

Political parties publish draft Election Manifestos 2.0



Over the past weeks, another eight parties have unveiled their election manifestos, bringing the total to fourteen. Renewable Strategies identifies two contrasting directions in their proposals for the Dutch climate and energy transition. On the one hand, several parties call for accelerating renewable energy and strengthening existing measures. On the other, some advocate more drastic changes that would roll back or sidetrack current climate policies. Together, these new manifestos provide fresh context to earlier analyses and allow for a clearer insight into the possible “*what next*” after the elections.

The most recent manifestos published:

- **CDA** (Christian-Democratic): Calls for clear choices on EU climate policy and strong CO₂ and nitrogen cuts.
- **FVD** (Radical-Right): Rejects climate policy, restarts gas, and invests in coal and nuclear.
- **JA21** (Conservative-Liberal): Says the energy transition makes power costly and unreliable.
- **Volt** (Pan-European): Wants a legal 2040 climate-neutral target for the EU and Netherlands.
- **SGP** (Reformed): Seeks to phase out polluting fuels without binding CO₂ targets.
- **D66** (Liberal Democrats): Pushes 5–6% annual emission cuts and major green investments.
- **PVV** (Radical-Right): Opposes high energy taxes that make gas unaffordable.
- **Christian Union** (Christian-Social): Supports ambitious climate policy and global agreements.

This 4-pager organizes the parties’ proposals again into six key themes: **Biofuels**, **Biogas**, **Hydrogen**, **Electricity**, **Trade** and **Climate Targets**.



Biofuels in Transport

- **CDA** sees significant opportunities in developing synthetic fuels, green gas, and other innovative clean technologies to support a sustainable transport sector.
- **FVD** rejects the Paris climate accords and climate laws to allow continued unrestricted use of fossil fuels without building wind turbines or solar fields.
- **JA21** supports the use of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF), hydrogen, and electric aircraft, while opposing mandatory electrification of heavy transport and construction equipment.
- **Volt** advocates for CO₂ reuse in fuels, chemicals, and materials, combined with clear blending mandates to help aviation transition faster to sustainability.
- **SGP** offers tax incentives for fossil-free synthetic fuels, exempts them from CO₂ pricing, and reinvests truck levy revenues into developing electric and alternative-fuel transport.
- **D66** supports the increased use of biofuels as part of the fuel transition, provided production does not lead to deforestation or loss of natural habitats.
- **PVV** opposes any mandatory blending of biofuels into fuels.
- **Christian Union** promotes the production and use of green hydrogen specifically for freight and heavy road transport to reduce emissions.

Scaling of Biogas

- **CDA** sees green gas as a sustainable alternative to natural gas and invests in projects like manure digesters that can reduce livestock nitrogen emissions by 50-70%.
- **Volt** supports subsidies only for mono-manure digesters, as mixed-stream installations deliver too little climate benefit and perpetuate manure surpluses.
- **SGP** welcomes a green gas blending obligation (excluding greenhouse horticulture) and promotes mono-manure digestion to cut ammonia and methane emissions while producing Dutch biogas.
- **Christian Union** focuses biomass on high-value applications, such as blending into aviation fuels and supplying green gas to the natural gas network.

Hydrogen Production and Use

- **CDA** invests with Europe in hydrogen and battery truck e-corridors, linking ports and economic regions along the Ten-T corridors.
- **Volt** emphasizes hydrogen as crucial for EU and Dutch decarbonization, promoting targeted subsidies, European coordination, and safety standards for its use.
- **SGP** supports timely government and grid investment in hydrogen and electricity infrastructure, aligning industrial hydrogen use with neighboring countries and backing alternative heat experiments.
- **D66** invests in green hydrogen for sectors where electrification is insufficient, building public hydrogen networks, supporting port projects, and enabling scalable production.
- **Christian Union** promotes green hydrogen production specifically for freight and heavy road transport.



Electrification in Transport

- **CDA** reforms the motor vehicle tax to better support the transition to electric cars by taxing based on vehicle size rather than weight.
- **FVD** eliminates distinctions between fuel types for levy, applying uniform base rate to all vehicles.
- **JA21** opposes the EU ban on fuel car sales from 2035 and mandatory low-emission zones pushing electric driving.
- **Volt** applies a weight correction for electric cars, vans, and trucks in road tax until usage-based charges are introduced.
- **SGP** ensures electric vehicles are not disadvantaged, maintains weight corrections, supports leasing of zero-emission cars, and continues subsidies for second-hand electric vehicles.
- **D66** promotes affordable electric cars through subsidies and tax benefits and supports a fully electric lease market by 2030.
- **PVV** opposes usage-based road charges, bans on fuel cars, and mandatory electric driving.
- **Christian Union** adjusts motor vehicle tax with a weight correction for electric cars.

Trade Measures

- **CDA** maps and reduces strategic dependencies on China, tackles unfair trade practices, diversifies supply chains, and engages in partnerships while cooperating with China on climate, innovation, and trade.
- **FVD** cancels EU multilateral trade agreements and pursues bilateral treaties to protect NL.
- **JA21** strengthens transatlantic ties with the US, Canada, and Latin America while pursuing cautious China policy to safeguard national security and critical infrastructure.
- **SGP** emphasizes fair industrial competition, preventing production shifts to countries with lower environmental standards while supporting domestic sustainability.
- **D66** warns that Chinese state support and US protectionism threaten economic security and calls for a stronger, greener, and more independent European industry.
- **Christian Union** highlights the risks of growing Chinese influence and advocates for EU-level agreements to retain control over crucial companies, knowledge, and infrastructure.

Climate Targets

- **CDA** follows European climate targets and adjusts the Dutch Climate Act accordingly.
- **FVD** rejects current climate goals, ends the energy transition, repeals the Climate Act, withdraws from the Paris Agreement, and abandons CO₂ targets.
- **JA21** favors a pragmatic and realistic approach, criticizing current climate targets as often unachievable with questionable results.
- **Volt** aims for the Netherlands and EU to be climate-neutral by 2040, including emissions from imported products, taking responsibility for consumption-based emissions.
- **SGP** wants to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and phase out polluting fuels without binding strict CO₂ reduction targets, due to complexity and side effects.
- **D66** plans annual 5–6% emission reductions to put the Netherlands back on track for climate goals in 2030, 2040, and 2050.
- **PVV** calls current climate policies unachievable and unaffordable, arguing the Netherlands' impact is negligible and tax money should stay in the country.
- **Christian Union** stresses that agreeing on climate targets is easier than implementing them, advocating for ecological, climate-resilient solutions while minimizing impacts on fisheries and communities.

