



List of EU priorities 2026

Nr.	Priority	Expected publication Legislative / non-legislative	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Parl. reservation	Subsidiarity check	Rapporteur
ASYLUM & MIGRATION									
19a.	Strengthening Frontex	legislative							
19b.	Digitalisation of the return process	legislative							
FOREIGN AFFAIRS									
36.	Joint Communication on a Middle East strategy, including supporting the transition in Syria and Lebanon	non-legislative							
DEFENCE									
15.	Simplifying defence and sensitive security procurement	legislative							
DIGITAL AFFAIRS									
2c.	Cloud and AI Development Act (CADA)	legislative							
30.	Digital Fairness Act	legislative							
34.	Action plan against cyberbullying	non-legislative							
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS									
1b.	European Innovation Act	legislative							
2b.	Advanced Materials Act	legislative							
2c.	Chips Act	legislative							
2d.	Critical Raw Materials Centre	legislative							
3b.	European Biotech Act II	legislative							
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS									
14.	Communication on better regulation	non-legislative							
22b.	Communication on Eastern border regions	non-legislative							
26.	Citizens omnibus	legislative							
FINANCE									
11.	Omnibus on taxation	legislative							
INFRASTRUCTURE & WATER MANAGEMENT									
18.*	Targeted revision of the REACH Regulation	legislative							
JUSTICE & SECURITY									
19c.	Modernised rules to combat organised crime	legislative							
20a.	Strengthening Europol	legislative							
CLIMATE POLICY AND GREEN GROWTH									
8a.	Update of the governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action including the phase-out of fossil fuels subsidies	legislative							
8b.	Energy Union package for the decade ahead	legislative							
8c.	Setting-up of the renewable energy framework	legislative							
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, FOOD SECURITY AND NATURE									
28a.	Livestock strategy including elements on animal welfare	non-legislative							
28b.	Update of rules on unfair trading practices in the food chain	legislative							
29a.	Vision 2040 for fisheries and aquaculture	non-legislative							
EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SCIENCE									
3a.	European Research Area Act	legislative							
32.	Update of rules on audiovisual media services	legislative							
SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT									
23.	Quality Jobs Act	legislative							
25a.	Fair labour mobility package	legislative							
25b.	Proposal for a European Social Security Pass	legislative							
27b.	Anti-poverty strategy	non-legislative							
**	Amendment proposal of Directive on the activities and supervision of institutions for occupational retirement provision (IORPs)	legislative							
HEALTH, WELFARE AND SPORT									
35b.	Enhancing the strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities up to 2030	non-legislative							

The Numbers of the EU proposals correspond with Annex I (new initiatives)

* Proposal from the 2025 work programme

** This proposal is not included in the 2026 work programme

No proposals for the 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.