

<b>Title of the measure:</b>	NLD13: Energy Premiums scheme (except renewables) (Energie Premie Regeling, EPR)
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### General description

The energy premiums scheme, financed with the collected regulating energy tax (see NLD1), was introduced in 1999 to stimulate energy saving measures (for premiums for renewable options, see NLD8). On the energy premium list equipment or measures are mentioned for which households can receive a premium from their energy distribution company. It regards:

- energy efficient equipment such as refrigerators
- energy saving adaptations to houses (such as insulation measures)
- Energy Performance Advice (see elsewhere)

The energy premium was applicable for the most energy efficient equipment, having a European 'A-label' (EU directive 92/75). An exception was made for gas-heated clothes dryers. These dryers don't have an A-label, but they are as efficient as electrical clothes dryers with an A-label.

The premiums for dwellings were only available for existing ones that have a building permit issued before 1998. Exceptions were made for PV systems, solar boilers and heat pump boilers (see NLD8).

The premium on the energy performance advice (EPA, see NLD12) was only given when at least one of the measures recommended in the advice was carried out.

The energy premium scheme came into force in January 2000. Energy premiums are partly a substitute of the subsidies formerly given within the framework of the Environmental Action Plan (MAP in Dutch, see NLD5). As part of the MAP some utilities already issued energy premiums (from 1999 onwards). When in 2000 the MAP ended, some utilities had MAP funds left. Of these funds in some cases energy premiums of the utilities were issued on top of the prevailing energy premiums.

According to the decision on 16 September 2003 the premium scheme ended at 16 October 2003. In the last months 60.000 applications for subsidy have been made. This contributed to the over crossing of the budget with 100 million euros (175 million instead of 76 million)

Measure Impact Level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> low	<input type="checkbox"/> medium	<input type="checkbox"/> high

### Impact evaluation (methods and results)

#### Methods

SenterNovem monitors the policy instruments used to increase efficiency in the build environment. The combined effect of these instruments are estimated.

#### Results

<b>Ex-post evaluation</b>	1995	2000	2002	
CO <sub>2</sub> (kt)			200	
Energy (TJ)			2800-3900*	
<b>Ex-ante evaluation</b>	1995	2000	2010	2020
CO <sub>2</sub> (kt)				
Energy (TJ)				

\* in combination with the EPA (NLD12) Source: SenterNovem (2004)

### ***Interaction of measures***

Mitigating interaction with:

- NLD1 (Regulating Energy Tariff)

Reinforcing interaction with:

- NLD12 (Energy Performance Advice)

### ***Historical data***

Number of units with premium requests (Source SenterNovem)

Type of measure	Dimension	Total for the years 2001-2003 (x 1000)	% with EPA-bonus
HE boilers < 35 Kw	Number	222	15
Insulation floor/bottom	m <sup>2</sup>	2.800	42
Insulation roof	m <sup>2</sup>	3.100	40
Insulation (do it yourself)	m <sup>2</sup>	5.600	8,5
HE++ glass	m <sup>2</sup>	2.200	23
PV	Wp	27.900	83
Sun Boilers	Number	10,5	46
Sun boilers collective	m <sup>2</sup>	4,5	72

### ***References***

- Jeeninga H. (ECN), Honig E.(RIVM), Dril A.W.N. van (ECN), Harmsen R.(ECN) *Effect van energie- en milieubeleid op broeikasgasemissies in de periode 1990-2000*, Petten (Netherlands), ECN-C--02-004 (<http://www.ecn.nl/library/reports/2002e/c02004.html>)
- Joosen, S. et al (August 2004), *Evaluatie van het klimaatbeleid in de gebouwde omgeving 1995 – 2002*, Ecofys, Utrecht
- SenterNovem; *Voortgang klimaatbeleid gebouwde omgeving 2003*, Utrecht, 2004 ([http://www.senternovem.nl/mmfiles/Voortgang\\_klimaatbeleid\\_gebouwde\\_omgeving\\_2003\\_tc\\_m24-121552.pdf](http://www.senternovem.nl/mmfiles/Voortgang_klimaatbeleid_gebouwde_omgeving_2003_tc_m24-121552.pdf))