

Implementaion of the Recovery and Resilience Fund and state aid rules

way. We consider strict application of the climate-tracking methodology to be crucial in this regard.

Vraag 2: 10.2.a

Antwoord 2:

- In the Netherlands, we are implementing several policy instruments to reach the national and European climate targets for industry, such as a CO2 levy for industry, several national subsidy schemes for technology development (CCUS/Hydrogen/electrification/chemical recycling), and roadmaps for necessary infrastructure and our industrial clusters. This is all part of the implementation of the Dutch Climate Agreement.
- With the new EU 55% climate target, we are currently considering how this affects our current national climate policy, and this would be up to our next government to decide upon in view of the elections in two weeks' time.

Vraag 3: 10.2.a

Antwoord 3:

- With interest we have received the various multi-country initiatives that the Commission is pursuing for the RRF. We are also assessing whether multi-country projects and IPCEIs would be suitable for our RRP, for example the hydrogen IPCEI.
- In this context we are interested in the experiences of other Member States in integrating these projects in their RRP, given the requirements for concrete goals, milestones and targets before 2026. Especially IPCEIs should be based on a thorough analysis of market failures and are in many cases not yet in a phase of formulating concrete outcomes on the short term. More guidance by the Commission could be very helpful in this regard.

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Vraag 4: 10.2.a

Antwoord 4:

- Synergies with other European programs, especially in the field of energy infrastructure such as the Connecting Europe Facility, should maximize the effect of Recovery and Resilience Funding.
- For the Netherlands the possible combination with other funds will be assessed by the next government.

Toelichting

Background note

10.2.a

Overig:

- Nationale RRP's zijn een kans om snel gerichte hervormingen en investeringen in de energie sector door te voeren.
- Ten minste 37% van de plannen moeten toegewezen worden aan klimaat gerelateerde investeringen.
- Landen hebben de unieke kans om investeringen naar voren te schuiven op het gebied van: hernieuwbare energie (waaronder waterstof), gebouwen renoveren, decarbonisatie van industriële processen en energie infrastructures. Deze investeringen zullen gepaard moeten gaan met hervormingen zoals, verwijderen van investeringen belemmeringen, markttoegang faciliteren en het versnellen van de implementatie van schone technologieën.

Staatssteun

- buiten de reikwijdte