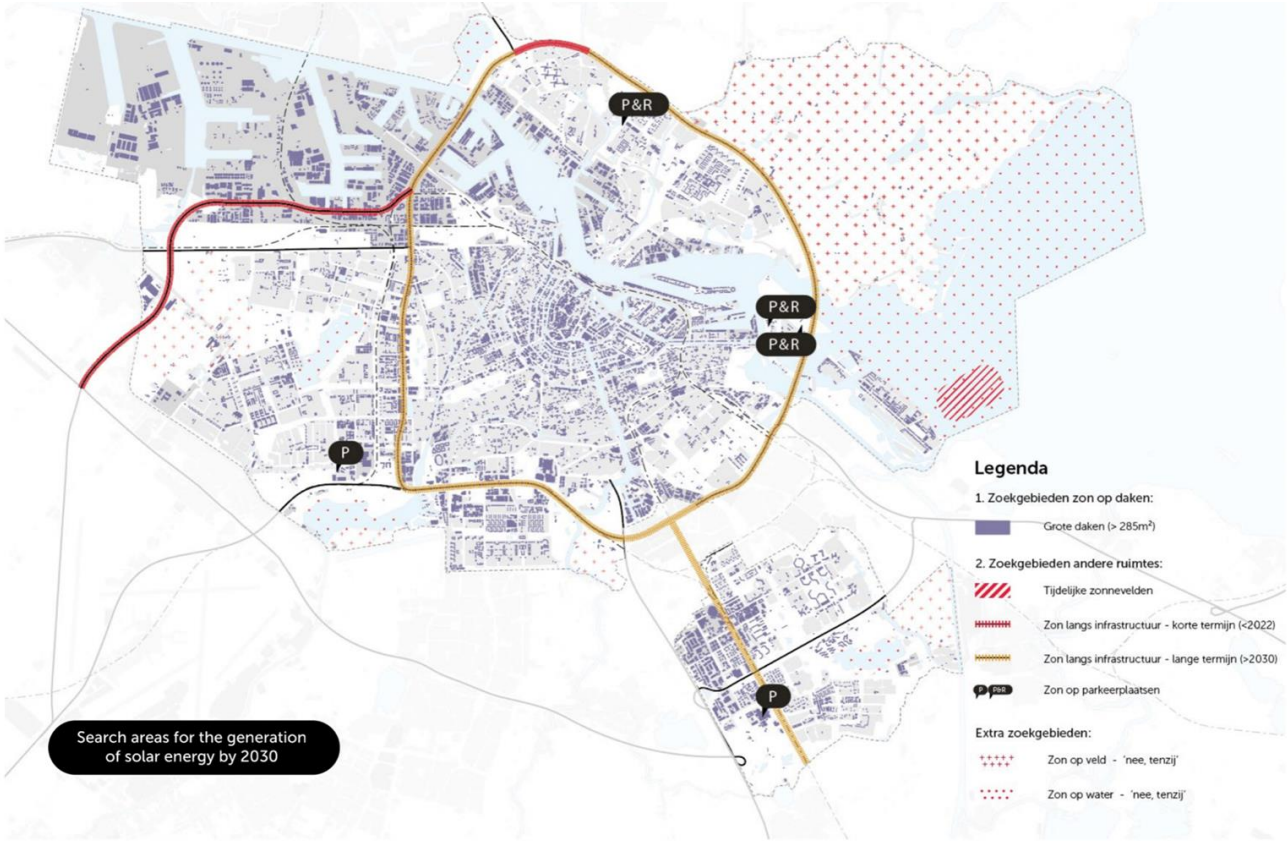
City of Amsterdam

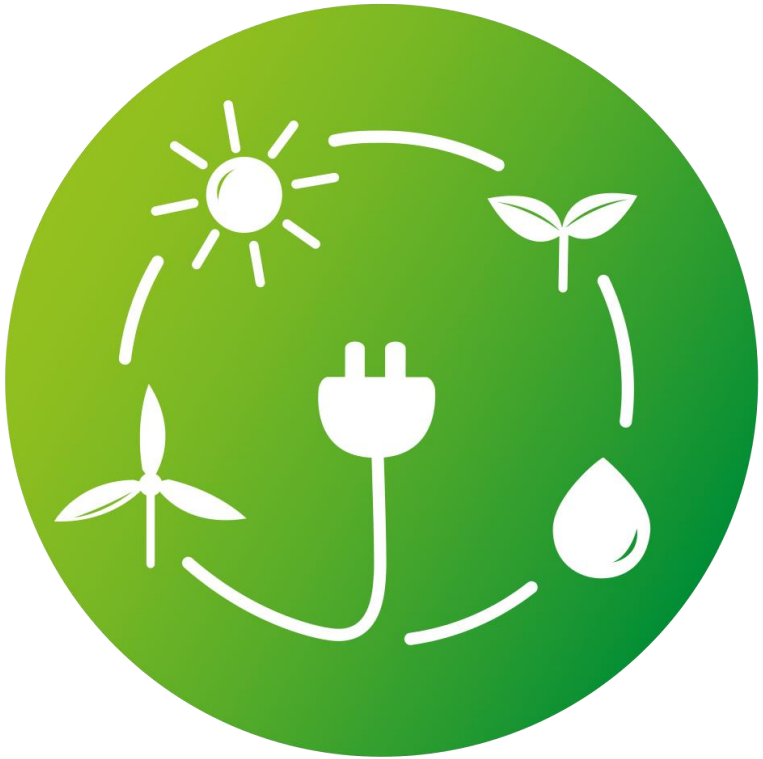
Renewable Energy Policy

The Dutch government aims to reduce CO2 emissions in Amsterdam by 55% in 2030, and 95% in 2050.



The city will stop using natural gas before 2040 and within the next 10 years they will have only emission-free transport by road and water.

In 2050, Amsterdam will be a circular city – everything will be reusable.



Energy Goals:

- **2030**
  - Completely emissions-free city
  - We generate 80% of the electricity used by households using solar and wind energy
  - We want to reduce CO2 emissions by 55% compared to levels in 1990
- **2040**
  - The city no longer uses natural gas
- **2050**
  - The city is climate adaptable
  - We are using all suitable roofs to generate solar energy
  - We are climate neutral
  - Amsterdam is a circular city

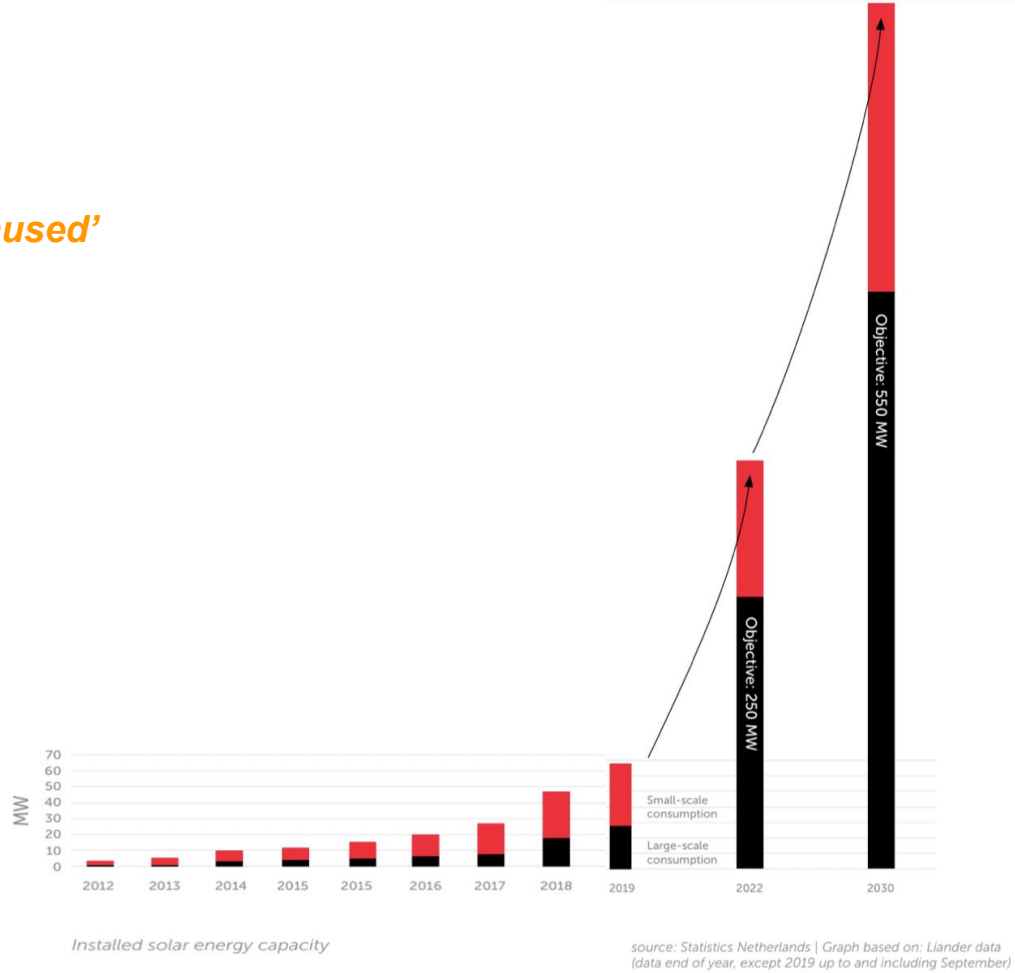
Solar Energy Policy of Amsterdam City

Amsterdam's aspiration: 'leave no roof unused'

Recent years have seen an exponential growth in the number of solar panels installed in Amsterdam. From 2012 to mid-2019, the number of solar panels in Amsterdam grew by about 50 percent annually.

Amsterdam's goal is to leave no roof unused.

The aspiration of 250 MW (238 GWh) by 2022, as expressed in the Roadmap for a Climate-neutral Amsterdam, corresponds to about one million solar panels.



Installed solar energy capacity

source: Statistics Netherlands | Graph based on: Liander data (data end of year, except 2019 up to and including September)

Amsterdam’s contribution

- 400 MW (380 GWh) by 2030, which represents an increase of about 350 MW compared to 2019.
- Focus on solar energy generation on roofs, the dual use of space, and the temporary use of undeveloped sites.

Maximizing the potential of solar energy generation on large roofs

Since its roofs have enormous potential and there is only limited space in the city, Amsterdam is focusing on the use of roofs for the generation of solar energy.

The RES analysis for Amsterdam shows that, in the period up to 2030, the generation of solar energy on large roofs can deliver the lion’s share of the renewable electricity generated.

If just 60 percent of the total capacity of these large roofs is utilized, then it will be possible to generate about 400 MW (380 GWh) by 2030 (source: Zonatlas 2018).