

Annual Report for 2013



Statistics
Netherlands

Annual Report

for 2013

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The original financial statements were drafted in Dutch. This document is an English translation of the original. In the case of any discrepancies between the English and the Dutch text, the latter will prevail.

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1.

Report of

Director General

of Statistics

Netherlands

This Annual Report presents and accounts for Statistics Netherlands' results and activities in 2013. Chapter 3 deals with several major developments at Statistics Netherlands. The details are then given in the subsequent chapters. As prescribed by law, this Annual Report has been approved by the Central Commission for Statistics (CCS) and the financial statements have been adopted in agreement with the CCS.

Standard statistical programme

As in previous years, Statistics Netherlands issued numerous publications about an extremely wide range of issues in 2013, from economic growth to child day care, from employment to healthcare use, and from inflation to women's rights. There were 79 press releases, 112 business cycle updates, 331 web articles, 2 399 StatLine tables, 206 electronic and 30 printed publications. 947 data sets were delivered to Eurostat and 497 microdata sets were made available to universities and other research institutions.

Multi-annual Programme

2013 marked the close of the Multi-annual Programme for 2009–2013. Various statistics lapsed in this period, and much new statistical information was developed and published about international economic relations, the regional economy, the ageing population, education, healthcare, the housing market, security, sustainability, transport, mobility, well-being, labour market trends and social change. The new statistics that became available in 2013 are shown in Appendix A. These enhancements have been financed through the termination of statistics that have become less relevant.

Efficiency has also been improved substantially in the past Multi-annual Programme period, largely because of several major process renewal projects. An example is the redesign of the entire chain of economic statistics, including the replacement of individual polling with the use of register data. It was accordingly possible to reduce the average staffing level between 2009 and 2013 by 300 FTEs, while still achieving increased output in this period.

Preparations were started in 2013 to achieve the ambitions set down in the Multi-annual Programme for 2014–2018. Alongside several reductions in the statistical programme, new information was developed on a limited scale about labour market flexibilisation, business developments, and wealth positions. Further improvements will also be made to the standard of service and the accessibility of information.

Collaboration within the Netherlands

Statistics Netherlands collaborates in the Netherlands with various ministries, national policy analysis institutions, institutes, and other organisations. In 2013 there was collaboration on the creation of statistical information, joint publications and the organisation of a symposium. The following specific examples are worthy of mention.

The *Monitor Duurzaam Nederland* (Sustainability Monitor for the Netherlands) was published together with the national policy analysis institutions (the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB), the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) and the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP)) and the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment. These organisations also held a symposium on sustainable growth and innovation on 2 February 2013.

The Dutch central bank (DNB), the Tax Administration and the Employee Insurance Agency (UWV) collaborate with Statistics Netherlands on a regular basis. In 2013 the collaboration with these three bodies on the collection and publication of data was concerned with

financial institutions, the balance of payments, and improving the quality of data from the payroll tax chain, respectively.

The various forms of collaboration that have been established with research and applied science universities in recent years reflects the great importance of the exchange of knowledge to Statistics Netherlands. Among the prime objectives of the collaboration with universities are the transfer of the latest scientific and applied knowledge, the education of future statistical information users, and the recruitment of student trainees and new staff. In 2013 six professors from Statistics Netherlands were attached to various universities, six PhD students were performing doctoral research for Statistics Netherlands, and two members of Statistics Netherlands staff were working on a dissertation. Many projects have remote access to microdata and data sets.

International collaboration

International collaboration with other national statistical institutes is gaining in importance in view of the need to meet the growing demand for information with tighter budgets. For instance, Statistics Netherlands again chaired the international High Level Group for the Modernisation of Statistical Production and Services (HLG-MoS) in 2013. This group has tested a system that provides simple ways to link software components from different countries, to support the building of production systems on multiple platforms. The test was successful, and work will continue in 2014 on specific applications. The reuse and standardisation of statistical subprocesses would appear to be feasible, which in due course will yield gains in efficiency and flexibility of production processes.

There is also more intensive collaboration within Europe with a view to further quality and efficiency gains. Statistics Netherlands and Eurostat chaired the Task Force on Vision 2.0, which was formed at the conference for Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes (DGINS) in The Hague in September 2013. This task force focuses on an improved response to users' new needs, the integration of new sources of data in statistics production, further harmonisation of processing methods, and the joint development of tools and infrastructure.

Statistics Netherlands was closely involved in 2013 in the implementation of the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA). SEEA is an internationally coordinated set of concepts, definitions, classifications, rules and standard tables, which contribute to the international comparability of environmental accounts. Statistics Netherlands' important contributions to SEEA include chairing the United Nations (UN) working group that drafted the standard. The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) has adopted this framework as an international statistical standard for environmental accounts.

Services and communication

Statistics Netherlands publishes press releases, web articles and business cycle updates on the website on an almost daily basis. There are also a limited number of printed publications. There were various publications in 2013, including some addressed to members of the government. For instance, the state secretary for Infrastructure and the Environment was presented with the first copy of 'Green Growth in the Netherlands' in 2012, which provides a coherent account of the state of green growth in the Netherlands based on 33 indicators.

Statistics Netherlands strives constantly to reduce the survey burden (which is actually only 0.25 percent of the total government-wide administrative burden). Besides reducing the number of surveys, Statistics Netherlands seeks other ways to make cooperating in Statistics Netherlands' surveys as convenient as possible. The new goods transport by road questionnaire that was introduced in 2013 was developed in close cooperation with the Own-Account Transporters Organisation (EVO) and the Dutch Transport Operators Association (TLN). The new questionnaire is more user-friendly and more compatible with the transport operators' systems, which means less time is needed for answering, and a smaller sample can suffice. In view of the results, this will be the standard approach to simplifying and modernising questionnaires.

Research, innovation and process renewal

Statistics Netherlands performs methodological research, tests and implements innovative ideas, and updates processing measures in order to continue to maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of statistics production in the future. Some examples are presented below. Significant progress has been made on research into the use of vehicle detection data for obtaining a relevant selection from the enormous quantity of vehicle counts without loss of information. This will make it a simple matter to produce regional traffic index figures.

A test was carried out on Bonaire of the use of tablets in surveys, as an alternative to paper questionnaires. This process very quickly led to clear benefits in the budget survey, the omnibus survey and the business survey on Bonaire. The quality increased through the entry of data directly on tablets, while saving time and money on the printing and transport of paper questionnaires.

The new processing system for the cause of death statistics, which automates the classification, was taken into use in early 2013. A start was also made on the electronic submission by physicians of causes of death.

Departure of the Director-General

The symposium 'Authoritative statistics: data as a foundation for the future' was held in the Koninklijke Schouwburg (Royal Theatre) in The Hague on 18 December, to mark the departure of the Director-General of Statistics, Mr Gosse van der Veen. His statutory ten-year term of appointment ended at the start of 2014. The Minister for Economic Affairs, Henk Kamp, former CCS member Prof. Jaap van Duijn, board member of the Netherlands Court of Audit Kees Vendrik, journalist Maarten Schinkel, and former SCP director Prof. Paul Schnabel gave their views on the importance of statistics. In her address, the chair of the CCS, Inge Brakman, thanked Mr van der Veen for his considerable contribution over the past decade to the provision of independent statistics, the greater accessibility of statistical information, and international collaboration on modernising statistics production.

Financial result for the year

The positive result for 2013 of 0.3 million euros is 0.3 million euros higher than budgeted. The total positive result of 0.3 million euros comprises the earnings from operations of 3.9 million euros and net downward changes in the restructuring provisions of 3.6 million euros. The budgetary contribution from the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 2013 was 16 million euros lower than in 2012 because of the target set by the first government under Mark Rutte.

2.

**Central
Commission
for
Statistics**

The Central Commission for Statistics (CCS) assesses and adopts Statistics Netherlands' Multi-annual Programme and Annual Plan. In practice these duties involve assessing the internal consistency and relevance of the programme-based intentions for the coming period in relation to the public need and the financial and organisational frameworks. The CCS is involved in drawing up Statistics Netherlands' budget and financial statements, which are adopted by the Director-General in consultation with the CCS. The Director-General also submits the Annual Report of Statistics Netherlands to the Central Commission for approval.

The CCS also supervises Statistics Netherlands with a view to reducing the response burden, avoiding unfair competition, and supplying microdata. The CCS promotes the coordination and quality of statistical information provided by central government. The CCS also safeguards Statistics Netherlands' independent position and the professional independence of official statistics.

The Audit Committee (AC) of the CCS prepares the discussion of management issues. The AC concerns itself in particular with the review of internal financial reports, the budget and the financial statements. The CCS produces its own report for the Minister of Economic Affairs to account for the performance of its duties. The Annual Report is posted on the Statistics Netherlands website.

On 1 July 2013 the term of office of Prof. C.G.M. Sterks ended. The term of office of M.B.G.M. Oostendorp, deputy chair of the CCS and chair of the Audit Committee, ended on 1 January 2014. The Minister of Economic Affairs has appointed Mr J. van Hall RA RE (as of 1 January 2014) and Ms C.M. Wortmann-Kool (as of 1 June 2014) as members of the CCS. On 1 January 2014 Prof. L.H. Hoogduin was appointed deputy chair of the CCS and Prof. F. van der Wel was appointed chair of the Audit Committee.

At the start of 2013 the members of the CCS were:

- I. Brakman, chair (AC member)
- J. van Hall RA RE (AC member)
- Prof. L.H. Hoogduin (deputy chair, AC member)
- Dr C.M. Hooymans
- Prof. J. Plantenga
- Prof. S. Brakman
- Prof. F. van der Wel RA (chair of the AC)
- Prof. J.T.M. van der Zee

Statement of the Central Commission for Statistics

The Central Commission for Statistics has taken cognisance of the 2013 Annual Report and the financial statements of Statistics Netherlands.

Based on its authority laid down in the Statistics Netherlands Act of 2003 (Bulletin of Acts and Decrees 516), it hereby approves the 2013 Annual Report of Statistics Netherlands.

Likewise based on its authority, it consents to the adoption of the financial statements of Statistics Netherlands for 2013 by the Director-General of Statistics Netherlands.

The Hague, 31 March 2014

I. Brakman, chair

M.I. Tóth Pál, secretary

3.

General

3.1 International trends

European work programme

Much of Statistics Netherlands work programme is based on European statistical obligations. European statistical developments are consequently of great importance to Statistics Netherlands. Eurostat is the department of the European Commission with responsibility for statistics. Eurostat's statistical work programme for 2013 is part of the European Multi-annual Programme for 2013-2017.

In 2013 Eurostat explored opportunities for simplifying and streamlining existing EU regulations as part of the Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme (REFIT). Framework regulations are being drafted for business statistics, social statistics and agricultural statistics. For the first category, this is the Framework Regulation for Integrated Business Statistics (FRIBS). The aim with FRIBS is to bring together most existing business statistics regulations into a common framework by 2016. Statistics Netherlands has carried out two projects in anticipation of this development. Statistics Netherlands has also taken additional measures in the standard production processes, such as the development of figures adjusted for seasonal and working day variations for all short-term statistics.

European Statistics Code of Practice

All statistical institutes and other statistical authorities are to be monitored for the second time, in accordance with the European Statistics Code of Practice, by means of self-evaluation and a peer review round in 2014 and 2015. Statistics Netherlands was a member of the task force that developed and improved the methodology for this monitoring in 2013. Eurostat and the national statistical institutes (the European Statistical System network, ESSnet) agreed to the proposals in November 2013.

Strengthening of economic governance in the European Union

In 2013 the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers continued their discussions about the European Commission's proposed revision of the existing regulation on European statistics. The key objective of the revision is to further strengthen governance in the European Statistical System (ESS), which depends on the independence of the national statistical institutes and Eurostat.

In connection with the package of European regulations for statistics on public sector accounting, which is known as the Six Pack, Statistics Netherlands made agreements with the ministries in 2013 about the delivery of monthly data. Methods were also developed and processes designed in order to achieve compliance with the new requirements from 2014. Directive 2011/85/EU on requirements for budgetary frameworks of the Member States is implemented in the Netherlands in the Sustainable Public Finances Act (*Wet HOF*).

3.2 Collaborative arrangements

3.2.1 International collaboration

Globalisation and increasing European and global cooperation demand faster and more intensive teamwork on statistical information. By concentrating intellectual effort, cooperation between the statistical institutes inside and outside Europe leads to coordinated statistical content and processes, and provides opportunities for greater efficiency and innovation.

Statistics Netherlands accordingly visited several organisations in other countries at the start of the Statistics Netherlands innovation programme in 2012 (see section 5.2). The situation is now being reversed, as our counterparts in Australia, Finland, Italy, the United Kingdom and elsewhere have visited us to learn from our approach to innovation. The Statistics Netherlands approach to innovation has been presented at international statistical conferences, where it has attracted considerable attention.

The High Level Group for the Modernisation of Statistical Production and Services (HLG-MoS) directs several initiatives that are designed to maximise cooperation in various fields. Statistics Netherlands also chaired this group in 2013. Besides Statistics Netherlands, the members are the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Eurostat, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the statistical institutes of Australia, Canada, Italy, Mexico, Slovenia, South Korea and the United States. Important topics were the use of 'big data', standardisation with a view to cost saving, the process improvement, and the reduction of response burden.

There have been innovative developments on a European level to modernise statistics production. Statistics Netherlands and Eurostat chaired the Task Force on Vision 2.0, which was formed at the conference for Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes (DGINS) in The Hague in September 2013. There was also discussion at the conference about new methodology for self-evaluation and peer reviews, in connection with the European Statistics Code of Practice (see above), and about the opportunities provided by 'big data' for official statistics production.

Statistics Netherlands and the Italian statistical institute (ISTAT) jointly lead the European-funded e-Frame project 'European Framework for Measuring Progress'. The project focuses on methods for measuring progress and sustainability (GDP and beyond), and how to harmonise these. Several workshops and conferences were held in 2013, and preparations are in place for the closing conference on 10 and 11 February 2014.

Statistics Netherlands and Eurostat chaired the Sponsorship on Standardisation in the 2011-2013 period, the recommendations of which were adopted by the ESS in September 2013. These proposals for improving efficiency and the quality of the statistical production process were picked up and implemented by the ESSnet on Standardisation. The Conference of European Statisticians (CES) has approved the final report of the Task Force for Measuring Sustainable Development (TFSD), which was led by Statistics Netherlands on behalf of UNECE, Eurostat and the OECD. The final report presents a framework for measuring broad prosperity

and sustainability, together with a list of suggested indicators. Numerous international bodies, including the UN's sustainable development goals process, have now used the report as input. The OECD has adopted the TFSF framework for its sustainability activities.

Statistics Netherlands was closely involved in 2013 in the implementation of the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA). The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) adopted this framework in February 2012 as the international statistical standard for environmental accounts.

The Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB) advises the newly formed European Statistical Forum (ESF), in which representatives of Eurostat, the European Central Bank (ECB), national statistical institutes, and the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) Statistics Committee cooperate at strategic level. The first ESF meeting was held in November 2013. In 2013 Statistics Netherlands and the CMFB investigated the feasibility of harmonising the revision and update policies of the statistical institutes and the central banks. The first element of the proposal that was duly worked out and discussed with major users was to carry out the benchmark revisions once every five years, in line with the proposed international frequency. The second was to adjust the financial accounts and balance of payments annually to improve current relevance. The third was to introduce a limited update in September each year, to coincide with delivery of National Accounts data to international organisations, of the figures published for national purposes in June. This improves consistency of the statistical data with the DNB sources.

Statistics Netherlands' participation in the ESSnet projects on Profiling and EuroGroups Register (EGR) has contributed significantly to the development of a European statistical register for multinational enterprises, and its integration into the statistical production processes. The results will be input to the new ESSnet on the European System of interoperable statistical Business Registers (ESBRs), which is one of the European Vision Implementing Projects (VIP). Statistics Netherlands has been requested to continue its leading role in the VIP programme.

Statistics Netherlands contributed in 2013 to the ESSnet on Consistency, which is investigating inconsistencies between statistics and between countries. The results of this study will be used as input for the Framework Regulation for Integration of Business-related Statistics (FRIBS).

Statistics Netherlands held an international conference in Amsterdam on 14 and 15 March on the redesign of personal and household surveys. Statistics Netherlands' shared its experience of this issue with some seventy participants from Eurostat and the statistical institutes of EU Member States, Canada and New Zealand.

The nineteenth conference of the European Bird Census Council (EBCC) that was held in Romania between 16 and 21 September was attended by some 250 participants from almost all European countries. At this conference, Dr A.J. van Strien (Statistics Netherlands) was presented with the 2013 EBCC Award for his bird monitoring work in Europe. Almost all EU Member States now use the statistical programme known as TREnds and Indices for Monitoring data (TRIM) that Statistics Netherlands created.

At Eurostat's initiative, Statistics Netherlands held a workshop on 7 and 8 November on the monthly unemployment statistics. Eurostat's concern was to draw countries' attention to

the importance of monthly figures, and to raise awareness of the opportunities to improve them. Eurostat urges countries to base monthly figures on observations of one month as opposed to three-monthly moving averages.

A delegation from Statistics Canada visited Statistics Netherlands on 17 and 18 October. Their primary interest was in the Social Statistical Database (SSB), its use in the virtual census in the Netherlands, and the related statistical utilisation of administrative sources, legislation, confidentiality, and access to microdata for scientific research.

In 2013 Statistics Netherlands also contributed to the European Statistical Training Programme (ESTP), providing the courses on National Accounts for advanced users, questionnaire development and testing, and statistical metadata.

As in previous years, Statistics Netherlands provided technical assistance in 2013, in particular to countries aspiring to EU membership. The EU finances this assistance from the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) programme. In 2013 Statistics Netherlands provided assistance to Serbia, Croatia, Turkey and Greece.

3.2.2 Collaboration within the public sector

The national policy analysis institutions (the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB), the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) and the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP)), the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment and Statistics Netherlands jointly published the *Monitor Duurzaam Nederland* (Sustainability Monitor for the Netherlands). These organisations held a symposium for 140 participants on Sustainable Growth and Innovation on 2 February 2013.

Statistics Netherlands compiled the Economic Radar of the Sustainable Energy Sector 2008-2011 for the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Also for the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Statistics Netherlands is working on the Material Streams Monitor. An initial publication appeared in 2013.

The ICT and Economic Growth project was extended in 2013 for the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The aim of the project is to improve understanding of the contributory factors to economic growth, with particular attention to ICT. Research was carried out in 2013 into the framework of ICT and economic growth, quality of work, categories of ICT capital, and ICT and competition

A study into the importance of transport in the Netherlands commissioned by the Netherlands Institute for Transport Policy Analysis (KiM), which is part of the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, was completed in 2013. The study has analysed the direct and indirect significance of transport for employment, economic growth and balance of trade.

At the request of the Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management, Statistics Netherlands compiled economic information about the catchment areas of the four rivers Rhine, Maas, Schelde and Eems, and the North Sea, in the National Accounting Matrix including Water Accounts (NAMWA). The intermediate reports were delivered to the client at the end of 2013.

The release of the national *Digilevering* service enabled Statistics Netherlands to start in 2013 on connecting the New Trade Register (NHR), the data for which are provided by the Chamber of Commerce. The necessary changes were also made to the Statistics Netherlands Business Register, for which the NHR will now be the primary source. The implementation, which was scheduled for 1 January 2014, was postponed because of insufficient stability in the timing of NHR data delivery.

Statistics Netherlands and the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) are performing the Business Dynamics project, which studies the economic resilience of regions (such as the effect of the closure of a large company), the attractiveness of the Netherlands for international knowledge workers, and business clusters. The project led to the production of several publications in 2013.

In 2013, in close collaboration between private and public organisations, significant advances were made on the design of a Reference Ledger System to allow companies to comply with their external and internal reporting obligations without awkward conversion exercises in their financial accounting systems. A chain test is scheduled for 2014, with implementation starting later the same year.

The results of the 2012 Health Monitor were published in 2013. This is a study into health and lifestyle carried out by Statistics Netherlands, the Association of Community Health Services (GGD), and the National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM). The Health Monitor provides mainly regional figures.

In early 2013 the Ministry of Education Culture and Science (OCW), the Education Executive Agency (DUO) and Statistics Netherlands agreed on intensifying their cooperation. The aim is to reduce the costs of providing statistical information about education without sacrificing quality, timeliness and current relevance.

3.2.3 Educational and scientific collaboration

Knowledge exchange is vital for Statistics Netherlands. We have accordingly entered into various forms of teamwork with universities in recent years. Among the main objectives are the transfer of the latest scientific and applied knowledge, raising awareness of databases, the education of future statistical information users, and the recruitment of student trainees and new staff.

In 2013 there were six special or endowed professors from Statistics Netherlands at VU University Amsterdam, Leiden University, TU Delft and Maastricht University. Statistics Netherlands maintains contact with the academic world through these professorships. At Utrecht University a member of Statistics Netherlands staff was also carrying out part-time research into the effects of mixed-mode observation and the differentiated approach to subpopulations.

In 2013 six PhD students were engaged in doctoral research for Statistics Netherlands, and two members of Statistics Netherlands staff were working on dissertations. These dissertations were on the following subjects: missing data techniques, nonresponse and response bias in mixed-mode surveys, the motivation of respondents in business surveys, and optimum approach strategies.

Edgar Boven obtained his doctorate at TU Delft on 11 November 2013, on the findings of research into the structure of and trends in economic networks.

Melania Calinescu obtained her doctorate at VU University Amsterdam with a thesis on Optimal Resource Allocation in Adaptive Survey Designs.

Statistics Netherlands provided approximately 150 university projects with remote access to microdata and data sets in 2013. Some 10 percent of these projects involved joint research.

Statistics Netherlands held a survey design summer school together with Utrecht University. There were almost fifty national and international participants.

Statistics Netherlands and the Department of Public Health at Erasmus University Rotterdam are collaborating on research into the role of prosperity, education, employment and health in premature exit from the labour market. This collaboration falls under the Life Course policy priority. Research was carried out in 2013 into determinants of premature exit from the labour market because of work disability, broken down according to medical diagnosis. There was also collaboration on new information about working life expectancy linked to various lifestyles.

In 2013 the collaboration between Statistics Netherlands and the University of Amsterdam intensified with various new joint sociodemographic analysis projects. All the publications in this area were based on data from the Social Statistical Database. A member of Statistics Netherlands staff also started as an external doctoral student at the University of Amsterdam, with a dissertation on the relationship between population development, in particular contraction and growth, and socioeconomic development on a low regional level.

Statistics Netherlands and the Department of Social Medicine at the University of Amsterdam carried out longitudinal research in 2013 into socioeconomic differences in lifestyles and health, with a particular focus on the role played by the economic crisis. Statistics Netherlands created a special trend database for these analyses in 2013, based on the health surveys and enhanced with longitudinal data on income, wealth and jobs from the Social Statistical Database.

3.3 Services and communication

All Statistics Netherlands statistics are publicly available free of charge on www.cbs.nl. A website modernisation and expansion programme was started in 2013 to improve the services to users and enhance visibility. The new Statistics Netherlands website will be launched in the first half of 2014. An improved search function will make it easier to find statistical data and information. Also in 2013, a beta version of an open data channel was developed to provide access to certain StatLine data. The final version of this open data channel will be released in mid 2014.

The Statistics Netherlands Information Service is available to users who are unable to find

the data they need on the website, or who have questions about Statistics Netherlands publications. The Information Service provided information to statistics users over the phone or in writing on over 25 000 occasions in 2013. Users have given this service a score of 7.6 out of 10 again this year.

The Centre for Policy-related Statistics is available to users who require information that is not provided in the Statistics Netherlands publications. The researchers from this centre are able to draw on a wealth of available microdata and Statistics Netherlands' expertise in answering these questions. User-provided data can be used to supplement statistical data from Statistics Netherlands if required, in which case the output leads to a research report that will then be published with unrestricted access on the Statistics Netherlands website. Among the subjects of research were a new monitor for sustainable agro commodities, the labour market position after starting to receive unemployment benefit, and the concurrence of social services and facilities per household. Considerable publicity surrounded the report on the contribution of sport to the Dutch economy, which was presented on 10 October to the chairmen of Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW) and the Dutch Olympic Committee*Dutch Sports Federation (NOC*NSF) at an anniversary gala of the *Sport & Zaken* (Sport & Business) association.

Organisations authorised by the DG may use microdata for research under strict conditions (anonymised personal and company data). 497 new microdata sets were made available in 2013. Research may be carried out on site at Statistics Netherlands in The Hague or Heerlen, or at the user's organisation with remote access to Statistics Netherlands over a secure internet link. In this case too, user-provided microdata sets may be included. All data files remain within the secure Statistics Netherlands network.

Statistics Netherlands has used social media, such as Twitter and YouTube, for several years. @statistiekbs, which now has over 14 000 followers, is an important channel for Statistics Netherlands for disseminating statistical data and information.

In 2013 Statistics Netherlands delivered sectoral information as a *quid pro quo* to business respondents, with which they can assess their position on the market. For example, suppliers of scanner data for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) receive a monthly summary of their own price developments relative to the market.

On 27 March Statistics Netherlands in The Hague held the annual seminar of the Netherlands Demographic Society, the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Statistics Netherlands. Almost ninety participants were attracted by the theme 'The ageing population, demand for care and cost of care', with presentations by Statistics Netherlands, the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP), the National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection (RIVM), the Jan van Es Institute, Commonsense bv, Achmea, and the Actuarial Institute (AI).

Statistics Netherlands in The Hague held the 'microdata users afternoon' on 16 May, on the subject of labour and social security. Users and Statistics Netherlands staff gave presentations on the studies they had carried out using Statistics Netherlands microdata. Matters raised included opportunities presented by the Labour Force Survey, the development in the number of self-employed people without personnel, and the renewal of social security statistics.

Alongside the mainstream library services, in the course of 2013 the Statistics Netherlands library added some 100 thousand pages of historical publications to the Statistics Netherlands historical digital collection (www.cbs.nl/historisch). At year-end 2013 the website had 127 thousand pages. In due course all statistical publications from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries will be available and searchable in digital form. This project is cofinanced by the National Library of the Netherlands.

There were various presentations of Statistics Netherlands publications in 2013, such as *Nederland in 2012* (The Netherlands in 2012), which was published in April 2013. The fifteen brief chapters of this publication provide a statistical overview of 2012. The DG presented this publication at a press conference to the chairman of the Social and Economic Council (SER). The DG presented *De Nederlandse Economie 2012* (The Dutch Economy in 2012) to the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance at a press conference in Nieuwspoort on 9 September. The director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was presented with the Internationalisation Monitor for 2013 on 29 November.

4.

Statistical programme

4.1 Programme renewal

The Multi-annual Programme for 2009–2013 identifies various social trends to which Statistics Netherlands wishes to respond with the provision of statistical information. The elaboration of the programme into specific proposals for research or new statistics is in the form of a renewal programme that is specified each year in the Annual Plan.

The renewal projects that were started under this Multi-annual Programme were completed in 2013. The Multi-annual Programme for 2009–2013 is divided into the four principal themes of economic trends, socioeconomic and social trends, urban issues, and quality of life. The aims of the programme also lead to projects to improve Statistics Netherlands' services and the accessibility of its statistical information.

The products and processes that were developed have been incorporated into the standard programme, which frees resources for implementing the priorities of the new Multi-annual Programme. The capacity for renewal in 2013 was employed solely for the implementation of the renewal projects in the standard production. This capacity was 117.6 FTEs. Appendix A briefly describes the renewal projects and the results achieved in 2013.

4.2 Standard statistical programme

The standard output in 2013 is the core of Statistics Netherlands' work programme. The forms of publication that are used are:

- press releases, web and theme articles and business cycle updates on the Statistics Netherlands website;
- publications in printed or digital form (as PDF files);
- microdata sets (for remote or on-site access, and secure files);
- StatLine tables.

191 press releases and business cycle updates were published in 2013. 236 publications were compiled and published on paper or as PDF files, or both. Statistics Netherlands made 947 deliveries to Eurostat. For the purposes of external research, 497 microdata sets were made available either through remote access or on site. Statistics Netherlands published 331 web articles and 2 399 StatLine tables in the past year. Appendix B has a table showing the standard output per theme that was achieved in 2013.

This section briefly explains the new developments in 2013, such as new publication designs, or a different observation or processing method that has an effect on the output. The changes that are in response to new European legislation are identified. Furthermore, the files, tables and publications that relate to multiple themes, and are accordingly not mentioned under a single theme, are listed in separate dossiers.

1. Labour and social security

In 2013 Statistics Netherlands formed an expert group on Labour with representatives from various organisations. The objective is to exchange knowledge each year in the field of labour.

The Dutch Working Conditions Survey (NEA) for 2012 was published on 7 May. The NEA is conducted by TNO and Statistics Netherlands with financial support from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment. For the first time based on the NEA and the non-natural cause of death statistic, Statistics Netherlands performed the European delivery of data about accidents at work. This annual delivery to Eurostat falls under the European regulation on statistics on accidents at work. Also in 2013, preparations were started for the deliveries that are to commence in reporting year 2014, for which Statistics Netherlands is required to provide more detailed data on accidents at work.

The joint Statistics Netherlands and TNO publication *'Dynamiek op de Nederlandse Arbeidsmarkt, de focus op flexibilisering* (The dynamics on the Dutch Labour market, focus on flexibilisation) was published on 17 May. Statistics Netherlands and TNO held a symposium in connection with this publication in The Hague on 25 June.

The joint report by Statistics Netherlands and TNO on the Employment Survey for Self-employed Workers (ZEA) was published on 28 May. The ZEA is a pilot study into working conditions and employability of self-employed people, which Statistics Netherlands conducts together with TNO, and with cofinancing from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment. The findings are used in the Minister for Social Affairs and Employment's status reports to parliament on the Sustainable Employability project.

The data for the Labour Force Survey (EBB) were again collected in various ways in 2013. The large-scale continuous survey of households is conducted on internet, by telephone, or face to face. This design is both a good match for respondents' needs and saves costs, because Statistics Netherlands is able to opt for the least expensive observation method that is able to deliver in each particular case.

The quality of data in the payroll tax chain improved in 2013. The payroll tax chain includes the Employee Insurance Agency (UvW) and the Tax Administration acting in unison for levying taxes and contributions, and collecting, processing and providing data about the employment relationship of workers. Various definitions and quality checks have been refined in consultation with the UvW and the Tax Administration. These help towards the development of the policy records into a key register, and encourages wider use of the payroll tax return data within the public sector. Steps have also been taken to involve more users in the users' consultative body for the payroll tax chain (AOL), and to embed users' interests more firmly in the chain. This approach will be continued in 2014.

Statistics Netherlands publishes monthly statistics on collective agreement wages as an index, with 2000 as reference year. Work was carried out in 2013 on changing the reference year to 2010, and the statistic was updated to the new SBI 2008 industrial classification. The new series will be available in 2014.

The publications of the social assistance benefit payments statistic and the related statistics were amended in 2013. Statistics Netherlands now publishes information on the number of persons receiving social benefit as opposed to the number of social benefits. The quantities

are also more accurate now that they retroactively incorporate any information about the reference period that had been delayed for administrative reasons.

The social security fraud statistic was published again in 2013 for the first time since 2005, following the legislative change and revision of the observation method.

2. Enterprises

The new quarterly StatLine table with the economic situation per sector appeared for the first time in 2013, providing a coherent current picture across almost all sectors. This is achieved by publishing the actual turnover and price figures per sector alongside the forecasts from the Netherlands Business Survey (COEN). The table furthermore includes the recent insolvency figures and current company structure data. This is a step along the path towards improved consistency and accessibility of the statistics involved.

Where possible the production statistics are linked to the turnover data from VAT records, which applies to 163 of the 275 grossing-up clusters for the production statistics, and accounts for around 60 percent of turnover. As a result, the short-term statistics and the production statistics are a better methodological match, which is beneficial to output quality.

In 2013 Statistics Netherlands made significant advances in producing consistent microdata for the largest and most complex nonfinancial enterprises in the Netherlands. At an international level there were meetings with statistical institutes about the implementation of this Statistics Netherlands working procedure. In 2013 far more attention was given than previously to the consistency between the quarterly and annual figures, which allows Statistics Netherlands to detect inconsistencies earlier, reducing the number of questions that companies are confronted with in hindsight. At the same time, having group coordinators responsible for a group of companies has improved efficiency in obtaining data from the large companies.

Preparations for the implementation of the new international guidelines for compiling the balance of payments statistics (BPM6) have been made in order for Statistics Netherlands to report compliantly in 2014. For instance, the observation method and questionnaires have been revised.

The base year for monthly and quarterly statistics has been changed to 2010 in accordance with European obligations. The weighting factors have also been updated.

3. Population

As an extension to the household statistics revision, the household forecasts were also revised in 2013, including methodological changes to satisfactorily handle the break in the trend caused by the revision. The assumptions in the new household forecasts for future inflow into care and nursing homes have been refined and better substantiated.

The biennial regional population and household forecasts were published jointly with the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) on 1 October.

Fieldwork was carried out in 2013 for the five-yearly Family and Fertility Survey. On this occasion the work was performed with the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), and the findings may also be included in the international Gender and Generations programme. The results of this study will be available in 2014.

4. Construction and housing

The dwelling stock based on the Key Registers for Addresses and Buildings (BAG) is now published monthly on StatLine. A dwelling stock table was also published based on the BAG with characteristics such as year of construction, area and type of dwelling.

A processing system for retrieving data from the National Digital Database for Immovable Property Values was completed in 2013. These data allow the calculation of statistics such as the tax capacity per municipality.

The Housing Market focus group and the Construction expert group have merged to form the Construction and Housing expert group, in which specialists in the field illuminate and discuss figures and developments in construction, the housing market and commercial buildings, and how these interrelate. The aim is to improve consistency of the output of this theme for important external users.

The OTB Research Institute for Housing, Urban and Mobility Studies (which is part of the Faculty of Architecture of TU Delft, and specialises in independent research, education and consultancy in housing, construction and the built environment) and Statistics Netherlands are among the initiators of the quarterly Owner-Occupied Housing Market Monitor. This report expounds on Statistics Netherlands housing market statistics in conjunction with other available information, such as household borrowing capacity, new mortgages by type, transactions via estate agents on the owner-occupied housing market, and selling prices of existing and newbuild homes.

5. Financial and business services

Quarterly data have been added to the StatLine tables for investments of institutions (insurance companies, pension funds and investment institutions). There were no other changes in the standard output of the financial and business services theme.

6. Health and welfare

The results of the first national Health Monitor were published in 2013. This monitor gives firm health and lifestyle figures by region.

The first release of the Long-Term Care Monitor (MLZ) was published on a separate website in September 2013. Statistics Netherlands provides the MLZ on behalf of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. The MLZ brings together information about long-term care from multiple sources. Annual and quarterly figures are published. Access to the data is through a customised version of StatLine.

The development of the Diagnosis Treatment Combinations (DBC) statistic for hospitals is in the final stage. After consulting external experts, the StatLine tables about the use of specialist medical care in hospitals and Independent Treatment Centres (ZBCs) will be released in the first quarter of 2014.

The person-level statistics on the costs of care, by average cost of care per person, were produced in 2013. This is a breakdown concerned with the Care Insurance Act by type of care, income category and country of origin.

Work was carried out in 2013 on redesigning the health survey with a view to the obligations under the European Health Interview Survey 2014.

7. Trade, hotels and restaurants

In 2013 the base year for the short-term statistics was changed to 2010 and the weighting factors updated. Where possible the production statistics are linked to the turnover data from VAT records.

8. Manufacturing and energy

The integration into the Dutch energy balance sheet of energy consumption data based on utility company customer databases has been partly achieved. Full integration will be possible with the outcomes for 2012, when a time series of three years will be available. The integration and publication will take place in the first half of 2014.

The handbook for determining household energy consumption that Statistics Netherlands and various other EU Member States compiled as part of a European project, was published in late 2013. The manual was introduced and used as course material in a training programme for statisticians from EU Member States that was held in Madrid in December. Some forty statisticians from around twenty countries attended. Statistics Netherlands provided the training component on the use of administrative data.

In 2013 the base year for the short-term statistics was changed to 2010 and the weighting factors updated.

9. Income and spending

Again in 2013 Statistics Netherlands and the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP) were jointly responsible for the annual report on the risk of poverty in the Netherlands. The *Armoedesignalement* (Poverty in the Netherlands) for 2013 presented current figures with a focus on trends and high-risk groups. As in previous editions, poverty was measured with reference to two central indicators. In one chapter Statistics Netherlands discusses the risk of poverty based on the low-income threshold, which can be seen as representing a purchasing power reference over time. In another chapter the SCP applies a budgetary approach to poverty based on the minimum necessary expenditure for basic needs and social participation. Both chapters are based on data from Statistics Netherlands. In order to present the most up-to-date picture possible, the SCP estimates the poverty trend for the two years following the reporting year.

In 2013 all data from households for the budget survey were collected on Internet. Statistics Netherlands also tested new, alternative methods for future data collection.

Since reporting year 2012, the regional income survey has been based on the comprehensive tax databases of income data, and no longer on samples, which helps improve the quality of subregional income information.

10. International trade

The international trade in goods and services statistics were modified in 2013 in consultation with the Dutch central bank (DNB). A new services classification system and new definitions for merchanting and processing were introduced. The handling of the new services categories has necessitated new Dutch versions of the international services classification, the redevelopment and redesign of questionnaires, new explanatory notes for business respondents, and the modification of processing systems. The classifications will comply with the new guidelines for the National Accounts (ESA 2010 and BPM6) from 2014 onwards.

In October 2013 the international trade in goods statistic received the first files from AGS, which is the new customs declaration system. The files include data about import and export from and to non-EU countries.

11. Agriculture

The Sustainable Agro Commodities Monitor that was compiled on behalf of the Ministry of Economic Affairs shows the sustainably produced proportion of palm oil, soybean and soybean products, wood and coffee available on the Dutch market from non-EU countries. The method of calculating the results is also documented. In 2013 Statistics Netherlands published population figures for agricultural enterprises based entirely on the General Business Register (ABR). Previously, agricultural enterprises were not obliged to register with the Chamber of Commerce, which is the source of the ABR, meaning that the population was incomplete. The link of the population with data from the Tax Administration has yet to be made. The changes in the file structure involved more work than had been foreseen, so that no new economic statistical data on the agricultural sector could be produced.

It has been decided in consultation with the Agricultural Economics Institute of Wageningen University & Research Centre to discontinue the agriculture and horticulture figures publication, since all the tables are already on the Agricultural Economics Institute and Statistics Netherlands websites. The Agricultural Economics Institute and Statistics Netherlands have agreed on a publication in the first half of 2014 to draw the attention of users to these websites.

12. Macroeconomics

In connection with the Eurostat research programme, work was carried out in 2013 on the development of an accelerated economic growth flash estimate. Various improvement projects were completed and acceptance and quality criteria were developed. Trial estimates have been made starting with those for the third quarter of 2013, with the expectation of continuing for eight quarters. An extensive interim evaluation is scheduled after one year.

Work continued in 2013 on the revision of the National Accounts in line with the revised definitions and concepts from the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010), which was adopted in 2011. All EU Member States are obliged to introduce this system in 2014. New statistical insights and sources are also to be introduced into the National Accounts. The revision will lead, among other things, to an adjustment of the level of the main macroeconomic variables, such as GDP and gross national income (GNI). A start was also made in 2013 on a composition of the time series that is consistent with the new concepts and levels. The revised results will be published in 2014.

Statistics Netherlands and the Dutch central bank (DNB) have developed templates for publication of the quarterly development of the eleven indicators from the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure Scoreboard. The related figures are calculated jointly. Statistics Netherlands incorporates the indicators into a StatLine table accompanied by macroeconomic imbalances factsheet, with brief explanatory notes and figures showing comparisons with other European countries, the development of the indicator in recent decades, and charts of the indicator's components. The data are visualised in this way, making them easier for users to interpret. The StatLine table is updated every quarter. The factsheet will be updated twice every year starting in 2014, first in April following the release of the latest annual figures, and again in October.

13. Nature and the environment

On 14 March Statistics Netherlands in The Hague hosted a symposium on Order out of Chaos, about new statistical models to enable big and dirty data on flora and fauna sightings to be used for nature statistics. The symposium had approximately one hundred attendees, most from outside Statistics Netherlands, including ten from Belgium.

In 2013 Statistics Netherlands developed a method for compiling unofficial annual lists of threatened mammals, birds and butterflies (known as the Red Lists). The official Red Lists appear once every ten years, but the Ministry of Economic Affairs considers this too infrequent to keep proper track of biodiversity trends. The annual unofficial picture is determined using the Red List Indicator, which was delivered to the Ministry of Economic Affairs in May. The Red List Indicator will be expanded to include categories for reptiles, amphibians, dragonflies and plants.

The Statistics Netherlands publication *Meetprogramma's voor flora en fauna* (Measurement programmes for flora and fauna) is the annual quality report for the Ecological Monitoring Network, and has been posted on their website.

The airborne emission figures for 2012, as established by the national emission recording system, of which Statistics Netherlands is an important partner, were published in September. The UNECE international Task Force on Climate Change Related Statistics has adopted the Dutch emission registration method as a best practice.

The 'environmental costs of enterprises' statistic was published broken down for the first time into the sectors used in the National Accounts.

The state secretary for Economic Affairs reported to parliament in June 2013 on the results of the manure policy. The report, which was based entirely on manure statistics published by Statistics Netherlands, demonstrated that these statistics are an effective way of monitoring the impact of the measures to reduce phosphate emissions from manure.

14. Education

In 2013 the first results were published of a new statistic about education in modern foreign languages in the lower years of secondary school and in senior secondary vocational education, in connection with the European Regulation concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning.

Data were published in 2013 for the first edition of the compulsory European Adult Education Survey (AES). Since 2011 AES data collection has fallen under a European regulation concerning statistics on lifelong learning. The publications in 2013 were two StatLine tables, a thematic article and several brief contributions to external journals.

An element of the cooperation with the Ministry of Education Culture and Science (OCW) and the Education Executive Agency (DUO) was the agreement in the first half of 2013 to combine publications. It was decided to replace the Statistics Netherlands publication 'Education yearbook in figures' and the Ministry's publication 'Key figures' with a single joint online publication platform. The edition of 'Education yearbook in figures' given in the Annual Plan for 2013 therefore did not appear.

15. Government finance and politics

Statistics Netherlands is a member of a working group led by the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations that is investigating ways of improving the quality of the data about the EMU balance of local and regional authorities. The working group will deliver its final report in 2014. A new StatLine table and the report with individual EMU balances regarding the standard EMU survey were published in March. An extra EMU survey for 2013 was published in September.

Statistics Netherlands and the Dutch Electoral Research Foundation conducted the Dutch general election opinion poll (NKO) in 2012. This poll investigated the background of voting behaviour in the parliamentary elections of September 2012. The initial results of the poll were published in the form of a web article on 1 February, and the StatLine tables were updated.

16. Prices

Statistics Netherlands calculated average prices for various new articles for the Eurostat 'Multipurpose Consumer Prices Statistics' programme. A selection of these will be included in the StatLine average price tables from 2014.

In line with European obligations, the base year for the producer price index and for some construction sector price statistics was changed to 2010 in the first quarter of 2013. The weighting factors have also been updated.

Some price indexes for the costs of owner-occupied housing and newbuild housing were developed, and development will continue in 2014. Where European rules make this compulsory, European standards are complied with. The intention in due course is for these indexes to become part of the European harmonised inflation rate. Eurostat is to determine the timing of this.

17. Security and justice

On behalf of the Security Monitor Council, development continued on both the questionnaire and the design of the Security Monitor. The fifth edition of the monitor accordingly differed on many points from its four predecessors, causing a break in the trend in 2013. To investigate this effect, Statistics Netherlands also conducted an Integrated Security Monitor on a limited scale in accordance with the previous methodology in parallel with the new Security Monitor in 2013. Statistics Netherlands, the Ministry of Security and Justice, the Security Monitor Bureau, municipalities, metropolitan areas, regions and police forces work together on the Security Monitor.

The *Criminaliteit en Rechtshandhaving* (Crime and Law Enforcement) publication for 2012 appeared in November. This was the eleventh edition of this publication, which is produced in collaboration with the Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Ministry of Security and Justice and the Council for the Judiciary. Statistics Netherlands simultaneously published a web article on the security care accounts for 2012.

The publication *Rechtspleging, Civiel en Bestuur* (Judiciary, Civil and Administrative) for 2012 was prepared in 2013 and was published in January 2014. This was the final edition. Statistics Netherlands will cease its contribution to the publication in 2014 in connection with the programme reduction to achieve the target.

The annual Statistics Netherlands publication about the fire statistic appeared in November, with an accompanying web article. Statistics Netherlands also collaborated with the Netherlands Association of Fire and Disaster Control Services (NVBR), the Ministry of Security and Justice and the fire services volunteers (VBV) on redesigning this statistic in 2013, with the aim of producing a new production system in 2014.

The ninth edition of the Debt Management (Natural Persons) Act Monitor was published jointly by the Legal Aid Board and Statistics Netherlands in October. Statistics Netherlands contributed by compiling statistical data about people in the legal phase of debt restructuring.

18. Traffic and transport

A new, integrated goods transport table was added to StatLine in 2013, giving an overall summary of all goods transport modes and flows from and to the Netherlands.

A visualisation for goods transport by road that was designed in 2013 could not yet be published because of the redesign of the Statistics Netherlands website.

As an extension to the annual Dutch National Travel Survey (OVIN) two planned supplementary assignments were carried out for the Amsterdam Metropolitan Area (2011-present) and the City of The Hague (2013).

A new indicator was designed for international road transport, export and the economy, together with Beurtvaartadres (a provider of consignment notes), VU University Amsterdam, and the transport industry associations TLN and EVO. This indicator is based on consignment notes for international transport issued by Beurtvaartadres and uses structural time series analyses.

There was intensive collaboration in 2013 on the design of a data warehouse for the seaport statistic with the Port of Amsterdam, the Port of Rotterdam and Portbase. There was liaison on areas including the Maritime Single Window government project for a digital port of entry for all shipping-related messages, and the National Logistics Information Platform (NLIP).

Contact with stakeholders was strengthened in 2013, such as by holding additional expert group meetings.

There was a Statistics Netherlands article in the professional journal Het MAGAZINE.

In 2013 the base year for the short-term statistics was changed to 2010 and the weighting factors updated. Where possible the production statistics are linked to the turnover data from VAT records.

19. Leisure and culture

In line with a European regulation, figures were published for the first time in 2013 of the number of overnight stays in all overnight accommodation in the Netherlands, creating a clearer picture of the importance of tourism to the Dutch economy.

20. The Caribbean Netherlands

In 2013 the statistical programme for the coming years was established for the Caribbean Netherlands (Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba). The input for the programme was gathered in a consultation round in the Caribbean Netherlands and ministries in the Netherlands. Broadly speaking, the customers are satisfied with the existing programme. Some wishes were expressed in relation to a GDP estimate, information on life expectancy, and information on employment, wages and income. These supplementary wishes cannot be financed from the ordinary budget. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment and the Ministry of Finance have now made additional funds available.

Work was also carried out in 2013 on duties imposed on Statistics Netherlands in the Public Bodies of Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba (Finances) Act, to delineate the public sector and to provide statistical data about government on each of the three islands. In 2013 the delineation of the public sector for Bonaire was given additional scrutiny after discussion with the Public Body of Bonaire. A report was submitted to the Public Body of Bonaire and to the Board for Financial Supervision. The figures for Saba for 2012 were also compiled and reported. Work is in progress on the figures for St Eustatius for 2012, and will be completed in 2014. No figures for Bonaire for 2012 were compiled in 2013 in connection with ongoing discussion surrounding the delineation of the public sector.

On 31 October the first copies of the publication 'The Caribbean Netherlands in figures 2012' were submitted to the representatives of the governing councils of the Public Bodies of Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba. The publication gives the key figures about the community on each island in a convenient format, organised into themes including demography, prices, energy, water and the labour market.

At the request of several organisations in the Caribbean Netherlands, a statistics training course was held for policy officials and other interested parties. Approximately forty people attended the course.

Statistics Netherlands conducted an omnibus survey on the islands of the Caribbean Netherlands in 2013. The omnibus survey has questions on themes that were previously part of the census, plus several health-related questions. The results are expected to be published in early 2014.

Statistics Netherlands held a budget survey on the three islands of the Caribbean Netherlands in 2013. The budget survey covers household spending on goods and services, allowing the weights of expenditure categories in the Consumer Price Index to be determined for each island.

It was concluded in 2013 after extensive investigation that it was not yet feasible to use registers to produce reliable statistics for the number of tourists visiting the islands of the Caribbean Netherlands. In 2014 the survey will be set up along more traditional lines. Statistics Netherlands is also studying possible improvements of the quality of available registers to allow their use for future measurement.

In March 2014 both Statistics Netherlands and the World Bank are to publish the results of the externally financed International Comparison Programme (ICP) 2011, which allows international price comparisons, among other things.

Changes in administrative sources on the Caribbean Netherlands have prevented Statistics Netherlands as yet from publishing figures on international trade and on traffic and transport. It is expected that these figures will be published in 2014.

21. Dossiers and other output outside the themes

Social Statistical Database

In 2013 the final data for reporting year 2011 were added to the Social Statistical Database. The microdata from the Social Statistical Database were also made available for research by third parties through the Centre for Policy-related Statistics.

National Youth Monitor

The 2013 Annual Report of the National Youth Monitor was published on 17 December. This report provides a broad overview of the under-25s in the Netherlands. The approach in 2013 was regional. Responsibility for the care for young people is moving increasingly to municipalities, and the aim with the Annual Report for 2013 is to provide regional information to municipal policymakers. There are seven themes: young people, families, health and welfare, education, from school to work, social security, and security and justice. In addition to this publication, national and regional figures were posted on the www.landelijkejeugdmonitor.nl website in 2013.

Dutch Society

The web publication *De Nederlandse Samenleving* (Dutch Society) based on the nine dimensions of quality of life given in the report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (Stiglitz and Fitoussi, 2009) that was scheduled for 2013 has been postponed in connection with the redesign of the Statistics Netherlands website.

The measure of the municipality

In 2013 the publication *Gemeente Op Maat* (The measure of the municipality), in which Statistics Netherlands brings together a wide variety of information for each municipality in the Netherlands, was replaced by a newsletter for municipalities. Statistics Netherlands provides municipalities and other local and regional authorities with recent information on regional and spatial statistics through the newsletter. Statistics Netherlands also guides municipalities through the mass of data and facilities that Statistics Netherlands offers. The newsletter thereby supplements the portal that was developed earlier for local and regional authorities. The first edition appeared on 11 November, and will be published biannually.

2011 Census

Work continued in 2013 on the European census programme for 2011. Statistics Netherlands uses available data from registers, existing Statistics Netherlands statistics, and new methods. In this way Statistics Netherlands can achieve a comprehensive population and housing census for the Netherlands with reference date 1 January 2011, without imposing a reporting burden on the public and companies, and for many millions of euros less than a door-to-door census. An important step in 2013 was the completion of the sixty high-dimensional tables that are to be delivered to Eurostat in 2014.

Business cycle

In anticipation of the programme reduction in the new Multi-annual Plan for 2014-2018 pursuant to the targets, no 'economic vanguard system' (a structured overall list of the indicators and sectors that are the first to show signs of a change in economic developments) was developed.

Urban Audit

The European Urban Audit was completed in 2013. The Urban Audit is a European project that analyses the quality of the living environment in approximately 900 cities. In the Netherlands 51 cities are involved, for which Statistics Netherlands supplied the data.

Regional statistics

Pursuant to the European directive establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE), Statistics Netherlands provided access in late 2013 to data and metadata about the quality and availability of geographical information. The data were on statistical units, land use and demography, plus limited data about health. Access to Statistics Netherlands' spatial data was provided in 2013 through GeoWeb services (see also Appendix A, point 5). The following data sets are available on <http://pdokviewer.pdok.nl/>: District and neighbourhood maps for 2010, 2011 and 2012, Land cover database for 2008, Statistics Netherlands 100x100 metre and 500x500 metre grid squares and Statistics Netherlands provinces. Between now and 2018, European regulations require that these data be harmonised in line with the European data model. The same geoservices are also available on the INSPIRE EU portal and on CBSinuwbuurt.nl. The next step will be to harmonise the geoservices in accordance with European data models, allowing the production of cross-border maps.

Time series were compiled for the relevant statistical domains in 2013 based on the European regional Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) from 2012.

4.3 New European obligations in 2013

The following European obligations were introduced in 2013.

1a. Integrated government register in general business register (ABR) - Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP)

A start was made in 2013 on modifying the ABR to achieve compliance with the additional reporting obligations and the quality requirements for the excessive deficit procedure (EDP). The modifications are concerned with the definition of the population of business units within the public administration, defence and statutory institutions for social security sectors. Since the necessary multiyear funding (Tranche 13) for this obligation has yet to be approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the other work in this context has not yet started. For this reason Statistics Netherlands has requested a derogation from the European Commission. This project must be viewed in conjunction with Project 1b.

1b. Integrated government register in general business register (ABR) - European System of Regional Accounts in the European Union (ESR), worked hours

Work continued in 2013 on modifying the ABR to achieve compliance in 2014 with the delivery programme of the European System of Regional Accounts in the EU (ESR 2010), such as the delivery of data about active employees for the entire public sector.

2. Structure and characteristics of multinational companies with operations in the Netherlands

In order to comply with the regulation, structural data will be delivered from 2013 onwards about multinational companies and their composition. This required modifications to the ABR. For the Dutch companies, the link to other countries is identified and recorded. A link is also made between data from Statistics Netherlands and Eurostat.

3. Future developments of the Intrastat system for statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States

Further investigation was carried out in 2013 to reduce the reporting burden attributable to the statistic on goods transport between Member States (Intrastat) (see Section 6.4).

4. Future developments of the statistic on international trade in services

Further investigation was carried out in 2013 into the impact of a proposed amendment of an existing regulation about European statistics for the international trade in services. The proposal is to extend this statistic. The investigation has analysed the impact on the National Accounts and on external users (such as DNB) of this statistic.

5.

Methodology,

quality and

process renewal

5.1 Methodology and research

In 2013 Statistics Netherlands research focused on five main themes.

Research into the potential applications of 'big data' for statistical purposes

In 2013 Twitter messages were used to generate a sentiment indicator for consumer confidence in the Netherlands. This research is a pilot for the use of 'big data' sources. The primary aim was to develop techniques and to apply them in the automatic interpretation of texts.

Significant advances have been made in research into the use of vehicle detection data for obtaining a relevant selection from the enormous quantity of vehicle counts, without loss of information. The processing of vehicle detection data is time-consuming without this data reduction. The methodological challenge in reducing these data is in ensuring that the result remains representative for the complete data set. The data reduction is intended to facilitate the fast and simple production of regional traffic index figures.

The technical and legal feasibility of basing tourism statistics on mobile phone data was assessed. It would appear feasible to count visitors from abroad. However, it would currently be difficult to integrate these counts into the Tourism statistics, although this does offer prospects for the future. It has also been determined how to use the same mobile phone data to estimate the day population – the whereabouts of Dutch people at any given time of day. The first estimates look plausible, but further validation is needed.

Finally, research has been conducted into the selectivity of big data. This research demonstrates the feasibility of adjusting for selectivity, provided the units in the sources can be unambiguously identified.

In 2013 many contacts were established with relevant researchers and institutes that are working on big data, in order to gather as much knowledge as possible from outside Statistics Netherlands.

Innovative observation methods and use of administrative records for statistical purposes

Indicators were developed in previous years to quantify the representativeness of data. Methods were developed in 2013 to estimate the accuracy of these indicators. These indicators, and the accuracy estimating methods have been implemented in software tools.

Research was also conducted in 2013 into the feasibility of a Statistics Netherlands web panel, which could quickly provide answers to questions about current issues. However, as yet the benefits of a Statistics Netherlands web panel for the production of existing statistics do not outweigh the costs.

Statistics Netherlands made an important contribution to the manual on Designing and Conducting Business Surveys, which was published in 2013.

With respect to registers, Statistics Netherlands has actively contributed to the development of a European guideline for estimates based on sample data in combination with register data.

Mixed-mode observation

Statistics Netherlands has migrated on a large scale in recent years to mixed-mode designs (a combination of Internet, telephone and face-to-face) for both personal and business observation. The Statistics Netherlands strategy for mixed-mode observation was refined in 2013. Attention was given to quality indicators, a differentiated approach to respondents, and robust strategies for guaranteeing stable outcomes over multiple years.

More efficient internal processing at Statistics Netherlands

In previous years, methods, algorithms and software tools have been developed for rapid error detection and correction in statistical databases. Work was carried out in 2013 on an approach to designing or redesigning a generically usable detection and correction mechanism for a statistic. The functionality of the methods, algorithms and software tools was extended in the process. The methods and tools developed were used to test a system for detecting and correcting errors in empirical data. After correction using the resulting system, the data satisfy the quality requirements set by the subject-matter experts. These results justify further extension of the tool and more extensive testing, aiming in mid 2014 for implementation in an existing production process.

Ease of use of output

All Statistics Netherlands' statistical output is available online on StatLine. In earlier years prototypes were developed of an analysis shell around StatLine, to enable users to carry out their own analyses. A user survey was conducted in 2013 into the interpretation of the displayed margins of uncertainty in the visualisations in the latest version of StatMine. The survey suggests that displaying the margins of uncertainty leads to more cautious and, from a statistical viewpoint, more correct, conclusions on the part of users.

When a new method is introduced, breaks in time series of published figures may occur. Small domain estimators were developed in 2013 to estimate and correct these breaks. Statistics Netherlands is applying these small domain estimators in the integrated Security Monitor.

5.2 Innovation

The innovation programme supplements the standard research programme (see Section 5.1). The aim of the programme is to enhance the innovative strength of Statistics Netherlands by encouraging and supporting promising ideas. Unlike the research programme, which is largely focused on theoretical research, the innovation programme concentrates on short-term practical experiments that are designed to be a proof of concept. A feature is the uncertain outcome. Successful innovations must lead to specific applications in the statistical process. A number of examples from 2013 are given below.

A study was completed in 2013 into the potential uses of a smartphone app for measuring travel behaviour. The quality of the observations achieved with the current app was insufficient to warrant large-scale field testing. It will first be necessary to work on improving the quality of registration of movements.

In the Dutch Caribbean a test was carried out on the use of tablets in surveys, instead of paper questionnaires. This process quickly led to clear benefits in the budget survey, the omnibus survey and the business survey on Bonaire (see also Section 4.2 under Point 20, The Dutch Caribbean). The feasibility was also assessed of using tablets as standard in the European Netherlands, for example for price observation.

Infographics were published on the Statistics Netherlands website in late June to mark Croatia's accession to the EU on 1 July 2013. The central theme was the effect of EU membership on international trade flows. The success of these first infographics will be repeated in other areas. A presentation of the initial experience was also given at an OECD conference in December 2013.

Statistics Netherlands contributed to the Extreme Blue summer internship for talented students in 2013. The students are given twelve weeks to devise an alternative method of price observation. They receive intensive coaching from both Statistics Netherlands and IBM, the organiser of the summer internship. This resulted in a prototype app for consumers to register prices themselves, for which they are given incentives. Several other ideas that emerged from the exercise could not be worked out in detail, but their usefulness was assessed. There was fruitful collaboration with the scientific world and industry in this programme.

A proof of concept was performed in 2013 for the statistic on economic demography, which is concerned with the formation, cessation and continuation of companies in the Netherlands. Administrative data from the companies' register would appear to provide good reference points for making rapid assessments of trends in economic demography. The findings of the proof of concept, after recalibration for the introduction of the New Trade Register (NHR), will be used in an implementation process. Statistics Netherlands has an Innovation Lab that provides the infrastructure to support innovation. In the summer of 2013 the Innovation Lab on both sites was extended with special big data rooms, in which researchers are able to perform computationally intensive experiments in a secure segregated environment. Among the areas of research on which the powerful hardware is used is the statistical application of vehicle detection data, and advanced visualisation techniques such as heat maps (in which the values of variables, such as density of occurrence, are shown as colours).

5.3 Process renewal

Statistics Netherlands performs production process renewal on a continuous basis with a view to maximising the efficiency and effectiveness of future statistics production. The aims of process renewal are greater efficiency in the production processes and a lower maintenance and management burden of IT systems. Statistics Netherlands also wishes to reduce reporting burden, produce better statistics, and link more effectively with the IT infrastructure of other public bodies, with a view to improving the communication within the public sector. Some of the process renewal programmes and projects are explained below.

A significant proportion of the development projects help to reduce the number of requests for information and make more and better use of information already available in the public sector and in company records. Progress was made on this for various statistics in 2013. For instance, the price observation in various store chains was replaced by scanner data sets and prices that are available on Internet.

The preparations for the transition in 2014 to the New Trade Register (NHR) as the main source for the General Business Register (ABR) are largely complete. Modifications have also been made to various statistics because of new national and international sources of data or legislation. For the international trade in goods statistic, use is now made of the data from the Tax Administration about intra-Community supplies, which are a satisfactory alternative for this statistic for VAT data. The production process for the international trade in services statistic has been modified in line with the new European directives.

The new processing system for the cause of death statistics, with automatic classification of cause of death, was taken into use at the start of 2013. A start was also made on the electronic entry of causes of death by physicians. The newly developed processes and systems for various statistics relating to social security were also introduced in 2013.

5.4 Quality and quality assurance

A revised edition of the European Statistics Code of Practice was introduced in the autumn of 2011. Statistics Netherlands took steps in 2012 to ensure compliance with the new elements of the code. The new elements include advance notification of significant methodological changes in the compilation of statistics and the formulation of quality policy and confidentiality policy. An internal list was drawn up in 2013 of the elements that still require additional attention. This review shows that Statistics Netherlands complies with the Code of Practice.

Statistics Netherlands' quality guidelines (a standards framework including requirements for statistical processes) have been updated in line with new developments, including the revised editions of the European Statistics Code of Practice and the ESS Quality Assurance Framework. The guidelines have also been brought more into line with the business architecture and the requirements imposed on statistical processes by the Personal Data Protection Act. Finally, the layout of the guidelines has been improved. The Statistics Netherlands Quality Guidelines will come into force in 2014 and will succeed the 2012 Standards Framework. These guidelines are the basis for audits and self-evaluations.

A new version has been developed of the templates for the Civil Service Data Security Regulations/Process quality control, with the aim of improving effectiveness. The new templates will be taken into use in 2014. The Quality Guidelines, the Civil Service Data Security Regulations/Process quality control and the audits now combine to form the Statistics Netherlands quality system for statistical processes.

Statistics Netherlands was a member of the Working Group on Quality Management of Government Finance Statistics, and contributed knowledge of standards frameworks in

particular. The task force developed a specific standards framework for government finance statistics, including for government deficit and government debt.

Statistics Netherlands is assisting the Dutch Platform for Information Quality (NLIQ) to develop a Code for Information Quality. This code is complete and will be reviewed by NLIQ members. It is proposed to allow the code to evolve into a Dutch (NEN) standard. The code is addressed to owners of administrative data and helps them specify and guarantee the quality of their data, including for deliveries to the Tax Administration and Statistics Netherlands.

Finally, Statistics Netherlands has contributed to the Memobust project to develop a European handbook for business statistics. Four modules have been written on quality and quality management.

6.

Operations

6.1 Human resources

Staff profile

In 2013 62 percent of Statistics Netherlands staff were fifty years of age or more, whereas one year ago the proportion was 60 percent. The average age of staff has also increased from 50.1 years in 2012 to 50.5 in 2013. More evidence of the ongoing ageing process is in the proportion of staff aged sixty and older, which at year-end 2013 was 20 percent. This implies that there will be a considerable outflow of staff in the next few years. It is expected that a total of 190 employees will retire from Statistics Netherlands between 2014 and the end of 2016, which is almost 10 percent of all staff.

The complexity of the statistical processes continues to increase. This is contributing to the decline in the quantity of semi-skilled and unskilled work, and is increasing the need for more highly educated staff. This is reflected in the composition of the workforce by grade. In 2013 74 percent of staff were in scale 9 or above. By comparison, the proportion in 2000 was only 60 percent.

The proportion of female Statistics Netherlands employees in 2013 was 38 percent, which is almost unchanged relative to one year earlier. Approximately 30 percent of all management positions are now held by women, which is slightly higher than in 2013.

Targets and mobility

The targets from the coalition agreement of the first government under Mark Rutte and the 2012 'Spring Agreement' have been incorporated into the new Multi-annual Programme for 2014–2018. Statistics Netherlands had measures in place on 1 January 2014 to achieve the targets without restructuring. Mobility was an important factor in this achievement.

In order to uphold the statistical programme where possible, Statistics Netherlands has opted to seek spending cuts mainly through better processes that lead to greater efficiency. These efficiency measures have contributed to further workforce reductions. In 2013 the average operational staffing level decreased by 42 FTEs from 1875 to 1833.

The Strategic Staff Plan largely guides Statistics Netherlands staffing decisions. This plan sheds light on the current and future staffing needs and identifies measures to satisfy these. Three explicit policy priorities were identified in 2013 :

- the promotion of mobility;
- controlled recruitment;
- the continuation and, where possible, intensification and broadening of communication with the labour market.

Statistics Netherlands aspires to be a good employer that not only binds and motivates its staff with interesting and challenging work, but also offers them attractive terms of employment, and career and personal development opportunities. By offering satisfactory training opportunities, Statistics Netherlands is investing in its staff and putting them in a position to continue their development.

Statistics Netherlands has contributed to several mobility initiatives, such as the four-day career event held by the *Samenwerken aan Mobiliteit* (Mobility partners) foundation. Over 220 employees from sixteen employers in Brabant and Limburg, including Statistics Netherlands, paid a visit to one of the participating organisations. The aim was to acquire new knowledge, experience and motivation.

Working conditions

An annual work satisfaction survey has been conducted since 2004. In 2013 the satisfaction score for 'satisfaction with work in general' was 7.1 out of 10, which was the same as one year ago.

Absence through sickness (a moving 12-month figure) went down from 5.4 percent in 2012 to 4.8 percent in 2013. The absence figure has been fluctuating between 5 percent and 6 percent, and in 2013 fell below 5 percent for the first time in recent years. This is actually the lowest rate since the 1990s.

Statistics Netherlands wishes to establish an image as a modern and attractive employer that provides its staff with pleasant working conditions, consistent with the New World of Work. We have embraced widespread teleworking for some considerable years. The flexible work positions pilot that started in 2012 was continued in 2013. The evaluation of this pilot has led Statistics Netherlands to introduce non-allotted workspaces in 2014. This is also the first step towards the standard agreed across the national government of 0.7 of a workplace per FTE from 2016.

Statistics Netherlands has been designated a Top Employer in the Netherlands for the seventh year in a row. The Top Employer Institute conducts an annual survey of working conditions and assesses the environment that employers create for their employees. Statistics Netherlands met the requirements and was awarded the quality mark again in 2013. The quality mark is recognition that an employer is reliable and sound and has an excellent human resources policy. This assessment is based on an investigation of the terms and conditions of employment, the opportunities for internal mobility, the working conditions and the training opportunities.

Employee participation

Statistics Netherlands attaches great importance to employee participation. In 2013 matters raised in the meetings between the DG and the Works Council included: the financial targets imposed on Statistics Netherlands with effect from 1 January 2014 and their consequences for the directorates; the restructuring of the Process Development, IT and Methodology directorate; the obligation to comply from 2016 with national government standards for physical workplace design; the promotion of mobility within Statistics Netherlands; and the strategic staff plan.

The matters raised in the meetings with the occupational health and safety committee included: the approach to absence through illness by focusing on employability; the pilot for the New World of Work; the working procedure of the sociomedical teams in Statistics Netherlands; and the work satisfaction survey.

There were informal and formal collective bargaining talks between management and unions about the targets arising from the coalition agreement of the first government under Mark Rutte and the 2012 'Spring Agreement'. Agreement was also reached on the ground rules and procedures for any restructuring.

Corporate social responsibility

Statistics Netherlands attaches great importance to sustainable business practices and corporate social responsibility. Various changes were made in 2013 with a direct effect on sustainability, such as accurate adjustment of the sensors to keep the lighting off when it is not needed, and fitting timers on the water heaters in the drinks machines. Additional air conditioning was installed in the business-critical IT rooms in 2013, so that a secondary cooling system will take over immediately if the primary system fails. This is more economical with energy, because the room temperature can now safely be set a degree or two lower. In Heerlen it is now possible to extract energy from the water in disused mines for both heating and cooling, and the performance of this system has been improved as planned. Statistics Netherlands' contribution to the annual 'Night of the Night' event to reduce light pollution for one night was to turn off all the lights in and around both buildings.

Also in 2013, an energy scan was performed of both Statistics Netherlands sites, showing that the energy consumption is average. Further savings would appear to be feasible, plans for which will be handled in 2014.

The corporate social responsibility aims were manifest in such things as Statistics Netherlands' purchasing policy. Statistics Netherlands strives for socially responsible and sustainable purchasing, such as by setting sustainability requirements in European tenders. IT hardware that Statistics Netherlands purchases must also have certain certificates for energy consumption and recyclability, and no child labour may be used in their manufacture.

6.2 Risk management

Risk management in the statistical processes

Risks at the level of individual statistical processes are controlled by carrying out audits and self-assessment. The risks concerned affect output quality, statistical continuity, and statistical process efficiency. The audits are carried out annually for ten statistics. The documentation for the Civil Service Data Security Regulations is updated prior to any audit or self-assessment.

Statistics Netherlands has substantial quantities of confidential data in its possession, and data security is vital. People, businesses and institutions that entrust their data to Statistics Netherlands must be able to rely on the information remaining confidential. Under the

Statistics Netherlands Act, the data may be used only for statistical purposes, and Statistics Netherlands is required to provide technical and organisational facilities to secure them. The positions of security officer and data protection officer have been created to this end.

The security officer advises management on specific measures to improve information security and assures Statistics Netherlands' compliance with relevant legislation. The security officer's duties are based on international, national and national government standards for information security, such as the Civil Service Data Security Regulations (VIR) and the Civil Service Baseline Information Security (BIR).

Statistics Netherlands has defined a new security policy in line with new information security legislation that came into force in late 2012 and early 2013. This will replace the existing policy from 2002.

To raise employees' awareness of the confidential nature of the information they work with, and of the important individual contribution they can and must make to guaranteeing confidentiality, an information security module was introduced into the induction course for new employees in 2013. The module also covers the integrity policy.

A definitive selection has been made of the supporting software to enable line managers to determine who has access to data under their responsibility. Managers can use this software to fulfil the need-to-know principle that Statistics Netherlands adheres to in granting access to data. The software has been tested and installed.

The data protection officer's duties are based on the Personal Data Protection Act (Wbp) and the associated guidelines from the Dutch Data Protection Authority (CBP). On behalf of the DG the data protection officer supervises the protection of data about persons, enterprises and institutions. The duties are primarily of a proactive nature, in which the data protection officer provides information and advice on the data processing options within the applicable legislation. In addition, the data protection officer manages the Statistics Netherlands notifications register, and carries out compliance audits at his own discretion or in response to signals received. In the past year 35 notifications were made pursuant to the Personal Data Protection Act (in 2012: 19). The data protection officer advises the DG on research institutions that wish to use secure Statistics Netherlands microdata through the Centre for Policy-related Statistics. The data protection officer investigates compliance with the criteria for access to microdata. In 2013 this advice was provided on 42 occasions, which again is more than in previous years (27 in 2012, 11 in 2011).

Risk management in the operations

To manage the operational risks, Statistics Netherlands periodically prepares a risk analysis, takes measures to manage the identified risks, reports on the implementation of the measures through the planning and control cycle, and carries out targeted investigations to assess the effectiveness of the measures. The risk analysis in the business operations will be extended further in 2014.

To minimise the risks in the case of European tender procedures, the purchasing process has been standardised and centralised. The purchasing policy and the related procedures, work instructions and courses of action serve as a common implementation framework.

To monitor and control compliance with the European procurement directives, Statistics Netherlands carries out a purchasing analysis every quarter.

Some of the internal checks for the purposes of financial reporting were carried out manually rather than automatically in 2013. These manual checks are labour-intensive. In 2014 internal checks will be made more efficient and effective using the new version of Oracle to make more use of programmed internal checks, and by embedding the segregation of duties into the system.

Effective financial management of externally funded projects (work for third parties) is essential in monitoring the cash flow concerned. The relevant measures that are being taken include monthly analyses and proper project records. The external funding of projects also exposes Statistics Netherlands to the risk of losing orders, which is minimised by using flexible labour capacity.

In accordance with the Departmental Agencies Regulations, Statistics Netherlands is obliged to participate in treasury banking with the Government Accounts Division, which is the Ministry of Finance unit that has treasury responsibility. Treasury banking restricts cash holdings to a current account with the Government Accounts Division and permits loans only from the Government Accounts Division. Statistics Netherlands itself concludes the contract with the Government Accounts Division, which states the conditions to be applied to the deposit or loan. The principle of treasury banking is that public money leaves the treasury no sooner than necessary for the performance of the public duty concerned. Treasury banking enables Statistics Netherlands to perform cash management at the lowest possible risk.

Statistics Netherlands counts on an underlying level of contracts for third parties, which funds some proportion of the permanent staff. An attendant risk is that Statistics Netherlands' overheads would continue in the event of any decline in the scale of work for third parties. Statistics Netherlands has produced guidelines for the above situation, setting down the frameworks and rules for the assignment of permanent or temporary employees on work for third parties.

The target that Statistics Netherlands has been set will inevitably result in an outflow of staff. In addition, the ageing of the workforce means that a substantial proportion of the current staff will retire in the next few years. A mobility team is actively engaged at Statistics Netherlands in helping staff to find work outside the organisation, or other solutions to prevent unemployment. A new strategic HR plan is also being drawn up to monitor manpower supply and demand, and take measures when these diverge.

6.3 Performance indicators

The performance indicators, which are also referred to as nonfinancial indicators, represent Statistics Netherlands' performance numerically, as shown in the table below. The table also shows the targets for the nonfinancial indicators. Section 6.4 explains the response burden performance indicator.

6.3.1 Nonfinancial performance indicators

Name and description	Target for 2013	2013 outturn	2012 outturn	2011 outturn	2010 outturn	2009 outturn
Publication calendar – press releases Proportion of press releases published on the planned date.	At least 90% of the planned press releases must be published on the planned publication date.	99%	94%	94%	91%	92%
Publication calendar – compulsory deliveries to Eurostat Proportion of deliveries to Eurostat made on the planned date.	At least 90% of the data deliveries to Eurostat must be made on the planned date.	91%	90%	93%	93%	93%
Number of formal corrections to publications Number of press releases corrected or replaced with another press release.	A maximum of three press releases a year.	0 press releases	0 press releases	1 press release	0 press releases	0 press releases
Discrepancies between provisional and final figures – economic growth The number of times the final quarterly economic growth figures for a year deviate by more than 0.75% from the flash estimates for the quarters of that year.	The discrepancy for at least 3 quarters of a year must be less than 0.75%.	(reference year 2010) satisfactory (4 quarters OK)	(reference year 2009) satisfactory (4 quarters OK)	(reference year 2008) satisfactory (4 quarters OK)	(reference year 2007) satisfactory (4 quarters OK)	(reference year 2006) unsatisfactory (2 quarters OK)
Discrepancies between provisional and definitive figures – international trade The number of deviations of more than 4% between the provisional and definitive figures of the components of the six-week version of the monthly international trade figures.	At least 80% of the differences must be less than 4%.	(reference year 2012) 96%	(reference year 2011) 88%	(reference year 2010) 98%	(reference year 2009) 92%	(reference year 2008) 98%
Discrepancies between provisional and definitive figures – population growth Subindicator, annual figure: the absolute deviation of the sum of the provisional monthly population growth figures from the definitive annual figure. Subindicator, monthly figures: the number of times the definitive population growth figures for the months of the previous calendar year deviate by more than 4 000 from the provisional figures.	Accumulated over 12 months the discrepancy must be no greater than 16 000. For at least 8 of the 12 months the discrepancy in the monthly figure must be less than 4 000.	(reference year 2012) satisfactory (annual total: 1550 all months discrepancy <4000)	(reference year 2011) satisfactory (annual total: 4446 all months discrepancy <4000)	(reference year 2010) satisfactory (annual total: 820 all months discrepancy <4000)	(reference year 2009) satisfactory (annual total: 2623 all months discrepancy <4000)	(reference year 2008) satisfactory (annual total: 800 all months discrepancy <4000)
Reduction of response burden The outcome of the annual response burden measurement with the 'Response Burden Meter'.	The response burden for industry must be no greater in 2012 than in 2011, and will be reduced as much as possible in line with the reduction target for 2015 of between 20% and 30% (reference year 2009).	Satisfactory Definitive figure for 2012: € 19 million	Satisfactory Definitive figure for 2011: € 19 million	Satisfactory Definitive figure for 2010: € 19 million	Satisfactory Definitive figure for 2009: € 20 million	Satisfactory Definitive figure for 2008: € 21 million

6.4 Reduction of response burden for industry

Reduction of the response burden for companies attributable to statistical reporting obligations (which is actually only 0.25 percent of the total government-wide administrative burden) is one of the performance indicators for Statistics Netherlands. The definitive response burden for a calendar year in money terms is available in the next year, once all the surveys have been processed. Every year Statistics Netherlands conducts numerous multiple-year surveys, which are the surveys that occur once in some number of years rather than annually. Statistics Netherlands smoothes the results in the intervening years in order to provide a clearer picture of the underlying response burden trends and to facilitate year on year comparison of the figures. The performance indicator specifies that the response burden must not increase relative to the previous year. The reporting burden attributable to Statistics Netherlands for 2012 was € 19 million, which was the same as in 2011.

In 2012 the various decreases and increases in the response burden attributable to different statistics cancelled each other out. The number of questionnaires for the short-term turnover statistics has been reduced significantly through the use of a new methodology that relies heavily on turnover data from Tax Administration VAT records. Furthermore, the introduction in 2012 of a new advanced statistical method has reduced the sample size for the quarterly job vacancies and absence through illness survey on an annual basis.

On the other hand, the response burden for the statistic on the international trade in goods with EU Member States (Intrastat) rose, as it did in 2011. This rise is a result of a gradual increase in this trade since 2009, whereby more companies rise above the observation threshold and acquire the obligation to submit a report for this statistic.

Statistics Netherlands, in accordance with the targets from the coalition agreement of the first government under Mark Rutte, has committed to a reduction of response burden of between 20 and 30 per cent in the 2011–2015 period. Statistics Netherlands has accordingly taken a number of measures. From 1 January 2014 Statistics Netherlands has increased the observation threshold for the survey for the statistic on international trade in goods with EU Member States, for both import and export, from € 900 000 to € 1 500 000. This was made possible by a lowering of Eurostat's desired coverage factor. Companies that remain under the observation threshold are not obliged to report on the trade flow concerned. The effect on the reporting burden in 2014 cannot yet be determined, pending the availability of information on exogenous factors, such as possible further growth in international trade. Statistics Netherlands is also exploring measures with a longer-term effect. For instance, Statistics Netherlands is working on a new design for Intrastat, replacing the current monthly reporting obligation with an annual obligation for relatively small importers and exporters. This will cause the response burden for this statistic to fall sharply. The Netherlands is endeavouring to generate as much support for this proposal as possible within Europe, with a view to its incorporation in the Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme (REFIT) alongside other initiatives to improve and streamline European business statistics. It is expected that the targets from the coalition agreement of the first government under Mark Rutte can be achieved only if Intrastat achieves a substantial reduction of response burden.

A new goods transport by road questionnaire that was taken into production in 2013 was developed in close collaboration with the Own-Account Transporters Organisation (EVO) and the Dutch Transport Operators Association (TLN). The new questionnaire is more user-friendly and more compatible with the transport operators' systems, which means less time is needed for answering, and a smaller sample can suffice. The benefits from the close involvement of companies and their representatives in the simplification and modernisation of questionnaires are enough to justify Statistics Netherlands' adopting this approach as standard from now on.

The automatic retrieval of data from company accounting systems by means of Standard Business Reporting (SBR), which is a government-wide initiative in which Statistics Netherlands participates, and the Reference Ledger System, will also lead in due course to a reduction of the response burden. The Business Respondents' Advisory Council advises Statistics Netherlands on all these developments. The Council members are representatives of business and trade organisations. The Council advises Statistics Netherlands primarily on opportunities for reducing the response burden and improving services for companies.

6.5 External accounting model

The accounting model allocates the total full cost for 2013 of € 193.2 million (excluding the restructuring expenses) to the activities for compiling statistical data sets and the publication of statistical information for each theme. The table also specifies the costs of presenting Statistics Netherlands figures on the website and StatLine, the costs of supplying bespoke information for the purpose of research and policy by the Centre for Policy Statistics, and the costs of Blaise Survey Software, which is used for generating questionnaires.

The table below gives the results for 2013, distinguishing between costs for the standard statistical year programme and costs for products on request.

6.5.1 Costs per product group

	Regular programme	Demand-driven	Total
	mln euros		
Statistical datasets	34.1	2.8	36.9
Labour and social security	10.4	3.2	13.6
Enterprises	13.6	0.6	14.1
Population	7.2	1.2	8.4
Construction and housing	3.4	0.2	3.6
Financial and business services	2.8	0.0	2.8
Health and welfare	6.4	1.2	7.6
Handel en horeca	3.6	0.0	3.6
Manufacturing and energy	6.1	0.1	6.2
Income and spending	3.9	0.0	4.0
International trade	9.3	0.0	9.3
Agriculture	1.4	0.1	1.4
Macroeconomics	15.5	1.1	16.6
Nature and the environment	3.9	1.7	5.6
Education	2.5	0.6	3.1
Government and politics	8.6	0.2	8.8
Prices	10.2	0.1	10.4
Security and justice	3.6	0.2	3.8
Traffic and transport	6.5	1.0	7.5
Leisure and culture	2.3	0.2	2.5
Dossiers (cross-theme)	8.4	1.1	9.5
Presentation of Statistics			
Netherlands figures	7.3	0.4	7.6
Centre for Policy-related statistics	0.0	4.5	4.5
Blaise	0.0	2.0	2.0
Total	170.9	22.3	193.2

The following table contains a number of key financial indicators of Statistics Netherlands over a period of years.

6.5.2 Indicators for 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(amounts x 1 million euros)				
Wages and salaries	113.0	112.9	110.0	106.8	104.4
Pension charges and social security contributions	25.1	26.0	26.2	27.7	28.5
Hired personnel	16.0	15.6	11.8	11.0	11.7
Other business overheads ¹⁾	41.0	39.0	39.3	39.1	39.4
Depreciation ²⁾	9.4	12.5	9.1	9.3	9.3
Demand-driven costs	-17.9	-21.4	-22.0	-25.0	-22.3
Costs of statistical programme	186.6	184.6	174.4	168.9	171.0
Additional costs for EU programme for 2009-2013	1.7	2.4	4.3	4.3	7.1
Costs of statistical programme excluding EU programme extension	184.9	182.2	170.1	164.6	163.9
Costs of statistical programme excluding EU programme extension adjusted for price rises	184.9	175.5	163.4	157.2	153.4
Average number of FTEs	2,140.0	2,059.0	1,964.0	1,875.0	1,833.0

¹⁾ Excluding adjustment for one-off provision for a major debtor in 2010 and 2011 (€ 1.3 million).

²⁾ Excluding contribution for additional ICT of € 3.4 million annually (2009-2011).

The programme for the statistical year has remained constant over the years. However, new European obligations have been added (total approximately € 7 million). The wage costs (wages, salaries, pension charges and social security contributions) have decreased in the period from 2009 to 2013 owing to the lower number of staff (2009: 2,140 FTEs, 2013: 1,833 FTEs). Wage costs per FTE actually rose as a result of collective agreements in 2009 and 2010 and higher pension contributions.

The costs of hired temporary staff fell sharply as a result of the strict hiring guidelines. The amount of depreciation in 2010 was high, but this was attributable to a one-off additional depreciation on IT hardware. The other operating expenses fell over the 2009-2013 period as a consequence of the policy of restraint and further retrenchment, despite price rises (such as the VAT increase from 19 percent to 21 percent in 2012).

On balance, the total costs of the statistical programme fell in this period from € 184.9 million in 2009 to € 163.9 million in 2013. Adjusted for wage and price rises (total approximately 7 percent for the 2009-2013 period) the total costs went down to € 153.4 million in 2013.

7.

Financial statements for 2013

The positive result for 2013 of EUR 0.3 million exceeded the budgeted result by EUR 0.3 million. This outperformance of the budgeted result is largely thanks to the turnover from services to third parties, and a reduction in personnel costs and materials costs.

The higher than expected turnover from services to third parties is thanks to a greater number of engagements than was assumed in the budget. Given the cautious approach to filling vacancies and insourcing external staff, all the extra work was carried out by staff members of Statistics Netherlands. The reduction in material costs was mainly due to the cautious approach and further cost savings on additional projects.

The financial statements and the notes thereto are included further below in this annual report. The financial statements have been audited by KPMG Accounts NV, which has issued an independent auditor's report. The latter is included below the financial statements.

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Balance sheet as at 31 December 2013 (before result appropriation)

ASSETS

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	Amounts in thousands of euros		
1. Tangible fixed assets			
New-build (modifications of building shell)	14,323	17,725	
IT resources	5,126	5,932	
Plant and equipment	1,924	2,173	
Other fixed operating assets	1,185	2,787	
Assets under construction	0	1,498	
		22,558	30,115
Financial fixed assets			
Ministry of Economic Affairs	962	1,615	
Other financial fixed assets	7,908	9,475	
		8,870	11,090
CURRENT ASSETS			
3. Receivables			
Debtors	3,577	2,260	
Other receivables	8,116	6,318	
		11,693	8,578
4. Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents		31,929	49,347
TOTAL ASSETS		75,050	99,130

LIABILITIES

	31 december 2013	31 december 2012	
	Amounts in thousands of euros		
5. Equity			
Equalisation reserve	24,042	10,577	
Unappropriated result	299	13,465	
		24,341	24,042
6. Provisions			
Restructuring 2014	1,539	0	
Restructuring 2011	755	2,267	
Restructuring 2010	2	1,673	
Restructuring 2009	0	151	
Restructuring 2007	0	186	
Restructuring 2005	1,223	1,522	
Restructuring 2004	427	1,706	
Unemployment compensation benefits	14,891	12,342	
Restructuring 2000	413	805	
Long-service awards	3,238	3,270	
Long-term sickness	675	575	
		23,163	24,497
7. Non-current liabilities			
Ministry of Finance	0	12,900	
		0	12,900
8. Current liabilities			
Ministry of Finance	0	2,100	
Taxes and social insurance contributions	5,572	5,264	
Other liabilities	21,974	30,327	
		27,546	37,691
TOTAL LIABILITIES		75,050	99,130

Income statement for 2013

	Actual 2013	Budgeted 2013	Actual 2012
OPERATING REVENUE	Amounts in thousands of euros		
9. Net turnover			
Ministry of Economic Affairs	177,294	175,683	182,928
Third-party contracts	20,020	17,060	22,256
	197,314	192,743	205,184
Other operating income	1,733	1,669	1,383
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	199,047	194,412	206,567
10. Operating expenses			
Wages and salaries	116,039	115,197	117,786
Pension and social security charges	28,484	26,761	27,700
Addition/release provisions ¹⁾	3,634	0	-1,315
Depreciation charges	9,325	10,338	9,269
Other operating expenses	39,407	41,838	39,167
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	196,889	194,134	192,607
	2,158	278	13,960
Financial income and expenses			
Interest received	87	500	202
Interest paid	-1,946	-750	-697
	-1,859	-250	-495
RESULT FOR THE YEAR	299	28	13,465

¹⁾ Excluding provisions for restructuring 2000, long-service awards and long-term sickness.

Cash flow statement for 2013

	2013		2012
	Amounts in thousands of euros		
Result for the year		2,158	13,960
Adjusted for:			
Addition less release from provisions	3,806	-336	
Depreciation	9,325	9,269	
Value adjustment of financial fixed assets	1,567	1,568	
Withdrawal from provisions	-5,140	-6,667	
Interest received	87	202	
Interest paid	-1,946	-697	
Change in working capital, excluding cash and cash equivalents	-11,160	-1,169	
		-3,461	2,170
Cash flow from (used in) operating activities		-1,303	16,130
Investments in tangible fixed assets	-2,191	-3,268	
Disposals of tangible fixed assets	423	279	
Cash flow from (used in) investing activities		-1,768	-2,989
Repayment of loan	-15,000	-2,100	
Repayment of amount owed to Ministry of Economic Affairs	653	681	
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities		-14,347	-1,419
Net cash flow		-17,418	11,722
Net cash and cash equivalents			
Balance at 31 December	31,929	49,347	
Balance at 1 January	-49,347	-37,625	
		-17,418	11,722

Notes to the financial statements for 2013

General

Statistics Netherlands, with offices in The Hague, Heerlen and Bonaire, is an autonomous administrative body (Zelfstandig Bestuursorgaan (ZBO)). Its duties, authorities and working method are laid down in the Act on Statistics Netherlands (CBS-wet).

Statistics Netherlands is jointly managed by the Director-General and the Central Commission for Statistics (CCS).

The financial statements of Statistics Netherlands are drawn up in accordance with the Autonomous Administrative Bodies Framework Act (Kaderwet ZBO), the Act on Statistics Netherlands, and other agreements concerning the financial statements (some of which are laid down in 'management agreements'). The financial statements of Statistics Netherlands are prepared in accordance with the aforementioned framework and, where possible, based on the same rules as apply under Title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Regarding implementing the Act on Remuneration of Senior Officials in the Public and Semi-public Sector (WNT), Statistics Netherlands has complied with the policy rules on the application of this Act, and has applied these policy rules as the framework of standards for the preparation of these financial statements.

Accounting policies

The principles for the valuation of assets and liabilities and determining the result are based on the historical cost convention. Unless stated otherwise, the amounts presented in the financial statements are in thousands of euros. Income and expenses are attributed to the period to which they relate and losses are recognised as soon as they are foreseeable. Unless stated otherwise, the amounts presented in the financial statements are in thousands of euros.

Given the inherent uncertainties in the activities of Statistics Netherlands, the amounts of certain items in the financial statements cannot be precisely established. For such items, estimates are used. Estimates of the amounts of items involve judgements that are based on the available relevant information. Estimates are required, for example, to determine the amounts of provisions and the useful lives of tangible fixed assets. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates. Making reasonable estimates is an important aspect of the preparation of the financial statements. The estimates and underlying assumptions are periodically assessed. Revisions of estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in the future periods affected by the revision.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments include trade and other receivables, cash items, loans and other financing commitments, and trade and other payables. Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, they are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Unless financial instruments give rise to a share premium, share discount or transaction costs, their amortised cost is equal to their nominal value.

Assets

Non-current assets

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost of acquisition less straight-line depreciation over their expected useful life. The depreciation period for each asset category is shown in the table below.

Non-current assets

Non-current assets	Depreciation period
New-build (modifications of building shell)	10 years
IT resources	3–5 years
Plant and equipment	10 years
Other fixed operating assets	5 years

Tangible fixed assets must be tested for impairment if changes or conditions occur suggesting that the book value of the asset will not be recovered. The cost recovery period of assets in use is determined by comparing the book value of the asset with the estimated present value of the future net cash flows the asset is expected to generate.

If the book value of an asset exceeds the estimated present value of the future cash flows, impairment is charged to the difference between the book value and the recoverable amount.

Financial fixed assets

The accounting principles for the financial fixed assets are included under the 'Financial instruments' heading.

Current assets

Receivables

Receivables are stated at nominal value less any bad debt provision deemed necessary. If the fair value of receivables is lower than their nominal value, they are restated at fair value. The 'projects yet to be billed' item included under receivables concerns the portion of the work on projects for third parties yet to be billed based on progress of the work at year-end. The portion of the work on projects for third parties that has been billed in advance is included under the other liabilities in the item 'turnover billed in advance'.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at nominal value. Unless stated otherwise, cash and cash equivalents are at the free disposal of Statistics Netherlands.

Liabilities

Provisions

A provision is recognised if:

- a present legal or constructive obligation has arisen from a past event; and
- if the amount can be reliably estimated; and
- if it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

The provisions for restructuring, unemployment benefits, long-service awards and long-term sickness are stated at nominal value based on best estimates.

Employee benefits and pensions

The basic principle is that the pension charge to be recognised for the reporting period is equal to the pension contributions payable to the pension fund over the period. Insofar as payable contributions have not yet been paid as at balance sheet date, a liability is recognised. If at balance sheet date the actual contributions paid exceed the payable contributions, a receivable is recognised to account for any repayment by the fund or settlement against contributions payable in future. In addition, if it is likely that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the additional obligations to the fund and the employees, the amount of which can be reliably estimated, a provision is recognised for these additional obligations. The existence or non-existence of additional obligations is assessed based on the administration agreement with the fund, the pension agreement with the employees and other (explicit or implicit) commitments to the employees. The provision is stated at the best estimate of the present value of the anticipated costs of settling the obligations at balance sheet date.

Non-current liabilities

The accounting principles for the non-current liabilities included under the 'Financial instruments' heading.

Current liabilities

The accounting principles for the current liabilities are included under the 'Financial instruments' heading.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared according to the indirect method. Accordingly, in presenting the cash flows, adjustments are made to the reported result for the year to account for items that do not relate to income and expenses during the financial year and for changes in financing, provisions and working capital.

Notes to the balance sheet as at 31 December 2013

1. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets

	New-build (modifications of building shell)	IT resources	Plant and equipment	Other fixed operating assets	Assets under construction	Total
Amounts in thousands of euros						
Balance at 31 December 2012						
Cost of acquisition	28,988	18,205	4,063	12,633	1,498	65,387
Accumulated depreciation	-11,263	-12,273	-1,890	-9,846	-	-35,272
Book value at 31 December 2012	17,725	5,932	2,173	2,787	1,498	30,115
Change in book value						
Investments	50	1,749	137	255	-	2,191
Disposals	-	-1,317	-	-9	-	-1,326
Reclassification	-	1,498	-	-	-1,498	-
Depreciation for the year	-3,452	-3,630	-386	-1,857	-	-9,325
Accumulated depreciation disposals		894		9	-	903
Change in book value	-3,402	-806	-249	-1,602	-1,498	-7,557
Balance at 31 December 2013						
Cost of acquisition	29,038	20,135	4,200	12,879	-	66,252
Accumulated depreciation	-14,715	-15,009	-2,276	-11,694	-	-43,694
Book value at 31 December 2013	14,323	5,126	1,924	1,185	-	22,558

2. Financial fixed assets

The amount receivable from the Ministry of Economic Affairs comprises the following:

Ministry of Economic Affairs

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Amounts in thousands of euros		
Restructuring 2000	962	1,615

Of the total amount receivable in respect of the restructuring started in 2000, EUR 0.6 million has a maturity of less than one year.

Other financial fixed assets

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
	Amounts in thousands of euros	
Advance compensation of loss due to VAT	7,908	9,475

As Statistics Netherlands is exempt from VAT, the lessor of the newly built premises in The Hague and Heerlen cannot claim back the VAT on its investments in these buildings. Statistics Netherlands has compensated the lessor for the loss of income due to this VAT issue by paying EUR 9.2 million in respect of the premises in The Hague and EUR 6.5 million in respect of those in Heerlen. These amounts are charged to the result over a period of ten years, which is the maximum period for offsetting VAT losses. In 2013, EUR 1.6 million was charged to the result (2012: EUR 1.6 million).

Current assets

3. Receivables

Debtors

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
	Amounts in thousands of euros	
Debtors	3,676	2,416
Bad debt provision	-99	-156
Totaal	3,577	2,260

Other receivables

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
	Amounts in thousands of euros	
Prepaid expenses	5,938	4,943
Projects yet to be billed	1,527	1,014
Amounts receivable from staff	10	15
Other amounts receivable	641	346
Total	8,116	6,318

The 'prepaid expenses' item mostly consist of prepaid maintenance contracts and prepaid rent. The increase in this item compared to 31 December 2012 is due to new contracts in place as at 31 December 2013. The 'projects yet to be billed' item included under provisions concerns the portion of the work on projects for third parties yet to be billed based on the progress of work at year-end.

The other receivables mostly have maturities of less than one year.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Amounts in thousands of euros		
Bank balance	27,076	44,527
Deposit account	4,853	4,820
Total	31,929	49,347

Changes in cash and cash equivalents are presented in the cash flow statement. The bank balance is at the free disposal of Statistics Netherlands.

5. Equity

Equity

	Equalisation reserve	Unappropriated result	Total
Amounts in thousands of euros			
Balance at 1 January 2012	-830	11,407	10,577
Result appropriation for 2012	11,407	-11,407	0
Result for 2012	0	13,465	13,465
Balance at 31 December 2012	10,577	13,465	24,042
Result appropriation for 2012	13,465	-13,465	0
Result for 2013	0	299	299
Balance at 31 December 2013	24,042	299	24,341

The equalisation reserve comprises the results for the years 2004 to 2012. The appropriation of the result for 2012 (which has been added to the equalisation reserve) is in accordance with the agreement made with the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

6. Provisions

Provisions

	Target 2014	Restructuring 2011	Restructuring 2010	Restructuring 2009	Restructuring 2007	Restructuring 2006	Restructuring 2004	Un-employment benefits	Sub-total	Restructuring 2000 ¹⁾	Long-service awards	Long-term sickness	Total
Amounts in thousands of euros													
Balance at 31 December 2012	0	2,267	1,673	151	186	1,522	1,706	12,342	19,847	805	3,270	575	24,497
Reclassification	0	0	-1,300	-146	-176	0	0	1,622	0	0	0	0	0
Addition in 2013	1,539	136	0	0	0	0	111	3,045	4,831	57	330	100	5,318
Withdrawal in 2013	0	-1,648	-371	-5	-10	-275	-877	-1,456	-4,642	-136	-362	0	-5,140
Release	0	0	0		0	-24	-513	-662	-1,199	-313	0	0	-1,512
Balance at 31 December 2013	1,539	755	2	0	0	1,223	427	14,891	18,837	413	3,238	675	23,163

¹⁾ The release from the provision for restructuring 2000 is payable to the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Target for 2014

To achieve the target for 2014, efficiency will be improved and there will be limited cuts in the programme, leading to the redundancy of a number of positions. Statistics Netherlands has decided to award a resignation incentive to staff whose position has become redundant and who submit their resignation. The provision for this incentive has a maximum term of one year.

Restructuring 2004 until 2011

The provisions have been formed to cover the costs of various schemes supporting employees who have become redundant due to government cuts in the civil service workforce, different priorities in preparing statistics, and the future IT budget. This includes employees designated as candidates for an alternative posting in the civil service, or going into early retirement with added pension benefits, and the cost of other restructurings already underway. The provisions have been determined based on the estimated and foreseeable obligations to employees. Besides the regular salary costs during the reposting period, these obligations include the agreed future benefits to be paid to former employees of Statistics Netherlands.

The table below shows the expected breakdown for each period of the obligations arising from the restructurings:

Expected breakdown restructuring provisions

	2014	2015-2018	2019-onwards	Total
	Amounts in thousands of euros			
Restructuring 2011	546	209	0	755
Restructuring 2010	2	0	0	2
Restructuring 2005	65	260	898	1,223
Restructuring 2004	155	272	0	427
Total	768	741	898	2,407

Unemployment compensation benefits

This provision concerns obligations under the unemployment compensation benefit scheme for civil servants, whereby former employees receive benefits to compensate them for their loss of employment. In 2013, the government decided to keep paying these benefits to unemployed former staff until they reach the new statutory retirement age, leading to an extra addition to the provision of EUR 1.5 million. Furthermore, the termination of temporary contracts and dismissals led to additional benefit obligations totalling EUR 1.5 million. However, this was partly offset by a release from the provision of EUR 0.7 million due to the fact that some of the unemployed former staff found new permanent positions.

The table below shows the expected breakdown for each period of the unemployment benefit obligations:

Expected breakdown unemployment compensation benefits

	2014	2015-2018	2019-onwards	Total
	Amounts in thousands of euros			
Unemployment benefits	1,685	5,880	7,326	14,891
Total	1,685	5,880	7,326	14,891

Restructuring 2000:

The provision was made to cover the cost of the termination of the employment of staff who were designated as candidates for reposting under the restructuring in 2000, but whose employment was not terminated prior to 3 January 2004. The Ministry of Economic Affairs has committed EUR 10.8 million to cover the employment termination costs. The employment termination costs comprise the personnel expenses during the 18-month reposting period and the expected unemployment compensation benefits and other benefits payable by Statistics Netherlands.

The table below shows the breakdown for each period of the expected obligations arising from the restructuring started in 2000:

Breakdown of expected obligations arising from the restructuring started in 2000

	2014	2015-2018	2019-onwards	Total
	Amounts in thousands of euros			
Restructuring 2000	125	202	86	413
Total	125	202	86	413

Long-service awards

This provision covers the cost of future long-service awards payable for 12.5, 25 and 40 years of service.

Long-term sickness

This provision concerns future obligations to employees on sick leave whose incapacity for work is expected to be permanent and who are therefore entitled to up to two years of continued salary payment.

7. Non-current liabilities

Ministry of Finance

On 3 December 2007, the Ministry of Finance issued three loans totalling EUR 30.0 million for the relocation to the new office in The Hague. The average interest rate on these loans is 3.9%.

The outstanding loan was repaid in full at year-end 2013, ahead of the maturity date. In accordance with the loan agreement, this prepayment was made at the market value of the future principal and interest instalments. Consequently, Statistics Netherlands paid a one-off additional interest expense of EUR 1.4 million in 2013. This has been accounted for under 'financial income and expenses' in the financial statements for 2013.

8. Current liabilities

Ministry of Finance

As the loans were repaid in full in 2013, ahead of the maturity date, there are no more liabilities in respect of these loans.

Taxes and social insurance contributions

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2014
	Amounts in thousands of euros	
Wage tax and national insurance contributions	2,521	2,286
Pensions and social insurance contributions	3,051	2,978
Totaal	5,572	5,264

Other liabilities

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2014
	Amounts in thousands of euros	
Accrued expenses ¹⁾	8,507	8,027
Holiday allowances still to be paid	4,378	4,430
Creditors	1,098	5,283
Advance contribution project developer	1,937	2,307
Holidays still to be paid	2,917	2,787
Turnover billed in advance	1,844	6,025
Computerisation capacity still to be used	0	385
Year-end bonuses	603	625
Other	690	458
Total	21,974	30,327

¹⁾ Including EUR 2.5 million payable to Ministry of Economic Affairs in connection with restructuring 2000 (31 December 2012: EUR 2.2 million).

Other liabilities consist mostly of recurring costs for which the invoice was still to be received as at year-end.

The 'advance contribution project developer' item concerns one-off contributions received for rental costs for the next ten years, one in 2008 for the office in The Hague and the other in 2009 for the Heerlen office.

Turnover billed in advance mostly comprises advance billing of Blaise licence fees and activities still to be performed. This item includes more than EUR 0.8 million in activities still to be performed to make adjustments to the General Business Register (31 December 2011: EUR 1.3 million) At year-end 2012, this item also included EUR 3.3 million in funds still to be spent for the European obligations (12th tranche of EU loan). The relevant work was carried out in 2013.

Year-end bonuses concern the amount reserved in December 2013 for the year-end bonuses that will be paid in November 2014.

The other liabilities mostly have maturities of less than one year.

Financial instruments

Treasury policy

Under the service income and expenditure scheme, Statistics Netherlands has a duty to participate in treasury banking with the Central Accounts Department (Rijkshoofdboekhouding) of the Ministry of Finance. This department is responsible for the accounts of the Dutch treasury.

Treasury banking means that cash items may only be deposited in a current account with the Central Accounts Department and that loans may only be concluded with this department. Statistics Netherlands concludes the contracts and agrees the conditions with the Central Accounts Department in respect of any deposit accounts or loans.

Treasury banking is a way of maintaining a central treasury for public funds. Treasury banking is based on the principle that outflows of public funds from the treasury should be timed to occur only when they are needed to perform a public task. Through treasury financing, Statistics Netherlands maintains a cash flow policy that is as risk-free as possible.

Credit risk

As the debtors mostly concern government institutions, the credit risk exposure is limited.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk exposure is limited to potential changes in the market value of the loans drawn. These loans have a fixed interest rate over their entire maturity and are held to maturity. Therefore, Statistics Netherlands has a policy of not using financial instruments to control interest rate fluctuations.

Market value

The market value of the financial instruments on the balance sheet, including receivables, cash and cash equivalents and current liabilities, is close to their book value.

Off-balance sheet assets and liabilities

Multi-annual financial obligations

	2014	2015-2018	2019-onwards
	Amounts in thousands of euros		
Rental premises in The Hague and Heerlen	7 000	29 000	35 000
Total	7 000	29 000	35 000

Rented

The rental agreement for the office in The Hague has been concluded for a period of 5 to 15 years and expires in 2023. The rental agreement for the office in Heerlen has been concluded for a period of 5 to 15 years and expires in 2024.

Finance agreements

It has been agreed with the Ministry of Economic Affairs that the financial obligations for the period prior to 3 January 2004 are for the account of the Ministry. The actual expenses incurred by Statistics Netherlands due to these obligations are compensated by the Ministry.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs has provided long-term financing through a credit facility currently amounting to EUR 50 million. The aim of the financing is to avoid temporary liquidity shortfalls due to the cost of support schemes for employees who have become redundant due to government cuts in the civil service workforce, different priorities in gathering statistics, and the future IT budget, and the setting of different priorities. If the required amount of credit were to exceed EUR 50 million, Statistics Netherlands will have to consult with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. To date, this credit facility has not been used.

Notes to the income statement for 2013

General

The result for 2013 was adversely impacted by a number of extraordinary items, including the addition to the provisions (EUR 3.6 million), one-off additional interest expenses (EUR 1.4 million) and additional costs due to the planned sale of a section of the premises in Heerlen (EUR 1 million). This is explained below.

9. Net turnover

Net turnover comprises the following:

- contribution from the Ministry of Economic Affairs;
- third-party contracts;
- other operating income.

Contribution from Ministry of Economic Affairs (EZ)

	Actual 2013	Budgeted 2013	Actual 2012
Amounts in thousands of euros			
Budgetary contribution	181,749	181,749	187,845
Government target for 2014	-16,022	-16,022	-6,707
Repayment of amount owed to EZ for restructuring 2000	-653	-653	-681
Still to be spent from 12th tranche of EU loan	3,329	3,329	-3,329
12th tranche of EU loan in 2013	3,201	3,201	0
13th tranche of EU	919	0	0
Wage compensation and price adjustment 2012	1,482	1,482	1,619
Expansion of activities in Caribbean Netherlands	650	650	650
Price adjustment 2013	221	0	0
Compensation of pension shortfall	1,647	1,647	1,647
Contribution to General Business Register/New Trade Register	471	0	84
Safety monitor	300	300	300
One-off compensation	0	0	1,500
Total	177,294	175,683	182,928

The contribution from the Ministry of Economic Affairs is a budgetary contribution. Statistics Netherlands receives this contribution based on the Multi-Annual Plan for 2009–2013. At the end of this period, Statistics Netherlands must have achieved the work programme. If in any year part of the work programme is not achieved, the relevant funding is carried forward to the next year.

Third-party contracts

The table below shows the turnover from contracts with third parties by region.

Third-party contracts by region

	Actual 2013	Budgeted 2013	Actual 2012
	Amounts in thousands of euros		
Netherlands	13,899	12,708	16,578
EU member states	4,638	3,072	4,007
Other countries	1,483	1,280	1,671
Total	20,020	17,060	22,256

The 'third-party contracts' item accounts for the revenue realised from performed activities. This includes contracts where the government provides a specific financial contribution and revenue from the sale of Blaise licences.

The breakdown of turnover from third-party contracts by type of client is as follows:

Breakdown of turnover from third-party contracts by type of client

	Actual 2013	Budgeted 2013	Actual 2012
	Amounts in thousands of euros		
National government	11,892	10,240	13,359
Foreign statistics agencies	1,760	1,283	1,674
Research institutions	2,439	2,165	2,824
European Union and Eurostat	2,399	1,186	1,547
Other	1,530	2,186	2,852
Total	20,020	17,060	22,256

Other operating income

Other operating income mostly consists of revenue from data provision, penalty payments and publications.

10. Operating expenses

Wages and salaries

	Actual 2013	Budgeted 2013	Actual 2012
	Amounts in thousands of euros		
Wages and salaries of own staff	104,346	107,823	106,756
Insourced staff	11,693	7,374	11,030
Total	116,039	115,197	117,786

The cost of wages and salaries of own staff was lower than budgeted. This is partly due to the decision not to fill some of the vacant positions in view of the government target for

the year 2014. If necessary, these positions can be filled by temporary external staff.

This would increase the cost of insourced staff, as the amount budgeted for this item is lower than in previous years. The differences compared to the budget for 2013 are due to the fact that some of the vacant positions were temporary filled by insourced staff, and due to the deployment of insourced staff for additional work for third parties. Furthermore, more temporary staff were hired in for IT and business processes in order to complete process innovation projects more quickly. Insourced staff account for 8% of the total personnel costs, which is within the limit of 10% set by the government.

In 2013, the average number of full-time employees (FTEs) at Statistics Netherlands was 1,833 (2012: 1,875 FTEs). Three employees work outside of the Netherlands.

Remuneration of Director-General and Central Commission for Statistics

In 2013, the remuneration of the Director-General, consisting of the gross salary, fixed allowances, social charges and pension charges, totalled EUR 227 thousand (2012: EUR 227 thousand).

The Central Commission for Statistics (CCS) has several duties relating to Statistics Netherlands and providing statistical information to the government. In 2013, the CCS had nine members, and their compensation for the year totalled EUR 95 thousand (EUR 90 thousand for remuneration and EUR 5 thousand for tax-free expense allowances). In 2012, the CCS had 8 members, and its compensation for the year totalled EUR 92 thousand. The compensation of the CCS is charged to the budget of Statistics Netherlands.

In 2013, Statistics Netherlands had to pay a 'crisis levy' of EUR 5 thousand over the total remuneration paid to the director and the supervising officials.

Disclosure pursuant to Act on Remuneration of Senior Officials in the Public and Semi-public Sector (WNT)

Disclosure of remuneration of current and former senior officials, Section 4.1 WNT), amounts in thousands of euros

Name	Job title	Remuneration	Taxable fixed and variable expense allowance	Employer's share of provisions for future remuneration	Employment start date	Employment end date	FTEs
G. van der Veen	Director General	183	7	37	01-11-03	03-01-14	1

The remuneration of the Director-General is set by the Minister for Economic Affairs based on a proposal from the Chair of the CCS.

Remuneration of senior officials and former senior officials (WNT.art 4.1) in thousand euros

Name	Job title	Remuneration	Tenure
I. Brakman	Chair of CCS/member of Audit Committee	25.0	1/1/2010 to 1/1/2018
S Brakman	Member of CCS	7.0	1/1/2013 to 1/1/2017
L.H. Hoogduin	Member of CCS/member of Audit Committee	11.3	1/1/2010 to 1/1/2018
C.M. Hooymans	Member of CCS	7.0	1/1/2012 to 1/1/2016
M.B.G.M. Oostendorp	Member of CCS/member of Audit Committee	11.3	1/1/2006 to 1/1/2014
J. Plantenga	Member of CCS	7.0	1/1/2009 to 1/1/2017
C.G.M. Sterks	Member of CCS	3.5	1/7/2005 to 1/7/2013
F. van der Wel. RA	Member of CCS/Member of Audit Committee	11.3	1/1/2013 to 1/1/2017
J.T.M. van der Zee	Member of CCS	7.0	1/7/2006 to 1/7/2014

The CCS has a broad remit, which includes supervisory and managerial duties relating to the reporting of statistical data to the government. As WNT does define specific limits for the remuneration of officials who perform both supervisory and managerial duties, their remuneration cannot be reviewed on the basis of the WNT framework. The remuneration of the members of the CCS complies with the regulations on the compensation of members of the CCS (Regeling vaststelling schadeloosstelling leden CCS) drawn up by the Minister for Economic Affairs in 2005.

In preparing the financial statements, Statistics Netherlands based its disclosures on the framework provided by the policy rules on the application of the WNT. This framework includes the Act amending the WNT (Aanpassingswet WNT), which is yet to be adopted by the Dutch Senate. This Act amending the WNT may require changes in annual reports for future years.

Pension charges and social charges

	Actual 2013	Budgeted 2013	Actual 2012
	Amounts in thousands of euros		
Pension charges	16,779	15,630	16,085
Social charges	11,705	11,131	11,615
Total	28,484	26,761	27,700

The pension charges increased due to rising pension contributions. The pension scheme is administered by ABP, the pension fund for employees in the public sector. This is an industry-wide pension fund, and Statistics Netherlands is not obliged to make additional payments in the event of a deficit at the fund, other than paying in higher future contributions when necessary. As at year-end 2013, the coverage ratio at ABP was 105.9%.

In 2013, the pension scheme had the following characteristics:

Type of pension scheme	Career average scheme
Holiday allowance	8%
Pensionable age	65 (as from 1/1/2014: 67)
Pension base	Pensionable salary less franchise
Surviving dependants pension	
before age 65	50% of old-age pension at time of death
after age 65	35% of old-age pension at time of death
Orphans' pension	10% of old-age pension
Franchise (2013)	EUR 10,950
Accrual rate	2.05% of pension base

Addition to/release from provisions

	Actual 2013	Budgeted 2013	Actual 2012
Amounts in thousands of euros			
Addition to provision for target for 2014	1,539	0	0
Addition/release restructuring provision	2,095	0	-1,315
Total	3,634	0	-1,315

The addition to the provision for the target for 2014 amounts to EUR 1.5 million and concerns the incentive awarded to staff whose position has become redundant and submit their resignation.

The addition to/release from the restructuring provisions concerns the addition to the provisions for unemployment benefit obligations (totalling EUR 3.3 million) less the release

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets

	Actual 2013	Budgeted 2013	Actual 2012
Amounts in thousands of euros			
Depreciation charges	9,325	10,338	9,269

(EUR 1.2 million) for the period from 2004 until year-end 2011.

Depreciation charges in 2013 were lower than budgeted, due to further austerity in the investment policy. The depreciation charges reflect additional accelerated depreciation of EUR 0.5 million on the installation package and the modifications of the building shell of the section of the premises in Heerlen that is to be sold in 2014.

Other operating expenses

	Actual 2013	Budgeted 2013	Actual 2012
	Amounts in thousands of euros		
Accommodation	14,394	13,930	13,611
Other staff	3,663	3,628	3,533
Office	4,224	5,487	5,079
Official journeys	3,918	4,306	4,047
External consultancy costs	3,590	3,440	2,945
Computerisation	6,308	6,366	6,412
Other	3,310	4,681	3,540
Total	39,407	41,838	39,167

Accommodation costs include rental as well as energy costs and building-related costs such as cleaning, security and the operation of the company restaurant. Accommodation costs were higher than budgeted due to the provision of EUR 0.5 million for a potential VAT loss on the section of the premises in Heerlen that is to be sold in 2014.

Office costs were lower because of lower telephone costs, which was due to reduced rates and less telephone use.

The costs of official journeys decreased due to the reduction in staffing.

The 'other' item under operating expenses mostly concerns the costs of raw data for statistical analysis. These costs decreased due to lower costs of raw data and other material costs incurred in obtaining data.

The following fees of KPMG (auditor and other KPMG network) were billed to Statistics Netherlands:

Fees of KPMG (auditor and other KPMG network)

	2013	2012
	Amounts in thousands of euros	
Audit of financial statements	79	79
Other audit engagements	2	4
Tax advisory services	15	15
Other non-audit services	59	26
Total	155	124

11. Financial income and expenses

Interest expenses

The loan of EUR 15 million was repaid in full at year-end 2013, ahead of the maturity date. In accordance with the loan agreement, this prepayment was made at the market value of the future principal and interest instalments. Consequently, Statistics Netherlands paid a one-off additional interest expense of EUR 1.4 million in 2013.

The Hague/Heerlen, 31 March 2014
Deputy Director General of Statistics Netherlands
A.H. Kroese

Central Commission for Statistics

I. Brakman (chair)

S. Brakman

J. van Hall, RA RE

L.H. Hoogduin, Vice Chair

C.M. Hooymans

J. Plantenga

F. van der Wel, RA

J.T.M. van der Zee

Other information

Proposed result appropriation

The financial statements for 2013 were prepared prior to the result appropriation. The addition of the result for 2013 of EUR 0.3 million to the equalisation reserve will lead to a further increase in equity. Additional arrangements have been made on this with the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 2013.

Independent auditor's report

To the Director General of Statistics Netherlands

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2013 of Statistics Netherlands, The Hague, Heerlen and Bonaire, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2013, the profit and loss account for the year then ended and the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility

Management of Statistics Netherlands is on the basis of article 70 of the Statistics Netherlands Act responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the stipulations in the Statistics Netherlands Act, the other requirements as agreed between the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Statistics Netherlands and CCS on March 16, 2006 and the 'Wet normering topinkomens (WNT)'. Management is furthermore responsible for the financial lawfulness of the income, expenditure and balance sheet movements as presented in the financial statements. This means that the amounts comply with the provisions of the relevant legislation and regulations, as included in the Statistics Netherlands auditing protocol of 20 January 2009. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit, as stipulated in article 35, paragraph 2 of the 'Kaderwet Zelfstandige Bestuursorganen'. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch Law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing and in accordance with the WNT auditing protocol as included in the WNT policy rules and the Statistics Netherlands auditing protocol of 20 January 2009. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, as well as in the framework of financial lawfulness for the compliance with those relevant legislation and regulations, 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 the internal control of Statistics Netherlands. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the criteria used for financial lawfulness 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 2013, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with the Statistics Netherlands Act, the other requirements as agreed between the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Statistics Netherlands and CCS on March 16, 2006 and the WNT.

Furthermore, in our opinion, the income, expenditure and balance sheet movements that occurred in 2013 and are accounted for in these financial statements satisfy the requirements of financial lawfulness. This means that the amounts comply with the provisions of the relevant legislation and regulations, as included in the Statistics Netherlands auditing protocol of 20 January 2009.

Emphasis of uncertainty with respect to the WNT framework used

We draw attention to note 10 to the financial statements, which describes that the adjusted WNT Act, part of the WNT framework used, has not yet been approved by senate. Our opinion is not qualified in this respect.

The Hague, 3 April 2014
KPMG ACCOUNTANTS N.V.
J.G.A. Bruinsma RA

Appendix

Appendix A Programme Renewal

This appendix briefly describes the current renewal projects and the results achieved in 2013. The structure follows the four main themes of the Multi-annual Programme: economic trends, socioeconomic and societal developments, urban issues, and quality of life. The accessibility of information has been added as a fifth main theme. In keeping with the aims of the Multi-annual Programme, projects have been carried out under this new theme to improve the standard of service and the accessibility of the statistical information of Statistics Netherlands.

The projects covered by the programme renewal were completed in the 2009–2013 Multi-annual Programme period, as covered in earlier annual reports. Further details of the projects that were completed in 2013 are given below in this appendix.

1. Economic trends

International economic relations

Globalisation has acquired an extra dimension in recent decades through advances in ICT and information handling, which have greatly simplified worldwide communication. Socioeconomic trends in the Netherlands have accordingly become more dependent on what is happening abroad. The International Economic Relations (SIER) policy priority has documented and analysed the interrelated causes, effects and trends of globalisation. The results are published in the Internationalisation Monitor, in web articles and in research papers. The internationalisation of Dutch industry is described from various angles, and in particular the characteristics of exporting companies, their operations outside the Netherlands, and the consequences of relocating business units are covered in multiple publications.

Actual output:

- the Linked Employer-Employee Database (LEED) has been extended with aggregated data about education and occupation, broken down by Dutch standard industrial classification (SBI) and size category. The LEED database is also used in the analysis of the regional effects of internationalisation;
- the Internationalisation Monitor for 2013 describes internationalisation trends and their socioeconomic consequences for the Dutch economy and society. Alongside the trends in international trade, international investment and the operations of multinationals, the importance other countries for the regions was also analysed in 2013. Two chapters were produced together with the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL);
- in conjunction with the National Accounts, new information has been developed about international value chains and their importance for the Dutch economy;
- articles and papers about internationalisation were published in four external journals.

Business cycle

The Business Cycle Multi-annual Programme project was completed. The developed output is part of the standard statistical programme. The standard output is given in Section 4.2.

Regional economic statistics

Central government and the provincial and municipal authorities all need information about the economic development of the regions. The aim of this policy priority is to expand and improve regional economic statistical information and make it more accessible.

Actual output:

- Regiobase was taken into production in 2013. Regiobase is a microdata set that is available for internal and external use. Regiobase facilitates the compilation of structural information about the economy in the region, such as the regional business demography and the impact of internationally operating companies in the region. This has resulted in seven StatLine tables with regional economic information.

ICT impact

The ICT Impact policy priority has produced indicators that describe the internet economy as a whole, and increase its visibility in the statistics. This policy priority studies components of the internet economy, such as web shops and the consumer-to-consumer (C2C) market, based on data from the *Marktplaats* website and other sources. The impact of Internet on the system of national accounts has also been documented. This policy priority completed in 2013.

Actual output:

- the policy priority has delivered numerous innovative and concrete results. Final reports of all projects have been produced, and are available on the Statistics Netherlands website. Most projects were concerned with a proof of concept;
- the use of Internet as a data source (housing market and vacancies);
- the use of smartphones as a survey tool (used in the Dutch National Travel Survey (OVIN) and for measuring the use of mobile services);
- 'big data' sources (mobile phone data and data from the *Marktplaats* website);
- projects based on Internet as a phenomenon (the internet economy, webshops and the use of social media by individuals and companies);
- in Traffic and Transport there was a preliminary study into the opportunities presented by innovative techniques, such as the use of RFID (radio frequency identification) data and Bluetooth;
- a pilot in the Webpanel project ;
- various contributions to external publications (including those of the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP)). The programme has also attracted international (OECD, Eurostat and EU) attention. The Netherlands has acquired a leading role in innovative observation and other methods;
- a workshop was held together with the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP) on the use of smartphones for statistics in 2013;
- the ICT Impact programme concluded with a symposium at Statistics Netherlands.

Income, tax expenditure and tax burden

This project is intended to provide an up-to-date picture of the distribution of the total tax burden over households. It sheds light on the redistributive effects of the tax system as a whole and of separate tax measures in relation to policy goals.

Actual output:

- the overall picture of the tax burden has been extended with the publication of a StatLine table on vehicle tax for 2006–2011;
- The Indirect Tax Calculator (formerly the Personal Tax Calculator) was released in 2013 on the Statistics Netherlands website. This visualisation gives users an estimate of the indirect taxes their households have to pay based on their personal situation. In conjunction with this, there was an article on the Statistics Netherlands website on 'Large differences between households in the scale of indirect taxes';
- the interactive visualisations Local Taxation Comparison Tool (LLV) per household and per rate were updated with the rates for 2013. In conjunction with this a web article was published about water board charges for home owners and tenants;
- the StatLine tables with provincial surcharges and district water board rates were updated with the rates for 2013;
- the definitive results for 2010 and 2011 were added to the StatLine tables on income tax, tax credits, exemption, indirect taxes and local taxes.

Households in the National Accounts, and Ageing Society

The 'Households in the National Accounts' project focused on the distribution of income, consumption and ownership from the National Accounts according to household type. The Ageing Society project added the age dimension.

Actual output:

- a discussion paper was produced in 2013 with the results of the 'Households in the National Accounts' project. The results are now available for 2005–2009, inclusive. A discussion paper was published in 2013 for the Ageing Society project describing the methodology of the National Transfer Accounts (NTA), and giving the related results for the Netherlands for 2008. The NTA is a method of accounting for the financial transfers between age groups within the households sector. The compilation of an NTA will enable the Netherlands to join the national and international research and discussion in this field.

Transport and logistics

The Transport and Logistics Multi-annual Programme project was completed. The developed output is part of the standard statistical programme. The standard output is given in Section 4.2.

Mobility

The Mobility Multi-annual Programme project was completed. The developed output is part of the standard statistical programme. The standard output is given in Section 4.2.

2. Socioeconomic and social trends

Regionalisation of survey data

The 'Regionalisation of survey data' project meets the considerable demand for regional and subregional statistical data. Ministries and the Employee Insurance Agency (UUV), in particular, regularly ask for existing statistics to be extended with regional information, especially about the labour force (unemployment), education, security and health. Advanced statistical methods enable the compilation of more regional or subregional statistical information using existing survey data (in combination with information from official records).

Actual output:

- StatLine tables with provincial monthly, quarterly and annual figures about the labour force;
- StatLine tables with municipal annual figures about multiple security indicators;
- StatLine tables with subregional annual figures on health indicators;
- a presentation with the title 'Implementation of a Small Area Estimation Program for Statistics Netherlands' social statistics' at the conference on New Techniques & Technologies in Official Statistics in Brussels from 5 to 7 March;
- a report on the evaluation of small domain estimators for the employment position on a regional level;
- a report on small domain estimators in the Health Survey;
- a report on small domain estimators in the Security Monitor.

International labour migration in the 21st century

The 'International labour migration in the 21st century' project has shed light on the influence of labour migration on the labour market, and vice versa. International migration has become more dynamic in the 21st century. Following the enlargement of the EU and the opening of national labour markets, immigrants have found work in the Netherlands both at the bottom end of the market (manufacturing and horticulture) and at the top end (knowledge workers). For the most part these migrants are young people who reside in the EU host country for varying periods of time. It is likely that in the future more migrants will 'commute' back and forth between the host country and their country of origin. Effective population forecasting requires a better understanding of these movements and their relationship with the labour market. Changes in the influx of the labour migrant group can provide advance notice of developments in labour immigration in both the near and the more distant future. This will enable Statistics Netherlands to deal with an important source of uncertainty in migration forecasting. This project was performed with the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI).

Actual output:

- standard statistics have been produced for total groups of recently immigrated foreign workers, and emigrants;
- the collaboration with NIDI, which started in 2010, delivered various articles in internal and external media in 2013, including about Polish employment migrants;
- the inclusion in the Social Statistics Database of data about knowledge migrants and analyses of these data have led to various articles and a presentation at the Dutch Labour Market Day.

Life course

Policymakers and researchers are increasingly taking a life-course perspective in their approach to the state that people find themselves in. The life course may refer to career, benefits history, partnership, parenthood, criminal record, migration, retirement, or use of healthcare facilities. It is common for many life course elements to be interrelated.

Increasing attention is also being given to the connection between the life courses of parents and their children (different generations). In order to chart the diversity of life courses, it is not sufficient to compare the positions of individuals today with those of individuals in the past who happened to be of the same age. Both age effects and cohort effects play a role. In order to find out how much life courses have changed in recent decades, these cohort effects – which are determined by the era in which a person was born – can be mapped out by developing life course statistics on the basis of birth cohorts.

Actual output:

- StatLine tables and a web article about growing up in the Netherlands, including data from the National Institute for Educational Measurement (CITO);
- an article in the quarterly journal *Bevolkingstrends* (Population trends) about when children leave home;
- StatLine tables on young people's educational success according to socioeconomic characteristics, home situation and the regional labour market situation for young people;
- a feasibility study for the economic independence statistic for young people, and a draft StatLine table;
- StatLine tables and articles in the journal *Sociaaleconomische Trends* (Socioeconomic trends) about work, wages and social security according to birth cohort;
- updated StatLine tables on pension benefits, estates and wealth of elderly people and ageing by sector.

Perceptions

The 'perceptions' project was concerned with gathering information about the feelings, attitudes and opinions in society at large. These perceptions play an important role in social debate. A new survey is conducted every year, and research is carried out into new forms of observation, such as a web panel.

Actual output:

- in 2013 the project delivered an electronic questionnaire about work and the ageing population, which was completed by approximately 3 500 people;
- a thematic article was published based on research from 2012 about responsibility for livability in the neighbourhood, and an article about respondents' opinions about the housing market. The data from 2012 were also used in the book 'Green growth in the Netherlands';
- in 2013 a questionnaire was developed for the research in 2014. As in 2010, the subject is solidarity in healthcare. Part of the questionnaire is a repetition of the questions from 2010, and the rest is new.

Security

The 'security' policy has produced a comprehensive description of security from complementary points of view. In 2013 the output was included in full in the standard statistical programme.

Actual output:

- in 2013 figures were published on issues and individuals in the key links of the criminal law chain, including recorded crimes, suspects, and juvenile delinquents in the *Halt* prevention scheme. The information is enriched with background characteristics of the persons involved. All existing components have been updated, and some components of the Social Statistical Database Security satellite that had been taken into production earlier have been improved. New tables were published on suspects and juveniles in the *Halt* prevention scheme, with information about the highest educational programme followed;
- a pilot based on information from the Criminal Records System (JDS) regarding non-appealable convictions of persons was concluded in 2013;
- in 2013 new StatLine tables were developed about people in custody and victims of offences.

3. Urban issues

Housing market

Gathering together statistics on the housing market and improving the links between them has improved our understanding of the different aspects of this market. The themes on which statistics are to be collected (availability, quality, affordability, the role of housing associations and the value of the dwelling stock) have been derived from the conceptual framework previously developed for the housing market.

Actual output:

- using a prototype, data from Internet have been processed into a microdata set about homes for sale. This microdata set is linked to the Key Registers for Addresses and Buildings (BAG) for usable area and dwelling type (single-family, multi-occupation). Preliminary monthly figures were published on a national level based on the prototype. This publication comprises information about the length of time that homes have been for sale on Internet, broken down by characteristics such as average asking price (per square metre), usable area and dwelling type;
- for the publication of the preliminary figures use was made of weekly data deliveries from the JAAP.nl website

4. Quality of life

Green Growth

The 'green growth' project is a modified version of the 'sustainability' project in accordance with international thinking in this field. Green growth is defined as economic growth and development with a minimum of pressure on the environment and the use of natural resources. Green growth is high on the agenda of a number of national and international organisations and industry. This project is compatible with international frameworks, but is limited to describing the Dutch situation.

Actual output:

- the second Statistics Netherlands publication on the green growth theme, 'Green Growth in the Netherlands, 2012' has been issued. The set of indicators has been extended and refined relative to the first publication in 2011. A new element of the publication is the international comparison. There were also publications on three themes: green growth broken down into top sectors (for 2010), carbon footprint (the emissions associated with personal consumption patterns) and the Porter hypothesis (that there is a causal connection between green investment and microproductivity improvement);
- the 'domains of sustainability' visualisation on the Statistics Netherlands website has been updated and improved.

The changing healthcare sector

The 'changing healthcare sector' project addresses three important health-related themes: indicators about the impact of market forces; the relationship between the costs, use and quality of care; and the consequences of the changing population profile (including population ageing) and changing lifestyles and dietary habits.

Actual output:

- the publication of 'Health and care in figures for 2013';
- the 'Health statistics day' symposium held on 12 September 2013, which looked back on ten years of developments in health statistics.

Well-being

The 'well-being' policy priority arose from the growing awareness of the inadequacy of GDP as the sole indicator of prosperity and well-being. There have therefore been calls for additional indicators relating to quality of life. A major impetus for the project came from the OECD's Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies and the report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission) presented in Paris in September 2009. Statistics Netherlands has set up its well-being policy priority to develop indicators in this field.

Actual output:

- in 2013 publications of the well-being policy priority appeared in Statistics Netherlands media and external journals including *Economisch Statistische Berichten* (ESB), *Tijdschrift voor Gezondheidswetenschappen* (TGS) and DEMOS. The articles concerned were on the influence on happiness of having children, the relationship between health and well-being, the relationship between prosperity and well-being, and the relationship between social capital and well-being.

5. Accessibility of information

The Centre for Statistical Research

The Centre for Statistical Research carries out one-off analyses. The aim is to produce analyses and articles as input for public and political debate, that supplement the existing Statistics Netherlands output, and are produced even faster than hitherto. The Centre also carries out one-off studies derived from other policy priority projects. The reports of the analyses and studies constitute an in-depth addition to statistics published by Statistics Netherlands, for example by linking databases. In many cases the reports are accompanied by a web article explaining the salient findings.

Actual output:

- eight articles about the Declaration of Independent Contractor Status (VAR), the abolition of slavery, parental income and participation in higher education, the changing housing market, Dutch industry in international production chains, the entrepreneur's tax allowance, self-employed workers, and child arrangements.

Accessibility policy priority

In 2013 this policy priority carried out numerous projects with the common objective of improving access.

Actual output:

- GeoWeb services: a large number of GeoWeb services have been placed on the PDOK (Public Services on the Map) government portal in recent years. In addition, various GeoWeb services have been introduced on the basis of statistics on a geographical grid (100x100 metres and 500x500 metres). Finally, work was carried out on a new version of the CBSinuwBuurt website, which is scheduled to go live in 2014;
- education site: the content of the education site (Statistics Netherlands in the Classroom) has been extended regularly in recent years. In addition to course material for the economics and geography programmes, material has been added to the education site for social studies and mathematics. Various lesson notes have been developed together with teachers. An animated film about GDP was added, and various posters have been developed for classroom use. For the mathematics course, a number of detailed publication databases have recently been added for use in the statistics field. In 2013 the *ConjunctuurBekerStrijd* competition was held for the second time on a national scale. This is a competition in which classes led by their teacher forecast the development of the Dutch economy based on the same ten indicators that Statistics Netherlands uses to analyse the business cycle. 168 schools took part, compared with 92 in 2012. The results will be announced in March 2014. Statistics Netherlands in the Classroom is promoted by various means, such as posters by direct mail, and at educational exhibitions and professional conferences (with a stand or presentations). These events have shown that the awareness among teachers of Statistics Netherlands in the Classroom has increased again in the past year. Some 200 teachers and other interested professionals received the biennial newsletter, and contacts with several educational publishers were reinforced.
- Visualisations: in 2013 new guidelines were defined for modifications to the technology behind the visualisations. This is particularly important for display on mobile phones and tablets. Also in 2013, a user survey was conducted to identify any gaps in the visualisations on the website. There would appear to be a particular need for a coherent and broad visual account of social trends over a relatively long period. Two pilots that were started in 2013 to identify the issues that are eligible for visualisation will be continued in 2014;
- information for companies: the website cbsvooruwbedrijf.nl was launched in 2009, and new content has since been added. More sector information has been made accessible over the years. Entrepreneurs are also able to compare themselves with their counterparts using the interactive sector monitor. Most surveys for companies have been documented, and can be completed online. There are numerous online forms for entrepreneurs to arrange various matters, such as notifying a change of address;
- making Statline information easier to find: in the latest stage of the policy priority, StatWeb has been replaced by a more up-to-date version, which went live in June 2013.

Appendix B Actual output per theme

B1 Output table for 2013 (by theme and form of output)

Theme	Press-releases	Economic-monitor-updates	Web and theme articles	Statline-tables	Publications			Eurostat-deliveries datasets			Enquiries (infoservice)	
					of wich new	paper	digital				telephone (incl. automatic.)	email (incl. letters and faxes)
				number								
Labour and social security	24		44	366	15	2	22	106	119		1,186	1,080
Enterprises	2		23	113	16	2	6	21	76		598	665
Population	3		21	162	22	1	26	23	18		938	1,016
Construction and housing	2	12	14	176	14		20	45	17		412	502
Financial and business services		4	8	59	4		6	30			90	150
Health and welfare	3		23	69	23	1	9	10	15		399	500
Trade, hotels and restaurants	16		5	38	6		16	20			193	223
Manufacturing and energy		24	10	288	7	1	46	140	2		188	286
Income and spending	1	24	18	61	1		1	8	70		504	505
International trade		12	17	161	3		1	40	4		313	383
Agriculture			19	83		1		65			137	202
Macroeconomics	8		9	240	8	5	5	98			193	414
Nature and environment			13	44		3	4	6			68	136
Education			14	53	8	1	3	7	159		215	253
Government and politics	2		20	42	4		1		6		128	150
Prices	12		18	93	3		4	89	1		2,971	1,031
Security and justice	3	12	14	53	20	2	3	92	3		264	267
Traffic and transport			21	76	6		5	113	2		144	224
Leisure and culture	1		17	57	8	2	7	32	2		268	300
Caribbean Netherlands			1	14	5							
Dossier												
People with a foreign background			0								175	143
Business cycle		24	0									
Emancipation			0								257	325
European Union			0									
Globalisation			0			1	2					
Historical series			0	1								
Life course			2								360	476
Regional Statistics	2		0	24	2	5	5					
Investment climate			0			1	1					
Population ageing			0									
Census			0					1			1,974	1,006
Other			0	126	3	2	13	1	3			
Total	79	112	331	2,399	178	30	206	947	497		11,975	10,237

Appendix C Advisory Boards

Advisory boards, each with a specific theme or subject, have been established to provide Statistics Netherlands with advice on the implementation of its statistical programme. The chairs of the six advisory boards jointly form an advisory council for the Director-General.

Members of the Statistics Netherlands Advisory Council on 31 December 2013:

G. van der Veen	Chair
M.I. Tóth Pál	Secretary
M.A. van Straalen	Business Respondents' Advisory Board
E.E. van de Lustgraaf	Economic Statistics Advisory Board
Prof. P.J. Boelhouwer	Statistics of the Living Environment Advisory Board
H.M.M. Claassen	Macroeconomic Statistics Advisory Board
Prof. P.H.B.F. Franses	Methodology and Quality Advisory Board
Prof. H.B. Entzinger	Social Statistics Advisory Board

Appendix D Organisation (31 December 2013)

Director-General

G. van der Veen

Policy staff

C.M. Schut (Management Secretary)

Methods and statistical policy

Dr. C. Zeelenberg (Director)

Deputy Director-General

Dr. A.H. Kroese

Knowledge and innovation programme

J.A. Timmermans (Director)

Economic and business statistics and national accounts

J.C.M. Imbens (Director)

H.J.C.M. Hermans (Deputy Director)

Socioeconomic and spatial statistics

Dr. H. van de Stadt (Director)

M.J.M. Verbruggen (Deputy Director)

Data collection

W.B.F de Witte (Director)

J.H. van Velzen (Deputy Director)

Process development, IT and methodology

Dr. A.H. Kroese (Director)

J.A. Timmermans (Director)

Corporate services

W. van Nunspeet (Director)

M. Renaud (Director)

Appendix E Guide

Statistics Netherlands collects data from persons, enterprises and institutions and publishes the results of its studies using various methods at the earliest opportunity.

Statistics Netherlands website (www.cbs.nl)

The website provides access to the output of Statistics Netherlands research, together with information and key figures about the Netherlands, organised by theme. All the publications are laid out clearly. Detailed figures are published in StatLine, the free databank.

The website also has an up-to-date publication calendar and product catalogue. There is also policy information and links to other countries' national statistical institutes and relevant international organisations.

Statistics Netherlands has developed websites for four target groups: www.werkenbijhetcbs.nl for potential employees, www.cbsinuwbuurt.nl for information about the local neighbourhood, www.cbsvooruwbetrijf.nl for companies, and the education site www.cbs.nl/cbsindeklas.

New media

Statistics Netherlands also distributes its output on YouTube (<http://www.youtube.com/statistiekcb>) and Twitter (@statistiekcb). There is also a StatLine smartphone app.

NOS Teletext

NOS Teletext page 506 provides information on a number of key economic indicators, while page 507 contains recently published data.

Sales of Statistics Netherlands products

Statistics Netherlands products can be ordered through the Customer Service Department, P.O. Box 4481, 6401 CZ Heerlen, The Netherlands, by telephone on +31 (88) 5707070, or by e-mail at verkoop@cbs.nl.

Information service

The central information desk for general questions about Statistics Netherlands and its products can be contacted by telephone on +31 (88) 5707070, or by e-mail at infoservice@cbs.nl.

European Statistical Data Support

Statistical information about Europe sourced from Eurostat can be requested by telephone on +31 (88) 5707070 (press 5), or by e-mail at infoservice@cbs.nl.

CBS Contact Centre

Companies, institutions and the public can contact this central information desk with any questions about Statistics Netherlands questionnaires or other survey material by telephone on +31 (45) 5706400, by e-mail at contactcenter@cbs.nl, or by using the contact form on the Statistics Netherlands website www.cbs.nl/contactcenter.

Press office

The central information desk for the media can be contacted by telephone on +31 (70) 3374444, or by e-mail at persdienst@cbs.nl. There is more information on the Statistics Netherlands website: www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/informatie/pers

Research subject to conditions: Centre for Policy-related Statistics

The Centre for Policy-related Statistics provides a variety of services to external parties.

Subject to authority from the DG, the Centre for Policy-related Statistics provides microdata sets to researchers to perform their own analyses under strict security conditions (catalogue <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/informatie/beleid/catalogi>).

The Centre for Policy-related Statistics carries out studies using statistical basic material to answer questions from ministries and public policy and research institutes, large municipalities and other government agencies.

The Centre for Policy-related Statistics advises customers, such as ministries and public policy and research institutes, large municipalities and other government agencies, on finding, organising and using information required for policy formulation and evaluation.

The Centre for Policy-related Statistics charges for its services. Additional information can be obtained by telephone on +31 (70) 3374792, on the website at www.cbs.nl/cvb or by e-mail at cvb@cbs.nl.

Appendix F List of Dutch and international abbreviations

ABR	General Business Register
AC	Audit Committee
AES	Adult Education Survey
AGS	Dutch customs declaration system
AOL	Users' consultative body for the payroll tax chain
BAG	Key Registers for Addresses and Buildings
BBP	Gross Domestic Product
BNI	Gross National Income
BPM6	Balance of Payments Manual 6
BuZa	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
BZK	Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations
CBS	Statistics Netherlands
CCS	Central Commission for Statistics
CES	Conference of European Statisticians
CMFB	Committee on Monetary Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics
COEN	Netherlands Business Survey
CPB	Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CvB	Centre for Policy-related Statistics
C2C	Consumer-to-consumer market
DBC	Diagnosis-treatment combination
DG	Director-General
DGINS	Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes
DNB	Dutch central bank
DUO	Education Executive Agency
EBB	Labour Force Survey
EBCC	European Bird Census Council
EC	European Commission
ECB	European Central Bank
EDM	Response burden meter
EDP	Excessive Deficit Procedure
EGR	EuroGroups Registers
ESB	Economisch Statistische Berichten (a journal)
ESBR	European System of interoperable Statistical Business Registers
ESF	European Statistical Forum
ESR	European System of National and Regional Accounts in the Community
ESS	European Statistical System
ESSnet	European Statistical System network
ESTP	European Statistical Training Programme
EU	European Union
EUR	Erasmus University Rotterdam
Eurostat	Statistical office of the European Union
EVO	Own-Account Transporters Organisation

EZ	Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs
FG	Data protection officer
FRIBS	Framework Regulation for Integration of Business-related Statistics
GGD	Association of Community Healthcare Services
HLG	High Level Group
HLG-MoS	High Level Group for the Modernisation of Statistical Production and Services
HNW	The New World of Work
HOF	Sustainable Public Finances
ICP	International Comparison Programme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
I&M	Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment
INSPIRE	European Directive for improving the availability, quality, organisation, accessibility and sharing of spatial information in Europe (INfrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe)
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
ISTAT	Italian statistical institute
KiM	Netherlands Institute for Transport Policy Analysis
KvK	Chamber of Commerce
LEED	Linked Employer-Employee Database
LEI	Agricultural Economics Institute
LLV	Local Taxation Comparison Tool
MJP	Multi-annual Programme
MLZ	Long-term Care Monitor
NAMWA	National Accounting Matrix including Water Accounts
NEA	Dutch Working Conditions Survey
NHR	New Trade Register
NIDI	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
NKO	Dutch general election opinion poll
NLIP	National Logistics Information Platform
NLIQ	Dutch Platform for Information Quality
NR	National Accounts
NTA	National Transfer Accounts
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
NVBR	Netherlands Association of Fire and Disaster Control Services
NVM	Netherlands Association of Real Estate Brokers and Property Experts
OCW	Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OL	Public Body
OR	Works Council
OVIN	Dutch National Travel Survey
PBL	Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
PDOK	Public Services on the Map
REFIT	Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RIVM	National Institute of Public Health and the Environment
SBI	Statistics Netherlands' standard industrial classification
SBR	Standard Business Reporting
SCP	Netherlands Institute for Social Research
SEEA	System of Environmental and Economic Accounting Central Framework
SER	Social and Economic Council

SIER	International Economic Relations policy priority
SPD	Strategic HR Plan
SSB	Social Statistical Database
SZW	Dutch Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment
TFSD	Taskforce on Measuring Sustainable Development
TGS	Tijdschrift voor Gezondheidswetenschappen (a journal)
TLN	Dutch Transport Operators Association
TNO	Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research
TRIM	Ornithological statistical programme
TU	University of Technology
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UU	Utrecht University
UvA	University of Amsterdam
UWV	Employee Insurance Agency
VBV	Union for Fire Service Volunteers
VIP	Vision Implementing Projects
VIR	Dutch Civil Service Data Security Regulations
V&J	Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice
UN	United Nations
VU	VU University Amsterdam
VWS	Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport
Wbp	Personal Data Protection Act
WODC	Research and Documentation Centre
WOZ	Valuation of Immovable Property Act
ZBC	Independent Treatment Centre
ZEa	Employment Survey for Self-employed Workers
Zzp'er	Self-employed worker without employees