

Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	1.1	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? <i>For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has made a clear political statement at the highest level, demonstrating commitment to PCSD. The political leadership actively promotes PCSD and supports sustainable development goals, ensuring that policies, laws and institutional arrangements align with these goals, including at sectoral level, as applicable. This commitment is translated into concrete mechanisms and actions across all relevant sectors and policies. This includes integrating PCSD into relevant policies and legislative frameworks, strategic planning, and operational activities, fostering a culture of sustainability throughout the government. Stakeholders are engaged, public support is mobilised, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place to track progress and ensure accountability.)	1. Reaction to several parliamentary requests the government has recognised the importance of policies contributing to the SDG's and ensuring PCSD across all government ministries' priorities. E.g. government responded positively to: • Motion Van den Hul (2019) to make clear to which SDGs new policies adhere to" • Motion Hammelburg (2021) asking for ambitious assessment framework for international governmental investment on climate, environment and people (SDGs)". • Motion Ceder (2021) asking the government to have the SDG-test be an integral part of the RIA and to illustrate consequences of policy and law". 2. Fulfil these commitments, government reports to parliament yearly to which SDG's recently adopted policies contribute (overview is annexed to the annual National SDG report). In the 2021 evaluation of its SDG implementation policies, the government also mapped existing policies against all 169 SDG targets. This inventory of policies found that the Netherlands has a policy on virtually all SDG targets; however, the government recognised in its letter to parliament regarding this evaluation that more specific (SMART) goals and targets could be set in national policies and that on several SDG's an overarching policy is lacking. 3. In 2023 the government mainstreamed assessment of new policies against the SDG's and wellbeing indicators within the renewed Policy Compass (tool to enhance national policy quality). The assessment includes all three dimensions of sustainable development: here & now, later and elsewhere, so that PCSD and PCD are now strongly linked in the Policy Compass. 4. Key policy documents, the Dutch government has also raised awareness of spillover effects and expressed its strong commitment to act. The 2022 Kingdom VNR, the annual SDG report to parliament and the annual statistical monitor all include an assessment of spillover effects. In 2022, the Netherlands submitted its third action plan for policy coherence for development to parliament, citing as its first priority the scaling back of its water, food and climate footprint (Government of the Netherlands, 2022[10]). Many of the secondary objectives specifically touch upon trade and consumption, such as the greening of export finance, supporting climate and development-friendly positions in EU trade discussions, making supply chains deforestation-free, improving raw material sourcing and reflecting biodiversity protection in trade. These aspects are also prominent in the Netherlands' first Global Climate Strategy (Government of the Netherlands, 2022[8]), as well as in the Raw Materials Strategy (Government of the Netherlands, 2022[56]), both adopted in late 2022. In contrast, despite dedicated studies by the Dutch Environmental Assessment Agency, the 2023 Circular Economy Strategy is much less explicit on trade and engagement with developing countries as part of a global circular economy (Government of the Netherlands, 2022[57]) (DAC Peer review). 5. Better to Parliament on the action plan on policy coherence for development Parliamentary document Government.nl (https://www.government.nl/documents/parliamentary-documents/2023/02/06/letter-to-parliament-action-plan-on-policy-coherence-for-development) 6. Evaluatie van de aansturing van de nationale SDG uitvoering in Nederland Rapport Rijksoverheid.nl (https://www.government.nl/documents/parliamentary-documents/2023/02/06/letter-to-parliament-action-plan-on-policy-coherence-for-development) (see also a summary of the findings in the Fifth Dutch National SDG Report (sdgnederland.nl)) (https://www.sdgnederland.nl/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Dutch-National-SDG-Report-2021.pdf) 7. Link to the most recent National SDG report (in Dutch): https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2025/05/21/negende-nationale-sdg-rapportage
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? <i>For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, data, siloed institutional approaches, normative or regulatory gaps, including at sectoral level, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	In 2022, the Netherlands submitted its third action plan for policy coherence for development to parliament, citing as its first priority the scaling back of its water, food and climate footprint (Government of the Netherlands, 2022[10]). Many of the secondary objectives specifically touch upon trade and consumption, such as the greening of export finance, supporting climate and development-friendly positions in EU trade discussions, making supply chains deforestation-free, improving raw material sourcing and reflecting biodiversity protection in trade. These aspects are also prominent in the Netherlands' first Global Climate Strategy (Government of the Netherlands, 2022[8]), as well as in the Raw Materials Strategy (Government of the Netherlands, 2022[56]), both adopted in late 2022. In contrast, despite dedicated studies by the Dutch Environmental Assessment Agency, the 2023 Circular Economy Strategy is much less explicit on trade and engagement with developing countries as part of a global circular economy (Government of the Netherlands, 2022[57]) (DAC Peer review) SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? <i>For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. However, these roles have only been partially implemented. (Several challenges could be causing the partial implementation, including limited financial, human, or technical resources, resistance from existing institutional practices, lack of inter-ministerial collaboration, normative or regulatory gaps and insufficient capacity-building for staff involved in PCSD.)	PCSD formally is the responsibility of the National SDG Coordinator and the department of International Cooperation, both under the Minister for Trade and Development Cooperation. The National SDG Coordinator works with an interministerial working party on different cross-cutting issues that relate to the SDG's. PCD is discussed with the most relevant ministries in a more informal setting twice a year. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			10		
	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	Under development	1	There is no strategic long-term vision for sustainable development in place; however, there are formal plans to develop it, or it is currently under development. (e.g. An upcoming new or updated national long-term vision statement, policy or strategy to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.)	In terms of a strategic long-term vision on policy coherence, the government in its Letter to parliament of May 2023 indicated that it aims for 'wider prosperity' or in short 'wellbeing' ('brede welvaart'), a concept based on both the definition of sustainable development and Measuring Wellbeing. The government indicated that it wants to assess policies against effect on wellbeing, including division of costs and benefits in the here and now, for later and on other countries (elsewhere). Wellbeing and the SDG's are seen as complementary and partly overlapping frameworks that strengthen each other. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

2. Long-term Vision	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance coherence. However, these tools have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include: resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, normative gaps insufficient training, etc.)	The Policy Compass (see above) is the main instrument that is available in order to assess policies against the effects on wellbeing and the SDG's. Part of this SDG assessment is the impact on developing countries, which includes a specific instruction on how to assess these. See the link to both SDG check and PCD check below. Additionally, the three National Planning Agencies are working towards more concrete instruments to assess potential interlinkages and effects. https://www.kcbi.nl/beleid-en-regelgeving-ontwikkelen/beleidskompas/2-wat-het-beoogde-doel/sustainable-development-goals-sdgs-en-brede-welvaart SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no institutional arrangements or mechanisms in place, and there are no plans or actions to establish them.	
Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision				4		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	Not in place	0	There is no budgetary process in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop it.	No, there is no budgetary process in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop it.
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, data unavailability normative gaps, etc.)	In its annual National Budget the government reflects on the state of wider prosperity (wellbeing) at the request of parliament. From 2023, Statistics Netherlands at the request of the government provides 'Wellbeing Factsheets' for the annual budget proposals of each ministry; in these factsheets the Wellbeing and SDG indicators of Statistics Netherlands are shown for the priority policy areas of each ministry. Ministries also provide a short reflection on the data shown in the Factsheet. Factsheets Brede Welvaart 2023 (cbs.nl) https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/dossier/dossier-brede-welvaart-en-de-sustainable-development-goals/factsheets-brede-welvaart-2023 OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms and implemented measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. These have been comprehensively applied, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The established mechanisms and implemented measures have resulted in specific programs or policies that enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development, or have created incentives to attract private investments for sustainable development or fostered public-private partnerships that support the mobilisation of financial resources to advance sustainable development.)	Dutch policy aims to encourage companies to invest in a specific group of low- and middle-income countries, particularly in sectors where Dutch companies possess significant knowledge and expertise, such as water, food, and health. The government supports companies in this endeavor with various trade and investment promotion instruments.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			7		

4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges can lead to the partial implementation, including shifts in political leadership and priorities, insufficient technical resources, normative gaps, bureaucratic and stakeholder resistance; etc.)	In its 2016 national plan for implementation of the SDGs, the government indicated that no new centralised mechanisms were to be set up for coordination, but that a 'light touch' coordination and encouragement would be tasked to the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development, who is also responsible for promoting the SDG's in development policies. A high level civil servant, the National SDG Coordinator, is tasked on behalf of the minister to coordinate the government-wide contribution to the SDG's. This is done via several mechanisms that encourage cooperation between ministries bottom-up instead of top-down: - Interministerial working party chaired by the National SDG Coordinator to discuss crosscutting issues relating to PCSD / SDG's - Coordination unit in institution responsible for SDGs: the National SDG Coordinator and SDG Team within the Foreign Ministry. - Measurement and reporting framework on SDGs: annual report to parliament on SDG progress by Statistics Netherlands (Monitor wider prosperity and SDG's) - Action Plan on SDGs implementation: the 2016 Plan of Action on national SDG Implementation provides an overview of coordination mechanisms and initiatives from the side of the government to further national SDG implementation. Informal structures or groups that support the implementation of PCSD: increasingly ministries work together on promoting wider prosperity (inclusive and sustainable wellbeing) as a way of achieving more integrated policy making. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Full implementation may be hindered by bureaucratic rigidities, inflexibility, resource constraints, poor communication, resistance to change, normative gaps, and external factors like political instability or economic downturns.)	Interministerial working party chaired by the National SDG Coordinator to discuss crosscutting issues relating to PCSD / SDG's. Informal structures or groups that support the implementation of PCSD: increasingly ministries work together on promoting wider prosperity (inclusive and sustainable wellbeing) as a way of achieving more integrated policy making. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	Under development	1	There are no capacity-building programmes or other resources in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	Ministries have agreed to strengthen interministerial cooperation in policy making and have set up a project under guidance of the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom (MIK) relations to strengthen skills and capacities for this ('grenzeeloos samenwerken'). MIK and the National SDG Coordinator started cooperation with a view to including 'transition skills' (on the basis of the Inner Development Goals) into the existing instruments for civil service capacity building (in particular the guidebook for administrative ethics and capacities or 'ambtelijk vakmanschap'). SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			7		
5. Sub-national Engagement	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement, or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are only partially implemented. (The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by challenges including resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	Government has supported the development by Statistics Netherlands of SDG and wellbeing Monitors at both the regional level in the Netherlands itself and in the 3 Caribbean municipalities (Saba, Statia and Bonaire). At the initiative of the Association of Dutch municipalities (VNG), a dashboard with local data has been developed that allows municipalities to see their own progress. Three of the four biggest cities have produced a voluntary local SDG review in 2022/2023, the fourth has developed a local SDG report in 2025. The the VNG has presented a Voluntary Subnational Review to the UN in 2022. They also support municipalities in integrating the SDG's into their policy frameworks by providing opportunities to exchange and learn from best practices in the framework of the ongoing Municipalities for Global Goals Campaign. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	Exchange of knowledge between the four countries of the Kingdom was continued on a quarterly basis since jointly writing the Kingdom VNR in 2022. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or processes in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	No, there are no such mechanisms in place.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			6		

6. Stakeholder-engagement	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, but these are partially implemented. □ (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	The national government supports the foundation SDG Nederland as a platform to encourage cooperation between all sectors in society including at local and provincial level. Both SDG Nederland and the government regularly organize conferences that allow for discussions on policy coherence at different levels. Jointly, SDG Nederland and the National SDG Coordinator have brought together leading organisations in the Netherlands in Alliances around each of the goals, and are encouraging cooperation across alliances and across goals. There is also strong cooperation with the business sector through the active involvement in SDG Nederland of major business organisations, including the financial sector. Young people are especially supported to be active in the movement and to train as 'SDG Voices'. The government also supports several UN Youth Representatives elected by Dutch youth and facilitates their speaking at major international meetings. SDG Nederland is organising a wide-ranging youth consultation of the future (inspired by the UN Summit of the Future) in 2024 with a particular focus on young people who are not normally consulted, e.g. in practical education. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development The Netherlands could expand its good practice of multi-stakeholder dialogue to enhance debate on policy coherence. The Dutch culture of mediating between all societal stakeholders on challenging issues (the "polder model"), combined with a high awareness of policy coherence in Parliament, civil society and the private sector, provides a strong basis to make progress on coherence challenges. To promote learning and debate on responsible business conduct, for example, the MFA has had good experiences with multi-stakeholder sectoral agreements, overseen by the Social and Economic Council of the Netherlands (see Box 6). A vast multi-stakeholder effort also led to the adoption of the National Climate Agreement (Government of the Netherlands, 2019[68]). Building on these experiences, the government could institute multi-stakeholder platforms for priority coherence challenges. (DAC Peer review) The government intends to step up awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals and for this purpose the MFA collaborates for instance with the platform SDG Nederland. However, investments in this area remain limited and different efforts are not yet co-ordinated. (DAC peer review) The Netherlands has stepped up efforts to promote Responsible Business Conduct through voluntary agreements with business, trade unions, and civil society stakeholders. In over a dozen sectors, the agreements have raised awareness of standards, and encouraged dialogue and exchange on better business practice. To drive change, it is important to formulate clear expectations for participants. As the agreements have not reached all businesses, the Netherlands is also supporting European due diligence legislation. . (OECD Development Co-operation TIPs/DAC peer review) The Netherlands is currently looking into the elements for improving sector agreements. SOURCE: OECD (2023), OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: Netherlands 2023, OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/67b0a326-en.
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could include insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	Young people are especially supported to be active in the movement and to train as 'SDG Voices'. The government also supports several UN Youth Representatives elected by Dutch youth and facilitates their speaking at major international meetings. SDG Nederland is organising a wide-ranging youth consultation of the future (inspired by the UN Summit of the Future) in 2024 with a particular focus on young people who are not normally consulted, e.g. in practical education. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has in place mechanisms for collaboration with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, but these have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, normative gaps and inadequate stakeholder engagement.)	Government has strengthened citizenship education within the school curriculum. In October 2023 government informed parliament that it will develop a strategy for integrating sustainability in education, together with stakeholders from the sector. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			9		
	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments for identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training, normative gaps.)	In 2023 the government introduced the renewed Policy Compass (formerly IAK) as the main instrument for better quality policy-making and regulatory impact assessment (RIA). It entails 5 steps for designing new policies and legislation. The regulatory impact assessment ('gevolgencan') is an important step in the Policy Compass: after defining the problem, the policy options and consulting stakeholders, officials are required to thoroughly assess policy options against the potential effects on the SDG's and wider prosperity. This mainstreaming of the SDG's in the RIA is intended to strengthen the existing obligatory SDG assessment, the application of which was criticised by parliament as being insufficient. The regulatory impact assessment against SDG's and wider prosperity is to be done in all three dimensions of sustainable development: here & now, later and elsewhere. This strengthens the linkage between PCSD and PCD and long-term thinking. For this purpose the Policy Compass includes both a generational assessment and an assessment of the effects on developing countries. The latter is supported by concrete advice and tips on how to analyse these effects, among other things by involving experts and stakeholders or commissioning a study. The Dutch government has already applied the Policy Compass in its currently ongoing modernization of sanction legislation and will apply the Policy Compass for any additional policy choices. Furthermore, it intends to use the Policy Compass for the implementation of European due diligence legislation in the Netherlands. The challenge of the implementation/ application of the SDG test is the fact that there is no obligation to share the results of the test when presenting new legislation. This is a flaw in the system. Parliament is paying more attention to the SDG assessment, which is a positive development, but there is still no penalty for a ministry that it not transparent about (the outcome of) the SDG test. As mentioned above, there is also a need for more knowledge and instruments that help to understand effects of goals on each other, synergies and trade-offs. The 3 national planning agencies are working to provide a basis for assessing wider prosperity effects, and work is ongoing to improve the first iteration of the generational assessment that was piloted. Similarly, the assessment of effects on developing countries could also be strengthened if more practical tools and better understanding of effects were easily available for civil servants drafting legislation. https://www.kcbcr.nl/beleid-en-regelgeving-ontwikkelen/beleidskompas/4-wat-zijn-de-gevolgen-van-deze-opties; https://www.argumentenfabriek.nl/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/De-gevolgencan.pdf. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

7. Impact Assessment	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training or normative gaps.)	In 2023 the government introduced the renewed Policy Compass (formerly IAK) as the main instrument for better quality policy-making and regulatory impact assessment (RIA). It entails 5 steps for designing new policies and legislation. The regulatory impact assessment ('gevolgscan') is an important step in the Policy Compass: after defining the problem, the policy options and consulting stakeholders, officials are required to thoroughly assess policy options against the potential effects on the SDG's and wider prosperity. This mainstreaming of the SDG's in the RIA is intended to strengthen the existing obligatory SDG assessment, the application of which was criticized by parliament as being insufficient. The regulatory impact assessment against SDG's and wider prosperity is to be done in all three dimensions of sustainable development: here & now, later and elsewhere. This strengthens the linkage between PCSD and PCD and long-term thinking. For this purpose the Policy Compass includes both a generational assessment and an assessment of the effects on developing countries. The latter is supported by concrete advice and tips on how to analyse these effects, among other things by involving experts and stakeholders or commissioning a study. The Dutch government has already applied the Policy Compass in its currently ongoing modernization of sanction legislation and will apply the Policy Compass for any additional policy choices. Furthermore, it intends to use the Policy Compass for the implementation of European due diligence legislation in the Netherlands. The challenge of the implementation/ application of the SDG test is the fact that there is no obligation to share the results of the test when presenting new legislation. This is a flaw in the system. Parliament is paying more attention to the SDG assessment, which is a positive development, but there is still no penalty for a ministry that it not transparent about (the outcome of) the SDG test. As mentioned above, there is also a need for more knowledge and instruments that help to understand effects of goals on each other, synergies and trade-offs. The 3 national planning agencies are working to provide a basis for assessing wider prosperity effects, and work is ongoing to improve the first iteration of the generational assessment that was piloted. Similarly, the assessment of effects on developing countries could also be strengthened if more practical tools and better understanding of effects were easily available for civil servants drafting legislation. https://www.kcbcr.nl/beleid-en-regelgeving-ontwikkelen/beleidskompas/4-wat-zijn-de-gevolgen-van-deze-opties; https://www.argumentenfabriek.nl/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/De-gevolgscan.pdf. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, but these mechanisms have only been partially implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include resource constraints or insufficient political will.)	The Policy and Operations Evaluation Department (IOB), the independent evaluation service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands conducts research on the results of Dutch foreign policy for the purpose of accountability and to use the findings for future policymaking. In 2023 IOB published an evaluation of the action plan on policy coherence for development. https://english.iob-evaluatie.nl/site/binaries/site-content/collections/documents/2023/05/19/action-plan-policy-coherence-for-development/IOB+evaluation+-+Better+aligned.pdf
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			9		
8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified and centralised data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor progress on sustainable development, but has only partially implemented these. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include a lack of data or indicators, or a lack of awareness of or training to allow civil servants to access the system, normative gaps persists; or the systems or mechanisms are not yet fully operational.)	Recently an initiative has been launched to collaborate more closely on spillover data and indicators across different policy areas in order to harmonize data collection and share best practices.
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place, but are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden or a lack of regular data collection, normative gaps.)	In 2019, Statistics Netherlands integrated its annual SDG progress report (which existed since 2017) with the Wellbeing Monitor into the annual Monitor Wellbeing & SDGs (Monitor Brede Welvaart & SDGs) at the request of the government. In this report, Statistics Netherlands has integrated its wellbeing indicators (based on the CES framework for sustainable development) with the internationally agreed SDG indicators, adapted to indicators that are relevant for the Dutch starting position. Since then, the Monitor has continuously been strengthened to include more extensive information and a more integrated view of progress on the SDG's and wellbeing indicators. During the corona years, for instance, a dashboard was included to measure the degree to which essential systems are 'shockproof'. As of September 2023 Statistics Netherlands presents Wellbeing Factsheets for the budget of each ministry to link the wellbeing and SDG data from the Monitor to the policy priorities of each ministry. Both the Monitor and the Factsheets are presented to parliament annually. Statistics Netherlands also has an informative website for the public about its SDG progress measurement. Statistics Netherlands discusses possible further improvements to its indicator sets annually with the ministries and stakeholders in society (via the SDG alliances of SDG Nederland). At the request of government, Statistics Netherlands in September 2023 added a specific SDG Dashboard using only the internationally agreed indicators to be used for international reporting (f.i. to UN custodian agencies). In addition to the statistical progress report the government also publishes the annual SDG report "Nederland Ontwikkelt Duurzaam" (the Netherlands' Sustainable Development) in which a more analytical reflection is given of progress to achieve the SDG's. The central government co-authors this report with all sectors in society: the report includes a joint analysis of progress, trends, successes, challenges and opportunities as well as separate chapters by each sector (central government, decentralized governments, business and the financial sector, NGO's, youth, knowledge institutions and the National Human Rights Institute). In 2022 the Kingdom presented its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the UN. The report is a co-production between the four countries of the Kingdom and contains a joint analysis of progress, successes, challenges and opportunities, a chapter for each country and a chapter focusing on the specific challenges faced by small island states. Spillovers are extensively discussed in both the national SDG report and the statistical Monitor (Statistics Netherlands, 2022[64]). These mechanisms have driven adjustments to policies, both in international engagement as well as domestic policy. This has been highlighted through IOB-led evaluations, for example in the areas of tax (IOB, 2021[65]) and responsible business conduct (IOB, 2019[66]). The evaluations also highlighted further room for progress, such as a need for better understanding of developing country interests and closer interaction between ministries. These results have in turn informed the latest policy coherence action plan (DAC peer review). The annual SDG report, the Monitor and the annual PCD report to parliament all serve as reporting mechanisms on spillovers. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting				6		
Total Score				58		