

# Benefits of the Energy Union – what it means for each Member State

## 1. NETHERLANDS

- A fully functioning and well interconnected internal energy market would provide for further gas liquidity and reinforce the strategic role of the Dutch energy hub and associated industrial activities, including potentially the development of carbon capture and storage technology and infrastructure;
- Enhanced electricity interconnections with Germany and other EU Member States would allow for full market integration, for instance in the context of the Pentalateral Forum.
- The Netherlands has extensive wind resources. An even more active use of the existing regional fora, in particular the Northern Seas Offshore Initiative, should enable the Netherlands to cost-effectively exploit these potentials and its central location for grid infrastructure.
- As a major logistical hub at the heart of the EU, the Netherlands is at the forefront of the move towards more efficient, smart and multimodal transport developments. The transport dimension of the Energy Union will mean such transport solutions will need to be developed further and be applied across the EU. The Netherlands is hence ideally placed to benefit from this trend. Common EU R&D efforts in developing electro-mobility can only benefit the Netherlands in view of reducing its oil dependency and its automotive supply industry.