Netherlands Enterprise Agency

Outcome tender Nederwiek I-A (October 2025)

Commissioned by the ministry of Climate Policy and Green Growth

Unofficial translation

>> *Sustainable. Agricultural. Innovative. International.*

Ministry of Climate Policy and Green Growth

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Our ref.
DGKE-DRE / 101819430

Date
Re Outcome of the tender for permits for offshore wind energy: Nederwiek I-A (1 GW)

Dear Chairman,

Today, the tender for Nederwiek Wind Farm Site I-A closed. No applications were submitted. This confirms the picture that we have entered a market situation in which Government support is crucial to prevent the realisation of offshore wind from coming to a standstill.

In recent years, the offshore wind energy market has changed rapidly and significantly. Thanks to innovation and scaling up, offshore wind farms have been permitted without subsidies since 2018. Market conditions in Europe were so favourable at the beginning of this decade that a number of wind farm developers were even willing to pay for a permit through a financial contribution to the Government and investments in other social goals, such as ecology and system integration.[1]

Meanwhile, European market conditions have changed significantly: for example, costs for wind farm developers have risen and the transition to sustainability in industry, among other sectors, is slower than expected. This has made it more difficult for wind farm developers to secure long-term power purchase contracts with the right volumes and price prior to the construction of the wind farm[2] , and has therefore reduced their willingness to invest. This is also reflected in other European countries, such as Germany, Denmark, the United Kingdom and Belgium, where tenders have also failed or have been postponed due to limited market interest.

[1] Such as the wind farms in the Hollandse Kust (west) and IJmuiden Ver Wind Farm Zones. See Parliamentary Papers II 2022/2023, 33 561, no. 56 and Parliamentary Papers II 2023/2024, 33 561, no. 65, respectively.
[2] The Gvernment has informed the House of Representatives about this in the following letters, among others: Parliamentary Papers II 2024/2025, 33 561, no. 84 and Parliamentary Papers II 2025/2026, 33 561, no. 91.

Despite this setback, offshore wind energy remains necessary for the Netherlands to become more energy independent and to have sufficient green energy to make our energy system more sustainable. For this reason, the Government recently prepared the Action Plan for Offshore Wind Energy.[3] With this, the Government is taking short term measures to ensure that the roll-out of offshore wind energy does not come to a standstill and is preparing more structural measures so that the next government can take swift action on this.

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In this letter, the Government informs the House of Representatives about the consequences of this tender result and how these consequences can be minimised.

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Consequences of the tender result

This tender result means the construction of the wind farm will be delayed and that the permit tender procedure will be repeated at a later date. This has several possible consequences.

Firstly, this could impact the realisation of the Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap (hereinafter: Roadmap). As previously shared with the House, the Government decided earlier this year to postpone the tenders for IJmuiden Ver Sites Gamma-A and Gamma-B, due to deteriorating market conditions, and to award 2 GW in 2026, with subsidies, instead of the originally planned 5 GW. This led to a delay in the Roadmap. This tender result for Nederwiek I-A leads to further delays compared to the original roadmap, where the expected commissioning of the wind farm was planned for the end of 2030. The effect of this tender result on the Roadmap schedule can be limited. This depends on the choices the next government makes about, among other things, the pace of offshore wind energy roll-out, the amount of available funding for *Contracts for Difference,* and the design of the electrification policy. The Government is preparing to update the Roadmap so the next government can decide on this.

Secondly, the outcome of this tender may lead to delay costs for TenneT. The Government cannot yet share exact costs with the House, because they depend on the decisions the next government makes on the planning schedule of the Roadmap. Via a confidential appendix to the Offshore Wind Energy Action Plan, the Government has previously shared an estimate of possible delay costs with the House.[4]

Finally, the Government is aware that this tender result may also lead to underutilisation of production capacity at Dutch suppliers if this production capacity cannot be used for foreign projects.

Future measures for the roll-out of offshore wind energy

The lack of applications for this tender round is an important market signal and confirmation that the new course set by the Government is necessary for further development of offshore wind energy. These circumstances require a government that helps the market through this phase, so that the Netherlands will soon have the necessary energy available to keep our economy running and increase our resilience. In the Offshore Wind Energy Action Plan, the Government has announced a number of measures to this end.[5]

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[3] Parliamentary Papers II 2025/2026, 33 561, no. 91
[4] Parliamentary Papers II 2025/2026, 33 561, no. 91.
[5] Parliamentary Papers II 2025/2026, 33 561, no. 91.

For example, the Government intends to award a subsidy to 2 GW of offshore wind farms in 2026. The Government is currently making preparations for this and expects to be able to inform the House of Representatives about this in January 2026 at the latest.

In addition, the Government is taking measures to reduce bottlenecks for companies that want to electrify. The Government is doing this in the short term by extending the Indirect Cost Compensation (IKC-ETS) scheme until 2028, which will reduce electricity costs. This stimulates electricity demand.

For the period from 2027 onwards, the Government is preparing more structural measures, such as the development of *Contracts for Difference* (CfDs) for supply of sustainable electricity and an exploration of CfDs for demand for sustainable electricity. In addition, the Government is developing a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) guarantee fund with Invest-NL. After development of the PPA guarantee fund, decisions will be made on the deployment and financing of the instrument. By preparing these measures now, the next government will have the option to deploy new instruments. The application of CfDs still requires a decision by the next government.

The Government is confident that with this new course, the roll-out of offshore wind farms can continue despite this setback. This will allow the Netherlands to continue to take the right steps towards energy independence and a healthy investment climate for the wind sector and industry.

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