



Regulatory impact assessment in the Netherlands

→ SDG's in the Dutch Policy Compass

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Beleidskompas



Institutional setting

→ CBS - Statistics Netherlands

- Annual report on SDG's and well-being in the Netherlands

1. CPB - Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis
2. PBL - Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
3. SCP - Netherlands Institute for Social Research
 - Five-year agenda for developing an analysis framework and instrument to be able to map the impacts of new policy options on well-being.
 - Focus on eight well-being themes



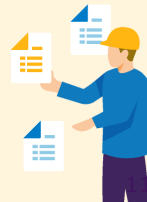


- Ministries develop new policies
- Ministry of Justice and Security coordinates the regulatory impact assessment framework



What is the Policy Compass?

- Central way of working to develop national policies
- Contains everything that is essential to the policy making process
- Structured around five central questions and one recurring question
- Applying the policy compass helps policy makers to:
 - Cooperate with stakeholders;
 - Consider all relevant quality standards;
 - Explore different policy options.



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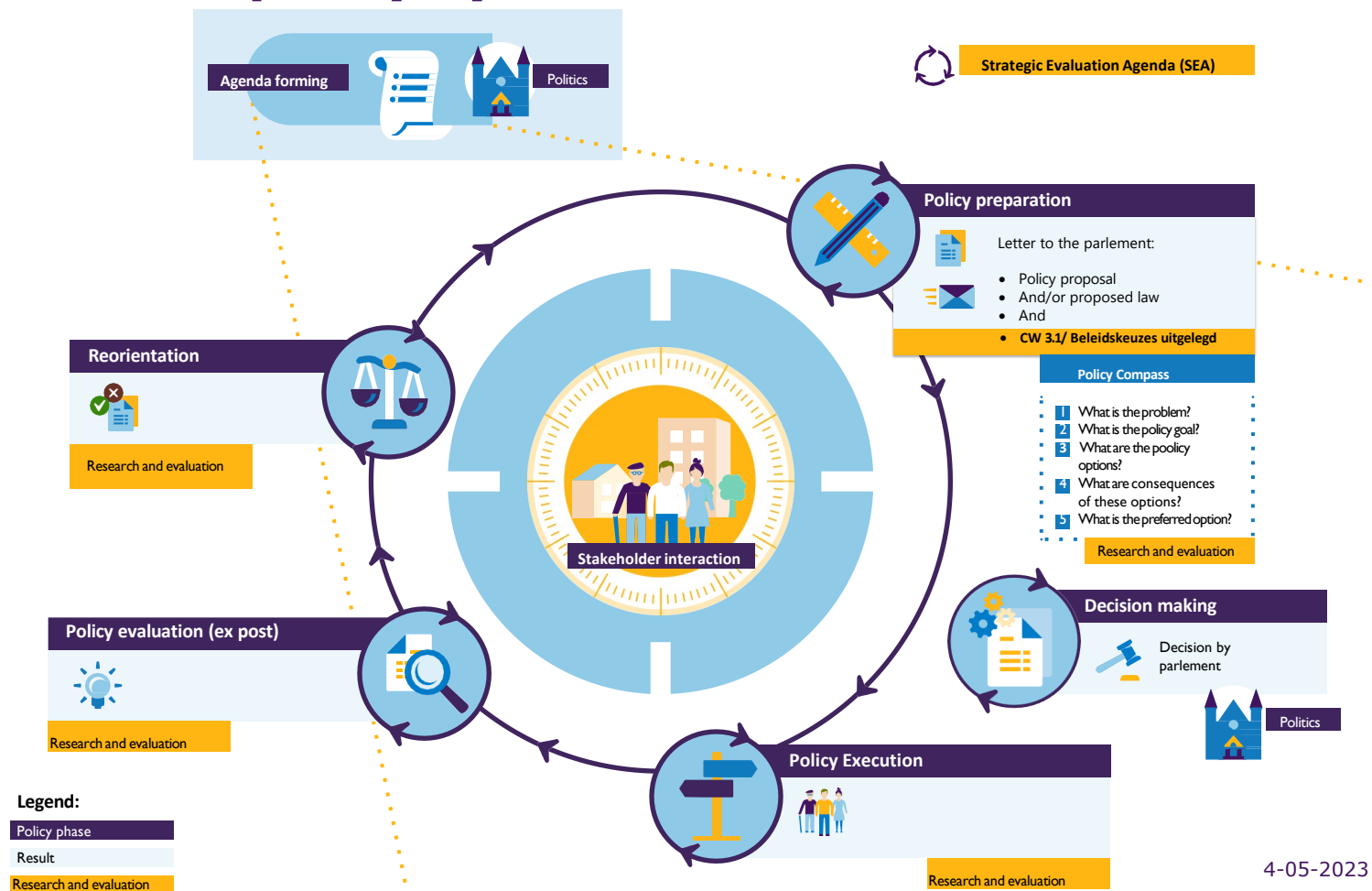
Structure of the Policy Compass

∞ Recurring: Who are the stakeholders?

1. What is the problem?
2. What is the policy goal?
3. What are the policy options?
4. What are the likely impacts of these options?
5. What is the preferred option?



Position in the policy cycle



Quality standards

Instructions and regulations



- ☐ Instructions for regulation
- ☐ Instructions for covenants
- ☐ Instructions for subsidies
- ☐ ...

Policy effects



- ☐ Environmental effects
- ☐ Impact on developing countries
- ☐ Executability
- ☐ ...

Impact assessments



- ☐ Environmental impact assessment
- ☐ Social cost and benefit analysis
- ☐ Executability assessment
- ☐ ...





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What is the policy goal?



Level	Description	SDG's en well being
Strategic goals (impact)	A strategic goal is abstract, such as "combating further global warming". Strategic goals cannot be achieved directly because there are too many factors that play a role that are unknown or cannot be controlled. Strategic goals provide direction. When you share them with the parties involved, they work to connect the parties that are working together to address these societal challenges.	Sustainable development goals (SDG) Enter the relevant SDGs (Sustainable Development Goal) here, for example, SDG 13 Climate Action.
Specific goals (outcome)	A specific goal contributes to the achievement of the strategic goal. An example of this is "reducing CO2 production in the Netherlands by 40%".	Well being indicators Include the relevant well being indicators here. For example, "Cumulative CO2 emissions: 7.7 tons of CO2 per inhabitant since 1860 in 2021".
Desired behaviour (output)	Goal behavior is the behavior that the target group must exhibit in order to achieve a specific goal. For example, homeowners installing solar panels on their roofs. Note: it may be necessary to have more than one goal behavior to achieve a specific goal. Ideally, you should conduct a behavior analysis for each goal behavior.	Goal variable Name the target variable that you are directing policy towards. For instance: Installed capacity of solar panels on residential buildings.

What are the consequences of these options?

- Sustainable development goals

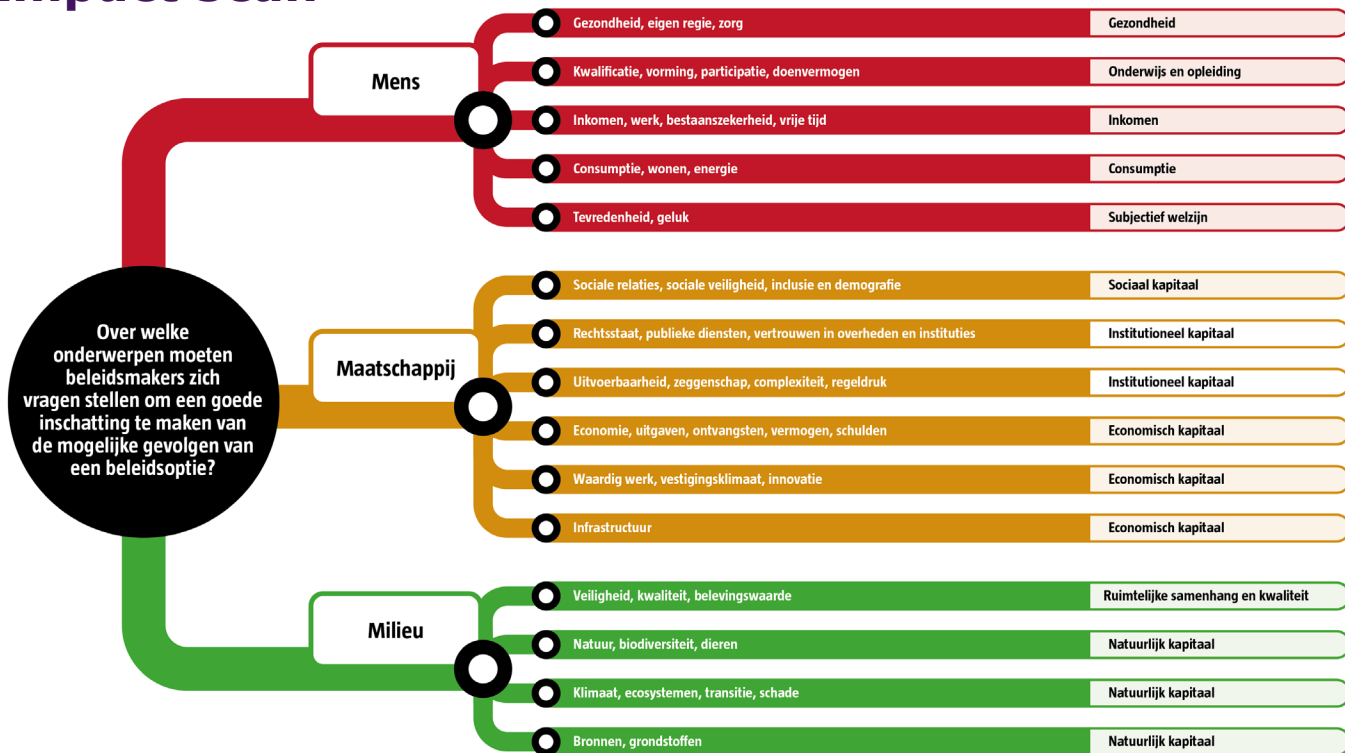
2.0.1 How the SDGs connect to three main well-being themes



- Well-being indicators, three dimensions:

1. Well-being 'here and now'
2. Well-being 'later'
3. Well-being 'elsewhere'

Impact scan



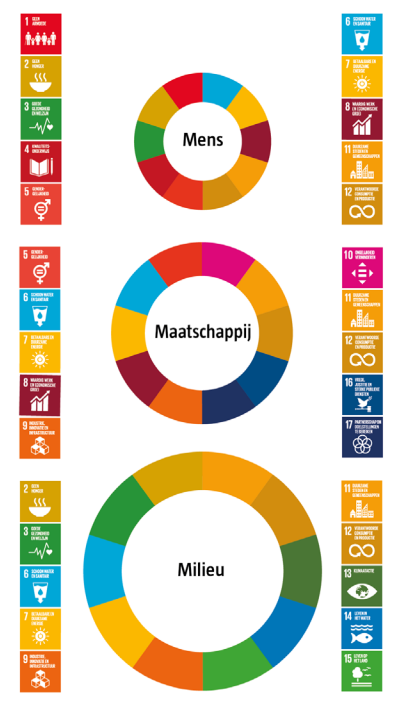
Over de Gevolgscan

De Gevolgscan biedt een overzicht van thema's en vragen waarover beleidsmakers moeten nadenken om een goede inschatting te maken van alle mogelijke gevolgen van een beleidsoptie: gewenste gevolgen, maar vooral ook niet-gewenste gevolgen. De vragen in de Gevolgscan zijn bedoeld ter inspiratie. Het is zaak ook oog te blijven houden voor hier niet expliciet genoemde mogelijke gevolgen. De vragen in de Gevolgscan zijn ingedeeld

Elke vraag moet worden beantwoord vanuit de drie perspectieven van duurzaamheid: dat van het Hier en Nu, dat van Later (met oog op toekomstige generaties) en dat van Elders (met het oog op afwenteleffecten op de rest van de wereld, in het bijzonder ontwikkelingslanden). Houd ook steeds oog voor verdelingeffecten. Denk hierbij bijvoorbeeld aan gender, leeftijd, achtergrond, opleiding of regio.

Deze kaart is gemaakt door De Argumentenfabriek op basis van vier denksessies met deskundigen en met de begeleidingscommissie. We danken alle deelnemers voor hun denkwerk. Verder hebben we gebruik gemaakt van de volgende bronnen:

- Aanbevelingen CES (UNECE et al. 2014)
- Naar een Verkenning Brede Welvaart (PBL/SCP/CPB 2017)
- Verkenning Brede Welvaart (PBL/SCP/CPB 2018)



Wat zijn de acht thema's van brede welvaart?

- 1 Subjectief welzijn
- 2 Gezondheid
- 3 Consumptie en Inkomen
- 4 Onderwijs en opleiding
- 5 Ruimtelijke samenhang en kwaliteit
- 6 Economisch kapitaal
- 7 Natuurlijk kapitaal



Impact test: decision aid

1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 6 > 7

Do you expect regulatory burden effects? ?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Mandatory tests for you

Regulatory burden assessment

Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)

Social Cost Benefit Analysis (SCBA)

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 **Beleidskompas**

