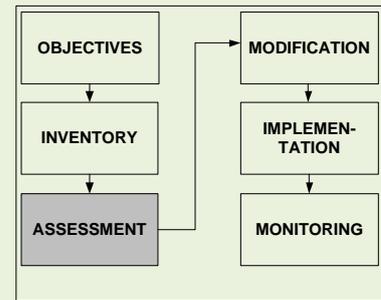


## POLICY PACKAGE ASSESSMENT

**DESCRIPTION:** Enabling a comprehensive but efficient assessment of the effects of a policy intervention inside the transport system and beyond. Structurally open methods are used as qualitative approaches to receive external insights to the measures and thus detect effects. Structurally closed approaches are applied to assess possible effects with mainly quantitative models. The aim of both approaches is to evaluate the policies' effectiveness, efficiency and acceptability. Part of policy package assessment is also the definition of indicators to measure the policy package's performance and comparison of ex-ante assessment with ex-post measurements.



### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Apply structurally open and explorative methods in the beginning of setting up a policy package. Then use structurally closed approaches in order to quantify effects. Finally, use structurally open methods for the interpretation of results
- Prioritise which measures from the inventory of measures should be subject to a resource-intensive model-based assessment; identify risks and uncertainties already prior to the actual assessment
- Consider communicating assessment results to a multi-actor group to reflect again on the appropriateness of policies.
- Analyse distributional effects based on clear concepts and definitions
- Consider the degree of consensus on targets and certainty about measures

### TOOLS AND METHODS (THOSE COMMONLY USED)

- Apply a sequential approach of assessment where first primary measures are analysed in isolation using structurally closed methods (e.g. transport models) and then step-by-step add more measures with the focus on inter-measure interaction
- Mixed approaches (structurally open *and* structurally closed) for the assessment of complex policy packages are recommended.
- The appropriate design and integration of structurally open methods (e.g. interviews, workshops, focus group discussions/interview meetings, integration of public perceptions and knowledge) can help anticipating and thus, reducing the number of potential (unknown) unintended effects

### CHECKLIST QUESTIONS

- Are all available (structurally open and closed) methods and tools identified?
- Is a strategy developed to evaluate aspects not covered by the deployed models?
- Are risks and uncertainties related to the package's measures revised prior and after the assessment?
- Has an open and broad view on potential effects been applied and does the methodological approach cover relevant unintended effects, effects beyond the transport system as well as potentially affected societal groups?
- Are there sufficient budgets to cover necessary cost and time resources for the assessment?
- Has a set of selection criteria for primary measures been transparently defined?

### PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

In Germany a vehicle scrappage scheme was introduced (so-called "Umweltprämie") which gave new car buyers a bonus when an old car was handed in for scrappage (under certain restrictions). This measure was supposed to reduce the stock of high emission cars among other objectives. The intended effect of an increased number of newer cars with fewer emissions and also the respective shift within the vehicle stock can be reproduced with structurally closed methods. An unintended effect, namely the illegal export of scrapped cars to other countries, for which enforcements were not considered sufficiently beforehand, was not covered by quantitative approaches but could have been detected with additional structurally open methods (involvement of stakeholders).

### ACTOR INVOLVEMENT

Actor Group	Degree of involvement	Recommended tasks
Politicians / decision makers	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Request assessment and agree on milestones for the assessment</li> <li>▪ Decide on changes on the policy package if required</li> </ul>
Public administration	Medium to high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assist in operational tasks</li> <li>▪ Execute (acquire) assessment and hereby influence choice of methodology</li> <li>▪ Decide on resources to be spend for external involvement</li> </ul>
Stakeholders	Very high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Are consulted during workshops, discussions (open explorative assessment methods)</li> <li>▪ Identification of not yet detected effects</li> </ul>
Independent experts	Very high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Choice of tools and methods for assessment</li> <li>▪ Perform quantitative and qualitative assessment</li> </ul>