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Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands*, **

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of the Netherlands, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The review took place from 31 March to 4 April 2025 in Utrecht, Netherlands.

* As reporting under the UNFCCC is only required for the European part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the scope of the biennial transparency report submitted by the Party is limited to the European part of the Kingdom (referred to as "the Netherlands").

** In the symbol for this document, 2024 refers to the year in which the original biennial transparency report was submitted, not to the year of publication.

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	*2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines	*2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
AD	activity data
AEA	annual emission allocation
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BTR	biennial transparency report
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
EF	emission factor
ESR	European Union effort-sharing regulation
EU	European Union
EU ETS	European Union Emissions Trading System
GDP	gross domestic product
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
IE	included elsewhere
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NF_3	nitrogen trifluoride
NID	national inventory document
NIR	national inventory report
PaMs	policies and measures
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
TERT	technical expert review team
WAM	‘with additional measures’
Wetlands Supplement	*2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*
WM	‘with measures’

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the Netherlands. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,[1] particularly chapter VII thereof.

2. A draft version of this report was transmitted to the Government of the Netherlands, which provided comments that were taken into account, as appropriate, in this final version of the report.[2]

3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 31 March to 4 April 2025 in Utrecht, Netherlands, by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Irina Atamuradova (Turkmenistan), Abdulkadir Bektas (Türkiye), Rana Humbatova (Azerbaijan), Zhanyun Ma (China), Sandra Boitumelo Motshwanedi (South Africa), Admore Mureva (Zimbabwe), Laurentiu Radu (Romania) and Sina Wartmann (Germany). Irina Atamuradova and Sina Wartmann were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Anil Raut (secretariat).

B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of the Netherlands as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs, consisting of:

(a) Review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the MPGs (see chap. II.A below);

(b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.B below);

(c) Consideration of the support provided by the Party, as relevant (see chap. II.C below);

(d) Identification of areas of improvement[3] for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.D below).

C. Summary

5. The Netherlands submitted its BTR1 on 10 November 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024 mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. The Netherlands submitted its NID as a stand-alone document on 19 November 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024. The Netherlands also submitted its CRTs on 19 November 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024, and CTF tables on 20 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024.[4]

6. A list of the areas of improvement identified on the basis of the review of the consistency of the reported information with the MPGs can be found in the assessment tables.[5]

[1] Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.
[2] As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.
[3] As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs.
[4] The technical expert review was conducted on the basis of the versions of the BTR, NID, CTF tables and CRTs submitted on 17 January 2025, 19 November 2024, 20 December 2024 and 19 November 2024 respectively.
[5] Contained in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/NLD/Add.1, available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

D. Information provided by the Party pursuant to paragraphs 143–145 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

7. The Netherlands considers itself a developed country Party under the Paris Agreement and as such did not report information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building.

II. Technical expert review[6]

A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines[7]

1. National inventory report[8]

8. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of the Netherlands and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 2–7, 10–11, 13 and 19–20 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 1.

[6] As per para. 187 of the MPGs.
[7] As per para. 146(a) of the MPGs.
[8] As per para. 150(a) of the MPGs.

Table 1
Information reported in the Netherlands' national inventory report and review of consistency with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Summary of information reported*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*a
Submission type (para. 12 of the MPGs)	Has the NIR been submitted as a stand-alone document?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
Time series (paras. 57–58 of the MPGs)	What years have been reported and is the time series in accordance with the MPGs?	1990–2022, in accordance with the MPGs	No areas of improvement were identified
Metrics (para. 37 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 100-year global warming potential values from the AR5?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has the Party used other metrics?	No	No areas of improvement were identified
Gases (paras. 47–49 and 51 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF3	3.E.3, 4.I.1, 6.L.4
Indirect emissions (para. 52 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported indirect CO_2 emissions and national totals with and without indirect CO_2?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has the Party reported indirect N_2O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 18–19 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported information on the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management?	Partly	3.E.2
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines?	Partly	3.E.3, 4.I.1, 6.L.1, 6.L.2, 6.L.4
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the Wetlands Supplement and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines	No areas of improvement were identified
Key category analysis (paras. 25 and 41–42 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a key category analysis?	Yes, a key category analysis was performed using approaches 1 and 2 and 95 and 90 per cent thresholds for level and trend assessment for the starting year (1990) and	No areas of improvement were identified

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Summary of information reported*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*a
		the latest reporting year (2022) and with LULUCF	
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28 and 43 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Partly	3.E.4, 6.L.3
	Has the Party provided justification and explanatory information for recalculations?	Partly	3.E.4
Uncertainty assessment (paras. 29 and 44 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported the results of the uncertainty analysis and the methods used, underlying assumptions and trends?	Yes, including level and trend uncertainty, reported using approach 2 for 1990 and the latest reporting year (2022)	No areas of improvement were identified
QA/QC plan and procedures (paras. 34–36 and 46 of the MPGs)	Has the Party elaborated information on an inventory QA/QC plan, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, and current and future QA/QC procedures?	Partly	2.G.2, 5.A.1
Assessment of completeness (paras. 30–33, 45 and 50 of the MPGs)	Have any areas of improvement for lack of completeness been identified for the following sectors?	Yes	2.G.1
	Energy	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	IPPU	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	Agriculture	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	LULUCF	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	Waste	No	No areas of improvement were identified
Threshold for reporting significant categories (para. 32 of the MPGs)	For categories reported as “NE” owing to insignificance, has information been reported	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Summary of information reported*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
	showing that the likely level of emissions is below the threshold of significance?		
Methodologies, EFs, parameters and AD (paras. 39–40 and 53–56 of the MPGs)	Has information been reported on categories, gases, methodologies (including the rationale for selecting them), EFs and AD at a disaggregated level for the following sectors?		
	Energy	Partly	3.E.5, 3.E.6
	Has information been reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and such emissions distinctly reported from national totals?	Yes	NA
	Has information been reported indicating how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or IPPU sector?	Yes	NA
	IPPU	Partly	4.I.2, 4.I.3, 4.I.4
	Agriculture	Partly	5.A.2, 5.A.3
	LULUCF	Partly	6.L.5
	Waste	Partly	7.W.1

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/NLD/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

2. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution[9]

9. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of the Netherlands and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 10, 11 and 13 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 2.

Table 2
Information reported in the Netherlands' submission

Topic	*ID#s for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 59–63 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Description of the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates (para. 64 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65–79 of the MPGs)	10.1
Mitigation PaMs, actions and plans related to implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 80–90 of the MPGs)	11.2
Summary of GHG emissions and removals (para. 91 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Projections of GHG emissions and removals (paras. 92–102 of the MPGs)	13.1, 13.3, 13.4, 13.5

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/NLD/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

3. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided[10]

10. The Netherlands reported information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

11. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of the Netherlands and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 19–20 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 3.

Table 3
Review of the consistency of the information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support reported in the Netherlands' submission with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

Topic	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 119–120 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies (paras. 121–122 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Information on financial support provided under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 123–124 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified

[9] As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.
[10] As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.

Topic	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Information on support for technology development and transfer provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 126–127 of the MPGs)	19.1
Information on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 128–129 of the MPGs)	20.1

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/NLD/Add.1.

B. Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution[11]

12. In considering the Netherlands' progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, the TERT noted that the EU and its member States have a joint NDC with a target of an economy-wide net domestic reduction in emissions of at least 55 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level.[12]

13. The Netherlands reported information on the actions and PaMs that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Three overarching EU PaMs – the EU ETS directive, and the ESR and the EU LULUCF regulations – significantly influence the Netherlands' portfolio of PaMs. The EU ETS covers mainly GHG emission point sources in the energy, industry, maritime shipping and aviation sectors. An EU-wide emission cap was put in place for 2021–2030 for the EU ETS with the goal of reducing emissions by 62 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030. The ESR sets binding annual GHG emission targets for member States covering the transport, buildings, agriculture and waste sectors, as well as industry sectors not covered by the EU ETS. The ESR-covered sectors are required to collectively contribute to a 40 per cent reduction in emissions at the EU level by 2030 compared with the 2005 level, with individual member States' reduction targets ranging from 10 to 50 per cent below the 2005 level. The Netherlands' ESR target for 2030 is a 48.0 per cent reduction compared with the 2005 level. EU member States must achieve binding national LULUCF targets to contribute to the EU-wide target for 2030. The member States' targets for 2030 are defined as the average of net emissions and removals in 2016–2018 plus an individual binding target, which collectively corresponds to 42 Mt CO_2 eq. The EU LULUCF regulation sets a total net removal target of 310 Mt CO_2 eq for 2030 within the scope of NDCs. For the Netherlands, the reduction target for 2030 is a net removal of 0.435 Mt CO_2 eq below the base-year level.

14. Table 4 provides a summary of the reported information on the key national PaMs of the Netherlands.

Table 4
Summary of information on key national policies and measures reported by the Netherlands

Sector	*Key PaMs*[a]	*Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures	Climate Act	NE
	National Climate Plan	NE
Energy	Group of policy measures for electricity sector	31 283.64
	Group of policy measures for built environment (e.g. minimum CO_2 price for electricity production; Coal Prohibition Act)	4 526.54

[11] As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.

[12] The consideration of the implementation and achievement of the joint EU NDC is in the context of the NDC submitted by the EU on 17 December 2020 and updated on 17 October 2023.

Sector	*Key PaMs*[a]	*Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*
	National Program for Regional Energy Strategies	IE
	Energy tax	IE
Energy efficiency	Energy labelling	IE
	Energy performance compensation	IE
	Reduction of gas production levels	IE
	National Insultation Program	IE
Energy supply and renewables	Offshore Wind Development Framework	IE
	Programme Offshore Wind Landfall Connections	IE
	The Environment Buildings Decree of the Netherlands	IE
	Cooperative Energy Production Subsidy Scheme	IE
Transport	Group of policy measures for mobility (e.g. CO_2 emission performance standards for passenger cars and vans; Specific Benefit Zero-Emission Buses; Subsidy Scheme Electric Passenger Cars; and Active Mobility)	1 872.76
IPPU	Group of policy measures for industry (e.g. National Circular Economy Program; National Program for Industrial Sustainability; Accelerated Climate-related Investments in Industry; and Tailored Approach for Industry)	15 179.94
Agriculture	Group of policy measures for the agriculture sector (e.g. Sustainable Program; Sustainable Agriculture; Agricultural Nature and Landscape Management; Sustainable Measures for Stables and Manure Management Subsidy; National Cessation Scheme on Livestock Sites; and Eco-Scheme)	3 111.04
LULUCF	Group of policy measures for the LULUCF sector (e.g. National Research Program on Greenhouse Gas in Peatlands; and non-productive investments in agricultural businesses)	37.80
	Program Nature	IE
Waste	Waste Management Plan	NE

Sources: The Netherlands' BTR1 and CTF table 5, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Names of PaMs reproduced as reported in the Netherlands' BTR.

15. The TERT noted that PaMs, actions and plans have contributed to GHG emission reductions in the electricity, built environment, industry, agriculture and LULUCF sectors. The group of PaMs targeting the electricity sector has the highest estimated GHG emission reduction of 31,283.64 kt CO_2 eq by 2030, followed by the group of PaMs focused on industry, with an estimated mitigation impact of 15,179.94 kt CO_2 eq. The group of PaMs targeting the built environment has an estimated mitigation impact of 4,526.54 kt CO_2 eq by 2030, followed by those focused on the agriculture and transport sectors at 3,111.04 and 1,872.76 kt CO_2 eq respectively. The group of PaMs targeting the LULUCF sector has the lowest estimated mitigation impact of 37.80 kt CO_2 eq by 2030.

16. In 2022, the Party's total GHG emissions including indirect CO_2 emissions and LULUCF amounted to 158.44 Mt CO_2 eq, or approximately 30.5 per cent below the 1990 base-year level (228.13 Mt CO_2 eq). Emissions in the energy sector, which is the largest contributor to the Party's total GHG emissions, decreased by approximately 23.3 per cent in 1990–2022, from 154.13 Mt CO_2 eq in 1990 to 118.16 Mt CO_2 eq in 2022. In 2022, total GHG emissions from the IPPU, agriculture and waste sectors amounted to 13.78, 18.04 and 2.94 Mt CO_2 eq respectively, representing a decrease of approximately 47.2, 28.7 and 81.9

per cent respectively between 1990 and 2022. LULUCF net emissions, which amounted to 5.06 Mt CO_2 eq in 2022, decreased by 5.8 per cent in the same period. The decrease in GHG emissions occurred despite a growing population (by 118.1 per cent in 1990–2022) and an increase in GDP based on prices (by 323.3 per cent in 1995–2022). GHG emissions per capita and emission intensity versus GDP decreased significantly, by 41.7 and 68.8 per cent respectively between 1990 and 2022.

17. The TERT noted that the energy sector is by far the biggest contributor to the Party's total GHG emissions, accounting for around 67.8 per cent in the base year and 74.8 per cent in 2022. Total primary energy supply initially rose from 2,829 PJ in 1990 to a high of 3,472 PJ in 2010, but has since decreased to 2,615 PJ in 2023. This is broadly mirrored in total final consumption including non-energy use, which stood at 2,214 PJ in 1990, rising to 2,721 PJ in 2010 and subsequently dropping to 2,037 PJ in 2023. This drop is mainly related to the drop in final consumption of natural gas for heating owing to milder winters and higher gas prices. The contribution of natural gas to electricity production has also decreased. In 2016, 81.0 per cent of total electricity production came from fossil fuels, while in 2023 this share had fallen to 48.0 per cent. The relative contribution of electricity production from renewable energy carriers increased from 13.0 per cent in 2016 to 47.0 per cent by 2023, with electricity from wind energy (23.0 per cent) and solar energy (17.0 per cent) contributing most.

18. The Netherlands' AEAs, which correspond to its national emission reduction target for ESR sectors, decrease from 2021 to 2030. The Netherlands reported information on its ESR emissions as a way to track its contribution towards the joint NDC target. The level of emissions in 2021 and 2022 was 5.7 and 12.2 per cent respectively below the AEAs for those years. The TERT noted that the Party's cumulative surplus of AEAs through 2022 is 17.4 Mt CO_2 eq, which suggests that the Netherlands is contributing to the joint EU target.

19. The Netherlands reported projections for 2030–2040 under the WM scenario.[13] The WM scenario reported by the Party includes PaMs implemented and adopted until 1 May 2024. In addition to the WM scenario, the Netherlands reported the WAM scenario. The projected emission levels are presented in table 5. The TERT noted that information on GHG emission projections was not used in considering the Netherlands' progress in implementing its NDC.

Table 5
Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for the Netherlands

	GHG emissions (kt CO_2 eq/year)	*Change in relation to 2020 level (%)*	*Change in relation to 2022 level (%)*
Inventory data 2020	168 784.33		
Inventory data 2022	158 444.46	–6.1	
WM projections for 2030	120 631.78	–28.5	–23.9
WAM projections for 2030	116 912.55	–30.7	–26.2
WM projections for 2040	89 231.86	–47.1	–43.7
WAM projections for 2040	86 355.59	–48.8	–45.5

Sources: The Netherlands' BTR1 and CTF tables 6–8.
Note: The projections are for GHG emissions with LULUCF and including indirect CO_2 emissions.

20. In its BTR1 and during the review, the Netherlands described the progress towards the joint EU NDC target. The TERT noted that the consideration of progress by the EU and its member States towards the joint EU NDC is contained in the report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU,[14] which states that the EU and its member States are on track to achieving the joint 2030 NDC target by implementing mitigation actions; however, maintaining this pace of emission reductions will require the full implementation of the EU 2030 legal framework and its related investment flows.

[13] Note that, as per para. 93 of the MPGs, projections shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline.

[14] FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/EU.

C. Consideration of the Party's support provided[15]

21. In its BTR1 the Netherlands reported information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support. The Party reported information on the systems and processes used to identify, track and report on support provided; challenges and limitations; experience and good practices relating to public policy and regulatory frameworks for private climate financing and investment; and efforts to enhance the comparability and accuracy of the information reported on financial support provided.

22. The Netherlands described its national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the provision of technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support. The Party is at the forefront of developing innovative, resilient and sustainable techniques in many relevant sectors, and regards technology development and translation of knowledge as an important element of its actions aimed at promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation worldwide. The Government of the Netherlands is keen to mobilize its knowledge and expertise to support the self-development of local actors in the Global South. In addition, knowledge institutions and companies are also participating in these efforts. For example, the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research has a technology transfer programme[16] and a programme called Innovation for Development[17] which focuses on low- and middle-income countries. Other organizations, such as Deltares, work on innovative solutions, such as flood models related to water and aquifer recharge and storage in drought-prone sandy areas, and share and exchange knowledge.

23. The Netherlands' BTR1 contains key information on underlying assumptions, methodologies and definitions used by the Party to identify and/or report information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided.

1. Financial support provided under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

(a) Bilateral, regional and other channels

24. The Netherlands provided financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels, focusing mainly on the Africa and Asia regions, as well as support at the global level. The projects, programmes or activities that received financial support related to promoting sustainable agriculture practices, sustainable water systems and renewable energy in partner countries. The majority of financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels was allocated to the following sectors: energy (8.3 per cent), transport (0.2 per cent), industry (0.9 per cent), agriculture (16.8 per cent), forestry (2.8 per cent), water and sanitation (14.0 per cent), cross-cutting (9.5 per cent) and other (47.6 per cent).

25. Table 6 summarizes information on financial support provided by the Party through bilateral, regional and other channels by type of support.

Table 6
Summary of financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2021–2022 by the Netherlands

	Amount (climate-specific) (face value – USD million)				*Share of total for bilateral, regional and other channels (%)*
Type of financial instrument	*Adaptation*	*Mitigation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Total*	
Grant	614.95	231.50	327.36	1 173.82	100.0
Total	**614.95**	**231.50**	**327.36**	**1 173.82**	
Share of total for bilateral, regional and other channels (%)	**52.4**	**19.7**	**27.9**	**–**	**–**

Sources: The Netherlands' BTR1 and CTF table III.1.

[15] As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.
[16] See https://ventures.tno.nl/.
[17] See https://www.tno.nl/en/about-tno/tno-society/innovation-development/.

(b) Multilateral channels

26. The Netherlands provided financial support through multilateral channels, focusing mainly on global projects, as well as the Africa and Asia regions. The International Development Association, the Green Climate Fund, the Climate Investment Funds, the African Development Bank and the Global Environment Facility are the institutions that received the most support. The projects, programmes or activities that received financial support related to promoting renewable energy, sustainable agricultural practices, water resource management and digital services in partner countries. The majority of financial support provided through multilateral channels was allocated to the following sectors: agriculture (4.2 per cent), cross-cutting (38.0 per cent) and other (57.8 per cent).

27. The Netherlands' financial support provided through multilateral channels, including support for actions aimed at averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, was mainly focused on cross-cutting activities (84.7 per cent), with fewer projects dedicated to adaptation (13.6 per cent) or mitigation (1.7 per cent).

28. Table 7 summarizes information on financial support provided by the Party through multilateral channels by type of support.

Table 7
Summary of financial support provided through multilateral channels in 2021–2022 by the Netherlands
(Millions of United States dollars)

	Climate-specific inflows (face value)			
Institution	*Adaptation*	*Mitigation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Total*
African Development Bank	–	–	45.70	45.70
Asian Development Bank	–	–	1.56	1.56
Global Environment Facility	–	–	44.32	44.32
Green Climate Fund	–	–	67.08	67.08
International Finance Corporation	–	–	6.24	6.24
Least Developed Countries Fund	46.50	–	–	46.50
United Nations Development Programme	–	–	3.88	3.88
United Nations Environment Programme	–	7.08	4.79	11.87
World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)	–	–	6.99	6.99
Other				
Climate Investment Funds				
Dutch National Youth Council	–	–	0.01	0.01
International Committee of the Red Cross	5.27	–	–	5.27
International Development Association	–	–	90.71	90.71
International Fund for Agricultural Development	–	–	17.53	17.53
Other (International Labour Organization)	–	–	0.04	0.04
United Nations Children's Fund	–	–	3.17	3.17
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	–	–	0.04	0.04
United Nations Population Fund	–	–	0.37	0.37
United Nations Secretariat	–	–	0.12	0.12
World Food Programme	5.32	–	9.87	15.20
World Health Organization	–	–	1.96	1.96
Total	**57.09**	**7.08**	**356.36**	**420.53**

	Climate-specific inflows (face value)			
Institution	*Adaptation*	*Mitigation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Total*
Share of total (%)	**13.6**	**1.7**	**84.7**	**100.0**

Sources: The Netherlands' BTR1 and CTF table III.2.

2. Technology development and transfer support provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement

29. The Netherlands implemented measures or activities related to technology development and transfer, including activities undertaken by both the public and the private sector, that benefited developing country Parties. The Party employed the following strategies to support technology development and transfer: (1) mobilizing Dutch knowledge and expertise to support the self-development of local actors in the Global South, involving both governmental and non-governmental institutions; (2) facilitating technology transfer and knowledge exchange through initiatives such as the Tech Transfer programme and an Innovation for Development programme of the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research, as well as initiatives implemented by the Deltares institute in relation to water management and drought resilience; and (3) implementing initiatives through the Climate and Development Knowledge Network and the Step Change partnership, among others, to strengthen the interface between knowledge, policy and practice by linking scientific and Indigenous knowledge with policy-based decision-making.

30. Furthermore, the Party provided support at different stages of the technology cycle. An example of such support includes the Energising Development partnership involving Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, aimed at expanding access to renewable energy for the poorest households in developing countries. The project is focused on capacity-building and technology transfer to support decentralized energy solutions such as solar power and clean cooking. As at the end of 2023, the Energising Development partnership had provided sustainable energy access to 31.6 million people (including 24.2 million with clean cooking solutions and 7.4 million with electricity), supported over 102,000 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, and improved energy access for more than 33,000 social institutions, particularly in rural areas.

31. The Netherlands provided support for the deployment and enhancement of the endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties. A key example is the support provided to the Clean Cooking Alliance, aimed at promoting locally adapted clean cooking solutions. Additionally, the Netherlands provided support to the SDG7 Results initiative, aimed at improving cooking methods, and contributed to programmes such as the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program implemented by the African Development Bank Group and the Global Center on Adaptation, and initiatives such as Leading from the South, Reversing the Flow, and Water at the Heart of Climate Action, focused on testing, supporting and promoting locally led solutions through grants, research and advocacy, addressing both climate adaptation and mitigation needs.

32. The Netherlands encouraged private sector activities aimed at supporting developing country Parties with technology development and transfer through its private sector development portfolio, its cooperation with international financial institutions and the development of funds tailored to public–private cooperation. Key examples are the African Biodigester Component programme and the Clean Cooking programme, supported through the Energising Development partnership, which encourage private sector investments not only in climate action but also in the development and transfer of relevant technologies, knowledge and capacity.

33. The Netherlands engaged in measures and activities related to technology innovation, including research, development and deployment, using a collaborative approach. The Party reported on the knowledge generated from the support provided for technology development and transfer to developing country Parties. Although the national results framework for development cooperation does not currently include specific indicators for capacity-building or technology development support, the Netherlands is working on introducing a new reporting framework to better capture the outcomes of such support. An approach based on continuous learning and collaboration ensures that Dutch expertise remains relevant and

effectively supports sustainable climate action and technology transfer in developing countries.

34. The Netherlands supported measures and activities related to technology development and transfer that focused mainly on promoting renewable energy, water and sanitation, agricultural practices and agriculture-related activities and actions, digitalization, or general environmental protection. Such measures and activities covered the following target sectors: agriculture (40 per cent), water and sanitation (22 per cent), other (16 per cent), energy (8 per cent), industry (6 per cent) and cross-cutting (6 per cent). Most of the technology development and transfer support provided related to adaptation (60 per cent) followed by cross-cutting (24 per cent) and mitigation (16 per cent). The types of technology that received support include digital data services for farmers, such as digital traceability systems, learning platforms or awareness-raising activities. For the reporting period 2021–2022, most of the measures or activities aimed at supporting technology development and transfer were reported as ongoing. The recipient entities for the Netherlands' technology development and transfer support were operating at the national, regional or global level.

3. Capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

35. The Netherlands provided capacity-building support to developing country Parties for mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting needs. The Party participated in the NDC Partnership to provide such capacity-building support, which plays a key role in building the capacity of governments to formulate and implement enhanced NDCs. As one of the founding members of the NDC Partnership (and former Co-Chair in 2019–2020), the Netherlands has focused on further strengthening the NDC Partnership through the provision of both political and financial support, including through the West Africa Food System Resilience Facility, a multi-partner technical advisory facility for the West Africa Food System Resilience Programme, and the Orange Knowledge Programme, a Dutch funding programme that contributes to the social and economic development of societies by strengthening the knowledge and skills of professionals and organizations. The Netherlands' capacity-building support responded to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs, priorities and gaps of developing country Parties by following the principles of national ownership, stakeholder participation, country-driven demand, and cooperation between donors and across programmes, and other general principles. As reported in its BTR1, the Netherlands' support for climate action in developing countries is an integral part of its international cooperation policy. Since all its public climate finance is financed from official development assistance, its bilateral activities and contributions to multilateral institutions and development banks are primarily intended to support the poorest and most vulnerable countries and communities.

36. The Netherlands described its key policies that promote capacity-building support in developing country Parties, providing overall descriptions of the policies and international strategies overseen by the Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development, as well as several examples of specific policies and strategies, such as the Netherlands' Global Climate Strategy or the policy document for foreign trade and development entitled "Investing in Global Prospects".

37. To ensure the involvement and engagement of stakeholders, the Netherlands has prioritized an inclusive and participatory approach that extends beyond consultations to fostering active collaboration with diverse actors. This includes national, regional and local authorities, multilateral non-governmental, private sector and farmers' organizations, and water operators and boards. By integrating these stakeholders into the implementation process, the Netherlands ensures that policies and initiatives reflect the realities and needs of those most affected. Rather than limiting stakeholder involvement to consultations regarding the Netherlands' activities, the focus is on ensuring that partners engage meaningfully in the lives and livelihoods of marginalized people.

38. The Netherlands supported capacity-building measures or activities that focused mainly on strengthening institutional arrangements, improving national data management systems and promoting education and awareness in partner countries. Most of the capacity-building measures or activities related to adaptation (67.1 per cent), followed by cross-cutting (22.4 per cent) and mitigation (10.5 per cent). For the reporting period 2021–2022, most of the capacity-building measures or activities were reported as ongoing. The recipient entities

for the Netherlands' capacity-building support were operating at the national, regional or global level.

D. Identification of areas of improvement[18]

39. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to the Netherlands' implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

40. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1, NID, CRTs and CTF tables of the Netherlands in accordance with the MPGs.

41. The areas of improvement identified by the TERT on the basis of the review of the consistency of the information reported by the Netherlands with the MPGs are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

42. The EU and its member States have a joint NDC with a target of an economy-wide net domestic reduction in emissions of at least 55 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level. In its BTR1 the Netherlands described its contributions towards the joint EU NDC target. The TERT noted that the consideration of progress by the EU and its member States towards the joint EU NDC is contained in the report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU, which states that the EU and its member States are on track to achieving the joint 2030 NDC target by implementing mitigation actions; however, maintaining this pace of emission reductions will require the full implementation of the EU 2030 legal framework and its related investment flows.

43. The TERT notes that PaMs, actions and plans have contributed to GHG emission reductions in the electricity, built environment, mobility, industry, agriculture, LULUCF and cross-cutting sectors.

44. The Netherlands continued to provide financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels and through multilateral channels to developing countries. The financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2021–2022 totalled USD 1,173.82 million. Similarly, financial support through multilateral channels in 2021–2022 amounted to USD 420.53 million (inflows).

45. The Netherlands continued to provide support for technology development and transfer, and capacity-building. Priority for technological support was given to projects and programmes in target areas such as renewable energy, water and sanitation, sustainable agriculture, digital tools and climate smart solutions. Priority for capacity-building support was given to projects and programmes that support learning and the sharing of existing knowledge and experience (e.g. via the NDC Partnership and the Climate & Development Knowledge Network) and focus on a range of sectors, including agriculture, energy, and water and sanitation.

[18] As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

BTR1 of the EU. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

BTR1 CTF tables of the EU. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

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CRTs of the Netherlands. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

IPCC. 2006. *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. S Eggleston, L Buendia, K Miwa, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl.

IPCC. 2014. *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*. T Hiraishi, T Krug, K Tanabe, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/publication/2013-supplement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories-wetlands/.

IPCC. 2019. *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, E Buendia, K Tanabe, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/.

"Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement". Annex to decision 18/CMA.1. FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/193408.

Report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Martijn Verdonk and Marc Balder (Government of the Netherlands, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Netherlands Enterprise Agency), including additional material. The following references were provided by the Netherlands and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as some have been reproduced as received:

E. Honig, J.A. Montfoort, R. Dröge, B. Guis, K. Baas, B. van Huet, O.R. van Hunnik, 2024: *Methodology for the calculation of emissions to air from the sectors Energy, Industry and Waste. RIVM report 2024-0014.* https://legacy.emissieregistratie.nl/erpubliek/documenten/01%20Energie,%20industrie%20en%20afval/2024%20(RIVM)%20Methodology%20report%20Energy%20Industry%20and%20Waste%20ER%201990-2022.pdf.

Baren, S.A. van, E.J.M.M. Arets, C.M.J. Hendriks, H. Kramer, J.P. Lesschen & M.J. Schelhaas. 2024. *Greenhouse gas reporting of the LULUCF sector in the Netherlands. Methodological background, update 2024.* WOT Technical report 255. Statutory Research Tasks Unit for Nature & the Environment (WOT Natuur & Milieu), Wageningen, the Netherlands. https://edepot.wur.nl/648278.

Zee, T.C. van der, A. Bleeker, C. van Bruggen, W. Bussink, H.J.C. van Dooren, C.M. Groenestein, J.F.M. Huijsmans, H. Kros, L.A. Lagerwerf, K. Oltmer, M. Ros, M.W. van Schijndel, L. Schulte-Uebbing & G.L. Velthof, *RIVM report 2024-0015. Methodology for the calculation of emissions from agriculture. Calculations for methane, ammonia, nitrous*

oxide, nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, fine particles and carbon dioxide emissions using the National Emission Model for Agriculture (NEMA). RIVM, Bilthoven. https://www.rivm.nl/bibliotheek/rapporten/2024-0015.pdf.