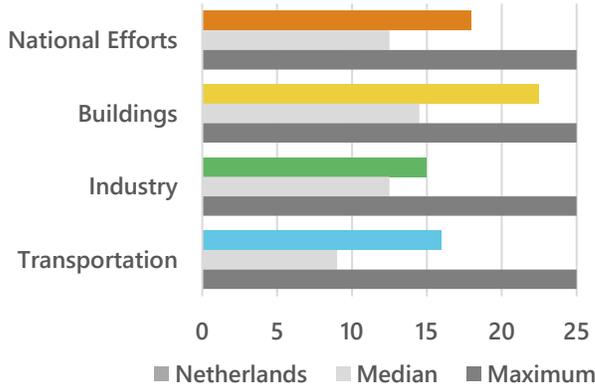
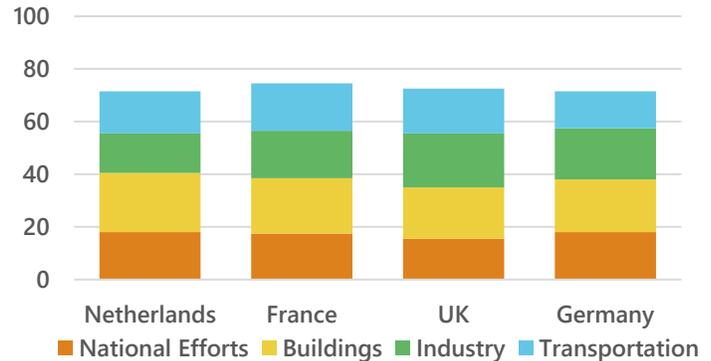


The Netherlands in the 2022 International Scorecard



How does the Netherlands compare to other countries in Europe?



NATIONAL EFFORTS



The Netherlands tied with Germany for first place in national efforts. The Dutch government's 2019 National Climate Act set a near-term goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 49% by 2030 relative to 1990 levels. The country's Climate Agreement lays out sector-specific goals and measures that acknowledge energy efficiency as an important tool. The Dutch National Energy and Climate Plan also includes policies and programs to meet the European Union's goal to increase energy efficiency 32.5% by 2030. The Netherlands continues to decrease its overall energy intensity and increase its expenditure in efficiency-related research, development, and demonstration.

BUILDINGS



The Netherlands also placed first in the buildings category. It has comprehensive residential and commercial building codes that are mandatory across the country. The Netherlands currently has 42 appliance groups covered by energy performance standards (MEPS) and 25 appliance groups covered by mandatory labels. The country also scores well on retrofit policies by having mandatory national codes for building renovations as well as a building performance standard for office buildings. The Netherlands requires building rating systems and the disclosure of energy use for both residential and commercial buildings. The country could improve its score even more by continuing to lower the energy use intensity of its buildings.

INDUSTRY



In comparison to other categories, the Netherlands did not perform as well in the industry category, and has ample opportunity to improve. The country has taken steps to increase industrial efficiency through voluntary agreements with the manufacturing sector to reduce consumption and by requiring energy audits of large industrial facilities. However, the Netherlands could prioritize the implementation of energy management policies and focus on greatly reducing energy intensity in its agricultural sector.

TRANSPORTATION



Compared to prior editions of the *International Scorecard*, the Netherlands has improved its score in the transportation category. The country has the highest share of new vehicle sales that are electric because of supportive policies and fiscal incentives for EVs. Due to its compliance with the European Union's mandatory emissions reduction target for new cars, the Netherlands scored full points for both fuel economy standards and average fuel economy for passenger vehicles. Further energy savings could be gained by improving the country's investment in rail versus road transit, improving the energy intensity of freight transport, and lowering vehicle miles traveled.

