

A BRIEF HISTORY OF

RWE'S/UNIPER'S ECT CLAIMS

2021

Uniper files an ECT claim after majority owner Fortum replaces management with its own managers.

RWE files €1.4 billion claim against the Netherlands on the basis of the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT).



2020

Fortum becomes majority owner of Uniper. From now on Uniper is a subsidiary of Fortum.

2020

Government offers subsidies for early closure: RWE: 512mn / Uniper: 351mn / Riverstone: 240mn. Only Riverstone accepts offer.



2019

Dutch Coal Phase Out Law passed, banning the burning of coal for electricity by 2030.

2018

Fortum takes over 47 % of the Uniper shares from E.on.

2018

The IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C (SR15) is published.

2017-19

Uniper threatens the Dutch government, that the company would consider filing an Energy Charter Treaty claim.

2017

Dutch government's coalition agreement promised phase out of coal by 2030.

2016

Coal-fired power plant Maasvlakte 3 (E.on) starts operating. E.on splits off the fossil assets and calls the new company Uniper.



2015

Coal-fired power plant Eemshaven (RWE) starts operating.



2015

Paris Agreement adopted. Dutch Parliament adopts a resolution calling on the government to develop a coal phase out plan.

2013/14

The 5th IPCC report provides even stronger evidence that climate change is human made.

2009

Construction of Eemshaven starts.

2009

International UNFCCC Climate Summit in Copenhagen, raising climate change policy to the highest political level.

2008

Construction of Maasvlakte 3 starts.

2007

The 4th IPCC report is published, finding that global warming is unequivocal and mostly based on human activity.

2006

E.on decides to construct Maasvlakte 3, RWE decides to construct Eemshaven.

1997

Kyoto Protocol