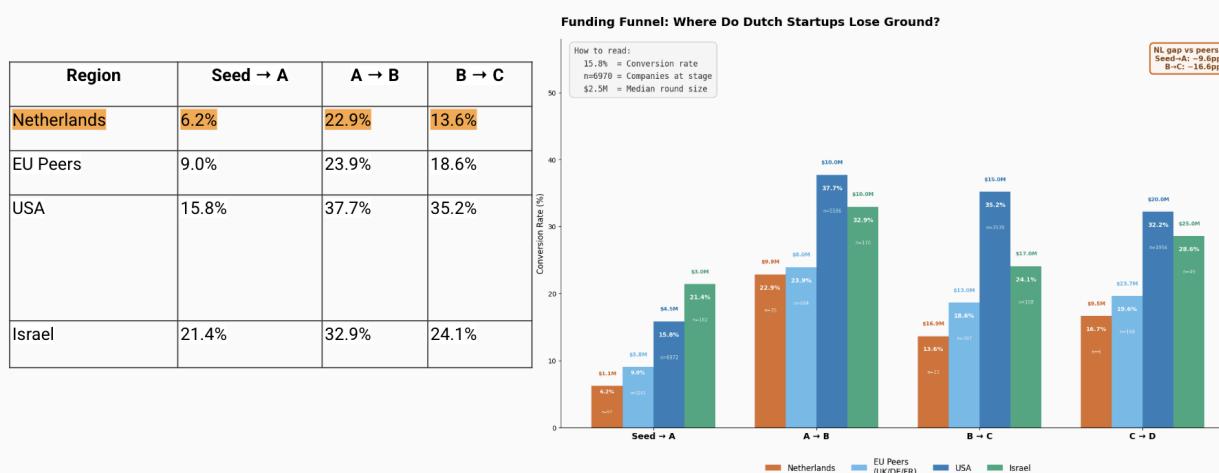


# Policy Briefing for the Ministry of Economic Affairs

**Research Question:** How does the Dutch startup ecosystem benchmark against other countries, and what can policymakers do to support it?

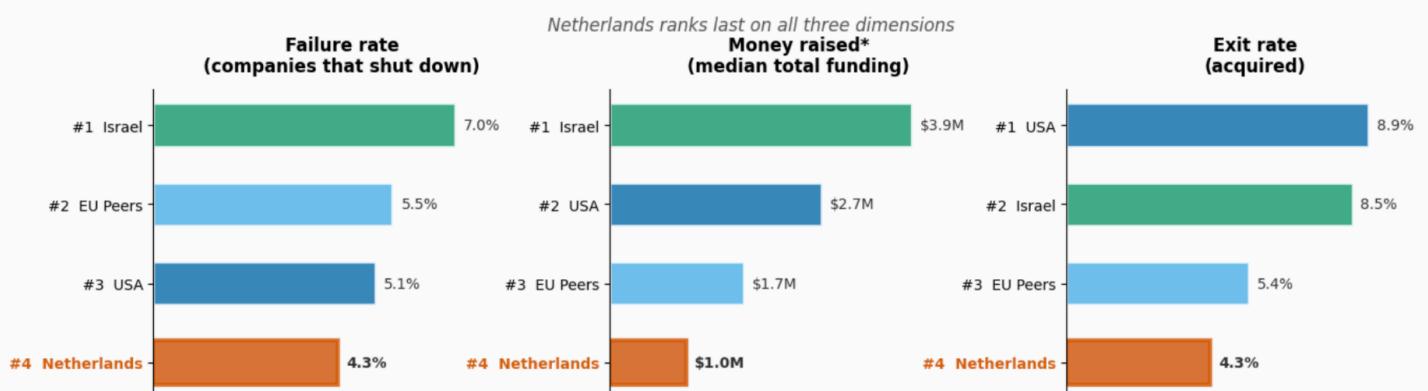
## Finding 1: Dutch Startups fail at the first critical growth step



The main weakness lies **after the seed phase**. Dutch startups **struggle to scale**, especially when moving to Series A and later growth rounds, rather than in accessing early funding.

## Finding 2: Dutch Startups play it safe

### Playing It Small



### THE PATTERN

Low failure  
(4.3%)

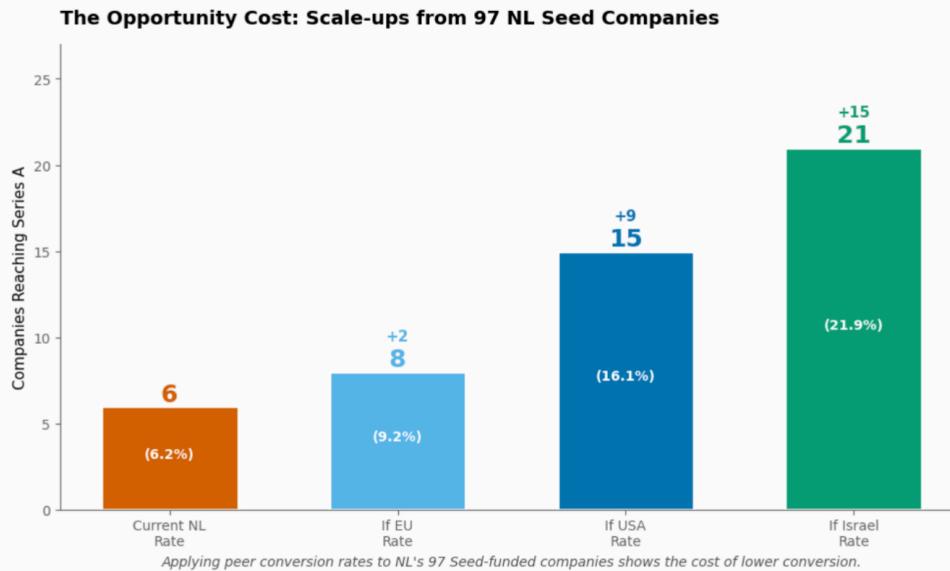
Low funding  
(\$1.0M)

Low exits  
(4.3%)

\*Median funding includes only companies with funding data (>\$0)

Dutch startups **fail less**, but they also **raise less funding and deliver fewer big successes**, pointing to a **cautious, low-risk ecosystem**.

## Finding 3: The Dutch Startup System Loses >9 Scale-Ups Per Year



Because the Netherlands trails the USA in Seed → A conversion, it loses around nine potential scale-ups each year. This reduces the country's ability to **compete internationally in emerging technologies**.

### 1. Help Startups Survive the Early Growth Phase

Learning from other nations, especially from Israel, shows that **public co-investment** alongside **private and foreign venture capital** can significantly **improve startup growth** (Seed > A). Adopting this approach would help more Dutch startups move from early funding to international scale. (Yozma Program)

### 2. Encourage Private Investors to Take Early-Stage Risk

Policy from the UK shows that **targeted tax incentives** make **early-stage investing more attractive** and **significantly increase angel investor participation**. Introducing a similar incentive in the Netherlands would **reduce investor risk** possibly leading to bigger bets.

### 3. Align Incentives Toward Growth and Scale

The problem is not the quality of Dutch founders, but the **limited incentives** to take risks early on. **Better tax incentives** for early investors and employee share schemes would make it **more attractive to support startups with high growth potential**.

#### Limitations

1. The data covers startups up to 2014; the Dutch startup ecosystem has continued to develop since then.
2. The number of Dutch companies in the dataset is limited (Total: 305 / Seed: 97)
3. No data on financial performance or actual revenue of the companies
4. Exit data does not show the value of exits, meaning not all acquisitions represent strong economic outcomes.
5. Cannibalization: More startups do not always mean a growing tech space, as increased competition can reduce outcomes of incumbents.
6. Some startups may have moved their headquarters abroad between funding rounds, which can affect national comparison

