

Annual report 2007



Statistics Netherlands

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Preface

In this annual report Statistics Netherlands (in Dutch Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek or CBS) accounts for its activities and results in 2007. The envisioned results – publications, articles and tables with statistical information – were laid down in the annual plan for 2007. Most of the promised output proceeded according to plan.

The policy intentions of Statistics Netherlands are also laid down in general terms in the budget of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Statistics Netherlands is also accountable through a series of performance indicators agreed with the Ministry. The general outlook is positive.

The financial situation is accounted for in the financial statements included in this annual report. The results before provisions is positive and in line with the budget.

The Central Commission for Statistics (CCS) supervises Statistics Netherlands. The Commission has been chaired by J.N. van Lunteren since 1 January 2006. The CCS has adopted the financial statements and approved the annual report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. van der Veen".

G. van der Veen

Director General of Statistics

Voorburg/Heerlen, 28 March 2008

Report of the Director General of Statistics

The statistical work programme carried out as planned

The statistical output planned for 2007 was almost entirely realised according to plan, thus meeting various national and international legal obligations. Delays in the figures on employment and wages were due to the fact that the primary data was not available on time because of problems with the introduction of WALVIS. In cooperation with the UWV and the tax authorities, makeshift provisions were set up so that the production of statistics on these subjects could be started up again.

All statistical information produced by Statistics Netherlands goes into StatLine, the online databank. It can be accessed free of charge through the website of Statistics Netherlands (www.cbs.nl). Furthermore there are many press releases, articles and publications, on paper and in digital form each year. The number of press releases has been reduced somewhat since 2006 in favour of an extended and improved *Economic monitor* on the website.

In September, Statistics Netherlands published *De Nederlandse economie*, an annual publication showing the Dutch economy as a whole in an integrated form. 2007 saw the first edition of *De Nederlandse samenleving*, which sketches an overall picture of the key developments in Dutch society. The main trends in the participation of people with an immigrant background were published in *Jaarrapport integratie 2007*. The annual *Milieurekeningen* on the environment were extended in 2007. The use of figures on local areas and neighbourhoods were much improved by presenting them via Google Earth.

These are just a few of the many publications that came out in 2007. In the chapter on the 'Implementation of the statistical work programme 2007' we provide a more detailed account of the statistics published during the year.

Multi-annual programme 2009–2012 adopted

The statistical programme is continually being renewed. In recent years this happened on the basis of a huge 'old-for-new' programme in which statistical information that was used infrequently was cut and the freed up capacity was gradually made available for the development of new statistical information. The *Multi-annual programme 2004–2008* set new priority targets.

The programme renewal will continue. In November 2007 a new strategic multi-annual programme was approved by the CCS and presented to the Minister of Economic Affairs. The new programme came about after extensive consultation with stakeholders. The wishes and needs of the users of statistics were taken as the basis. The environment was analysed, talks were held with the ministries and the key users were involved in advisory councils.

The programme renewal will focus on four key issues:

- economic developments
- social and economic developments in society
- urban issues
- quality of life.

The actual projects will be specified in the annual work programmes. Improving accessibility of the data available at Statistics Netherlands, better services to the users of statistical information and more room for cooperation and tailor-made statistics will be the core of the new programme. A policy on target groups was formulated in order to bring this about in practice.

Cooperation in many areas

In the spirit of the new multi-annual programme, Statistics Netherlands cooperated with many other organisations in 2007 within and outside government. Cooperation involves the development and publication of statistical information, gathering of basic data, methodological studies, etc and will be frequently referred to in this annual report.

These are a few of the many cooperation agreements:

There is cooperation with the Ministries of the Interior and Kingdom Relations and Justice on security. 2007 saw the second edition of the *Veiligheidsmonitor Rijk*, which describes several aspects of security, experiences of the population, and police performance. Statistics Netherlands conducts the survey on individuals on which the Veiligheidsmonitor is based as a shared service.

In cooperation with the Ministries of Public Health, Welfare and Sport, Education, Culture and Science, Social Affairs and Employment, and Justice, Statistics Netherlands helped

develop the *Landelijke Jeugdmonitor* (www.landelijkejeugdmonitor.nl), which started up in October 2007 by Minister Rouvoet who commissioned it. The *Landelijke Jeugdmonitor* includes data on the education, health, wellbeing, justice and labour of young people in the Netherlands.

One major partner for Statistics Netherlands is the Social and Cultural Planning Office of the Netherlands (SCP), which has led to many joint publications, for example the *Armoedemonitor* which explores poverty. In 2007 a joint study with the SCP *Aanvullend voorzieningengebruik onderzoek* looked at the use people made of provisions in health, culture and sport.

As a result of a study by the Netherlands Court of Audit of the figures on budget deficits and government debt produced by Statistics Netherlands, the cooperation with the Netherlands Court of Audit has gradually intensified. As a *bureau of standards* Statistics Netherlands can support the Netherlands Court of Audit in checks on policy information supplied by the ministries.

The cooperation between the Chambers of Commerce, employers (VNO-NCW), and the smaller companies in the private sector (MKB Nederland) and Statistics Netherlands will lead to a further reduction of the administrative burden. In 2008 a joint economic survey will start on a quarterly basis. The project plan was presented on 11 December 2007 to the Minister of Economic Affairs.

Statistics Netherlands and De Nederlandsche Bank have been working together for years on the balances of payment and the sectoral accounts and on gathering source information. In November 2007 an agreement was reached to extend the cooperation and solidify the alliance in order to produce high quality financial-economic statistics as efficiently as possible.

Increased cooperation with the universities led to a course in economics for non-economists at the University of Maastricht, and a study in *offshoring* in the services sector with the University of Nyenrode.

Administrative burden reduced

Statistics Netherlands is committed to reducing the administrative burden by cutting the burden caused by surveys. The administrative burden is mainly measured on the basis of reports by companies. This means there were no definitive figures on 2007 available as this annual report was written. Preliminary estimates are about 19 million euro, which implies a 25 percent reduction on 2002.

In 2007 preparations were made to introduce a survey break as of 2008 in two of the major surveys. A survey break means that when companies participated in a statistic they are kept out of the sample for that statistic in the following year. This does not reduce the total burden but spreads it better. About 600 thousand companies will benefit.

It will be hard to realise a further reduction, because more than half of the burden caused by Statistics Netherlands comes from the European obligations such as the survey of the international trade in goods. It now takes less time to fill out, but further measures can only be taken in an international context.

The share of Statistics Netherlands in the total administrative burden caused by the government is now less than 0.15 percent. The perception about the burden caused by Statistics Netherlands is very different in spite of this. Statistics Netherlands will set this right by improving its services to respondents, by developing a website, and by supplying the companies with benchmark information.

Active international role

In 2007 the new regulation of European Statistics was pursued energetically. The new regulation on the European Statistical System (ESS) provides a legal basis for the role of the European code of practice for Statistics and improvements in statistical confidentiality.

The European Statistical Training programme (ESTP) focuses to improving and harmonising the quality levels of statisticians and statistical output. This is done by a continuous offer of courses on new methods, techniques and best practices in ten subjects taught by European experts. Statistics

Netherlands provides the annual courses of *National accounts* and, alternating with Sweden, the course on *Survey non-response*. With Norway Statistics Netherlands organises the course on *Statistical meta data*. The ESTP programme started in October 2007 in Voorburg with the Survey non-response course. The first course of Statistical meta data was held mid October in Oslo.

The quality of the macro-economic statistics of Statistics Netherlands was studied in 2007 for the periodic *Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes by the Statistics Department* of the International Monetary Funds. A team of experts looked at the national accounts and the price statistics, government finance and the statistics on the balances of payment by the DNB. Statistics Netherlands and DNB had top scores in almost all aspects.

First results of process renewal

The in-house statistical production processes are drastically modernised. There is a shift away from surveys toward the use of administrative sources and register files and standardising the working methods and ICT infrastructure. Redesigning the processes and standardising the infrastructure must lead to a uniform CBS business architecture. This is to lead to more quality, transparency and efficiency in the business processes as well as less vulnerability and maintenance of the systems used.

The programme will be aimed at developing a set of standardised, widely applicable methods, tools and services for the set up of entire statistical processes and yielded its first products in 2007. This made it possible to set up several statistical processes as a test.

The second programme aims to redesign the whole chain of economic statistics. In 2007 the future process was outlined. Moreover pilots and prototypes were developed so that the new methods and systems could be tested and validated.

HRM and business management

The process renewal and standardisation must make a further reduction of the workforce possible. Statistics Netherlands promised personnel cuts through efficiency gains when it became an autonomous agency in 2003 and, subject to the 'Balkenende IV' agreements, to cut the workforce to about 1,900 fte in 2012.

At the start of 2007 Statistics Netherlands still had many vacancies because the changes in the processes

will also change the structure of the workforce. The programme renewal requires the influx of highly educated people. A recruitment centre and a website were set up www.werkenbijhetcbs.nl. A successful hiring campaign was started and the workforce expanded in 2007 in line with the agreements.

Considerable progress was made in management processes – in particular the annual accounting process and the budget method. Operational cost management is improved by the development of a model that will be implemented in 2009. After having improved planning & control and financial management, it was time to address risk management. The crucial statistics that determine the face of Statistics Netherlands are closely monitored explicitly, so risks or problems can be recognised and dealt with on time.

This annual report contains a chapter of efficiency and includes several efficiency indicators. These show that Statistics Netherlands carries out its programme and comes with reliable statistical results.

Prepared to move

Both the Voorburg and Heerlen offices no longer meet modern requirements. The properties are old and require upgrading. The Voorburg office will move in September 2008 to a newly built property in Leidschenveen, a suburb of The Hague. Construction started in June 2006 and is close to completion. The new building in Heerlen will be right next to the current office. Construction started in December 2007 and the actual move is planned for the summer of 2009. A single interior design concept was developed for both new buildings.

There is currently a computer centre in both locations. In preparation of the moves, both will move into a specially created location in the Kadaster in Apeldoorn. The computer centre will be managed together with the Kadaster [land registry office]. Preparations for this critical operation and the required adaptation of the ICT infrastructure started in 2006. The actual move of the Voorburg facilities to Apeldoorn are planned for the spring of 2008, while Heerlen will follow at a later date.

Budgeted and actual results

The total revenues of Statistics Netherlands in 2007 amounted to 189 million euro of which 14 million euro came from work ordered by others. The budgeted amount was 183 million euro. The difference between the budget and the actual result is due to an additional budget for the new

CAO agreements and extra revenues from orders by third parties.

The result excluding subsidy minus the release in the provisions (reorganisation and own risk insurance) was plus 2.7 million euro in line with the budget of 2.9 million euro positive. The total result for 2007 was 2.8 million euro negative due to the subsidy for provisions (reorganisation) minus the release in the provisions (reorganisation and own risk insurance) of 5.5 million euro negative on balance.

In December 2007 Statistics Netherlands had a capital of 3.1 million euro consisting of the cumulated results of 2004–2007.

The financial statements and explanatory notes are included in this annual report. The financial statements are audited and certified by KPMG Accountants N.V., as is shown in the certificate included after the financial statements.

Mission statement

Statistics Netherlands was founded in 1899 and was assigned the task of collecting, processing and publishing statistics for practical, policy and scientific purposes. In Statistics Netherlands' current statutory principles – the Act of 20 November 2003, enacting a law governing Statistics Netherlands, this still constitutes the core of Statistics Netherlands' assignment.

In Dutch society, succeeding coalitions of political parties and pressure groups strive to achieve their own views and ideas. In those circumstances, the importance of factually based unbiased information which is accepted by all concerned as a basic principle is significant. The quality of the statistical information must be unquestioned. Statistics should be available swiftly and reveal the contextual relationship between all kinds of social developments.

Statistics Netherlands' mission is:

Compiling and publishing undisputed, coherent, up-to-date statistical information for practical policy and scientific purposes.

Central Commission for Statistics

The Central Commission for Statistics (CCS) is responsible for setting the statistical work programme of Statistics Netherlands. In addition it shares responsibility for adopting the budget and the annual accounts of Statistics Netherlands, approving the annual report of Statistics Netherlands. The Commission also supervises various tasks, such as reducing the administrative burden, avoiding unwanted competition, and making micro data available. Furthermore, the CCS must stimulate the coordination of national statistics.

During the year the CCS directs on the basis of regular management information and biannual reports of the Minister of Economic Affairs. Once every five years a new strategic multi-annual programme is written that serves as a benchmark for the proposals for the annual programmes.

The Audit Committee (AC) of the CCS prepares the discussion of management issues. The AC writes the financial reports, budget and the financial statements.

The CCS produces its own annual report for the Minister of Economic Affairs to account for the

way it carries out its tasks. The annual report is published at the Statistics Netherlands website (www.cbs.nl/about-us/Organisation/Central-Commission-for-Statistics). The CCS is pleased with the improved transparency of the planning and greater focus on output, but the CCS is concerned about the number of unfilled vacancies at Statistics Netherlands, since this can endanger the realisation of the plans.

On 31 December 2007 the second term ended for Professor A. van Doorn-Huiskes. The Minister of Economic Affairs appointed a new member per 1 January 2008, Professor J. Plantenga.

The CCS per 1 January 2007:
J.N. van Lunteren, chair (chair AC)
J.J. van Duijn, deputy chair (member AC)
G.P.J. Hogeweg
J.M.A. van Huut RA (member AC)
M.B.G.M. Oostendorp (member AC)
Professor J. Plantenga
P.C. Plooij-Van Gorsel
Professor C.G.M. Sterks
Professor J.T.M. van der Zee

Statement by the Central Commission for Statistics

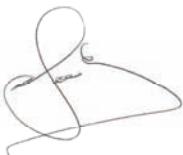
The Central Commission for Statistics has taken cognisance of the 2007 Annual Report and Financial Statements of Statistics Netherlands.

Based on its authority laid down in the Statistics Netherlands Act of 2003 (Bulletin of Acts and Degrees 516) it hereby approves the *2007 Annual Report* of Statistics Netherlands.

Likewise based on its statutory authority, it agrees with the adoption of the Financial Statements of Statistics Netherlands by the Director General of Statistics.

In its annual report for 2006, the Commission reports on the exercise of its tasks and that of the Audit Committee (www.cbs.nl/about-Statistics-Netherlands/organisation/CCS).

Voorburg, 28 March 2008



J.N. van Lunteren, chair



P. Spannenburg, secretary

Implementation of the statistical programme 2007

PROGRAMME RENEWAL

Statistics Netherlands is implementing a renewal programme so it can attain integrated descriptions of current social issues. The renewal programme consists of several focal points laid down in the *Multi-annual programme 2004–2008*. This multi-annual programme can be found on www.cbs.nl/about-us/corporate-information/publications.

Social dynamics and extension of the labour accounts

The focus on social dynamics and the extension of the labour accounts seeks to improve the statistical information on the socio-economic course of people's lives. A key aspect is labour market dynamics. In 2007 this led to new results, integrated in the system of national accounts. By cooperation with the Stichting Economisch Onderzoek in Amsterdam new information became available on the duration of unemployment. Results were published on the position of young people on the labour market without diploma, and of college and university graduates. New information became available on combining family care and paid jobs, and changes in labours of the parents after the birth of a child and children going to school.

In 2007 Statistics Netherlands also provided the basis for more detailed, macro-integrated figures on labour market flows, information on the socio-economic integration of immigrants, the individual consequences of mass lay-offs, dependence on benefits, job mobility and the long-term effects of education. The first publications on these subjects will be finished in 2008.

Professionalizing micro data infrastructure

The data Statistics Netherlands has available for making statistics, the micro data, are very important for researchers outside Statistics Netherlands. Accessibility of the micro data is improved by professionalizing the infrastructure for micro data use. Key is extending the micro data supply and providing professional access by working on site at Statistics Netherlands or to provide remote access so that the researcher can make the analyses at their own research centre. This can only be done with strict security provisions.

After its start in 2006, the provisions for remote access were expanded in 2007. In December 2007, 28 institutes, including the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis, the Social and Cultural Planning Office of the Netherlands, the *Wetenschappelijk Onderzoeks- en Documentatiecentrum* and the *Researchcentrum voor Onderwijs en Arbeidsmarkt* use remote access. In 2007, researchers worked on 70 projects via remote access and on 106 projects (by 67 institutions) on site at Statistics Netherlands. The number of documented micro files for external researchers grew from 200 to about 430. The website of Statistics Netherlands provides more details.

In 2007 there were two sessions for users of the CBS micro data in which researchers, policymakers and other interested parties participated. The large turnout shows that such sessions on micro data are very welcome.

Long time series

The focus on long time series is meant to set up and maintain consistent long time series. Statistics Netherlands has set up an expert centre to work with statistical departments on projects to fulfil this aim.

In 2007 the project *Time series national accounts 1969–2001* was finished. The changes brought about by the 2001 revisions were recalculated as far back as 1969. This completed an extensive, consistent series about the development of the Dutch economy.

Work was carried out on several other consistent time series such as the production index of the manufacturing industry from the mid-fifties onward, and the diagnoses statistics based on data from the *Landelijke Medische Registratie* (LMR) from 1981 on. In the project *Time series on healthy life expectancy* that leads to consistent series from 1974 on, an innovative approach was developed so that life expectancy could be divided by education level. This is a source of new demographic analyses.

Work was also carried out on making historical series accessible and on anticipating trend breaks in the renewal of statistics in the widest sense.

Health, social work and care

The focus on health, social work and care aims to develop a complete, cohesive and consistent statistical picture of the money flows, care providers, care users and the health and wellbeing of the population.

In 2007, the statistics on hospital care were broken down by socio-economic characteristics of the patients, or income. The results were published in *Medisch Contact*. Much was invested in developing hospital statistics, including policlinics, based on the registration of diagnosis and treatment combinations (DBC). The introduction of the DBC system makes that many hospitals no longer register according to the International Classification of Diseases – ICD, on which the current hospital statistics are based. There are still talks between the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport, the RIVM and Statistics Netherlands on preserving this information.

The healthy life expectancy statistics were expanded. The figures on people without health insurance in the Netherlands were complemented by characteristics of the uninsured. The pilot on perinatal registers, in which various professional organisations register information on all care surrounding births finished with a proposal for the production of regular statistics based on those registers.

The observation of care institutions is now improved by the development of a register of care providers in which various external registers with care units are linked. This register forms the basis for building a micro dataset for care institutions in 2007 in which all available data sources are integrated. The first results will become available in 2008.

Several small projects for third parties were carried out, such as on the number and characteristics of defaulters in health insurance (commissioned by the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport), measuring quality indicators of care developed by the OECD (commissioned by the RIVM) and *Co-morbidity among old people* (commissioned by the Health Council).

And, the third edition of the publication *Gezondheid en zorg in cijfers* came out.

Grey pressure

The new population forecast by Statistics Netherlands showed that the number of Dutch

people over 65 will increase by almost 400 thousand in the period 2008–2013, whereas the number of schoolchildren will decrease by 60 thousand. The grey pressure is a long-term change in the demographic structure, which will lead to more pension expenditure, more health care and less labour market supply. The grey pressure focus offers a coherent description of the consequences of increasing grey pressure.

In October 2007 a statistic was published based on the first data collection among pension funds about work-related pension claims, broken down by age, sex and origin. The statistic includes information on AOW claims. A study was carried out on pensions and poverty, based on registers available at Statistics Netherlands. This is about showing periods in which no labour-related pension was accumulated. An article about this was published in the *Verzekeringsarchief*.

The labour position of older people was studied, the process of claiming pension, and the use of care by older people. Several publications came out in *Socialeconomische Trends*, *Bevolkingstrends* and in various web articles.

Space, housing and mobility

The use of the limited space in the Netherlands is a key policy issue. Choices must be made between housing, businesses, agriculture, roads, nature areas and leisure. The focus on space, housing and mobility develops statistics at the local and the regional level. In 2007 the focus was on making available low regional figures, expanding the key figures on neighbourhoods and regional key figures. To make more use and more fame to these options, the neighbourhood data were added to *Google Maps*. The website *CBS in uw buurt* was also developed.

Various analyses were made with the neighbourhood figures, for example in combination with the location of schools near roads. This led to several webmagazine articles.

Together with the Associations of Dutch Municipalities (VNG) the publication *Leven in Nederland* was set up. Statistics Netherlands analysed and described interesting results and developments at the municipal level. The VNG wrote essays on each topic, interpreting the facts and figures, and providing a look at the future of local government. Statistics Netherlands and the Interprovinciaal Overleg worked together on expanding the *Provinciemonitor*. Statistics Netherlands has added much data and provided comments on the results.

Integrated information on education

Strengthening the role of education in society is a matter of urgency in Europe and in the Netherlands, for which improved statistical information on education is needed. This is done by making optimum use of available sources, such as linking the education number to registers on other themes, and linking education finance to participation in education. When necessary, additional surveys will be conducted.

In 2007 new information was developed on the returns of secondary education. The progress of entire cohorts of first year secondary school students was mapped well into their fourth and third year and broken down by student and parent characteristics. Also in 2007 figures on drop-out rates were published from general secondary and vocations education, by background characteristics of the students and their position on the labour market.

Wishes of the users were honoured in 2007 by starting the development of information on the transition from secondary vocational education to the labour market, rather than to higher education.

In 2007 the first results became available on a new statistic on costs per graduate based on a new, detailed overview of education expenditure by type of education, and model results about the duration of completing education tracks.

The development of adult education statistics and the information needs at the various ministries were studied and preparations were made for a pilot in 2008.

Productivity and the knowledge-based economy

Increasing productivity is often considered the driving force behind economic growth and a key determinant of competitive power. Increasing productivity is often led by technological developments which make that the available 'inputs' in the production process, such as labour and capital can be used more efficiently.

The focus on growing productivity of the Dutch economy is quantified through the method of the growth accounts. These help detect to what extent economic growth is explained by an increase in production factors, or by growing productivity. A distinction is made between the productivity of labour, capital and their combined effect: the multifactor productivity. In December 2007 the

first edition was presented of the *Nederlandse groeirekeningen*.

The focus on this issue has led to a study of the micro fundamentals of productivity growth. Which technologies are responsible for increasing the productivity and in which sectors? A pilot study of the chemical industry provided several interesting new insights.

New measuring methods were developed for government and services, and hitherto unused source material could be disclosed so that the developments in productivity of the public and services sectors could be mapped. New technologies such as bio and nanotechnology and their expected impact on productivity are also being studied.

Extending price and volume information

The focus on extending price and volume information is meant to supplement and improve statistical information on volume and price developments and to present them in a meaningful way.

In 2007 work was carried out to make the consumer price index (CPI) and the *Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices* (HICP) better known and more transparent. The wish for better access and presentation of the data and information on prices has resulted in the presentation of an interactive graphic on www.cbs.nl (theme prices/inflation international) with which users can compare the inflation in the Netherlands with that of other European countries. There is also an interactive top 5 of the biggest price rises and dips in a given period.

The conclusion drawn from the pilot for completing price observations with imports and exports of goods, and re-exports in particular, was that there were insufficient possibilities to provide high quality price observation. This part of the pilot was ended in the second quarter of 2007.

In 2007 new data were published on developing the output of mental health care, covered by the Exceptional Medical Expenses Act (AWBZ). This method is based on counting all registered activities. These are mainly bed days by type of care, and consultations. New information was also published on developing the output of care for old people, broken down by care in the home and care in an institution such as a nursing home. This made it possible to analyse care per patient and per person over 65.

Trade and services

This focus project aims to translate the change in the national economy from manufacturing to services into the statistical programme of Statistics Netherlands. In the project *Commercial services* the available information had to be made more accessible. Therefore the *Monitor zakelijke dienstverlening* was extended and the theme page on financial and business services made more systematic. This project has been completed.

The project on *Trade* showed that data from the cash registers of supermarkets and other stores, the scanner data, are a promising source for making statistics on retail trade. More work will be done in 2008 on its application. Several articles were written on interior design stores, bikes and consumer electronics. A trade monitor was designed which will be published in 2008.

The project on *Transport* led to articles on goods transport by road and on foreign trucks on Dutch roads. There was a breakthrough by linking functional transport statistics and the institutional production statistics of the transport sector at the micro level, which makes it possible to relate transport performance to economic performance. This link was first made for inland shipping. In 2008 a similar link will be made for road transport. These micro data will also be made available to external researchers.

In the project *International sourcing* major companies were asked about shifting their activities abroad in recent years, their motives and the obstructions and plans for the near future. After publication of the preliminary results and supplying Eurostat with the tables, the material will be further analysed in 2008 in cooperation with the Erasmus University.

Fast economic indicators

Statistics Netherlands is continuing the expansion of the range of its economic statistics. In 2007 the emphasis was on developing a monthly production index (MPI) for commercial services. Methods for compiling production indices were studied. It is impossible to give a general answer to which approach is best in practice, since this depends on the specific characteristics of a sector. The study next looked at secondary sources to use for an MPI for commercial services, such as VAT data from the tax authorities, or policy holders from the administration of the UWV. The pilot study showed that VAT data combined with observing the major companies was most promising. The options will be explored in 2008.

Coherent information about Justice and Security

The special focus on security works to develop a security satellite in the database Social Statistics Database (SSB) and in the security accounts.

The SSB satellite on security seeks to describe the chain of justice coherently from the human perspective, making individual data available on the entire process from tracking to sanctions. There is also a link with lack of security and victimisation experienced by the public. In 2007 data on crime suspects were entered in the satellite on security. Apart from the regular publication of data on suspects in StatLine, policymakers and researchers needs were met in specific areas. There was input into the *Landelijke Jeugdmonitor* and *Antilliaanengemeenten* and a link was made between dropouts and crime suspects. By linking the data of the SSB satellite on security with data on feelings of insecurity from the *Veiligheidsmonitor Rijk* (VMR), the information from VMR was enriched.

The purpose of the security care accounts is to see how much security care costs society. The conceptual and operational framework for the security care accounts was finished in 2007 and published as *working paper Veiligheidszorgrekeningen* on the CBS website. A test table was set up with various activities of various security actors are listed, and approved for further development by a group of experts in the field. Some results of the security care accounts were published in the publication *Rechtspraak in Nederland*.

International Economic Relations

The special focus on international economic relations is a research programme on coherent information about the effects of globalisation and internationalisation on the division of prosperity and employment. The project started in 2007 with the setup of a simple series of figures from the *Internationaliseringssmonitor* and a pilot to study the possibility of linked micro data for studying the effects of economic dynamics on employment.

The *Internationaliseringssmonitor* is a digital publication where several indicators map the economic role and position of the Netherlands in the European and global trade. Some of this information appeared in the publication *Kerncijfers Internationalisering 2007* and is published in the globalisation dossier (see www.cbs.nl).

To study the effects of globalisation on employment and prosperity a link was established between the Social Statistics Database and a database with data on businesses including nearly 400 thousand companies and 10 million full-time and part-time jobs.

Benchmarking for business

In recent years there has been a great deal of reflection on how to strengthen the bond between companies participating in the surveys and Statistics Netherlands. The projects set up within this framework seek to lower participation thresholds in surveys by Statistics Netherlands for companies. Lowering the actual or perceived administrative burden and improving the image van Statistics Netherlands were the subject of several projects in 2007.

The project *Pilot Incentive KS* for companies participating in one of the short term statistics of Statistics Netherlands finished in 2007. Responding companies in hotels, restaurants and

temp agencies received quarterly brochures with a benchmark graph in which the performance of the individual respondent is offset against their sector's results. There were two pilot evaluations. One evaluated the brochure's content and appreciation by the companies, the other evaluated the possible effect on response behaviour. The results are included in the final report published in January 2008.

In 2007 ideas about an electronic versions of the *Incentive KS* were developed, which will result in a mail version in 2008.

Another study looked into the possibilities of using the preliminary returns for the production statistics as the basis for a benchmark. Because of the labour intensity and growing insight in the actual use of the results, the decision was made to end the study, replacing it by researching how the results of the production statistics can be made available more effectively and efficiently.

REGULAR WORK PROGRAMME

There is also renewal in the regular work programme, aiming to adapt the current processing methods and programmes or changes leading to output that served the user better. The work programme revolves around six themes.

People and their activities

About the main theme

Statistics on people and their activities refer to population structure, health, care, housing, security, mobility, education and vocational training, employment, absenteeism and working conditions, purchasing power, poverty, consumption en social security benefits, the course of people's lives and the position of vulnerable groups in society. The population and household forecasts by Statistics Netherlands are essential building blocks for planning the construction of new schools, homes, care facilities and government provisions. Wage statistics are important in measuring the competitive position of the Dutch economy and negotiating working conditions between the social partners. Statistics on welfare and re-integration are crucial for understanding local policy on work and income. Information from the statistics on income and the budget survey are used to map poverty and social exclusion. The labour force survey provides key information on the job market, including unemployment, job hunting and how education matches the requirements of the job market. The quality of life survey (POLS) provides many indicators for periodic reports on the health of the population, the influence of the information society, policies on emancipation, youth, the elderly, the disabled, and other groups in society.

The Social Statistics Database helps Statistics Netherlands in linking the statistics on society and offers policymakers and researchers high-quality and relevant information and micro data about the socio-demographic and socio-economic structure of society, the course of people's lives, flexibility of the job market, education performance, the integration of immigrants into society, security and mobility in the Netherlands.

StatLine has information about the population, health and quality of life, income and expenditure, work, unemployment and benefits, education, security, housing, traffic and transport, leisure and culture.

The year 2007

In September 2007 the first edition of the *Nederlandse Samenleving* was published, providing an overview of the most relevant changes in society, such as becoming more colourful, grey pressure, the living condition of people with a non western background, trends in work, depending on social security benefits, income distribution, social cohesion and growing lack of security.

In 2007 the Social Statistics Database (SSB) steadily evolved and got updated. The content of the SSB satellites for social dynamics, security, spatial and social mobility, health and integration were enriched and recent information was added. The SSB satellite on spatial and social mobility has information on the emergence of concentrations of population groups in neighbourhoods based on analyses made in cooperation with the University of Amsterdam. The SSB satellite on integration was used for a publication on the major trends in immigrant participation in society and for the Jaarrapport Integratie 2007.

Early on in 2007 the publication *Sociale samenhang in beeld, het SSB nu en straks* came out with a series of articles on how to use the SSB for policy and science.

October 2007 saw the launch of the website *Landelijke Jeugdmonitor* (www.landelijkejeugdmonitor.nl). This website was developed by Statistics Netherlands for the Ministries for Youth and Families; Public Health, Welfare and Sport; Education, Culture and Science; Social Affairs and Employment; and Justice. The Landelijke Jeugdmonitor has the aim to inform policymakers at all government levels about the situation of young people. So the Landelijke Jeugdmonitor includes data on education, health, quality of life, justice and work.

In 2007 Statistics Netherlands used another method to estimate the number of Muslims in the Netherlands, which resulted in better estimates than the previous calculation method. The new method uses data from surveys in which people themselves indicate which faith they adhere to, and Islam is one of the options.

In cooperation with the Institute for Extramural Health Research, the departments of Social Medicine of the VU Medical Centre Amsterdam, the Erasmus MC in Rotterdam, the Academisch Medisch Centrum Amsterdam and the Juliuscentrum of the Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht, a study was concluded on

mortality in 2005, looking at how the law pertaining to requests for ending a life and assisted suicide functions.

The results of the five-year study on business training became available in 2007 and were supplied to Eurostat according to European regulation.

In December 2007 a new edition of the *Armoedemonitor* came out, a joint publication of the Social and Cultural Planning Office of the Netherlands and Statistics Netherlands on poverty and social exclusion in the Netherlands. This year the special focus was on the working poor, on the behavioural effects of the poverty trap, on poverty and social exclusion of children, and on the differences in political views between prosperous and not so prosperous people.

In 2006, the Stichting Kiezersonderzoek Nederland requested Statistics Netherlands to conduct a national survey among the electorate, resulting in the publication *Een verdeeld Electoraat: De Tweede Kamerverkiezingen van 2006*. This publication was presented in October 2007 during a symposium at the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations.

Output 'People and their activities'

Publications on paper	Online publications	Micro data files
Arbeidsgehandicapten monitor 2006 (i.s.m. SZW)	Achtergrondkenmerken jeugd Midden-en West-Brabant	Algemene Ouderdomswet
Armoedemonitor 2007 (i.s.m. SCP)	Arbeidsmarktstructuur in 2005: Uitkomsten en toelichting	Arbeidsongeschikten
Bevolkingstrends 2007 1 t/m 4	Arbeidsparticipatiepotentieel zonder uitkering in 2005	Bijstandsdebiturenstatistiek
De arbeidsmarkt- en inkomenpositie van moeders met jonge kinderen in 2004	Careers of doctorate holders	Bijstandsdebiturenstatistiek-bijstandsfraudestatistiek
De Nederlandse samenleving 2007	Inkomens en verhuizingen in Enschede	Bijstandsfraudestatistiek
Demografische kerncijfers per gemeente 2007	Jeugdmonitor 1 t/m 4	Bijstandsuitkerenstatistiek op registratiebasis
Een verdeeld Electoraat: De Tweede Kamerverkiezingen van 2006	Kinderen in migrantengezinnen	Communautaire statistiek voor inkomens en levensomstandigheden
Eindrapport sluitende aanpak 2006 (gemeentedomein)	Kunstenaars in Nederland	Doodsoorzaken
Jaarrapport Integratie 2007 (i.s.m. SCP, Justitie, WODC)	Locatie banen, opleiding niet werkende werkzoekenden, in- en uitstroom uitkeringen, Enschede	Enquête beroepsbevolking
Ontwikkelingen in de maatschappelijke participatie van allochtonen (i.s.m. WODC)	Maandelijkse cijfers over werklozen en werkzoekenden van het CBS en CWI	Enquête werkgelegenheid en lonen
Regionale huishoudensprognose RPB-CBS 2005–2025 (i.s.m. RPB)	Media maatwerktabellen TNO	Inkomenspanelonderzoek
Socialeconomische Trends 2007 1 t/m 4	Met begeleiding naar werk	Landelijke medische registratie
Sociale samenhang in beeld, het SSB nu en straks	Ontwikkeling Wmo monitor fase 2	Loonstructuuronderzoek
Veiligheidsmonitor 2007 – 25 Regionale rapporten (i.s.m. BZK, Justitie)	Participatiepotentieel aandachtswijken	Mobiliteitsonderzoek Nederland
Veiligheidsmonitor 2007 – Landelijke rapportage (i.s.m. BZK, Justitie)	Registraties gesubsidieerde arbeid en loonkostensubsidies nader bekeken	Nationale enquête arbeidsongeschiktheid
Veiligheidsmonitor 2007 – Tabellenrapport (i.s.m. BZK, Justitie)	Social Accounting Matrix 2007	Nationale verzuimstatistiek
	Standaard Onderwijsindeling 2006 editie 2007/’08	Onderwijs
	Tweede vervolgmeting uitstroom naar werk	POLS (basis en diverse modules)
	Tweede vervolgmeting 25%-doelstelling	Sociaal statistisch bestand
	Uurlonen per beroepsgroep 2005	Statistiek reïntegratie door gemeenten
	Vanuit uitkering naar werk	Veiligheidsmonitor Rijk
	Veiligheid naar MOSAIC groep en type	Woningonderzoek (v/h WBO)
	Vormgevers in Nederland (verdieping)	Zorg met verblijf
	Werkvoorzieningen en zorg in 2005	Zorg zonder verblijf
	WMO te meten?	

The private sector

About the main theme

Business statistics deal with the number of enterprises, turnover, costs, and results per sector of industry, construction, energy use, transport flows and financial markets. The information underlies the description of how the Dutch economy functions, and this finds its way into the ministries, European Commission, the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis and organised labour.

in 2007 tables were published about the number of companies, bankruptcies, the financial statements of companies, agriculture and fisheries, the manufacturing industry, retail and wholesale trade, the construction industry, the construction of dwellings, services, international trade, energy and water, traffic and transport, mobility of individuals, tourism, recreation and sport. The tables on business climate, wind energy and passenger transport were refreshed.

The year 2007

In 2007 the *Industriemonitor*, the press releases on hotels and restaurants and the web version of the economic monitor were published. New in 2007 was the *Dienstenmonitor*, a quarterly for business services which provides forecasts for business services as a whole and six sectors and descriptions of developments in the previous quarter.

The statistics on business finance (SFO) had a major success in 2007 because the figures can now be supplied two months earlier. The SFO department at Statistics Netherlands also produced a major time series for remote access.

The statistical information on re-exports was systematically expanded, as published in *Economisch Statistische Berichten*.

A study financed by Eurostat was concluded with a final report on the asymmetries in international

trade. Another study commissioned by Eurostat on the integration of trade and traffic flow was finished with a final report. This work will make it possible to quantify the transit of goods by 2009.

In July 2007 Statistics Netherlands published the second edition of the *Het Nederlandse ondernemingsklimaat*. The publication looks at the climate and performance of the Netherlands and compares those to selected countries through the most relevant, reliable indicators. The Ministry of Economic Affairs wants to use the publication to create order in the mass of rankings published internationally about this issue each year.

The focus on international economic relations led to a paper *A proposed model for microintegration of economic and social data* presented in Arlington, Virginia (VS).

Output 'Private sector'

Publications on paper	On line publications	Micro data files
Assurantie Jaarboek (i.s.m. Kluwer)	Conjunctuurbericht	Algemeen bedrijfsregister
Barometer 2007 1 t/m 4	Dienstenmonitor	Community Innovation Survey
De Digitale Economie 2006 (i.s.m. EZ)	In 2005 meer indirect vastgoed bij institutionele beleggers	Milieukosten bedrijven
Duurzame energie in Nederland 2006 (i.s.m. EZ)	Industriemonitor	Statistiek financiële grote ondernemingen
Figures on the investment climate in the Netherlands 2007 (i.s.m. EZ)	Statistiek Bedrijfsafvalstoffen	
Het Nederlandse ondernemingsklimaat in cijfers 2007 (i.s.m. EZ)	Steeds minder verzekeraars	
Kennis en economie 2007	Vastgoed bij institutionele beleggers	
Land- en tuinbouwcijfers 2006 (i.s.m. LEI/LNV)	Vut-fondsen	
	Waarde Nederlandse beursondernemingen blijft stijgen	

The public sector

About the main theme

Statistics on the public sector refer to the output and finances of the various governments, health care, welfare, culture, leisure, justice and security. Information about the revenues and expenditure of municipalities is important for the Ministry of Finance to check if the total budget deficit stays within the European limits. Policies on education, health care, young people and culture greatly depend on statistics on cost, financing and the use of provisions. Maintaining public safety and fighting crime require statistical information about the police, crimes and misdemeanours,

and justice. In the area of public health there is widespread cooperation with researchers.

In 2007, tables were published on the annual and quarterly accounts of the central and the local governments, social security, education, local government budgets, health and welfare, culture, tourism, recreation and sport, justice and security.

The year 2007

With the project *Single information, Single audit* (SiSa) Statistics Netherlands has played a major role as intermediary in the exchange of information on specific social security benefits between local and central government.

Local governments have to account only once for benefits that come under SiSa and submit the regular financial statements (*single information*) and audit certificate (*single audit*). Statistics Netherlands tests this information to see if it is on time and plausible, and transfers it to the ministries involved. The first year SiSa involved 29 specific benefits. For reporting year 2007 SiSa dealt with at least 80 specific benefits.

There is much discussion about the quality of education, since the Netherlands does not rank at the top internationally. The question is if the

figures are comparable. Statistics Netherlands is improving the existing figures and comes with new figures. A study on what employers spent on business training was finished. In the summer of 2007 an extensive analysis was published of the financial situation of schools. So far there is no data on primary schools yet, but as the first data was supplied in December 2007, Statistics Netherlands will start providing this information in 2008. Many developments are in line with a revision of the education expenditure in the Netherlands that will be implemented by the end of 2008.

Output 'Public sector'

Publications on paper

Allochtone en autochtone verdachten met verschillende delicttypen nader bekeken (i.s.m. WODC)
Brandweerstatistiek 2006 (i.s.m. BZK)
Criminaliteit en rechtshandhaving 2006 (i.s.m. WODC)
Gezondheid en zorg in cijfers 2007
Jaarboek onderwijs in cijfers 2007
Landelijke natuurmeetnetten van het NEM in 2006 (i.s.m. LNV)
Rechtspraak in Nederland 2006 (i.s.m. Raad voor de rechtspraak)
Toerisme en recreatie in cijfers 2007 (i.s.m. NBT)
Toerisme in Nederland – het gebruik van logiesaccommodaties
Vakanties van Nederlanders 2006

On line publications

Grote verschillen in ouderbijdragen in voortgezet onderwijs
Lokale lasten decentrale overheid, 2004–2007
Meer staatsdeelnemingen verkocht dan verworven
Sociale uitkeringen blijven stijgen door vergrijzing
Toerisme in macro-economisch perspectief

The economy

About the main theme

Statistics Netherlands describes the Dutch economy through the national accounts, economic indicators, and statistics on international trade, prices, investments and innovation. Information about economic growth and inflation is fundamental for government policy. The models of the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis and De Nederlandsche Bank are fed information from the national accounts and international trade. The European Commission and the European Central Bank are major users of these statistics over the Dutch economy. Data on price developments are crucial for wage negotiations between employers and employees. The media widely use the economic information.

The economic information in StatLine consists of monthly indicators, such as consumer and producer confidence, household consumption, volume changes in the business sectors and the volume of international trade. The monthly business cycle tracer and the frequent economic monitor are online. The output of the national accounts concerns the regular set of macro-economic data: economic growth and developments on the job market, supply and use

tables, accounts for institutional sectors (including government) and regional and environmental accounts. StatLine also includes statistics on price indices, such as the consumer price index and the producer price index for the manufacturing industry, energy, construction and services. There is also information on the international trade in goods and services and on investments and investment forecasts.

The year 2007

Sustainability is high on the political agenda; Statistics Netherlands contributes by linking three dimensions: the economic, environmental and social dimensions.

2007 saw the start of a project to create a set of indicators to map prosperity in society in the widest sense, and to make the indicators consistent with the national accounts to show how the various aspects are interrelated and interdependent. The project yielded an extensive study of the literature and suggestions for strategies. In the summer of 2007 the scope of the project changed when the government commissioned a monitor on sustainable development. One unique aspect is that all planning bureaus and Statistics Netherlands will work together for the first time on a joint

publication that combines the know-how and insights gained so far in sustainable development. The publication is due in November 2008.

In December 2007 a new extended version of the *Milieurekeningen* came out, describing the relationship between the economy and the environment. The focus this year was on several environmental economic analyses providing insights into the changes of the various environmental indicators. The first calculations were presented of the value of the Dutch oil and gas supplies in financial terms.

The consumer price index (CPI) shows price developments of goods and services in a 'basket' derived from the spending pattern of an average household. The basket is adjusted every year to match the spending pattern better, and includes the supplementary health insurance as of 2007.

Work on the introduction of the chain observation for the CPI was continues through pilots in several major companies in 2007. Instead of observing prices at all the companies, only a few branches were visited. This is more efficient and reduces the administrative burden for the company. Based on the results of the pilot, the new observation method will be extended.

The publication programme of the service price statistics was extended in 2007 and includes industrial cleansing, transport, storage loading and unloading and transit, software consultancy and aviation.

In 2007 Statistics Netherlands and the OTB department of the Delft University of Technology that carries out studies for the Land Registry Office, developed a new method for compiling a price index for existing dwellings. This method takes into account the differences in quality of the dwellings sold. The new price index will be published as of January 2008.

The sector accounts, which describe the revenues, expenditure and financing per institutional sector are now supplied on a quarterly rather than an annual basis to Eurostat and the European Central Bank in line with international agreements and standards. In 2007 a series of development projects was concluded that make the contents of the quarterly sector accounts better and the results more stable. The accounts will also be published on StatLine in 2008 and the development phase will be concluded with a seminar.

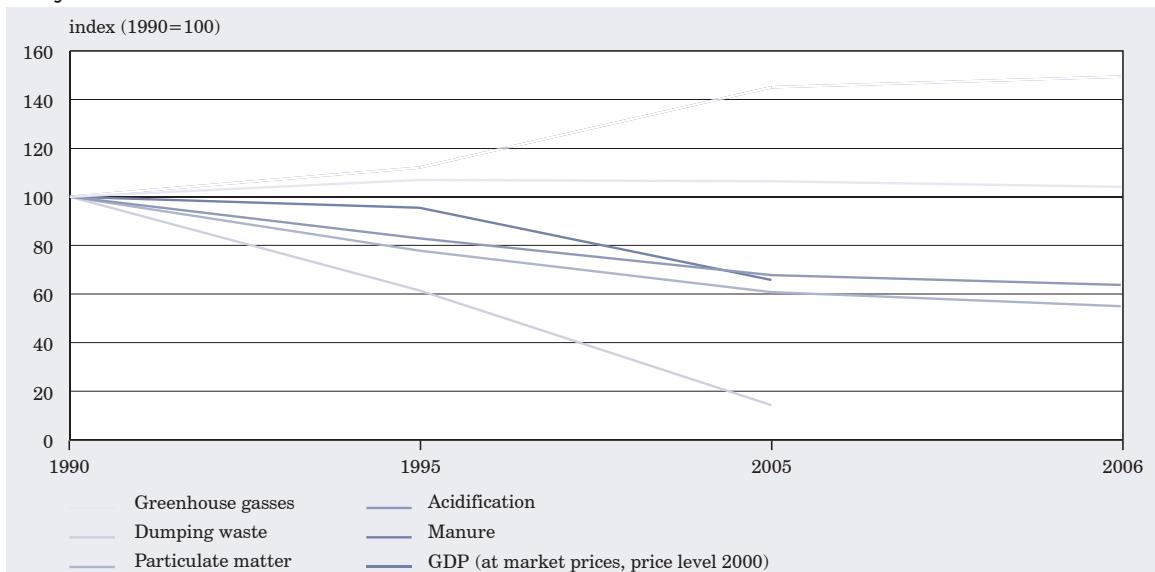
The project *Zwart en illegaal circuit* improved the figure and estimation method on the illegal economy. In 2007 a study of the effect of illegal activities on the gross domestic product (GDP) resulted in a final report presented to the European GNI committee. The committee is responsible for a harmonised compilation of the gross national income (GNI) used for the payments to the European Union.

Data on illicit work were collected among households. People could only respond online and that response met expectations. It is the first time Statistics Netherlands used the internet in a household survey.

Output 'Economy'

Publications on paper	On line publications
De Nederlandse conjunctuur 2007 (4 kwartalen)	The Statistics Netherlands Business Cycle Tracer
De Nederlandse economie 2006	Brochure consumentenprijsindex
Kerncijfers Internationalisering (i.s.m. EZ)	Conjunctuurbericht
Milieurekeningen 2006	Conjunctuurklok
Nationale rekeningen – revisie 2001. Tijdsreeks 1987–2001	Conjunctuurkompass
Nationale rekeningen 2006	De Nederlandse groeirekeningen 2006
New economy new statistics	International Benchmark National Accounts
	Internetsparen in trek

Changes in GDP and environmental indicators



The environment

About the main theme

Environmental statistics describe the pressure on the environment caused by human activities, and the cost to society to protect nature and the landscape. The information is used for the policies of the Ministries of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment and for periodic reports of the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.

The statistics on nature aim to provide a coherent picture of the biodiversity in the Netherlands and changes in it due to natural fluctuations and human influences. These changes are linked to relevant social phenomena whenever possible. The focus is on species protected under the law on flora and fauna, and the guidelines on habitat and on birds. Recent information about the environment

and nature is shown on the CBS website and in the *Milieu- en Natuurcompendium*, a joint publication of the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency and Statistics Netherlands. StatLine has tables on environmental pollution and environmental costs.

The year 2007

The new website of the *Milieu- en Natuurcompendium* (www.milieennatuurcompendium.nl) was launched in September. The site is a major source of facts and figures on the environment and nature in the Netherlands. It is the result of cooperation between the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, Wageningen University and Research centre and Statistics Netherlands. It also provides access to data of other organisations such as the Netwerk Ecologische Monitoring, RIVM and SenterNovem.

Output 'Environment'

Publications on paper

- Monitor mineralen- en mestwetgeving 2007
- Vlinders en libellen geteld jaarverslag 2006 (i.s.m. De Vlinderstichting)
- Watervogels in Nederland (i.s.m. SOVON)

On line publications

- Milieu- en Natuurcompendium (i.s.m. MNP en WUR)

Regional statistics

About the main theme

Regional statistics gather statistical information per region, such as provinces, municipalities and neighbourhoods and produce information about real estate such as housing construction. Spatial statistics provide data in their spatial context, such as information on land use and spatial classifications of areas such as population centres, noise nuisance, accessibility with public transport and national landscapes. The information of the regional and spatial statistics is widely used in local and regional policies. Regional statistics are also a crucial source for marketing research. Spatial statistics are the basis for the distribution of government funds to the local governments.

StatLine includes statistical information per region, such as provinces, municipalities and neighbourhoods and postal codes, information on the use of land and spatial classifications of areas such as population centres, noise nuisance, as well as regional government and administrative divisions of the Netherlands.

The year 2007

New information on land use became available in 2007 from the second study of land use in the Netherlands on the basis of the geometry from the digital topographical map of the Topografische Dienst Kadaster. A set of aerial photographs covering the entire country, city maps and information on the internet were used to determine land use in the study period. It turned out that over 66 thousand hectares changed use between 2000 and 2003.

In November 2007 it became possible to look at neighbourhood figures on the website of Statistics Netherlands with *Google Earth*. Statistics Netherlands is the first statistical bureau in the world that provides access to sub-regional data in this way.

For the European urban policy Statistics Netherlands in cooperation with O+S Amsterdam carried out the *Urban Audit 2006*. Data were collected on nearly 300 variables in 31 Dutch cities and their inner city areas and urban districts. The results of this third European urban study became available in 2007, and allow the participating cities to compare their performance with that of other cities in the EU.

Output 'Regional statistics'

Publications on paper	On line publications	Cartograms
Leven in Nederland (i.s.m. VNG)	Regionaal economische jaarcijfers 2006	Indeling in 129 EEG-gebieden (1:400.000)
Regionaal economische jaarcijfers 2006	Gemeente Op Maat	Indeling in 129 EEG-gebieden (1:800.000)
Twee eeuwen Nederland geteld	Buurtkaart met cijfers	Indeling in 40 corop-gebieden (1:400.000)
Twee eeuwen wonen en werken in Nederland (i.s.m. DANS)		Indeling in 40 corop-gebieden (1:800.000)
		Indeling in 12 provincies (1:400.000)
		Indeling in 12 provincies (1:800.000)

Statistics in practice

Statistics Netherlands and the media

Statistics Netherlands is quoted nearly every day in the media. Spokespeople of Statistics Netherlands are often on the radio and television and are quoted in newspapers and magazines. The press releases and web articles as well as the online databank StatLine are frequently used as sources of information. In 2007 Statistics Netherlands started its StatLine courses for journalists, so journalists can more easily explore the wealth of information Statistics Netherlands has to offer. In 2007 Statistics Netherlands 89 published press releases and 326 webmagazine articles.

Major events in 2007

- Press conferences on *The Dutch economy* in 2006. The Dutch edition of *The Dutch economy 2006* was presented to Minister Van der Hoeven of Economic Affairs.
- The website *Landelijke Jeugdmonitor* was presented at the Ministry for Youth and Families to Minister Rouvoet. During the annual meeting of the *Vereniging Bijzondere Scholen* Jan Latten, spokesperson for Statistics Netherlands, presented a paper on relationships and education before State Secretary Dijksma of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.
- The publication *Het Nederlandse ondernemingsklimaat* was presented to Minister Van der Hoeven of Economic Affairs and the publication *Kerncijfers Internationalisering* to her State Secretary Heemskerk.
- Director General Van der Veen and VNG Chairman Board of Directors Pans presented the joint publication *Leven in Nederland* to Ms Van Es, Director General of the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations.
- The joint publication with the Social and Cultural Planning Office of the Netherlands the *Armoedemonitor* was presented to State Secretary Aboutaleb of Social Affairs and Employment.
- The new website of the *Milieu- en Natuurcompendium* was launched during the VARA radio programme *Vroege Vogels*. The website is a joint project of the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, Wageningen University and Research centre and Statistics Netherlands.

- For the debate organised by the Volkskrant 'Wonen in vergrijsd Nederland' Jan Latten, spokesperson for Statistics Netherlands, presented a paper and wrote a column in the Volkskrant. During the congress on grey pressure, six organisations: Kluwer, Randstad, KPMG, CWI, Centre for Government Studies and Statistics Netherlands presented their views on the matter.

CBS website and StatLine

The CBS website offers free access to all statistics produced by Statistics Netherlands. In 2007 the site was visited over 5 million times; this is 17 percent more than in 2006.

StatLine with all available statistical information can be accessed through the website. StatLine continues to grow; in December 2007 it contained 1,771 tables, 4 percent more than in December 2006. The use is also growing continuously. In 2007 StatLine tables were consulted nearly 10.5 million times; about 30 percent more than in 2006. Users must look at more tables per visit, since the number of StatLine visitors only went up by 4 percent in 2007.

Neighbourhood figures on their own website and in Google Earth

Municipal boundaries were shifted substantially in recent years, increasing the surface area of many. What used to be individual municipalities are now neighbourhoods in larger municipalities. The increasing demand for information at the neighbourhood level is answered by Statistics Netherlands with a special website www.cbsinuwbuurt.nl. The site can be searched extensively and neighbourhoods can be compared.

Neighbourhood figures can also be accessed via *Google Earth* on the CBS website. This application shows the number of residents, population density, household composition, age structure, average income and the average house prices in each neighbourhood.

Two centuries of the Netherlands in figures

During a symposium at Statistics Netherlands the book *Twee eeuwen Nederland geteld: Onderzoek met de digitale volks-, beroeps- en woningtellingen 1795–2001* was published. It is a joint publication

of Statistics Netherlands and Data Archiving and Networked Services of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen en de Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek. The results can be found on www.volgstellingen.nl.

Centre for policy statistics and the Infoservice

The centre for policy statistics helps ministries, planning bureaus and local governments in finding, using and compiling the necessary information for the preparation and evaluation of policies. More and more users are well aware of the centre's existence. In 2007 some thirty studies and commissions were carried for the Ministries of Finance, Social Affairs and Employment, Public Health, Welfare and Sport and the Interior. Furthermore work was carried out for the council and the centre for work and income and several municipalities. The centre produced tailor-made tables as well as 7 reports, 12 articles and 7 sets of tables via the website of Statistics Netherlands.

Infoservice answers enquiries by users on information provided by Statistics Netherlands and provides information to Eurostat (European Statistical Data Support, ESDS).

In 2007 Infoservice answered some 28.4 thousand enquiries, of which 18.5 thousand by telephone and 9.9 thousand in writing (mainly e-mail). The number of e-mail enquiries increased on 2006 while the number of enquiries by telephone fell. The expected increase in the number of telephone enquiries when the 0900 number, with its costly special rate, was replaced by +31885707070 with the normal rate on 1 July 2007 has not materialised. The slight 2.5 percent decrease on 2006 seems to point at a stabilisation of the number of enquiries, after the decrease in recent years.

The special information number for the consumer price index (CPI) was used to answer 5.4 thousand enquiries in 2007, a 15 percent decrease on 2006.

Infoservice answered 823 enquiries about European statistics in 2007. This is about the same as in 2006. There was little change enquiry ratios about the themes.

Customer satisfaction

As was the case in previous years, Statistics Netherlands held a customer satisfaction survey in 2007. Statistics Netherlands scored over 7, which is a slight increase in satisfaction. The study focuses on respondents as well as the users of statistical information. A survey was held among the respondents of the production statistics, respondents and non-respondents of the Labour force survey and respondents and non-respondents of the International trade statistics. The clients of the Infoservice were approached as the users of statistical information.

Output

The overview provides an impression of the volume of output by subject and period. Press releases and webmagazine articles mainly serve to announce newly available statistical information. The chapter on the implementation of the statistical work programme listed webmagazine articles as well as paper and electronic publications. Direct enquiries complete the information provision array.

The classic among the paper publications is the *Statistical Yearbook*. It is not exhaustive like StatLine, but it provides a good overall picture. It contains a selection of all information in tables, ordered per theme and including brief explanatory sections on current trends per theme.

Number of StatLine-tables and other output by theme

	Tables by publication frequency ¹⁾						Information provided ¹⁾	Articles and press releases ¹⁾			
	≥ 12x a year	4x a year	1–3x a year	< 1x a year	Irregu- lar	Sus- pended series		Press releases	Web magazine articles	Other articles	Total articles
Total	109	100	894	155	527	495	35,017	97	345	248	690
Labour and social security	16	14	82	17	13	17	3,530	22	42	35	99
Enterprises	1	1	39	6	37	25	1,110	2	18	2	22
Population	5	1	88	51	82	68	3,410	5	39	30	74
Construction and housing	9	8	16	0	8	22	870	2	14	11	27
Financial and business services	1	13	37	0	1	35	510	0	6	9	15
Health and welfare	0	1	73	11	15	33	1,170	5	19	10	34
Trade, hotels and restaurants	4	2	7	0	6	24	1,260	15	12	0	27
Historical series	2	0	27	4	2	10		0	0	1	1
Manufacturing and energy	17	9	22	1	2	40	430	2	16	22	40
Income and spending	2	3	47	0	59	13	1,070	8	21	21	50
International trade	10	4	2	0	1	0	²⁾	0	16	24	40
Agriculture	5	0	28	2	6	21	430	1	9	7	17
Macro-economics	10	5	27	0	0	30	690	15	19	19	53
Nature and environment	1	0	55	11	13	18	200	0	14	6	20
Regional statistics	4	7	78	12	143	29	540	2	11	3	16
Education	0	0	74	1	7	15	760	0	20	10	30
Government and politics	0	5	31	5	39	23	200	2	14	10	26
Prices	7	19	9	0	2	23	14,590 ³⁾	12	10	16	38
Security and justice	1	2	67	4	6	15	530	2	19	9	30
Traffic and transport	9	6	39	0	30	18	690	1	14	1	16
Census	0	0	0	0	37	0		0	0	0	0
Leisure and culture	5	0	46	30	18	16	620	1	12	2	15
Information requests European Statistical Data Support							823				
General							1,584				

¹⁾ StatLine-tables, articles and press releases soften deal with various issues, explaining double counting.

²⁾ Information provided on International trade are included under Trade, hotels and restaurants.

³⁾ The figure includes information provided by the automatic answering service on the consumer price index.

The international context

System of National Accounts updated

In the meeting of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, held in February 2007 in New York, the revision of the *System of National Accounts* (SNA) was agreed. The last major revision of the SNA dates back to 1993. So it was time to adjust the SNA to shift of economic developments towards the services sector. Preparations for the revision were intensive, involving all countries and many international organisations. With the agreements on the principles, these can be specified into specific guidelines for the countries. The actual implementation will take time. For the member states of the European Union this means that the SNA-based System of National and Regional Accounts (ESR 1995) will have to be revised.

The Statistical Commission was preceded by events to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Commission. Director General of Statistics Netherlands, Gosse van der Veen, participated in the panel of the seminar *Evolution of National Statistical Systems* where he presented the paper *Changing The Netherlands' statistics: driving forces and response*.

Modernising the European regulation on statistics

The new regulation regarding European Statistics was energetically pursued in 2007. The regulation is an update of the current *Statistical Law of 1997* (Regulation No 322/97). A taskforce led by Statistics Netherlands and the Director General of Eurostat worked on the new regulation. Once all Directors General of the statistical bureaus had agreed to it, the proposal for the Regulation was adopted on 16 October 2007 by the European Commission and submitted to the Council of the European Parliament. The new Regulation leads to several major improvements, such as a legal base for the European Statistical System (ESS), laying down the role of the European Code of Practice for Statistics, the European approach to statistics and improvements in statistical confidentiality. However, the version approved by the Commission differs in some institutionally important points from the version of the taskforce. This concerns the role of the ESS Committee and the recognition of the independent position of Eurostat as the statistical authority in the Commission. The decision-making process will not be completed before the end of 2008.

Active contributions to international developments

The policies of Statistics Netherlands are directed at active participation in international meetings and contributing where possible to the development of new statistics. Statistics Netherlands participated in many task forces and working groups again in 2007. The international participation contributes to the harmonisation of national developments and international standards. The ESS-nets are a specific form of European cooperation. These are expert networks in which a group of countries works on standards and methods to a point where they can be used by the entire European Statistical System. Statistics Netherlands heads the ESS net for *Statistical Data Disclosure* and participates in the ESS nets for prices and methodology.

International posts

In December 2006 the Director General of Statistics Netherlands, Gosse van der Veen, was elected chairman of the Partnership Group. The Partnership Group functions as an executive committee at the strategic level for the meetings of the Statistical Programme Committee (SPC). The SPC is the meeting of the 27 Directors General of the national statistical institutes in the EU. The chair started with a Krakow action plan that seeks more coordination and direction in legislation and regulation, statistical themes and management through three task forces.

The *Joint UNECE/OECD/Eurostat Working Group on the Impact of Globalisation on National Accounts* was established. The new working group aims to study the main problems in compiling the national accounts and related source statistics caused by increasing globalisation.

Peter van de Ven, head of the National accounts at Statistics Netherlands chairs this working group.

Extending the statistical programme within the European framework

Six regulations and one decision came into force in 2007, which necessitated changes in the production of statistics at Statistics Netherlands. These did not lead to an increase in the response burden. Apart from these regulations of the European Parliament and of the Council, 26 committee regulations came into force.

CENtre of EXcellence on Statistical Methodology

In 2007 and at the start of 2008, Statistics Netherlands participated in the *CENEX on Statistical Methodology*. This is a project about integrating sample surveys and administrative sources. The partners in this project are the statistical bureaus of Italy (project manager), Austria, Spain and the Czech Republic. The first *Working Package* was completed in the summer of 2007 and consists of a study of the literature and the results of a study among European countries on probabilistic *record linkage*, statistical matching and *micro integration processing*. In the fall of 2007 the Italian and Dutch statisticians organised a course in Budapest on these subjects for the European colleagues.

New EU regulations and decisions

- Regulation (EC) No 1445/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2007 establishing common rules for the provision of basic information on Purchasing Power Parities and for their calculation and dissemination.
- Regulation (EC) No 1392/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 2223/96 with respect to the transmission of national accounts data.
- Regulation (EC) No 1372/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the organisation of the labour force sample survey in the Community.
- Regulation (EC) no 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers.
- Regulation (EC) No 716/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007 on Community statistics on the structure and activity of foreign affiliates.
- Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 April 2007 on the Europeans system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS).
- Decision No 1578/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2007 on the Community Statistical Programme 2008 to 2012.

Information exchange and technical assistance

Statistics Netherlands provides technical assistance to several countries through the exchange of information, advice and courses. This assistance is financed by the European Commission. The assistance concentrates on a limited number of thematic issues.

The technical assistance to the Russian Federation was given in the form of two visits in 2007 to the statistical bureau of the Russian Federation and one cooperation project was successfully completed according to plan.

On the basis of the *Memorandum of Understanding* signed in 2005, the successful cooperation with the Turkish colleagues was continued in 2007. It was again confirmed by the participation of Statistics Netherlands as a partner in a multilateral consortium to carry out the project *Upgrading the Statistical System of Turkey II*. Much of the implementation of this project will take place in 2008.

As Lithuania now meets the European standards and obligations, the technical assistance to the Lithuanian statistical bureau ended in December 2007. In April 2007 the Director General of Lithuania made a high level visit to Statistics Netherlands and exchanged experiences and information on key issues, shifting from assistance to the exchange of views.

Statistics Netherlands successfully bid in consortium with *ICON-Institute for the Multibeneficiary Programme Phare (MBP)* for technical assistance projects in Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia for the period 1 January 2008–31 December 2010. These deal with *Economic statistics and Transport statistics*.

European Statistical Training programme

The European Statistical Training programme (ESTP) seeks to improve the harmonised quality levels of statisticians and statistical output, through a continuous, wide-ranging offer of courses in which new methods, techniques and *best practices* in ten subjects are taught by expert European colleagues.

Statistics Netherlands and Sweden organise the annual courses on *National accounts* and *Survey non-response*. Statistics Netherlands and Norway teach the course on *Statistical metadata*. The courses are usually given in the country of the organiser.

The ESTP programme was launched in October 2007 in Voorburg with the course on Survey non response. The first course on Statistical metadata was held in October in Oslo, assisted by a CBS expert. The National accounts were taught in November. Statistics Netherlands can look back on some highly successful courses.

Foreign visits to Statistics Netherlands in 2007

- SCB Statistics Sweden
- Statistisches Bundesamt
- Eurostat
- Central Statistics Office Ireland
- Statistics Lithuania
- General Statistics Office Vietnam
- Singapore Department of Statistics
- European Central Bank
- Czech Statistical Office
- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Statistics New Zealand
- Statistics Norway
- UK Statistics Commission
- Statistics Denmark
- Office for National Statistics
- CBS Israël
- Statistics Canada
- Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Statistics Finland
- Japanese Bureau of Statistics

Data deliveries to Eurostat

In 2007 the number of registered data supplies to Eurostat increased by 7 percent to 806, of which 91 percent was delivered on time. The target for 2007 was 90 percent.

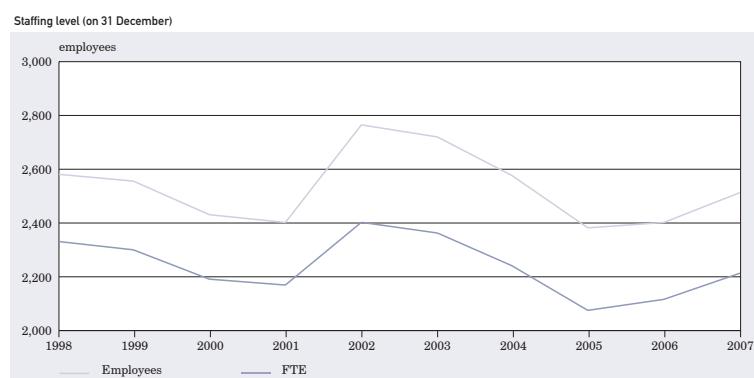
Economy	Private sector	People and their activities
Air Transport	Animal Production	Causes of Death
Annual Accounts by Institutional Sectors	Carriage of Goods by Inland Waterways	Continuing vocational training survey
Balance of Payments – International Trade in Services, direct investments	Carriage of Goods by Road	Demographic Statistics at National Level
Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry (EAA/EAF)	Crop Statistics	Education Statistics (handicap included)
Employment Data	Energy Statistics (i.s.m. VN, IEA)	European Statistics about social protection
ESAP2 – Aggregates – Main Aggregates	Fishery statistics	Household Budget Survey
ESAP2 – Aggregates – Main Breakdowns	Industrial Production	Labour Force Survey
ESAP2 – Aggregates – Stocks	Maritime Transport	Migration Statistics
ESAP2 – Government – Quarterly Debt	Milk Statistics	Survey on Income and Living Conditions
ESAP2 – Sector – Sector Accounts	Rail Transport Statistics	
ESAP2 – Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables	Short Term Statistics	
European System of National and Regional Accounts in the EU	Short Term Statistics on Construction	
External Trade	Short-term Statistics on Industry	
Financial Accounts	Short-term Statistics on Retail Trade	Public sector
Gross National Product	Short-term Statistics on Services	Accounts of General Government
Harmonised Consumer Price Index	Structural Business Statistics – Annex 1 – Services	ESAP2 – Government – Government Accounts
Job Vacancy Statistics	Structural Business Statistics – Annex 2 – Manufacturing	ESAP2 – Government – Quarterly Financial Accounts for General Government
Labour Cost Index	Structural Business Statistics – Annex 3 – Trade	ESAP2 – Government – Short-Term Public Finance
Labour Market Statistics	Structural Business Statistics – Annex 4 – Construction	Structural Business Statistics – Annex 5 – Insurance services
National Accounts by Branch	Structural Business Statistics – Quality Reports	Structural Business Statistics – Annex 6 – Credit Institutions
Purchasing Power Parities	Structural Business Statistics – Steel	Structural Business Statistics – Annex 7 – Pension Funds
Quarterly National Accounts - preliminary-flash estimates		Tourism Statistics
Quarterly National Accounts		
Research and Development on Science and Technology	Regional statistics	
Structural Business Statistics – Development project on Business Demography	Agricultural Accounts at Regional Level	
Structural Business Statistics – Development project on FATS	ESAP2 – Regional – Regional Accounts	Environment
Unemployment Statistics	Urban Audit Statistics – Regional Population and Migrations	Waste Statistics

Personnel

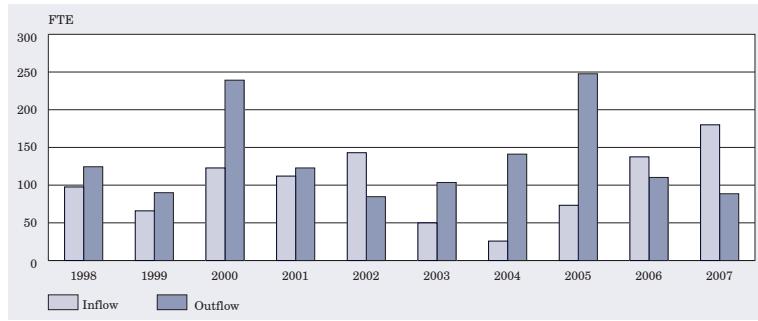
Personnel in figures

- The workforce at Statistics Netherlands increased from 2,402 in December 2006 to 2,513 in December 2007 (average during the year: 2,178 fte). The increase is the result of the campaign started in the fall of 2006 and implemented in 2007. This campaign was necessary because many people had left Statistics Netherlands when the Remkesregeling was implemented. A substantial number of new people needed to be hired in order to carry out the statistical programme, the European obligations, and the work for third parties. This development is in line with the tasks of Statistics Netherlands.
- Over 65 percent of the workforce had salary scale 9 and up. In December 2006, this was just under 64 percent. The *upgrading* of the workforce is continuing steadily.
- In December 2007, Statistics Netherlands employed 933 women, 37 percent of the total workforce and 60 more than the year before.

- In December 2007, 402 women worked in higher positions (salary scale 9 and up), that is over 24 percent of all people working in higher positions.
- 33.6 percent of the workforce worked part-time in December 2007, as compared to 24 percent in December 2000.
- The average age in December 2007 was 47.4 (in December 2006 47.1). This means the grey pressure is increasing.
- The average length of service at Statistics Netherlands was 17.7 years. Over 17 percent had been employed for less than 5 years: over half had been employed for more than 20 years.
- The sickness absence rate fell by more than a half percent in 2007 to 5.1 percent. In 2001 the sickness absence rate was 9 percent.
- The reporting frequency fell slightly again: employees reported in sick an average of 1.6 times a year.

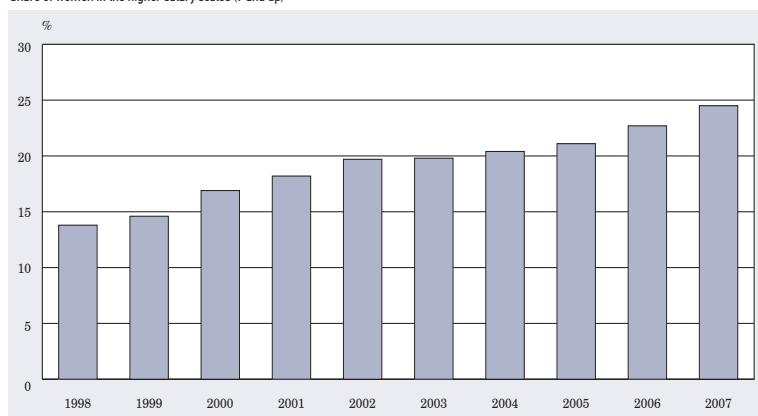


In and outflow (in FTE)

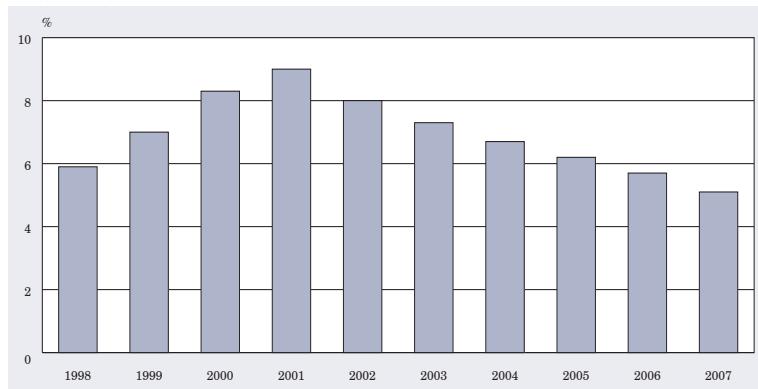


Please note: The chart shows that in 2002 the field survey staff was regarded as part of the workforce, whereas they were not included as inflow in the inflow/outflow chart.

Share of women in the higher salary scales (9 and up)



Sickness absence rates



HRM policy

In 2007 the Action Plan Strategical Workforce Planning started in 2006 was further implemented. This must bring about that Statistics Netherlands has enough competent staff available at all times: well qualified people at the right place at the right time.

One action was to set up a recruitment centre, which specifically takes care of hiring enough well-qualified people on time. Another explicit task of the recruitment centre is to improve the image of Statistics Netherlands on the job market. The recruitment centre supervised the intense hiring campaign at Statistics Netherlands in 2007 called *Je kunt een land pas besturen als je de cijfers kent* – [you can only govern a country when you know the figures]. This was a highly successful campaign: over 150 people were hired. Statistics Netherlands received two awards for it: one a ‘Magneet’, an award for communication by the Stichting Jaarprijzen Personeelscommunicatie and a ‘SAN-accent’, an award from the Stichting Adverteerders Jury Nederland.

The launch of the new site www.werkenbijhetcbs.nl also has contributed to these excellent results in

attracting new employees. The site supports these hiring activities.

An online survey looked at aspects that would make Statistics Netherlands a good and attractive employer in the eyes of the current workforce and potentials. Over 1,460 employees of Statistics Netherlands participated as well as over 7 thousand potential employees. The results are encouraging; the views expressed are mainly positive. Employees at Statistics Netherlands are satisfied above average: 77 percent of the workforce is satisfied about their work at Statistics Netherlands. The comparable figure nationally is 73 percent.

In the same vein, it is important that Statistics Netherlands can call itself a Top Employer, both in 2007 and in 2008. This qualification is based on an audit by CRF, an independent international company that gathers reliable data on primary and secondary working conditions, promotion in-house, conditions and education of an employer and published the results. Only employers with top marks can call themselves Top Employer.

Participation

Important points of discussion between the Director General and the employees council (OR):

- The DG and the employees council concluded that teleworking should be implemented at Statistics Netherlands, based on the evaluation of a pilot carried out in 2006/2007. The aim is to implement it in 2008.
- The employees council advised on how to implement the new system of functions, as decided in 2006. The employees council was closely involved in the preparation for the implementation of the new system. The actual change-over is planned for April 2008.
- Early on in 2007 the decision was made to carry out the development plan for the IT Services division (ITS). The plan consists of an intensive organisation and personnel development track. In its advise the council emphasized the importance of the individual development of all employees of ITS. The employees council felt it was positive to develop the employees and processes simultaneously in a coherent context.
- The employees council and the DG reached agreement about the targets and setup of the recruitment centre. In 2008 the recruitment centre will be evaluated to see if the pilot meets its goals and how the activities should be continued.
- The employees council OR concluded that the way the workforce is structured at Statistics Netherlands requires special attention. A project to raise age consciousness in HRM policy was started.

Highlights of the Arbo commission

- Aspects of the relocations in Voorburg and in Heerlen: subjects discussed include how the available room will be divided, how the work stations new style are set up, catering demands, parking policy and the date the move will take place.
- Adapting the services provided by the Arbo Unie: extending the available number of hours for the medical officer, the implementation of three-way talks between management, employee and Arbo Unie in the consultations about absences due to sickness, and the appointment of a physiotherapist in both locations.
- Tender for a new Arbo service: the Arbo commission agreed to grant it to the Arbo Unie.
- Implementation of a brief risk analysis and evaluation in Heerlen, and a study into the psycho-social work pressures in Heerlen and Voorburg: the commission agreed with the proposals and is involved in creating a setup.

Efficiency and performance indicators

Efficiency developments at Statistics Netherlands

At the end of the period 2003–2013 Statistics Netherlands will carry out an almost identical basic work programme plus new statistical information with about 30 percent less personnel. This will take a great deal of effort. The extension of the work based on EU obligations will be compensated. When the figure is corrected for the extra personnel hired to carry out new tasks created by the priorities and EU requirements, the decrease is about 20 percent.

This development is made possible by the ambitious renewal of the statistical processes making increasing use of generic instruments ('process services'). The process renewal will adopt the increasing use of existing external registers and administrations, which reduces the

observation by Statistics Netherlands itself. And when Statistics Netherlands does carry out its own observations, its methods are more efficient (less paper surveys, more *mixed mode*, telephone and on line). This will reduce the administrative burden. Apart from gaining efficiency and reducing the administrative burden, process renewal is also intended to gain flexibility in meeting new demands for statistical information.

In 2007 Statistics Netherlands formulated an output-based cost price model, showing the relation between the products of Statistics Netherlands (output) and the production means (labour, time and money). The model will be fully operational in 2009.

The following table summarizes the recent developments in key figures for Statistics Netherlands.

Key financial figures on the development of Statistics Netherlands

In thousands of euros	2007	2006	2005	2004
Revenues				
Ministry of Economic Affairs	172,941	166,562	164,467	159,130
Other revenues	15,866	13,085	10,749	8,012
Total revenues	188,807	179,647	175,216	167,142
Result for the financial year				
Result for the financial year; additions/withdrawal of provisions for reorganisation and self insurance risk excluded	2,729	13,534	4,185	2,757
Additions/withdrawal of provisions for reorganisation and self insurance risk	-5,483	-2,776	-225	-11,663
Result for the financial year	-2,754	10,758	3,960	-8,906
Average number of employees (in FTE)	2,178	2,112	2,203	2,241

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS¹

Description	Target 2007	Result 2007	Result 2006
Realisation publication calendar – press releases Percentage of press releases published according to plan.	90% of the planned press releases published on the publication date planned.	87%	90%
Realisation publication calendar – EU data supply Percentage of the data supply to Eurostat taking place on the date planned.	90% of the data supply to Eurostat took place on the date planned.	91%	93%
Formal corrections of publications Number of press releases corrected through a new release.	Maximum of 3 press releases a year.	0 press releases	.
Deviation preliminary and definitive figures on – economic growth The number of times the definitive figures on the annual economic growth deviated more than 0.75 percent points from the flash estimates for the quarters of that year.	The deviation has to be below 0.75 percent point for 3 quarters minimum.	(reference year 2004) insufficient (0 quarters OK)	(reference year 2003) insufficient (1 quarter OK)
Deviation preliminary and definitive figures on – international trade The number of deviations of more than 4% between the preliminary and definitive figures of the parts of the 6 week version of the monthly international trade figures.	At least 80% of the differences (minimum of 39 out of the 48 results) must be below 4%.	(reference year 2006) 96%	(reference year 2005) 98%
Deviation preliminary and definitive figures on – population growth Indicator annual figure: the absolute deviation of the sum of the preliminary monthly figures on population growth with the final annual figure. Indicator monthly figures: The number of times the definitive population growth rates of the previous calendar year deviate more than 4 thousand from the preliminary figures.	Cumulated over 12 months the deviation may not exceed 16 thousand. In at least 8 out of 12 months the deviation of the monthly figure must be less than 4 thousand	(reference year 2006) sufficient (annual total: 1,078; all months deviation < 4,000)	(reference year 2005) sufficient (annual total: 1,299; all months deviation < 4,000)
Reduction of the administrative burden Result of the annual administrative burden according to the 'enquêteedrukmeter' (EDM).	Maximum € 20.2 million.	€ 19.1 million (preliminary result)	sufficient

¹ Monitoring the performance by Statistics Netherlands also takes place on the basis of non-financial performance indicators, shown in the table. There is little fluctuation in the outcome of the indicators.

Result 2005	Result 2004	Explanatory notes on the results of 2007
95%	91%	Delay of press releases due to the late availability of the source data (Walvis) and internal delays (process revisions).
86%	90%	
.	.	New indicator in 2007.
(reference year 2002) sufficient (4 quarters OK)	(reference year 2001) sufficient (3 quarters OK)	The adjustment is mainly due to the 2001 revision of the National Accounts. An adjustment due to new information about the financial services sector and the chemical industry contributed to this score.
(reference year 2004) 96%	(reference year 2003) 88%	
(reference year 2004) sufficient (annual total: 13,173; 11 months deviation < 4,000)	(reference year 2003) sufficient (annual total: 3,099; 11 months deviation < 4,000)	New indicator in 2007. The annual figure deviated 1,078; all months stayed under the deviation of 4,000.
sufficient	sufficient	The previous € 17.6 million was adjusted due to the change in the basis due to work transferred to others: e.g. the International trade statistic has been compiled by De Nederlandsche Bank since 2003. And as 10 new member states joined the EU the customs data were replaced by Intrastat in 2004 (CBS). The previous basis (2003) was € 23.5 million, now adjusted to € 26.9 million. The target was a 25% reduction of the administrative burden that is € 20.2 million.

Financial Statements 2007

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

(before proposed profit appropriation)

Assets		31-12-2007	31-12-2006
In thousands of euros			
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible fixed assets			
ICT equipment	8,706	3,937	
Machinery and equipment	773	906	
Other fixed assets	489	510	
Tangible fixed assets under construction	<u>12,043</u>	0	
	22,011	5,353	
Financial fixed assets			
Ministry of Economic Affairs	16,313	19,680	
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories			
Work in progress	<u>589</u>	1,069	
	589	1,069	
Accounts receivable			
Receivables	2,003	1,517	
Other receivables	<u>2,142</u>	2,088	
	4,145	3,605	
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>76,924</u>	64,152	
	76,924	64,152	
Total Assets	119,982	93,859	

Liabilities		31-12-2007	31-12-2006
<i>In thousands of euros</i>			
Equity			
Equalisation reserve	5,812	-4,946	
Result current year	-2,754	10,758	
	3,058	5,812	
Provisions			
Reorganisation 2007	6,633	0	
Reorganisation 2006	425	594	
Reorganisation 2005	4,968	8,305	
Reorganisation 2004	12,145	15,015	
Reorganisation 2000	3,093	3,258	
Unemployment obligations	4,453	1,984	
Self insurance risk	0	2,075	
Eurostat	832	832	
Long-service awards	2,117	2,028	
	34,666	34,091	
Long-term liabilities			
Ministry of Finance	27,000	0	
ICT intensification	15,378	20,825	
	42,378	20,825	
Current liabilities			
Ministry of Finance	3,000	0	
Taxes and social insurance contributions due	4,710	4,420	
Other liabilities	32,170	28,711	
	39,880	33,131	
Total Liabilities	119,982	93,859	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 2007

Profit and Loss Account			
In thousands of euros	Actual 2007	Budget 2007	Actual 2006
REVENUES			
Net turnover			
Ministry of Economic Affairs	172,941	170,449	166,562
Revenues from third parties	14,067	10,624	10,448
	187,008	181,073	177,010
Change in work in progress	-480	0	1,204
Other revenues	2,279	1,918	1,433
Total Revenues	188,807	182,991	179,647
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Wages and salaries	129,613	114,903	107,360
Pension and social security charges	19,822	19,579	18,362
Depreciation tangible fixed assets	3,645	4,330	4,565
Other operating expenses	41,790	43,277	41,002
Total Operating Costs	194,870	182,089	171,289
OPERATING RESULT	-6,063	902	8,358
Financial income and expenses			
Interest income	3,403	2,000	2,400
Interest costs	94	0	0
	3,309	2,000	2,400
RESULT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	-2,754	2,902	10,758

CASH FLOW STATEMENT 2007

Cash Flow Statement

In thousands of euros

	2007	2006
Result for the financial year	-2,754	10,758
Adjusted for:		
Additions/withdrawal of provisions for reorganisation and self insurance risk	5,483	2,776
Other changes in provisions	-4,908	-7,295
Depreciation	3,645	4,565
Change in working capital (excluding cash and cash equivalents)	<u>3,689</u>	<u>2,946</u>
Cash flow from operating activities	7,909	2,992
Investments	-20,303	-2,743
Cash flow from investing activities	<u>-20,303</u>	<u>-2,743</u>
New loans	30,000	0
Withdrawal from ICT-intensification	-5,447	-3,318
Redemption of contribution Ministry of Economic Affairs	<u>3,367</u>	<u>3,510</u>
Cash flow from financing activities	<u>27,920</u>	<u>192</u>
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	12,772	11,199

GENERAL

Statistics Netherlands, with registered offices in Voorburg and Heerlen, is an autonomous agency. The Statistics Netherlands Act lays down its tasks, powers and operating method.

Statistics Netherlands has two management bodies, the Director General and the Central Commission for Statistics (CCS).

The annual report of Statistics Netherlands is drawn up in accordance with the Statistics Netherlands Act and the agreements with the Ministry of Economic Affairs on the annual account laid down in the controlling guidelines or *sturingssafspraken*. The annual account of Statistics Netherlands is drawn up in accordance with title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The result excluding additions minus releases in the provisions (reorganisation and self-insurance risk) is 2.7 million euro positive in 2007 and is in line with the budget of 2.9 million euro positive. The total result is 2.8 million euro negative, and is caused by the additions for the provisions (reorganisation) minus the releases in the provisions (reorganisation and self-insurance risk) of 5.5 million euro negative on balance.

Financial terms

It was agreed upon with the Ministry of Economic Affairs that the financial obligations from the period before 3 January 2004 will be settled by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The actual expenditure on these obligations by Statistics Netherlands is repaid by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs has provided long-term financing in the form of an interest-free credit of 50 million euro to meet the social security cost incurred as a result from the tasks imposed by the first Balkenende government, the future ICT budget, and the priority change (Herprioritering). If the credit need were to exceed 50 million euro, it is subject to consultation between Statistics Netherlands, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.

The risk agreements between Statistics Netherlands and the Ministry of Economic Affairs stipulate that the relocation of Statistics Netherlands should not pose budget problems for Statistics Netherlands. Agreements were made with the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 2006 for extra structural costs in 2008–2013. To finance

the relocation, the Ministry of Finance granted Statistics Netherlands three loans for 30 million euro loan as of 3 December 2007 for the move to Leidschenveen.

In 2007 over 12 million euro was invested in building a new office. As construction was delayed, the remainder will be invested in 2008.

Accounting principles

The basis to value fixed assets and liabilities and results are based on historic costs. Unless otherwise specified, the fixed assets and liabilities are the nominal values. Revenues and costs are attributed to the period to which they refer, while losses are taken as soon as they are foreseen.

Unless otherwise specified the amounts in the annual account are expressed in thousands of euros.

Due to uncertainties inherent in the activities of Statistics Netherlands it is impossible to calculate certain items exactly. They have to be estimated. For example, provisions have to be estimated, as well as the useful life of tangible fixed assets. Making estimates is part of arriving at the financial statement.

Fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets

De tangible fixed assets are valued against acquisition price or the purchase price lowered by a straight-line depreciation based on expected useful life. Owing to the planned relocation, accelerated depreciation is applied to certain assets because of their shorter useful lives. The table below shows the depreciation rates per asset category. The fixed assets being constructed are depreciated at the moment they are put into use.

Tangible fixed assets	Depreciation period
ICT equipment	3 years
Machinery and equipment	10 years
Other fixed operating assets	5 years

Current assets

Work in progress

The valuation of work in progress is based upon the production costs. Profits are taken based upon the percentage of completion method. Expected losses are deducted right away.

Accounts receivable

A provision for bad debt is deducted from the receivables.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand is carried at face value. Unless specified elsewhere these are at the free disposal of Statistics Netherlands.

Provisions

A provision is formed to cover the best possible estimates of the costs of the current reorganisation, the provisions for liability for benefits under the unemployment insurance act, self insurance risk, provisions for jubilees, and Eurostat carried at face value.

Accounting principles for the determination of result

Revenues and costs are determined on the basis of historic costs.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is drawn up in accordance with the indirect method, which means that in order to reflect the cash flows, the result for the financial year is adjusted for items which do not result in any receipts or outlay in the financial year, and for movements in provisions and working capital.

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets	ICT equipment	Machinery and equipment	Other tangible fixed assets	Assets under construction	Total
Situation as at 31-12-2006					
Purchase value	24,519	1,995	2,048	-	28,562
Depreciation	-20,582	-1,089	-1,538	-	-23,209
Accounting value as at 31-12-2006	3,937	906	510	0	5,353
Changes in book value					
Investments	8,016	60	217	12,043	20,336
Disposals	-961	-9	-45	-	-1,015
Depreciation	-3,224	-189	-232	-	-3,645
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	938	5	39	-	982
Changes in book value	4,769	-133	-21	12,043	16,658
Situation as at 31-12-2007					
Purchase value	31,574	2,046	2,220	12,043	47,883
Accumulated depreciation	-22,868	-1,273	-1,731	-	-25,872
Accounting value as at 31-12-2007	8,706	773	489	12,043	22,011

The move of the computer centre meant extra investments in ICT in 2007.

Office furniture is accounted for under other tangible fixed assets. The investments in the new office building in Leidschenveen are accounted for under assets under construction.

Financial fixed assets

Ministry of Economic Affairs

The amount receivable from the Ministry of Economic Affairs is made up of the following:
 The Ministry of Economic Affairs has agreed to contribute a total of 21 million euro for the reorganisation of 2004, payable in seven yearly instalments (2005–2011) of 3 million euro. So 12 million euro was still receivable at the end of 2007.

In 2007 the Ministry provided 367 thousand euro to finance the 2000 reorganisation.

Ministry of Economic Affairs

	31-12-2007	31-12-2006
Reorganisation 2000	4,313	4,680
Reorganisation 2004	12,000	15,000
Total	16,313	19,680

Current assets

Inventories

Work in progress

Work in progress includes projects generating revenues and crossing over into the following year(s). The activated costs are minus the instalments that have already been invoiced and minus provisions for expected loss. In 2007 there were more instalments invoiced than in 2005, so that the balance decreased.

Work in progress

	31-12-2007	31-12-2006
Activated costs	5,496	5,581
Invoiced instalments	-4,834	-4,362
Provision for expected losses	-73	-150
Total	589	1,069

Accounts receivable

Receivables

	31-12-2007	31-12-2006
Receivables	2,243	1,836
Bad debt receivables	-240	-319
Total	2,003	1,517

Other receivables

'Prepayments' increased due to the rise in the various maintenance contracts for hardware and software; while 'other receivables' consists mainly of interest on the fourth quarter that still have to be received.

Other receivables

	31-12-2007	31-12-2006
Prepayments	1,162	780
Advances paid to employees	92	97
Other	888	1,211
Total	2,142	2,088

Cash and cash equivalents

The increase in liquidities of more than 13 million euro is mainly due to the financing of the relocation of 30 million euro of which about 12 million euro was spent. The cash flow statement shows the changes in liquidities.

Cash and cash equivalents		31-12-2007	31-12-2006
Bank balances		22,755	5,622
Deposit		54,152	58,500
Cash and cash equivalents		17	30
Total		76,924	64,152

Equity

On 31 December 2007 Statistics Netherlands had equity worth 3.1 million euro; made up of the results of 2004–2007. In 2006 the equity was positive for the first time since Statistics Netherlands became an autonomous agency.

Equity		Equalisation reserve	Retained profits	Total
Balance as at 31-12-2005		-8,906	3,960	-4,946
Allocation of result for 2005		3,960	-3,960	0
Result for 2006		0	10,758	10,758
Allocation of result for 31-12-2006		-4,946	10,758	5,812
Allocation of result for 2006		10,758	-10,758	0
Result for 2007		0	-2,754	-2,754
Balance as at 31-12-2007		5,812	-2,754	3,058

Provisions

Provisions										
	Reorganisa-	Reorganisa-	Reorganisa-	Reorganisa-	Reorganisa-	Unem-	Self insur-	Eurostat	Long-	Total
	sation 2007	sation 2006	sation 2005	sation 2004	sation 2000 ¹	ployment obliga-	ance risk		service awards	
Balance as at 31-12-2006	0	594	8,305	15,015	3,258	1,984	2,075	832	2,028	34,091
Additions in 2007	6,633	0	430	1,046	168	3,024	0	0	394	11,695
Withdrawal in 2007	0	-12	-1,553	-2,714	-333	-555	0	0	-305	-5,472
Released in 2007	0	-157	-2,214	-1,202	0	0	-2,075	0	0	-5,648
Balance as at 31-12-2007	6,633	425	4,968	12,145	3,093	4,453	0	832	2,117	34,666

¹ The Ministry of Economic Affairs grants the additions for the reorganisation provisions of 2000.

Reorganisation 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007

The provisions for 2004–2006 are formed to cover the social costs for employees who have to change jobs, either because of the Balkenende I cuts, the change in statistical priorities, efficiency projects or the ICT-future budget, those leaving under the Remkesregeling, and to cover the costs of the other ongoing reorganisations. New provisions were made in 2007 to cover the tasks resulting from Balkenende IV and the skills required in the future.

The provisions are based on estimated and forecasts obligations to the workforce. The obligations consist of regular salary costs during the re-employment period of the employees, and agreed future benefits to ex-employees.

The table shows the expected terms of the obligations incurred for reorganisation purposes.

Reorganisations

	2008	2009–2012	2013 onwards	Total
Reorganisation 2007	967	1,417	4,250	6,633
Reorganisation 2006	23	227	175	425
Reorganisation 2005	1,241	2,078	1,649	4,968
Reorganisation 2004	2,737	7,795	1,613	12,145
Total	4,968	11,517	7,687	24,171

Reorganisation 2000

The provisions formed to cover the costs of re-employment candidates of the reorganisation of 2000, who were not dismissed prior to 3 January 2004. The Ministry of Economic Affairs has promised about 10.8 million euro to cover the outflow costs and the costs for the temporary extra ICT staff. The outflow costs are the total personnel costs during the re-employment period of 18 months plus the redundancy and other benefits payable by Statistics Netherlands.

The table shows the expected terms of the reorganisation of 2000.

Reorganisation 2000

	2008	2009–2012	2013 onwards	Total
Reorganisation 2000	282	1,127	1,684	3,093

Unemployment obligations

The provisions for benefits under the unemployment insurance act (WW) were formed to cover payments to ex-employees. Based on calculations by others, extra additions were made in 2007.

The table shows the expected terms of the unemployment obligations.

Unemployment obligations

	2008	2009–2012	2013 onwards	Total
Unemployment obligations	491	1,705	2,257	4,453

Self insurance risk

The provision for self-insurance risk on 31 December 2006 was 2.1 million euro. The provision is in line with the controlling guidelines (*sturingsafspraken*) between the Minister of Economic Affairs, the DG of Statistics Netherlands and the CCS. Statistics Netherlands may turn to the Ministry of Economic Affairs in case of calamities with more than 1 million euro worth of damage. Statistics Netherlands and the Ministry agreed to release the provision and take out an additional insurance for risks under a million euro.

Eurostat

This provision was made for a possible claim by Eurostat for invoices submitted.

Long service awards

This provision concerns future obligations for 12.5, 25 or 40 year jubilees.

Long-term liabilities

Ministry of Finance

On 3 December 2007 the Ministry of Finance granted three loans for the move to Leidschenveen for a total of 30 million euro.

The first loan is for 4.5 million euro with a 5 year term.

The second loan is for 12 million euro with a 10 year term.

The third loan is for 13.5 million euro with a 15 year term.

The interest rate on these loans averages 3.9%. For 2008 the repayment due is 3.0 million euro and is accounted for under short-term liabilities. After five years 15 million euro of the total loan will be repaid.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs acts as the guarantor for the repayment of the loan as the Ministry of Finance stipulated.

ICT intensification

As part of the resolution of the long-term issues facing Statistics Netherlands, the Ministry of Economic Affairs made an advance contribution for ICT intensification. In 2007 this developed as follows:

ICT intensification

Balance as at 31-12-2006	20,825
Withdrawn	-5,447
Balance as at 31-12-2007	15,378

The withdrawal in 2008 is expected to be 10.8 million euro.

Current liabilities

Ministry of Finance

Repayments due in 2008 for the loan of 3 December 2007 amount to 3 million euro.

Taxes and social insurance contributions due		
	31-12-2007	31-12-2006
Income tax payable	2,277	2,171
Pension premiums and social insurance contributions	2,433	2,249
Total	4,710	4,420

Other liabilities

The expenses payable are mainly periodical costs for which the invoices had not yet been received on 31 December.

The increase in creditors compared to 2006 is due to the investments in the relocation and IT. The advances received from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the city of The Hague are for relocation investments. The pre-invoiced turnover consists of turnover running into 2007 and the Blaise licences. The Ministry of Economic Affairs has made funds available for temporary extra ICT capacity for the 2000 reorganisation. The amount that remains to be spent is included under 'ICT capacity to be spent'. The year-end payment concerns the amount reserved in December 2007, payable in 2008.

Other liabilities		
	31-12-2007	31-12-2006
Expenses payable	7,014	6,984
Holiday allowance payable	4,330	4,182
Creditors	9,947	4,399
Advances received	4,043	3,342
Holidays entitlement	3,115	2,814
Pre-invoiced turnover	2,741	5,566
ICT capacity to be spent	504	925
Year-end payment	313	308
Other payables	163	191
Total	32,170	28,711

NOTES TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 2007

Revenues

Net turnover

The net turnover is the total of:

- the contribution of the Ministry of Economic Affairs;
- revenues from third parties;
- changes in work in progress;
- other revenues.

Contribution Ministry of Economic Affairs

The contribution of the Ministry of Economic Affairs refers to the payments into the budget by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Statistics Netherlands receives this contribution on the basis of the Multi-annual programme 2004–2008. At the end of this period the work programme must be implemented. In any year the contribution for parts that are not implemented are transferred to the next year.

The 2007 budget foresaw a lower budgeted contribution than actually realised. The difference is due to the wage and price compensation because of the new collective wage agreements (CAO).

The contribution for relocation and the contribution still to be spent on ICT capacity are accounted for as payables on the balance.

Revenues from third parties

The table provides information on the revenues from third parties by region.

The revenues from third parties include accounts of invoices for jobs done. Included are jobs to which central government has made a specific financial contribution.

In 2007 Statistics Netherlands managed to attract more jobs for third parties than was originally budgeted since the ministries seem to rely increasingly on the quality and independence of the figures produced by Statistics Netherlands.

The revenues from third parties by customer:

Contribution Ministry of Economic Affairs			
	Actual 2007	Budget 2007	Actual 2006
Budgeted contribution	176,587	171,316	172,548
Repayment of payable to the Ministry of Economic Affairs regarding reorganisation	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000
Contribution to reallocation office	-700	1,500	-2,500
Funds to spent	-367	-510	-510
Funds to spent regarding ICT capacity	421	593	185
Other changes	0	550	-161
Total	172,941	170,449	166,562

Revenues from third parties by region			
	Actual 2007	Budget 2007	Actual 2006
Netherlands	10,123	6,637	6,527
EU countries	2,841	2,922	2,874
Other countries	1,103	1,065	1,047
Total	14,067	10,624	10,448

Revenues from third parties by customer			
	Actual 2007	Budget 2007	Actual 2006
Central government	8,137	5,794	5,698
Statistical bureaus other countries	1,895	1,889	1,858
Research institutes	2,224	853	839
European Union and Eurostat	1,346	1,579	1,553
Other	465	509	500
Total	14,067	10,624	10,448

Changes in work in progress

The ‘changes of work’ is the balance at the end of the year minus the balance at the start of the year.

Other revenues

The other revenues consist mainly of yields from enforcement and publications.

Operating expenses

Wages, salaries and social security expenses

The realisation of the total costs in this section on ‘wages, salaries and social security costs’ in 2007 was higher than budgeted. This is mainly because of the rise in collectively negotiated wages agreed in 2007. On the other hand the number of vacancies is greater than budgeted.

The rise of the pension charges is caused by an increase in the pension premium rate.

The lower social security charges are due to lower insurance rates for unemployment and occupational disability benefits (WW and WIA).

The vacancies that turn out to be difficult to fill meant that more temporary staff had to be hired. This is shown in the higher number ‘staff on loan’ than what was in the budget. Temporary extra staff was hired for moving the computer centre and for starting up a number of ICT projects.

The change in provisions is the balance of the payments given and the drop in personnel provisions.

The average number of employees in 2007 and 2006 is shown in the table below. There are no employees working outside the Netherlands.

Emoluments of the Executive Board and the Central Commission for Statistics

In 2007 the emoluments of the Executive Board amounted to 533 thousand euro, consisting of gross salaries, employer’s charges, pension contributions and expenses. In 2005 this was 527 thousand euro. The Executive Board consists of two members, one hired on a temporary basis.

The Central Commission for Statistics has nine members. The emoluments for the nine CCS members in 2006 amounted to 94 thousand euro, including expenses and VAT. In 2005 the amount was 86 thousand euro for eight members. The amount is paid out of the budget of Statistics Netherlands.

Wages, salaries and social security expenses

	Actual 2007	Budget 2007	Actual 2006
Wages and salaries	103,752	102,480	96,357
Pension charges	13,319	13,156	10,973
Social security charges	6,503	6,423	7,389
Staff on loan	18,303	12,423	10,194
Change in provisions	7,558	0	809
Total	149,435	134,482	125,722

Average number of employees (in fte)

	2007	2006
Average number of employees (in fte)	2,178	2,112

The Dutch law on the disclosure of publicly funded high incomes (WOPT) came into force on 1 March 2006.

Disclosure in line with WOPT.

The Minister of Economic Affairs determines the remuneration of the Director General on the recommendation of the CCS chair.

Other operating expenses

The realisation of other operating expenses is not substantially different from the budget.

Housing includes rent, energy costs and costs related to the premises such as security, cleaning and running the canteen. Housing costs are lower than budgeted because the move from Voorburg was delayed until 2008.

Other personnel includes mainly the costs for training costs for the Arbodienst, child care facilities, hiring and selection. The other personnel costs are higher than budgeted for 2007, especially due to the investments in training and outplacement costs.

Office expenses are costs for mailing, copiers and phone services. The office costs are lower than budgeted because the actual telephone and mailing costs turned out to be lower.

The consulting expenses are lower than budgeted because several projects started later (communication, fees and move of the computer centre) and due to restrained policies.

ICT costs went up because of the increase in licenses and hardware maintenance in line with the Master Plan.

Change in provisions concerns payments to the provision for assurance for own risk.

The 'other' of other operating expenses consists of costs for statistical source material.

Disclosure in line with WOPT

	2007	2006
Position: Director General		
Taxable income (x 1,000 euro)	156	154
Employers and employees contribution to pension (x 1,000 euro)	31	31
Hours contracted per week	36	36

Other operating expenses

	Actual 2007	Budget 2007	Actual 2006
Housing	15,302	18,033	15,156
Other personnel	8,324	4,913	5,848
Office expenses	5,824	6,200	4,970
Travel	4,333	3,281	3,212
Consulting expenses	3,347	3,845	3,895
ICT	4,254	3,231	3,393
Change in provisions	-2,075	700	1,967
Other expenses	2,481	3,074	2,561
Total	41,790	43,277	41,002

Financial income and expenses

Interest income

The increased revenues from interest in 2007, from the increase in short term interest rates and the delayed investments in the relocation to Leidschenveen.

Interest costs

The interest payable in 2007 on the loan of 3 December 2007 for the relocation to Leidschenveen.

ASSETS AND COMMITMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

Long-term financial obligations

Rent of premises

The rent contract for new office in Leidschenveen is for a maximum period of 15 years, until 2023. The final amount of rent is known when the building is completed, and there will be rent increases in the years to come.

Utility provisions

This category includes 6.5 million euro for adaptations of the Leidschenveen premises. In 2008 the move from Voorburg to Leidschenveen will take place, followed by the move within Heerlen in 2009. The amount is not yet known because of the new locations; the amounts included are based on contracts and figures based on experience.

ICT

Several multi-annual contracts with suppliers were signed for the multi-annual ICT plan. The amounts included are based on contracts and figures based on experience.

Personnel and statistics

These refer to the costs of supplying statistical source data, salary administration and ARBO-related services. The amounts included are based on contracts and figures based on experience.

Long-term financial obligations	2008	2009–2012	2013 onwards
Voorburg and Heerlen offices rent	18,308	33,144	21,100
Utilities and security services	11,825	1,609	0
ICT	7,661	0	0
Personnel	2,349	105	0
Total	40,143	34,858	21,100

Assets

The project developer has committed to a one-off contribution of 4.1 million euro for the relocation. These are multi-annual financial conditional rights.

Voorburg/Heerlen, 28 March 2008

*Director General of Statistics Netherlands
G. van der Veen*

*Central Commission for Statistics
J.N. van Lunteren, chair
J.J. van Duijn, deputy chair*

*members:
G.P.J. Hogeweg
J.M.A. van Huut RA
M.B.G.M. Oostendorp
Professor J. Plantenga
P.C. Plooij-Van Gorsel
Professor C.G.M. Sterks
Professor J.T.M. van der Zee*

OTHER INFORMATION

Appropriation of profit

The proposal is to add the result to equity.

Auditor's report

See next page.

To the Director General of Statistics Netherlands

Task

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2007 of Statistics Netherlands, located in Voorburg, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2007, the profit and loss account for the year then ended and the notes.

Management's responsibility

Management of Statistics Netherlands is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and for the preparation of the management board report, both in accordance with the financial reporting principles generally accepted in the Netherlands. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law. This law requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment,

including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control of Statistics Netherlands. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management of Statistics Netherlands, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Statistics Netherlands as at 31 December 2007, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements included in the Law of Statistics Netherlands and the agreements made with the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Furthermore, we report, to the extent of our competence, that the management board report is consistent with the financial statements.

The Hague, 28 March 2008

*KPMG ACCOUNTANTS N.V.
J.A.A.M. Vermeeren RA*

Organisation

Executive Board <p><i>G. van der Veen, Director General</i></p> <p><i>J.E.J. van Angelen, Member of the Executive Board</i></p>		Support staff for the Executive Board <p>Policy-making <i>M. Renaud, head</i></p> <p>Communication <i>J.G. van Brussel, head</i></p> <p>Support staff (215 FTE¹) <i>F.W.M. Hendrikx, director</i></p> <p>Personnel & Organisation <i>S. Vaessen, director</i></p> <p>Operational management <i>L.A. Werkhoven-Verhey, director</i></p> <p>Facility services <i>N.A. Oudhof, head</i></p>		
Business Statistics <i>J.A. Timmermans, director P.C. Oomens, deputy director</i>	Social and Spatial Statistics <i>W. van Nunspeet, director</i>	Macroeconomic Statistics and Dissemination <i>G. Bruinooge, director (until 1 April 2008) A.H. Kroese, director (after 1 April 2008)</i>	IT services <i>J.H. Veefkind, director</i>	Methodology and Quality Assurance <i>C. Zeelenberg, director</i>
The Business Economic Statistics division produces statistical information on businesses, institutions, and enterprises. This information covers economic conditions and structures in all sectors of trade and industry, as well as aspects such as the environment, transport, knowledge and technology. (675 FTE ¹)	The objective of the Social and Spatial Statistics division is to compile statistical information on characteristics of the population, real estate and spatial units. The division collects the required data by making use of administrations and registrations, where necessary supplemented by personal surveys. (535 FTE ¹)	The division Macroeconomic Statistics and Dissemination is responsible for macroeconomic key data (inflation, economic growth, etc.). This division also publishes the electronic and printed publications of Statistics Netherlands in collaboration with the other divisions. (425 FTE ¹)	IT services contributes to the quality and efficiency of the statistical processes and products by the use of state-of-the-art information technology. The division also provides support in the development and management of the other business processes. (245 FTE ¹)	The Methodology and Quality Assurance division ensures the development of general statistical methodology and more specific methods and techniques and quality assurance. It also manages a comprehensive system of the statistical processes. (65 FTE ¹)
Advisory bodies <p>Six new advisory bodies were designated in 2004 to advise Statistics Netherlands on the details of the statistical programme, each of which has expertise in one specific field. The chairmen of the six advisory boards and the directors of the four planning bureaus constitute a coordinating body to advise the Director General.</p>		Composition of the coordinating advisory body <p>Professor B. van Ark, chairman of the advisory body on Macroeconomic statistics Professor W. Derksen, director of the Netherlands Institute for Spatial Research (RPB) Professor P. Ester, chairman of the advisory body on society and the economy Professor L.H. Hoogduin, chairman of the advisory body on prices Professor Ph. B. F. Franses, chairman of the advisory body on methodology and quality Professor C.J. Jepma, chairman of the advisory body on economics statistics Professor P. Schnabel, director of the Social and Cultural Planning Office of the Netherlands (SCP) C.N. Teulings, director of the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB) Professor N.D. van Egmond, director of the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNPB/RIVM) Professor J.J.M. Theeuwes, chairman of the advisory body on social statistics G. van der Veen, chairman of the coordinating advisory body P.N. Spannenburg, secretary of the coordinating advisory body</p>		

¹ Approximate number of staff on 31 December 2005, excluding temporary staff (interim staff, agency staff, work-placements, etc.).

Guide

Statistics Netherlands collects data on individuals, businesses and institutions. The data are then processed into statistical information about groups of people, about their environment and about businesses. Statistics Netherlands makes the results available to everyone as soon as possible in several ways.

The website (www.cbs.nl)

The website offers free access to the results produced by Statistics Netherlands. The website provides the information and key figures about the Netherlands organised by theme. All publications are listed. Detailed figures are published in the StatLine databank, which is also free of charge.

The website also has an up to date publication calendar and product catalogue, policy information, and links to national statistical institutes and relevant international organisations.

NOS teletext

Teletext page 506 provides information on key economic indicators while page 507 contains recently published data.

Sale of Statistics Netherlands products

Publications can be ordered at the sales department at CBS, P.O. Box 4481, 6401 CZ Heerlen. E-mail: verkoop@cbs.nl

Infoservice

The central information desk for general questions about Statistics Netherlands and its products can be reached by telephone +31 88 570 70 70, or by filling in the web form on the website www.cbs.nl/infoservice.

European Statistical Data Support Voorburg

Users can get statistical information about Europe by telephone +31 88 570 70 70 or by filling in the web form on the website www.cbs.nl/infoservice.

CBS Contact Centre

The central information desk for businesses, institutions and individuals for questions about Statistics Netherlands questionnaires or other survey material can be reached by telephone +31 45 570 64 00 (on weekdays from 9 to 5), by e-mail: contactcenter@cbs.nl or website: www.cbs.nl/contactcenter.

Press office

The press information desk can be reached by telephone +31 70 337 44 44 or e-mail: persdienst@cbs.nl. More information is provided on the website at www.cbs.nl/informatievoor/pers.

Centre for Policy Statistics

The Centre for Policy Statistics offers services to third parties under certain conditions:

- Making micro data files available to researchers who are entitled to use them, authorised by the CBS law or after approval by the CCS. These files can be analysed for scientific or policy purposes, while strict security regulations apply. (www.cbs.nl/microdata)
- Researching statistical source material to answer questions of government departments, planning bureaus, municipalities and other government organisations.
- Advising clients, such as government departments and planning bureaus municipalities and other government organisations in finding, using and compiling the necessary information for policymaking and evaluation.

These services are not free of charge. Information can be obtained by telephone + 31 70 337 56 09, through the website: www.cbs.nl/cvb, or e-mail: cvb@cbs.nl.

Statistics Netherlands, Voorburg/Heerlen 2008

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