

Netherlands



Trilemma Rank

#14

Trilemma Score

77.8

Balance Grade

BAB

The Netherlands ranks high in the global Trilemma at 14, although not all indicators are balanced. In Security, the trend is stable but the score is comparatively low due to a lack of diversity in sources of electricity generation. Similarly, although emissions indicators are steadily improving, a lack of low carbon generation brings down the potential of the Sustainability index. Equity scores are high across the board, with managed affordability metrics. The overall balance grade is BAB.

Population
17.1 (millions)

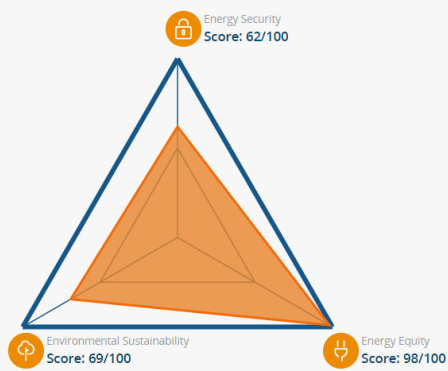
 Land Area
33.7 (thousand sq. km)

 GDP Per Capita
54,422 (PPP US\$)

 Industrial Sector
17.4 (% of GDP)

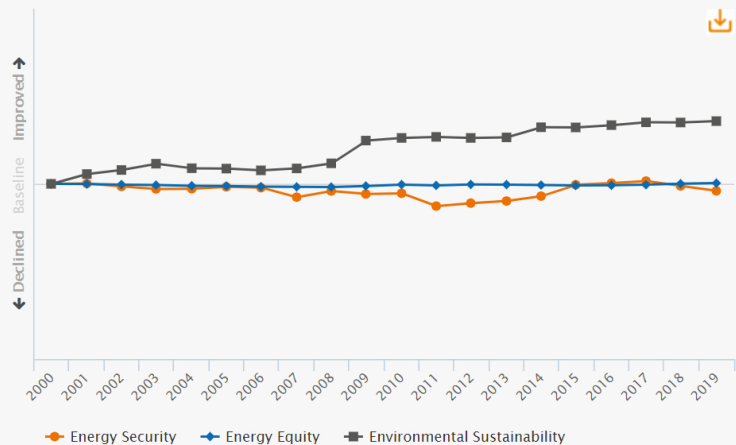
 GDP Growth
2.9 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Highcharts.com

Trends and Outlook

The Netherlands is well-positioned in the index but still faces several challenges, especially in the area of low carbon generation. A Positive is that in June 2019, a climate accord was agreed between the government, industry sector, agricultural sector, building sector and representatives of consumers. The agreement confirms the goal of reaching a 49% reduction in CO₂ by 2030 and 95% reduction by 2050, utilising electrifying the energy use with low carbon generation.

Plans need to be further developed to enhance the insulation of buildings through subsidies, CO₂ reduction targets in the industry sector with an excess levy on CO₂ of some 30 per ton. The agricultural sector will contribute a significant reduction in CO₂ emission. Furthermore, there will be a stronger emphasis on biomass and solar, more specifically, the full exploitation of wind on the North Sea. Innovation will be stimulated to develop alternatives like green Hydrogen, based on the existing gas infrastructure.

Gas production of the Groningen gas field will be diminished (due to earthquake issues) and will result in expected final closure by 2025.

Therefore, dependence on the imports of gas will be much more significant to fill the gap of the reduced domestic production. This will increase the dependency on other countries (reducing the security of supply) and put pressure on affordability.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

	2019 Performance	Trend 2010-19
Energy security ⓘ		
Import dependence	<div><div></div></div>	▼
Diversity of electricity generation	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Energy storage	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Energy equity ⓘ		
Access to electricity	<div><div></div></div>	▶
Electricity prices	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Gasoline and diesel prices	<div><div></div></div>	▶
Environmental sustainability ⓘ		
Final energy intensity	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Low carbon electricity generation	<div><div></div></div>	▲
CO ₂ emissions per capita	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Country context ⓘ		
Macroeconomic stability	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Effectiveness of government	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Innovation capability	<div><div></div></div>	▲