

9. RRF – Update en voorziene prioriteiten in RRP's

Aard bespreking

- Het voorzitterschap zal het EPC informeren over de onderhandelingen voor de RRF.
- Het EPC zal discussiëren over de hervormingen en investeringen in "sustainable urban mobility and skills".
- Het EPC zal van gedachte wisselen over de voorziene prioriteiten in de komende RRP's.

Nederlandse inzet

- Deelnemen aan de thematische discussie door het beantwoorden van de technische discussievragen, waarvoor input is ontvangen van SZW, OCW en IenW.
- Voorzichtigheid betrachten in de communicatie over het Nederlandse RRP. De rondgestuurde spreeklijn vormt de basis voor deze communicatie. Er kan kort genoemd worden hoe het proces eruit ziet. Mochten er expliciete vragen komen, kan er passief een aantal hervormingen worden genoemd waartoe sinds februari 2020 is besloten.

Spreeklijn

Urban mobility

- [indien oppertuun] Q1) What are in your country the most significant challenges to an integrated clean, smart and fair urban transport system: *For the Netherlands the four most significant challenges are: i) First of all we should change our behaviour, to use more often public transport or bikes instead of cars. Ii) We also have to create more space for this public transport, cycling and walking infrastructure. This could be done by removing cars from the city centers. Iii) both of these go hand in hand with better connections between public transport and parking lots. Iv) and the last one, the Transition to clean energy. Electrification (batteries), hydrogen and introduction zero-emission zones.*

Reskilling and Upskilling

- [Indien oppertuun] Q1) What are Member States' current priorities in the area of education, training and skills and why?: *We are working towards an updated curriculum in primary and secondary education, for example with more focus on digital literacy. We are also encouraging the vocational and higher education sectors to provide more flexible training opportunities for adults who want to develop further and boost their resilience and employability. We are also focusing on re-training and upgrading skills for low-educated adults and adults with low basic skills. A number of new COVID-19 related measures come on top of our pre covid-19 policies enabling lifelong learning; our (2019) Lifelong Development Action Plan.*
- Q2) What are, based on Member States' experiences, the features of effectively designed and inclusive training programmes for adults, with respect to (i) on-the-job training for employed (including self-employed) workers and (ii) training programmes for unemployed workers (e.g. digital skills training or longer term training programmes for shortage occupations)?: *We will introduce a public individual learning and development budget (STAP-budget) in 2022. In light of the recent corona crisis and its impact on the labour market, the Dutch government has introduced "NL leert door", financial support to encourage people who might lose/ have lost their job to invest in upskilling and reskilling in order to be able to move to a different sector. For example by offering personal career advice.*
- Q3) How do Member States ensure, monitor and evaluate the efficiency of spending in (i) schools (including VET), (ii) higher education and (iii) adult learning?: *Firstly, our Education Inspectorate under the responsibility Ministry of Education monitors the quality and output of our schools and institutions. Secondly, the performance of regular spending reviews in the area of educational policy under the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance is of importance as it identifies which investments are most effective.*

RRP questions

- [Indien oppertuun]: *In line with our position during the negotiations, our government aims to submit an ambitious RRP with structural reforms and investments that address the 2019 and 2020 CSRs. The government has decided that a next government will submit the final RRP for the Netherlands.*
- *In the meantime, we will informally assess the possible substance of a Dutch RRP. In the coming months, measures that may qualify for the Dutch RRP are explored at a non-political level. This concerns both measures started since 1 February 2020 (one of the*

9. RRF – Update en voorziene prioriteiten in RRP's

criteria of the concept RRF-regulation), and new measures that a next government can implement. We aim to finish the preparations before a next cabinet is in place.

- *Regarding the measures started since 1 February 2020, the current government has initiated multiple reforms that seem to meet the conditions for the RRP and provide a solid foundation for the draft plan. These reforms address the 2019 and 2020 CSRs and serve as the starting point of the draft RRP. These measures involve:*
 - *Reduction of mortgage interest deduction;*
 - *A new pension scheme that will make the system more robust and better geared to individual needs.*
 - *Paring back the fiscal allowance for self-employed;*
 - *A mandatory disability insurance for the self-employed is yet to be formulated.*
 - *Measures to counter aggressive tax planning;*
 - *Reforms in the green transition;*
 - *The implementation of the National Climate Agreement.*

Voorliggende documentatie

- 10.2.a
-
-

Achterliggende documentatie

- spreeklijn RRP

Toelichting

Vragen in discussion notes

Urban mobility (Ienw)

Q1) 10.2.a

- Behavioural change: from car to public transport (metro, tram, bus), cycling or bicycle.
- Space: create more space for public transport, cycling and walking. Remove the cars from city centers.
- Connection: create multimodal connections (railway station connecting public transport, cycling (bicycle parkings), walking. Examples: Dutch railway stations, like Rotterdam CS, Delft, The Hague CS, Utrecht CS, Arnhem CS.
- Transition to clean energy: electrification (batteries), hydrogen and introduction zero-emission zones

Q2) 10.2.a

- geen reactie vanuit IenW

Q3) 10.2.a

- geen reactie vanuit IenW

Reskilling and Upskilling (OCW en SZW)

Q1) 10.2.a

9. RRF – Update en voorziene prioriteiten in RRP's

- Europe is on the brink of two fundamental transitions: far-reaching digitalisation and a data driven economy, as well as the transition towards a sustainable climate neutral economy. Both will have an impact on education and the investments in education. We are working towards an updated curriculum in primary and secondary education, for example with more focus on digital literacy.
- We are also encouraging the vocational and higher education sectors to provide more flexible training opportunities for adults who want to develop further and boost their resilience and employability. We are also focusing on re-training and upgrading skills for low-educated adults and adults with low basic skills.
- A number of new COVID-19 related measures come on top of our pre covid-19 policies enabling lifelong learning; our (2019) Lifelong Development Action Plan.

Q2) 10.2.a

- The green, digital and demographic transitions have significant impact on our labour markets, creating both opportunities and challenges for our workers. These developments underline the importance of ensuring adaptability, flexibility and resilience of our workers.
- The recent COVID-19 pandemic has underlined this need and urgency even more. We acknowledge the importance of education, training and skills development and underline the importance of investment in lifelong learning is key to prepare workers for the future.
- In addition to the efforts of the social partners regarding upskilling and reskilling, the Dutch government has a facilitating role and focuses on creating the 'right' conditions to encourage companies and individuals to invest in upskilling and reskilling.
- The Dutch policy is aimed at creating a positive and strong learning culture aiming to help and encourage people to become more in charge of their personal working life and career.
- We will introduce a public individual learning and development budget (STAP-budget) in 2022. In light of the recent corona crisis and its impact on the labour market, the Dutch government has introduced "NL leert door", financial support to encourage people who might lose/ have lost their job to invest in upskilling and reskilling in order to be able to move to a different sector. For example by offering personal career advice.
- [Finally, in order to encourage employers of SME's to invest more in strengthening its learning culture, the SLIM budget has been introduced. This provides structural financial support.]

Q3) 10.2.a

- Firstly, our Education Inspectorate under the responsibility Ministry of Education monitors the quality and output of our schools and institutions.
- Secondly, the performance of regular spending reviews in the area of educational policy under the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance is of importance as it identifies which investments are most effective.

Issue note: The EPC members will be invited to focus on the following issues:

Q1) 10.2.a

Dutch RRP (uit factsheet spreeklijn RRP)

- In line with our position during the negotiations, our government aims to submit an ambitious RRP with structural reforms and investments that address the 2019 and 2020 CSRs. The government has decided that a next government will submit the final RRP for the Netherlands.
- In the meantime, we will informally assess the possible substance of a Dutch RRP. In the coming months, measures that may qualify for the Dutch RRP are explored at a non-political

9. RRF – Update en voorziene prioriteiten in RRP's

level. This concerns both measures started since 1 February 2020 (one of the criteria of the concept RRF-regulation), and new measures that a next government can implement. We aim to finish the preparations before a next cabinet is in place.

- Regarding the measures started since 1 February 2020, the current government has initiated multiple reforms that seem to meet the conditions for the RRP and provide a solid foundation for the draft plan. These reforms address the 2019 and 2020 CSRs and serve as the starting point of the draft RRP. These measures involve:
 - Reduction of mortgage interest deduction;
 - A new pension scheme that will make the system more robust and better geared to individual needs.
 - Paring back the fiscal allowance for self-employed;
 - A mandatory disability insurance for the self-employed is yet to be formulated.
 - Measures to counter aggressive tax planning;
 - Reforms in the green transition;
 - The implementation of the National Climate Agreement.