

### **Regional governance**



Under this scenario the management of the energy transition is largely delegated to local and regional government bodies. The task is to make the Netherlands completely sustainable and self-sufficient, with a circular economy and high share of solar and wind, also providing hydrogen by electrolysis..

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### **National governance**

Under this scenario central government takes the lead. The energy transition becomes a central government task, with the aim to make the Netherlands largely self-sufficient, sustainable and circular. As a result, large-scale energy initiatives will be implemented like offshore wind, also providing hydrogen by electrolysis.



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### **European governance**



This scenario gives national governments plenty of freedom to determine for themselves what form their energy supply will take in 2050. There will be a general Europe-wide CO2 levy, with a compensation mechanism for in-/export on EU borders. The speed of the energy transition will be directly linked to increases in the CO2 levy and the availability and price of renewable alternatives. Hydrogen is generated by wind+electrolysis and gas reforming+CO2 capture

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### **International governance**

This scenario is based on a fully open international global market in which a robust climate policy is also pursued worldwide. This means no import tariffs, quotas or other measures which could hinder trade either inside or outside Europe. The Netherlands is assumed to achieve its climate neutrality by the most efficient national measures and imports of renewable energy carriers like hydrogen, next to national hydrogen resources (wind+electrolysis, gas reforming+CO2 capture). Under this scenario there will also be close international cooperation.

