Member States to exercise their responsibilities	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Remove barriers to energy purchase agreements including Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Remove barriers to revenue stacking and the combination of multiple revenue streams at EU and/or national level	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Reinforce support for demand-side measures (e.g. electrification of end-uses)	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
No EU-level provisions are needed	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Maintain the current framework	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Comment or specify other measures you would propose, if any:

A strong EU ETS is the most important instrument for pricing and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the EU. It is also the main instrument to reduce the use of fossil fuels and thus dependence on imports through energy savings and the use of clean energy. A strong ETS with a strong price signal limits the number of measures needed at the national level to promote emission reduction, energy savings, and clean energy, and promotes a level playing field within the EU. The EU with its EU-ETS can also, better than Member States individually, play a leading role internationally and, due to its scale and, for example, the ability to impose border adjustment, has considerably more steering capacity and negotiating power than individual Member States. In this way, the EU can also better influence countries outside the EU to price CO₂ emissions and thereby promote renewable energy.

Moreover, demand-side electrification is essential for decarbonisation, offshore wind bankability, and reducing fossil fuel dependence. Additional incentives are needed due to high electricity prices, grid tariffs, and investment risks. The Commission should allow Member States to use public budgets to reduce high network charges for energy-intensive industries. The EU should support PPA guarantees, for example through cPPA guarantee funds, to reduce financing risks and improve access for smaller companies to long-term green electricity contracts. This would accelerate investments in renewable energy and industrial electrification.

Because Member States are required to deduct the value of guarantees of origins from subsidies paid, there is currently no real incentive from this. In the Netherlands we do see that when guarantees of origin are part of a PPA this sometimes creates extra value. Extra information on the certificates might help private parties to make such agreements, however, also are an extra administrative burden for all other guarantees of origin. The current rules on smaller parts of guarantees of origin (1 W instead of 1 MWh) do not work well for the Netherlands, since it is confusing to have two parallel systems.

Part III: Integration of renewables into the electricity system

Renewable energy capacity is growing at a record pace in Europe. System limitations that hamper the integration of new capacities into the electricity system need to be addressed, including grid constraints, low electricity demand, and limited non-fossil energy system flexibility, which can be provided by storage technologies and demand response. Renewables also need to be located in areas where they can contribute most to system needs, including alleviating grid congestion. As part of the reform of the [Electricity Market Design](#) in 2024 and the [European Grids Package](#) in 2025, steps were taken to tackle such system constraints. Addressing current system limitations is important for improving the market conditions for renewable electricity, which are increasingly impacted by the reduction of the market revenues they can generate due to the rise in hours of low/negative electricity prices correlated with renewable production.

Question

Q7: How important are the following measures for accelerating the integration of renewable energy generation into the electricity system?

	Locational signals for renewable energy generation and flexibility solutions	Energy storage	Demand response
	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>
Remove national administrative/regulatory barriers	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Provide EU guidance, exchange of best practice and/or technical support	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral

	4 - important 5 - very important	4 - important 5 - very important	4 - important 5 - very important
Improve EU financing solutions/instruments	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set indicators to track progress and reinforce monitoring	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Strengthen digitalisation and data exchange	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set/strengthen obligations for Member States	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set/strengthen obligations for energy system operators	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set/strengthen obligations for project developers and generators	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Set/strengthen obligations for large electricity consumers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Create/strengthen rights for project developers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Create/strengthen rights for energy consumers (citizens, SMEs, industries)	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Create/strengthen rights for aggregators	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Target(s) at EU or national level	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
No EU-level provisions are needed	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Simplify EU legislation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral

	4 - important 5 - very important	4 - important 5 - very important	4 - important 5 - very important
Maintain the current framework	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Comment or specify other measures you would propose, if any:

The role of flexibility in our energy system will become increasingly important. Demand and supply of electricity must be balanced more frequently given the increasing production of energy with solar and wind. Simplification of legislation and, where necessary, the removal of administrative barriers can help accelerate demand response deployment and further harmonize EU flexibility markets across Member States. Further research is needed to better identify which administrative and regulatory barriers currently limit the development and participation of demand response and flexibility solutions. Financing and support instruments are needed to reduce investment risks and improve the business case for industrial demand response and flexible electrification. Digitalisation and data exchange are critical to unlock demand response through real-time data access, interoperability, and smart energy management systems.

Part IV: Energy system integration across energy carriers, infrastructure and consumption sectors

Energy system integration means creating stronger links between different types of energy carriers (such as electricity, liquid, gas and solid fuels, heat and cold), energy infrastructure and consumption/demand sectors. This integration supports the uptake of renewable energy and can help optimise the energy system. It includes a strong focus on electrification of final energy consumption, and for demand sectors that are difficult to electrify, focus on indirect electrification through the conversion of electricity into fuels, such as hydrogen, and other solutions.

Electrification of final energy consumption

Question

Q8: How important are the following measures for accelerating the electrification of energy consumption/demand sectors?

	Addressing electricity/fossil price ratio	Investment in electrification technologies	Grid access for additional demand
Remove national administrative/regulatory barriers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Provide EU guidance, exchange of best practice and/or technical support	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Improve EU financing solutions/instruments	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set indicators to track progress and reinforce monitoring	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set obligations for Member States	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set obligations for large energy consumers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set obligations for system operators	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Create rights for consumers and/or project developers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral

	4 - important 5 - very important	4 - important 5 - very important	4 - important 5 - very important
No EU-level provisions are needed	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Simplify EU legislation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Maintain the current framework	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

QuestionComment or specify other measures you would propose, if any:

Grid congestion is expected to remain an issue for electrification of demand in (at least) the upcoming 10 years. On a national level we are supporting flexible demand through financial support and best practices to work towards a new normal of flexible demand. EU guidance and exchange of best practices on this topic would be welcomed.

In addition to improved monitoring on possible bottlenecks and potential solutions in the integration of renewable energy in the electricity system, indicators on share of electrification of energy consumption, price differentials, investments and grid access could help to monitor progress and to implement policies where needed. To limit administrative burden, choosing (new) indicators should be on the basis of actual needs by policy makers and existing data should be used as much as possible.

Renewables in industry

Question

Q9: How important are the following measures for accelerating the uptake of renewables in industry after 2030?

	Electrification of industry demand	Deployment of clean	Uptake of renewable hydrogen and	Stimulating cost-reduction e.g. via	Addressing price ratio
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		heating in industry	derivatives in industry	support to innovation	with fossil fuels
Remove national administrative/regulatory barriers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Provide EU guidance, exchange of best practice and/or technical support	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Improve EU financing solutions/instruments	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set indicators to track progress and reinforce monitoring	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important

	5 - very important	5 - very important	5 - very important	5 - very important	5 - very important
Strengthen obligations for Member States	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set obligations for large industrial energy consumers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set/strengthen obligations for energy suppliers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Introduce rules for market-based instruments (e.g. credit mechanism)	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Target(s) at EU or national level	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
No EU-level provisions are needed	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Simplify EU legislation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Maintain the current framework	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

QuestionComment or specify other measures you would propose, if any:

The Netherlands does not favour sector specific targets for the industry. Instead, the focus should lie on demand creation, removal of administrative barriers and streamlining of permitting of decarbonisation projects. Financing (especially within the ECF) and support instruments are needed to reduce investment risks of large-scale industrial decarbonisation projects and improve the business case for industrial demand response and flexible electrification. For the industry, the preconditions to stimulate clean production are vital; therefore, the post-2030 energy framework should be in line with the CID and the IAA, especially regarding demand creation. The IAA can support the energy framework and the uptake of clean energy use through creating the right policies for demand creation, for example through product norms. This is specifically true for the hydrogen consuming industry t: without RFNBO-specific demand creation measures (e.g. blending mandates in certain sectors), possible RFNBO targets become unattainable.

Renewables in heating & cooling

Question

Q10: How important are the following measures for accelerating the uptake of renewables in heating and cooling after 2030?

	Deployment of clean heating in buildings, including through electrification	System integration of heating and cooling through integrated infrastructure planning across energy sectors	Waste heat recovery	Addressing price ratio with fossil fuels
Remove national administrative/regulatory barriers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Provide EU guidance, exchange of best practice and/or technical support	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Improve EU financing solutions/instruments	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>

	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set indicators to track progress and reinforce monitoring	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Strengthen obligations for Member States	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set obligations for appliance manufacturers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set obligations for installers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Strengthen obligations for system operators	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat

	important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Target(s) at EU or national level	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Promote schemes to amortise high upfront costs	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
No EU-level provisions are needed	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Simplify EU legislation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Maintain the current framework	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral

	4 - important 5 - very important	4 - important 5 - very important	4 - important 5 - very important	4 - important 5 - very important
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Comment or specify other measures you would propose, if any:

For heating and cooling district networks we propose the following:

- Better alignment between EED, EPBD and ETS2. Use consistent definitions and clear, non-overlapping targets per directive.
- If maintained, we propose to consolidate all targets for heating and cooling district networks under the definition of efficient heating and cooling networks (EED) and to enable the use of the CO₂ reduction path (EED 26 (2))
- When setting possible targets, please take into account:
 - Local constraints such as grid congestion.
 - Consider exempting peak and back-up heating capacity. This accounts for only 10–15% of delivered heat, yet is the most costly to decarbonize. Moreover, it is essential for the security of supply of the network
- We are exploring different methods for the amortization of the high upfront costs and are interested in the ideas of the Commission.
- In addition to EU financing and solutions, state aid regulations are of importance. We would like to refer to our suggestions for the planned revision of the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER), especially our request to increase the maximum aid intensity from 30 to 50% for all sizes of enterprises.

Renewables in transport

Question

Q11: How important are the following measures for accelerating the uptake of renewables in the transport sector after 2030?

	Electrification of transport	Renewable fuels uptake [3]	Smart and bi-directional charging for EVs	Addressing price ratio with fossil fuels
	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i>
Remove national administrative/regulatory barriers	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Provide EU guidance, exchange of best practice and/or technical support	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat

	important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Improve EU financing solutions/instruments	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set indicators to track progress and reinforce monitoring	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set/strengthen obligations for Member States	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set/strengthen obligations for EV charging point operators (CPOs) or e-mobility service providers (ESPs)	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set/strengthen obligations for original equipment manufacturers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important

	3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set/strengthen obligations for fuel producers and suppliers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set/strengthen obligations for fuel users	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Create/strengthen rights for citizens	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Create/strengthen rights for project developers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Improve certification and traceability measures for renewable fuels	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat

	important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Target(s) at EU or national level	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
No EU-level provisions are needed	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Simplify EU legislation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Maintain the current framework	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

[3] Renewable fuels refer to biological fuel (mainly biofuels and biogases) and renewable fuels of non-biological origin, essentially renewable hydrogen and derivatives.

Comment or specify other measures you would propose, if any:

We need to work on European instruments to accelerate the uptake of renewable and clean fuels in the transport sector, ensuring a level playing field across Europe and long-term investment certainty for fuel suppliers and producers, preserving the current ambition level.

The possibility of/recent instances of fraud involving biogenic feedstocks and waste streams remains a risk that undermines confidence in the RED-III system. While the Union Database improves traceability, stronger European oversight of voluntary certification schemes and a clearer enforcement framework are necessary. That includes European appointment and accrediting of certifying bodies, clear co-operation structures between member states, under European leadership, for oversight on certifying bodies and economic operators in third countries. Furthermore, member states should get more tools to enforce the rules vis-à-vis certifying bodies and supervision on economic operators should be obligated.

Clarify the rules for mass balance and greenhouse gas emissions reduction calculations, in order to harmonize the interpretation among the member states; ensure that recycled carbon fuels are counted only where EU ETS allowances have been surrendered and align these rules with statistical accounting practices in order to enhance their effectiveness. And ensure calculations properly reflect transport emissions to allow a level playing field between imported and EU-produced renewable fuels.

The interaction between the renewable energy framework and ETS2 should also be improved, including through simpler recognition of emissions reductions across instruments.

Part V: Innovative and emerging technologies and forms of renewable energy deployment

Innovative and emerging renewable energy technologies and forms of deployment (e.g. floating offshore wind, ocean energy, agrisolar, floating solar, renewable fuels, RFNBOs) can contribute to reaching the EU's energy objectives but are currently underexploited.

Question **Q12**: How important are the following measures for accelerating progress on bringing to market and scaling up innovative renewable energy technologies and forms of renewable energy deployment?

	Innovative and emerging technologies and forms of renewable energy deployment
Remove national administrative/regulatory barriers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Provide EU guidance, exchange of best practice and/or technical support	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Improve EU financing solutions/instruments	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set indicators to track progress and reinforce monitoring	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Create/strengthen rights for project developers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Target(s) at EU or national level	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
No EU-level provisions are needed	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Simplify EU legislation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Maintain the current framework	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral

	4 - important 5 - very important
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QuestionComment or specify other measures you would propose, if any:

Deployment of innovative energy technologies can be improved if existing legislation and frameworks are further optimized. The EU and Member states will need to be willing to minimize risk for these projects and expand their pallet of financial instruments (working with commercial loans instead of only equity financing). Regulation could be used to incentivize investing in innovative technologies by “EU-made” - benefits or minimizing administrative timelines.

1000 character(s) maximum

0 out of 1000 characters used.

Part VI: Bioenergy sustainability

Biomass sourcing sustainability

Bioenergy represents half of the EU’s renewable energy mix and serves as an important dispatchable, storable, and mainly EU-sourced energy solution. However, specific criteria are required to ensure that the biomass used to produce energy is sustainably sourced, considering both the limited availability of traditional biomass and the untapped potential of most advanced and sustainable feedstocks. The decline in EU’s carbon removal sink - as stated by the [EU Climate Action Progress Report 2025](#), should also be accounted for. The RED sets standards for sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings for biomass for bioenergy purposes and introduces the cascading principles [4]. However, the sustainability criteria do not apply to certain applications beyond bioenergy, such as the production of materials and chemicals. Additionally, sustainability criteria are inconsistently applied across member states, indicating a need for a more streamlined approach.

The Netherlands recognizes the role that biomass can play in achieving our targets for 2040 and beyond, while emphasizing that biomass must be used sustainably. The policy framework for biomass should contain robust and harmonized sustainability criteria, promote a cascaded use of biomass to stimulate high value applications of biomass within the European bioeconomy, and ensure that any blending obligations remain within the limits of sustainably available biomass supply. The Netherlands is currently developing its detailed position on and looks forward to engaging further with the Commission on this matter.

Part VII: Union renewable energy financing mechanism

The Renewable Energy Financing Mechanism (RENEWFM) allows a cost-effective deployment of renewables by bringing together EU Member States that have low availability of domestic resources and others that have more favourable conditions for renewables deployment. A primary objective of the mechanism as established in the Governance Regulation is to contribute to renewables target achievement, helping to cover a potential gap towards the 2030 Union target for renewable energy (gap-filling function). A second objective of the mechanism as set out in the RED is to support renewable energy deployment across the Union by contributing to the enabling framework (enabling function). Under the enabling function, Union-wide auctions financed by EU funds may be considered. The mechanism kicked off in September 2023, and interest and participation of Member States is gradually increasing but remains limited.

Q16: How important are following factors in hindering the participation Member States in the RENEWFM?

	Member States' participation in RENEWFM
Administrative barriers	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Lack of legal or economic incentives	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Existence of better alternatives (e.g. statistical transfers)	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Complexity of the procedure	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Limited familiarity with the mechanism/early stage of mechanism implementation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Question **Q18**: How important are the following measures for optimising the use of the RENEWFM?

	Optimised use of RENEWFM
Strengthened and explicit mandate for Union-funded auctions	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral

	4 - important 5 - very important
EU guidance, exchange of best practice and/or technical support	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Use of financial instruments (Contracts for Difference or repayable forms of support)	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Set/strengthen obligations for Member States	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Review the rules for statistical allocation of renewable consumption	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Expand the technology scope (e.g. flexibility)	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Allow other tender designs (e.g. demand-focused)	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important

Develop synergies with other EU programmes (e.g. Innovation Fund)	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
No EU-level provisions are needed	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Simplify EU legislation	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important
Maintain the current framework	<i>Maximum 1 selection(s)</i> 1 - not important 2 - somewhat important 3 - neutral 4 - important 5 - very important