EnAlgae policy landscape analysis for

the Netherlands

Landscaping of national policies of the Netherlands that can have an impact in algae cultivation revealed a number of strategies, mandates, and economic incentives for climate change, sustainability, biomass energy, and biobusiness. Many of the identified policies are in fact response mechanisms to EU-level overarching strategies and targets, but the Netherlands has set its own priorities and strategies in order to reach its national and EU targets. For example, consumers in the Netherlands can receive a tax benefit if they invest in a green fund. In return, banks offer green loans at lower interest rates to ‘green projects’ using the extra liquidity generated by the consumers’ investments. Such projects need to have a positive environmental impact in the categories of agriculture, sustainable resources, renewable energy etc.

Production of Energetic Algae (or algae for production of fuels and energy) is a strategic concept currently under development in the Netherlands, and in the last 5 years considerable efforts have been undertaken to bring algae cultivation and biorefining technologies from a concept to the market. A number of algal policies and algal financial support schemes have been identified. First of all, algae cultivation and biorefining is included in the [Environmental List 2014](http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2013/12/BrochureMilieulijst%202014.pdf) (Milieulijst) that lists all commercial activities that are eligible to receive a tax refund on relevant investments. Also, Topsector energie, an instrument of Dutch Enterprise Agency, has a series of specialised financial support instruments that aim at assisting SMEs to bring new algae technologies to the market. One of them, the ‘MIT Scheme Top Sectors Chemicals and Energy’, assists SMEs to bring technologies for biorefining biomass like seaweed and micro-algae from a concept to the market, via subsidising technology feasibility analysis and technology research & development. For example, in 2009 the Dutch Small Business Innovation Research ([SBIR](http://mapeer-sme.eu/programmes-for-smes/search-in-the-online-database/dutch-sbir-small-business-innovation-programme-NL2)) funded 100% of the feasibility analysis and the R&D phase of a project called ‘Cultivation and harvestingof seaweeds’. The project budget was €1.32 million and lasted for 4 years[[1]](#footnote-2).

Apart from landscaping policies explicitly supporting energetic algae, to identify policies that could affect energetic algae, research was focussed on generic biomass, bioenergy and environmental strategies. With regard to energy targets, the Netherlands has a primary obligation set in the EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED) to source 14.5% of its energy use from renewables by 2020, including 10% of fuels in transport.In response to RED targets, Netherlands plans to source 37% electricity and 8.7% renewable heat consumption from renewable sources. At national level, the Netherlands have developed a strategic framework for building a competitive biobased Dutch economy by 2030 that is embedded in a trajectory plan for 2050.

Because sustainable development was identified as a strategic pathway for the Dutch bioeconomy, a ‘Sustainability Agenda: A Green Growth Strategy for the Netherlands’ was initiated in 2011. According to this agenda, priorities in focal points for creating a sustainable society are raw material and product chains, sustainable use of land and water, food, and climate change among others.

Advanced bioenergy technologies that Dutch policies strategically support, for reducing their emissions and increasing the share of renewables in the energy mix, are primarily biomass power and bio-CHP, biomass gasification, water treatment and AD among others. Yet all these energy technologies have strong potential to use algae in their value chain. The Netherlands plan to support all these strategic energy technologies by creating support policies, providing financial incentives, and funding subsidies for underpinning technology development and demonstration. Moreover, uptake of strategic new energy technologies is supported mainly by feed-in tariffs schemes, tax reliefs, secured loans, and subsidies.

In the following sectionfindings from landscape analysis of Dutch legislation are listed by topic. First are presented the overarching strategies and acts followed by targeting incentives on bioenergy, biorefining, biofuels, and the environment.

# General Policy Framework

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| Policy | Key Measures/Aims |
| Dutch Environmental Management Act - 1993 | This Act creates the possibility to incorporate energy efficiency requirements into environmental licenses or permits. The Environmental Management Act, the transposition of the IPPC Directive into national legislation, states that every installation having a licensing obligation, has to integrate energy efficiency according to the ALARA principle, i.e. As Low As Reasonably Achievable. This created the possibility to incorporate energy efficiency requirements into environmental licenses or permits. Companies that participate in the Benchmarking agreement, the LTAs and/or the EU ETS are automatically granted compliance with the relevant energy- or CO2-related requirements of the EMA permits. |
| Groen beleggen en financieren’ (Green Loan), 2005 | Consumers can receive a tax benefit if they invest in a green fund. In return, banks offer green loans at lower interest rates to so-called ‘green projects’ using the extra liquidity generated by the consumers’ investments. These projects need to have a positive environmental impact in the categories of nature, bio-agriculture, agriculture, sustainable resources, recycling, renewable energy, energy saving, sustainable construction, sustainable mobility, or the sustainable water cycle. In 2011, the approved amount of support was € 0.5 billion. |
| Covenant agricultural sector, 2008 | Voluntary agreement on clean and efficient agricultural sectors incl. energy efficiency and renewables in agriculture. The goal is a reduction of CO2 emissions by 4.5 mega tonnes per year. |
| Energy Innovation Agenda[[2]](#footnote-3), 2008 | The Energy Innovation Agenda covers the period 2008-2012 and sets in trajectory the 2020 targets. It is complementary to the ‘Clean and Efficient’ work programme. It sets targets by 2020 for 20% renewable energy (including biomass), 5.75% biofuels in road transport in 2010, thereafter increasing further to a least 10% in 2020 (this latter condition depending on sustainability, cost-effectiveness and the availability of 2nd-generation biofuels), around 500 MW extra electricity/heat capacity by using biomass and an aspiration for 2nd generation technology to be used on a large scale. By 2050 the targets are for 1000 PJ/year from biomass, from a mature biorefining sector. The innovation activities here are focussed on the following areas: Green Feedstock, New Gas, Sustainable Electricity Supply, Sustainable Mobility, Efficiency in the Chain, Built Environment, Glasshouse as an Energy Source. |
| Clean and Efficient: New Energy for Climate Policy, Schoon en Zuinig, 2008[[3]](#footnote-4) | This is the roadmap which outlines how carbon emissions will be met in the Netherlands by 2050. The Netherlands targets are linked to the EU ambition of 80-95% CO2e reductions by 2050 compared to a 1990 baseline.  Targets for 2020 are more concrete and consist of three principal targets:   * 30% reduction in CO2e in 2020 against 1990 baseline * 20% of Dutch energy consumption in 2020 should be from renewable sources such as wind, solar and/or bio * Aim to reduce energy consumption by 20% in 2020 compared to the 1990 level (2% annual energy savings). |
| National Renewable Energy Action Plan, 2009[[4]](#footnote-5) | The Renewable Energy Action Plan for the Netherlands outlines how the country will achieve a 14.5%total energy demand from renewables. This target is to be met in the following proportions: 37% electricity, 8,7% heat and cool, 10.3% transport. |
| Green Deal[[5]](#footnote-6) 2011 | A Green Deal is an agreement between the national Government and companies, local governments and private individuals to stimulate sustainability in exchange for conditionally eliminating bottlenecks in regulation. Projects supported by the Green Deal can then be imitated by others, helping increase the impact of the Green Deal. A further round of Green Deal projects is planned for 2012, and will support projects in the following areas: energy, raw materials, mobility and water. In 2012, about 75 new deals have been signed, bringing the total to 150. |
| Sustainability Agenda: ‘A Green Growth Strategy for the Netherlands’ in 2011[[6]](#footnote-7) | The agenda sets out the government’s aim to create a more sustainable society, and it enumerates main priorities and the main actions it would take to create a greener economy. Priorities in focal points: Raw material and product chain, Sustainable use of land and water, Food, Climate change, Mobility, and Cross-cutting actions. |
| Climate policy en route to 2020 (8 June 2011) | The strategy contains a combination of different policies, such as covenants for actions, legislation, subsidies, and fiscal stimuli for different sectors. For example,in the agricultural sector it sets up the goal of reducing CO2 emissions by 4.5 mega tonnes per year. By 2020, 200 PJ of renewable energy from biomass shall be produced each year. |
| Climate Letter 2050 - Klimaatbrief 2050[[7]](#footnote-8) (2011) | The Climate Letter 2050 set out the challenges facing the Netherlands on the road to a competitive, climate-neutral Europe in 2050. |
| Second Sustainability Outlook (2011)[[8]](#footnote-9) | Analysed how the Netherlands can reach out to pursue sustainability in their borders by analysing current policies. This study also endeavoured to find the most favourable combination of objectives from all the themes (policy fields), resulting in a map of the Netherlands for 2040. The map provides a development perspective that integrates the many different policy goals within a single spatial framework. Finally, the map was analysed and used for suggesting future instruments that need to be introduced in short term and long term in order for the country to reach sustainability targets by 2050.  Analysis showed that the pursuit of a sustainable Netherlands requires a more far-reaching integration of current policies. To accommodate the current demand for land, while ensuring that future generations inherit a high-quality living environment, Netherlands needs a more coherent, long-term vision. The sustainability of the physical environment can be broken down into the following main themes: climate change,biodiversity (diversity of plant and animal life), traffic and transport, attractive living environments, international business location, and cluttering of the landscape. |
| Innovation Contracts 2012 [[9]](#footnote-10) | Companies, research institutes, universities and the government collaboratively drafted several contracts intended to stimulate innovation and improve the competitiveness of the Netherlands economy. These contracts, referred to as ‘innovation contracts’, were signed in April 2012.  In these contracts, measures, plans, deals and targets are described and agreed upon and cover fundamental or applied research. Through innovation, the contracts aim to add value to the Netherlands' future economy by improving its competitiveness.  Starting in 2013, the government co-funds innovation and research by TKIs and invests € 0.25 for every euro invested in the TKI by a company. The nine top sectors that have contracts are: chemicals, horticulture and its raw materials, water, agro-food, life sciences, high-tech systems and materials, energy, logistics and the creative industry. |
| Energieakkoord voor duurzame groei - National Energy agreement 2013[[10]](#footnote-11) | The agreement includes among others:  A reduction in total energy consumption by an average of 1.5% per year; An increase in the share of renewable energy (4% in 2013) to 14% in 2020; A further increase of this share to 16% in 2023; At least 15,000 full-time jobs, largely to be created within the next few years; An upper limit to the use of biomass in power plants; A lobby in Brussels for the revival of the ETS from 2020; The closure of five coal-powered energy plants; And a 17 % reduction of carbon in the transport sector, although final plans remain to be developed. |
| Climate Agenda: Resilient, prosperous and green[[11]](#footnote-12) - 2013 | The Climate Agenda outlines an approach focused on assembling a broadly-based coalition for climate measures and on a combined approach to climate adaptation (by designing a resilient physical environment and preparing society for the consequences of climate change) and mitigation (by reducing greenhouse gas emissions). It incorporates concrete goals and ambitions for 2030 and explores and paves the way for the next steps towards 2030 and 2050. |
| Local Climate Agenda 2011-2014 | This instrument aims to facilitate knowledge and information exchange between the central government and local authorities in order to increase local community participation in the field of climate and sustainability. Most local authorities implement their own policies and instruments to achieve the CO2 reduction target. |

# Bioenergy

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| Policy | Ambitions | Policy Measures | Financial Incentives |
| Environmental investment allowance (MIA)[[12]](#footnote-13), [[13]](#footnote-14) 1991 | Support environmental friendly investments. Entrepreneurs can with support from MIA\Vamil invest in biorefinery, biochemistry, and cultivation of natural fibers likealgae and duckweed. | Conditions are: 1) the business asset must be on the Environmental List (Milieulijst) drawn up each year by the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, and 2) there must be an co-finance of at least 450 EUR per calendar year.  Algaecultivation and biorefining areincluded in [Environmental List 2014](http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2013/12/BrochureMilieulijst%202014.pdf). | Offers a tax refund on environmental investment whereby up to 36 % of total investment costs can be deducted from the taxable profit. For 2013, the sum of €101m is available. |
| Energy Investment Allowance - Energieinvesteringsaftrek (EIA) [[14]](#footnote-15) -  1997 | Stimulate energy efficiency | Provides a fiscal incentive to stimulate energy efficient systems and sustainable technologies which result in a lower energy use. | The amount of tax credit may be up to 44% of the total investments made in renewable energy or energy efficiency technologies within one year. The level of funding depends on the source of energy and type of technology.  At least €2,300 and no more than €113m must be invested within one year. Investments of less than €450 are not considered. |
| Sustainable Energy Incentive Plus Scheme - Stimuleringsregeling Duurzame Energieproductie (SDE+)[[15]](#footnote-16)[[16]](#footnote-17).  - 2011 | This scheme stimulates the production of cost-effective renewable energy installations. | Provides a fiscal incentive for companies to fill the gap between the cost level of comparable fossil based energy and the cost level of the renewable energy for a period up to 15 years. It is designating a guaranteed price for electricity and heat from biomass, geothermal, solar, wind, and hydro.  For Tariffs for bioenergy are in the case of energy coming from AD, thermal conversion, waste and sewage treatment, and for heat from existing waste incineration and existing digesters. Support is available through a tendering scheme only, and the ‘least expensive’ forms of technology may apply earlier. | A capped budget of €1.5bn will be available for new installations as from 1st July 2011. This is equivalent to approximately €100m per year.  The [guaranteed prices](http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2014/02/Tabel%20Biomassa%20hernieuwbare%20warmte%20en%20wkk%20SDE%2B%202014.pdf) depend upon technology type and feedstock and can vary throughout the year.   * Renewable heat and CHP:   AD heat: €14.7 /GJ; AD-CHP: €19.4-26 /GJ; Fermentation of manure heat: €19.4-2.6 /GJ; Vegetable matter: €8.2 /GJ; AD of manure with CHP: €19.4-31.1 /GJ; Thermal conversion heat: €6.3 /GJ; Thermal conversion CHP: €18.7 /GJ; Wastewater treatment/sewage treatment heat: €0.070-0.096 /GJ;   * Green gaseous fuels   AD Biomethane€0.4828-0.594 /Nm3[[17]](#footnote-18); AD Biomethane from manure: €0.4828-0.74 /Nm3;Biomass gasification: €0.4828-1.0345 /Nm3; Wastewater treatment/Sewage treatment solo green gas: €0.312 /Nm3 |
| Demonstration energy innovation subsidy (DEI project) - Topsector energie[[18]](#footnote-19) | Public resources available for innovation for demonstration projects aimed at accelerating commercialization are from Topsector Energy for exports. | Eligibility criteria: Eligible projects that conserve energy, and will generate renewable energy or encourage their use.  Renewable resources eligible are energy from biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment and biogas among others.  The project is implemented by a company or by a partnership in which at least one company is incorporated. At least 70% of the eligible costs must be attributable to the demonstration. The project duration is 4 years. | The amount requested should be more than €125,000, and not more than €4m.  The budget for this new energy innovation scheme increases from €25min 2014, €35m in 2015, €45min 2016 to €50m from 2017 structurally. |
| Tender 1&2 - BBE Cost Reduction electricity and heat 2014- Topsector energie[[19]](#footnote-20)[[20]](#footnote-21) | The purpose of this tender is to support research and development projects that lead to a reduction in the cost of production of electricity and heat from biomass with a practical application before 2023. In addition, demonstration projects and the focus should be on validation of the first practical application of new technology. | The project is implemented by a partnership consisting of at least two companies.  The project is focused on research and development or the first application of a new technology (demonstration project). In a research / development project run in a laboratory environment and / or pilot plant experiments that lead to a new process or product. In a demonstration project applies a new technology for the first time in a practical environment.  The project fits within one of the following program lines: Biorefinery, Chemical and biotechnological conversion technology, Co-firing, High energy carriers.  At least 40% of the funding comes from the private sector.  The duration of the project is four years.  Projects focused on the refining of aquatic biomass (algae and seaweeds) are not eligible. | To get 25 - 60% subsidy, the entire project has a maximum of €1m. |

# Biomass refining

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| Policy | Ambitions | Policy Measures | Financial Incentives |
| Tender Innovation BBE (BBE-I) 2014 Topsector energie[[21]](#footnote-22) | The purpose of this tender is the development of new bio-based products and processes. This should lead to an energy application or a reduction in energy consumption compared to conventional fossil routes. | Tenders can request subsidy for innovative research and development projects. These should focus on catalytic chemical conversion of biomass and/or biotechnological conversion. There must also be a cascade, or a more sophisticated and integrated use of biomass (biorefining).  The project is implemented by a partnership of at least two companies. This partnership may be supplemented with other entrepreneurs, research institutes and / or other public or private parties.The duration of the project is four years.  Projects focused on the refining of aquatic biomass (algae and seaweeds) are not eligible. | To get participants 25 - 60% subsidy. The maximum is € 500,000, - for the entire project.  At least 40% of the funding comes from the private sector. |
| MIT Feasibility Study- Topsector energie[[22]](#footnote-23), [[23]](#footnote-24) 2014 | Help SMEs develop ideas into business models. | SME entrepreneurs are subsidized for carrying out a feasibility study. A feasibility study will advance the technical and economic risks and opportunities of a proposed innovation map. A feasibility study consists mainly of desk research, think of literature, patent search, inventory of available technology and potential partners, market research and competition analysis. Desk research is sometimes supplemented with some preliminarylab experiments.  This fund includes innovation theme ‘5C: Process’, ‘10B: Biorefinery’, and ‘11B: Conversion technologies’, that include as top sectors processes for unlocking, processing, separation and purification of bio-based raw materials including seaweed and micro-algae as well as products for the food, pharmaceutical and chemical industries. | The subsidy amounts to 40% of eligible costs, the maximum grant €50,000 per feasibility study. Only the costs of SME entrepreneurs are eligible. The term of a feasibility study is a maximum of one year. |
| MIT Scheme Top Sectors Chemicals and Energy incl. Theme Biobased - Topsector energie[[24]](#footnote-25), [[25]](#footnote-26) 2014 | MIT R&D collaboration is focused on the innovation of products, processes or services and is directed to SMEs. | An SME can apply for R&D collaboration.  The project consists of industrial research and/or experimental development, joint account and risk undertaken by a partnership of at least two Dutch SME entrepreneurs.  The MIT R&D cooperation projects in 2014 were given under a tender system. This means that received applications are ranked on the basis of an assessment of tender criteria. The tender criteria listed on this page.  This fund includes innovation themes ‘5C: Process’, ‘10B: Biorefinery’, and ‘11B: Conversion technologies’, that include processes for biorefining bio-based raw materials including seaweed and micro-algae for food, pharmaceutical and chemical industries. | The subsidy amounts to 30% of eligible costs (maximum €200,000) per innovation and a maximum of €100,000 per participant. Only the costs of the SME entrepreneurs are eligible. The term of an MIT R&D collaboration is 2 years.  The overall budget for 2014 is €8 million. R&D budget is divided into: General €8,000,000; Agri & Food €1,913,600; Water €897,100; Chemistry €1,216,500; Biobased €1,350,000; Energy €500,000. |

# Biofuels

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| Policy | Ambitions | Policy Measures | Financial Incentives |
| Transport biofuels act -Nederlands Beleid Biobrandstoffen. (Dutch National Biofuels Policy)[[26]](#footnote-27) 2011 | Increase the amount of renewable fuels in transport. | Obligation of a certain percentage of biofuels in the fuel mix in accordance with the targets set by the EU Renewable Energy Directive – 10% by 2020.  Interim targets have been set at 4.5% in 2012, 5.0% in 2013 and 5.5% in 2014, although there are proposals to amend these targets to 5.25% by 2012, 6.25% by 2013, 7.5% by 2014, 8.75% by 2015 and 10% 2016-2020 inclusive[[27]](#footnote-28). Biofuels must meet EU sustainability requirements as stipulated under the EU RED. | Companies meeting their biofuel targets can trade biofuel tickets with companies which have not met their obligation. The value of biotickets is based upon supply and demand. |

# Water, wastewater & Aquaculture

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| Policy | Key Measures/Aims |
| Policy Note on Aquaculture (2001) - Beleidsnota Viskweek | Contains the Fish Product Board’s view (Produktschap Vis) on the development of the Dutch aquaculture sector. |
| Water Act (2009) - Waterwet [[28]](#footnote-29) | The Water Act integrates the following eight existing water management statutes: Water Management Act; Surface Waters Pollution Act; Marine Waters Pollution Act; Groundwater Act; Public Works Management Act (sections relating to waterways); Public Works Act 1900 (sections relating to waterways).  Furthermore, sections from the Soil Protection Act relating to waterbeds are incorporated into the Water Act. |
| SBIR[[29]](#footnote-30) - Cultivation of seaweeds and harvesting 2009-2013[[30]](#footnote-31) | Under SBIR, contracts are awarded in a three-phase competition: feasibility, research phase and commercialisation. A unique feature is that the contracting authority fully funds the first 2 phases, and the resulting intellectual property remains with the company. In 2009 the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs funded a project for cultivation of seaweeds and harvesting by €1.32 million. Phase 1 lasted 2009-2012 and phase 2 in 2012-2013.  The project was about developing systems for cultivation and harvesting seaweeds, with the aim of the seaweeds to work as a source of renewable raw material. |

1. <http://www.ecofys.com/en/press/ecofys-launches-trial-module-for-seaweed-cultivation-in-offshore-wind-farm> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <http://www.agentschapnl.nl/sites/default/files/bijlagen/Brochure%20Energy%20Innovation%20Agenda.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. <http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&ved=0CDEQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.rijksoverheid.nl%2Fbestanden%2Fdocumenten-en-publicaties%2Fbrochures%2F2010%2F11%2F25%2Fnew-energy-for-climate-policy%2F11br2007g486-2008122-154154.pdf&ei=bFtyUrbMDYG50QXYzYHYDg&usg=AFQjCNGY0ogPq7E_jYfZYp6fhJUt0JTkeQ&sig2=Q1oP5NEdvs38sEL_AnI7qg&bvm=bv.55819444,d.d2k> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/action_plan_en.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. <http://www.government.nl/issues/energy/green-deal> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. <http://www.esdn.eu/pdf/country_profiles/NL%20Attachment%203%20-%20Sustainability%20Agenda%202011.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/brieven/2011/11/18/klimaatbrief-2050.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. <http://www.pbl.nl/en/publications/2010/Netherlands-in-the-Future-Second-Sustainability-Outlook> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. <http://iepd.iipnetwork.org/node/370> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. <http://www.energieakkoordser.nl/>

    <http://content1b.omroep.nl/urishieldv2/l27m4c1939ea2d8d0599005271191f000000.5611bc80f2a72ed729f02c450f936e31/nos/docs/270813_energieakkoord.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. <http://www.government.nl/issues/environment/documents-and-publications/reports/2014/09/24/climate-agenda-resilient-prosperous-and-green-summary.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. <http://www.answersforbusiness.nl/subsidy/environmental-investment-allowance> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. <http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/biobased-economy-en-miavamil> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. <http://www.agentschapnl.nl/subsidies-regelingen/energie-investeringsaftrek-eia> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. <http://www.agentschapnl.nl/subsidies-regelingen/sde> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. <http://www.agentschapnl.nl/sites/default/files/English_brochure_SDE%2B_2013_%28kleur_version%29.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Nm3 = normal cubic meter [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. <http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/tender-demonstratie-energie-innovatie> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. <http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/tender-1-bbe-kostprijsreductie-elektriciteit-en-warmteproductie> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. <http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/tender-2-bbe-kostprijsreductie-elektriciteit-en-warmteproductie> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. <http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/tender-bbe-innovatieprojecten-bbe-i> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. <http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/mit-regeling-topsectoren-chemie-en-energie-incl-thema-biobased> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. <http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2014/03/MIT-2014_bijlage-J_6-Chemie-Biobased-Energie.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. <http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/mit-regeling-topsectoren-chemie-en-energie-incl-thema-biobased> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. <http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2014/03/MIT-2014_bijlage-J_6-Chemie-Biobased-Energie.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. <http://www.agentschapnl.nl/programmas-regelingen/nederlands-beleid-biobrandstoffen> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Personal Communication with NL Energy and ClimateAgency, Agentschapnl, 26th April 2012.

    \*Installations that have run within another subsidy regime and have ended the lifespan under this regime can continue addressing subsidy under the SDE program. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. <http://www.helpdeskwater.nl/algemene-onderdelen/serviceblok/english/legislation/> [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. <http://mapeer-sme.eu/programmes-for-smes/search-in-the-online-database/dutch-sbir-small-business-innovation-programme-NL2> [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. <http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/sbir-teelt-en-oogst-van-zeewieren> [↑](#footnote-ref-31)