



# **The Netherlands**

# 1. National Recovery and Resilience Plans

| Question 1 | How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your country is implementing the national recovery and resilience plan?  | Dissatisfied       |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| Question 2 | How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the involvement of social partners in the implementation so far of your national recovery and resilience plan?                 | Very dissatisfied  |
| Question 3 | How effective do you think the European Commission is being in ensuring strong implementation of the reforms in the national recovery and resilience plans across the EU? | Somewhat confident |





# 2. Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2022 in detail

|                  |   | Q1: The recommendation is:   | Q2: implementation on effort is: | Detailed comments  |
|------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| CSR<br>1a        | In 2023, ensure that the growth of nationally-financed current expenditure is in line with an overall neutral policy stance, taking into account continued temporary and targeted support to households and firms most vulnerable to energy price hikes and to people fleeing Ukraine. Stand ready to adjust current spending to the evolving situation. Expand public investment for the green and digital transition and for energy security, including by making use of the RRF, RePowerEU and other EU funds. |                              |                                  |  |
| CSR<br>1b        | For the period beyond 2023, pursue a fiscal policy aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions. Reduce the debt bias for households and the distortions in the housing market, including by supporting the development of the private rental sector, and taking measures to increase housing supply. Enact and implement the reform of the pension system agreed in 2019 and 2020.  | Helpful (but not a priority) | Satisfactory                     | NL Government is working on a more targeted compensation for the higher energy costs |
| CSR 2            | Swiftly finalise the negotiations with the Commission of the 2021-2027 cohesion policy programming documents with a view to starting their implementation.  | Irrelevant                   |                                  | Unknown what this means  |
| CSR<br><b>3a</b> | Promote adequate social protection for the self-employed without employees, tackle bogus self-employment and reduce the incentives to use flexible or temporary contracts.  | Important                    | No progress                      | Good ambitions, but no progress so far   |



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|       |                |   | Q1: The recommendation is: | Q2:<br>implementation<br>on effort is: | Detailed comments   |
|-------|----------------|---|----------------------------|--|---|
| C:    | SR<br><b>b</b> | Address labour and skills shortages, in particular in healthcare, education, digital and technical jobs and construction, including by tapping underutilised labour potential originating from the high share of part-time employment and the lower employment rate of people with a migrant background. Strengthen up- and reskilling opportunities, notably for those at the margins of the labour market and the inactive. |                            |  |   |
| CSR 4 | SR <b>4</b>    | Reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels by accelerating the deployment of renewables, in particular by boosting complementary investments in network infrastructure and further streamlining permitting procedures, improving energy efficiency, in particular in buildings, and accelerating investments in sustainable transport and sustainable agriculture.   | Important                  | Satisfactory                           | Several sustainability measures have been taking, notably on nitrogen reduction |

### 3. Reform Progress in your Member State in 2022

How would you assess reform progress in 2022, for the following broad areas:

| Taxation and Public Finances                        | Unsatisfactory |
|---|----------------|
| Business environment (regulation/access to markets) | Unsatisfactory |
| Labour market                                       | No progress    |
| Innovation and skills                               | Unsatisfactory |
| Access to finance and Financial stability           | Satisfactory   |





Is there any example of an economic reform, specific to your country that BusinessEurope could highlight in its 2023 Reform Barometer?

In some areas (like labour market) ambitions are high, but without concrete results so far. On others there is not even an ambition, notably business climate; political atmosphere is anti business

### 4. Reform priorities for 2023

|            | I. Policy Area   | II. Concrete Recommendations  | III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government? |
|------------|--|---|---|
| Priority 1 | Business Environment - Regulatory barriers to entrepreneurship | acknowledge importance of business                                      | yes   |
| Priority 2 | Active labour market policies                                  | address shortage of labour supply                                       | yes   |
| Priority 3 | Pension and health care reforms                                | implement new pension system (DC instead of DB for instance)            |   |
| Priority 4 | Access to equity markets                                       | NL business is too much dependent on bank lending                       | yes   |
| Priority 5 | Tax Reforms  | NL tax system is a patchwork, desperately in need of guiding principles | yes   |