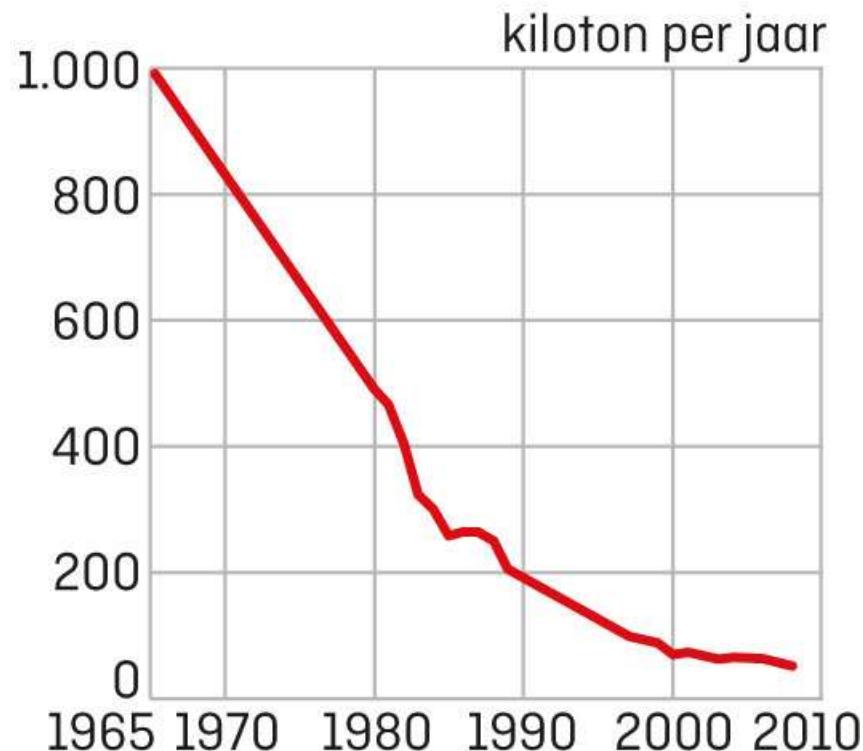




Ontzwaveling

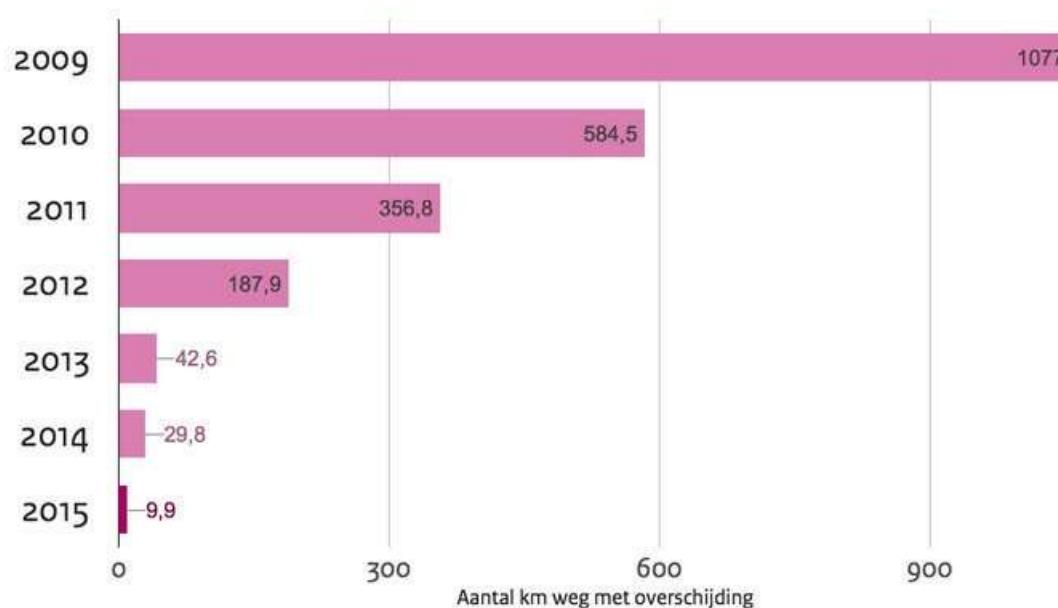
Enorme afname zwaveluitstoot



Wordt overal aan de norm voldaan?

Gemiddeld genomen liggen de concentraties van fijnstof en stikstofdioxide in Nederland onder de norm.

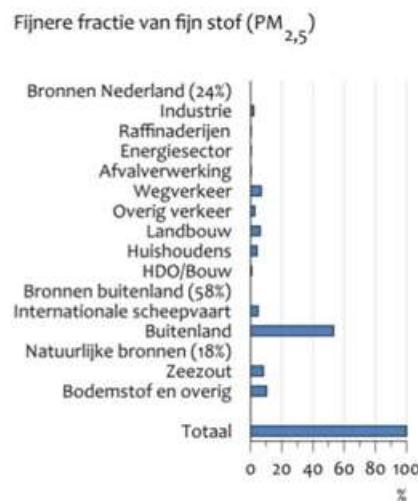
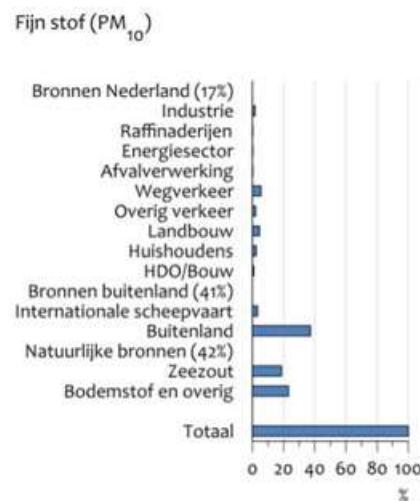
De afgelopen jaren is het aantal overschrijdingen van de Europese norm voor stikstofdioxide gedaald. In 2015 moet Nederland voor het eerst verplicht aan deze norm voldoen. Is dat gelukt?



Nee, niet helemaal. Volgens de huidige berekeningen zijn er overschrijdingen langs 10 kilometer weg. Dit betreffen vooral drukke straten in stadscentra. Deze overschrijdingen lijken hardnekkig. De afgelopen vijf jaar varieerde het aantal kilometer weg met verwachte overschrijdingen voor 2015 steeds rond de 10 kilometer. Ook vinden de overschrijdingen vaak plaats op grofweg dezelfde locaties.

[Volgende](#)

Herkomst stof in de Nederlandse atmosfeer



Afbeelding 3.11 Herkomst naar sector van de concentraties van fijn stof en de fijnere fractie van fijn stof in 2011.
Op basis van gegevens van Velders et al., 2012.





Executive Summary – Main conclusions

Impact on CO₂ emission

- The coal ban reduces emissions in NL by up to 18 mn. tCO₂ (in 2030); if combined with the CPF, the reduction compared to the Reference Case increases to 26 mn. tCO₂
- However, the majority of the power is imported from other countries with a higher emission intensity than the NL
- Therefore, the net-effect* of the CPF & coal ban is smaller due to the increase of electricity production and emission in neighbouring countries (-4 mn. tCO₂) and in some years positive; without CPF, the coal ban leads to a net-reduction of emissions of 8 mn. tCO₂

Impact on power supply

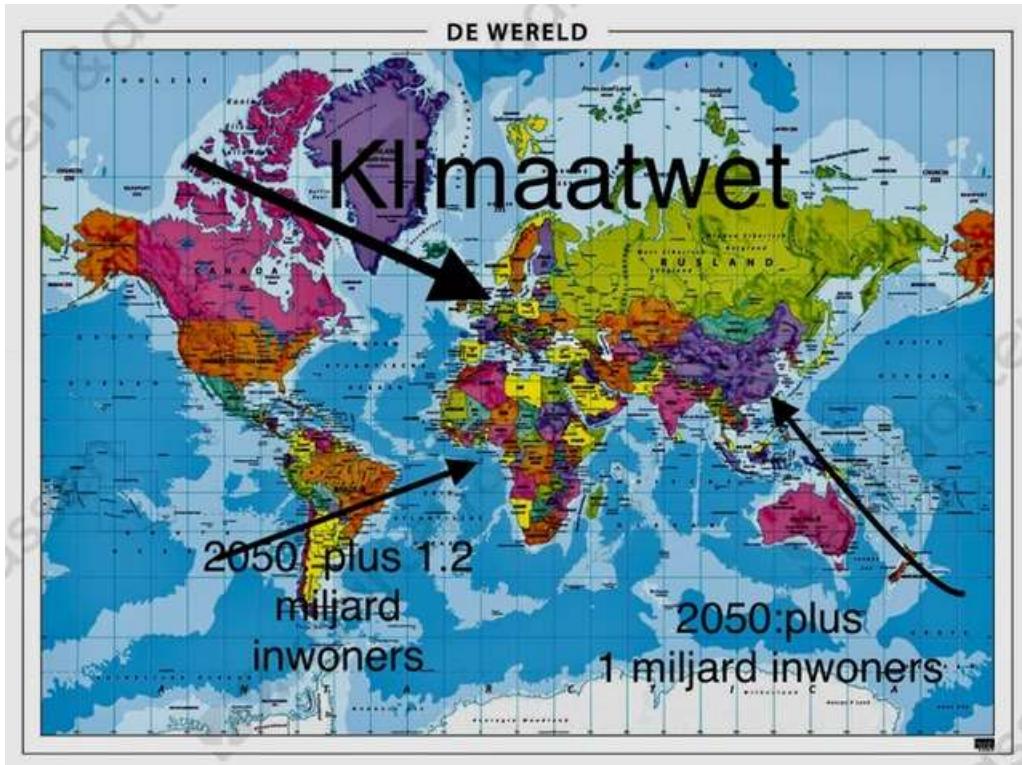
- Banning coal in power supply increases the use of biomass in the long-run, however, the larger share of electricity to be replaced is imported
- If a CPF is introduced, coal is affected earlier than by the coal ban; however, gas-fired power generation is affected in addition; hence, imports increase further

Impact on Security of Supply and import reliance

- Banning the use of coal improves the economic situation of gas plants; effects on Security of Supply are moderate
- If a CPF and coal ban are introduced in combination, The Netherlands will be more dependent on imports and capacity margins may become negative

Impact on prices

- The impact on power prices is dampened by low-cost power generation available abroad
 - The coal ban increases prices by up to 1.4 €/MWh in 2030
 - If the coal ban is combined with the CPF, prices rise up to 3 €/MWh

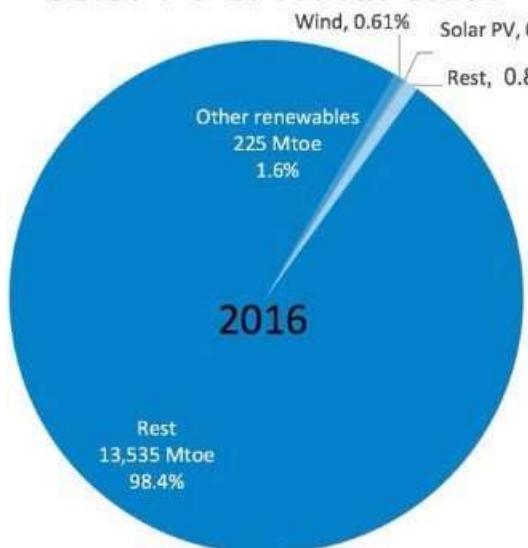


International Energy Agency 2017 World New Policies Scenario

International Energy Agency
World Energy Outlook 2017,
November 2017, p648

TPED	Energy demand (Mtoe)						
	2000	2015	2016e	2025	2030	2035	2040
Coal	2 311	3 837	3 755	3 842	3 896	3 909	3 929
Oil	3 670	4 327	4 388	4 633	4 715	4 764	4 830
Gas	2 071	2 938	3 007	3 436	3 737	4 068	4 356
Nuclear	676	671	681	839	897	949	1 002
Hydro	225	334	350	413	459	499	533
Bioenergy	1 023	1 326	1 354	1 530	1 630	1 721	1 801
Other renewables	60	200	225	490	676	896	1 133

Solar PV & Wind: 0.8%



Solar PV & Wind: 3.6%

