

# The Netherlands National system for policies and measures and projections

## Introduction

Under Article 39 of the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (Governance Regulation) and Article 36, Annex XXIII of the related Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208 Member States shall establish and report information on their national systems for policies and measures and projections.

By 1 January 2021, Member States shall operate and seek to continuously improve national systems for reporting on policies and measures and for reporting on projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks. Those systems shall include the relevant institutional, legal and procedural arrangements established within a Member State for evaluating policy and making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks (Art 39 (1) of the (EU) 2018/1999).

Member States shall aim to ensure the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of the information reported on policies and measures and projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as referred to in Article 18, including the use and application of data, methods and models, and the implementation of quality assurance and quality control activities and sensitivity analysis (Art 39 (2) of the (EU) 2018/1999).

This memo describes the National System for policies and measures and projections in the Netherlands according to Annex XXIII of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208. We recall that this builds on the National System which has been reported on biennially since 15 March 2015 in line with Article 13, paragraph 1 (a) of Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of 21 May 2013. Compared to the last submission in 2021, there have been no significant changes made to the National System, except with regard to the Stakeholder engagement (see section 12).

## National System

1. Name and contact information for the entities with overall responsibility for the National Systems for policies and measures and projections

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy (EZK) has overall responsibility for the National Systems for policies and measures and projections<sup>1</sup>. The overall responsibility for developing, implementing and evaluating climate change policies in the Netherlands lies with the. It does so in close cooperation with other involved ministries, notably the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water management (I&W, responsible for a.o. transport), the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV) and the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK, among others responsible for energy savings in built environment). The reporting on climate change policies and measures and

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projections is delegated to the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), a governmental agency, also acting as Single National Entity for reporting on greenhouse gas emissions.

## 2. Institutional arrangements in place for preparation of reports on policies and measures and of projections as well as for reporting on them, including an organogram

The reporting on policies and measures and projections in the Netherlands is based on the national system for monitoring and evaluating policies and measures. Many organizations contribute to this system:

- Adopted policies and measures, which are developed by ministries, are monitored with regard to progress and results during their implementation. This is done by various agencies on behalf of the national government. Most energy and climate related policies and measures are monitored by RVO which collects and checks factual information during implementation (such as applications for subsidies) and integrates the relevant results for energy and climate related monitoring (such as estimating ex-post impacts). For this purpose, RVO cooperates with other relevant agencies. These include e.g. other governmental implementing agencies, such as Statistics Netherlands (CBS) as well as specialized sectoral agencies such as RWS (Rijkswaterstaat) and Wageningen Economic Research (WeCR) (agriculture/horticulture) and National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM).
- The development of national projections and ex-ante evaluations of energy and climate change policies is the responsibility of PBL (the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency). Such projections also use long term forecast projection models for macro-economic developments, periodically updated by the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analyses (CPB). Forecasts of sectoral developments such for infrastructure and agriculture are developed by specialized agencies and/or organizations (such as RWS and WeCR). RVO transposes and submits the projections into the required format to the EU and UNFCCC.
- The government is by law required to evaluate their policies regularly. The effectiveness and efficiency of individual policies and measures are generally evaluated ex-post by independent parties (usually consultants) about once every five years. The coherency of policies and measures in a certain policy domain are evaluated ex-post every seven years by independent evaluators. All evaluation results are published on a single governmental website<sup>2</sup>
- Periodically a more comprehensive integrated evaluations are made of the policies in a specific policy domain (policy article in the state budget) by independent organisations
- The Court of Audit (ARK) checks that the government spends public funds and conducts policy as intended. To this end periodically evaluative studies are executed on policy instruments and fields, usually at the initiative of the Court.

The relevant information from these studies and information sources is used by RVO to prepare various climate and energy reports to EU and UNFCCC.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://rijksbegroting.nl/beleidsevaluaties/evaluaties-en-beleidsdoorlichtingen>

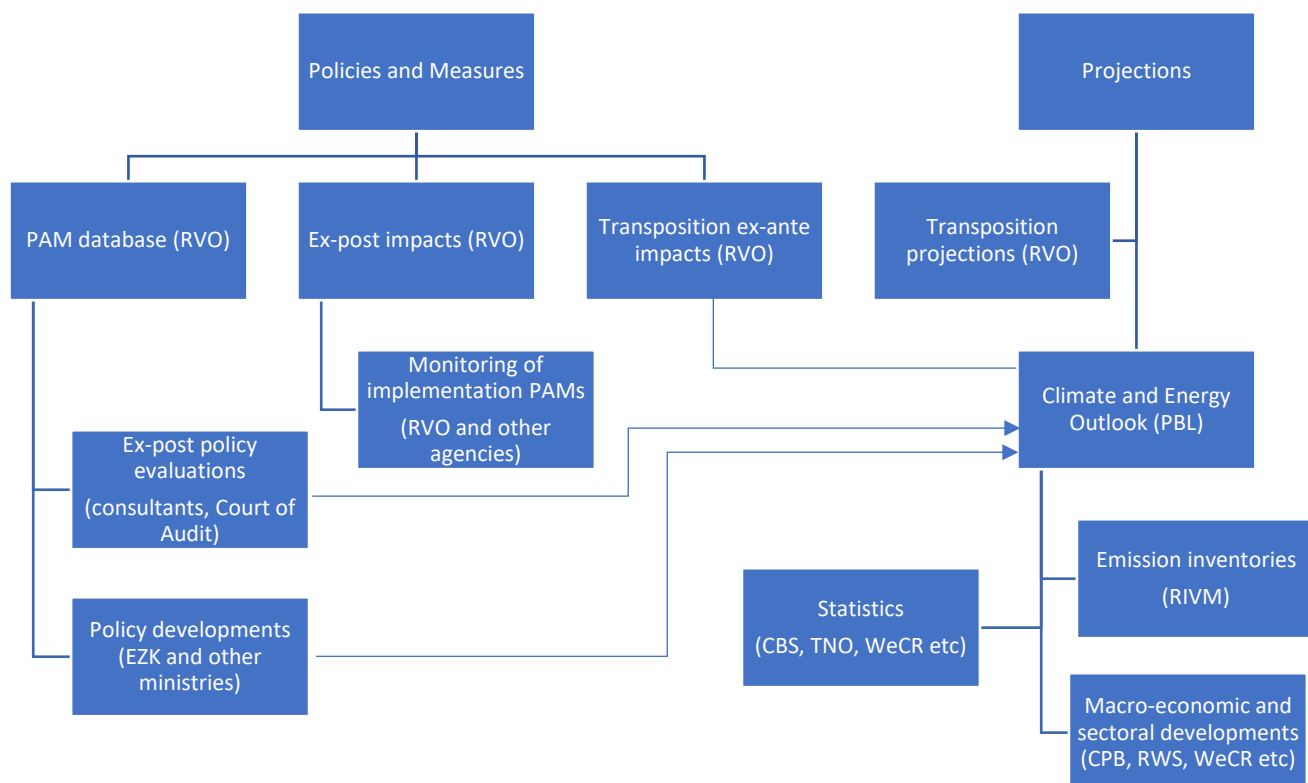


Figure 1 – National system for reporting on policies and measures and projections

### 3. Legal arrangements in place for preparation of reports on policies and measures and of projections

The national climate act adopted in 2019<sup>3</sup> provides the legal basis for reporting on policies and measures and the development of projections. In the climate act, national targets for the reduction of greenhouse gases are set: 49% by 2030 and 95% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels. In order for these targets to be reached, every five years the government is required to adopt a national climate policy plan for the next 10 years. The first climate plan for the period 2021-2030 was published in 2019<sup>4</sup>. The Council of State, the highest legal advisor of the government, is consulted before adoption of the climate plan.

The climate act also includes various provisions to monitor and evaluate the progress of the climate plan. The government reports annually to the Parliament on the progress of the climate plan. In order for the government to report on the progress of the implementation of policies and measures,

<sup>3</sup> <https://wetten.overheid.nl/jci1.3:c:BWBR0042394&z=2020-01-01&g=2020-01-01>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/beleidsnotas/2020/04/24/klimaatplan-2021-2030>

a Climate Policy Dashboard is prepared by RVO<sup>5</sup>. The climate act also requires the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) to publish updated projections annually in which the impact of policies and measures is evaluated ex-ante. The government must address these projections in their Climate Policy letter to Parliament. Every two years, the government evaluates the progress of the climate plan and proposes adjustments to the plan if deemed necessary, using the insights provided by the Climate Policy Dashboard and the projections.

Projections of greenhouse gases are reported in the annual Climate and Energy Outlook (KEV). The KEV-report describes policies and measures in place or planned and which are included in the projections with regard to energy savings, renewable energy and greenhouse gas emission reductions in the Netherlands as a whole, as well as for various sectors. The KEV includes the policy variants 'with existing measures' (WEM) and 'with additional measures' (WAM). The projections include quantitative estimates for a sequence of four future years ending with 0 or 5 immediately following the reporting year. The KEV published in 2022 includes a projection horizon up to 2040. Methods used in the KEV are consistent with those defined in the guidelines of EU, UNFCCC and IPCC. The first KEV was published in 2019, which was the successor of the National Energy Outlook (NEV), which was published annually since 2014 (with the exception of 2018).

These projections are developed by the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), which is an independent governmental agency, in cooperation with Statistics Netherlands (CBS), TNO Energy Transition, the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) and the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO). PBL has overall responsibility for the KEV and for the projections and the evaluative aspects in the report in specific (including the final editing of the report). This fits with their role in the Netherlands as independent planning agencies and guarantees an independent evaluative view. CBS provides various statistics such as related to economic development and energy balances. RVO provides monitoring information on the implementation of many policies and measures. Where needed for specific data, other organisations supply input, e.g. some non-CO<sub>2</sub> greenhouse gas data are supplied by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM). An advisory committee in which all partners are represented, but also representatives from EZK, other ministries and the Council of State provides suggestions on set up of the KEV.

RVO is appointed by EZK to coordinate and submit the reports to the EU and UNFCCC. The KEV-report is used by RVO as the basis for reporting to the EU and UNFCCC on projections. This includes the projections themselves, but also information on policies and measures, the models used, the input parameters and sensitivity analyses. Since not all information that is required for the reporting to the EU and UNFCCC is published in the KEV-report itself, PBL and/or their partners provide RVO additional tables and details.

The reporting on policies and measures to the EU and UNFCCC is based using different information sources. The progress on the implementation of policies and measures are described in the annual Climate Policy letter from the government to Parliament. To this end RVO and other involved agencies work closely with the involved ministries in updating information on PAMs and other relevant actions and their progress. The KEV is used by RVO as a basis for the calculation of the ex-ante impact of PAMs on greenhouse gas emissions. For the ex-post impacts and results, RVO uses (mostly internal) monitoring data from the implementation of policies and measures (such as subsidy schemes, tax deductions and reporting on the implementation of energy saving measures). Methods

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<sup>5</sup> <https://dashboardklimaatbeleid.nl/>

used by RVO are published on the RVO website<sup>6</sup>. The relevant and up to date information is stored in RVO's (internal) PAM database that holds the mandatory information on PAMs for reporting to the EU and UNFCCC and other (national) reports

4. Procedural and administrative arrangements and timescales in place for the preparation of reports on policies and measures and of projections, to ensure the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of the information reported

The timing of publication of the annual National Climate and Energy Outlook (KEV) and annual Climate Policy Monitor is aligned with the reporting on climate to the EU and UNFCCC. For the KEV, the following key steps and timescales are:

- ***March/April: assessment of PAMs to be included in projections.*** During this period the policies and measures that are officially adopted and/or announced are identified for the next update of projections. These are (re-)assessed by PBL with regard to their relevance to realized and projected emission reductions. PBL also assesses whether policies and measures are SMART enough in order to be incorporated in the scenario's and to indicate possible uncertainties and/or margins in implementation. Also, data collection starts in this period. Models use the most recent data available. For statistical data on energy use and economic parameters this generally implies data is on the year X-2. This data is supplied by Statistics Netherlands (CBS), before May every year. For horticulture and most forms of transport, data is obtained from respectively WeCR and RWS. The 1<sup>st</sup> model run is undertaken in this period. This run is primarily to test and (re)calibrate the modelling.
- ***May/June: final model run for projections.*** In order for the KEV to be published in October, the 2<sup>nd</sup> model run is scheduled in May and June. The 2<sup>nd</sup> run is the basis for the projections that are published in the KEV-report, after extensive checks, analyses and quality control processes. Where possible, preliminary data on the year X-1 is incorporated in the modelling (such as pipeline information on renewable energy projects).
- ***July: reporting monitoring data on year X-1.*** Monitoring of results (bottom-up) of the relevant PAMs in the previous calendar year (X-1) generally become available around the end of June/July every year. This means that they are usually too late to be used on model runs for annual updates of projections. However, preliminary data from monitoring processes may be used by experts in their assessment of the modelled developments. Where possible and relevant, data on the year X-1 (such as preliminary GHG emissions) is included in the KEV-report (texts and tables) and used for semi-quantitative analysis (such as accounting of emissions).
- ***October: finalizing KEV analyses and publication.*** The KEV is being finalized and published in October. This will enable the results to be used by the government to inform the parliament in the annual budget discussions for the involved ministries.

The key steps and timescales for the Climate Policy Monitor are largely similar to the KEV, except that the steps related to modelling are not relevant to the Climate Policy Monitor. In short the main steps and timescales are:

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.rvo.nl/nie>

- Before data collection starts in March/April, the relevant ministries decide on which indicators to include in the Climate Policy Dashboard. Data is collected from RVO and external agencies and organisations, concerning mostly provisional data on the previous year (X-1)
- As from May, the collected data is processed, analysed and draft texts are prepared.
- A draft Climate Policy letter is submitted in July for review to the Council of State, as part of the draft policy report on the progress of the climate plan (to be sent to parliament in October).
- Final checks and ministerial approval take place in August and September.
- In October the Climate Policy letter is sent to Parliament.

The annual reporting process to EU and UNFCCC includes following arrangements and timescales:

- ***March 15<sup>th</sup> (every two years): reporting policies and measures to the EU.*** RVO updates the information in the PAM database whenever relevant, at least once per year to include the information from the most recent KEV and new and/or adjusted policies and measures. RVO assesses which PAMs are relevant to report to the EU, as the PAM database contains information that may be too detailed or not relevant for the report (such as PAM's related to other policy fields like innovation). Only significant changes to PAMs are reported. A draft PAM table is sent for consultation to EZK and other relevant ministries.
- ***March 15<sup>th</sup> (every two years): reporting projections to the EU.*** This is done by transposing the information of the projections in the most recent KEV (October of the previous year) into the templates by RVO. For this purpose, PBL delivers a copy of their database ('MONIT') which includes all modelled results and the main projection parameters. Where needed RVO requests additional information from PBL or partners. After final quality checks, EZK is asked to give approval for submission. RVO submits the information to the EU after this approval.
- ***December 31<sup>st</sup> (every two years): Biennial Report to UNFCCC.*** Reporting PAMs and projections to the UNFCCC in the Biennial Reports and associated CTF tables. This is done by RVO using the reports to the EU earlier that year as a starting point. The projections are updated using the KEV published in October and information on PAMs updated using the RVO PAM database. The draft report is circulated within the relevant ministries for commenting.
- ***Applicable timescales:*** (basically every 4 years by the end of the year) National Communication to UNFCCC. Reporting PAMs and projections to the UNFCCC (and EU) in the National Communications. The process is similar to the Biennial Report to the UNFCCC.

## 5. Description of the information collection process

The basic process of data collection and use of data is described in the annual KEV and on a more detailed level in the background report to the KEV<sup>7</sup>. Data comes from different sources:

- Data from statistics (energy balances, economic statistics etc.) is acquired from CBS;

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<sup>7</sup> The background report to the KEV2020 can be found here: <https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/overzicht-van-uitgangspunten-scenario-aannames-en-beleid-in-de-kev-2020>

- Data on realised and current activities and projects is mainly acquired from RVO. PBL interprets and uses this data in their models;
- Data on parameters for projections. Macro-economic parameters usually come from CBS and CPB. Import prices of fossil fuels are based on the World Energy Outlook from IEA. Sectoral parameters are acquired from specialized agencies/institutions;
- Data on greenhouse gas emissions since 1990 is taken from the annual National Inventory Report (NIR) and CRF tables;
- Data on realised and projected effects from (groups of) policies and measures is taken from evaluation or assessment reports, where available, and from estimates by involved experts, where such other reports lack;
- Assumptions on policies are collected from policy makers. For this purpose, interview and workshop sessions are organized by PBL for each (policy) sector.

Consistency is assured by the independent overall assessment of the data by PBL as well as due to the cooperation with CBS, RIVM and RVO in the KEV on data consistency issues.

The reporting on policies and measures to the EU and UNFCCC is based on different information sources. The KEV is used by RVO as a basis for the calculation of the ex-ante impact of PAMs on greenhouse gas emissions. For the ex-post impacts and results, RVO collects annual (mostly internal) monitoring data from the implementation of policies and measures (such as subsidy schemes, tax deductions and reporting on the implementation of energy saving measures). Data collection and calculation methods used by RVO are published on the RVO-website<sup>8</sup>. The relevant and up to date information is stored in RVO's (internal) PAM database that holds the mandatory information on PAMs for reporting to the EU and UNFCCC.

Reports sent to the EU and UNFCCC include references to data sources and are published by RVO on the RVO-website<sup>9</sup>. The KEV and relevant background reports (including methods applied and assumptions used) are available on the PBL website<sup>10</sup>. The Climate Policy Dashboard is published by the government on a dedicated website<sup>11</sup>. Detailed information on data sources used and the methods that are applied in processing the data, are documented by RVO in an internal background report to the Climate Policy Dashboard.

## 6. Description of the alignment with the national inventory system

Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) is the Single National Entity for reporting on greenhouse gas emissions and reports the NIR to the EU and the UNFCCC. RVO is authorised by the Ministry EZK to coordinate the preparation and the reporting on climate change policies and projections. With one organisation responsible for both systems alignment is ensured.

The main organisations that are involved in the estimations of GHG emissions are also involved in the preparation of the projections as published in the KEV. This includes Statistics Netherlands (CBS), the

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.rvo.nl/nie>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.rvo.nl/nie>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.pbl.nl/kev>

<sup>11</sup> <https://dashboardklimaatbeleid.nl/>

National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) – responsible to compile and maintain the national Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and to coordinate the annual preparation of the NIR and the completion of the CRF tables -, RVO, PBL and Wageningen University and Research.

The KEV (published in year X) is consistent with the methods used and emissions reported in the final National Inventory Report (submitted by 15 March to the EU and by 15<sup>th</sup> of April to the UNFCCC in year X).

## 7. Description of the links to arrangements on integrated national energy and climate reports pursuant to Art. 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

In order to ensure consistent and efficient reporting to EU and UNFCCC, RVO coordinated the analytical part (B) in the NECP submitted by the Netherlands in 2019. The projections and the ex-ante impact of policies and measures as reported in the analytical basis of the NECP and the 4<sup>th</sup> Biennial Report to the UNFCCC, were both based on the National Climate and Energy Outlook (KEV) 2019. The RVO PAM-database was used to provide detailed information on the policies and measures. In order to ensure consistency with future reports, the policies and measures reported in the NECP are the starting point (and updated) for the reporting on policies and measures from 2021 onwards.

For the bi-annual NECP progress reports, the KEV is used as the basis for the reporting on projections and the ex-ante impact of policies and measures. The projections in KEV that are published in October 2022<sup>12</sup> serve as the basis for both the 5<sup>th</sup> Biennial Report submitted to the UN by the end of 2022, and also for the 1<sup>st</sup> NECP-progress report submitted to the EU before 15<sup>th</sup> March 2023. This ensures efficient and consistent reporting to the EU and UNFCCC.

## 8. Description of the quality assurance and quality control activities for reporting of policies and measures and projections

The quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) implemented in the Netherlands with regard to the reporting of policies and measures and projections focuses on:

- To ensure sufficiently complete information to the EU and UNFCCC to fulfil reporting requirements under the relevant EU regulations and UN decisions.
- To provide transparent information that enables the EU and UNFCCC further assessment of the information.
- To provide sufficiently accurate information in line with national policy information, where possible per sector.
- To provide information consistent with national reports, notably the KEV and the Climate Policy Monitor
- To provide information comparable with the required formats and templates of the EU and UNFCCC.

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/klimaat-en-energieverkenning-2022>



The preparation of the relevant quantitative data on realized and projected greenhouse gas emissions as well as the ex-ante assessment of PAMs, is part of the KEV processes (see previous sections). The processes in the KEV are therefore an important part of the annual QA/QC cycle. The responsibilities in the annual cycle are as follows (see for main steps also Figure 2):

- PBL is responsible for QA/QC of the projections and assessment of policies and measures. In their role as independent public agency they frequently perform ex-ante policy evaluations (including projections). Given the often political relevance and public attention of these evaluations, they have specific QA/QC procedures in place both for their internal controls, models and assessment, as well as for their communication with the involved ministries. These also apply for the KEV and thus for the projections reported to EU and UNFCCC. The main steps QA/QC in the KEV are:
  - A general peer review of results and analyses by colleague experts
  - For the most sensitive parameters and results additional checks are being performed. Each year the KEV partners assess with the involved ministries which variables (such as policy assumptions) are most sensitive, based on considerations with regard to their importance to overall results and achieving international and national policy goals. For these variables, in addition to the QA/QC applied in general for all data and analyses, the QA/QC includes extra verification of the relevant calculations by a senior expert, the project leader and the senior manager.
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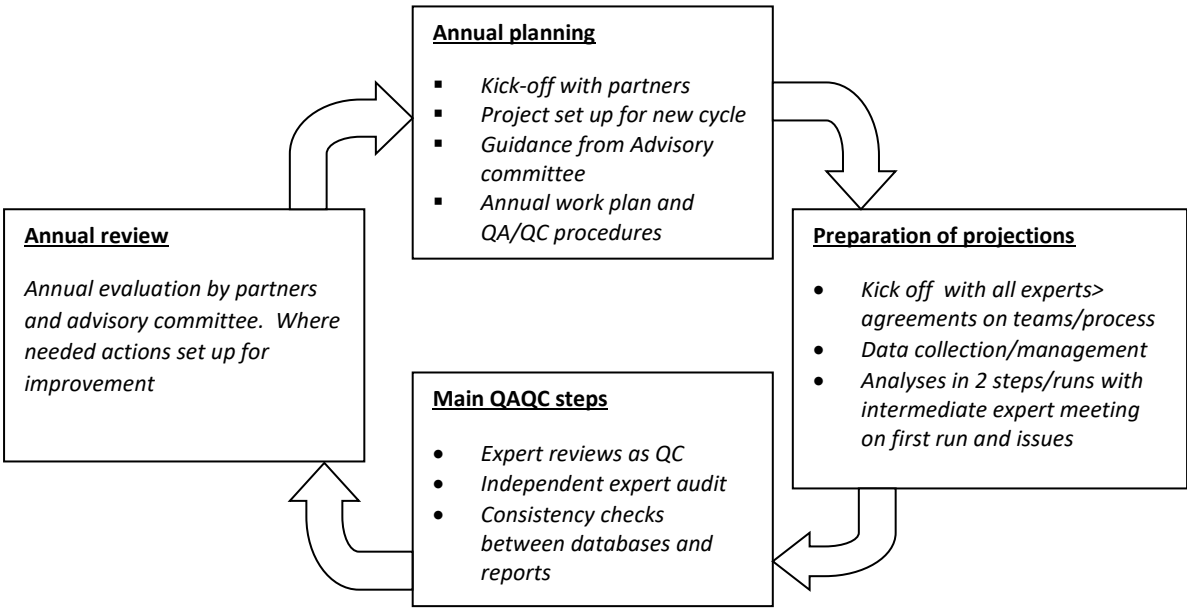


Figure 2: Steps in the annual QA/QC cycle

- As part of the annual cycle all relevant policies and measures submitted before May 1<sup>st</sup> are reviewed by PBL, with an advisory role of the ministries, as to what PAMs are to be included in which projection scenario. PBL assesses whether PAMs concrete and specific enough in order to include them in the modelling. The results of this review is documented as part of the KEV process.
- RVO is responsible for submitting the projections and information on policies and measures to the EU and UNFCCC. For this purpose results from the KEV and Climate Policy Dashboard are

used. RVO transposes the projection data from the KEV into the reporting formats and tools made available by the EU or UNFCCC. During this transposition, (internal) consistency of the KEV figures are checked by RVO. With regard to policies and measures, the information is transposed into a PAM-database which is used for different reporting purposes. This database is an internal database which enables efficient and consistent reporting to the EU and UNFCCC (and others such as the IEA). Where needed additional information is added. The (required) information on policies and measures is submitted using the reporting formats and tools made available by the EU or UNFCCC. The information is checked internally by RVO experts and reviewed by the relevant ministries.

## 9. Description of the process for selecting assumptions, methodologies and models for making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions

Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and/or energy consumption and production levels in the KEV are, in general, calculated with a suite of sectoral models using parameters on economic (volume) development of sectors and prices of energy commodities and technologies. These parameters are selected by the experts at PBL using the best available official data at that time. The parameters are included in reporting on projections to the EU and UNFCCC. The models are interlinked ensuring consistency and enabling supply and demand interactions. These models are developed over many years by TNO Energy Transition (energy and industry), PBL (transport and agriculture) and RIVM (non-CO<sub>2</sub> greenhouse gases). These models and methodologies are described in the background reports of the KEV<sup>13</sup>. As part of the reporting on projections to the EU and UNFCCC, factsheets are included that describe the models (see Table 4 in the EU report). See for more information also the sections above.

## 10. Description of procedures for the official consideration and approval of the Member States national system for policies and measures and projections

The preparation of projections and the (ex-ante) assessment of policies and measures is the responsibility of PBL, which is an independent public agency. The ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate policy (EZK) is responsible for the reporting of projections and policies and measures to the EU and UNFCCC. The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) is mandated by EZK to coordinate and submit the reporting. RVO prepares the (draft) reports on projections and policies and measures, incorporating the projections and assessment results from PBL, which is submitted to EZK and other relevant ministries for review and approval.

## 11. Information on relevant institutional administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation of the EU's nationally determined contribution, or changes to such arrangements

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<sup>13</sup> Background reports on the KEV can be found here <https://www.pbl.nl/kev/publicaties>

The national climate act provides the legal institutional arrangements which ensure that adequate policies and measures are planned, implemented, monitored and evaluated in order to attain the climate targets for 2030 and 2050 (see also section 3). In summary:

- Every five years, the government is required to adopt a national climate policy plan for the next 10 years in which it stipulates what policies and measures will be implemented. The first climate plan for the period 2021-2030 was published in 2019. The Council of State, the highest legal advisor of the government, is consulted before adoption of the climate plan;
- The government reports annually to the Parliament on the progress of the climate plan. Every two years, the government evaluates the progress of the climate plan and proposes adjustments to the plan if deemed necessary;
- The Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) publishes a climate and energy outlook (KEV) in order to assess the (expected) impact of policies and measures. The government includes the updated KEV and its implications for the climate plan to Parliament;
- In order for the government to track the progress of the implementation of policies and measures, the Climate Policy Dashboard is maintained by RVO.

The purpose of the national climate policy plan is to ensure not only the attainment of national climate targets but also commitments to the EU and UN. Therefore, the legal institutional arrangements in the national climate act also ensure the domestic implementation of the contribution of the Netherlands to the EU's nationally determined contribution.

## 12. Description of the stakeholder engagement undertaken in relation to the preparation of policies and measures and projections

### **Climate Agreement – National Climate Platform**

The Climate Agreement (2019) is a package of measures and agreements between approximately 150 parties (companies, civil society organizations and (local) governments) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The Climate Agreement Progress Meeting (VGO) discussed the progress of the Climate Agreement and also fulfilled the (social) platform and signal function. As of fall 2022, the VGO has been replaced by the National Climate Platform (NKP). The NKP is tasked with setting up the conversation with social parties on climate policy, such as with companies, NGOs and citizens (including young people), among others. The NKP provides solicited and unsolicited advice based on reflections from society.

### **Regional Energy Strategies**

Citizen participation is intensified in the Regional Energy Strategies (RESs) as wind and solar projects become more visible. With the war in Ukraine and high energy prices, residents seem increasingly positive about climate action, yet well-organized opposition to solar and wind projects sustain. In several places, citizen assemblies have been or are being organized, such as in the regions of North Brabant and Gelderland. Furthermore, all energy regions strive for fifty percent local ownership in 2030. Many - but not all - regions are working on policy measures to supporting local ownership, but it seems that more knowledge is needed among local councils to facilitate between developers and residents. To increase knowledge and to monitor public participation in the RES in general, several studies (some quantitative, some qualitative) are ongoing and planned in 2023, ranging from procedural, and distributive justice, to process, project and financial participation

### **Communication: Broad Public Approach**

The broad public approach, that started in 2019, has entered a new phase. The amount of Dutch people concerned about the climate is large. This means that in approach and message a different form and tone are necessary and possible.

Partly for this reason, the further development of the national umbrella campaign began in 2022 and will start in the first half of 2023. This campaign will focus more on the urgency of climate policy and the collective nature of the task and less on individual actions. These latter will be addressed through campaigns by line ministries.

National Climate Week was also launched in 2021, in which the national government wants to stimulate the sustainable movement from the bottom up by showing as many examples as possible of sustainable behavior, both from individuals and from companies and governments; this also puts more emphasis on the collectivity of the task.

The network approach - which initially focused primarily on working with so called climate partners to facilitate sustainable choice as default - now focuses more on connecting all parties that play a role in the transition: co-governments and civil society organizations.

The umbrella campaign, National Climate Week and Network Approach are all parts of the overall climate communication and reinforce each other.

### **Projections**

With regard to projections, PBL and other KEV-partners consult stakeholders in order to collect accurate data. By doing this, models and knowledge are kept up to date. An important process in the preparation of the KEV which involves stakeholder engagement is the interviews and workshop sessions that are organized by PBL for each (policy) sector in the period February to April. Policy makers and other stakeholders relevant for the implementation of the policies are consulted in order to define accurate assumptions on the policies and measures in the modelling and/or to collect relevant data that may support the assessment of the policies and measures. See also sections 4 and 5.