



## Extended Findings the Netherlands

Preferences

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### Question 1: Most Contacted

- The Netherlands (5%) is contacted by the EU after Germany (22%), France (13%), the UK (11%), Poland (7%) and Italy (6%); as often as Sweden (5%) and more than Spain (4%)
- It is contacted more often by the other Affluent Seven (10%), less often by the Southern Seven (2%) and not at all by the Viségrad Four
- It is contacted more often than by their country groups by Germany (13%), the UK (17%), Belgium (21%) and Denmark (15%) & less often by Italy (1%), Poland (0%), Austria (0%), Finland (6%) and Sweden (0%)
- The Netherlands contacts Germany (27%), the UK (22%), France (19%), Belgium (14%), Luxembourg (6%) first or most
- It contacts the UK (22%) and France (19%) more often than the Affluent Seven does (resp. 15% and 12%) & contacts Finland (0%) and Sweden (8%) less often (resp. 5% and 13%)

### Question 2: Shared Interests

- The Netherlands (6%) is amongst the countries with which the EU shares most interests: Germany (11%), the UK (7%), France, Italy and Sweden (6%), and Poland, Spain and Belgium (5%)
- The Affluent Seven share more interests with the Netherlands (11%) than the EU does & the Southern Seven (1%) and Visegrád Four (0%) less
- France (0%), Italy, Spain (2%) and Poland (1%) share less interests with the Netherlands than their country group & Germany (18%), the UK (20%), Denmark (19%) and Finland (14%); Portugal (4%), Czech rep. (5%) and Slovakia (6%) more than their country groups
- The Netherlands shares most preferences with: Germany (18%), Sweden and Denmark (17%), the UK and Belgium (13%), Finland (6%)
- Shares more preferences with Sweden (17%) and Belgium (13%) than the Affluent Seven does (resp. 5% and 4%)

### **Question 3: Most Responsive**

- The Netherlands (7%) is amongst the countries the EU finds most responsive: Germany (13%), France, the UK, Sweden (7%) and Belgium (6%)
- The Affluent Seven find the Netherlands more responsive than the EU does (11%) & the Visegrád Four finds it less responsive (2%)
- Germany (16%), the UK (20%), Belgium (15%), Denmark (19%) find the Netherlands more responsive than their country groups do
- The Netherlands finds Germany (19%), Belgium and Denmark (12%), the UK (10%), Sweden and Luxembourg (9%) easiest to work with
- It finds Sweden (9% rather than 13%) and Finland (2% rather than 8%) less responsive than the Affluent Seven does & it finds more responsive than the Affluent seven: Germany (19% rather than 16%), Belgium and Denmark (12% rather than 5%), the UK (10% rather than 7%) and Luxembourg (9% rather than 6%)

### **Question 4: Most Disappointing**

- The EU is more disappointed in the UK (13%), Hungary (11%), Poland (10%), France and Germany (9%), Greece (8%) and Austria (6%) than in the Netherlands (5%)
- The Affluent Seven is less disappointed in the Netherlands (1%) than the EU, the Southern Seven more (9%)
- Germany (1%) and Czech. Rep. (0%) are less disappointed in the Netherlands than their country groups are
- The Netherlands is most disappointed in Hungary (18%), Greece and the UK (14%), Poland (11%), Rumania, Bulgaria and France (7%) It is more disappointed in Hungary (18% rather than 15%), Greece (14% rather than 11%), Bulgaria and Rumania (7% rather than 3%) than the Affluent Seven is & less in Poland (11% rather than 14%)

Influence

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### **Question 5: Ranking Big Six on Overall EU Policy**

- There is consensus (100%) in the Netherlands about Germany having been the most influential member of the Big Six on EU overall policy, about France ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> (64%), UK ranking 3<sup>rd</sup> (50%), Italy ranking 4<sup>th</sup> (50%), Spain ranking 6<sup>th</sup> (50%)
- There is no consensus in the Netherlands about the influence of Poland (rank 4 by 29%, rank 5 by 29%, rank 6 by 36%)
- In the Netherlands, there is a higher degree of consensus about Germany ranking 1<sup>st</sup> than in the Affluent Seven (100% rather than 93%) & a lower degree about France ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> (64% rather than 73%). Like in the Netherlands, there is no consensus in the Affluent Seven about the rank of Poland. Unlike in the Netherlands there is no consensus on the influence of the UK (rank 3 by 43%, rank 4 by 18%), Spain (rank 4 by 34%, rank 6 by 47%) and Italy (rank 4 by 37%; rank 5 by 24%) in the Affluent Seven

### **Question 6: Ranking Big Six on Fiscal Policy**

- There is consensus (79%) in the Netherlands about Germany having been the most influential member of the Big Six on EU fiscal policy, about Spain ranking 5<sup>th</sup> (50%) and Poland ranking 6<sup>th</sup> (50%)
- There is no consensus about the influence of France (rank 2 by 43%, rank 3 by 29%, rank 4 by 21%), Italy (rank 3 by 29%, rank 4 by 29%) and the UK (rank 2 by 29%, rank 3 by 29%, rank 4 by 21%)
- There is a lower degree of consensus in the Netherlands about the influence of Germany (79% rather than 91%) than in the Affluent Seven. Like in the Netherlands, there is no consensus about the rank of the UK. Unlike in the Netherlands, there is consensus (57%) in the Affluent Seven about France ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> & there is no consensus about Spain ranking 5<sup>th</sup> (rank 4 by 33%, rank 5 by 38%, rank 6 by 21%)

### **Question 7: Ranking the Big Six on Foreign and Security Policy**

- There is a low degree of consensus in the Netherlands about France ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> (50%), Italy ranking 4<sup>th</sup> (50%) and Spain ranking 6<sup>th</sup> (50%) as regards influence on EU foreign and security policy
- There is no consensus in the Netherlands about the influence of Germany (rank 1 by 36%, rank 2 by 29%), the UK (rank 1 by 29%, rank 2 by 21%, rank 3 by 43%) and Poland (rank 4 by 21%, rank 4 by 43%, rank 6 by 36%)
- Unlike in the Netherlands, there is no consensus in the Affluent Seven on the influence of any of the Big Six Members

### **Question 8: Ranking the Affluent Seven**

- There is consensus (64%) within the EU about the Netherlands having been the most influential Affluent Seven member
- The degree of consensus about the Netherlands ranking 1<sup>st</sup> is lower in the Big Six (57%), in the Visegrad Four (52%) and the Southern Seven (61%) than in the EU
- The degree of consensus about the Netherlands ranking 1<sup>st</sup> is higher in Germany (70%), France (64%), Spain (63%), Denmark (79%), Finland (87%), Portugal (83%) and Czech Rep (57%) than in their country groups & lower in Italy (38%), Poland (48%) and Hungary (46%)
- There is consensus (71%) in the Netherlands about the Netherlands ranking 1<sup>st</sup>.
- There is no consensus in the Netherlands about the influence of Belgium (rank 2 by 21%, rank 3 by 21%), Luxembourg (rank 2 by 14%, rank 3 by 14%, rank 6 by 36%), Denmark (rank 3 by 21%, rank 4 by 36%, rank 7 by 21%), Finland (rank 5 by 21%, rank 6 by 36%) and Austria (rank 4 by 36%, rank 5 by 21%)
- The degree of consensus in the Netherlands about the Netherlands ranking 1<sup>st</sup> (71%) is as high as in the Affluent Seven. Like in the Netherlands, there is no consensus in the Affluent Seven about the influence of all other Affluent Seven members

**Question 10: Essential Partners on Foreign and Development Policy**

- The Netherlands (6%) is considered the most essential partner in foreign and development policy by the EU after Germany (12%), France (10%), the UK (8%) and Sweden (7%). It is seen as just as essential as Italy (6%) and as more essential than Poland (5%) and Spain (4%)
- The Visegrád Four finds the Netherlands less essential (2%) than the EU does
- The Netherlands is considered more essential by Germany (10%) and Finland (13%) than their country groups
- The Netherlands finds Germany (13%), France (11%), the UK (10%), Sweden (9%), Spain (7%), Italy and Belgium (5%) the most essential partners in foreign and development policy
- It finds Spain more essential than the Affluent Seven does (7% rather than 3%)

**Question 11: Essential Partners on Security and Defense Policy**

- The Netherlands (4%) is considered the most essential partner in security and defense policy by the EU after Germany (13%), France (11%), the UK (10%), Poland (8%) and Italy (6%)
- The Visegrád Four finds the Netherlands less essential (0%) than the EU does
- The Netherlands is considered more essential by Germany (12%) and Belgium (11%) than their country groups do & less essential by Austria (0%)
- The Netherlands finds Germany (11%), France (10%), the UK (8%), Spain, Sweden and Belgium (5%) the most essential partners in security and defense policy
- It finds Rumania more (4% rather than 1%) and Germany less essential (11% rather than 14%) than the Affluent Seven does

**Question 12: Essential Partners on Economic and Social Policy**

- The Netherlands (7%) is considered the most essential partner in economic and social policy by the EU after Germany (13%) and France (9%). It is considered more essential than Sweden (6%), Italy (5%), Spain, the UK, Poland, Finland, Belgium and Austria (4%)
- The Affluent Seven finds the Netherlands more essential (10%) than the EU does & the Visegrád Four less (2%)
- France and Spain (4%) and Poland (2%) find the Netherlands less essential & Germany (12%), the UK (17%), Austria (18%), Denmark (16%) and Portugal (8%) find it more than their country groups do
- The Netherlands finds Germany (15%), France, Sweden (9%), Belgium (7%), the UK and Spain (5%) the most essential partners in economic and social policy
- It finds Belgium (7% rather than 4%) and Italy (7% rather than 4%) more essential & Germany (15% rather than 18%), Finland (4% rather than 7%) and Sweden (9% rather than 11%) less essential than the Affluent Seven does

### Question 13: Essential Partners on Fiscal Policy

- The Netherlands (7%) is considered the most essential partner in fiscal policy after: Germany (17%) and France (10%). It is considered more essential than the UK, Italy and Finland (5%)
- The Visegrád Four finds the Netherlands less essential (1%) than the EU does
- Germany and the UK (14%), Austria (12%), Denmark (14%), Finland (16%) and Sweden (13%) find the Netherlands more essential than their country groups do
- The Netherlands finds Germany (14%), Sweden, Finland, Austria (8%), France, the UK (7%) and Spain (5%) the most essential partners in fiscal policy
- It finds Austria more (8% rather than 4%) essential and Germany less essential (14% rather than 20%) than the Affluent Seven does

Policies

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### Question 14: Commitment to Deeper Integration

- The Netherlands (4%) is considered less committed to deeper integration than Germany (13%), Belgium (12%), Luxembourg and France (11%), Italy (8%), Spain (6%) and Portugal (5%)
- It is considered more integration minded by the Visegrád Four (8%) than by the EU (and the other country groups)
- The Netherlands is considered more committed than by Poland (7%) & less by the UK (0%) than by their country groups
- The Netherlands finds Belgium (16%), Germany (14%), France, Luxembourg (13%), Italy (6%), Sweden and Ireland (4%) most integration minded
- It finds Belgium more committed than the Affluent Seven do (16% rather than 12%) & Portugal (1% rather than 4%) and Spain (3% rather than 7%) less
- It finds itself as (un)committed to deeper integration as the EU does

### Question 15: Importance of Coalitions

- The Netherlands finds coalitions very (93%) or fairly (7%) important.
- It attaches more importance to coalitions than the Affluent Seven (of which 82% finds coalitions very important, and 17% fairly important)

### Question 16: Preferred Actor Level

- The Netherlands prefers to work with all member states on: Climate policy (92%), China policy (83%), Russia policy (83%), Single market (75%), Energy policy (75%), Foreign and security policy (67%), Border policy and coast guard (67%), Ukraine policy (67%) and Syria policy (67%)
- The Netherlands prefers to form a coalition on: Immigration and Asylum policy (50%), Governance for the Eurozone (50%), Justice and home affairs (42%), Defense structures (42%), Development assistance policy (41%) and MENA policy (34%)

- A relatively big minority of Dutch respondents prefers to work on a national level on: Social policy (17%), Defense structures (8%) and Development assistance policy (8%)
- There is a relatively big minority of Dutch respondents that prefers to form a coalition on: Defence Structures (42%), Justice and home affairs (42%), Development and assistance (41%), MENA policy (34%)

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