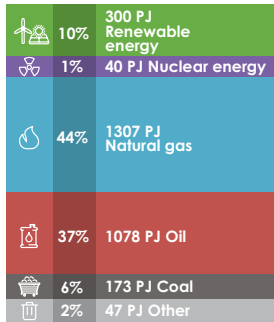


The Dutch energy system

1 petajoule (PJ) can supply a city like Tilburg with electricity for a year

Primary demand (2940 PJ) Energy sources



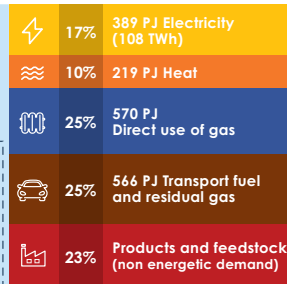
Excl. international shipping and aviation
5 PJ natural gas and 586 PJ oil

808 PJ is directly available

1477 PJ* is available after conversion

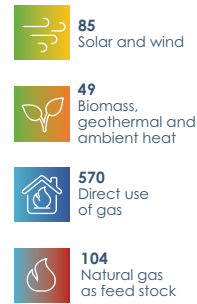
660 PJ of energy losses:
• 464 PJ by conversion
• 169 PJ by own use energy sector
• 27 PJ through distribution

Final demand (2280 PJ) Energy carriers

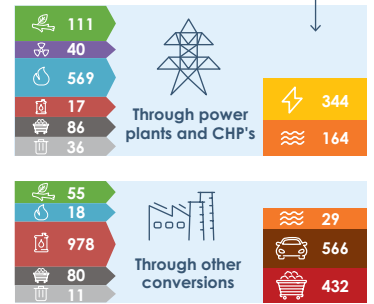


5 PJ net export of electricity

a 808 PJ is directly available:



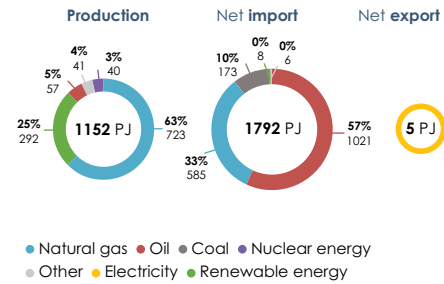
b 1477 PJ* is available after conversion:



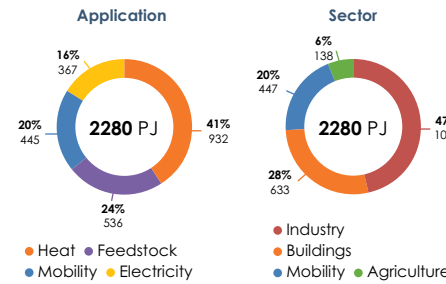
* Net output (1535 PJ) minus losses of electricity (35 PJ) and heat (23 PJ) = 1477 PJ

Production & consumption

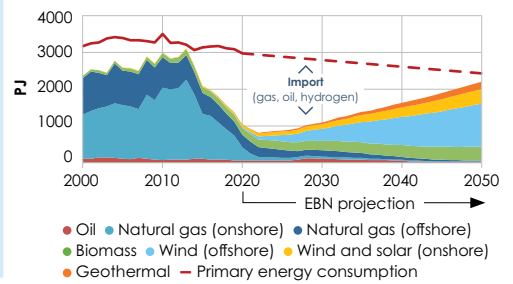
1) How much and what kinds of energy does the Netherlands produce, import and export?



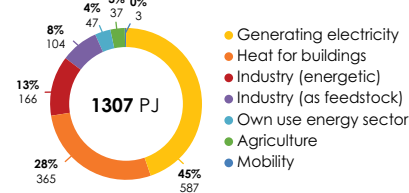
2) How is final demand distributed among applications and sectors?



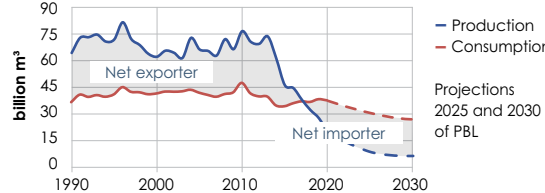
3) Domestic energy production: how self-sufficient is the Netherlands?



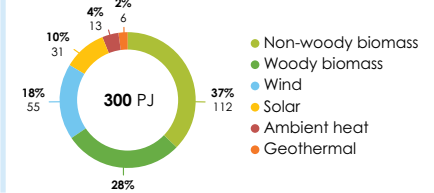
4) How much natural gas is consumed per sector?



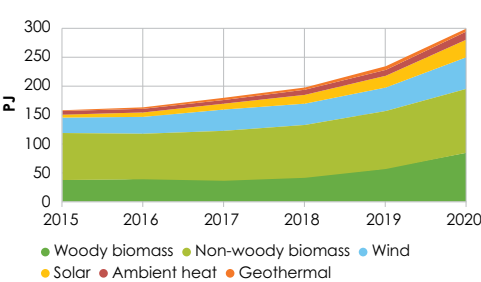
5) How much natural gas do we produce and how much do we use?



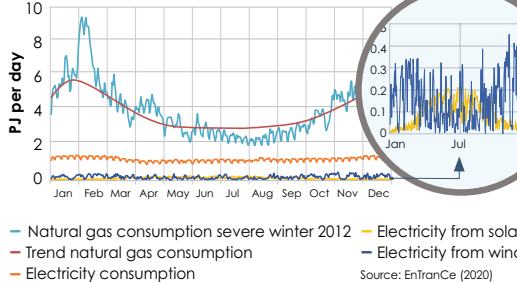
6) Which renewable sources contribute to renewable primary demand?



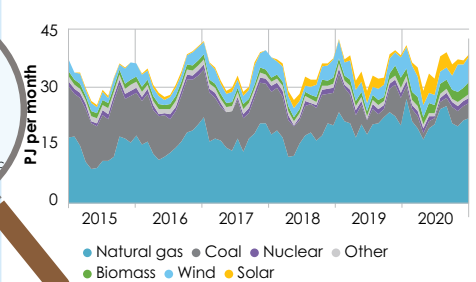
7) How has renewable primary demand developed?



8) How do gas and power demand vary throughout the year?

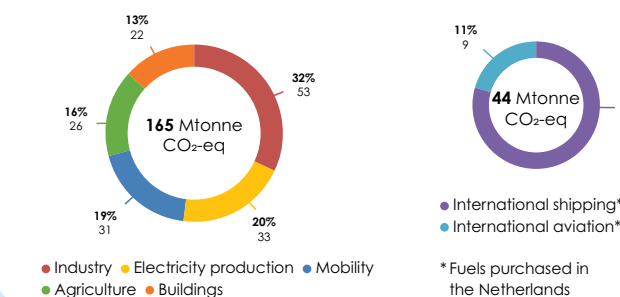


9) From what sources is electricity generated?

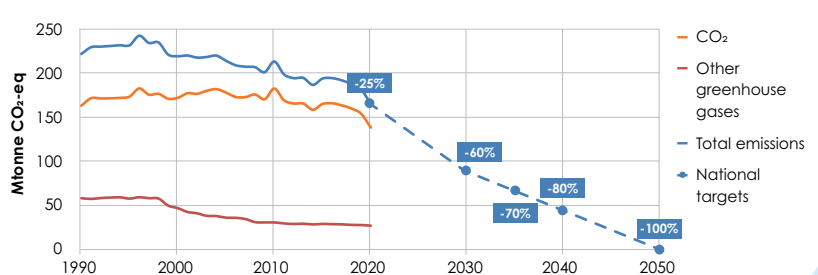


Emissions (in CO₂ equivalents)

10) What share of emissions do the different sectors have?



11) How are greenhouse gas emissions developing in relation to the national targets?





Turn the knob!

Which knobs can we turn?



Possibilities for accelerating the CO₂ reduction annually



For detailed information see energiein nederland.nl

All examples are indicative, expressed in CO₂ equivalents per year and directed towards feasibility in 2030.