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The Netherlands: Political Developments and Data in 2022

A New Cabinet Facing New and Old Challenges

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Abstract

The year 2022 was a period of contradictory developments in terms of political stability in the Netherlands. On the one hand, Mark Rutte became the longest-serving Prime Minister in the country's history after celebrating his 12th year in office. On the other hand, the newly formed Rutte IV Cabinet was charged with steering the country through a tumultuous period, marked by soaring energy prices and inflation in the wake of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, large-scale civil unrest in response to the government's plans to cut nitrogen emissions, and a political crisis over the housing of asylum seekers.

Introduction

The year 2022 was a year of contradictory developments in terms of political stability in the Netherlands. On August 2, 2022, Mark Rutte of the Liberal Party/*Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie* (VVD) became the longest-serving Prime Minister in the country's history, after 4311 days (almost 12 years) in office. At the beginning of the year, a new government was formed, thereby concluding the longest formation period since the start of parliamentary democracy in 1848. The newly formed government was tasked with steering the country through a tumultuous period. The year was marked by soaring energy prices and rising inflation in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and a humanitarian crisis surrounding the housing of asylum seekers, as well as large-scale civil unrest in response to the government's plans to reduce nitrogen emissions. The government's inability to resolve the nitrogen crisis gave rise to disruptive farmers' protests and led to the first ministerial resignation of the new Cabinet.

Election report

There were no major elections or referenda in the Netherlands in 2022.

Cabinet report

On January 10, 360 days after the resignation of the Rutte III Cabinet, and 299 days after the 2021 general election, the Rutte IV Cabinet was installed by the King (see

Table 1). The coalition consisted of the same four parties as the previous government: the conservative-liberal VVD, the social-liberal Democrats 66/*Democraten 66* (D66), the center-right Christian-Democratic Appeal/*Christen-Democratisch Appèl* (CDA), and the Christian-social ChristianUnion/*ChristenUnie* (CU). The total number of ministers increased from 15 posts in the final days of Rutte III to 20 in Rutte IV. While the ministries in Rutte IV remained unchanged, five new ministerial positions were created, namely, the Minister for Climate and Energy Policy, the Minister for Nature and Nitrogen Policy, the Minister for Housing and Spatial Planning, the Minister for Long-term Care and Sport, and the Minister for Poverty Policy, Participation and Pensions.

Many ministers of Rutte III returned with a different portfolio in Rutte IV (see Table 2). For instance, former Foreign Minister Sigrid Kaag (D66) was appointed Minister of Finance, while former Finance Minister Wopke Hoekstra (CDA) became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Carola Schouten (CU) switched her portfolio from Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality to Poverty Policy, Participation and Pensions. While the newly formed government had a majority in the lower house of Parliament (*Tweede Kamer* or House of Representatives), it did not have a majority in the upper house (*Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal* or Senate). Thus, on legislative and budgetary matters, it effectively functioned like a minority government.

The new coalition agreement titled “*Looking out for each other, looking ahead to the future*” had already been presented at the end of 2021. One key concern for the coalition agreement was to restore trust by reassuring citizens that the new government would act as a reliable, just, and accessible servant of the people, in particular, after the scandal surrounding childcare benefits (see Otjes & Hansma 2021). To this end, the coalition agreement included a commitment to ensure a clearer separation of powers between Parliament and Cabinet, lower court fees, the introduction of constitutional review, and a fundamental reform of the system of allowances that had led to the childcare benefits scandal. The coalition agreement also contained an explicit goal to combat climate change and tackle the nitrogen pollution crisis. While the Council of State had rejected the existing government policy concerning nitrogen emissions in 2019 (see Otjes & Voerman 2020), the Rutte IV Cabinet committed to reducing nitrogen emissions by at least 55 per cent by 2030. To this end, the coalition introduced a 35-billion *Climate and Transition Fund* to create the required energy infrastructure and make transport more sustainable. The government also announced public investment into education, childcare, housing, infrastructure, culture, and research. Finally, the liberal and Christian parties agreed that a number of medical ethical issues (such as decisions on abortion regulations and end-of-life assistance) would be left to the private conscience of individual Members of Parliament (MPs).

In the fall of 2022, the Rutte IV Cabinet suffered its first ministerial resignation: on September 5, Henk Staghouwer (CU), the Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, stepped down, after concluding that he was the “wrong man for the job.” During his nine-month-long appointment, he had struggled to articulate detailed plans for the agricultural sector that would be in line with the government’s targets to reduce nitrogen pollution. Staghouwer was replaced *ad interim* by his predecessor, Carola Schouten, who concurrently served as Minister of Poverty, Participation and Pensions. On October 4, the post was taken over by Piet Adema, who had served as chairperson of the CU until April 2021.

Table 1. Cabinet composition of Rutte III in the Netherlands in 2022

Duration of Cabinet	Inception	October 26, 2017	Dissolution	January 10, 2022	Seats in Cabinet				Seats held by women				Seats in Parliament			
Period covered by table	From	January 1, 2022	Until	January 10, 2022	N		%		N		%		N		%	
Type of Cabinet	Minimum winning coalition															
A.	Party/gender composition on January 1, 2022															
	Liberal Party	Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie		(VVD)	5		33.3%		1		20.0%		34		22.7%	
	Democrats 66	Democraten 66		(D66)	4		26.7%		2		50.0%		24		16.0%	
	Christian-Democratic Appeal	Christen- Democratisch Appèl		(CDA)	4		26.7%		0		0.0%		14		9.3%	
	ChristianUnion	ChristenUnie		(CU)	2		13.3%		1		50.0%		5		3.3%	
	Totals				15		100.0%		4		26.7%		77		51.3%	
B.	Composition of Rutte III Cabinet on January 1, 2022															
	See previous editions of the Political Data Yearbook for the Netherlands or http://politicaldatayearbook.com															

Table 1. (Continued)

C.	Changes in composition of Rutte III Cabinet during 2022									
	Ministerial title	Outgoing minister	Outgoing date		Incoming minister		Comments			
	NONE									
D.	Party/gender composition on January 10, 2022									
			Seats in Cabinet		Seats held by women		Seats in Parliament			
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	% of party	<i>N</i>	%			
	Liberal Party	<i>Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie</i>	(VVD)	5	33.3%	1	20.0%	34	22.7%	
	Democrats 66	<i>Democraten 66</i>	(D66)	4	26.7%	2	50.0%	24	16.0%	
	Christian-Democratic Appeal	<i>Christen-Democratisch Appèl</i>	(CDA)	4	26.7%	0	0.0%	14	9.3%	
	ChristianUnion	<i>ChristenUnie</i>	(CU)	2	13.3%	1	50.0%	5	3.3%	
	Totals			15	100.0%	4	26.7%	77	51.3%	

Source: www.rijksoverheid.nl, 2023.

Table 2. Cabinet composition of Rutte IV in the Netherlands in 2022

Duration of Cabinet Period covered by table Type of Cabinet	Inception	January 10, 2022	Dissolution	Still in office at the end of the year			
				December 31, 2022			
A.	Party/gender composition on January 10, 2022	N	%	Seats in Cabinet		Seats held by women	
				N	%	N	%
	Liberal Party	8	40.0%	5	62.5%	34	22.7%
	<i>Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie</i>						
	Democrats 66	6	30.0%	2	33.3%	24	16.0%
	Christian-Christen-Democratisch Appel	4	20.0%	2	50.0%	14	9.3%
	Christian Union	2	10.0%	1	50.0%	5	3.3%
	Totals	20	100.0%	10	50.0%	77	51.3%
B.							
Composition of Rutte IV Cabinet on January 10, 2022 Ministerial title	Minister	Mark	Rutte	1967	Male	VVD	
Minister of General Affairs and Prime Minister	<i>Minister van Algemene Zaken and Premier</i>	Sigrid	Kaag	1961	Female	D66	
Minister of Finance	<i>Minister van Financiën</i>	Wopke	Hoekstra	1975	Male	CDA	
Minister of Foreign Affairs	<i>Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken</i>	Hanke	Bruins Slot	1977	Female	CDA	
Minister of Home Affairs and Kingdom Relations	<i>Minister van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties</i>	Kajsa	Ollongren	1967	Female	D66	
Minister of Defense	<i>Minister van Defensie</i>	Micky	Adriaansens	1964	Female	VVD	
Minister of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy	<i>Minister van Economische Zaken en Klimaat</i>						

Table 2. (Continued)

B.	Composition of Rutte IV Cabinet on January 10, 2022	Minister				
	Ministerial title					
	Minister of Infrastructure and Water Works	<i>Minister van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat</i>	Mark	Harbers	1969	Male
	Minister of Justice and Security	<i>Minister van Justitie en Veiligheid</i>	Dilan	Yesilgöz	1977	Female
	Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	<i>Minister van Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit</i>	Henk	Staghouwer	1962	Male
	Minister of Education, Culture and Science	<i>Minister van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap</i>	Robbert	Dijkgraaf	1960	Male
	Minister of Social Affairs and Employment	<i>Minister van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid</i>	Karien	Van Gennip	1968	Female
	Minister of Healthcare, Welfare and Sport	<i>Minister van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport</i>	Ernst	Kuipers	1959	Male
	Minister for Poverty Policy, Participation and Pensions	<i>Minister voor Armoedebeleid, Participatie en Pensioenen</i>	Carola	Schouten	1977	Female
	Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	<i>Minister voor Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking</i>	Liesje	Schreinemacher	1983	Female
	Minister for Climate Policy and Energy	<i>Minister voor Klimaat en Energie</i>	Rob	Jetten	1987	Male
	Minister for Long-term Care and Sport	<i>Minister voor Langdurige Zorg en Sport</i>	Conny	Helder	1958	Female

Table 2. (Continued)

B. Composition of Rutte IV Cabinet on January 10, 2022		Minister			
Ministerial title					
Minister for Nature and Nitrogen Policy	<i>Minister voor Natuur en Stikstof</i>	Christianne	Van der Wal	1973	Female
Minister for Primary and Secondary Education	<i>Minister voor Primair en Voorgezet Onderwijs</i>	Dennis	Wiersma	1986	Male
Minister for Legal Protection	<i>Minister voor Rechtsbescherming</i>	Franc	Weerwind	1964	Male
Minister for Housing and Spatial Planning	<i>Minister voor Volkshuisvesting en Ruimtelijke Ordening</i>	Hugo	De Jonge	1977	Male
C. Changes in composition of Rutte IV Cabinet during 2022		Outgoing minister		Incoming minister	
Ministerial title		Outgoing date		Comments	
Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	<i>Minister van Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit</i>	Henk Staghouwer	September 5, 2022	Piet Adema	1964
		1960 Male CU		Male CU	
		Staghouwer stepped down because he felt he was the wrong man for the job. On October 3, Adema was installed. In between, Schouten, the other CU minister and former Agriculture minister, held this portfolio			

Table 2. (Continued)

D.	Party/gender composition on December 31, 2022	Seats in Cabinet		Seats held by women		Seats in Parliament	
		N	%	N	% of party	N	%
Liberal Party	<i>Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie</i>	8	40.0%	5	62.5%	34	22.7%
Democrats 66	<i>Democraten 66</i>	6	30.0%	2	33.3%	24	16.0%
Christian-Democratic Appeal	<i>Christen-Democratisch Appèl</i>	4	20.0%	2	50.0%	14	9.3%
ChristianUnion	<i>ChristenUnie</i>	2	10.0%	1	50.0%	5	3.3%
Totals		20	100.0%	10	50.0%	77	51.3%

Source: www.rijksoverheid.nl, 2023.

Parliament report

The 2021 election already delivered the most fractionalized Parliament in Dutch history. In 2022, both houses of Parliament further fragmented, resulting in 20 different parliamentary party groups (PPGs) in the lower house (see Table 3). In addition to this fragmentation, two other developments in Parliament are noteworthy: the way Parliament and PPGs dealt with transgressive behavior by MPs, and the radicalization of the far-right Forum For Democracy/*Forum Voor Democratie* (FvD).

In 2022, Parliament witnessed several cases of transgressive behavior. Two cases stood out, concerning Nilüfer Gündoğan from Volt and Khadija Arib from the Labour Party/*Partij van de Arbeid* (PvdA). On February 13, the PPG leader of Volt, Laurens Dassen, announced that Nilüfer Gündoğan was suspended from the parliamentary group, pending an investigation of undesirable behavior, including intimidation and abuse of power. Gündoğan responded by suing her party, Dassen, and the accusers for libel and defamation. On February 26, Gündoğan was expelled from the PPG but proceeded to challenge her expulsion in civil court. On March 9, the court reinstated her, ruling that Volt had not followed proper procedures, and Dassen issued a public apology. This was a far-reaching decision, allowing judges to decide on internal PPG matters. On March 22, Volt appealed the verdict, changed its internal rules, and expelled Gündoğan from both the PPG and the party for suing the people who had reported her transgressive behavior. However, Gündoğan refused to give up her seat and continued to serve as an independent MP, thereby bringing the number of PPGs in the lower house to 20.

A second high-profile case involved Khadija Arib, former Speaker of the House of Representatives and appointed as chair of the upcoming parliamentary committee of inquiry on the government's handling of the coronavirus pandemic. On September 28, her successor as Speaker of the House, Vera Bergkamp, announced that the Presidium of the House of Representatives would start an independent investigation regarding allegations of undesirable behavior against Khadija Arib. The investigation was prompted by two anonymous letters accusing Arib of creating “an unsafe work environment” and an alleged “reign of terror” during her time as Speaker. In response, Arib announced that she felt the investigation was a political reprisal and resigned as MP. A group of opposition MPs voiced their concerns and frustrations, demanding clarification from Bergkamp about the state of affairs surrounding the investigation. The incident resulted in a wave of resignations by top staff in the House, including the *Griffier* (Clerk of the House),¹ who felt let down by politicians in the period after the allegations against Arib were revealed.

Another key issue that preoccupied MPs in 2022 was the radicalization of FVD, which led to strong normative responses by other parties and politicians. On March 30, two Senators, Theo Hiddema and Paul Frentrop, left the FVD over the fact that their lower house PPG had refused to attend when Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy addressed the *Tweede Kamer* via video link. Hiddema in particular had been critical of the FVD's pro-Russia stance following the invasion of Ukraine. This resignation left the FVD with just one seat in the upper house. In 2019, FVD had been tied for the most seats after entering the upper house with 12 Senators, but 11 of them left the party between 2019 and 2022. Hiddema and Frentrop decided to hold on to their seats, which brought the total number of PPGs in the upper house to 16 (see Table 4).

December 31, 2022

		January 1, 2022			December 31, 2022				
		All		Women		All		Women	
Party		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Liberal Party	Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (VVD)	34	22.7%	11	32.4%	34	22.7%	9	26.5%
Democrats 66	Democrats 66 (D66)	24	16.0%	13	54.2%	24	16.0%	13	54.2%
Freedom Party	Partij voor de Vrijheid (PVV)	17	11.3%	4	23.5%	17	11.3%	4	23.5%
Christian-Democratic Appeal	Christen-Democratisch Appèl (CDA)	14	9.3%	6	42.9%	14	9.3%	6	42.9%
Socialist Party	Socialistische Partij (SP)	9	6.0%	3	33.3%	9	6.0%	3	33.3%
Labour Party	Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA)	9	6.0%	5	55.5%	9	6.0%	4	44.4%
GreenLeft	GroenLinks (GL)	8	5.3%	6	75.0%	8	5.3%	6	75.0%
Party for the Animals	Partij voor de Dieren (PvdD)	6	4.0%	4	66.7%	6	4.0%	4	66.7%
ChristianUnion	ChristenUnie (CU)	5	3.3%	2	40.0%	5	3.3%	2	40.0%
Forum For Democracy	Forum Voor Democratie (FVD)	5	3.3%	1	20.0%	5	3.3%	0	0.0%
Reformed Political Party	Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (SGP)	3	2.0%	0	0.0%	3	2.0%	0	0.0%
Yes21	JA21	3	2.0%	1	33.3%	3	2.0%	1	33.3%
Denk		3	2.0%	0	0.0%	3	2.0%	0	0.0%

Table 3. (Continued)

		January 1, 2022				December 31, 2022			
		All		Women		All		Women	
Party		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Volt		3	2.0%	2	66.7%	2	1.3%	1	50.0%
Group-Van Haga	<i>Groep-Van Haga</i>	3	2.0%	0	0.0%	3	2.0%	0	0.0%
FarmerCitizenMovement	<i>BoerBurgerBeweging</i>	(BBB)	0.7%	1	100.0%	1	0.7%	1	100.0%
AsOne	<i>BIII</i>	1	0.7%	1	100.0%	1	0.7%	1	100.0%
Member-Den Haan	<i>Lid-Den Haan</i>	1	0.7%	1	100.0%	1	0.7%	1	100.0%
Member-Omtzigt	<i>Lid-Omtzigt</i>	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%
Member-Gündoğan	<i>Lid-Gündoğan</i>					1	0.7%	1	100.0%
Totals		150	100.0%	61	40.7%	150	100.0%	57	38.0%

Notes:

1. Denk means “think” in Dutch and “equal” in Turkish.
2. Den Haan founded her own party Gold (*Goud*) in 2022.

Source: www.tweedekamer.nl, 2023.

Table 4. Party and gender composition of the upper house of the *Staten-Generaal* in the Netherlands in 2022

		January 1, 2022				December 31, 2022			
		All		Women		All		Women	
Party		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Liberal Party	Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (VVD)	12	16.0%	6	50.0%	12	16.2%	5	41.7%
Christian-Democratic Appeal	Christen-Democratisch Appèl (CDA)	9	12.0%	2	22.2%	9	12.2%	2	22.2%
GreenLeft	GroenLinks (GL)	8	10.7%	4	50.0%	8	10.8%	5	62.5%
Democrats 66	Democrats 66 (D66)	7	9.3%	3	42.9%	7	9.5%	4	57.1%
Group-Nanninga	Groep-Nanninga	7	9.3%	1	14.3%	7	9.5%	1	14.3%
Labour Party	Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA)	6	8.0%	2	33.3%	6	8.1%	2	33.3%
Freedom Party	Partij voor de Vrijheid (PVV)	5	6.7%	2	40.0%	5	6.8%	1	20.0%
Socialist Party	Socialistische Partij (SP)	4	5.3%	1	25.0%	4	5.4%	1	25.0%
Christian Union	ChristenUnie (CU)	4	5.3%	1	25.0%	3	4.1%	1	33.3%
Forum For Democracy	Forum Voor Democratie (FVD)	3	4.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Party for the Animals	Partij voor de Dieren (PvdD)	3	4.0%	1	33.3%	3	4.0%	1	33.3%
50PLUS		2	2.7%	1	50.0%	2	2.7%	1	50.0%
Reformed Political Party	Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (SGP)	2	2.7%	0	0.0%	2	2.7%	0	0.0%
Group Otten	Groep-Otten	2	2.7%	0	0.0%	2	2.7%	0	0.0%
Independent Senate Group	Onafhankelijke Senaatsfractie (OSF)	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Group Frentrop	Groep Frentrop					2	2.7%	0	0.0%
Totals		75	100.0%	24	32.0%	74	100.2%	24	32.4%

Notes: Group-Nanninga is politically aligned with Yes21 in the lower house.
Source: www.eerstekamer.nl, 2023.

During the general budget debate on September 21, FVD-leader Thierry Baudet stated that Minister of Finance, Sigrid Kaag (D66), had studied at St. Anthony's College in Oxford, which, in his words, was "a training institution for Western secret services; in other words, for precisely the globalist elite attempting to plan our lives from behind the curtain." He thereby insinuated that Kaag had been recruited as a spy by these organizations. In response to this conspiratorial allegation, and in an unprecedented move, the entire Cabinet left the House in protest. The drama around Baudet continued on October 18, when he was suspended from participating in parliamentary debates for seven days for failing to disclose his additional jobs and business dealings in the parliamentary register. Two other FVD MPs, Freek Jansen and Gideon van Meijeren, were reprimanded for the same reason.

Besides these issues pertaining undesirable behavior of MPs and the scandals surrounding FVD, Parliament was preoccupied with organizing three intensive parliamentary inquiries. The first of these inquiries concerned an in-depth investigation into the decision-making process surrounding the extraction of natural gas in the Groningen region, the ensuing man-made earthquakes, and the government's response (or lack thereof) to the damage claims for housing property in the region. The committee, which was chaired by Tom van der Lee from *GreenLeft*/GroenLinks (GL), was installed before the 2021 elections, and public hearings were held between June and October of 2022. The second parliamentary inquiry concerned fraud policy, with a particular focus on the childcare benefits scandal. The committee, which was chaired by Salima Belhaj (D66), was appointed in February 2022 to conduct research into public service provision and fraud prevention in government services. Public hearings were scheduled to take place in 2023. The third inquiry concerned the government's coronavirus policies. In July 2022, Parliament appointed a preparatory committee, which was led by Khadija Arib. Following her departure, Mariëlle Paul (VVD) took charge.

Political party report

On April 21, Lilianne Ploumen stepped down as MP and leader of the PvdA, explaining that the role did not suit her. Attje Kuiken succeeded her.

On June 11, members of GL (in a referendum) and PvdA (during its party congress) voted in favor of forming a joint group in the Senate after the 2023 provincial elections, thereby deepening the cooperation that the two parties had initiated in 2021. On December 1, they jointly presented their two separate lists for elections. In anticipation of their common PPG in the upper house, the two parties coordinated the compilation of their candidate lists.

On September 13, Liane den Haan, who previously served as the single remaining MP for 50PLUS, but who had left the party in May 2021, announced that she would form her own pensioners' party called *Goud* (or Gold in English, with the same reference to the word "old").

On October 7, Eric Wetzels was elected new chairperson of the VVD. In an internal election, he won two-thirds of the vote against Onno Hoes, who had been put forward by the executive board and the party leadership. Wetzel's election can be seen as a sign of unrest in the governing Liberal Party after the party congress had previously voted down the government's nitrogen policy (see below).

Details of the changes in political parties can be found in Table 5.

Institutional change report

A number of constitutional amendments were considered and debated in 2022. On July 5, the upper house accepted six of these. These included extending the right to private communication to all forms of telecommunication, codifying the right to a fair trial; adopting a preamble for the constitution noting that it guarantees democracy, the rule of law and constitutional rights; creating an electoral college that would allow citizens who reside outside of the Netherlands to vote for the Senate; and amending the process of constitutional revision. This marked the most extensive constitutional revision since the 1980s. On July 6, a proposal to introduce binding, citizen-initiated, corrective referenda, failed to reach a two-thirds majority in the lower house in the second reading.

Issues in national politics

The Dutch government faced three major crises in 2022: a nitrogen crisis, a cost of living crisis, and a humanitarian crisis.

Before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020, nitrogen had arguably been the biggest and most controversial issue that the government was facing (see Otjes & Voerman 2020). In 2019, the highest administrative court had rejected the government's nitrogen regulations, forcing the latter to draw up a new policy that would reduce nitrogen emissions while also allowing for the construction of new homes and roads. An important source of nitrogen emissions is cattle farms, so the government proposed that provinces would need to provide detailed plans that would include buying out livestock farmers in specific areas. This was met with great resistance from farmers, who organized mass protests, blocked roads with farm equipment, and intimidated politicians at their homes. The government's plans were also met resistance from CDA and VVD members. On June 11, the VVD's party congress rejected the Cabinet's proposed policies.

In July, the government appointed Johan Remkes (who had previously served as Cabinet *informateur*) as independent chair to mediate talks between the government, farmers' organizations, and environmental groups. During these negotiations, the more radical farmers' organizations suspended their protests. In August, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and CDA leader, Wopke Hoekstra, noted that, in his view, the commitment in the coalition agreement to cut nitrogen emissions in half by 2030 was "not holy." The fact that the mediation process that Remkes chaired was unaffected by the resignation of the Minister of Agriculture, Staghouwer, is indicative of how irrelevant this government official had become.

In an effort to mediate between the government and farmers, Remkes presented a report in October 2022, in which he insisted that the government had to close down up to 600 factory farms and other major polluters in order to reduce nitrogen emissions. The report also criticized the government for issuing exemptions for construction projects. In November, the Council of State rejected another government-proposed exemption scheme to circumvent nitrogen regulations (see Otjes & Hansma 2021). Taken together, these

Table 5. Changes in political parties in the Netherlands in 2022

A. Party institutional changes in 2022									
Gold	<i>Goud</i>	was formed	under the leadership of	Liliane	Den Haan	1967	Female	<i>Goud</i>	Den Haan, who left 50PLUS in 2021, formed her own party <i>Goud</i>
B. Party leadership changes in 2022									
Labour Party	<i>Partij voor de Arbeid</i>	PvdA	Lilianne	Ploumen	1962	Female	stepped down on 12 April. Her successor was elected on 22 April	Attje Kuiken	1977 Female
PvdA									

Source: See main text.

decisions complicated matters for the acting government. It remains to be seen how Rutte IV will navigate the nitrogen crisis.

The most important geopolitical event of the year was undeniably the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. This inevitably also affected the Netherlands. In 2016, the Dutch voters had rejected Ukraine's association agreement with the European Union (EU) in a consultative referendum (Otjes & Voerman 2017). In the ratification process, the Dutch government had asked the EU to put in writing that Ukraine was not a candidate for EU membership. In response to the 2022 invasion, however, the Dutch government quickly dropped its resistance to Ukraine's status as a candidate EU member.

The invasion of Ukraine and the EU's sanctions to the Russian energy sector led to soaring energy prices, which sparked a cost of living crisis in the Netherlands. In 2022, inflation rose to 12 per cent. In May, the government responded by lowering fuel taxes and issuing energy supplements for lower-income families. The government also promised to introduce a temporary price cap on energy bills from January 2023 onward.

The invasion of Ukraine also caused millions of people to flee to neighboring countries and beyond. Over the course of 2021, over 80,000 Ukrainian refugees fled to the Netherlands, which increased pressures on already strained facilities for housing asylum seekers. The central reception center in Ter Apel was no longer able to house all incoming asylum seekers. To be clear, the shortage of refugee housing was mainly the result of prior budget cuts on asylum centers. In the spring and summer, hundreds of people were forced to sleep outside. This created a humanitarian crisis, which culminated in the arrival of *Doctors Without Borders* to provide emergency medical and psychological care to people in need.

In August, the coalition struck a deal to address the strain on the asylum system: important elements included temporary limits on family reunification applications, a temporary halt on admitting asylum seekers from Turkey (thereby going in against the EU-Turkey deal), and a clause that would enable the central government to force municipalities to house asylum seekers. Even though the VVD held the position of junior minister of Asylum and Migration, the party's parliamentary group was unhappy with the new asylum bill, particularly the law to force municipalities to open up reception locations for asylum seekers. After an intervention by the Prime Minister, the VVD PPG and the VVD congress eventually accepted the deal. In December, the court in The Hague ruled that the government's restrictions on family reunification rules had no legal basis, leaving the deal that the coalition had negotiated up in the air.

Note

1. The Clerk is the highest civil servant of the lower house.

Sources

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