

# Policy Briefing for the Ministry of Economic Affairs

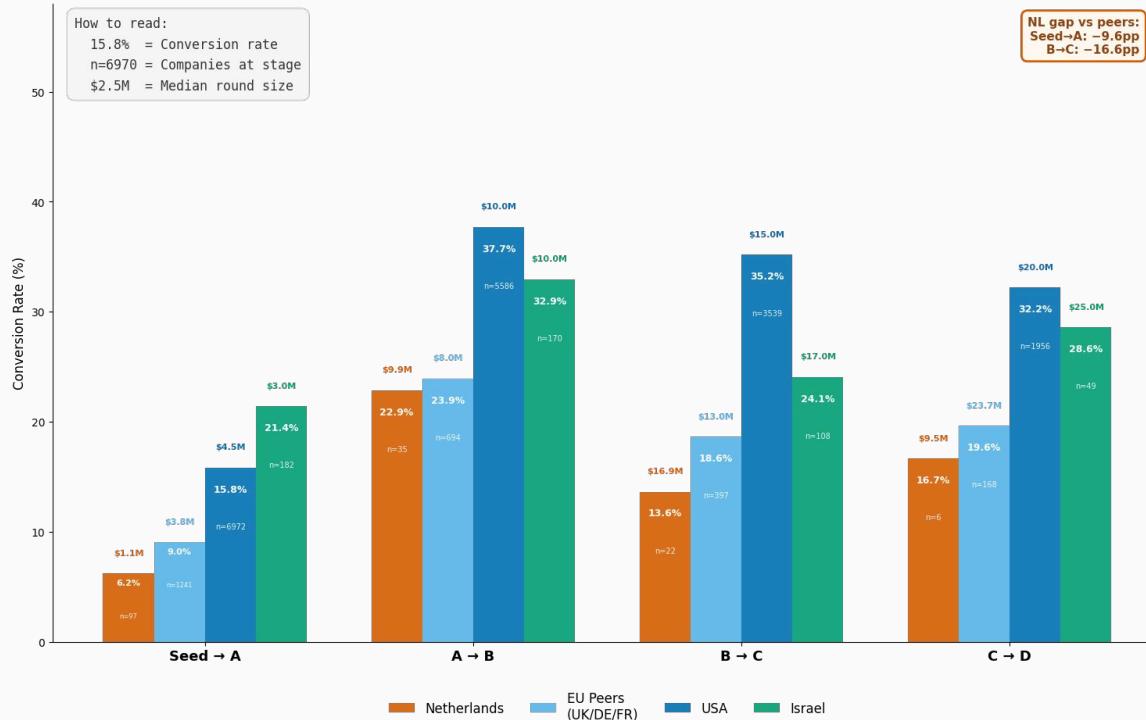
**Research Question:** How does the Dutch startup ecosystem benchmark against other countries, and what can policymakers do to support it?

techleap nl

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

Region	Seed → A	A → B	B → C
Netherlands	6.2%	22.9%	13.6%
EU Peers	9.0%	23.9%	18.6%
USA	15.8%	37.7%	35.2%
Israel	21.4%	32.9%	24.1%

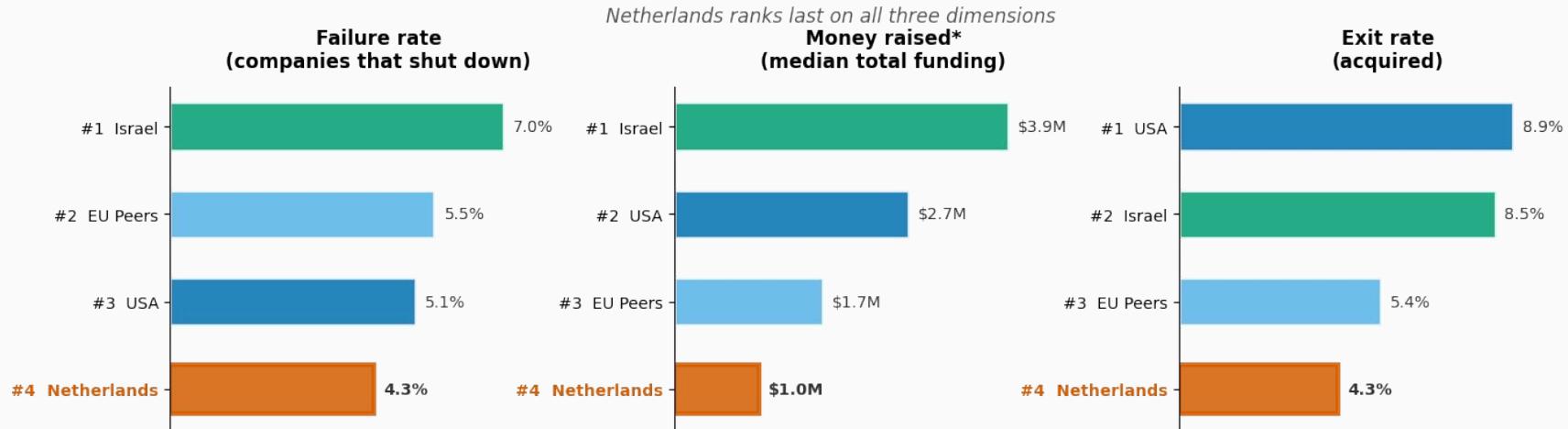
Funding Funnel: Where Do Dutch Startups Lose Ground?



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%)

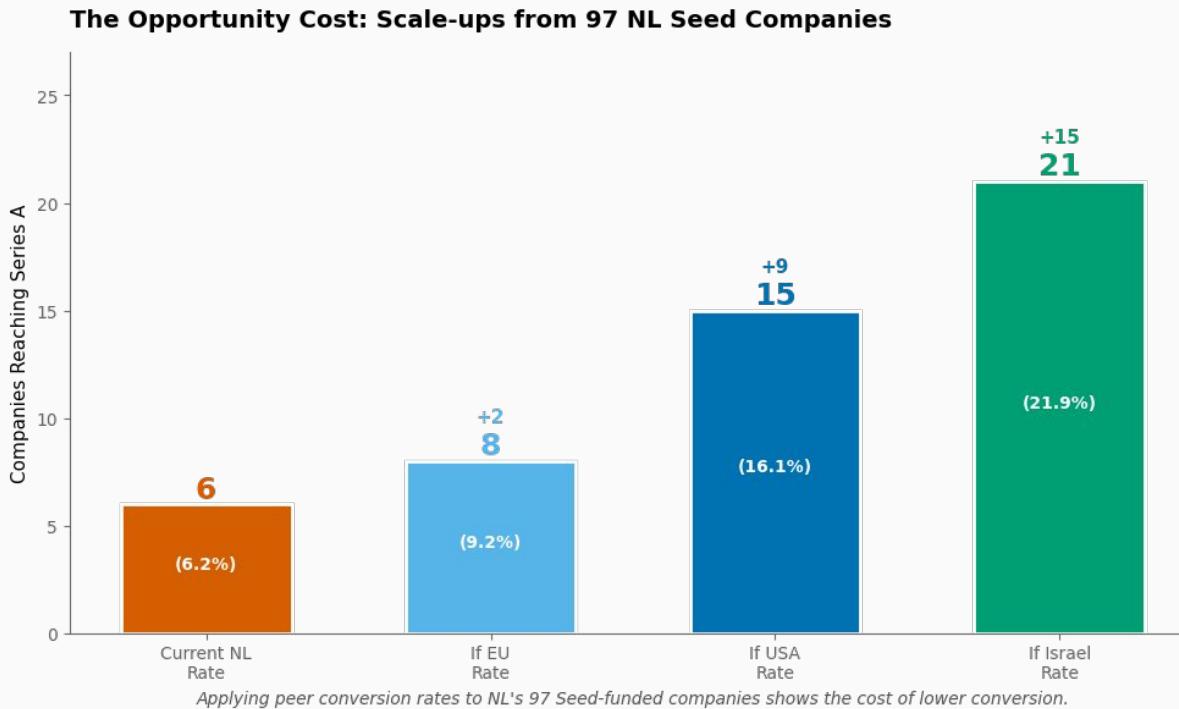
Low funding  
(\$1.0M)

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**.

# Recommendations

## 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

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