ENERGY IN NUMBERS 2026

10 YEARS OF ENERGY IN NUMBERS

2015
14.8°C
400 PPM CO_2

2018 Extreme drought

2019 First time > 40°C

2021 Flooding in Limburg, €430m damage

2023 Wettest year ever recorded

2025
15.3°C
428 PPM CO_2

3.7 mm annual sea level rise since 1999

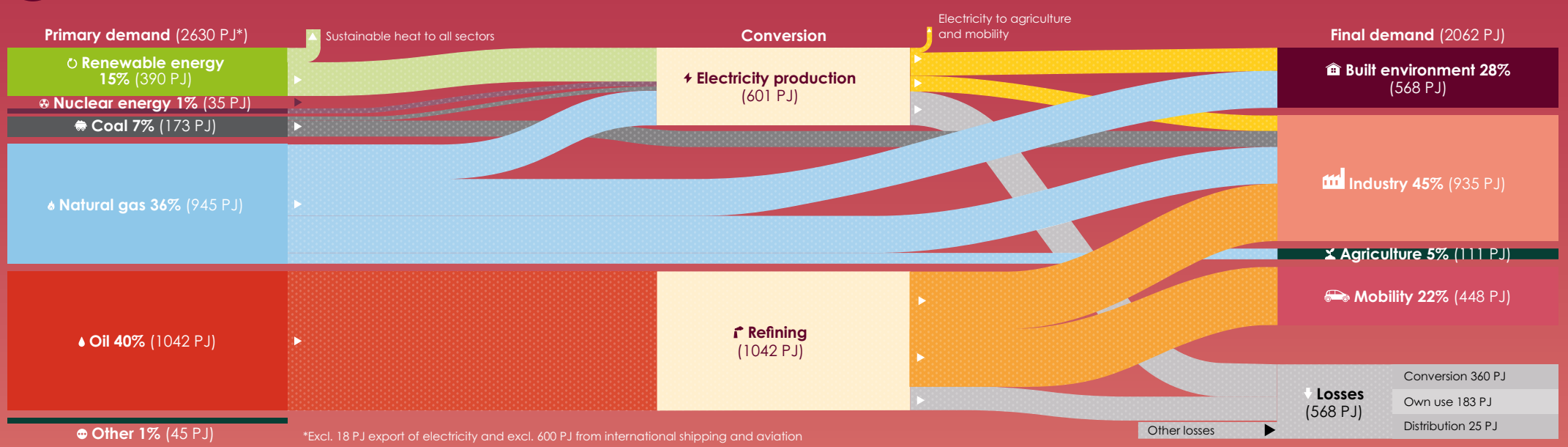
9200 km^3 of glacier ice lost since 1976

€ 18.2 billion estimated cost of climate-related disasters in 2024 in the EU

Sources: KNMI, 2025; CS3 and WMO, 2025

Numbers are based on CBS data for 2024

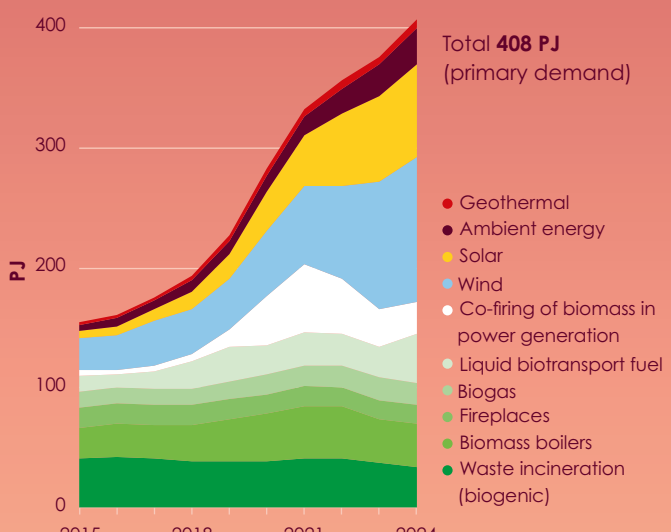
THE DUTCH ENERGY SYSTEM: FROM SOURCE TO CONSUMPTION A simplified representation



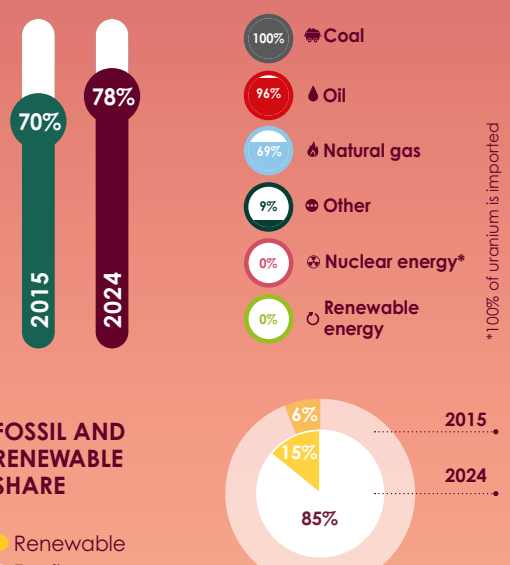
*Excl. 18 PJ export of electricity and excl. 600 PJ from international shipping and aviation

ENERGY SUPPLY DYNAMIC

RENEWABLE ENERGY IS GROWING

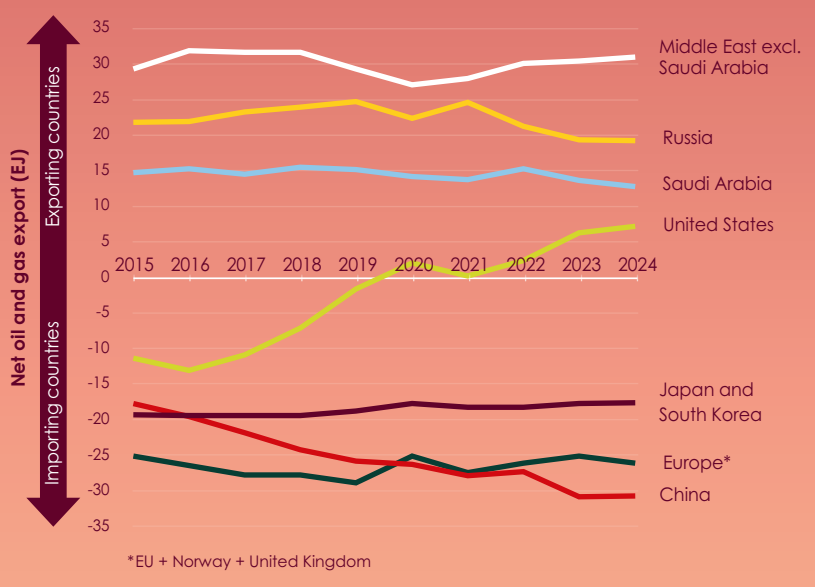


IMPORT DEPENDENCE IS GROWING



FOSSIL AND RENEWABLE SHARE

GLOBAL BALANCE OF OIL AND GAS IMPORT AND EXPORT

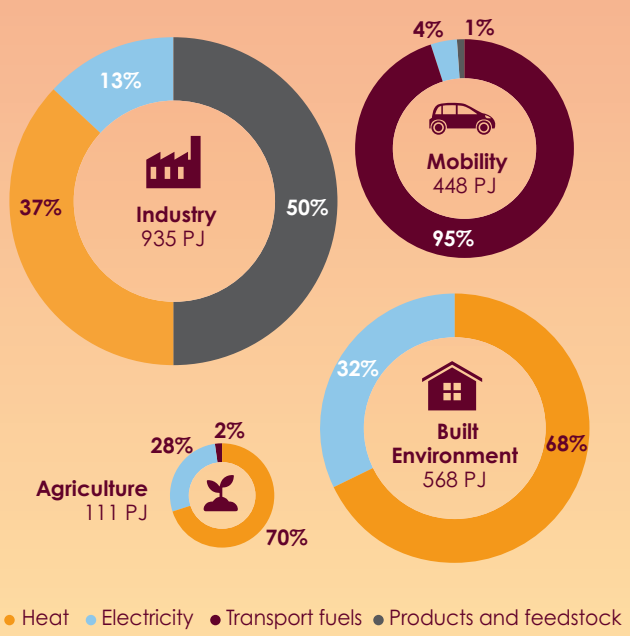


*EU + Norway + United Kingdom

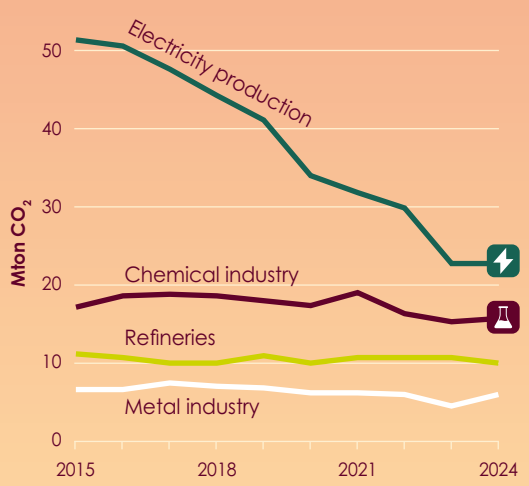
Source: Energy Institute, 2025

ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY ACROSS THE SECTORS

ENERGY USE ACROSS THE SECTORS



DEVELOPMENT OF EMISSIONS FROM THE DUTCH INDUSTRY

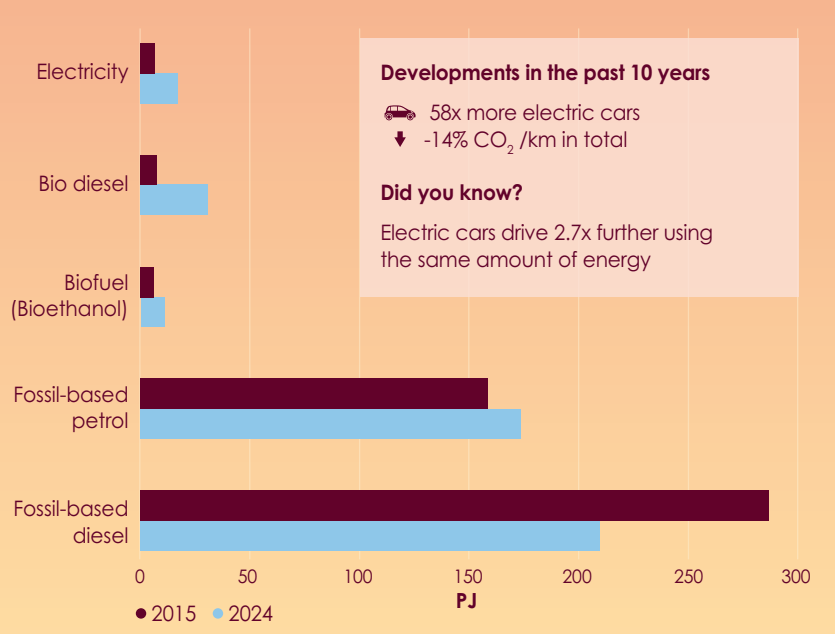


The reduction in emissions from electricity is the result of increased sustainability

15% reduction of emissions in the chemical industry since 2018 is the result of a reduction in production

Sources: NEa, 2024; CBS, 2025

DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY USE FOR MOBILITY



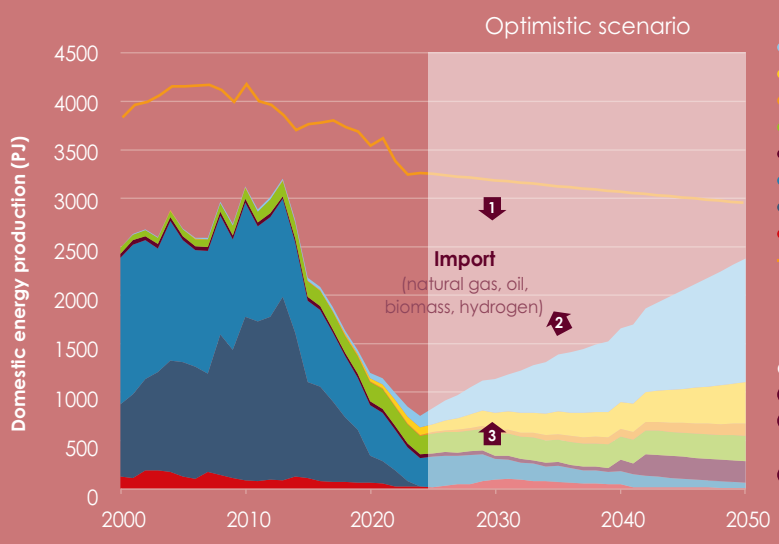
Sources: PBL, 2025; CE Delft, 2022; CBS, 2024

NOW → LATER

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE COMING YEARS

10 YEARS OF ENERGY IN NUMBERS

THE IMPORT GAP OF THE NETHERLANDS

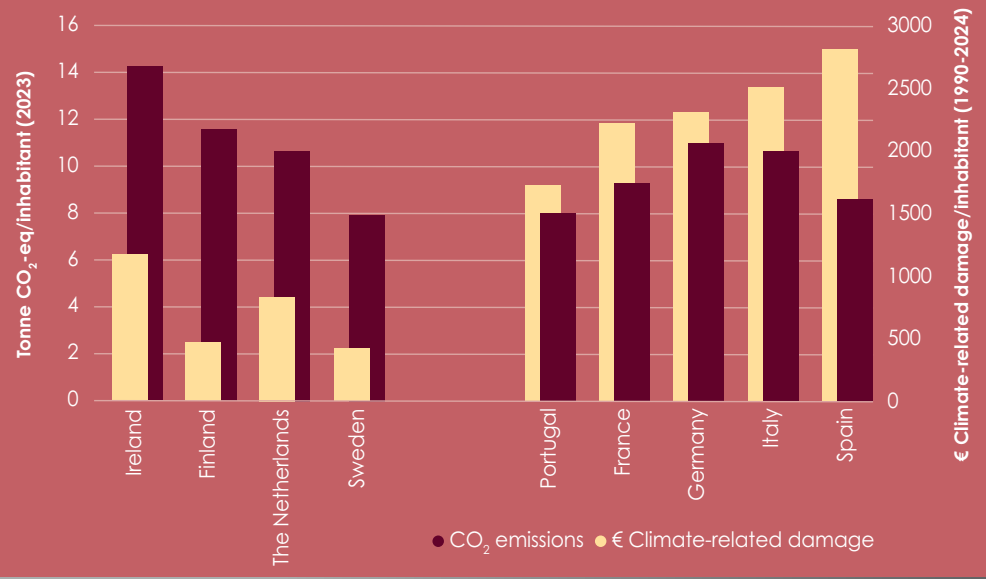


OPTIONS TO REDUCE THE GAP:

1. Reduce energy demand
2. Increase renewable energy production
3. Slow down the decline of fossil energy production

Source: CBS, 2025

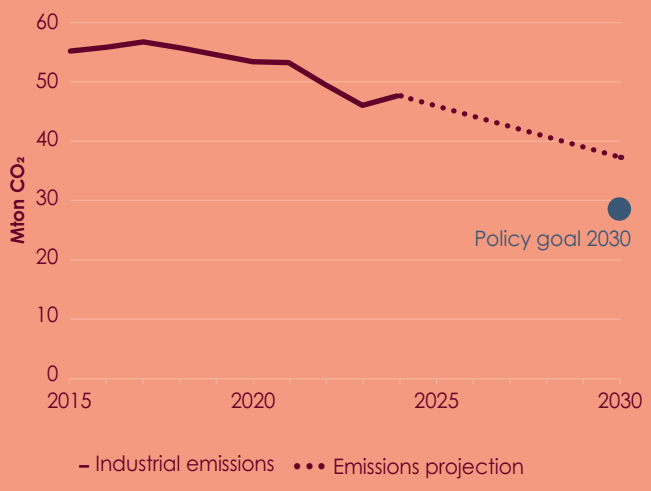
CO_2 EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE DAMAGE: DISTRIBUTION ACROSS EUROPE



Source: Eurostat, 2025; EEA, 2025

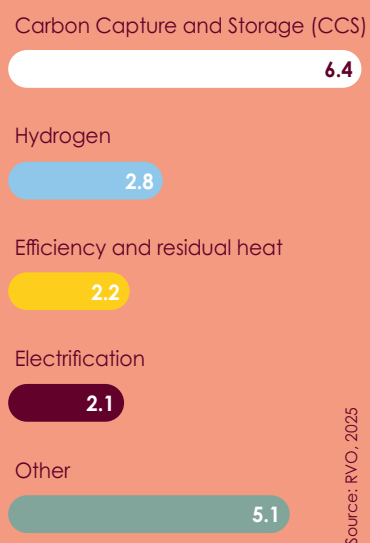
INDUSTRIAL DECARBONISATION

CO_2 REDUCTION IN INDUSTRY



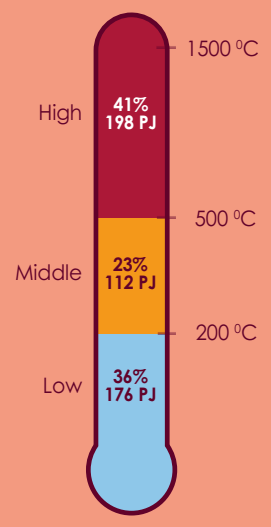
Source: Klimaat- en energieverkenning, PBL, 2025

INDUSTRIAL CO_2 REDUCTION PLANS IN 2030

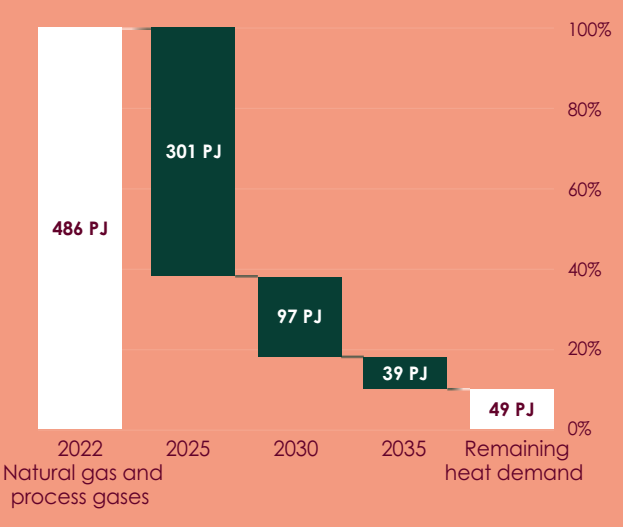


Source: RVO, 2025

TEMPERATURE OF INDUSTRIAL HEAT DEMAND



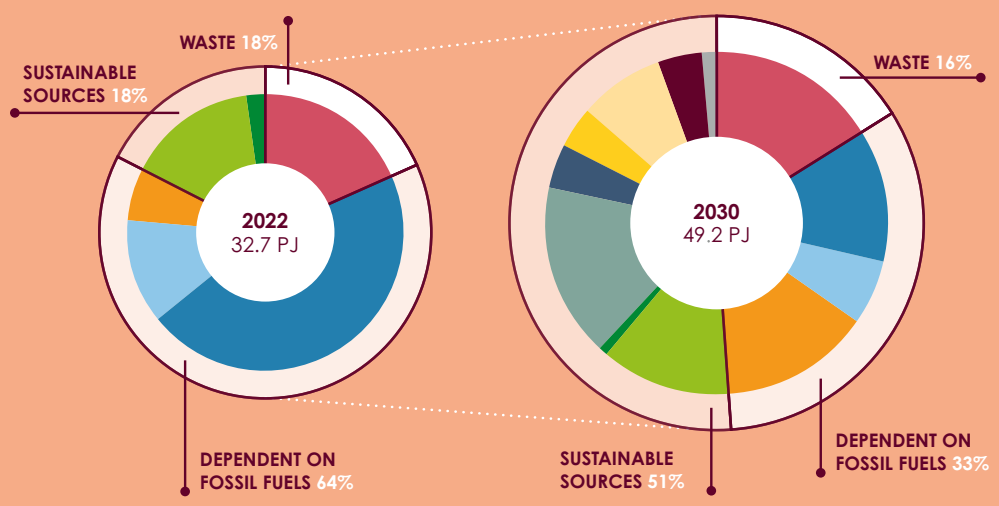
TECHNICAL POTENTIAL* FOR THE ELECTRIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL HEAT DEMAND



*based on TRL, constraints (e.g. net congestion ⬇) are not considered

Source: Ministerie van KGG, 2025

GROWTH AND SUSTAINABILITY OF SOURCES FOR DISTRICT HEATING NETWORKS



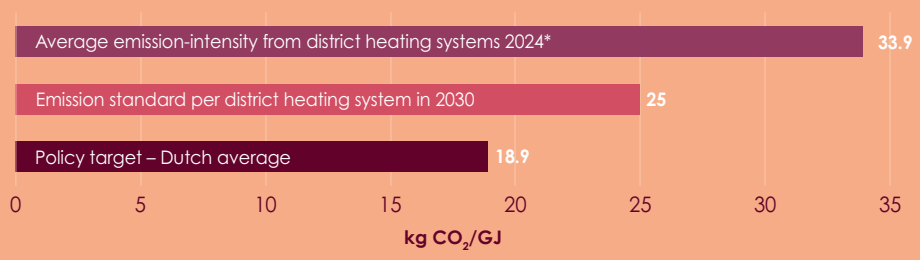
Existing sources

- Waste incineration
- Natural gas
- Natural gas for peak load
- Residual heat from industry
- Biomass
- Combined heat and power units using biogas

Additional renewable sources

- Geothermal
- Aquathermal
- Residual heat from data centres
- E-boilers
- Industrial heat pumps
- Thermal energy storage

Greenhouse gas regulation under the Collective Heat Act (Wcw)



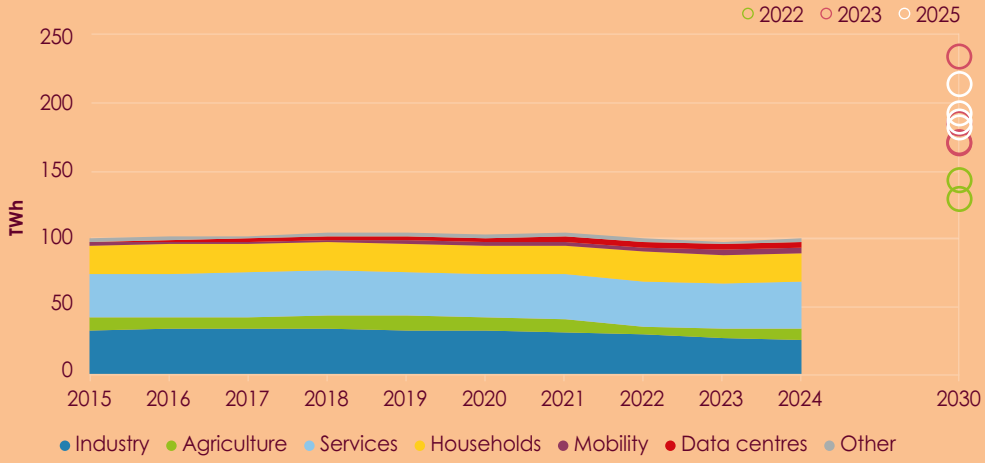
* Weighted average of large and medium-sized heat networks

Sources: RVO, 2024; Ministerie van KGG, 2025

Source: CE Delft, 2023

DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRICITY DEMAND

REALISATION UP TO 2024 AND SCENARIOS FOR 2030*

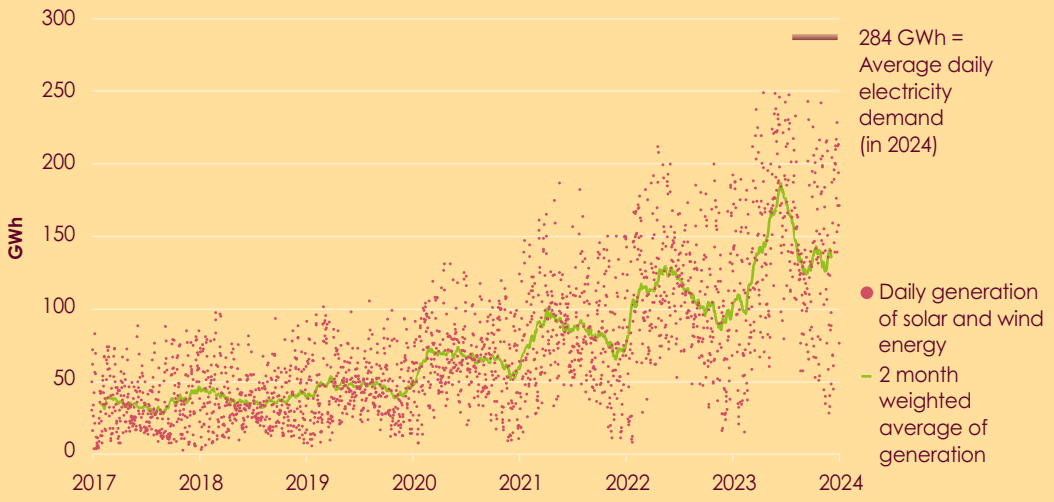


*Net-zero scenarios for 2050

Sources: TNO, 2022; NBNL, 2023; NPE, 2023; NBNL, 2025

INCREASING VARIABILITY REQUIRES FLEXIBILITY

DAILY GENERATION OF SOLAR AND WIND ENERGY



Source: National Energie Dashboard (NED.nl), 2025

DOWNLOAD THE INFOGRAPHIC, FIGURES AND CALCULATION TABLE AT WWW.EBN.NL/INFOGRAPHIC **OR SCAN THE QR-CODE**