



SHARING PLATFORMS: ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT

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Sharing platforms in Amsterdam

Context

- ❑ The city of Amsterdam is developing policy on sharing platforms.
- ❑ Previous years incidental policy due to AirBnB and
- ❑ Amsterdam is a diving board for sharing platforms
- ❑ Development is disruptive and unpredictable. Government is slow, static and bureaucratic.
- ❑ Sharing platforms are here to stay







€30
p/d

€40
p/d

€25
p/d

€35
p/d





Pro's and cons

Pro's

- They make life simple
- They bring employment
- They bring innovation in rigid markets.

Cons

- Working conditions employees and social security under pressure
- Privacy-issues.
- It may cause a lock-in effect.

Marketshare in mobility-services is still relatively small

- For example:
 - Taxi-market is 4% of total mobility in Amsterdam.
 - 6.000 drivers of which 35% active in platforms.
- For example:
 - Car-sharing forms 3% of total cars in Amsterdam.

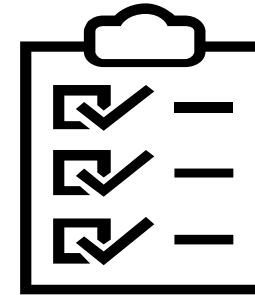




Role of the local government: legislator and instigator

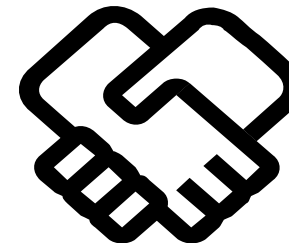
Legislator

- Guardian of the public space
- Licensor and enforcement



Instigator

- Pricing mechanisms: permits and regulations
- Agreements with private parties



XXX Case study: bike-sharing

