

WORK PROGRAMME 2016 - 2017

SEPTEMBER 2015



Council for the Environment and Infrastructure (Rli)

The Council for the Environment and Infrastructure [Raad voor de Leefomgeving en Infrastructuur, Rli] advises the Dutch government and Parliament on strategic issues concerning the sustainable development of the living and working environment.

The Council is independent, and offers solicited and unsolicited advice on long-term issues of strategic importance to the Netherlands. Through its integrated approach and strategic advice, the Council strives to provide greater depth and breadth to the political and social debate, and to improve the quality of decision-making processes.

The Council was established by law on 10 February 2012.

The first Council members were appointed formally on 1 August 2012.

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Jan Jaap de Graeff

Prof. Pieter Hooimeijer

Prof. Niels Koeman

Marike van Lier Lels

Prof. Gerrit Meester

Annemieke Nijhof

Prof. Wouter Vanstiphout

Council for the Environment and Infrastructure

Oranjebuitensingel 6

P.O. Box 20906

2500 EX The Hague

The Netherlands

info@rli.nl

www.rli.nl



CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4	APPENDIX	20
1 WORKING ACCORDING TO LONG-TERM PROGRAMME LINES	5	RLI PUBLICATIONS AND WORK IN PROGRESS	20
2 ONGOING ADVISORY PROJECTS 2015-2016	9		
3 ADVISORY REPORTS FOR 2016-2017	11		
3.1 Does the position of the Dutch mainports demand a different policy approach when viewed in the light of global trends?	12		
3.2 What is the task of government in innovative markets?	13		
3.3 What is the task of government in the development of the Dutch landscape in relation to spatial functions?	15		
3.4 What is necessary for accelerated implementation of innovations in towns and cities?	17		
4 RESPONSIBILITY AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	18		



FOREWORD

This is the 2016-2017 work programme of the Council for the Environment and Infrastructure (Rli).

The Council began implementing its first long-term work programme in 2014. The programme, which is adopted annually, builds on and adds to the previous programmes within a system of programme lines. These lines are linked to significant trends affecting society and to developments in the physical domain. The Council's aim is to contribute towards solving policy problems facing national government as a result of these trends and developments.

In its new work programme for 2016-2017, the Council places special emphasis on issues that may influence the policy agenda in the government's forthcoming term of office. The Council has therefore included four new advisory topics in the new work programme. It has explored the issues underlying these topics with representatives of national and regional political

bodies, of civil society, and with associate members of the Council, as well as with the involved ministers and civil servants.

In addition to the launch of four new advisory topics, a number of such topics from within the 2015-2016 work programme will be concluded in 2016. The Council also allows scope for specific advice on issues that may arise during the period covered by the programme. The Council hopes and expects that its advice can make a valuable contribution to government policy and to addressing the various issues facing society. In implementing its work programme, the Council will where possible seek to cooperate with other advisory bodies, the planning offices, and the Board of State Advisers [College van Rijksadviseurs].



mr. H.M. Meijdam, Chair



dr. R. Hillebrand, General Secretary



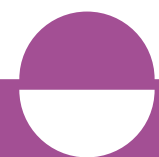
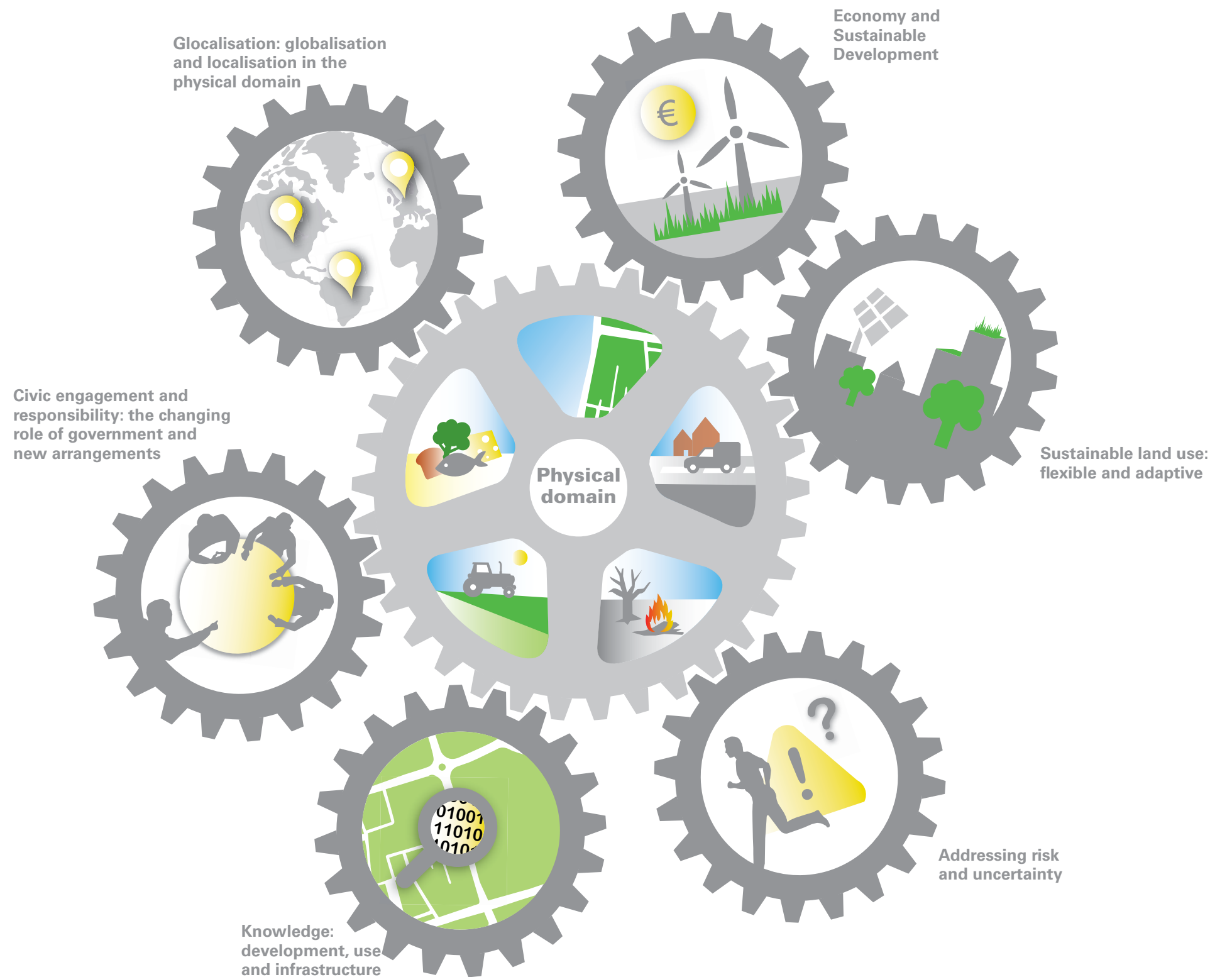


WORKING ACCORDING TO LONG-TERM PROGRAMME LINES

The Council takes a long-term view of subjects for which it intends to produce advisory reports. The framework for this view is provided by six programme lines, within which the Council looks for connections between the various sectors that fall within its advisory remit. The Council also seeks to link the challenges in the medium or long term and the practicalities of day-to-day policymaking. The continued focus on these programme lines in successive work programmes ensures consistency in the responses that the Council proposes regarding underlying trends in the physical domain.

In the sections that follow, we indicate the long-term programme line to which each advisory topic in the Council's work programme relates. The six long-term programmes lines are described below.

Figure: Long-term Rli programme lines



Economy and sustainable development in the physical domain

The Government wants the Netherlands to maintain its leading position as a competitive knowledge economy by means of sustainable growth. Sustainable development not only involves maintaining economic capital but also human, social and ecological capital while allowing for the relationships between them. The Netherlands has a mediocre score when it comes to financial robustness, level of knowledge and sustainable use of natural resources. The 2007 financial crisis put an end to a period of major economic growth. Eight years later, the Netherlands and many other countries are enjoying a cautious recovery. However, the economic growth figures achieved before the crisis remain out of reach for the time being, thus creating a new economic reality. Concern about the sustainability of the current economic model has only increased. The demand for natural resources continues to rise, while many of those resources are growing ever scarcer. As a result, the environmental debate has also become an economic one. How is 'green growth' developing, and what does that mean for the physical domain? Aspects that must be considered include decentralised power generation, sustainable mobility

patterns, the circular economy, sustainable housing, local food production and water usage.

Sustainable land use: flexible and adaptive

The manner in which the Netherlands uses land has long been informed by an awareness that space is a fragile and limited resource in this small country. Sustainable economic, ecological and social vitality requires skilful spatial planning. Sustainable land use involves striking the right balance between residential, business and recreational uses, with space set aside for nature and with a concern for the quality of the living environment. The Netherlands is dealing with highly differentiated regional population growth trends, with ongoing urbanisation and a growing mobility requirement. This is leading to increasing demand for more flexible and adaptive forms of land use, with different functions being combined.

Addressing risk and uncertainty in the physical domain

The Netherlands is seldom confronted by any major emergencies in the physical domain, and traffic is also relatively safe. Nevertheless, there are certain actual safety or security risks, for example disasters involving hazardous substances, flooding, pandemics, and the

potentially disruptive impact of cyberattacks. The public has little tolerance for such risks. At the same time, people also want to decide for themselves which risks they are willing to take. In reality, however, the ability to identify risks, opportunities and consequences is limited. Some risks are unclear, with considerable uncertainty as to whether an event will take place at all and how much damage it could cause. Policymakers must take such uncertainties into account in their long-term scenarios. In addition to damage prevention, the 'manageability' of risk will come to play a greater role in policymaking. Which aspects are the responsibility of government, and when should businesses and the public acknowledge and act on their responsibility? How can the concept of shared responsibility be applied to greatest effect?

Knowledge in the physical domain: development, use and infrastructure

New combinations of technologies offer opportunities for innovation and often drive societal change. Is the physical domain taking full advantage of nanotechnology, biotechnology, information technology, the neurosciences and other scientific disciplines? Does policymaking make enough allowance for



developments that new technologies may bring to bear in the near or distant future? Increasingly, knowledge generation is the result of cooperation with the private sector (for example in the Government's 'top economic sectors' policy). But has the physical domain been excluded from this process as a result? What does the decentralisation of state policy mean for the necessary knowledge infrastructure and for generating and disseminating strategic knowledge? Knowledge should provide a solid evidence base for decision-making, but its validity is increasingly being disputed. The shift towards a knowledge economy, which is also manifesting itself in a growing services sector, requires an abiding concern for the knowledge infrastructure.

Civic engagement and responsibility: the changing role of government and new arrangements

Market forces and self-reliance play an increasing role in society and the public domain. We are also seeing an increasing number of formal and informal networks of individuals, sometimes joined by corporate partners, who want to address everyday concerns in their immediate environment. There are networks devoted to generating local and renewable energy, planting neighbourhood gardens, caring for neighbours who need assistance, and pooling cars, tools or appliances.

The authorities will need to adopt a different, more facilitative, role to support this shift in the relationship between government and society. The question then is: How should new governance systems be designed and implemented so that public tasks and interests are clearly delineated while allowing informal networks and other nongovernmental parties sufficient freedom to take responsibility for themselves?

Glocalisation: globalisation and localisation in the physical domain

The process of globalisation has brought governments, businesses and people throughout the world into closer contact. We now have access to products, news, and food from across the globe. Countries are growing increasingly interdependent, giving rise to new vulnerabilities, e.g. the rapid spread of crises and diseases, international competition for labour, or the impact of disasters elsewhere. The Netherlands's interests are also increasingly tied up with those of Europe. This growing complexity renders society less adaptable. Alongside globalisation, we also see processes of regionalisation or localisation. People want to have more influence on their immediate environment. They want to eat locally grown food and experience nature 'on their doorstep'. These trends are

creating both opportunities and tensions, and require us to reassess the role of central government.





ONGOING ADVISORY PROJECTS 2015-2016

A number of projects from previous Rli work programmes will continue in 2016.

Mobility as the motor driving development

Urban regions are the drivers of the Dutch economy. Quality of life in these regions is determined to a considerable extent by the quality of their mobility systems. Innovations in those systems are important for the competitiveness of Dutch urban regions and their sustainability as networks. How can innovations in mobility systems improve the efficiency of urban regions? What international examples can offer the Netherlands inspiration? How can government support innovation so that it is applied more rapidly and in a more integrated manner? Will there be opportunities for new revenue models to emerge?

Survey of policy interventions with consequences for the physical domain

It is entirely plausible that policy trends in non-physical domains will have unforeseen consequences for the physical domain. The Council therefore wishes to conduct a broad survey intended to identify such consequences at an early stage. Examples include the overhaul of the social insurance system, labour market

policy, educational policy or the tax system.

Is additional or ancillary policy needed to anticipate unforeseen effects in the physical domain?

Vulnerable critical infrastructure and the role of the citizen

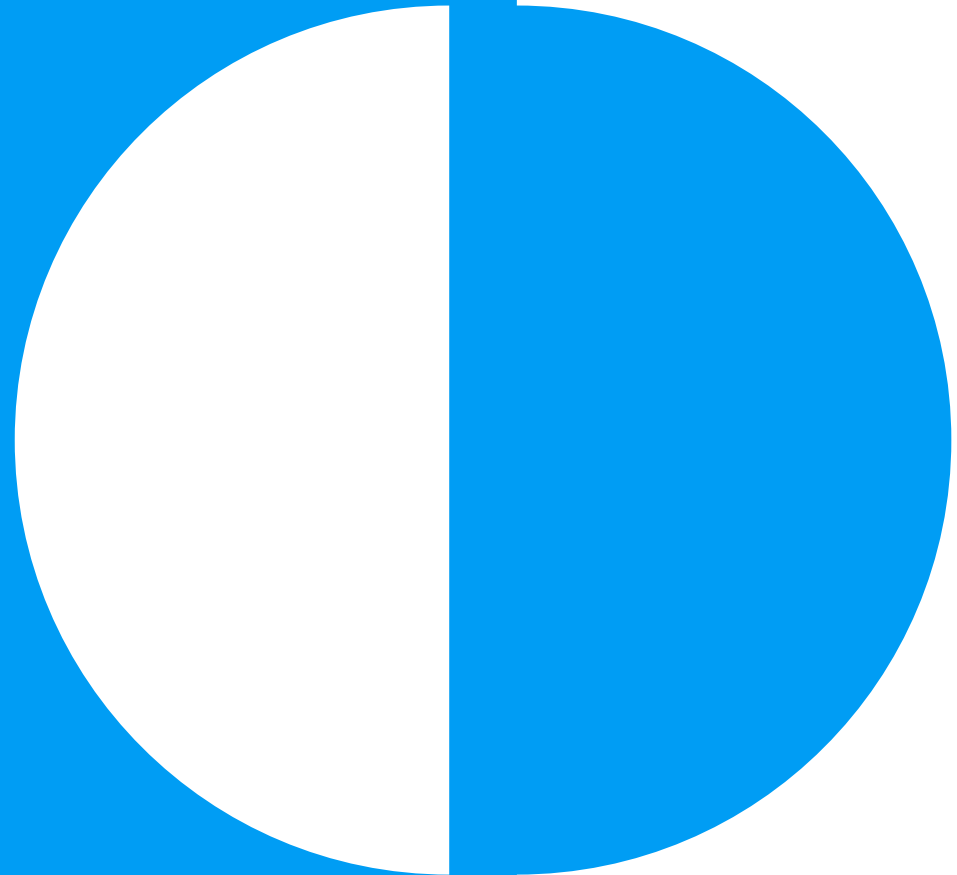
What can government do to avoid the effects and high cost to society of disruptions to critical infrastructure (e.g. drinking water, food, health care, energy and telecommunications)? To what extent can and must government expect citizens to help themselves?

Improved sustainability of greenhouse horticulture

The State Secretary for Economic Affairs has asked the Council to advise on accelerating the shift to sustainable practices in the greenhouse horticulture sector. The Council sees various issues such as sustainable energy and water management, the use of pesticides and herbicides, spatial restructuring, and the combination of forces needed for marketable product innovations in the sector. The Council is consulting with the Ministry of Economic Affairs to see whether an advisory report would be valuable in addition to or supplementary to the programmes initiated by the Ministry itself.

A list of Rli publications and advisory reports is presented at the end of the present document.





ADVISORY REPORTS FOR 2016-2017

This section discusses the Rli's new advisory projects in 2016-2017.

3.1 Does the position of the Dutch mainports demand a different policy approach when viewed in the light of global trends?

Background and advice question

The position of the Netherlands' mainports can no longer be taken for granted. Global trends have potentially serious consequences for the position of the country's mainports (Schiphol, Rotterdam, and Digital Mainport Amsterdam), and thus for Dutch society as a whole. Those trends include:

- the transition from fossil energy to renewable energy (mass transshipment and refineries are disappearing or being relocated);
- changing competitive and trading positions (the change in trade flows due to new mainports in Qatar, Dubai, Istanbul, Abu Dhabi, the rise of data infrastructure in emerging economies, TTIP¹);
- new global routes for aviation and shipping (such as the opening up of the Northern Sea Route).

What will the effects of such trends be on the various mainports? What does this mean for the public interests

and values that are involved in the mainports? Is it necessary – given the potential impact of these trends – to amend current Dutch and EU policy? To what extent can the three mainports reinforce one another? Is sufficient account being taken of the increasingly dynamic external trends in the investment strategy for road, water and rail transport networks, for data traffic, and for the storage and transmission of energy?

What role can – and must – government play in all this?

Explanation

The Dutch economy has always taken full advantage of the country's favourable location in the north-west European delta. In addition, specific competencies of Dutch society such as reliability and stability have always provided a competitive advantage in international markets. Since 1988, the Dutch government has developed policies aimed at maintaining or enhancing the international competitiveness of the mainports of Rotterdam and Schiphol. However, there are now a number of external trends that are having an impact on the competitiveness of the Netherlands. The Council intends exploring how those trends will affect each of the three mainports. In doing so, it will emphatically seek to collaborate with the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB) and the

Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL).

Effects of the trend towards a sustainable economy

The main relevant trend is the transition from an economy based on fossil sources of energy to a new and sustainable economy. That trend will have effects on the mainports. Will we continue the bulk transportation of coal, oil, and gas via Rotterdam? Can the fine chemicals sector switch to using bio-based raw materials? Will the aviation industry continue to produce net emissions of CO₂? Will new data centres be among the first major consumers of green energy? Will there be a shift in focus to the collection and recycling of components and raw materials? What do these shifts mean for international flows of raw materials and products, and how will the mainports key into these shifts?

Globalisation demands reflection

Within the global economy, the positions of seaports and airports are shifting relative to one another. New economic partnerships such as the TTIP can affect the position of the Netherlands. Closer collaboration,²

¹ Transatlantic Trade & Investment Partnership

² A condition for such cooperation is mutual trust and equal compliance with the applicable regulations, thus creating a level playing field.



for example at northwest European level, can contribute to the country's competitiveness compared to other deltas and coastal regions. The functions or specialisations of the Dutch mainports are not something static in this regard.

Increasing importance of digital data

The increasing importance of data infrastructure and data flows, combined with the leading position that the Netherlands plays in these areas³, supports the view that the Netherlands has a third mainport which partly overlaps with Schiphol, namely Digital Mainport Amsterdam. In the Netherlands, investment in data infrastructure began at an early stage. That infrastructure now forms part of the critical infrastructure, not only for the existing economy but also for exploiting opportunities for breakthrough innovations and for constructing valuable new knowledge and creating jobs.

3.2 What is the task of government in innovative markets?

Background and advice question

Technological advances (such as digitisation and robotics) and societal acceleration (rapid worldwide

3.1 Advice on mainport policy

Long-term programme line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable economy • Risks • Knowledge in the physical domain • Glocalisation
Type of advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda-setting • Strategic
Ministries involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure and Environment • Economic Affairs
Lead Directorate-General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure and Environment, DG Accessibility • Economic Affairs, DG Business and Innovation

adoption of innovations) are leading to rapid changes in society. This creates a great variety of new markets in which the demand for goods and services is matched to the supply, and where the relationship between provider and user are being shaped in new ways. Some examples are the sharing economy, apps for tablets, the bio based economy, the decentralised generation and exchange of energy, new nature services, etc. What scope does the regulatory framework offer for the development of these innovative markets? What physical preconditions or restrictions affect them?

These developments may affect spatial locations and processes such as commuting, shopping centres, distribution, and the development of rural areas. What long-term impact will innovative markets have on physical space, logistics, mobility, and nature? Will the function of cities as centres change? What kind of guidance and steering should – or can – the government provide for all this?

³ See, for example, Bughin, J, S. Lund and J. Manyika, 2015. "Harnessing the power of shifting global flows", in: McKinsey Quarterly, February 2015.



Explanation

There have been major changes in the economy in recent years:

- new markets are developing for customised products and small-series production, made possible by ICT-facilitated one-to-one relationships between companies on the one hand and customers, suppliers, and flexible workers on the other. This offers opportunities for small businesses and decentralised production;
- new types of collectivity and services are developing involving the sharing of facilities and specialised services, for example at start-up centres. Private individuals are contributing to those services, for example via Airbnb and Uber.
- nature policy is aimed at a more nature-inclusive economy.

Some of these innovations are within existing markets, while others also involve new concepts such as the circular, sharing, and network economies, etc. Government policy aimed at facilitating and regulating these developments is by no means always adequate, however, as the Secretary-General at the Ministry of Economic Affairs pointed out in his New Year's article for 2015.⁴ In addition to economic effects, consequences

3.2 Advies vernieuwende markten

Long-term programme line	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable economy• Sustainable land use• Knowledge in the physical domain• Civic engagement• Glocalisation
Type of advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic
Ministries involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interior and Kingdom Relations• Infrastructure and Environment• Economic Affairs
Lead Directorate-General	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Infrastructure and Environment, DG for Space and Water• Economic Affairs, Directorate for General Economic Policy• Economic Affairs. DG for Agro and Nature

are also conceivable in the physical domain:

- economic innovations are closely linked to digitisation, and therefore to the proximity and accessibility of digital infrastructure. Digital infrastructure will thus play a part in determining spatial development;
- production processes may change, with potential consequences for the nature, size, and spatial pattern

of flows of resources and products;

- residential, work, and production functions are becoming more intertwined, with potential implications for mobility and the use of buildings and public space;

⁴ Maarten Camps, 2015. Kiezen voor kansen. In: ESB January 2015, pp 6-10



- decentralised energy generation imposes new demands on the energy infrastructure;
- in a sharing economy, different mobility solutions are conceivable, for example car sharing or new parking concepts;
- technological advances will make more adaptable buildings and public spaces possible, with consequent changes in the need for them, their use, and their construction;
- the search for new revenue models in nature policy can have spatial consequences in the longer term.

Building on its *Survey of Technological Innovations in the Living Environment*⁵, the Council intends exploring which physical and policy preconditions are decisive for the development of these new markets, and what their potential consequences are. The Council will seek to cooperate on this with the planning offices and the Advisory Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (AWTI). The advisory report will examine the extent to which it is desirable and possible for the authorities to provide guidance in this context. How adaptable are our spatial structures and infrastructures in the light of an innovating economy?

3.3 What is the task of government in the development of the Dutch landscape in relation to spatial functions?

Background and advice question

The development of spatial functions such as agriculture, infrastructure, energy, water management, nature, and continuing urbanisation plays a part in determining the changes that are taking place in the appearance and utilisation value of the Dutch landscape. Deregulation is leading to the authorities having less direct influence on these functions.

What effect will autonomous developments in all the various spatial functions have on the Dutch landscape? Will these developments produce acceptable outcomes? Does the quality of the landscape constitute an autonomous force in area development, and if so, how? Is guidance necessary, and if so, by whom?

Explanation

Developments in various sectors that affect the landscape are:

Agriculture

In agriculture, relevant developments include scale

economies, adaptation to climate change, measures to combat emissions, and the rise of ‘footloose’ production through technological innovations and more building-related processes. International agreements (in particular TTIP) will have a major impact on agriculture in the Netherlands and therefore also on the Dutch landscape. Over the next ten years, further scale economies are expected, together with a sharp decline in the number of farms, with the coming generational change accelerating the process. Technological developments such as the rise of ‘footloose’ agriculture will lead to changes in land use and will thus have an impact on the landscape.

Water management

Changes in water management will have an impact in both the short and the long term. The large-scale consequences of the Delta Decision for the landscape are already becoming visible, and in the somewhat longer term issues including the increased complexity of local water-level management, salinisation, peat oxidation, and the effects of land subsidence will make themselves felt.

⁵ Rli, 2015. [Survey of technological innovations in the living environment](#). Rli 2015/01



Nature policy

Nature policy is increasingly focusing on controlling system conditions and less on desired output in terms of species and numbers. The concern for the quality of nature outside the context of the National Ecological Network is also increasing.

Tourism and recreation

The value that people attach to the spatial quality of the landscape is partly reflected in tourism and recreation, which are of growing economic importance. The transitional areas between urban and rural zones are of particular importance.

Renewable energy

Installations for generating renewable energy such as wind farms and solar power plants are increasingly making their mark on the landscape. A large-scale transition to renewable energy will also have an impact on the nature and size of transmission grids.

The changes that the landscape will undergo as a result of these developments will affect public values in the fields of the economy, nature, and wellbeing. These changes are taking place gradually and are leading to dilemmas both within and between the various

3.3 Advice on landscape development in relation to spatial functions

Long-term programme line	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable economy• Sustainable land use• Civic engagement• Glocalisation
Type of advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agenda-setting• Conceptual• Strategic
Ministries involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Infrastructure and Environment• Economic Affairs
Lead Directorate-General	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic Affairs. DG for Agro and Nature• Infrastructure and Environment, DG for Space and Water

interests, but there is no single 'director' for the landscape that unites all the parties. Consideration can be given to whether the instruments of the Environment and Planning Act [Omgevingswet] and, in particular, the Strategic Environmental Agenda [Omgevingsvisie] can help tackle these dilemmas. For this advisory report, the Council will seek to cooperate with the Board of State Advisers and the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.



3.4 What is required for accelerated implementation of innovations in towns and cities?

Background and advice question

Technological innovations in urban areas offer the prospect of enhanced economic vitality, greater sustainability, and more attractive towns and cities. Relevant developments include:

Relevant developments include:

- decentralised energy generation and energy saving;
- the rapidly increasing role of data use in the physical environment;
- new types of mobility in the urban environment;
- new combinations of functions in the living and working environment, and flexible building concepts that take account of these.

Capitalising on opportunities requires more than the availability of technology: it also involves actually implementing innovations that deal with urban issues. What is needed so as to ensure quicker valorisation? How can new facilities be incorporated into buildings and into the urban environment? What role do city dwellers and socio-cultural organisations play in this? What modes of action are available to government for

3.4 Advice in accelerated urban innovation	
Long-term programme line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable economy • Sustainable land use • Knowledge in the physical domain • Civic engagement
Type of advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda-setting • Instrumental
Ministries involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interior and Kingdom Relations • Infrastructure and Environment • Economic Affairs
Lead Directorate-General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interior and Kingdom Relations, DG Housing and Building

influencing this valorisation, in terms of governance or in relation to spatial and physical conditions and infrastructure?

Explanation

Various innovations are being implemented in towns and cities. The theme of urban innovation is therefore receiving considerable attention in the cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, cities, and urban stakeholders under the

heading 'Agenda City'. The Council has agreed with the Minister of Housing and the Central Government Sector that in the autumn of 2015 they will consider what specific advice question the Council might tackle concerning innovation and its accelerated implementation in Dutch towns and cities.





RESPONSIBILITY AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Rli work programme has been drawn up after a series of roundtable discussions, talks with relevant ministers and representatives of the ministries, and consultation of the sources cited below. The advice question “What is necessary for accelerated implementation of innovations in towns and cities?” (see Section 3.4) was submitted by the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations.

Round-table discussions

In order to clarify the urgency of a number of advice questions, the Council explored the topics of mainports, innovative markets, and the landscape during round-table discussions with:

- representatives of national and regional political bodies;
- representatives of civil-society organisations;
- associate members of the Council;
- representatives of the relevant ministries.

Cabinet members

The Council discussed the various themes requiring advice within this work programme with Ministers Blok and Schultz van Haegen and State Secretaries Dijksma and Mansveld.

Ministries

Potential advice questions were presented at a meeting of strategy directors from the Ministries of Infrastructure and the Environment, Economic Affairs, Interior and Kingdom Relations, and Education, Culture and Science. They were also presented to the Governing Boards of the Ministries of Infrastructure and the Environment and of Economic Affairs, and to the Director General for Housing and Building.

Sources

The following documents were consulted in drawing up this work programme:

- the Strategic Knowledge Agenda 2014-2015 by the Directorate General for Housing and Building at the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations;
- the umbrella memorandum Towards a Dynamic and Sustainable Delta. Working on Links for an Innovative Economy by the Ministry of Economic Affairs;
- the Strategic Knowledge and Innovation Agenda for 2012-2016 by the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment;
- the Course for Infrastructure and the Environment 2016-2020 memorandum by the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment;
- the work programme for 2015 by the Netherlands

Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL);

- the year programme for 2015 by the Board of State Advisers (CRA);
- the Council’s own strategy perspective In Word and Deed [Met raad en daad].

Ongoing dialogue on advisory topics

To ensure optimal coordination with the ministries, the Council will begin each advisory project by consulting the parties requesting advice about the precise advice question. This will ensure that the question properly reflects current needs.

The advisory reports are developed in an open process with other relevant parties. The Council interviews external parties, pays working visits, attends workshops, discussion and experts meetings, takes part in round-table discussions and studies the literature, all in an effort to take stock of insights, viewpoints and information. It welcomes any comments on this work programme and will take these into account when drawing up its advisory reports.



RLI PUBLICATIONS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Expected 2015-2016

- The Reform of Environmental and Planning Legislation (October 2015)
- Between Brussels and the citizen (September 2015)
- Energy Advice 2050: promising routes towards a fully sustainable energy supply (September 2015)

2015

- Changing trends in housing: flexibility and regionalisation within housing policy (Rli 2015/04)
- Circular economy: from wish to practice (Rli 2015/03)
- Intermediate advice on the reform of Environmental and Planning Legislation. May 2015 (Rli 2015/02)
- Survey of technological innovations in the living environment. E-book, January 2015 (Rli 2015/01)

2014

- Managing Surplus Government Real Estate December 2014 (Rli 2014/07)
- Risks assessed: Towards a transparent and adaptive risk policy. June 2014 (Rli 2014/06)

- Recovering the costs of environmental damage. An advisory letter on financial indemnity requirements for high-risk companies. June 2014 (Rli 2014/05)
- International scan 2014. May 2014
- Future of the city. The power of new connections. March 2014 (Rli 2014/04)
- Quality without growth. On the future of the built environment. March 2014 (Rli 2014/03)
- Influencing behaviour – more effective environmental policy through insight into human behaviour. March 2014 (Rli 2014/02)
- Living independently for longer - a shared responsibility of the housing, health and welfare policy domains. January 2014 (Rli 2014/01)

2013

- Sustainable choices in the implementation of the common agricultural policy in the Netherlands. October 2013 (Rli 2013/06)
- Pulling together. Governance in the Schiphol/Amsterdam Metropolitan Region. September 2013 (Rli 2013/05)
- Safety at companies subject to the Major Accidents Risks Decree: responsibility and effective action - the Dutch transposition of the Seveso Directive. June 2013 (Rli 2013/04)
- Dutch logistics 2040: Designed to last. June 2013 (Rli 2013/03)
- Nature's Imperative. Towards a robust nature policy. May 2013 (Rli 2013/02)
- Room for Sustainable Agriculture. March 2013 (Rli 2013/01)

2012

- Keep Moving. Towards Sustainable Mobility. Edited by Bert van Wee. October 2012 (Rli/EEAC)



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