

The Netherlands

1. EU Competitiveness

Question 1	To what extent do you consider the European Commission's overall policy stance supportive of competitiveness and growth compared to 12 months ago?	Slightly better
Question 2	In light of the legislative changes introduced and implemented by the European Commission, how would you evaluate the evolution of administrative burden compared to a year ago?	Unchanged
Question 3	How do you think the EU investment environment is seen by global firms compared to 12 months ago?	Slightly worse
Question 4	What does your federation see as the three main challenges threatening the attractiveness of the EU as an investment environment vis-a-vis international competitors?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulatory environment 2. Innovation capacity 3. Tax regime

2. National Recovery and Resilience Plans

Question 8	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your country is implementing the national recovery and resilience plan?	Neutral
Question 9	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the involvement of social partners in the implementation so far of your national recovery and resilience plan?	Dissatisfied
Question 10	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

3. Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2023 in detail

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 1	Wind down the emergency energy support measures in force, using the related savings to reduce the government deficit, as soon as possible in 2023 and 2024. Should renewed energy price increases necessitate new or continued support measures, ensure that such support measures are targeted at protecting vulnerable households and firms, are fiscally affordable and preserve incentives for energy savings. Ensure prudent fiscal policy, in particular by limiting the nominal increase in nationally financed net primary expenditure in 2024 to not more than 3,5 %. Preserve nationally financed public investment and ensure the effective absorption of grants under the Facility and of other Union funds, in particular to foster the green and digital transitions. For the period beyond 2024, continue to pursue a medium-term fiscal strategy of gradual and sustainable consolidation, combined with investments and reforms conducive to higher sustainable growth, in order to achieve a prudent medium-term fiscal position. Reduce the household debt bias and distortions in the housing market. Support the availability and affordability of housing on the private rental market. Remove obstacles holding back investments, including in residential construction.	---	---	---
CSR 2	Proceed with the steady implementation of its recovery and resilience plan and swiftly finalise the REPowerEU chapter with a view to rapidly starting the implementation thereof. Proceed with the speedy implementation of cohesion policy programmes, in close complementarity and synergy with the recovery and resilience plan.	---	---	---

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 3	Reduce incentives to use flexible or temporary contracts. Taking into account sector-specific needs, address structural labour and skills shortages, including by tapping into underutilised labour potential and strengthening upskilling and reskilling opportunities, in particular for those at the margins of the labour market and the inactive.	---	---	---
CSR 4	Reduce reliance on fossil fuels by accelerating the deployment of renewables, improving framework conditions in order to boost investment in the expansion of electricity transmission and distribution grids, and extending and accelerating energy efficiency measures in order to reduce energy consumption, in particular in the built environment. Support the transition towards sustainable agriculture. Step up policy efforts aimed at the provision and acquisition of skills and competences needed for the green transition.	---	---	---

4. Reform Progress in your Member State in 2023

How would you assess reform progress in 2023, for the following broad areas:

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

Is there any example of an economic reform, specific to your country that BusinessEurope could highlight in its 2024 Reform Barometer?

YES, in order to make the green transition a success, the EU needs to warrant a stable business climate and facilitate an infrastructure

5. Reform priorities for 2024

	I. Policy Area	II. Concrete Recommendations	III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government?
Priority 1	R&D and Innovation	3% of GDP to R & D investments	no
Priority 2	Access to equity markets	further integration of capital markets	no
Priority 3	---	---	---
Priority 4	---	---	---
Priority 5	---	---	---
