

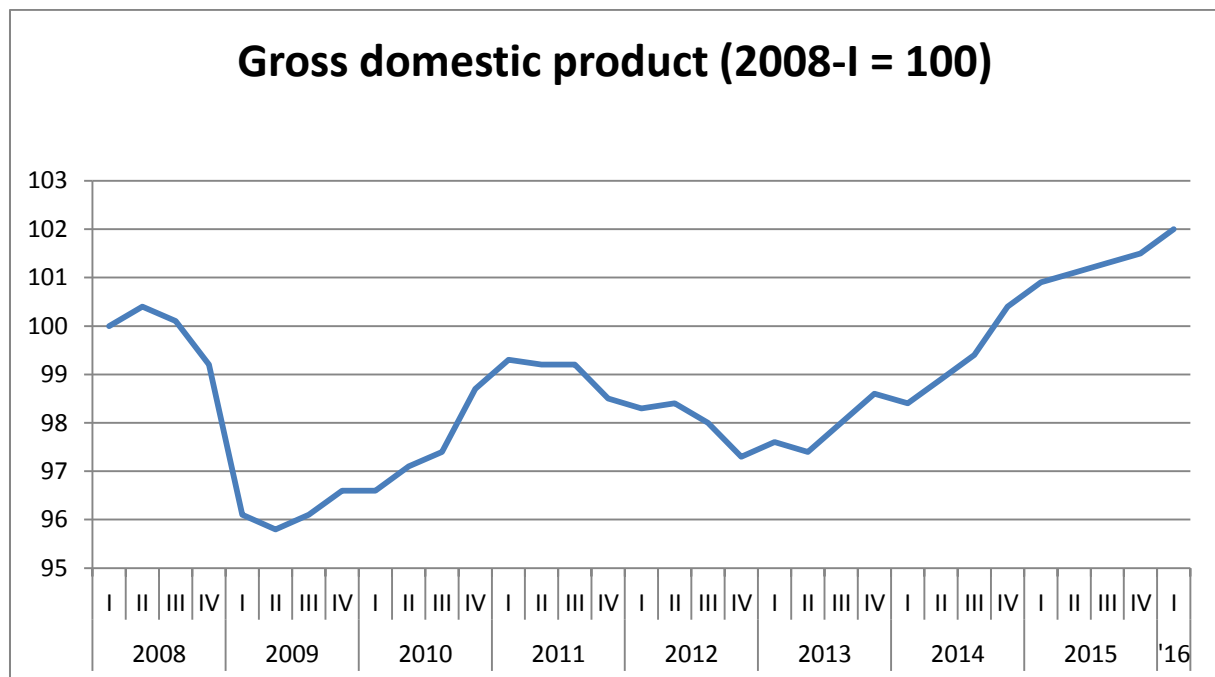
What are the national accounts?

This document describes the macro-economic key figures published by Statistics Netherlands. All macro-economic statistics are calculated in a consistent framework: the national accounts. The national accounts provide a quantitative description of the economic process in the Netherlands and the economic relations with the rest of the world.

The national accounts include supply and use tables, and sector accounts. Supply and use tables describe production, consumption and value added by industry and by product group. The sector accounts describe the monetary flows in the Dutch economy between households, corporations, government and the rest of the world. Both systems describe the whole economy and together form a consistent entity. The labour accounts make up the third core system. Apart from these three core systems, the national accounts also publish a number of satellite accounts.

Economic indicators

One key indicator in the national accounts is gross domestic product (GDP). This is an indicator of the total size of the economy. The volume change of GDP over a given period is the measure of economic growth (or decline). Volume change is the change in value adjusted for price changes.



Supply and use tables

Gross domestic product can be approached in three ways: from output, from final expenditure and from generation of income. These approaches are covered in the supply and use tables. First, an extensive overview is given of output, that is the production of goods and services. All value added by residents of the country adds up to its GDP. This value added equals the difference between the

production value and the value of goods and services spent as part of the production process. Production is described by industry.

GDP from the output

		2015*
From the output		
	mln euro	
Output at basic prices		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		29 335
Industry and construction		416 571
Trade, transport and services		833 190
Intermediate consumption (-)		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		18 370
Industry and construction		294 829
Trade, transport and services		358 037
Gross value added (basic prices)		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		10 965
Industry and construction		121 742
Trade, transport and services		475 153
Taxes less subsidies on products		68 671
Gross domestic product		676 531

The full table that shows the calculation of GDP from the output can be found here [\[link\]](#).

The type of consumption, investments, imports and exports are also covered. All domestic expenditure, plus the net exports add up to GDP.

GDP from the final expenditure

		2015*
From the final expenditure		
	mln euro	
Final consumption expenditure households and NPISHs		301 839
Final consumption expenditure government		171 382
Gross capital formation		130 383
Exports of goods and services		557 890
Imports of goods and services (-)		484 963
Gross domestic product		676 531

The full table that shows the calculation of GDP from the final expenditure can be found here [\[link\]](#).

For the income approach, wages, gross operating surplus, and taxes on production and imports, less subsidies add up to GDP. Gross national income (GNI) can be calculated from GDP by adding primary income received from the rest of the world and subtracting primary income paid to the rest of the world. The different types and distributions of income are covered in more depth in the sector accounts.

GDP from the generation of income

		2015*
From the generation of income		
	mln euro	
Compensation of employees		331 798
Taxes less subsidies		70 121
Gross operating surplus		274 612
Gross domestic product		676 531
Net primary income from the rest of the world		- 2 452
Gross national income		674 079

The full table that shows the calculation of GDP from the generation of income can be found here [\[link\]](#).

Sector accounts

The distribution of income, financing and accumulation of wealth is described in the sector accounts. It describes four main sectors of the economy: government, households including non-profit institutions (NPIs) serving households, non-financial corporations and financial corporations. Sector accounts are also called income and capital accounts.

Key indicators from the sector accounts

		2013	2014	2015*
Government				
EDP-debt	% GDP	67.7	67.9	65.1
EDP-deficit	% GDP	-2.4	-2.3	-1.9
Burden of taxation and social security contributions	% GDP	36.2	37.2	37.3
Total expenditure	% GDP	46.3	46.2	45.1
Households and NPISHs				
Real disposable income (net)	% volume changes	-1.3	-0.5	3.5
Home mortgages; closing balance	mln euro	654 023	651 607	656 015
Final consumption expenditure	% volume changes	-1.0	0.3	1.8
Corporations				
Gross profits before taxes	mln euro	217 321	212 079	224 955
Profits from foreign subsidiaries	mln euro	42 356	36 502	38 715

The full table of sector accounts main figures can be found here [\[link\]](#).

Labour accounts

Labour accounts form the third core of the national accounts together with the sector accounts and supply and use tables. These three systems overlap in important areas such as value added and compensation of employees. Therefore they form a consistent entity (after integration).

Some key indicators of labour

		2013	2014	2015*
Labour				
Employed labour force 15-75 yrs	x 1000	8 266	8 214	8 294
Unemployed labour force 15-75 yrs	x 1000	647	660	614
Unemployment rate	%	7.3	7.4	6.9
Gross labour participation	% population 15-75 yrs	70.5	70.1	70.2
Number of employees ¹	x 1000	7 285	7 245	7 314
Number of self-employed persons ¹	x 1000	1 447	1 465	1 477

¹⁾ Data of 2014 and 2015 are provisional.

Employment figures from labour accounts can be found here [\[link\]](#).

Satellite accounts

Besides supply and use tables, sector and labour accounts, specific topics are covered in separate modules. An overview of the main indicators for these satellite accounts can be found below.

Environmental accounts

In the regular part of national accounts, most environmental aspects of production and consumption are not quantified. Only direct spending to reduce pollution is taken into account. The costs induced by pollution itself are not taken into account. In the environmental accounts, environmental effects are quantified wherever possible and environmental expenditures such as eco-taxes and environmental cleansing are specified. To arrive at a consistent statistical description, the environmental accounts are made consistent with the classifications and definitions of the national accounts.

Key indicators from the environmental accounts

		2012	2013*	2014*
Environment				
Greenhouse gases (CO2-equivalents)	mIn	232 610	231 161	223 675
Fine dust (PM10)	mIn kg	34.3	33.7	33.6
Natural gas reserves	bln Sm ³	1 130	1 044	932
Net energy consumption	petajoules	3 554	3 540	.

Regional accounts

In the regional accounts the most important macro-economic variables are presented by industry and region.

Key indicators from the regional accounts

		2012	2013**	2014*
GDP per capita				
North Netherlands	euro	36 617	37 530	35 196
East Netherlands	euro	31 469	31 559	32 408
West Netherlands	euro	42 102	42 288	43 480
South Netherlands	euro	36 671	36 899	38 084

Growth accounts

The growth accounts show how much the various production factors have contributed to the growth of value added and gross output. The development of multifactor productivity can also be derived from the growth accounts.

Key indicators from the growth accounts

		2012	2013**	2014*
Growth accounts				
Labour productivity	% change	-0.3	0.3	0.8
Contribution of multi factor productivity	percentage point	-1.5	-1.1	1.1

Tourism accounts

The tourism accounts offer an integrated macro-economic overview of the impact of tourism on the economy. The figures are consistent with the conceptual framework of the national accounts.

Key indicators from the tourism accounts

		2012	2013**	2014*
Tourism				
Economic contribution of tourism	% gross value added	3.2	3.3	3.4
Share of tourism in employment	% of employed persons	5.5	5.7	5.8

The tables for the satellite accounts can be found here [\[link\]](#).