

List of EU priorities 2025

Nr.	Priority	Expected publication	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Parl. reservation	Subsidiarity check	Rapporteur
ASYLUM & MIGRATION									
27.	New common approach on returns	legislative							
28.	European Migration and Asylum Strategy	non-legislative							
Interior									
38a.	European Democracy Shield	non-legislative							
FOREIGN TRADE & DEVELOPMENT									
3.	First Omnibus package on sustainability (CSDDD-part)	legislative							
FOREIGN AFFAIRS									
41.	Pact for the Mediterranean	non-legislative							
42.	EU strategic approach to the Black Sea/ Black Sea Strategy	non-legislative							
43.	Joint Communication on a new Strategic EU-India Agenda	non-legislative							
-	EU-Middle-East strategy	non-legislative							
DEFENCE									
21.	White Paper on the Future of European Defence	non-legislative							
-	SAFE: Safety measures for Europe	legislative							
44.	Post-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework proposals	legislative							
DIGITAL AFFAIRS									
7.	Digital package	legislative							
8.	European Business Wallet	legislative							
13.	Digital Networks Act	legislative							
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS									
1.	Competitiveness Compass	non-legislative							
5.	Third Omnibus package, including on small mid-caps and removal of paper requirements	legislative							
32.	2030 Consumer Agenda, including an action plan for consumers in the Single Market	non-legislative							
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS									
44.	Post-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework proposals	legislative							
45.	An EU fit for enlargement: policy reviews and reforms	non-legislative							
FINANCE									
3.	First Omnibus package on sustainability legislative								
12a.	Communication on a Savings and Investments Union	non-legislative							
12b.	Revision of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation	legislative							
44.	Post-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework proposals: OwnResources	legislative							
INFRASTRUCTURE & WATER MANAGEMENT									
18.	Targeted revision of the REACH Regulation	legislative							
20.	Sustainable Transport Investment Plan	non-legislative							
37.	European Water Resilience Strategy	non-legislative							
JUSTICE & SECURITY									
22.	EU Preparedness Union Strategy	non-legislative							
24.	New European Internal Security Strategy	non-legislative							
CLIMATE POLICY & GREEN GROWTH									
9a.	Clean Industrial Deal	non-legislative							
9b.	Action plan on affordable energy	non-legislative							
33.	European Climate Law amendment	legislative							
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, FOOD SECURITY AND NATURE									
35.	Common Agricultural Policy simplification package	legislative							
44.	Post-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework proposals wetgevend								
EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SCIENCE									
35*.	Interim evaluation of the Horizon Europe framework programme for Research and Innovation	non-legislative							
40.	New equality strategies for LGBTIQI	non-legislative							
SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT									
29.	A new action plan to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights	non-legislative							
30.	Quality jobs roadmap	non-legislative							
HEALTH, WELFARE AND SPORT									
23a.	Critical Medicines Act	legislative							

The Numbers of the EU proposals correspond with Annex I (new initiatives) and Annex II (REFIT) of the the European Commissions’ work programme 2025.

* REFIT

No proposals for other committees

The priorities can be divided into three categories:

General priority

General priority refers to proposals formulated in the European Commission Work Programme 2025 that receive extra attention from the Netherlands House of Representatives. These EU initiatives can either be legislative or non-legislative in nature. Upon publication of a prioritized proposal, the sectoral parliamentary committee dealing with the proposal will decide whether to hold hearings, technical briefings, debates or other activities in order to assess the Commission's proposal.

Parliamentary scrutiny reservation

A parliamentary scrutiny reservation on a legislative proposal may be placed when the House of

Representatives wants to influence the position of the Netherlands at an early stage and stay closely informed on the Government's course of actions taken throughout the negotiations. If the House foresees that it wishes to place a parliamentary reservation on the basis of the Commission Work Programme, it is so indicated on the priorities list. Once such a legislative proposal is presented by the Commission, the House will take a final decision whether to place the reservation.

The House's decision is followed by a debate with the government within four weeks. In this debate, the proposal's political importance and the objectives of the Netherlands in the negotiations are discussed, with the purpose of coming to a written agreement with the Government on the provision of information to

parliament during the negotiation process. The government is expected to present its provisional position to parliament within a (shortened) period of three weeks after the publication of the proposal.

Subsidiarity review (reasoned opinion)

A subsidiarity review may be conducted on legislative proposals in order to determine whether the matter at hand should be dealt with at EU level or national level. If the House foresees a subsidiarity concern on the basis of the Commission Work Programme, it is so indicated on the priorities list.

Once a proposal is published, the House will take a final decision on whether to perform a subsidiarity review. Based on this review, the House renders a judgement on whether the European Commission's

subsidiarity arguments are conclusive. A subsidiarity judgement can turn out to be either negative or positive. In case of a negative subsidiarity judgement, the House issues a reasoned opinion in which the House declares that the desired objective can be more effectively achieved at a national level. This reasoned opinion is sent to the European Commission. If at least one third of all national parliaments issue a negative judgement, the European Commission must reconsider the proposal (yellow-card procedure).

If a subsidiarity review is foreseen, the government will present its initial assessment of the proposal to the House within a (shortened) period of three weeks of the publication of the proposal.

