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Executive summary

Advancing scientific knowledge is a key aim of the 4I-TRACTION project. At the start of the project eight academic manuscripts were projected. At the end of August 2024, one month before the official end of the project, 14 academic manuscripts have been produced. In this document we report on the projected and produced academic manuscripts.

1. Projected and produced manuscripts

The underlying Theory of Change of the 4I-TRACTION project is that project activities and insights will 1) inform policy-makers and related stakeholders directly and 2) advance scientific knowledge for future related research. To advance scientific knowledge 4I-TRACTION has produced 14 academic manuscripts, 6 more than the 8 initially projected manuscripts. In this chapter we give an overview of the projected and produced academic manuscripts. Note that many of these manuscripts have been presented at academic conferences and similar outlets.

1.1 Projected manuscripts

The annex to the Grant Agreement of 4I-TRACTION from May 2021 contains a list of 8 projected academic manuscripts. This list was meant as an indication of the sort of academic output that could be expected from 4I-TRACTION. Table 1 shows a list of the projected academic manuscripts.

Table 1: Projected academic manuscripts according to Grant Agreement

	Title manuscript
1	T1.1. Barriers and enablers to transformation - and the 4I approach
2	T1.2 Classifying transformative change in Paris-Agreement scenarios
3	T2.2 Integrated approach to measuring effectiveness and efficiency of the EU climate policy
4	T2.4 Lessons learned from co-evolution of European and national climate policies in 2005-2020
5	T3.2 Analysis on how the EU can spur action internationally
6	T4.3 Policy avenues as a tool for describing future policy choice towards climate neutrality
7	T5.4 On the concept of transformative EU climate governance and related dimensions and assessment criteria
8	T5.4 On existing and planned EU governance frameworks in terms of their transformative capacity

1.2 Produced manuscripts

Nearing the end of the project a total of 14 manuscripts have been produced. Of these manuscripts:

- 2 have been published in academic journals.

- 1 manuscript has been rejected (by 2 different journals)
- 5 manuscripts are currently under review
- 5 manuscripts are being prepared for first journal submission
- 1 manuscript is being prepared

Table 2 gives an overview of the manuscripts produced by 4I-TRACTION. In Chapter 2 of this report more information on the different articles can be found.

Table 2: Produced academic manuscripts by 4I-TRACTION

No	Title article	Status
1	The European Climate Law: Strengthening EU Procedural Climate Governance?	Published
2	Lessons from European transformative policies	Published
3	Classifying and quantifying transformative change in 1.5°C compatible energy transitions for the EU27	Rejected (twice)
4	Participatory climate governance: The potential of multilevel climate and energy dialogues. A criteria-based assessment of Member States' reports under Article 11 of the Governance Regulation	Under review
5	Policy integration: Enhancing the social dimension in climate policy planning instruments	Under review
6	What's New in Fit for 55? EU Climate Policy and Law on the Road to Climate Neutrality	Under review
7	Public Participation in the National Energy and Climate Plans of EU Member States	Under review
8	Critical and strategic raw materials: potential bottlenecks and the EU Perspective	Under review
9	Procedural climate governance: The how of climate mitigation policy	Preparing for first submission
10	Citizens' Access to Justice in EU Climate Governance: Judicial Review of NECPs before National Courts.	Preparing for first submission
11	Climate policy integration of EU state aid	Preparing for first submission

12	Using a mixed-methods approach in climate policy evaluation: EU and Dutch case studies	Preparing for first submission
13	Becoming a frontrunner: The rollout of public charging infrastructure for electric vehicles in the Netherlands	Preparing for first submission
14	The Role of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change in EU Climate Governance	Manuscript is being prepared

2. Key information on produced manuscripts

Below we list the title, authors and abstract of every manuscript. We also include a small section on the current status of the manuscript and, if applicable, on the way that we expect to proceed with these manuscripts in the future.

2.1 Article: The European Climate Law: Strengthening EU Procedural Climate Governance?

Title	The European Climate Law: Strengthening EU Procedural Climate Governance?
Authors	Kati Kulovesi*, Sebastian Oberthür**, Harro van Asselt*** and Annalisa Savaresi****
Affiliation authors	*Center for Climate Change, Energy and Environmental Law (CCEEL), University of Eastern Finland; **Vrije Universiteit Brussels and CCEEL, University of Eastern Finland; *** University of Cambridge and CCEEL, University of Eastern Finland; University of Stirling and CCEEL, University of Eastern Finland.
Abstract	In 2021, the European Union (EU) adopted the so-called European Climate Law (ECL), enshrining in law the 2050 climate-neutrality objective and upgraded 2030 emission reduction target. The ECL bears the hallmarks of what we term ‘procedural climate governance’, which comprises the regulatory frameworks, instruments, institutions and processes that shape substantive climate policies and their implementation. This article identifies seven key functions of procedural climate governance—targetsetting; planning; monitoring and evaluation; climate policy integration; scientific expert advice; access to justice; and public participation—and uses these for critically

	<p>assessing the ECL. We argue that while the ECL has significantly strengthened important aspects of EU procedural climate governance, further reforms are needed for the EU to develop and implement the substantive policies towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient economy and society and to bolster public support and ownership of the transition. The upcoming reviews of the ECL and the Governance Regulation provide a critical opportunity for strengthening procedural climate governance in the EU.</p>
Current status	Published in Journal of Environmental Law.
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	N.a.
Comments/Further information	<p>URL and citation: Kati Kulovesi, Sebastian Oberthür, Harro van Asselt, Annalisa Savaresi, The European Climate Law: Strengthening EU Procedural Climate Governance?, <i>Journal of Environmental Law</i>, Volume 36, Issue 1, March 2024, Pages 23–42, https://doi-org.ezproxy.library.wur.nl/10.1093/jel/eqad034</p>
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	T5.4 On existing and planned EU governance frameworks in terms of their transformative capacity
URL (if existing)	https://doi-org.ezproxy.library.wur.nl/10.1093/jel/eqad034

2.2 Article: Lessons from European transformative policies

Title	Lessons from European Transformative Policies
Authors	*Harm Rienks and **Aleksandra Miłobędzka
Affiliation authors	*Wageningen University, the Netherlands; **WiseEuropa Institute, Warsaw, Poland
Abstract	<p>In order to reach climate neutrality by 2050 the EU needs to overcome challenges relating to accelerating innovation, creating infrastructure, redirecting investments, and fostering cross-sectoral integration. In this policy brief, we present key policy lessons relating to these four challenges based on seven case studies on transformative policies from the period 2005–2022 conducted in different EU countries. Two themes reappear in many of our lessons. First, policies could be</p>

	improved if a holistic approach to innovation was taken, with policymakers considering how new (innovative) technologies substitute (or phaseout) old technologies. Second, rather than trying to incentivize firms or citizens through monetary returns, governments could make progress towards climate neutrality by reducing the efforts required from firms and citizens to participate in the carbon neutrality transition, e.g., reducing administrative burdens.
Current status	Published in the journal of Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions.
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	N.a.
Comments/Further information	Citation: Rienks, H. and Miłobędzka, A. (2024). Lessons from European transformative policies. <i>Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions</i> , 52. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eist.2024.100895
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	T2.4 Lessons learned from co-evolution of European and national climate policies in 2005-2020 (WP 2)
URL (if existing)	https://authors.elsevier.com/sd/article/S2210-4224(24)00085-6

2.3 Article: Classifying and quantifying transformative change in 1.5°C compatible energy transitions for the EU27

Title	Classifying and quantifying transformative change in 1.5°C compatible energy transitions for the EU27
Authors	Neil Grant; Tina Aboumahboub; Andrzej Ancygier; Claire Fyson; Aman Majid; Himalaya Bir Shrestha; Lara Welder; Michiel Schaeffer
Affiliation authors	Climate Analytics
Abstract	Limiting warming to 1.5°C will require global emissions to reach net zero by mid-century while immediate action needs to be taken by all countries to rapidly reduce emissions towards net-zero. Recent analysis assessed by the IPCC provides a wealth of information on

	<p>global energy transitions, but there remains a scarcity of national 1.5°C compatible transitions, and techniques to best utilise the IPCC AR6 database can still be further improved. Here we apply a novel filtering and ranking process to identify illustrative pathways from the AR6 database, and downscale them to provide 1.5°C compatible transitions for the EU27 and seven major economies within the EU27. We find that the EU27 and most member states need to increase the ambition of their 2030 targets to align with 1.5°C, and map out key features of the energy transition at the national level. Power sector decarbonisation is key to reducing emissions, with all member states needing to achieve clean electricity in the 2030s. Final energy demand also falls in most member states over the time-period, as electrification, efficiency improvements and decline in energy demand. These results provide a roadmap to develop 1.5°C compatible transitions on the European continent, and can help scrutinise and inform the development of updated national energy and climate plans (NECPs).</p>
Current status	Rejected
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	This paper has been submitted to two journals (Science of the Total Environment and Heliyon). It was rejected by the desk editor in both cases. There are currently no plans to resubmit this paper elsewhere.
Comments/Further information	-
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	T1.2 Classifying transformative change in Paris-Agreement scenarios (WP 1)
URL (if existing)	N.a.

2.4 Article: Participatory climate governance: The potential of multilevel climate and energy dialogues. A criteria-based assessment of Member States' reports under Article 11 of the Governance Regulation

Title	Participatory climate governance: The potential of multilevel climate and energy dialogues. A criteria-based
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	assessment of Member States' reports under Article 11 of the Governance Regulation
Authors	Ricarda Faber; Deyana Kocher; Matthias Duwe; Nick Evans
Affiliation authors	Ecologic Institute
Abstract	<p>Transitioning to a climate-neutral future demands rapid, extensive changes across economic and social systems. Meaningful participatory governance processes underpinned by dialogue and knowledge-sharing can facilitate consensus on stringent national climate solutions at the subnational level. Article 11 of the EU's Governance Regulation (GovReg) mandates the establishment of multilevel climate and energy dialogues (MLCEDs) by Member States, yet little research exists on their implementation. This article fills this gap by presenting the results of the first comprehensive analysis of the available information on these dialogues. It does so through a criteria-based content analysis of the available Member State MLCED progress reports as well as semi-structured interviews with stakeholders in seven countries. The assessment finds substantial weaknesses in the implementation of the dialogues and in the quality of Member States' reporting. Despite the legal obligations of Article 11 of the GovReg, few Member States realise meaningful participation on climate policy through the implementation of MLCEDs. Improvements are possible in the current practice and the legal framework. These results – and recommendations for changes to process and legal requirements – should inform the ongoing revision of the GovReg and provide input for policymakers on how to make the EU climate governance framework fit for net-zero.</p>
Current status	Under review
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	Rewrite paper in reaction to peer review.
Comments/Further information	Part of RECIEL special issue
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	Faber, R., Kocher, D., Duwe, M. (2024): Fostering transformative climate governance? The potential of multilevel climate and energy dialogues. A criteria-based assessment of Member States' reports under Article 11 of the Governance Regulation. Ecologic Institute; Berlin. Available at: https://www.4i-traction.eu/outputs/fostering-

	transformative-climate-governance-potential-multilevel-climate-and-energy
URL (if available)	N.a.

2.5 Article: Policy integration: Enhancing the social dimension in climate policy planning instruments

Title	Policy integration: Enhancing the social dimension in climate policy planning instruments
Authors	Nora Kögel, Matthias Duwe, Nick Evans
Affiliation authors	Ecologic Institute
Abstract	<p>The European Union (EU) has agreed on the goal to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 and recognises the central role of the social dimension in this transition. Nonetheless, climate policies and social aspects thereof are too often treated in silo, or social aspects of climate policy are not sufficiently considered. Yet, if climate policies are perceived as socially unjust, public support for these efforts tends to diminish. This paper systematises and analyses the key legal rules and requirements contained within four legal instruments with relevance to the social dimension of climate policy. It asserts that promoting policy integration is crucial for effective climate governance, emphasising that such integration can bolster the social aspect of climate policy planning and mitigate the risk of maintaining inconsistent policies. It examines how the EU's legal framework for climate policy planning, and its implementation at the national level, can be enhanced to better integrate the social dimension into EU climate policy. The analysis initially scrutinises how existing EU policy planning instruments are inherently aligned through document analysis. Subsequently, the paper assesses the implementation of these legal requirements at the national level in four countries (Finland, the Netherlands, Slovakia, and Spain), based on an analysis of the legal context and expert interviews. The examined planning instruments include National Energy and Climate Plans, Recovery and Resilience Plans, Territorial Just Transition Plans, and Social Climate Plans. The findings indicate that the social dimension of climate policy is somewhat integrated into policies, yet the analysis uncovers numerous opportunities for improved integration in three key areas:</p>

	(i) establishing a common understanding of social dimension aspects, (ii) synchronising planning and monitoring processes more effectively, and (iii) promoting evidence-based policymaking.
Current status	Under review
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	Rewrite paper in reaction to peer review.
Comments/Further information	Part of RECIEL special issue
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	Kögel, N. (2024): Policy integration: Enhancing the social dimension in climate policy planning instruments in the EU. An assessment of Member States' NECPs, TJTPs & RRP. Ecologic Institute; Berlin. Available at: https://www.4i-traction.eu/outputs/policy-integration-enhancing-social-dimension-climate-policy-planning-instruments-eu
URL (if available)	N.a.

2.6 Article: What's New in Fit for 55? EU Climate Policy and Law on the Road to Climate Neutrality

Title	What's New in Fit for 55? EU Climate Policy and Law on the Road to Climate Neutrality
Authors	Sebastian Oberthür, Kati Kulovesi
Affiliation authors	Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Sebastian Oberthür only) University of Eastern Finland (both)
Abstract	This article investigates the impact of the Fit for 55 Package of climate legislation on key aspects of EU climate governance. Based on a focused analysis of its 19 pieces of legislation, we find that the Package has raised, strengthened and further detailed the EU's climate and energy targets and has advanced follow-up of Member State implementation. The Package has also significantly expanded the reach of EU climate law to new sectors and policy areas. Finally, the Package has also enriched the EU's climate policy mix, especially by adding economic and regulatory instruments. If fully implemented, the Package should thus suffice to achieve the EU 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target of at least 55 percent. However, full implementation cannot be taken for granted given

	remaining shortcomings. Efforts at implementation will need to feed into the further development of EU climate governance towards 2040 and achieving climate neutrality in 2050.
Current status	Under review at <i>Review of European, Comparative & International Environmental Law</i> .
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	Respond to reviewer comments.
Comments/Further information	-
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	T5.4 On existing and planned EU governance frameworks in terms of their transformative capacity (VUB and UEF); WP 5.
URL (if available)	N.a.

2.7 Article: Public Participation in the National Energy and Climate Plans of EU Member States

Title	Public Participation in the National Energy and Climate Plans of EU Member States
Authors	Ingmar von Homeyer, Sebastian Oberthür, Lea Schewe and Brendan Moore
Affiliation authors	Vrije Universiteit Brussel (all) University of Eastern Finland (Sebastian)
Abstract	Public participation, if well-designed, can both bolster democracy and support the transition to climate-neutral societies. This article assesses the effectiveness of public participation in the drafting of EU Member States' National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) and NECP Up-dates, mandated under the EU's 2018 Governance Regulation. Based on a novel assessment framework, we find that the effectiveness of participation increased between the 2018 draft NECPs to the 2019 final NECPs, but then saw a significant decline in the 2023 draft Updates. Our analysis also found an apparent de-prioritisation of public participation in the draft

	NECPs and the draft Updates compared to final NECPs/Updates, which is problematic given the central importance of public participation early in the process. Furthermore, the impact of public participation on policymaking was in particular need for improvement. Research on the factors that drive or impede effective public participation can help us understand the conditions under which public participation can be most effective.
Current status	Under review as part of a special issue of the <i>Journal of European Integration</i> .
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	Respond to reviewer comments.
Comments/Further information	-
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	Based on WP 5.
URL (if available)	N.a.

2.8 Article: Critical and strategic raw materials: potential bottlenecks and the EU Perspective

Title	Critical and strategic raw materials: potential bottlenecks and the EU Perspective
Authors	Andrzej Ancygier, Olivia Waterton, Sarah Most, Eoin Quill, Sepideh Rabiee, Daniel Myer, Deborah Ramalope, Kim Coetzee
Affiliation authors	Climate Analytics
Abstract	The energy transition from fossil fuels to renewable sources shifts the landscape of dependency for the European Union (EU). While reliance on fossil fuel imports decreases, a growing demand for raw materials critical to clean energy technologies emerges. This shift brings potential supply chain bottlenecks, price volatility, and associated geopolitical risks.

	<p>To address these challenges, a differentiated policy approach is essential, considering factors such as concentration of reserves, extraction and processing capacity, ramp-up potential, availability within the EU, and recycling.</p> <p>This paper presents a methodology to assess bottleneck risks in the supply chains of critical materials, focusing on four materials fundamental to a range of 'green' technologies – cobalt, graphite, lithium and nickel. The analysis explores both near- and medium-term time horizons and offers insights into policy priorities for the EU to navigate this complex landscape and ensure a successful energy transition.</p>
Current status	Under review for the journal "Energy Sources, Part B: Economics, Planning, and Policy"
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	Await the review outcome.
Comments/Further information	Corresponding author: Kim Coetzee
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	WP3: International dimension: Lessons learned and future prospects & Task 3.2: Assessing the global impact of EU climate action
URL (if available)	N.a.

2.9 Article: Procedural climate governance: The how of climate mitigation policy

Title	Procedural climate governance: The how of climate mitigation policy
Authors	Jana Gheuens, Brendan Moore, Sebastian Oberthür
Affiliation authors	Brussels School of Governance, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Abstract	Reaching the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change requires an increasingly ambitious and transformative policy response. A key part of this response is a comprehensive architecture for procedural climate governance: the governance that shapes climate policy making processes through aspects such as expert advice,

	<p>monitoring/evaluation, and public participation. While academic attention to this type of governance is increasing, the literature continues to lack a synthesis of these concepts to aid with cumulative knowledge generation. In this article, we seek to address this gap by presenting a framework to categorize and analyse climate-related procedural governance. This framework is organized around the governance functions that procedural instruments perform – such as providing expert advice and integrating public participation. These functions can be used to categorize relevant procedural instruments, laws, and organizations. We use this framework to examine the procedural climate governance in the European Union, a global leader in the policy response to climate change. We find that, since the 1990s, the EU’s procedural climate governance architecture has expanded and increased in complexity and sophistication, but room for improvement remains. We then propose new directions for research and practice.</p>
Current status	Manuscript still being written (full draft prepared, currently revising).
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	Submit paper to <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i> , <i>Climate Policy</i> , or similar.
Comments/Further information	-
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	WP5 (“On the concept of transformative EU climate governance”)
URL (if available)	N.a.

2.10 Article: Citizens’ Access to Justice in EU Climate Governance: Judicial Review of NECPs before National Courts.

Title	Citizens’ Access to Justice in EU Climate Governance: Judicial Review of NECPs before National Courts
Authors	Maiju Mähönen (UEF)
Affiliation authors	University of Eastern Finland

Abstract	This paper explores citizens' access to justice and the scope of judicial review concerning National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs). It addresses evolving legal questions about who may be considered directly concerned by these plans and the extent of judicial review regarding their alignment with EU climate targets in particular. The paper first examines the legal framework for EU citizens to challenge NECPs, focusing on the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making, and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) and the implications of the recent practice of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). It then analyses the potential extent of judicial review over NECPs by national courts, drawing on case law from the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) related to environmental plans, such as those addressing air quality. The paper argues that...(conclusion inserted prior submission)
Current status	Being finalised for first submission to JEEPL.
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	The aim is to publish the article as quickly as possible, acknowledging the time required for the peer review process.
Comments/Further information	-
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	Partly builds on D5.3 "Access to justice in the EU's procedural climate governance framework: a case study of the NECPs"
URL (if available)	N.a.

2.11 Article: Climate policy integration of EU state aid

Title	Climate policy integration of EU state aid
Authors	Tatu Hocksell, Niklas Löther, Yulia Yamineva
Affiliation authors	University of Eastern Finland

Abstract	<p>This article evaluates climate policy integration in the EU’s state aid rules for energy and environment. First, the article introduces an evaluative framework for climate policy integration. Followed by the background of the state aid rules on the energy and environment. After that, the article assesses both procedural and substantial climate policy integration in the context of state aid. This is done by studying each stage of the policy cycle separately. The key findings of the article are that whilst the Commission clearly recognises climate policy objectives as a priority for state aid, it is also motivated by other, sometimes conflicting goals. Consequently, the processes by which subsidies are allocated only weakly integrate climate concerns, leading to funding decisions that frequently lack efficiency and are at times even damaging from an environmental perspective. Furthermore, centralisation of powers to the Commission in this field prevents stronger integration on an institutional level, with important climate stakeholders excluded from decision-making and lacking access to justice. For state aid to facilitate rapid decarbonisation as the EU envisions it should, more attention needs to be paid to climate policy integration in this field.</p>
Current status	Being prepared for first submission
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	Submit paper to journal (European Energy and Environmental Law Review)
Comments/Further information	WP 5
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	-
URL (if available)	N.a.

2.12 Article: Using a mixed-methods approach in climate policy evaluation: EU and Dutch case studies

Title	Using a mixed-methods approach in climate policy evaluation: EU and Dutch case studies
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Authors	Marieke Sanderse, Ward van Santen, Joukje de Vries
Affiliation authors	CE Delft
Abstract	<p>In climate policy evaluations, various methods are available to assess effectiveness and efficiency to inform the road to achieving climate goals. Broadly, methods can be divided into quantitative and qualitative methods, which can be combined in a mixed methods approach. In theory, mixed methods yield the most informed and balanced results, taking the best of both quantitative evidence and qualitative interpretation. In practice, given two recent climate policy evaluations both on EU and national level in the Netherlands, the mixed methods approach proves to be a challenging task. The main challenge is to gather sufficient qualitative and quantitative, top-down and bottom-up information to complete policy assessment. In most cases, individual policy instruments lack a quantitative basis in evaluation, creating a gap between general top-down conclusions on achievement of policy goals and the qualitative assessment on added value of individual policies. As such, we conclude that informing future policies would benefit from a comprehensive assessment guideline, based on putting an assessment framework in place from the inception of new policy instruments, making sure that in the long term, climate policy can be effectively and consistently evaluated in both a qualitative and quantitative manner.</p>
Current status	Being prepared for first submission
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	Submit paper to open repository (e.g. SSRN) and journal (journal tbd).
Comments/Further information	-
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	T2.2 Integrated approach to measuring effectiveness and efficiency of the EU climate policy (WP 2)
URL (if available)	N.a.

2.13 Article: Becoming a frontrunner: The rollout of public charging infrastructure for electric vehicles in the Netherlands

Title	Becoming a frontrunner: The rollout of public charging infrastructure for electric vehicles in the Netherlands
Authors	Harm Rienks
Affiliation authors	Wageningen University
Abstract	<p>In 2009 most countries, including the Netherlands, had virtually no (semi)public charging infrastructure (PCI) for electric vehicles (EVs). In 2020 nearly 1 in every 3 (semi) PCI points in Europe were located in the Netherlands. This paper describes the obstacles encountered during the rapid rollout of PCI in the Netherlands in the period 2009-2020 and the role the central government played in overcoming them. Based on expert interviews and document studies 61 obstacles were identified. These obstacles were structured using a newly developed framework that combines insights from the Technological Innovation Systems (TIS) literature, the Transition studies literature, and the linear innovation model. The results show that from the 61 obstacles that were encountered, policies of the central government contributed to solving about half (29) of them. The findings suggest that the policies of the central government are insufficient to understand the rapid rollout of (semi)PCI in the Netherlands. Large municipalities and a foundation called Elaad were also of key importance.</p>
Current status	Manuscript being prepared for first submission
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	Submit to journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development
Comments/Further information	-
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document)	WP 2
URL (if available)	N.a.

2.14 Article: The Role of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change in EU Climate Governance

Title	Tentative title: The Role of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change in EU Climate Governance
Authors	Katri Varis
Affiliation authors	University of Eastern Finland
Abstract	-
Current status	Manuscript still being written
We plan to proceed with this manuscript as follows	Submit paper to Carbon & Climate Law Review late September-early October 2024
Comments/Further information	An evaluation of the legal mandate of the ESABCC
Related to projected paper (see section 1.1 of this document) or work package	WP5/D5.3
URL (if available)	N.a.

About the project

4i-TRACTION – innovation, investment, infrastructure and sector integration:
TRANSformative policies for a ClimaTe-neutral European UnION

To achieve climate neutrality by 2050, EU policy will have to be reoriented – from incremental towards structural change. As expressed in the European Green Deal, the challenge is to initiate the necessary transformation to climate neutrality in the coming years, while enhancing competitiveness, productivity, employment.

To mobilise the creative, financial and political resources, the EU also needs a governance framework that facilitates cross-sectoral policy integration and that allows citizens, public and private stakeholders to participate in the process and to own the results. The 4i-TRACTION project analyses how this can be done.

Project partners



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