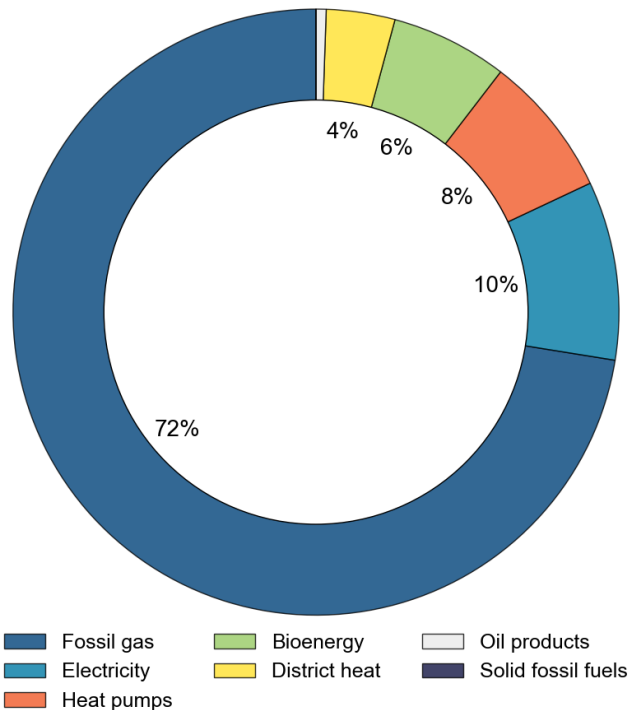


Clean Heat Policy Tracker 2025

Netherlands



Energy used for space heating and hot water in homes in Netherlands, 2023



Source: Eurostat, 2025. Chart shows final energy used for space heating and hot water.

Does the country have a national heat plan? Is it statutory?

Yes. The Netherlands has a “National Plan Energy System”, which encompasses all relevant energy sectors and chains. The first plan was published in 2023, with updates scheduled every five years and smaller revisions every 2.5 years. More information can be found [online](#).



Is the progress of heating decarbonisation tracked and is the information publicly accessible?

The information is publicly available on the [Dashboard Climate Policy](#). There is also more detailed monitoring from our Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), with [new updates](#) every year.

Is the country a member of the Buildings Breakthrough?

Yes.

Is the heating sector governed by local authorities?

Yes. The policy is set out by the national government, but municipalities are in the charge of the implementation.

Is heat planning carried out at a municipal, regional or national level?

Municipal.

Is there a specific body that governs heat decarbonisation?

On a local level, municipalities are in charge of the implementation of the heating policy. On a national level, the Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning is in the lead for decarbonizing the build environment, together with the Ministry of Climate Policy and Green Growth.

Is heat decarbonisation part of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution?

Yes.

Does the country have targets for heat pump deployment?

The Netherlands has a target for 1 million hybrid heat pumps in existing homes in 2030. The target is for existing homes, because new buildings must be gas-free as of mid-2018. In practice, the policy instruments are focused on both all-electric heat pumps and hybrid heat pumps, even though the official goal is only focused on hybrid heat pumps.

Does the country have a clean heating obligation or standard?

No.

Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in new buildings?

Yes. Since mid-2018, new buildings need to be gas free.

Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in existing buildings?

No.



Has the country decided on a phase-out date for fossil fuels in heating?

The goal for the build environment is to be climate neutral in 2050. There is no concrete date for the phase-out of fossil fuels in heating.

Has the country undertaken energy pricing reforms to support electrification?

In recent years, the Netherlands has been lowering the taxes on electricity per kWh. The current trajectory is a decrease in the tax of approximately 25% from 2024 until 2030. The tax on gas per cubic meter is projected to remain constant.

The Netherlands also has a tax reduction for all households that are connected to the electricity grid. This refund was EUR 635,15 per household in 2025. The idea behind this refund, is that energy is a basic need. The refund provides a tax relief high enough to meet the minimal amount of energy that is basically needed, combined with a high marginal tax.

Does the country place a carbon tax on fossil fuels for heating?

No. The country will be subject to the revised EU Emissions Trading System in 2027.

If yes, please provide details. If not, is it under discussion?

The use of electricity and natural gas is taxed, but this is not officially a carbon tax.

Does the country provide financial support for heat pumps?

Yes. The Netherlands provides subsidies via the ISDE (for homeowners), the SVOH (for landlords) and SVVE (for homeowners associations). The subsidy covers about 30% of product costs, including installation costs.

Does the country provide financial support for district heating?

Yes. The Netherlands provides financial support for heat sources via the SDE++. The Netherlands also provides financial support for the infrastructure via the [WIS](#) and for the internal costs within buildings via various schemes (SAH for landlords and homeowners associations and ISDE for building owners). The [Heat Fund](#) also provides low-interest loans for heat pumps and district energy connections including to homeowner associations and 0% interest below €60,000 household income.

Has the country made efforts to improve public understanding and support of clean heat systems?

The Netherlands has been airing different campaigns aimed at energy saving in the last few years. The current campaign is focused on preventing grid congestion as well.

For more specific information on possibilities to decarbonize your own building, we provide information via the website ['Improve your building'](#).



Does the country support the development of clean heat skills?

Information not found.

Brief overview of the biggest challenges towards heat decarbonisation in the country.

The biggest challenge for the deployment of heat pumps is the level of insulation, combined with inadequate electricity grids. The biggest challenge for the deployment of district heating is regulatory uncertainty as well as the cost of construction and permitting. Parliament is currently discussing the New Heat Act (Wet collectieve warmte), which lays out the market conditions for district heating.