



Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend  
Nederland

# Tracking progress of climate and energy policies in the Netherlands

*ClimatePath2050 conference  
6 October 2021*

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# Outline of presentation

- › National policy context
- › Framework for monitoring & evaluations
- › Monitoring & evaluations in the policy cycle
- › Reflections: benefits & challenges



# Legal framework: national Climate Act

## > Targets\*

- 95% reduction of GHG by 2050 compared to 1990
- Fully CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral power production by 2050
- 49% reduction of GHG by 2030

## > Climate plan

- 1st plan (2019): 2021-2030 period
  - in line with final NECP (2019)
- Updated at least each 5 years





# Climate Act: Monitoring & evaluation

- › Climate & Energy Outlook (*annual*)
  - Projections of GHG emissions and energy indicators
- › Climate policy brief (*annual*)
  - Progress of policy implementation (*based on Climate policy Monitor*)
  - Expectations in meeting targets (*based on Climate & Energy Outlook*)
  - Announcement of adjustments or new policies when needed
- › Consultation of Council of State
  - Consulted on Climate Action Plan and Climate policy brief



# Generic framework for policy evaluations

- › Government Accounts Act (2016)
  - Review, control and accountability of governmental public spending
  - <https://rijksbegroting.nl/beleidsevaluaties>
- › Court of Audit (*Algemene Rekenkamer*)
  - Annual review of (financial) annual reports from government
  - Review of budget control (income, spending, treasury etc)
  - Evaluation of policies on effectiveness and cost-efficiency
- › Regulation on Periodic Evaluations (2018)
  - Evaluation of effectiveness, cost-efficiency and coherency of policies
  - Ministry is responsible

Since  
2014



# Climate and Energy Outlook

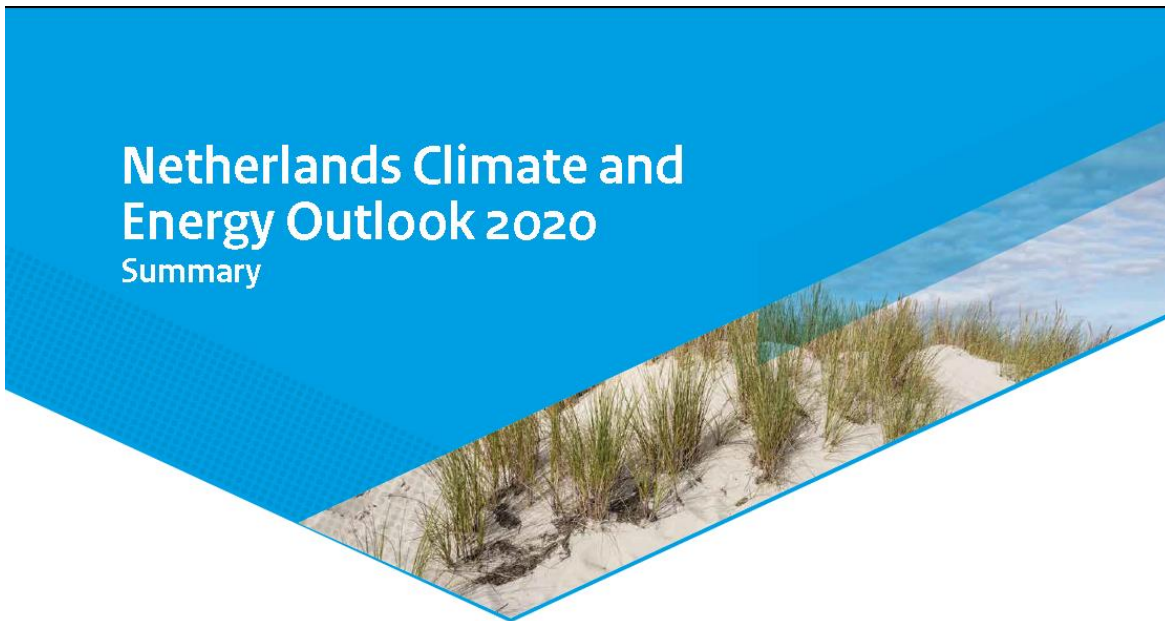
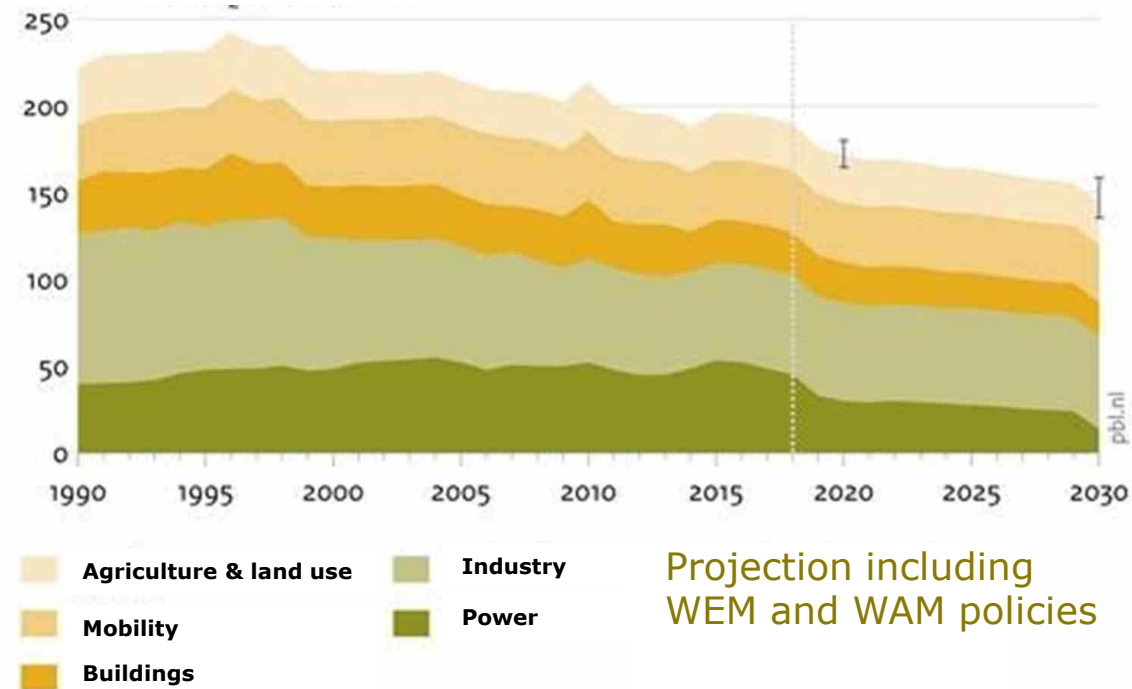


Figure: Emission of greenhouse gases in period 1990-2030 (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq)



Bron: Emissieregistratie (realisatie); KEV-raming

Since 2020

New in 2021:  
Online dashboard  
& special on energy system



Figure: Current & planned capacity offshore wind (situation in 2019)

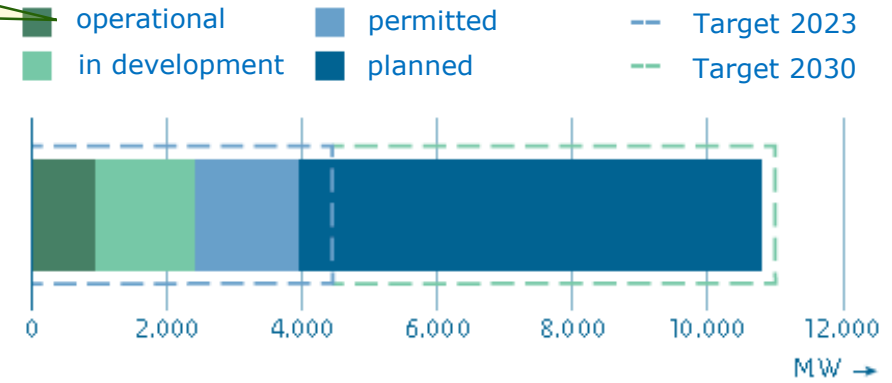
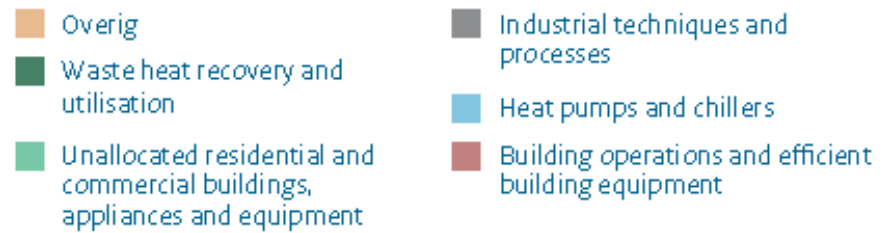
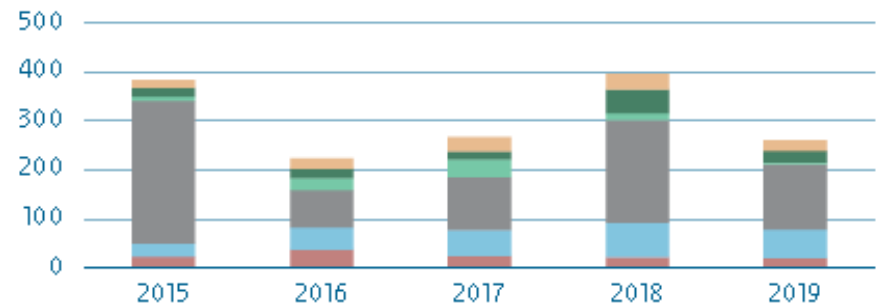


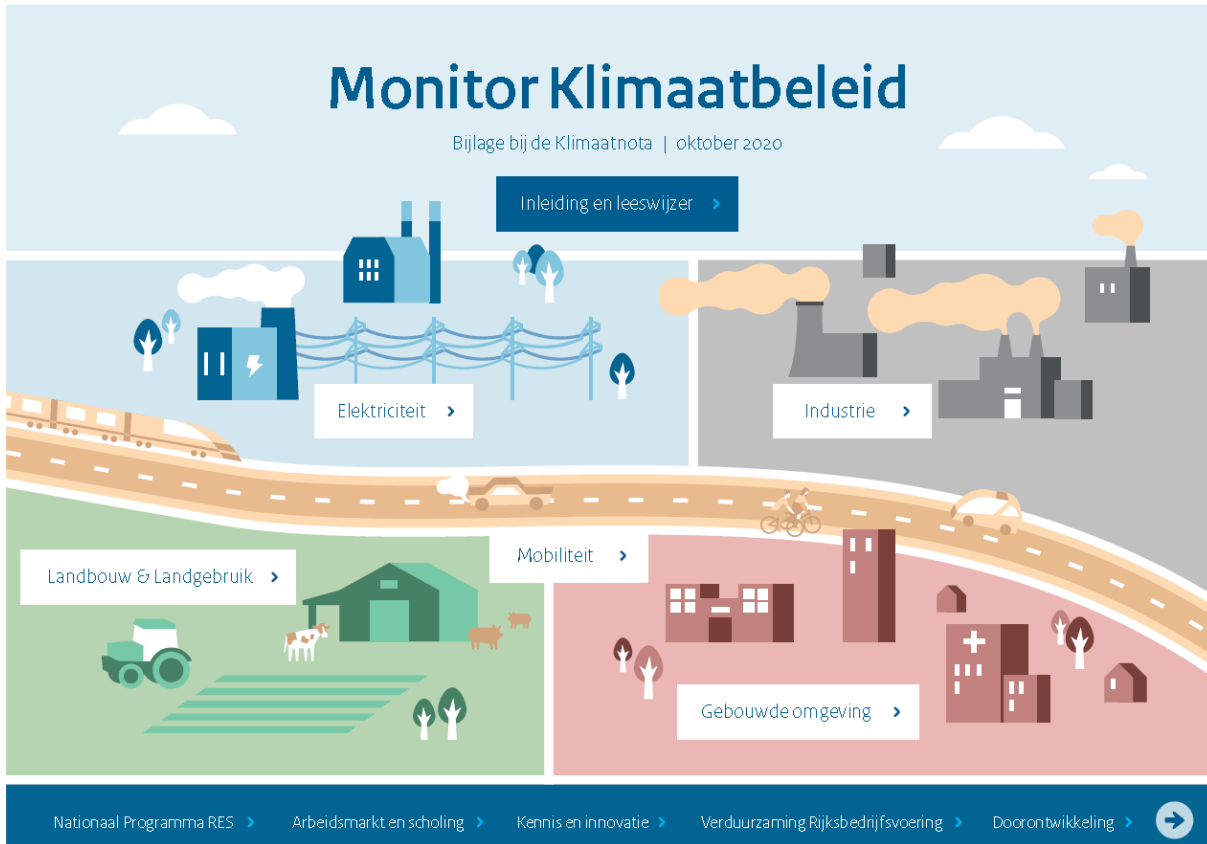
Figure: Investments in top-5 technologies by the Energy Investment Allowance (in period 2015-2019)



Committed budget (in mln euros)



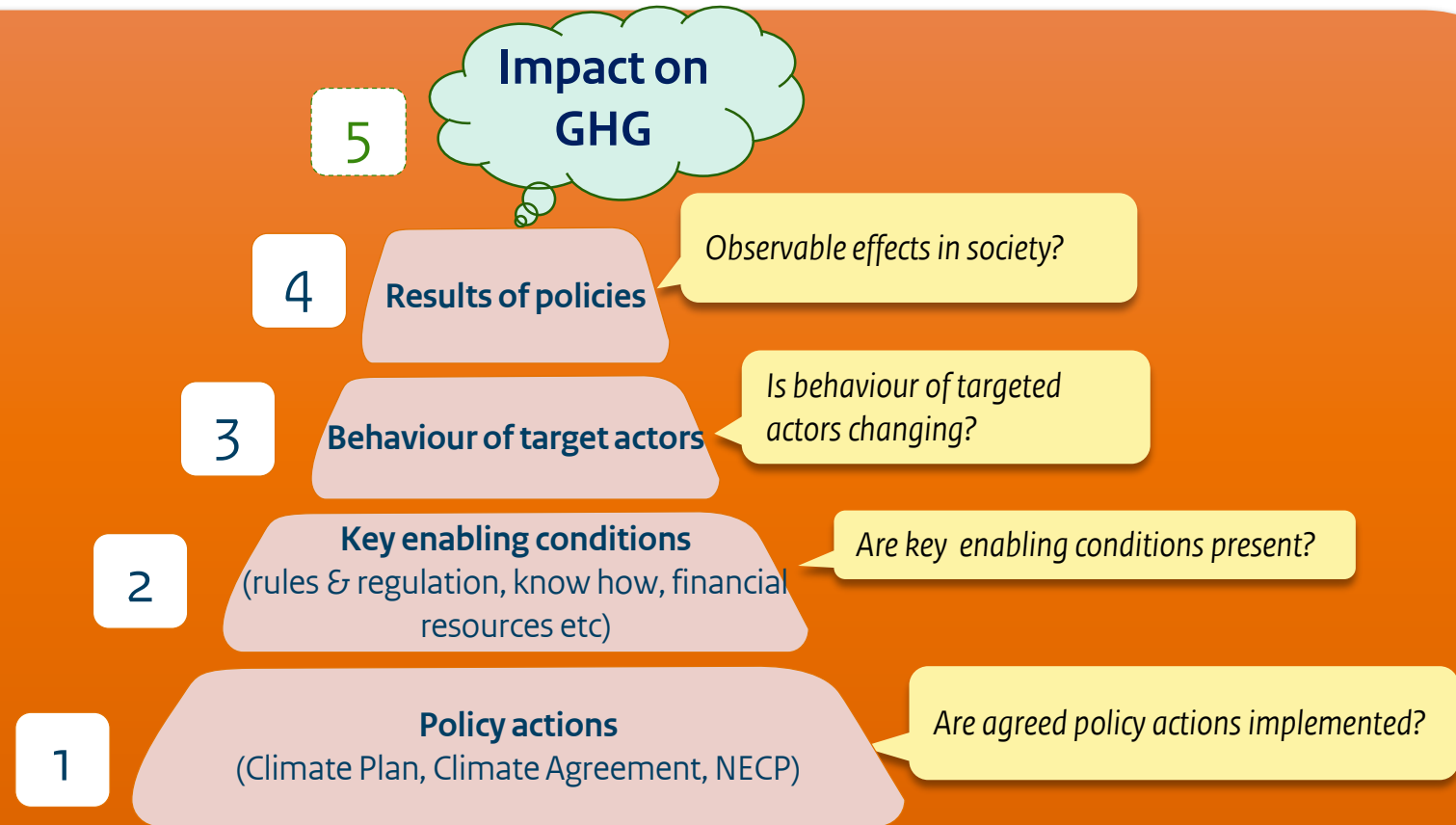
# Climate policy monitor





# Climate policy monitoring: from actions to impact

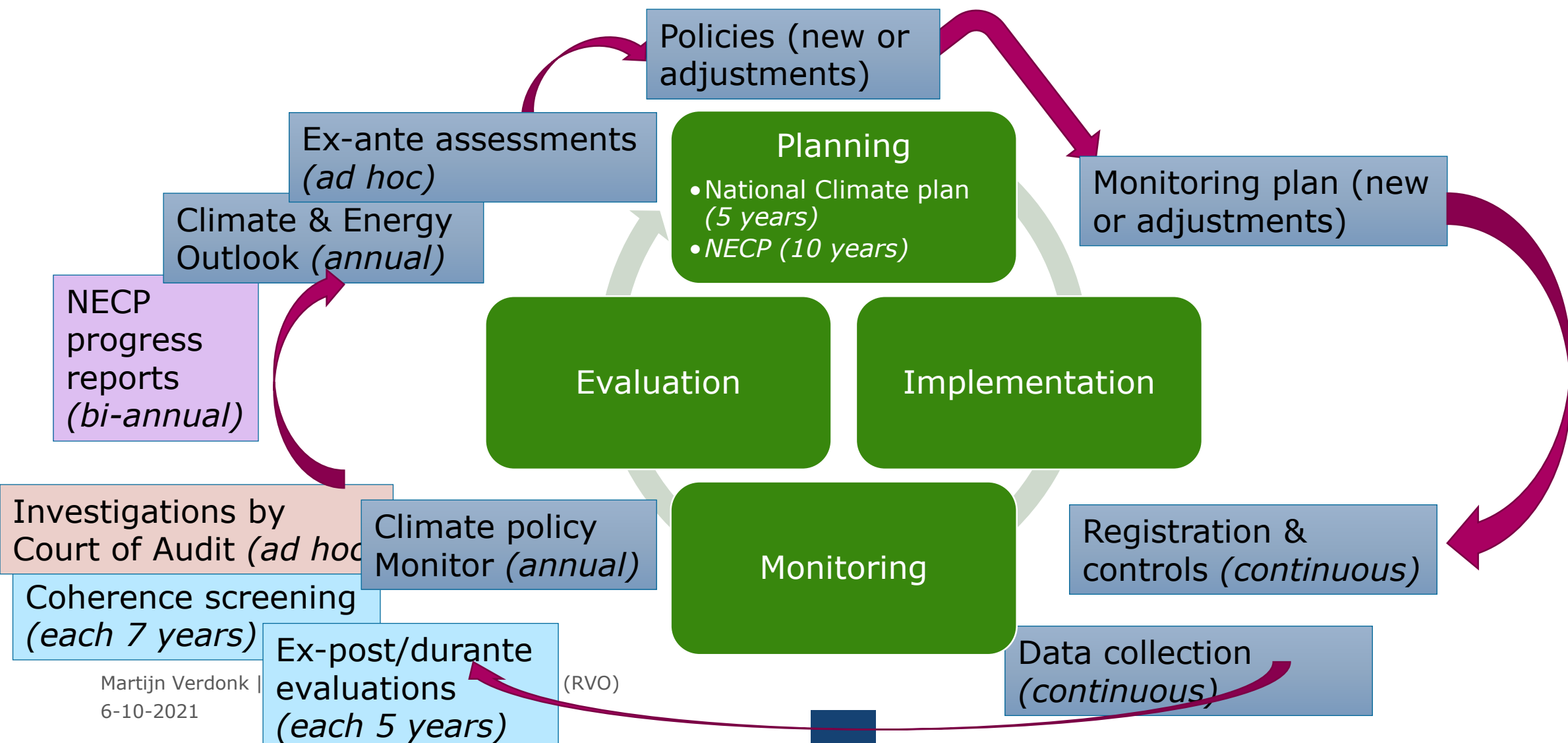
Sectoral level







# Monitoring & evaluations in the policy cycle





# Some reflections on our monitoring system

## > Benefits

- Strong legal framework for monitoring & evaluations
- Strong integration of monitoring & (ex-ante) evaluations in policy cycle
- Focus not only on (expected) impacts but also on policy actions & results
  - > improving feedback to policy makers

## > Challenges

- Inclusion of 'scheduled' policies in ex-ante evaluations
- Strengthening of ex-post evaluations in policy cycle
- Availability of uniform data on all monitoring levels
  - > Enabling more integral monitoring (i.e. air pollution, circular economy etc)