



Renewable energy policy database and support – RES-LEGAL EUROPE

National profile: Netherlands

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The Netherlands – summary text

In the Netherlands, the main support instrument for renewable energy is the SDE+ premium feed-in scheme. This support scheme promotes renewable energy sources used for electricity, renewable gas and heating purposes. It encompasses a system of phased admission with escalating base tariffs, which favours low cost RES options. Besides the premium scheme, investments in renewable energy technologies are supported via loans and various tax benefits. Moreover, net-metering applies to small installations. Access of electricity from renewable energy sources to the grid shall be granted according to the principle of non-discrimination. Grid operators are generally obliged to develop the grid to provide sufficient capacity for the access and transmission of electricity. Heat from renewable sources is promoted through a premium tariff (bonuses on top of the wholesale price) as well as tax benefits. The Netherlands has adopted an obligation scheme which should result in a 10% RES share of energy consumption in the transport sector. Tax credits exist for biofuel and hydrogen related RES-T investments. Regarding policies, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency facilitates market parties and specific organisations to establish training and certification facilities for RES installers and installations. Innovation in energy is supported through innovation contracts between private companies, universities, R&D institutes. In the framework of the Energieinvesteringsaftrek, tax credits are available for RES-H infrastructure.



RES-E support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	In the Netherlands, electricity from renewable energy sources is promoted mainly through a premium tariff (premiums on top of the wholesale price). Furthermore, RES-E is promoted through investment subsidy for PV installations, net-metering and tax benefits.
Summary of support system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premium tariff. The Netherlands has introduced a premium tariff (premiums on top of the wholesale price) to promote the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources. • Tax regulation mechanisms. Generators of electricity from renewable energy sources that use the electricity they consume (own consumption clause) may be exempt from the tax levied on electricity consumption (Energy tax). Moreover, enterprises are eligible for a tax credit (EIA - Energy Investment Allowance) for investments in renewable energy plants. • Loans. Investors in RES-E projects (excluding biomass and biogas) are eligible for a reduction of the interest rate on the basis of a Green project declaration. • Net-metering of electricity produced and fed-in to the grid through a small scale connection ($\leq 3 \cdot 80A$).
Technologies	In the Netherlands, all technologies are eligible for at least one support scheme. However, each support scheme has a different focus.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity Act (Elektriciteitswet 1998 – general law on electricity) • Wet IB 2001 (Wet van 11 mei 2000 tot vaststelling van de Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001 – Income Tax Act) • WBM (Wet Belastingen op Milieugrondslag – Act on the Environmental Protection Tax) • RGO (Regeling garanties van oorsprong voor duurzame elektriciteit – Regulation on Guarantees of Origin for Renewable Electricity) • SDE + (Besluit stimulerend duurzame energieproductie –Renewable Energy Production Incentive Scheme) • RAC 2014 (Regeling aanwijzing categorieën duurzame energieproductie 2014 – Regulation designating



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	<p>sustainable energy production categories)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy List 2014 (Energie lijst 2014)• RGP 2010 (Regeling Groenprojecten 2010) - Regulation Green Projects 2010
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Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Elektriciteitswet 1998	Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001	Wet belastingen op milieugrondslag
Full name			
Name (English)	Electricity Act	Act on the Income Tax	Act on the Environmental Protection Tax
Abbreviated form	Electricity Act	Wet IB 2001	WBM
Entry into force	02.07.1998	01.01.2001	01.01.1995
Last amended on	18.12.2013	09.07.2014	12.07.2012
Future amendments	01.01.2014		
Purpose	Regulating the generation, transmission and sale of electricity.	Regulating the income tax	Introduction of an environmental protection tax, among other things on energy consumption. The act aims to reduce energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions.
Relevance for renewable energy	The act introduces bonuses for the generation of electricity from renewable sources (SDE scheme). Furthermore, it is the legal basis for	The act introduces a tax credit on investments in renewable energy, the EIA (Energy Investment Allowance or Energie-	The act introduces tax exemption for generators of electricity from renewable sources who consume the electricity they



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	legislation on the issue of certificates of origin for renewable energy.	investeringsaftrek).	generate (own consumption clause).
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0009755/geldigheidsdatum_17-11-2011	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011353/geldigheidsdatum_30-06-2011	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007168/geldigheidsdatum_19-07-2011#HoofdstukV706845
Link to full text of legal source (English)	http://www.dte.nl/engels/electricity/index.asp Please note: The English translation is not up to date.		



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Name of legal source (original language)	Regeling garanties van oorsprong voor duurzame elektriciteit	Regeling aanwijzing categorieën duurzame energieproductie 2014	Besluit stimulering duurzame energieproductie 2007
Full name			
Name (English)	Regulation on Guarantees of Origin for Renewable Electricity	Regulation designating sustainable energy production categories	Renewable Energy Production Incentive Scheme 2007
Abbreviated form	RGO	RAC 2014	SDE+
Entry into force	01.01.2004	13.02.2014	16.10.2007
Last amended on	07.02.2013	26.09.2014	13.03.2012
Future amendments			
Purpose	This regulation provides rules for the issue of certificates of origin for electricity from renewable sources.	This regulation provides information on the different renewable energy generation technologies and on the calculation of subsidies under the SDE+ scheme.	The SDE+ scheme grants a premium to the producers of renewable energy to compensate for the difference between the wholesale price of electricity, heat or gas and the corresponding price of electricity, heat or green gas from renewable sources.



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Relevance for renewable energy	The regulation applies to renewable energy only.	The regulation applies to renewable energy only.	
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0016021/geldigheidsdatum_20-07-2011	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0034817/geldigheidsdatum_17-02-2014/informatie	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0022735/geldigheidsdatum_03-07-2012
Link to full text of legal source (English)	http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/doc/electricity/member_states/nl_2003_regulation_2003_12_08_en.pdf The English translation does not provide information on the latest amendment of the Act.		



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Name of legal source (original language)	Regeling Groenprojecten 2010	Energielijst 2014
Full name		Energie en Bedrijven - Energielijst 2014
Name (English)	Regulation Green Projects 2010	Energy List 2014
Abbreviated form	RGP 2010	Energy List 2014
Entry into force	30.03.2010	01.01.2013
Last amended on	04.08.2010	01.01.2014
Future amendments		At the beginning of every year
Purpose	On the basis of RGP 2010 projects can be granted a green project declaration, which entitles the project to a beneficial interest rate	This list is updated annually and describes eligible investments for the EIA scheme in detail.
Relevance for renewable energy	Some forms of RES are eligible for the green project declaration	The list also describes eligible investments in the field of renewable energy.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0027439/geldigheidsdatum_22-11-2010	http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2013/12/EIA%20Energielijst%202014.pdf



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Link to full text of legal source (English)		
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Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerie van Economische Zaken - Ministry of Economic Affairs	http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ez		+31 703 798 911	
Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO)- Netherlands Enterprise Agency	http://www.rvo.nl/		+31 88 042 42 42	
Belastingdienst – Dutch Tax Authority	http://www.belastingdienst.nl/		+31 800 0543	
Energy research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)	http://www.ecn.nl/		+31 224 56 4949	





Support schemes

Loan

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RGP 2010 	
Contact Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dienst Regelingen (Ministry of Economic Affairs) • NL Milieu en Leefomgeving (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland) 	
Summary	<p>A tax benefit exists for consumers who invest or put their savings in a green fund. This enables the banks to offer loans at lower interest rates to 'green' projects. For a project to qualify for such a loan it should apply for a declaration on the basis of the Regulation Green Projects 2010. In general projects, which positively affect the environment, can apply for this declaration. In general, the green project declaration for the eligible RES-E technologies is valid for 10 years except for solar PV for which it is valid for 15 years (art. 6 (1)(b)&(c), RGP 2010).</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	All RES-E technologies except biomass and biogas are eligible.
	Wind energy	Wind energy is eligible (art. 2(f)(2), RGP 2010)
	Solar energy	PV is eligible (art. 2(f)(3), RGP 2010)
	Geothermal energy	Eligible (art. 2(f)(5), RGP 2010)
	Biogas	
	Hydro-power	Hydropower is eligible (art. 2(f)(6), RGP 2010)
	Biomass	



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Amount	In practice the declaration on the basis RGP 2010 will result in a reduction of the interest rate on the order of 1%. Minimum project costs are € 25,000 (art. 4 (1b), RGP 2010).	
Addressees	Entitled party: Any investor in 'green' projects, which on the basis of RGP 2010 are entitled to a declaration stating that the project qualifies for the label green project.	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investor applies for a loan on the basis of RGP 2010 at a bank which manages a green fund • The bank applies for a green project declaration at the 'Dienst Regelingen' or 'Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland - NL Milieu en Leefomgeving' • The 'Dienst Regelingen' or 'Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland - NL Milieu en Leefomgeving' reviews the application on behalf of the Minister of I&M • The declaration will be granted by the reviewing agency to the bank and the investor • Now, the bank can offer the loan at a reduced interest rate
	Competent authority	'Dienst Regelingen' and 'Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland - NL Milieu en Leefomgeving'
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	State receives less income from capital and income tax.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	



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	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Premium tariff (SDE+)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDE+ • RAC 2014 • RGO 		
Contact Authority	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland		
Summary	<p>The SDE+ scheme grants a premium on top of the market price to the producers of renewable energy in order to compensate for the difference between the wholesale price of electricity from fossil sources and the price of electricity from renewable sources. The sum of the premium, paid on top of the market price, is variable and depends on the annual electricity market price development and is adjusted by a correction value accordingly (art. 13 (5) SDE+). The premium is paid for a period of up to 15 years. The support is made available in 6 stages and is allocated on a 'first come, first serve' basis. The amount of the tariff increases with each stage, but since there is only one budget for the whole support scheme foreseen, applicants applying at a later stage run the risk of being rejected due to a lack of funds. In general, the SDE+ scheme gives an advantage to those applying for lower tariffs and at an early stage of the allocation process. The maximum base rate eligible under the SDE+ scheme corresponds to the maximum base rate in phase 6.</p>		
Eligible technologies	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="689 933 1276 1318">General information</td><td data-bbox="1276 933 2065 1318"> <p>In general, all renewable energy sources are eligible for the scheme. The support is made available in 6 stages. The eligible technologies differ at each stage.</p> <p>RAC 2014 describes the eligible technology categories (landfill and sewage gas, hydro energy, photovoltaic energy, biomass, onshore wind, wind in lake). There is also an open ("free") category which comprises technologies that require higher funding (offshore wind, geothermal energy, osmosis).</p> </td></tr> </table>	General information	<p>In general, all renewable energy sources are eligible for the scheme. The support is made available in 6 stages. The eligible technologies differ at each stage.</p> <p>RAC 2014 describes the eligible technology categories (landfill and sewage gas, hydro energy, photovoltaic energy, biomass, onshore wind, wind in lake). There is also an open ("free") category which comprises technologies that require higher funding (offshore wind, geothermal energy, osmosis).</p>
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		As confirmed by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, all installations shall be completed and put into operation within 4 years after the application for support was granted, except for offshore wind plants located in national waters, which shall be completed within 5 years. The premium tariff will be paid once the installation goes into operation.
	Wind energy	<p>Eligible.</p> <p>Onshore wind: Eligible within a specific category (§ 3.3 RAC 2014). Installations ≤ 6 MW: Premium may be awarded for a maximum of 1960 full load hours per year (art. 19 (a) in conjunction with art. 7 (1) (a) RAC 2014). Since 2014 there are additional categories for 2800 (§ 3.10.1. art. 22 (a), in conjunction with § 3.9 art. 19 (a) and § 3.3. art. 7 (1) (a) RAC 2014), 2280 (§ 3.10.2. art. 25 (a), in conjunction with § 3.9 art. 19 (a) and § 3.3 art. 7 (1) (a) RAC 2014), full load hours per year.</p> <p>Installations greater than or equal to 6 MW: Funding is provided for a maximum of 2320 full load hours per year (art. 19 (a) in conjunction with art. 7 (1) (b) RAC 2014). Since 2014 there are additional categories for 2,960 full load hours per year (§ 3.10.1. art. 22 (b), in conjunction with § 3.9 art. 19 (a) and § 3.3 art. 7 (1) (b) RAC 2014) and 2504 (§ 3.10.3. art. 28, in conjunction with § 3.9 art. 19 (a) and § 3.3 art. 7 (1) (b) RAC 2014).</p> <p>Wind in lake: Eligible (§ 3.4 RAC 2014) Premium may be awarded for a maximum of 2560 full load hours per year (art. 19 (a) in conjunction with art. 9 (1) RAC 2014).</p>



		<p>Offshore wind (in national waters and in the sea): Eligible</p> <p>Offshore wind in the sea falls in the open category, funding is provided for a maximum of 3,000 full load hours per year (art. 19 (a) in conjunction with § 3.5 art. 11 RAC 2014).</p>
	Solar energy	<p>Eligible (§ 3.6 art. 13 RAC 2014). Only PV installations with a capacity greater than or equal to 15 kWp are eligible, the minimum throughput value of the connection to the electricity grid is 3*80A. Funding is provided for a maximum of 1000 full load hours per (§ 3.9 art. 19 (a) RAC 2014).</p>
	Geothermal energy	<p>Eligible only in CHP plants. Installations are eligible only if the drilling depth is at least 500 metres and the nominal electrical capacity is at least 5% of the sum of the nominal heat and electrical capacities (§ 5.3, art. 64 (1) RAC 2014). Funding is provided for a maximum of 4158 full load hours per year (§ 5.12 art. 82 (a) RAC 2014). Funding is provided for a maximum of 178,129 GJ per year (§ 5.12 art 83 (2) RAC 2014).</p>
	Biogas	<p>Eligible.</p> <p>Biogas: Only installations for combined heat and power with a nominal electrical capacity of at least 20% of the total nominal capacity are eligible (§ 5.11 art. 80 (c-e) RAC 2014). Since 2014, no distinction is made between stand-alone installations or installations that are part of a hub.</p> <p>Plants are eligible for support of a maximum of 5,732 full load hours</p>



		<p>per year if they use combustion of biogas from the (co-)fermentation of animal manure (art. 82 (a) in conjunction with art. 80 (d) RAC 2014). For the combustion of biogas from the fermentation of other substances a maximum of 5739 full load hours per year applies (art. 82 (a) in conjunction with art. 80 (c) RAC 2014). For the combustion of biogas from the fermentation of >95% animal manure a maximum of 8000 full load hours per year applies (art. 82 (a) in conjunction with art. 80 (e) RAC 2014).</p> <p>Extension of operating period of existing installation (§ 5.9. art. 76 (1) (a-b)): Existing installations for combustion of biogas from the (co-)fermentation of animal manure from the fermentation of other substances with an nominal electrical capacity of at least 20% of the total nominal capacity are eligible for renewed support for a maximum of 5855 Full Load Hours per year (art. 82 (a) in conjunction with art. 76 (a-b) RAC 2014).</p> <p>Sewage gas: Eligible within a specific category (§ 3.2 RAC 2014). Electricity is eligible if generated from sewage gas using thermal pressure hydrolysis (Art. 5 (1) RAC 2014). Funding is provided for a maximum of 8,000 full load hours per year (art. 19 in conjunction with art. 5 (1) RAC 2014).</p>
	Hydro-power	<p>Eligible within a specific category (§ 3.1. RAC 2014) and. In order to be eligible, plants shall have a head height of at least 50 cm (art. 3 (1) (a-b) RAC 2014). New plants are eligible for support for 5,700 full load hours per year (art. 19 (a) in conjunction with art. 3 (1) (a) RAC 2014).</p>



		<p>Renovated plants, in which at least the turbines have been renewed, are eligible for support for up to 4,300 full load hours per year (art. 19 (a) in conjunction with art. 3 (1) (b) RAC 2014).</p> <p>Free running hydropower: Eligible in the open category for installations with a head height ≤ 50 cm which uses free running water which has not been pumped specifically for the purpose of electricity production. (§ 3.8 art 17 (1) RAC 2014) The maximum number of full load hours per year is 2,800 (art. 19 (a) in conjunction with art. 17(1) RAC 2014).</p> <p>Osmosis: Eligible in the open category. (§ 3.7 art. 15 (1), RAC 2014).</p>
	Biomass	<p>Eligible. Installations for the combined heat and power production from thermal conversion of solid or liquid biomass as in NTA 8003:2008 (Dutch Technical Agreement) with the exemption of the biomass categories: 100,150 and 170-179.</p> <p>Plants with nominal electrical capacity (P_e) less than or equal to 10 MW: Eligible within a specific category (§ 5.6. art. 70 (1) (b) RAC 2014). Eligibility applies to plants that generate electricity and heat from thermal conversion of solid or liquid biomass and have a capacity of less than or equal to 10 MW; nominal electrical capacity should correspond to at least 6% of the total nominal capacity (art. 70 (1) (b) RAC 2014). Funding is provided for a maximum of 4241 full load hours per year (art. 82(a) in conjunction with art. 70 (1) (b) RAC 2014).</p>



		<p>10 MW < P_e ≤ 100 MW: Eligible within a specific category (§ 5.6 RAC 2014). Eligibility applies to plants that generate electricity from thermal conversion of liquid biomass and have a nominal electrical capacity larger than 10 MW and smaller than or equal to 100 MW (§ 5.6. art. 70 (1) (a) RAC 2014). The nominal electrical capacity should be at least 10% of the total nominal capacity. Funding is provided for a maximum of 7500 full load hours per year (art. 82(a) in conjunction with art. 70 (1) (a) RAC 2014).</p> <p>Extension of operating period of existing installation (§ 5.9. art.76 (1) (c)): Existing installations for combustion of solid or liquid biomass with a nominal electrical capacity of at least 6% of the total nominal capacity and older than 8.5 years are eligible for renewed support for a maximum of 4429 full load hours (FLH) per year (art. 82 (a) in conjunction with art. 76 (c) RAC 2014).</p>
Amount	General information	<p>The SDE+ scheme grants a premium on top of the market price to the producers of renewable energy in order to compensate for the difference between the wholesale price of electricity from fossil sources and the price of electricity from renewable sources. The sum of the premium, paid on top of the market price, is variable and depends on the annual electricity market price development and is adjusted by a correction value accordingly (art. 13 (5) SDE+). Moreover, the amount of support is different for each renewable energy generation technology. The maximum basic premium and the level of funding awarded in each of the 6 stages differ according to the technology and the plant size. The support levels for 2014 have</p>



		been published in the RAC 2014.
	Wind energy	<p>Onshore:</p> <p><u>Installations ≤ 6 MW</u></p> <p>stage 1 : €ct 8.75 per kWh, max 2800 FLH</p> <p>stage 2 : €ct 10.0 per kWh, max 2800 FLH</p> <p>stage 3 : €ct 11.25 per kWh, max 1960 FLH</p> <p>stage 4-6: €ct 11.25 per kWh max 1960 FLH</p> <p><u>Installations > 6 MW</u></p> <p>stage 1: €ct 8.75 per kWh, max 2960 FLH,</p> <p>stage 2: €ct 10.0 per kWh, max 2960 FLH</p> <p>stage 3: €ct 11.25 per kWh, max 2520 FLH</p> <p>stage 4-6: €ct 12.13 per kWh, max 2320 FLH</p> <p><u>Wind in lake:</u></p> <p>Stage 1: €ct 8.75 per kWh,</p>



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		<p>stage 2: €ct 10.0 per kWh,</p> <p>stage 3: €ct 11.25 per kWh,</p> <p>stage 4: €ct 13.75 per kWh,</p> <p>Stage 5-6: €ct 15.3 per kWh</p> <p><u>max 2560 FLH</u></p> <p>Offshore:</p> <p>Stage 1: €ct 8.75 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 2: €ct 10.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 3: €ct 11.25 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 4: €ct 13.75 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 5: €ct 16.25 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 6: €ct 18.75 per kWh</p> <p>max 3000 FLH</p>
	Solar energy	<p>Stage 1: €ct 7.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 2: €ct 8.0 per kWh</p>



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		<p>Stage 3: €ct 9.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 4: €ct 11.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 5: €ct 13.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 6: €ct 14.7 per kWh</p> <p>max 1000 FLH</p>
	Geothermal energy	<p>Stage 1: € 19.444 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 2: € 22.222 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 3: € 25.00 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 4-6: € 25.8 per GJ</p> <p>max 4158 FLH</p>
	Biogas	<p>Biogas:</p> <p>(Co)fermentation of animal waste:</p> <p>Stage 1: € 19.444 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 2: € 22.222 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 3: € 25.00 per GJ</p>



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		<p>Stage 4: € 30.556 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 5-6: € 31.40 per GJ</p> <p>max 5732 FLH</p> <p>fermentation of other substances:</p> <p>Stage 1: € 19.444 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 2: € 22.222 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 3: € 25.00 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 4-6: € 26.30 per GJ</p> <p>max 5739 FLH</p> <p>fermentation of animal waste >95%:</p> <p>Basic price for energy and electricity : € 0,040 per kWh</p> <p>max 8000 FLH</p> <p>Sewage gas:</p> <p>Stage 1 -6: €ct 3.3 per kWh</p> <p>max 8000 FLH</p> <p>Extension of operating period:</p>
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		<p>(Co)fermentation of animal waste:</p> <p>Stage 1: € 19.444 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 2: € 22.222 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 3: € 25.00 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 4-6: € 28.20 per GJ</p> <p>max 5855 FLH</p> <p>fermentation of other substances (extended life-time):</p> <p>Stage 1: € 19.444 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 2: € 22.222 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 3-6: € 24.10 per GJ</p> <p>max 5855 FLH</p>
	Hydro-power	<p>Head height > 50 cm:</p> <p>New:</p> <p>Stage 1: €ct 7.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 2: €ct 8.0 per kWh</p>



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		<p>Stage 3: €ct 9.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 4: €ct 11.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 5-6: €ct 11.8 per kWh</p> <p>max 5700 FLH</p> <p>Renovation:</p> <p>Stage 1-6: €ct 6.6 per kWh</p> <p>max 4300 FLH</p> <p>Free running hydropower:</p> <p>Stage 1: €ct 7.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 2: €ct 8.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 3: €ct 9.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 4: €ct 11.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 5: €ct 13.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 6: €ct 15.0 per kWh</p> <p>max 2800 FLH</p>
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		<p>Osmosis:</p> <p>Stage 1: €ct 7.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 2: €ct 8.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 3: €ct 9.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 4: €ct 11.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 5: €ct 13.0 per kWh</p> <p>Stage 6: €ct 15.0 per kWh</p> <p>max 8000 FLH</p>
	Biomass	<p>Plants with nominal electrical capacity less than or equal to 10 MW:</p> <p>Stage 1: € 19.444 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 2: € 22.222 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 3: € 25.00 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 4: € 30.556 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 5: € 36.111 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 6: € 40.90 per GJ</p> <p>max 4241 FLH</p>



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		<p>10 MW < P_e ≤ 100 MW:</p> <p>Stage 1: € 19.444 per GJ</p> <p>Stage 2-6: € 21.80 per GJ</p> <p>max 7500 FLH</p> <p>Extension of operating period:</p> <p>Stage 1-6: € 18.70 per GJ</p> <p>max 4429 FLH</p>
Degression	General information	The base tariffs for the different categories of technologies are set on annual basis by the Minister of Economic Affairs. The base tariffs should reflect the generation costs for the specific technologies. (art. 11 (1 and 2) SDE).
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-power	
	Biomass	



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<p>Cap</p>	<p>The scheme's budget was capped at € 3.5 billion for 2014. The available funds are divided over the eligible projects on a “first come, first serve” basis.</p> <p>For the maximum number of eligible full load hours per year look in specific technology field under the eligible technologies.</p>	
<p>Eligibility period</p>	<p>Premium is paid for a period of 15 years starting at the date of commissioning of the plant in question (art. 7 SDE in conjunction with art. 4 (1), 8 (1), 10 (1), 12 (1), 14 (1), 16(1), 18 (1), 65 (1) RAC 2014). Support for the generation of biomass and biogas (and sewage gas), however, is paid for a period of up to 12 years (art. 7 SDE in conjunction with art. 6 (1), 71 (1), 77 (1), 81 (1) RAC 2014).</p>	
<p>Addressees</p>	<p>Entitled party. Every generator is eligible for premium tariff, e.g. private individuals, companies and institutions that generate electricity from renewable sources (art. 8 par. 1 SDE).</p> <p>Obligated party. The Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland is obligated to provide support.</p>	
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<p>In order to receive a premium tariff under the SDE+, a generator must apply (online) to the Dutch energy agency thus the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, between 1 April 2014, 09:00h and 18 December 2014, 17:00h (art. 2 (1) RAC 2014). There are different stages (see below) for the specific categories and the open category.</p> <p>Applicants may submit only one application per address on which the plant is planned to be installed per category (art. 2 (3) RAC 2014).</p> <p>According to information from the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, applications are processed in order of receipt. The energy agency will decide on an application, i.e. on the award of a premium tariff, within</p>



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		<p>three months.</p> <p>Premium tariff under the SDE+ scheme is awarded only under the condition that the applicant presents certificates of origin to the Netherlands Enterprise Agency to prove that the electricity offered was generated from renewable sources (art. 1 (1) (x) Energy Act; art. 5 RGO).</p> <p>The following stages were set for the specific categories: Stage 1: 1 April 2014 – 11 May 2014 (17:00) Stage 2: 12 May 2014 – 15 June 2014 (17:00) Stage 3: 16 June 2014 – 31 August 2014 (17:00) Stage 4: 1 September 2014 – 28 September 2013 (17:00) Stage 5: 29 September 2014 – 2 November 2014 (17:00) Stage 6: 3 November 2014 – 18 December 2014 (17:00)</p> <p>These application dates apply also for the open categories related to the particular stages.</p>
	Competent authority	<p>Netherlands Enterprise Agency – Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland</p> <p>Certificates of origin are issued, in line with the regulations specified in the RGO, and examined by CertiQ, an independent body for the issue of certificates of origin in the Netherlands.</p>
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	<p>Costs are covered by the state budget. The Ministry of Economic Affairs has provided funds of € 3.5 billion for the SDE+ 2014 scheme</p>



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		(art. 2 (1) RAC 2014).
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Net-Metering

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity Act WBM 	
Contact Authority	Belastingdienst	
Summary	<p>Net-metering applies to clients who are at the same time producer of electricity, which are connected to the electricity grid through a connection with a throughput value smaller than or equal to 3*80A. Clients need to apply for an offer from the responsible grid operator for injecting electricity to the grid and are required to pay a grid use charge (art. 95(a) and (c) in conjunction with art. 31(c) Electricity Act). For small scale clients, energy taxes only apply to the net electricity consumption, defined as the difference between electricity obtained from and fed-in to the grid (art. 50 (1) and (2) WBM).</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	Net-metering applies to all technologies connected to the electricity grid through a small scale connection ($\leq 3*80A$). Generally, all RES-E technologies are eligible, however in practice net-metering applies mainly to photovoltaic installations.
	Wind energy	Eligible
	Solar energy	Eligible
	Geothermal energy	Eligible
	Biogas	Eligible
	Hydro-power	Eligible



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	Biomass	Eligible
Amount	The exact level of support depends on the amount of electricity fed-in the grid and the client's electricity consumption.	
Addressees	Entitled party: small scale clients Obligated party: energy companies and state (through energy tax)	
Procedure	Process flow	
	Competent authority	
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The State's income from energy tax is reduced.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	The plant operator has to pay grid use charge
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Tax regulation mechanisms I (Reduction of environmental protection tax)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBM 	
Contact Authority	Belastingdienst	
Summary	<p>In the Netherlands, the consumption of electricity and natural gas is subject to the Act on the Environmental Protection Tax (art. 48 (1) in conjunction with art. 50 (1) WBM). A given consumer is exempt from this tax if the electricity consumed is electricity from renewable energy sources and was generated by the consumer himself (own consumption clause) (art. 64 (1) in conjunction with art. 50 (4), (5) WBM).</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	The exemption from tax on electricity generated for a consumer's own use generally applies to all renewable energy generation technologies.
	Wind energy	Eligible (art. 47 (i) WBM).
	Solar energy	Eligible (art. 47 (i) WBM).
	Geothermal energy	Eligible (art. 47 (i) WBM).
	Biogas	Eligible (art. 47 (i) WBM).
	Hydro-power	Eligible (art. 47 (i) WBM). In addition to traditional hydro power plants, plants generating electricity from waves and tidal flows are also eligible for tax exemption.



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	Biomass	Only electricity generated from pure biomass is eligible (art. 47 (i) in conjunction with art. 50 (5) (a) WBM).
Amount	<p>There are several tax bands depending on the level of consumption. The amount of tax payable per 12-month period is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption of less than or equal to 10 000 kWh: €ct 11.21 per kWh (art. 59 (1) (c) WBM); • Consumption from 10 000 kWh up to 50 000 kWh: €ct 4.08 per kWh (art. 59 (1) (c) WBM); • Consumption from 50 000 kWh up to 10 000 000 kWh: €ct 1.09 per kWh (art. 59 (1) (c) WBM); • Consumption of more than 10 000 000 kWh: €ct 0.1 per kWh (for private use) and €ct 0.05 per kWh (for commercial use) (art. 59 (1) (c) WBM); <p>Electricity from renewable sources is exempt from this tax if it is generated by the consumer himself (art. 64 (1) in conjunction with art. 50 (4), (5) WBM).</p>	
Addressees	Entitled party. The parties entitled to the tax credit are those generators of electricity from renewable energy sources that consume the electricity they generate (art. 64 (1) in conjunction with art. 50 (4), (5) WBM).	
Procedure	Process flow	The claim for tax exemption has to be issued against the tax office together with the tax return.
	Competent authority	
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The tax reduction is financed from the state budget of the Netherlands.
	Consumers	



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	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	

Tax regulation mechanism II (Energy Investment Allowance, EIA scheme)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet IB 2001 • Energy List 2014 	
Contact Authority	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland , Belastingdienst	
Summary	<p>This tax benefit enables entrepreneurs based in the Netherlands to write off investments in renewable energy plants against tax (art. 3.42 Wet IB 2001). The eligibility criteria are extensively described in the Energy List. The level of funding depends, among other things, on the source of energy and the type of plant used. Investments of less than 450 Euros are ineligible (art. 3.45 (1) (a) Wet IB 2001). Furthermore, a total of at least 2,300 € (and at most €116 million) must be invested in eligible projects within one year (art. 3.42 Wet IB 2001).</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	<p>Many RES-E technologies are eligible. Published by Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland), the Energy List provides an overview of eligible investments in renewable energy.</p>



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	Wind energy	Both onshore and offshore wind energy are eligible (Energy List 2014 no. 251103). The maximum investment eligible for EIA: 1) Installations > 25 kW: a) Wind onshore and wind offshore in national waters max. € 600 per kW b) Wind offshore max. € 1000 per kW 2) Installations ≤ 25 kW: max € 3000 per kW
	Solar energy	Only PV is eligible (Energy List 2014 no. 251102; 251104).
	Geothermal energy	Eligible (Energy List 2014 no. 250102).
	Biogas	Eligible (Energy List 2014 no.251111; 251113; 251203).
	Hydro-power	Eligible (both traditional hydropower and free running hydropower) (Energy List 2013 no. 251108).
	Biomass	Eligible (Energy List 2014 no. 251105; 251106; 251107).
Amount	The amount of tax credit may be up to 41.5% of the total investments made in renewable energy or energy-efficiency technologies within one year (art. 3.42 (3) Wet IB 2001). The eligible technologies are published in the Energy List, which is updated on an annual basis. The maximum project costs per company are € 116 million per calendar year (art. 3.42 (4) Wet IB 2001). Investments of less than € 450 are not eligible for the tax credit (art. 3.45 (1) (a) Wet IB 2001). The total sum of investments in eligible projects shall reach at least € 2,300 within one year (art. 3.42 (3) Wet IB 2001). The Minister of Finance may reduce the amount of tax credit or reject applications if the expenses threaten to exceed the budget provided. His decisions	



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	are published and do not affect tax credits already granted.	
Addressees	Entitled party. The entitled parties are enterprises that invest in renewable energy plants, energy-saving projects or technologies improving energy efficiency (art. 3.42 in conjunction with art. 3.43 Wet IB 2001). Private individuals are not entitled to tax benefits.	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>As confirmed by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency tax credits are awarded according to the following procedure:</p> <p>1. Application through webportal of Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland.</p> <p>Companies have to apply for a tax reduction to the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland</p> <p>2. Evaluation and award.</p> <p>The Netherlands Enterprise Agency evaluates the application and – if necessary – makes inquiries to the applicant, the energy agency approves the application</p> <p>3. Final decision.</p> <p>The tax authority has the last say, i.e. it may decide to authorise the tax credit awarded by the energy agency in full or only in part.</p>
	Competent authority	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland) and the tax authority.
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The costs arising from the tax credit scheme are borne by the state, as it receives lower tax revenue.



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	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	

RES-E grid issues

Overview

Overview of grid issues	Electricity generated from renewable energy sources shall be granted access to the grid according to the general legislation on energy and according to non-discriminatory principles. Statutory law does not give priority to renewable energy.
Connection to the grid	Plant operators are contractually entitled to be connected to the grid by the grid operator. The grid operator is obliged to enter into these contracts (art. 23 par. 1 Electricity Act). No privileges for renewable energy plants exist, e.g. in terms of a right to priority connection.
Use of the grid	By agreement, the plant operator is entitled against the grid operator to use the grid. The grid operator is obliged to enter into a grid use agreement with the plant operator (art. 24 par. 1 Electricity Act). Electricity from renewable energy sources is not given priority e.g. in terms of a purchase obligation. The Electricity Act requires non-discriminatory access by all parties to TenneT's transmission grid (TenneT is the Dutch TSO).
Grid development	A grid use and access agreement may confer to the plant operator the right to claim the expansion of the grid if the expansion is necessary to guarantee access to or use of the grid. However, apart from rights deriving from the agreement, the plant operator is not entitled to the expansion of the grid by the grid operator. The grid operator is obliged to expand his grid according to general principles (art. 16 par. 1 letter c) Electricity Act). Renewable energy plants are not given priority.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity Act (Elektriciteitswet 1998 – general law on electricity) Fee Code (TarievenCode Elektriciteit - Gewijzigd vastgesteld door de Raad van Bestuur van de NMa bij besluit van 24 februari 2009, nr. 102466/23 – rules on the grid use charges determined by the Governing Board of the NMa)



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Elektriciteitswet 1998	TarievenCode Elektriciteit - Gewijzigd vastgesteld door de Raad van Bestuur van de NMa bij besluit van 24 februari 2009, nr. 102466/23	
Full name			
Name (English)	Electricity Act	Fee Code	
Abbreviated form	Electricity Act	Fee Code	
Entry into force	02.07.1998	30.09.1999	
Last amended on	18.12.2013	24.02.2009	
Future amendments			
Purpose	Regulating the generation, transmission and sale of electricity.	The Fee Code defines the elements of and the method of calculation for the charges set by the authorities.	
Relevance for renewable energy	This act introduces bonuses for the generation of electricity from renewable sources (SDE+ scheme). Furthermore, it is the legal basis for		



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	legislation on the issue of certificates of origin for renewable energy.		
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://wetten.overheid.nl/cgi-bin/deeplink/law1/title=Elektriciteitswet%201998	https://www.acm.nl/download/document/nma/Tarievencode%20Elektriciteit%2024%20februari%202009.pdf	
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Autoriteit Consument & Markt (ACM) - Authority for Consumers & Markt	https://www.acm.nl/nl/		+31 70 72 22 000	
TenneT TSO – Dutch transmission grid operator	http://www.tennet.nl/		+31 26 - 37 31 717	



Grid issues

Connection to the grid

Abbreviated form of legal sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity Act Fee Code 	
Contact Authority	ACM, Tennet	
Overview	<p>The Dutch grid operators are obliged to provide a connection offer to every operator of a (renewable) energy plant if the plant operator has applied for such a connection (art. 23 (1) in conjunction with art. 16 (1) (e) Electricity Act). A plant operator's contractual claim for connection by the grid operator arises when the connection agreement is concluded. The grid operator is obliged to enter into such an agreement on application (art. 23 (1) Electricity Act).</p> <p>Entitled party. Everyone, though as a rule a plant operator, is entitled to connection to the grid, if he/she has concluded an agreement on connection to the grid with the grid operator.</p> <p>Obligated party. The party obliged to establish connection to the grid is the grid operator that has concluded an agreement with the plant operator. The grid operator is obliged to enter into an agreement on application (art. 23 (1) Electricity Act).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>The connection process for renewable energy plants comprises the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plant operator applies to the grid operator for connection. The grid operator makes a connection offer (art. 24 (1) Electricity Act). The grid operator and the plant operator conclude an agreement on grid access and connection. If necessary, the grid is extended or reinforced (art. 28 in conjunction with art. 20 (1) Electricity Act). The plant is connected to the grid.
	Deadlines	<p>Power generation plants shall be connected within a reasonable period of time, i.e. within 18 weeks after the connection offer is made (art. 23 (3) Electricity Act).</p>



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		Plants whose capacity exceeds 10 MW need not be connected within this time scale (art. 23 (3) Electricity Act). The time scale for the connection of these plants is set out in the terms of the agreement concluded by the parties.
	Obligation to inform	
Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)	() Priority to renewable energy (X) Non-discrimination	Plants shall be connected according to non-discriminatory criteria (art. 23 (2) and art. 24 (3) Electricity Act). By the same token, the grid operator is obliged to apply non-discriminatory criteria when he sets up a connection agreement (art. 26a (1) and art. 23 (2) Electricity Act). However, renewable energy plants are not eligible for priority connection to the grid.
Capacity limits (quantitative criteria)	On the basis of article 23 of the Electricity act the grid operator is obliged to connect the plant to the grid. In general, if grid capacity is insufficient the grid operator can deny access to the grid. If this concerns renewable electricity the grid operator is obliged to inform the Netherlands Competition Authority (NMa) of the measures it will take to prevent this in the future (art. 24 (1)(2), Electricity Act).	
Distribution of costs	As stated by TenneT (TSO), the charges for the connection of a plant to the grid comprise two elements: on the one hand, the charge for establishing a connection and on the other hand, an annual maintenance fee. The charges to be paid are annually determined by the Netherlands Competition Authority in accordance with the Fee Code.	
	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	The costs of connection to the grid are borne by the plant operator (art. 28 (2) Electricity Act). The connection charges must be objective, transparent and non-discriminatory (art. 28 (3) Electricity Act).



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	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Use of the grid

Abbreviated form of legal sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity Act • Fee Code 	
Contact Authority	ACM, Tennet	
Overview	<p>The plant operator is entitled to grid use to be granted by the grid operator by agreement. The grid operator is obliged to select the party to such an agreement according to non-discriminatory criteria (art. 24 (1); (3) Electricity Act).</p> <p>The claim arises at the date of conclusion of the agreement. The grid operator may deny access to the grid if grid capacity is insufficient (art. 24 (2) Electricity Act).</p> <p>Entitled party. Every person who has concluded an agreement with the grid operator is entitled to use the grid (art. 24 (1) Electricity Act).</p> <p>Obligated party. The party obliged to grant use of the grid is the grid operator that has concluded an agreement with the plant operator.</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	A plant operator shall apply to the grid operator for use of the grid (art. 24 (1) Electricity Act). The grid operators are obliged by law to make an offer for use of the grid (art. 24 (1) Electricity Act). When a plant operator accepts this offer, he has the contractual right against the other contracting party to use the grid. Connection to and use of the grid are usually covered by a single agreement.
	Deadlines	The time scale within which use of the grid must be granted depends on the terms of the agreement.
	Obligation to inform	



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Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)	() Priority to renewable energy (X) Non-discrimination	The grid operator is obliged to grant access according to non-discriminatory criteria (art. 24 (3) Electricity Act). Renewable energy is not given priority. Currently, a modification of the Electricity Act is in preparation which will grant priority access for renewable electricity (https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-32774-4.pdf).
Curtailement	The grid operator must fulfil his obligation unless the capacity of the grid he manages is not sufficient (art. 24 (2) Electricity Act). The regulatory authority may prescribe that grid entry capacities shall preferably be granted to certain applicants to maintain the stability of the electricity market. However, even restricted access shall be granted according to non-discriminatory criteria and published in the Official Gazette of the Netherlands (art. 26 (1), (4) Electricity Act).	
Distribution of costs	As stated by the Dutch transmission grid operator, the grid operators may impose several charges for use of the grid. The plant operators are obliged to pay service charges to cover the costs arising from the operation of the grid (art. 26b in conjunction with art. 29 Electricity Act). In addition, they have to pay charges for the transmission of electricity via the national grid (art. 29 Electricity Act). The charges to be paid are annually determined by the Authority for Consumers & Markets (ACM) in accordance with the Fee Code. The costs listed in the electricity bills shall be objective, transparent and non-discriminatory. Furthermore, they shall reflect the costs actually incurred by the grid operators (art. 27 (3) in conjunction with art. 28 (3) Electricity Act).	
	State	
	Consumers	The costs arising from the use of a grid are borne by the customers connected to this grid (users and plant operators) (art. 29 (1), (2) Electricity Act).
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	The costs arising from the use of a grid are borne by the customers connected to it (users and plant operators) (art. 29 (1), (2) Electricity Act).
	European Union	



	Distribution mechanism	
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Grid development

Abbreviated form of legal source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity Act Fee Code 	
Contact Authority	ACM, Tennet	
Overview	<p>The plant operators are not specifically entitled to the development of the grid. The grid operator is rather obliged to expand his grid according to general principles (art. 16 (1) (c) Electricity Act). The regulatory authority may inform the Minister of Economic Affairs if it suspects the grid operator to be unable or become unable to provide the grid capacity required to give access to new plants. The Minister of Economic Affairs may subsequently request the grid operator to satisfy his duties (art. 22 Electricity Act).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	The grid operator is generally obliged to develop the grid to provide sufficient capacity for the access and transmission of electricity (art. 16 (1) (c) Electricity Act). Yet, this rule does not entitle individual plant operators to the expansion of the grid by the grid operator (e.g. to connect a single plant to the grid).
	Enforcement of claims	The plant operators are not specifically entitled to the development of the grid.
	Deadlines	
	Obligation to inform	
Regulatory incentives for grid expansion and innovation		
Distribution of costs	<p>The development of the grids is covered by the transmission charge, which is paid by every end user via his/her electricity bill (art. 27 (1) Electricity Act in conjunction with 3.2.2 Fee Code). According to information from the transmission grid operator and several distribution grid operators, the plant operators (i.e. the generators of electricity) do not have to pay for the development of the grid.</p>	



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	State	
	Consumers	The costs arising from the expansion of the grid are borne by the final consumers (art. 27 (1) Electricity Act in conjunction with 3.2.2 Fee Code).
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	
Grid studies		



RES-H&C support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	In the Netherlands, heat from renewable sources is promoted mainly through a premium tariff (bonuses on top of the wholesale price). In addition, tax benefits apply.
Summary of support schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premium tariff. The Netherlands have introduced a premium tariff (bonuses on top of the wholesale price) to promote the generation of heat from renewable sources. • Tax regulation mechanisms. Enterprises are eligible for a tax credit (EIA) for investments in specific types of renewable heating systems. • Loans. Investors in RES H&C projects (excluding biomass and biogas) are eligible for a reduction of the interest rate on the basis of a Green project declaration.
Technologies	In the Netherlands, all technologies are eligible for at least one support scheme. However, each support scheme has a different focus.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet IB 2001 (Wet van 11 mei 2000 tot vaststelling van de Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001 – Income Tax Act) • WBM (Wet Belastingen op Milieugrondslag – Act Introducing the Environmental Tax) • SDE + (Besluit stimulerende duurzame energieproductie – Renewable Energy Production Incentive Scheme 2007) • RISEP (Algemene uitvoeringsregeling stimulerende duurzame energieproductie - Regulation implementing sustainable energy production) • RAC 2014 (Regeling aanwijzing categorieën duurzame energieproductie 2014– Regulation designating sustainable energy production categories) • Energy List 2014 (Energijelijst 2014) • RGP 2010 (Regeling Groenprojecten 2010) - Regulation Green Projects 2010



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001	Algemene uitvoeringsregeling stimulering duurzame energieproductie	Wet belastingen op milieugrondslag	Besluit stimulering energieproductie
Full name				
Name (English)	Act on the Income Tax	Regulation implementing sustainable energy production	Act on the Environmental Protection Tax	Renewable Energy Scheme 2007
Abbreviated form	Wet IB 2001	RISEP	WBM	SDE+
Entry into force	01.01.2001	01-04-2008	01.01.1995	16.10.2007
Last amended on	09.07.2014	13.02.2014	12.07.2012	13.03.2012
Future amendments			01.01.2014	
Purpose	Regulating the income tax	In this regulation definitions and practical aspects of the SDE are set.	Introduction of an environmental protection tax, among other things on energy consumption. The act aims to reduce energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions.	The SDE+ scheme compensates the producers of renewable energy for the difference between the wholesale price of gas and the cost of electricity, heat and renewable sources.



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Relevance for renewable energy	The act introduces a tax credit on investments in renewable energy, the EIA (Energy Investment Allowance or Energie-investeringsaftrek).	In this regulation definitions and practical aspects of the stimulation of RES through the SDE+ are arranged.	The act introduces tax exemption for generators of electricity from renewable sources who consume the electricity they generate (own consumption clause).	
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011353/geldigheidsdatum_30-06-2011	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0023563/geldigheidsdatum_25-06-2012	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007168/geldigheidsdatum_19-07-2011#HoofdstukV706845	http://wetten.o/geldigheidsdat
Link to full text of legal source (English)				



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Name of legal source (original language)	Regeling aanwijzing categorieën duurzame energieproductie 2014	Regeling Groenprojecten 2010	Energielijst 2014
Full name			Energie en Bedrijven - Energielijst 2014
Name (English)	Regulation designating sustainable energy production categories	Regulation Green Projects 2010	Energy List 2014
Abbreviated form	RAC 2014	RGP 2010	Energy List 2014
Entry into force	13.02.2014	30.03.2010	01.01.2013
Last amended on	26.09.2014	04.08.2010	01.01.2014
Future amendments			At the beginning of every year
Purpose	This regulation provides information on the different renewable energy generation technologies and on the calculation of subsidies under the SDE+ scheme.	On the basis of RGP 2010 projects can be granted a green project declaration, which entitles the project to a beneficial interest rate	This list is updated annually and describes eligible investments for the EIA scheme in detail.
Relevance for renewable energy	The regulation applies to renewable energy only.	Some forms of RES are eligible for the green project declaration	The list also describes eligible investments in the field of renewable energy.



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Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0034817/Bijlage1/geldigheidsdatum_15-02-2014	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0027439/geldigheidsdatum_21-03-2011/informatie	http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2013/12/EIA%20Energijlijst%202014.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerie van Economische Zaken - Ministry of Economic Affairs	http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ez/		+31 703 798 911	
Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO)- Netherlands Enterprise Agency	http://www.rvo.nl/		+31 88 042 42 42	
Energy research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)	http://www.ecn.nl/		+31 224 56 4949	



Support schemes

Loan

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RGP 2010 	
Contact Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dienst Regelingen (Ministry of Economic Affairs) NL Milieu en Leefomgeving (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland) 	
Summary	<p>The Dutch government gives a tax benefit to consumers who invest or put their savings in a green fund. This enables the banks to offer loans at lower interest rates to 'green' projects. For a project to qualify for such a loan it should apply for a declaration on the basis of the Regulation Greenprojects 2010. In general projects, which positively affect the environment can apply for a declaration. The declaration is valid for 10 or 15 years depending on the application (art. 6 (1)(b)&(c), RGP 2010).</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	Geothermal, biogas, solar thermal and heat pumps are eligible.
	Aerothermal	Aerothermal heat pump: Eligible for space heating for houses. Water should be the heat transport medium. (Article 2(g)(5) RGP 2010). Eligible for 15 years (Article 6 (1)(c) RGP 2010)
	Hydrothermal	Hydrothermal heat pump: Eligible for space heating for houses. Water should be the heat transport medium. (Article 2(g)(5) RGP 2010) Eligible for 15 years (Article 6 (1)(c) RGP 2010)
	Biogas	Not eligible (Only the investments for gas purification to enable feed-in the gas grid are eligible (Article 2(f)(1a, RGP 2010))
	Biomass	
	Geothermal energy	Eligible (Article 2 (f)(5, RGP 2010) Eligible for 15 years (Article 6 (1)(b)



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		RGP 2010)
	Solar Thermal	Eligible for 15 years (Article 2(f)(4) in conjunction with Article 6 (1)(c) RGP 2010)
Amount	In practice the declaration on the basis RGP 2010 will result in a reduction of the interest rate on the order of 1%. Minimum project costs are € 25,000 (art. 4 (1b), RGP 2010).	
Addressees	Entitled party: Any investor in 'green' projects, which on the basis of RGP 2010 are entitled to a declaration stating that the project qualifies for the label green project.	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investor applies for a loan on the basis of RGP 2010 at a bank which manages a green fund • -The bank applies for a green project declaration at the 'Dienst Regelingen' or 'NL Milieu en Leefomgeving' • The 'Dienst Regelingen' or 'NL Milieu en Leefomgeving' reviews the application on behalf of the Minister of I&M • The declaration will be granted by the reviewing agency to the bank and the investor • Now, the bank can offer the loan at a reduced interest rate
	Competent authority	Dienst Regelingen' and 'NL Milieu en Leefomgeving'
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	State receives less income from capital and income tax.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	



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	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Tax regulation mechanism (Energy Investment Allowance, EIA scheme)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet IB 2001 • Energy List 2014 	
	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland , Belastingdienst	
Summary	<p>This tax benefit enables entrepreneurs based in the Netherlands to write off investments in renewable energy plants against tax (Article 3.42 Wet IB 2001). The eligibility criteria are extensively described in the Energy List. The level of funding depends, among other things, on the source of energy and the type of plant used. Investments of less than € 450 are ineligible (Article 3.45 (1) (a) Wet IB 2001). Furthermore, a total of at least € 2,300 (and at most € 116 million) must be invested in eligible projects within one year (Article 3.42 Wet IB 2001).</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	<p>Many technologies are eligible. Published by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland) the Energy List provides an overview of eligible investments in renewable energy.</p>
	Aerothermal	<p>Eligible</p> <p>Eligible for tax deduction in the framework of EIA are aerothermal heat pumps (air-side heat pumps) for the heating of commercial buildings or the collective heating of homes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. electrically driven air/water heat pump with a COP \geq 4.0 or a gas-fired adsorption or absorption heat pump with a gas utilisation efficiency of \geq 1.6, a residual heat storage tank (when installed), a connection to the heating network (when



		<p>installed) and a heating network (when installed), or</p> <p>b. electrically driven air/water and air (combined) heat pump with a $COP \geq 4.0$ or a gas-fired adsorption or absorption heat pump with a gas utilisation efficiency of ≥ 1.6, a residual heat storage tank (when installed), a connection to the heating network (when installed) and a heating network (when installed), or</p> <p>c. electrically driven air/air heat pump (air-conditioning systems) with a $COP \geq 4.0$ or a gas-fired adsorption or absorption heat pump with a gas utilisation efficiency of ≥ 1.6, or</p> <p>d. adsorption or absorption air/air or air/water heat pump in which the regenerator is driven by waste heat or sustainable heat, a geothermal heat exchanger or groundwater well (when installed), a residual heat storage tank (when installed), a connection to the heating network (when installed) and a heating network (when installed).</p> <p>e. Heat pump for existing trains intended for the heating of existing trains, and consisting of heat pump or conversion kit for the modification of existing air conditioning plants for use for heating purposes.</p>
	Hydrothermal	<p>Eligible</p> <p>Eligible for tax deduction in the framework of EIA are (geothermal) heat pumps for the heating of commercial buildings or the collective heating of homes:</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. electrically driven brine/water heat pump with a COP ≥ 4.0 or a gas-fired adsorption or absorption heat pump with a gas utilisation efficiency of ≥ 1.6 , a geothermal heat exchanger or groundwater well (when installed), a residual heat storage tank (when installed), a connection to the heating network (when installed) and a heating network (when installed), or b. electrically driven heat pump with a direct expansion (DX) geothermal heat exchanger with a COP ≥ 4.5, a geothermal heat exchanger or groundwater well (when installed), a residual heat storage tank (when installed), a connection to the heating network (when installed) and a heating network (when installed), or c. electrically driven water/water heat pump with a COP ≥ 4.5 or gas-fired adsorption or absorption heat pump with a gas utilisation efficiency of ≥ 1.8 , a or groundwater well (when installed), a residual heat storage tank (when installed), a connection to the heating network (when installed) and a heating network (when installed), or d. electrically driven brine/air heat pump with a COP ≥ 3.0 or a gas-fired adsorption or absorption brine/air heat pump with a gas utilisation efficiency of ≥ 1.2, a geothermal heat exchanger or groundwater well (when installed), a residual heat storage tank (when installed), a connection to the heating network (when installed) and a heating network (when installed), or e. electrically driven water/air heat pump with a COP ≥ 4.5 or an electrically driven propelled heat pump with a COP ≥ 5.0 or a gas-fired adsorption or absorption water/air heat pump
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		<p>with a gas utilisation efficiency of ≥ 1.8 , a geothermal heat exchanger or groundwater well (when installed), a residual heat storage tank (when installed), a connection to the heating network (when installed) and a heating network (when installed), or</p> <p>f. adsorption or absorption water/water or water/air heat pump in which the regenerator is heated by waste heat or sustainable heat, a geothermal heat exchanger or groundwater well (when installed), a residual heat storage tank (when installed), a connection to the heating network (when installed) and a heating network (when installed).</p>
	Biogas	<p>Eligible</p> <p>Eligible for tax deduction in the framework of EIA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Aerobic biomass fermenter intended for the heating of buildings or processes using heat released by the biological conversion of ligneous biomass into compost, consisting of aerobic biomass fermenter, heat exchanger, heat transport pipe, residual heat storage tank (when installed), excluding heat distribution networks and heating networks. b. Fermentation installation for dry biomass intended for the production of biogas by the fermentation of biomass with a dry matter content of at least 25%, and consisting of installation for the aerobic fermentation of biomass. c. Biogas upgrading installation intended for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the production of gas of natural gas network quality from



		<p>gas energy carriers obtained from biomass and consisting of biogas upgrade installation, connection to the natural gas network, gas pipe(s) from biogas production installation(s) to the upgrading installation (when installed), gas pre-cleaning installation (when installed), compressor (when installed), or</p> <p>- the production of virtually pure liquid biomethane from gas energy carriers obtained from biomass,</p> <p>and consisting of biogas upgrading installation, gas pipe(s) from biogas production installation(s) to upgrading installation (when installed), gas pre-cleaning installation (when installed), compressor (when installed). The storage and transshipment storage facilities are not eligible. Landfill gas that is upgraded to natural gas quality is also eligible under this code.</p>
	Biomass	<p>Eligible</p> <p>Eligible for tax deduction in the framework of EIA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Biomass-fired boiler intended for the heating of buildings or processes by the combustion of gas or liquid energy carriers obtained from biomass, subject to the condition that the average annual heat efficiency is at least 80%, and consisting of boiler, flue gas condenser (when installed), residual heat storage tank (when installed), flue gas scrubber (when installed), heat transport pipe (when installed), excluding heat distribution networks and heating networks; and b. Cogeneration plants powered by a piston engine, fired with



		<p>biomass intended for the simultaneous generation of heat and mechanical or electrical energy by the combustion of gas or liquid energy carriers obtained from biomass subject to the condition that the average total annual energetic efficiency is at least 60%, and consisting of cogeneration plant, flue gas condenser (when installed), residual heat storage tank (when installed), flue gas scrubber (when installed), connection to the electricity grid (when installed), heat transport pipe (when installed), excluding heat distribution networks and heating networks; and</p> <p>c. Cogeneration plant powered other than by a piston engine, fired with biomass intended for the simultaneous generation of heat and mechanical or electrical energy by the combustion of gas or liquid energy carriers obtained from biomass subject to the condition that the average total annual energetic efficiency is at least 55%, and consisting of cogeneration plant, flue gas condenser (when installed), residual heat storage tank (when installed), flue gas scrubber (when installed), connection to the electricity grid (when installed), heat transport pipe (when installed), excluding heat distribution networks and heating networks.</p>
	Geothermal energy	<p>Eligible</p> <p>Eligible for tax deduction in the framework of EIA are:</p> <p>a. Geothermal heat or cold storage (aquifer) intended for the storing of heat or cold in the ground using groundwater as</p>



		<p>the storage medium and for use in cooling or heating commercial buildings or processes or for the collective cooling or heating of homes; and consisting of a closed plant with groundwater sources/wells used for extraction and injection and whereby the net quantities of geothermal heat and cold supplied per annum are virtually in balance, groundwater pumps, heat exchanger that connected directly to the groundwater source (when installed), heat exchanger for the regeneration of the groundwater source with cold or heat from the outdoor air or surface water (when installed), heat transport pipe (when installed); and</p> <p>b. Geothermal heat exchanger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intended for the cooling or heating of water for use in commercial buildings, processes or collective plants for homes using a heat exchanger located in the groundwater, and consisting of geothermal heat exchanger, pump, water-air heat exchanger in sheds that releases the heat or cold in the groundwater directly into the space (when installed), residual heat storage tank (when installed). - Intended for the heating of water for use in commercial buildings, processes or collective plants for homes using a heat exchanger located in the road paving, and consisting of pump(s), geothermal heat exchanger or heat-conducting pipes in the road paving but excluding the actual road paving, residual heat storage tank (when installed). - Intended for the precooling or preheating of outside air for use in commercial buildings using underground tubes as a heat exchanger, and consisting of air/ground pipes with a
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		<p>diameter of a maximum of 40 cm, air plenum (when installed), automatically-controlled central bypass (when installed).</p> <p>- Intended for the cooling of electronic facilities and consisting of geothermal heat exchanger, pump (when installed), water/air heat exchanger that releases the cold in the groundwater directly into the space, fan (when installed).</p> <p>Also eligible for tax deduction in the framework of EIA is:</p> <p>Geothermal heat generation plant intended for the collection of heat from deep underground strata for the generation of electricity or heating and/or cooling of buildings or processes; and consisting of geothermal heat generation plant, steam turbine (when installed), Organic Rankine Cycle (when installed), Kalina cycle (when installed), connection to the electricity grid (when installed), absorption or adsorption cooler (when installed), connection to the heating network (when installed), heat storage tank (when installed) and excluding the heating network. Electricity must be generated solely with geothermal heat.</p>
	Solar Thermal	<p>Eligible</p> <p>Eligible for tax deduction in the framework of EIA is:</p> <p>Solar collector installation intended for the heating of water or air, and consisting of solar collector, residual heat storage tank (when installed), heat exchanger (when installed), re-heater integrated in</p>



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		the tank (when installed), photovoltaic solar cells integrated in the air heater (when installed), absorption or adsorption cooling machine that is primarily operated by solar energy (when installed).
Amount	The amount of tax credit may be up to 41.5% of the total investments made in renewable energy or energy-efficiency technologies within one year (art. 3.42 (3) Wet IB 2001). The eligible technologies are published in the Energy List, which is updated on an annual basis. The maximum project costs per company are € 116 million per calendar year (art. 3.42 (4) Wet IB 2001). Investments of less than € 450 are not eligible for the tax credit (art. 3.45 (1) (a) Wet IB 2001). The total sum of investments in eligible projects shall reach € 2,300 within one year (art. 3.42 (3) Wet IB 2001). The Minister of Finance may reduce the amount of tax credit or reject applications if the expenses threaten to exceed the budget provided. His decisions are published and do not affect tax credits already granted.	
Addressees	Entitled party. The entitled parties are enterprises that invest in renewable energy plants, energy-saving projects or technologies improving energy efficiency (Article 3.42 in conjunction with Article 3.43 Wet IB 2001). Private individuals are not entitled to tax benefits.	
Procedure	Process flow	As confirmed by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, tax credits are awarded according to the following procedure: 1. Application through webportal of Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland Companies have to apply for a tax reduction to the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland. 2. Evaluation and award. The Netherlands Enterprise Agency evaluates the application and – if necessary – makes inquiries to the applicant, the energy agency approves the application.



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		3. Final decision. The tax authority has the last say, i.e. it may decide to authorise the tax credit awarded by the energy agency in full or only in part.
	Competent authority	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland) and the tax authority.
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The costs arising from the tax credit scheme are borne by the state, as it receives lower tax revenue.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Premium tariff (SDE+)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDE+ • RAC 2014 • RISEP 	
Contact Authority	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland	
Summary	<p>The SDE+ scheme grants a premium on top of the market price to the producers of renewable energy in order to compensate for the difference between the wholesale price of electricity from fossil sources and the price of electricity from renewable sources. The premium is paid for a period of up to 15 years. The support is made available in 6 stages and is allocated on a 'first come, first serve' basis. The amount of the tariff increases with each stage, but since there is only one budget for the whole support scheme foreseen, applicants applying at a later stage run the risk of being rejected due to a lack of funds. In general, the SDE+ scheme gives an advantage to those applying for lower tariffs and at an early stage of the allocation process. The maximum base rate eligible under the SDE+ scheme corresponds to the maximum base rate in phase 6.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	<p>In general, all renewable energy sources are eligible for the scheme. The support is made available in 6 stages. The eligible technologies differ at each stage.</p> <p>As far as eligibility is concerned, RAC 2014 describes the eligible technology categories (Deep geothermal, thermal conversion of biomass, biomass digestion, solar thermal, production of "useful" heat at existing installations (biomass, biogas and bio-waste). RES H&C technologies with a base tariff that exceeds the maximum base tariff can apply for a lower base rate in one of the open categories. Useful heat is defined in Article 2 RISEP. As confirmed by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, all installations shall be completed</p>



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		and put into operation within 4 years after the application for support was granted. The premium tariff will be paid once the installation goes into operation.
	Aerothermal	
	Hydrothermal	
	Biogas	Eligible cf. biomass
	Biomass	<p>Eligible. Inter alia:</p> <p>Boiler using solid and liquid biomass: Plants equal to or larger than 0.5 MW based on combustion of solid biomass or bio-liquids are eligible within a specific category (§5.1 art. 60 (1) RAC 2014). Funding is provided for a maximum of 7000 full load hours per year (art. 82 RAC 2014).</p> <p>Existing waste-to-power plants based on municipal or other waste (§5.4 art.66 (1) RAC 2014): Funding is provided for a maximum of 3,780 full load hours per year (art. 82 RAC 2014).</p> <p>Boiler using liquid biomass: Plants equal to or larger than 0.5 MW based on combustion of bio-liquids are eligible within a specific category (§5.5 art 68 (1) RAC 2014). Funding is provided for a maximum of 7,000 full load hours per year (art. 82 RAC 2014).</p>



		<p>Heat produced in CHP plants based on thermal conversion of solid biomass or bio-liquids: plants are eligible within a specific category (§5.6 art.70 (1) (b) RAC 2014). Funding is provided for a maximum of 7,500 hours per year for plants with a nominal capacity >10 MW and ≤100 MW and for a maximum of 4,241 hours per year for plants with a nominal capacity ≤ 10 MW (art. 82 RAC 2014).</p> <p>Existing CHP based on fermentation or co-fermentation of manure and thermal conversion of solid or liquid biomass (§5.7 art. 72 RAC 2014): Funding for fermentation and thermal conversion is provided for a maximum of 7,000 hours per year and co-fermentation is supported for a maximum of 4,000 hours per year (art. 82 RAC 2014).</p> <p>Extension of operating period of existing CHP installation (§ 5.9. art.76 (1) (c) RAC 2014): Existing installations for combustion of solid or liquid biomass with a nominal electrical capacity of at least 6% of the total nominal capacity and older than 8.5 years are eligible for renewed support for a maximum of 4,429 Full Load Hours per year (art. 82 (a) in conjunction with art. 76 (c) RAC 2014). CHP plants using fermentation as well as plants using co-fermentation of manure with a nominal electrical capacity of at least 20% are supported for a maximum of 5,749 hours a year (art. 82 (a) in conjunction with art. 76 (a) RAC 2014). 50MW smaller or the same.</p> <p>Extension of operating period of existing installation producing exclusively heat (§5.10 art. 78 RAC 2014): Existing installations producing heat from fermentation or co-fermentation of manure being older than 8.5 years on day of application. Funding is provided</p>
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		<p>for a maximum of 7,000 hours per year (art. 82 RAC 2014).</p> <p>Fermentation of biomass in CHP or heat-only plants (§5.11 art. 80 RAC 2014):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fermentation in heat-only plants: Funding is provided for a maximum of 7,000 hours per year (art. 82 RAC 2014). b) Fermentation in CHP: Funding is provided for a maximum of 7,000 hours per year (art. 82 RAC 2014). c) Fermentation and co-fermentation of manure in heat-only plants (nominal electrical capacity $\geq 20\%$): Funding is provided for a maximum of 5,739 hours per year (art. 82 RAC 2014). d) Fermentation and co-fermentation of manure in CHP (nominal electrical capacity $\geq 20\%$): Funding is provided for a maximum of 5,732 hours per year (art. 82 RAC 2014). e) Fermentation of more than 95% of manure in CHP. Funding is provided for a maximum of 8,000 hours per year (art. 82 RAC 2014).
	Geothermal energy	<p>Deep geothermal heat based on geothermal sources with a depth of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) At least 500 m is eligible within a specific category (§5.2 art.62 (1) (a) RAC 2014), or b) At least 3,300 m is eligible within a specific category (§5.2 art. 62 (1) (b) RAC 2014) <p>Funding is provided for a maximum of 6000 full load hours per year for geothermal heat ≥ 500 m and for a maximum of 7000 full load</p>



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		<p>hours per year for Geothermal heat $\geq 3,300$ m (art. 82 RAC 2014).</p> <p>CHP installations are eligible only if the drilling depth is at least 500 metres and the nominal electrical capacity is at least 5% of the sum of the nominal heat and electrical capacities (§ 5.3 art. 64 (1) RAC 2014). Funding is provided for a maximum of 4,158 full load hours per year (art. 82 RAC 2014).</p>
	Solar Thermal	<p>Eligible. Installations with a collector surface of at least 100 m² and enclosed solar collectors are eligible within a specific category (§5.8 art. 74 (1) RAC 2014). Funding is provided for a maximum of 700 full load hours per year (art. 82 RAC 2014).</p>
Amount	General information	<p>The amount of support is different for each renewable energy generation technology. The maximum basic premium and the level of funding awarded in each of the 6 stages differ according to the technology and the plant size. According to information provided by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, the support levels for 2014 are as follows:</p>
	Aerothermal	
	Hydrothermal	



	Biogas	Eligible cf. biomass
	Biomass	<p>All-purpose fermentation heat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) all-purpose fermentation stage 1-6: 14.7 €/GJ b) extended life-time stage 1-6: 16 €/GJ c) heat expansion stage 1-6: 6.4 €/GJ <p>All-purpose fermentation CHP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) All-purpose fermentation Stage 1: 19.444 €/GJ Stage 2: 22.222 €/GJ Stage 3: 25.00 €/GJ Stage 4-6: 26.30 €/GJ b) Extended life-time Stage 1: 19.444 €/GJ Stage 2: 22.222 €/GJ Stage 3-6: 24.10 €/GJ <p>Fermentation of manure heat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Co-fermentation Stage 1: 19.444 €/GJ



		<p>Stage 2-6: 20.60 €/GJ</p> <p>b) Extended life-time Stage 1-6: 18.80 €/GJ</p> <p>c) Heat expansion Stage 1-6: 8.20 €/GJ</p> <p>Vegetable matter:</p> <p>Stage 1-6: 8.20 €/GJ</p> <p>Fermentation of manure CHP</p> <p>a) Co-fermentation Stage 1: 19.444 €/GJ Stage 2: 22.222 €/GJ Stage 3: 25.00 €/GJ Stage 4: 30.556 €/GJ Stage 5-6: 31.40 €/GJ</p> <p>b) Extended life-time Stage 1: 19.444 €/GJ Stage 2: 22.222 €/GJ Stage 3: 25.00 €/GJ Stage 4-6: 28.20 €/GJ</p> <p>c) Mono-fermentation Stage 1: 0.07 €/GJ Stage 2: 0.08 €/GJ</p>
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		<p>Stage 3: 0.09 €/GJ Stage 4: 0.11 €/GJ Stage 5: 0.13 €/GJ Stage 6: 0.15 €/GJ</p> <p>Thermal conversion heat:</p> <p>a) Heat expansion Stage 1-6: 6.40 €/GJ</p> <p>b) Boiler liquid biomass ≥ 0.5 MWth Stage 1: 19.444 €/GJ Stage 2-6: 18.80 €/GJ</p> <p>c) Boiler solid biomass ≥ 0.5 MWth Stage 1-6: 11.80 €/GJ</p> <p>d) Boiler solid biomass ≥ 0.5 MWth and < 5 MWth Stage 1-6: 14.20 €/GJ</p> <p>Thermal conversion CHP:</p> <p>a) Extended life-time Stage 1-6: 18.10 €/GJ</p> <p>b) Biomass > 10 MWe and ≤ 100 MWe Stage 1: 19.444 €/GJ Stage 2: 22.222 €/GJ Stage 3-6: 22.7 €/GJ</p> <p>c) Biomass ≤ 10 MWe Stage 1: 19.444 €/GJ Stage 2: 22.222 €/GJ</p>
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		<p>Stage 3: 25.00 €/GJ Stage 4: 30.556 €/GJ Stage 5: 36.111 €/GJ Stage 6: 40.90 €/GJ</p> <p>Existing waste incineration installation (Expansion)</p> <p>Stage 1-6: 11.4 €/GJ</p> <p>Waste water treatment/sewage treatment (thermal pressure hydrolysis)</p> <p>Stage 1: 0.07 €/GJ Stage 2: 0.08 €/GJ Stage 3: 0.09 €/GJ Stage 4-6: 0.096 €/GJ</p>
	Geothermal energy	<p>≥ 500 m deep, max 432,500 GJ/year:</p> <p>Stage 1-6: 11.9 €/GJ</p> <p>≥ 3300 m deep, max 352,000 GJ/year:</p> <p>Stage 1-6: 14.4 €/GJ</p>
	Solar Thermal	<p>Aperture surface area ≥ 100m²</p> <p>Stage 1: 19.444 €/GJ Stage 2: 22.222 €/GJ Stage 3: 25.00 €/GJ</p>



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		<p>Stage 4: 30.556 €/GJ</p> <p>Stage 5: 36.111 €/GJ</p> <p>Stage 6: 38.20 €/GJ</p>
Degression	General information	The base tariffs for the different categories of technologies are set on annual basis by the Minister of Economic Affairs. The base tariffs should reflect the generation costs for the specific technologies. (Article 11 (1 and 2) SDE+).
	Aerothermal	
	Hydrothermal	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Geothermal energy	
	Solar Thermal	
Cap	<p>The scheme's budget was capped at € 3.5 billion for the period from 1 April 2014 to 18 December 2014 (art. 2 (1) RAC 2014). The available funds are divided over the eligible projects on a “first come, first serve” basis.</p> <p>For the maximum number of eligible full load hours per year look in specific technology field under the eligible technologies.</p>	



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Eligibility period	<p>Premium tariff is paid for a period of up to 15 years starting at the date of commissioning of the plant in question.</p> <p>Boiler using solid and liquid biomass (§5.1 art. 61 RAC 2014): 12 years</p> <p>Existing waste-to-power plants based on municipal or other waste (§5.4 art. 67 RAC 2014): 15 years</p> <p>Boiler using liquid biomass (§5.5 art. 69 RAC 2014): 12 years</p> <p>Heat produced in CHP plants based on thermal conversion of solid biomass or bio-liquids (§5.6 art. 71 RAC 2014): 12 years</p> <p>Existing CHP based on fermentation or co-fermentation of manure and thermal conversion of solid or liquid biomass (§5.7 art. 73 RAC 2014): 5 years</p> <p>Extension of operating period of existing CHP installation (§ 5.9 art.77 RAC 2014): 12 years</p> <p>Extension of operating period of existing installation producing exclusively heat (§5.10 art . 79 RAC 2014): 12 years</p> <p>Fermentation of biomass in CHP or heat-only plants (§5.11. art . 81 RAC 2014): 12 years</p> <p>Deep geothermal heat based on geothermal sources with a depth of (§5.2 Article 63 RAC 2014): 15 year</p> <p>Solar thermal plants (§5.8 art. 74 RAC 2013): 15 years</p>
Addressees	<p>Entitled party. Every generator is eligible for premium tariff, e.g. private individuals, companies and institutions that generate electricity from renewable sources (Art. 8 par. 1 SDE).</p> <p>Obligated party. The Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, is obligated to provide support.</p>
Procedure	<p>Process flow</p> <p>In order to receive a support under the SDE+, a generator must apply (online) to the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, between 1 April 2014 and 18 December 2014 (Article 2 (1) RAC 2014). There are different stages (see below)</p>



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		<p>for the specific categories and the open category.</p> <p>Applicants may submit only one application per address on which the plant is planned to be installed per category (Article 2 (3) RAC 2012).</p> <p>According to information from the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, applications are processed in order of receipt. The energy agency will decide on an application, i.e. on the award of a premium tariff, within three months.</p> <p>The following stages were set for the specific categories: Stage 1: 1 April 2014 – 11 May 2014 (17:00) Stage 2: 12 May 2014 – 15 June 2014 (17:00) Stage 3: 16 June 2014 – 31 August 2014 (17:00) Stage 4: 1 September 2014 – 28 September 2014 (17:00) Stage 5: 29 September 2014 – 2 November 2014 (17:00) Stage 6: 3 November 2014 – 18 December 2014 (17:00)</p> <p>These application dates apply also for the open categories related to the particular stages.</p>
	Competent authority	The Netherlands Enterprise Agency – Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	Costs are covered by the state budget. The Ministry of Economic Affairs has provided funds of € 3.5 billion for the SDE+ 2014 scheme (Article 2 (1) RAC 2014).



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	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



RES-T support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	The Netherlands has adopted an obligation scheme which should result in a 10% RES share of energy consumption in the transport sector. Tax credits exist for biofuel and hydrogen related RES-T investments.
Summary of support schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax regulation mechanisms. Several different tax credit systems exist. Different RES-T technologies can from one or a combination of these tax credits. • Biofuel quota: The biofuels quota scheme obliges companies importing or producing petrol, gas or diesel fuels to ensure that biofuels make up a defined percentage of the company's total annual sale of fuel.
Technologies	Biofuel (production and delivery installations), hydrogen filling stations and hydrogen-based fuel cells.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet IB 2001 (Wet van 11 mei 2000 tot vaststelling van de Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001 – Income Tax Act) • Energy List 2014 (Energijijst 2014) • MIA/Vamil 2014 (Milieulijst 2014) • Renewable energy in transport order 2011 (Besluit hernieuwbare energie vervoer 2011)



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Energielijst 2014	Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001	Besluit hernieuwbare energie vervoer 2011
Full name	Energie en Bedrijven - Energielijst 2014		Besluit van 18 april 2011, houdende regels omtrent de inzet van energie uit hernieuwbare bronnen ten behoeve van bepaalde vormen van vervoer
Name (English)	Energy List 2014	Act on the Income Tax	Renewable energy in transport order 2011
Abbreviated form	Energy List 2014	Wet IB 2001	Renewable energy in transport order 2011
Entry into force	01.01.2013	01.01.2001	18.04.2011
Last amended on	01.01.2014	09.07.2014	04.09.2014
Future amendments	At the beginning of every year	01.01.2014	
Purpose	This list is updated annually and describes eligible investments for the EIA scheme in detail.	Regulating the income tax	This order regulates the use of renewable energy in transport, with the purpose of achieving a share of 10% renewable energy in the gross final energy use of transport in 2020.



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Relevance for renewable energy	The list also describes eligible investments in the field of renewable energy.	The act introduces a tax credit on investments in renewable energy, the EIA (Energy Investment Allowance or Energie-investeringsaftrek).	This order transposes the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EG of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources into Dutch legislation and regulation.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2013/12/EIA%20Energielijst%202014.pdf	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011353/geldigheidsdatum_30-06-2011	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0029926/geldigheidsdatum_18-04-2013
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Name of legal source (original language)	MIA/Vamil 2014 – Brochure en Milieulijst
Full name	Milieu Investeringsaftrek en willekeurig afschrijving milieuinvesteringen
Name (English)	Environmental Investment Allowance/Random depreciation of environmental investments scheme
Abbreviated form	MIA/Vamil 2014
Entry into force	01.01.2013
Last amended on	01.01.2014
Future amendments	Every year
Purpose	The 'Milieulijst' defines which assets are eligible MIA and/or Vamil
Relevance for renewable energy	
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2013/12/EIA%20Energielijst%202014.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)	



Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerie van Economische Zaken - Ministry of Economic Affairs	http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ez/		+31 703 798 911	
Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu - Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment	http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ienm		+31 704 560 000	
Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO)- Netherlands Enterprise Agency	http://www.rvo.nl/		+31 88 042 42 42	
Energy research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)	http://www.ecn.nl/		+31 224 56 4949	
Nederlandse Emissieautoriteit / Dutch Emission Authority	https://www.emissieautoriteit.nl/		+31(0)70-456 8050	info@emissieautoriteit.nl



Support schemes

Tax regulation mechanism I (Energy Investment Allowance, EIA scheme)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet IB 2001 • Energy List 2014 	
Contact Authority	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland , Belastingdienst	
Summary	<p>This tax benefit enables entrepreneurs based in the Netherlands to write off investments aimed at the effective use of energy against tax (Article 3.42 Wet IB 2001). The eligibility criteria are extensively described in the Energy List. The level of funding depends, among other things, on the technology/measure invested in. Investments of less than 450 Euros are ineligible (Article 3.45 (1) (a) Wet IB 2001). Furthermore, a total of at least 2,300 € (and at most € 116 million) must be invested in eligible projects within one year (Article 3.42 Wet IB 2001).</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	The Energy List, which is published by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland), provides an overview of eligible RES-T investments.
	Biofuels	<p>Eligible</p> <p>Eligible for tax deduction in the framework of EIA No. 251205 is:</p> <p>Biofuel production installation intended for the production of solid, liquid or gas fuels from ligneous or celluloid compounds in biomass whereby the energy carrier is used to generate heat or cold or as a transport fuel by means of pyrolysis, gasification, torrefaction, thermal degradation, chemical degradation or enzymatic degradation; and consisting of reactor in which one of the</p>



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		<p>aforementioned processes is carried out, fermenter for the fermentation of C5 and C6 sugars (when installed).</p> <p>Post-treatment equipment for the further processing of the reactor products and storage and transshipment facilities are not eligible.</p>
	Electricity	
	Hydrogen	
Amount	<p>The amount of tax credit may be up to 41.5% of the total investments made in renewable energy or energy-efficiency technologies within one year (art. 3.42 (3) Wet IB 2001). The eligible technologies are published in the Energy List, which is updated on an annual basis. The maximum project costs per company are € 116 million per calendar year (art. 3.42 (4) Wet IB 2001). Investments of less than € 450 are not eligible for the tax credit (art. 3.45 (1) (a) Wet IB 2001). The total sum of investments in eligible projects shall reach € 2,300 within one year (art. 3.42 (3) Wet IB 2001). The Minister of Finance may reduce the amount of tax credit or reject applications if the expenses threaten to exceed the budget provided. His decisions are published and do not affect tax credits already granted.</p>	
Addressees	<p>Entitled party. The entitled parties are enterprises that invest in renewable energy systems, energy-saving projects or technologies improving energy efficiency (Article 3.42 in conjunction with Article 3.43 Wet IB 2001). Private individuals are not entitled to tax benefits.</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>As confirmed by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, tax credits are awarded according to the following procedure:</p> <p>1. Application through webportal of Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland. Companies have to apply for a tax reduction to Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend</p>



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		<p>Nederland.</p> <p>2. Evaluation and award. The Netherlands Enterprise Agency evaluates the application and – if necessary – makes inquiries to the applicant, the energy agency approves the application.</p> <p>3. Final decision. The tax authority has the last say, i.e. it may decide to authorise the tax credit awarded by the energy agency in full or only in part.</p>
	Competent authority	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland) and the tax authority.
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The costs arising from the tax credit scheme are borne by the state, as it receives lower tax revenue.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Tax regulation mechanism II (MIA/VAMIL scheme)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIA/VAMIL 2014 (Environmental Investment Allowance/Random depreciation of environmental investments scheme) 	
Contact Authority	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland	
Summary	<p>The Environmental Investment Allowance (MIA) provides the opportunity for private companies to deduct an extra amount of the investment cost from the taxable profit for investments which are included in the Environmental List. The exact share of the investment that applies for the deduction varies between 0% and 36% depending on the nature of the investment. Random depreciation of environmental investments scheme (VAMIL) provides the opportunity to depreciate 75% of an investment which is included in the Environmental List in a single year, thereby reducing the taxable profit in that year. The depreciation of remaining 25% of the investment should be spread over the economic lifetime of the obtained goods. Each business can be granted the MIA for environment-related investments of a minimum of € 2,300.</p> <p>The budget for MIA/VAMIL in 2014 amounts to € 131 million.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	The 'milieulijst' which is published by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland) provides an overview of which investments are eligible for MIA and/or Vamil tax credits.
	Biofuels	<p>Eligible</p> <p>The following category of delivery station for high-blend bio-fuels is eligible for MIA tax deduction:</p> <p>Delivery station for the high-blend bio-fuels B30, B100, E85, E95, biomethanol, or PPO as motor fuels for vehicles, consisting of a</p>



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		delivery point and buffer stock for bio-fuel (No. B 2045).
	Electricity	
	Hydrogen	<p>Eligible</p> <p>The following category of (hydrogen-based) fuel cell systems for transport is eligible for MIA tax deduction:</p> <p>Fuel cell system for mobile equipment and means of transport: The conversion of fuel (among which hydrogen) in electricity with a capacity of maximum 1,000 kW in mobile equipment or a means of transport, to be used for driving the equipment or means of transport (No. F 5050);</p>
Amount	For the high-blend biofuel delivery system 13.5% MIA tax reduction in combination with 75% depreciation applies (MIA/Vamil 2014). Investments related to fuel cell systems for transport are eligible for maximum support: 36% MIA tax reduction and depreciation of 75% of the investment in a single year.	
Addressees	Entitled party: The entitled parties are enterprises that invest in renewable energy systems, energy-saving projects or technologies improving energy efficiency (Article 3.42a in conjunction with Article 3.43 Wet IB 2001). Private individuals are not entitled to tax benefits.	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications are run through the webportal of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland When applications have been registered they can be applied



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		<p>in the tax declaration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application will be reviewed by Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland
	Competent authority	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (Netherlands Enterprise Agency)
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The costs arising from the tax credit scheme are borne by the state, as it receives lower tax revenue.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Biofuel quota

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy in transport order 2011 	
Contact Authority	Dutch Emission Authority	
Summary	<p>The Netherlands implemented a biofuels quota scheme. This scheme obliges companies importing or producing petrol, gas or diesel fuels to ensure that biofuels make up a defined percentage of the company's total annual sale of fuel.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	<p>Companies importing or producing petrol, gas or diesel fuels are obliged to ensure that biofuels make up a defined percentage of the company's total annual sale of fuel (Art. 1 in conjunction with Art. 1a (1) Renewable energy in transport order 2011). Companies can also fulfill the quota by presenting biotickets which can be bought from other obligated parties (Art. 4 (1) Renewable energy in transport order 2011). Moreover, double counting is possible if the regulator decides so (Art. 4 (2) Renewable energy in transport order 2011).</p>
	Biofuels	<p>Biofuels as defined by Art. 2 (i) Directive 2009/28/EC (Art. 1 Renewable energy in transport order 2011) meaning liquid or gaseous fuel for transport produced from biomass fulfilling sustainability criteria stipulated by the Directive (Art. 3 (3) Renewable energy in transport order 2011).</p>
	Electricity	
	Hydrogen	



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Amount	<p>For 2020, the goal is 10% of biofuels in the transport sector. However, the law only sets out the quota until 2014. Accordingly, the quota obligation is the following (Art. 3 (1) Renewable energy in transport order 2011):</p> <p>2013: 5 % 2014: 5.5 %</p>	
Addressees	Obligated parties are companies importing or producing petrol, gas or diesel fuels at the point an activity falls under excise duty	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obligated parties are required to open an account at the Dutch Emission Authority. The companies have to register all traded amounts of biofuels (Art. 5 (1) Renewable energy in transport order 2011) The Dutch Emission Authority monitors and controls the quota fulfillment
	Competent authority	Dutch Emission Authority
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	The costs are borne by the consumers.
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	



	Distribution mechanism	Companies pass on the costs arising from the quota obligation to the consumers by adding a surcharge to their fuels.
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Policies

Summary of policies

Overview	The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland) facilitates market parties and specific organisations to set up training and educational facilities for installers Innovation in energy is supported through innovation contracts between private companies, universities, R&D institutes. EIA tax credits are available for RES-H infrastructure.
Summary of policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES-H infrastructure is supported through EIA tax credits • Innovation in energy is supported through innovation contracts between private companies, universities, R&D institutes, for 7 top class sectors among which the RES technologies offshore wind, solar energy (PV), and bio-based economy.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet IB 2001 • Energy List 2014



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Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Wet van 11 mei 2000 tot vaststelling van de Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001	Energielijst 2014
Full name	Wet Inkomstenbelasting 2001	Energie en Bedrijven - Energielijst 2014
Name (English)	Act on the Income Tax 2001	Energy List 2014
Abbreviated form	Wet IB 2001	Energy List 2014
Entry into force	01.01.2001	01.01.2013
Last amended on	09.07.2014	01.01.2014
Future amendments		At the beginning of every year
Purpose	Regulating the income tax.	This list is updated annually and describes eligible investments for the EIA scheme in detail.
Relevance for renewable energy	The act introduces a tax credit on investments in renewable energy, the EIA (Energy Investment Allowance or Energie-investeringsaftrek).	The list also describes eligible investments in the field of renewable energy.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011353/geldigheidsdatum_30-06-2011	http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2013/12/EIA%20Energielijst%202014.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)		

**Further information**

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerie van Economische Zaken - Ministry of Economic Affairs	http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ez/		+31 703 798 911	
Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO)- Netherlands Enterprise Agency	http://www.rvo.nl/		+31 88 042 42 42	
Energy research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)	http://www.ecn.nl/		+31 224 56 4949	



Policy categories

Training programmes for Installers

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	
Contact Authority	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland
Description	<p>The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland) facilitates market parties and specific organisations to set up training and educational facilities for installers of RES systems in line with the RES 2009/28/EC directive (Article 14). According to Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland there are currently training schemes available for all sectors mentioned in the RES directive. Examination following the training schemes for all RES installation sectors is developed or under development by CITO (http://www.cito.nl/). Certification based on training, otherwise proven skills and CITO examination is either available or still under development. Several organisations are involved among others: Stichting Erkenningsregeling van Installateurs (SEI, Installers Recognition Scheme Foundation), ISSO (Knowledge institute for installations sector), SIKB (Foundation providing instruments for soil managements) and sectorial trade organisations. Participation in the training and certification facilities is voluntary.</p>
Addressees	Installers of RES installations.
Competent authority	<p>Several institutions are involved, among which: OTIB (Education and development fund for the technical installation sector, https://www.otib.nl/), Isso (Knowledge institute for the installations sector, www.isso.nl), heat pump academy (www.warmtepomp-academy.nl), BDA (organises courses on solar energy systems, http://www.bdaopleidingen.eu/landingspagina/redirect-bdanl), Stichting EVIS (http://www.stichting-evis.nl/), Stichting Erkenningsregeling van Installateurs (SEI) (Installers Recognition Scheme Foundation, http://www.erkendinstallatiebedrijf.nl/), SKIB (which provides certification of organisations involved in soil management, http://www.sikb.nl/voorpagina.asp)</p>



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Further information		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Private Financing	Trainee/installer has to bear the costs by him-/herself.
	European Union	
	Others	



Certification Programmes for RES installations

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)		
Contact Authority	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland	
Description	<p>Certification of heat pumps and solar boilers is governed through Komo, an independent accredited certifying body. The certification is based on an evaluation guideline (BRL6000), subdivided into heat pump boilers (6000-12), heat pumps (6000-12, 6000-13 and 6000-18) and solar boilers (6000-14). The BRL focuses on the various practical operational processes and is therefore a form of operational certification. The BRL also clarifies the requirements for the materials, products and/or feedstock that are used. The certification focuses on both organisational and project-related aspects and includes practical testing. Solid and liquid biomass are categorised according to the NTA 8003.</p> <p>For more information see http://www.kbi.nl/certificaathouders/voorpagina/discipline/duurzame-energieconcepten/</p>	
Addressees	Electro-technical and gas-technical installation companies, including renewable energy installations.	
Competent authority	Komo	
Further information	<p>Komo certification mark: http://en.komo.nl/, http://www.kbi.nl/</p>	
Distribution of costs	State	
	Industry	
	System Producers	



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	European Union	
	Others	



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RD&D Policies

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	'Topsector Energie' (Top-class Energy')
Contact Authority	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland
Description	It is an R&D programme based on public-private partnerships involving private companies, university, R&D institutes, with a focus on seven energy sectors, among which the RES technologies offshore wind, solar energy (PV), and bio-based economy. Funding is from the parties involved – at least 60%, in cash or in-kind, from private companies etc. - and the government – maximum 40%. More information is available on : http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/ondernemersklimaat-en-innovatie/investeren-in-topsectoren/energie
Addressees	'Topsector Energie' involves private companies and parties: private companies, universities, R&D institutes, and the government.
Competent authority	It is based on Innovation contracts with so-called 'Topconsortia voor Kennis en Innovatie' or TKI's (Top-class Consortia for Science and Innovation). The TKI is responsible for the innovation contract of the respective energy sector (e.g. offshore wind).
Further information	The programme 'Topsector energie' is reported in 'Rapportage Topsector Energie bij de Innovatiecontracten Energie', April 2012. http://www.topsectoren.nl/energie/sites/default/files/documents/Rapportage%20bij%20Innovatiecontracten%20Topsector%20Energie.docx.pdf



Support of RES-H infrastructure

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	Wet IB 2001 Energy List 2014
Contact Authority	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, Belastingdienst
Description	The EIA describes eligible investments for the EIA scheme, among which a heat exchanger or a heat transport system used to provide excess heat from power plants (energy efficiency) and renewable energy conversion, including energy advise.
Addressees	Companies that pay corporate tax.
Competent authority	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency
Further information	The EIA scheme is reported in 'Energy & Companies - Energy List 2014', Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, January 2014. http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2013/12/EIA%20Energijlijst%202014.pdf