NETHERLANDS: TAKING ACTION ON ZERO EMISSION VEHICLES

The Netherlands is a leader in both the European and global electric vehicle markets and is committed to delivering supportive policies, strategically rolling out charging infrastructure and cooperating with cities, industry and other stakeholders.

Its 2019 National Climate Agreement sets out key actions on sustainable mobility and logistics, with a vision for zero emission, carefree and accessible mobility for everything and everyone. By 2030, all new passenger vehicles will be zero emission and transport emissions will have been significantly lowered. By 2025, new buses used in public transport should be zero emission and the entire fleet should be zero emissions by 2030. There are also targets for zero emission taxis, refuse vehicles and special purpose taxis.

- **ZEVs on the road**: 261,530 battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEVs) (**December 2020**)
- **EV charging**: 66,083 charging points, 2,087 fast chargers and 6 hydrogen refuelling stations (**2021**)

**Incentives**: Subsidies of up to €4,000 are available for the purchase or lease of new battery electric passenger cars, and €5,000 for vans. There are competitive tax incentives such as low road tax (MRB), no purchase tax (BPM) and no tax for private use/benefit (Bijtelling), as well as fiscal benefits for company cars and entrepreneurs investing in environmentally friendly technology.

**Charging infrastructure**: The Dutch National Charging Infrastructure Agenda (**2020**) sets out an integrated approach whereby cities, regions and other stakeholders work together to implement the policies and actions required to accelerate the roll out of charging infrastructure and meet the needs of the future.

**Zero emission freight zones**: As part of the 2019 National Climate Agreement, the government set an objective to introduce zero emission zones for freight in the 30–40 largest cities in the Netherlands from 2025. This is being carried out in collaboration with city governments and companies.

**Public-private partnerships**: The “We drive solar” scheme is a car sharing scheme of 70 Renault Zoe electric vehicles and 30 bidirectional solar powered charging stations spurred by a collaboration between industry, research institutes, and the government.
In 2018, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the Netherlands were estimated to be 188.2 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO2e). The Dutch government has set goals to reduce all GHG emissions below 1990 levels:

- **49% reduction by 2030**
- **Net zero by 2050**

**KEY OUTCOMES**

- **ZEV uptake:** Market share of zero emission passenger cars in the Netherlands has increased to **20.51%** of all new registrations. Currently, 1,217 of the 5,300 public transport buses on the road are zero emission.

- **Charging infrastructure:** The Netherlands has the highest public charger to EV ratio of any country in Europe, having reached **68,170 charging stations at the beginning of 2021.**

- **Job creation:** There were **6,800 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs directly related to electric transport at the end of 2020,** and this is expected to rise to **13,500** by 2025. The total production of the EV sector has increased to €4.2 billion in 2019.

- **Zero emission zones:** At least 30 cities in the Netherlands will have a zero emission zone for all logistical vehicles from 2025. 19 cities have already announced the boundaries of the zero emission zones for freight, and more are expected to do so soon.