

# National accounts

2010

benchmark revision





National

accounts

2010

benchmark revision

## Explanation of symbols

- . Data not available
- \* Provisional figure
- \*\* Revised provisional figure (but not definite)
- x Publication prohibited (confidential figure)
- Nil
- (Between two figures) inclusive
- 0 (0.0) Less than half of unit concerned
- empty cell Not applicable
- 2013-2014 2013 to 2014 inclusive
- 2013/2014 Average for 2013 to 2014 inclusive
- 2013/'14 Crop year, financial year, school year, etc., beginning in 2013 and ending in 2014
- 2011/'12-2013/'14 Crop year, financial year, etc., 2011/'12 to 2013/'14 inclusive

Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the separate figures.

### *Publisher*

Statistics Netherlands  
Henri Faasdreef 312, 2492 JP The Hague  
[www.cbs.nl](http://www.cbs.nl)

Prepress: Statistics Netherlands, Grafimedia  
Design: Edenspiekermann

### *Information*

Telephone +31 88 570 70 70, fax +31 70 337 59 94  
Via contact form: [www.cbs.nl/information](http://www.cbs.nl/information)

### *Where to order*

[verkoop@cbs.nl](mailto:verkoop@cbs.nl)  
Fax +31 45 570 62 68  
ISBN 978-90-357-1576-9

© Statistics Netherlands, The Hague/Heerlen 2014.  
Reproduction is permitted, provided Statistics Netherlands is quoted as the source.

# **Foreword**

This publication reports on the revision of the Dutch national accounts. Statistics Netherlands has conducted this revision as it is required to comply with new international agreements concerning the calculation of economic statistics. At the same time, it has incorporated new and improved information in the statistics.

The report focuses on nominal values for 2010, the reference year for the revision. The last revision of the national accounts was based on the benchmark year 2001. In the nine years between these two revisions, both the economy and the availability of existing and new data sources have changed very significantly.

The basis of the national accounts is the System of National Accounts (SNA), which is used across the world. A number of important changes in the SNA that national systems are required to introduce concern the imputation of R&D and spending on defence equipment to fixed capital formation, and the valuation of software developed for own use at market prices. Like many other countries in the European Union, the Netherlands has taken the opportunity of the revision to incorporate new insights, such as the use of new data sources.

Users of Dutch economic statistics can use this report to gain an insight into the revision and its effects on main indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP), government deficit and gross national income (GNI) for 2010. Revised figures for the period 1995 to the first quarter of 2014 were published in June this year.

**Director General,  
Dr T.B.P.M. Tjin-A-Tsoi**

The Hague/Heerlen, September 2014



# **Content**

**1. Background of the revision 7**

**2. Results 17**

**3. Tables 25**

1.

# Background of the revision

## 1.1 Introduction

Economies are changing continuously. Since the beginning of nineties of the last century important developments evolved. The internet boom, on-going globalisation of production processes, the growth of trade in financial products like derivatives and the increasing role of intangible assets like research and development, are the most eye-catching examples. The description of an economy in the national accounts (NA) must be in line with these developments. Therefore the guidelines for the compilation of the NA are revised on a regular basis. Under the auspices of the United Nations the modernization of the guidelines was carried out and laid down in the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA2008). The SNA2008 is fully consistent with the Balance of Payments Manual 6 of the International Monetary Fund that in the near future will be applied to the compilation of the balance of payments by the Dutch Central Bank.

Because of the administrative use of NA data within the European Union (EU), such as establishing its own resources based on gross national income (GNI) and VAT and monitoring the agreements on government deficit and debt, a European version of the guidelines, the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA2010) was compiled as well. ESA2010 is in full compliance with SNA2008. However on a number of items the ESA2010 is more specific, more precise and more elaborated compared to SNA2008, in order to get a more uniform interpretation of concepts in compiling NA within the EU. ESA2010 is the successor of ESA1995 and has the power of law within the EU. From September 2014 onwards the NA data from all member states of the EU have to be compiled following the ESA2010 regulation.

Implementation of ESA2010 required a benchmark revision of the NA. This benchmark revision created the opportunity to go thoroughly into the statistical system and the procedures routinely applied. Therefore, also on concepts where ESA2010 did not show any differences with its predecessor, changes may have appeared because of changed interpretation of concepts and definitions. An example is the inclusion of illegal activities in the national accounts starting with the current benchmark revision. In ESA1995 the inclusion of illegal activities was already obligatory, but because of discussion on interpretation and the way of estimating these activities, the actual implementation was delayed.

The compilation of statistics and the collection of data have changed in the past few years. As a consequence of the on-going attention of Statistics Netherlands (SN) for the reduction of the administrative burden for the business community, statistics are less based on survey data and more on data derived from administrative sources like tax registers. In the amendment of the Statistical Law in the Netherlands, it is therefore explicitly laid down that SN has free and full access to these registers. Registers often contain less detailed information compared to surveys. On the other hand the concerning population will be nearly exhaustively covered. Changes in the background and composition of the source data, have led to a redesign of production processes of the concerning statistics and also to changes in the quantitative results. Because of the necessary benchmark revision upon the implementation of ESA2010, simultaneously the most recent statistical knowledge and source data have been incorporated in the compilation of the NA.

The revision of the NA affects important macro-economic variables and policy indicators: gross domestic product (GDP) is upwardly adjusted by 44.7 billion euros to a total of 631.5 billion euros, an increase of 7.6 per cent. Conceptual adjustments because of ESA2010 and reinterpretation of definitions and concepts add up to 3 per cent. The remaining 4.6 per cent is due to the use of the most recent statistical knowledge and source data. Gross national income (GNI) is raised by 57.7 billion euros.

After revision, the government deficit for 2010 amounts to 31.9 billion euros which is 5.0 per cent of GDP. As both the deficit (numerator) and GDP (denominator) are raised with a similar percentage, the deficit as percentage of GDP is not affected by the benchmark revision. With an amount of 372.6 billion euros the height of the government debt remains nearly unchanged in the revision. Because of the higher level of GDP, the debt-to-GDP ratio for 2010 was lowered to of 59.0 per cent. With that the government debt is right below the 60 per cent criterion for the euro countries. The previous estimate for the government debt was 63.4 per cent.

As of the current benchmark revision the estimates of wages and labour input are largely based on tax declarations for taxes on wages. This source of information provides a nearly exhaustive description of wages paid. On the base of this source compensation of employees has been upwardly adjusted by almost 10 billion euros. The number of jobs was raised by 625 thousand, amounting to almost 9.8 million. In terms of hours worked the adjustment is much smaller, because the addition concerns mainly 'small' jobs.

## 1.2 Why a benchmark revision?

The NA play a key role in the European Union (EU) as a source of information for economic policy and own resources based on GNI and VAT. This requires harmonisation in the way the NA are compiled within the EU. New international obligations and agreements laid down in ESA2010 were a direct reason to revise the NA. Below attention will be paid to the most important changes in ESA2010 compared to ESA1995 and the consequences for the macro-economic variables.

An additional, more technical or statistical reason for a benchmark revision is the conflict between the correct estimate of the level of macro-economic variables and the correct estimate of volume and price changes. A relevant description of the economy fulfils two conditions:

- Adequacy: an adequate description of the economy in a given period (correct levels);
- Continuity: comparability in time (correct changes).

It is not easy to meet these two demands simultaneously. If, for example, the use of register data leads to an improved estimate of the output of a certain branch of industry which happens to be twice as high as the previous estimate, a biased picture of the growth of that industry would result (assuming the estimates of the previous period are unaltered). The dilemma of adequacy and continuity is solved in the NA by giving preference to the comparability in time of the data. For this purpose the correct changes (growth rates, prices changes) from period to period are estimated. By using these changes level estimates are calculated that are comparable to the level estimates of the last benchmark revision. In this way the continuity criteria is met. The requirement of adequacy is met by revising the NA on a regular basis, adapting the levels of the NA data to the most recent insights and definitions. At the same time the level estimates of preceding reporting years will be linked to the revised level estimates of the benchmark revision, restoring comparability in the revised time series.

The national accounts rely on information from a great variety of statistics. The coverage, composition and quality of these sources change over time. Developments such as increasing globalisation influence the structure of the economy, requiring adjustments in the production of statistics. Also the reduction of the administrative burden on the business community leaves its marks on the statistical production process. Adapting these production processes and working with primary sources of information other than surveys, like register information, lead to new insights into the level and changes of various economic variables. The 2010 benchmark revision of the national accounts was

used to fully integrate various adjustments made in recent years into the statistical system of SN.

## Changes in concepts

Conceptual changes in ESA2010 compared to ESA1995 concern in particular the scope of gross fixed capital formation and the consequences of globalisation. The scope of gross fixed capital formation is extended in respect of intangible assets (intellectual property products) which are seen as a typical feature of the present (new) economy. Main item in this field is research and development (R&D).

More strictly than its predecessor, ESA2010 follows the change of ownership as primary principle for transactions in goods. As a consequence these transactions follow more closely their financial counterparts. In particular this change has consequences for the recording of foreign trade in goods. Crossing border is no longer the primary principle, but rather the change of ownership between a resident and a non-resident. This way of recording matches better with the actual monetary flows and cross-border production processes within multinational enterprises. However, the enlargement of the 'distance' to the 'physical' movement of goods implies an enlargement of the distance to 'physical' production processes.

Two factories applying the same physical production process can henceforth be recorded differently in the NA. A factory commissioned to process raw materials into final products, both owned by the same principal, provides a service without buying the necessary raw materials. A factory applying the same production process but processing raw materials into final products in own account, buys raw material and produces (and sells) goods. As a consequence two factories applying the same physical production process can show a totally different input-output structure in the NA. As the input-output structure within branches of industry are no longer homogeneous and more volatile, the possibilities for the use of input-output tables for 'classical' input-output analysis are reduced.

## Research and development

Up to now the expenses on R&D were considered as current costs and recorded as intermediate consumption in the NA. R&D produced on own account was recorded as output and intermediate consumption within the same enterprise. This exception on the rule that ancillary activities within an enterprise are not recorded in the NA ensured the expenses on R&D were visible, but did not influence value added and GDP. The revised guidelines prescribe that R&D has to be recorded as gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), because these expenses, similar to other capital goods, will generate revenues in the future. As a consequence, intermediate consumption of R&D will disappear and GFCF in R&D will arise. This concerns both R&D purchased and R&D produced on own account. In addition consumption of fixed capital (depreciation) of R&D has to be taken in account. For market producers the impact on value added and GDP equals the amount of GFCF. For non-market producers like the government the impact on value added and GDP equals the consumption of fixed capital of R&D.

## Military equipment

Following the guidelines of ESA2010 expenses on military equipment which fulfil the criteria of GFCF – for use in more than one production cycle – have to be recorded as GFCF instead of intermediate consumption. Examples are fighters, frigates and anti-aircraft

guns. As buying of military equipment is a monopoly of the government (a non-market producer), the impact on GDP equals the consumption of fixed capital of the equipment.

## Economic ownership

Already in ESA1995 the change of economic ownership was the primary principle in determining transactions. However, for transactions between residents and non-residents exceptions were made. In order to correspond with the observed data of foreign trade based on border crossing, in ESA1995 change of ownership was imputed where it did not exist (a.o. processing deals) or denied where it did exists (a.o. merchanting). ESA2010 states that the principle of change of economic ownership has to be applied without exception. This change in guidelines has substantial consequences for the recording of goods for processing, deliveries between affiliated enterprises, production abroad and merchanting. The impact on GDP is however limited, as is the impact on the (foreign) trade balance. On the other hand the gross figures for import and export will be considerably adjusted. For the gross flows regarding merchanting a specific registration will be applied. The imported purchases for reselling are recorded as a negative entry in exports. Practically speaking this adjustment means a shift of merchanting margins from exports of services (ESA1995) to exports of goods (ESA2010).

In processing deals two alternatives can be distinguished:

- passive processing: goods owned by a resident company are sent abroad for (further) processing and subsequently returned by the processor. No industrial activity takes place in the Netherlands
- active processing: goods owned by a non-resident company are sent to the processor for (further) processing and subsequently sent back to the principal abroad. The industrial activity takes place in the Netherlands.

In case of passive processing strictly following the principle of change of economic ownership implies that goods sent abroad for processing and subsequently returned to the Netherlands are no longer recorded in imports and exports (ownership of goods to be processed does not change). What remains are payments for (industrial) services provided by a non-resident company which is recorded as import of services. In general one can say that the balance of goods returned and sent is roughly speaking equal to the value of the service provided. Therefore the impact on GDP of the 'net' recording of processing is nil. Mutatis mutandis the same holds for active processing when a resident company carries out the processing. The balance of goods sent and received is then compensated in the exports of services.

For cross-border deliveries between affiliated enterprises (mother and daughter companies) ESA1995 assumed by definition a change of economic ownership. The new guidelines require a judgement whether or not the resident unit is the economic owner of the goods. In that judgement the degree of control about contracts, determination of prices and quantities sold play an important role. In cases the resident unit is not designated as the economic owner, it provides an export of services. In the opposite case when the resident unit is the owner of the goods, an import of services will arise. It is assumed that the trade balance of goods roughly equals the import or export of services implying a zero impact on GDP.

One of the characteristics of globalisation is the outsourcing of production abroad. For example: a resident company owns the patents of a design of the product and/or owns (part of) the raw materials and the final products. Although the physical production is carried out abroad, the final products are considered as domestic output and the raw materials as intermediate use. In case the raw materials are bought abroad and the final products are sold abroad these transactions should be recorded as imports and exports of goods. These transactions are not observed in foreign trade statistics which are based on

border crossing. In order to comply with ESA2010 these transactions should therefore be added to the foreign trade data. The counterpart of the balance in trade of goods is the import of services. When resident companies carry out productive activities commissioned by a non-resident company only export of services is recorded in the NA. In this case the observed foreign trade data have to be adjusted as well.

## Illegal activities

Although illegal activities should already have been included in the NA according to ESA1995, this was not the case in the Netherlands and many other member states of the EU. The reason behind this was the lack of quality and comparability of the estimates. Within the EU an agreement was reached on the incorporation of illegal activities upon the implementation of ESA2010. In table 1 an overview is given of production, intermediate consumption and value added of illegal activities in the Netherlands.

**Table 1 Illegal activities in the Netherlands 2010**

	Production mln euro	Intermediate consumption	Value added
Cannabis	1 417	378	1 039
Heroin	346	29	317
XTC	128	25	103
Prostitution	861	321	540
Fencing	282	3	279
Illegal gambling	192	21	171
Illegal copying	75	2	73
Smuggling	117	1	116
Total	3 418	780	2 638

It must be noticed that source statistics for NA already contain parts of illegal production. Legal enterprises which are included in the general business register of SN and are (partly) involved in illegal activities, will be implicitly included in the estimates of the industry in which they are classified, either via a survey, either via grossing up. In order to prevent double counting upon the incorporation of illegal activities, adjustments have to be made. The adjustments for production, intermediate consumption and value added are respectively 365, 127 and 238 million euros. The total impact of the inclusion of illegal activities in the NA on GDP amounts to 1 400 million euros.

## Other conceptual changes

### Intangible assets

In ESA2010 databases are explicitly mentioned as a separate type of asset and thus added to GFCF. This only concerns the costs of the collection and processing of data. The costs of software development of the database were already recorded as GFCF in software. A second change in intangible assets concerns the recording of licenses for software. In ESA1995 all payments for licenses were recorded as GFCF in software. In ESA2010 only payments for license contracts with a lifetime of more than one year have to be recorded as GFCF. Annual license payments have to be recorded as intermediate consumption. The estimates of GFCF in software are adjusted in order to be in line with the manual 'On the measurement of intellectual property' of the OECD. For own account GFCF in software this implies that in addition to the direct costs an amount for the costs of capital and profits has to be imputed. Also the costs of consultancy for software development have to be

recorded as GFCG. Until now this was recorded as intermediate consumption. Similar changes have been made for the estimates of originals.

### **Compensation of employees**

The guidelines for the compensation of employees have not been changed in ESA2010. In spite of this a conceptual change was made in this benchmark revision because of re-interpretation of the existing definitions. The coverage of wages in kind is enlarged with meals and drinks consumed during business trips. As a consequence, intermediate consumption is reduced, resulting in an upward correction of value added and GDP. These meals and drinks are now part of consumption of households. The adjustment amounts to 1.8 billion euros. Next to the enlargement of the coverage, wages in kind are adjusted upwardly on the base of new information from the register on wage taxes.

### **Financial intermediation services indirectly measured**

With this benchmark revision financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) are no longer recorded for transactions between banks. This holds both for resident and non-resident banks. As a consequence output and intermediate consumption of banks and exports and import of services are reduced. This change has an impact on GDP but not on GNI.

### **Insurance**

In ESA1995 output of services by non-life insurance was defined as the difference between premiums plus other revenues generated with premiums (investments) minus claims. In theory and practice this way of calculating output could lead to negative output in circumstances when claims for a certain year are exceptionally high. In order to prevent this negative output the methodology for estimating output of insurance services was revised in ESA2010. Instead of direct claims so called 'adjusted claims' have to be deducted. In ESA2010 a distinction is made between 'normal claims' and exceptional claims in case of disasters. The latter have to be recorded as capital transfers. In the Netherlands an incident is called a disaster when claims arising are more than 0.5 per cent of GDP. In the past fifty years there have been no such disasters in the Netherlands. To calculate adjusted claims firstly claims arising from disasters have to be deducted from total claims. Next, in the Dutch practice, a five-year moving average of the remaining (normal) claims is applied as adjusted claims in the estimation of the services of non-life insurance.

A second change in this field concerns the recording of re-insurance of both life and non-life insurance. With this benchmark revision re-insurance is recorded gross as non-life insurance meaning that premiums and claims become visible separately. Until now SN applied a net recording at the type of insurance. The change in the recording of re-insurance influences GDP as far as it concerns services provided to households (as consumers). Services provided as intermediate consumption only lead to a re-allocation of value added. The shift of exceptional claims from income transfers to capital transfers has no influence on either GDP or GNI.

### **Eurovignet**

Until the current revision the payments for the Eurovignet, a levy on heavy motor vehicles, were recorded as other taxes on production in the Dutch NA. From this benchmark revision onwards the payments for the Eurovignet will be recorded as payments for a government service. This change leads to an increase of intermediate consumption and thus to a decrease of GDP. This way of recording also allows for non-resident payments for the Eurovignet, which was impossible in the case of other taxes on production. As a consequence exports of services arise. Counterpart of these exports is a reduction of the consumption of the government.

### **Contribution to the EU based on VAT**

ESA1995 prescribed the recording of the contribution to the EU based on VAT as taxes on production and imports paid to the rest of the world. In ESA2010 the recording is changed to an income transfer of the government to the EU. This change has no impact on GDP, but GNI is reduced with the amount of the contribution.

### **Guarantees**

Until now payments for governmental guarantees were recorded as market output of the central government. From this benchmark revision onwards these payments will be recorded as income transfers. As a consequence, the collective consumption of the government will increase. Counterpart is a reduction of intermediate consumption and an increase of value added.

### **Central bank**

Both ESA1995 and ESA2010 prescribe the calculation of the output of the central bank as sum of costs. ESA2010 adds that the full non-market part of output has to be attributed to intermediate consumption of other financial intermediaries. Counterpart is an income transfer of the central bank to the above mentioned intermediaries.

### **Other**

In addition to the conceptual changes described above a number changes have been carried out which mainly deal with other classifications of units or transactions and have no influence on either GDP or GNI. These changes are not described in detail in this report.

## **Changes in statistical information**

Many changes in the compilation of source statistics have taken place since the last benchmark revision of the NA over the reporting year 2001. As a consequence of the continuous attention SN pays to the reduction of the administrative burden on the business community, statistics are less and less based on surveys and more and more on existing administrative data like tax registers. The information in tax registers is often less detailed but on the other hand holds a nearly exhaustive coverage of the target population. An important example is the use of VAT declarations in the compilation of business statistics. In the past samples were grossed up to the target population as registered in the general business register. Nowadays total turnover from the VAT-declarations is used as target for grossing up. A second important administrative source used in this benchmark revision is the tax declarations for wages. These form the most important source for the estimation of wages and the number of employee jobs in the NA and also provide a possibility to check business statistics on plausibility.

A second development which influenced the results of business statistics is the law on the registration of enterprises coming into force first of July 2008. With that all enterprises and legal persons are obliged to register themselves at the Chamber of Commerce. This register is the main source of information for the general business register of SN. As a consequence the number of small enterprises, which were unknown so far, increased, leading to higher estimates for output and value added in those parts of the economy with relatively many small enterprises.

Within SN a special unit has been established for collecting data for large multinational companies. Next to describing the complicated structure of such a company, the judgement of economic ownership plays an important role in constituting the collection of consistent information. This approach provided new insights and adjustments for business and foreign trade statistics.

From this benchmark revision onwards statistics are used which were only partly available or still in their infancy at the 2001 revision. Between the two revisions, statistics on holdings and intra-concern services (NACE 70.1) became available, leading to an upward adjustment of value added of 4.5 billion euro in that industry. Statistics on international trade in services have been compiled by SN from 2003 onwards and are now fully implemented in the NA. For the estimates of local government and education new sources of information have become available since the last benchmark revision as well.

For the compilation of the NA also statistical information collected outside of SN is used. The Central Bank is an important supplier of data on financial institutions and the Balance of Payments. The Central Bank revised the collection of data in the recent years. The revised data lead to adjustments especially in income and financial transactions with the rest of the world. Apart from the adjustment of GDP, the upward adjustment of GNI is largely caused by these data revisions by the Central Bank.

Last but not least it must be mentioned that during the period between two benchmark revisions the classification of a number of establishments has been changed. Because of the comparability in time these changes are not always taken in account in the NA. At this benchmark revision all establishments are classified in their present NACE-class.

## Estimation models

In addition to the calibration of the NA on source statistics, new ‘models’ have been introduced for estimating output, intermediate consumption, value added and parts of final expenditure. New models were needed especially for those areas of the economy for which limited (financial) data are available. Examples are imputed rents for owner-occupied dwellings and industries like sports, culture and recreation. For estimating the latter annual reports, the number of members and other volume type of information is used.

## History of benchmark revisions

Table 2 provides an overview of the impact on GDP of the current and previous revisions of the NA. The adjustment of 1977 was completely due to the implementation of new and revised source data. With the revision of 1987 supply and use tables were introduced as balancing framework in the NA of the Netherlands. Until then input-/output tables were used for balancing and estimating GDP. No conceptual changes were made, so the GDP adjustment was also fully due to new and revised source data. The immediate cause for the benchmark revision of 1995 was the implementation of ESA1995. This was a major change in the Dutch NA. Adjustment of GDP can be fully attributed to conceptual changes.

**Table 2 Impact of benchmark revisions on GDP**

	1977	1987	1995	2001	2010
<b>mln euro</b>					
Before revision	118 623	195 203	290 263	429 345	586 789
After revision	124 758	199 926	302 234	447 731	631 512
Adjustment	6 135	4 724	11 970	18 386	44 723
Of which:					
Conceptual	.	.	11 970	5 988	17 478
Sources and methods	.	.	–	12 398	27 245
<b>%</b>					
Adjustment	5.2	2.4	4.1	4.3	7.6
Of which:					
Conceptual	.	.	4.1	1.4	3.0
Sources and methods	.	.	–	2.9	4.6

The conceptual changes in the benchmark revision of 2001 were limited. Most important were the inclusion of special purpose entities in the NA and the allocation of FISIM to users. Preceding this revision the process for compiling source statistics was fundamentally changed, leading to quantitative adjustments which were also reflected in the results of the NA.

2.

# Results

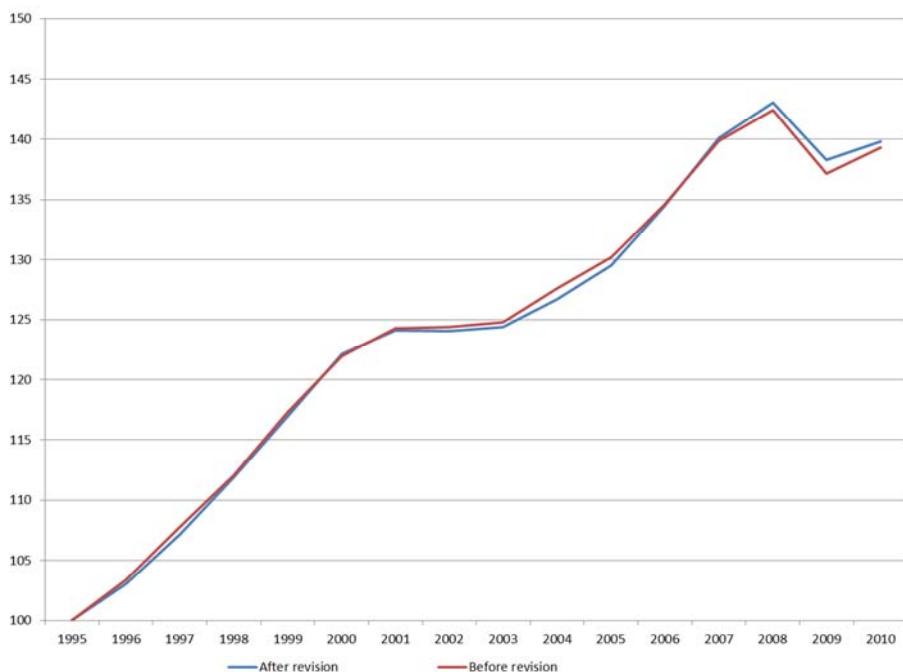
## 2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the quantitative results of the benchmark revision and focuses on the adjustments relative to the previous results linked to revision 2001. As far as possible a distinction will be made between adjustments with a conceptual background and adjustments with a statistical background (sources and methods). However, the breakdown cannot always be quantified exactly because the impact of the two causes is sometimes strongly interwoven.

As a consequence of the benchmark revision GDP is upwardly adjusted by 44.7 billion euros and GNI by 57.7 billion euros. The government deficit remains 5.1 per cent of GDP. Total compensation of employees is 10 billion euros higher than was estimated before. More detailed results will be presented below.

In order to restore the comparability in time new time series have been compiled. Based on supply and use tables revised estimates have been made for macro- and meso-economic variables and growth rates. As can be seen from Figure 1, the pattern of economic growth for the period 1995 – 2010 has not been changed with this benchmark revision.

**Figure 1 GDP volumes 1995 – 2010, index 1995=100**



Time series of detailed supply and use tables and input-output tables will become available in the coming years.

## 2.2 Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product can be estimated using three different methods:

- Production method
- Income method
- Expenditure method

The results of the benchmark revision will be described following these three methods.

## **Production method**

Output in the Netherlands is estimated to be 41.7 billion euros higher than before the benchmark revision. Due to conceptual changes output was reduced by 6.6 billion euros, which is a balance of large positive and negative adjustments. The net recording of processing deals is an important cause of the reduction of output. Production abroad and the inclusion of illegal activities are positive contributions to output. Altered sources and methods are the main cause of the adjustment of output with an amount of 48.2 billion euros.

Intermediate consumption is reduced by 2 billion euros. Conceptual changes account for a reduction of 23.8 billion euros. The shift in the recording of expenses on R&D from intermediate consumption to GFCF is an important cause of this reduction, together with the net recording of processing deals. Only little compensation for these negative adjustments results from the inclusion of illegal activities and production abroad. Revised source data are the cause of an increase of intermediate consumption.

The balance of taxes and subsidies on products is increased by 0.2 billion euros. Theoretical VAT, calculated as the sum of (relevant) transactions times the current rates, is increased because of the adjustment of intermediate consumption and final expenditure. Therefore also the difference between theoretical VAT and actual VAT has changed. On balance GDP is upwardly adjusted by 44.7 billion euros of which 17.5 billion euros by conceptual changes and 27.2 billion euros by new statistical insights. Specific adjustments for the main industries are described below.

### **Agriculture, forestry and fishery**

Next to the general changes, output of agriculture, forestry and fishery is upwardly adjusted because of revised estimates of electricity in horticulture (300 million) and direct sales of farmers to households (200 million). Furthermore, the estimates for forestry are upwardly adjusted based on data from the labour accounts.

### **Mining and quarrying**

Based on new information, the estimates for mineral exploration are upwardly adjusted by almost 1.1 billion euros. Secondly, imports of natural gas are no longer re-routed via mining, but directly attributed to the buyers. This implies a reduction of output and intermediate consumption of this industry (1.5 billion euros each).

### **Manufacturing**

The strict application of the principle of economic ownership has substantial effects on output and intermediate consumption in manufacturing both downwardly (processing) and upwardly (production abroad). Furthermore, changes caused by fitting in with the state-of-the-art of business statistics have a substantial impact. Also the re-classification of enterprises to the right NACE-code plays a role in these adjustments.

### **Electricity and gas supply**

From this benchmark revision onwards the recording of the distribution of energy takes place on a 'net' basis, meaning that the output of energy distributors consist only of (trade or distribution) margins. Until now, SN applied a gross recording including the distributed energy both in output and intermediate consumption. As a consequence, output and intermediate consumption are reduced by 13.2 billion euros. Until now the estimates for the energy industries were mainly based on physical data combined with information on prices. Because of individual contracts, hedging etc. this method could not be applied any longer, so from now on the current price estimates rely mainly on the (monetary oriented) business statistics.

## **Water supply and waste management**

The revised delineation of the industry 'general government' in the SUT implied a shift of part of waste management from this industry to general government. As a consequence output and intermediate consumption were reduced by 3.3 and 2.2 billion euros respectively.

## **Construction**

Next to the general conceptual changes implementing revised source statistics is the main cause for the adjustment of production, intermediate consumption and value added.

## **Trade, transport, hotels and catering**

In addition to the general conceptual changes mentioned in the introduction, at the transport industry a change was made for intra-industry deliveries of services which were until now recorded on a net basis. In conformity with the guidelines stating that deliveries between enterprises should be recorded on a gross basis, this has been changed. As a consequence production and intermediate consumption are upwardly adjusted by the same amount. Implementing revised source statistics leads to substantial adjustments in output, intermediate consumption and value added. The obligation of small enterprises to register with the Chamber of Commerce had a substantial influence on these adjustments.

## **Information and communication**

This industry is only partly covered by business statistics. Especially for film, radio and television SN has to rely on annual reports, numbers of members, etc. in order to make estimates for this branch. In the IT-branch the influence of the obligation of small enterprises to register with the Chamber of Commerce is noticeable.

## **Banking and insurance**

No longer has accounting for FISIM on interest transactions between banks (also non-resident banks) reduced output and intermediate consumption in this industry. A revised estimation method for insurance and the gross recording of re-insurance reduces these variables even further. In addition, the estimate of output of Special Purpose Entities (SPE's) is changed to a sum-of-cost method, implying a zero net operating surplus.

## **Real estate activities**

Next to general conceptual changes the output of this industry is upwardly adjusted by 511 million euros because of the shift of holiday homes from hotels and catering. Furthermore, from now on FISIM on mortgages is fully recorded in this industry, implying an increase of intermediate consumption of 3.6 billion euros. The estimates for imputed rents of owner occupied dwellings have been revised leading to an upward adjustment of output by 1.8 billion euros. At the same time intermediate consumption was raised by 1 billion euros. Renting of buildings is not covered by business statistics. Output of this industry is therefore estimated applying a commodity flow method, meaning that supply is set equal to demand. As a result of the upward adjustment of output and intermediate consumption in many industries, demand had raised and so production of rents of buildings.

## **Business services**

The revised recording of R&D has had a substantial influence on the intermediate consumption of the R&D-industry. Next to that, new business statistics on holdings and intra-concern services became available with a raise of 9.5 billion euros of output and 5.0 billion euros of intermediate consumption. Furthermore output has been upwardly adjusted because of the shift of house cleaning from households with paid staff to cleansing services (1.5 billion euros). Implementing revised source statistics leads to substantial adjustments in output, intermediate consumption and value added. The obligation of small enterprises to register with the Chamber of Commerce had a substantial influence on these adjustments.

## **Government and health**

In addition to general conceptual changes, the delineation of government led to the adjustment of output, intermediate consumption and value added. The shift of cleansing by local government to this industry has led to an increase of all these variables. Implementing new source data for local government and education gave rise to further adjustments.

## **Culture, recreation and other services**

This industry is only partly covered by business statistics, especially for sports, political institutions etc. SN has to rely on annual reports, numbers of members, etc. in order to make estimates for his branch.

## **Households with paid staff**

Because of the revised classification of house cleaning and babysitting output and value added have been downwardly adjusted by 2.3 billion euros each.

## **Expenditure method**

Consumption of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPIsh) is upwardly adjusted by 14.3 billion euros. The inclusion of illegal activities caused an increase of 2.4 billion euros. This adjustment was countered by 1 billion euros for goods and services used for illegal output which up to now were assumed to be part of household consumption. Examples are energy necessary for the growing of cannabis and clothing for prostitutes. The revised delineation of wages in kind led to an increase of the consumption of households of 1.7 billion euros. Wages in kind were further adjusted upwardly based on new information from the register on wage taxes. A decrease of 3.6 billion is caused by the shift of the remaining part of FISIM on mortgages from consumption of households to intermediate consumption of the fictive industry owner-occupied dwellings. Because of an upward adjustment of estimates for hotel and catering industry, sports, culture and recreation consumption of households was increased. This increase has a statistical background.

Consumption of the government was reduced by 0.9 billion euros, of which 0.7 billion euros due to a shift from benefits in kind tot benefits in money. Other changes which had effect on government consumption were the revised recording of R&D, premiums for guarantees, the Eurovignet and the revised estimates of own account GFCF in software. It must be added that the delineation of collective and individual consumption of government has been revised thoroughly in this benchmark revision based on the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG). Individual consumption has been upwardly adjusted.

The increase of GFCF by 22.7 billion euros is mainly caused by the revised recording of R&D (10.9 billion) and the revised estimates of own-accounts investment in software (8.6 billion). The impact of the revised recording of military goods on balance (investment minus disinvestment) amounts to 0.4 billion euros. An upward adjustment of the production in construction affected the estimates of GFCG in buildings and infrastructural works.

The strict application of the principle of economic ownership has a substantial effect on imports and exports of goods and services. Goods for processing across the border are no longer recorded as imports and exports of goods. Only the actual payment for the processing fee is recorded in the NA. The opposite takes place with merchanting. Until now only the trade margins realised on merchanting were recorded as an export of services. From the benchmark revision onwards the purchased and sold goods are shown

on a gross basis, with the limitation that goods purchased are recorded as negative exports. On balance the impact on exports of goods equals 5.3 billion euros. Application of the principle of economic ownership reduced the exports of goods with an amount of 13.2 billion euros. This reduction is partly countered by exports of illegal goods (2.2 billion) and the shift of bunkering from services to goods (3.7 billion)

The import of goods is reduced by 19.8 billion euros, of which 19.9 billion euros is caused by the strict application of the principle of economic ownership. Illegal activities (1.2 billion) and bunkering (2.9 billion) led to an upward adjustment of the imports of goods. Bringing NA in line with the source data on foreign trade led to a negative adjustment of imports of goods of 13.9 billion euros.

The effect of the strict application of the principle of economic ownership with foreign trade in goods has its (upward) counterpart in international trade in services. The impact on exports of services amounts to 3 billion euros, that of imports of services by 0.8 billion euros. The revised recording of merchanting (of course) led to a reduction of exports of services of 5.3 billion euros. Abolishing the imputation FISIM between banks caused a reduction of imports (-1.5 billion) and exports (-3.6 billion) of services and also the counterpart of the shift of the recording of bunkering to goods affected the international trade in services.

It has to be stated that at this benchmark revision new source statistics on international trade in services could be used in full for the estimates of NA. Although the 'gross' flows of imports and exports are substantially reduced, the impact on the trade balance was limited. At this benchmark revision the trade balance was upwardly adjusted by 5.5 billion euros to arrive at 52.8 billion euros.

## Income method

Based on administrative data from the register on wage taxes estimated for wages were increased by almost 12 billion euros. Employers' social contribution was estimated 2 billion euros lower than before this benchmark revision, which was mainly caused by a revised estimate of pension premiums. Net other taxes and subsidies on production were reduced by 1.4 billion euros. On balance operating surplus/mixed income was upwardly adjusted by 36.2 billion euros of which 10.8 billion euros owing the change in registration of R&D and 8.1 billion euros owing to changes in the estimates of own-account GFCF in software. The extension of the coverage of GFCF caused an upward adjustment of the consumption of fixed capital by 17.8 billion euros. Finally, net operating surplus/mixed income was estimated 18.9 billion euros higher than before.

## 2.3 Gross national income

Gross national income (GNI) was upwardly adjusted by 57.7 billion euros, of which 44.7 billion euros due to the adjustment of GDP. Of the remaining 13 billion, primary incomes accounted for 10.1 billion euros. The main cause was implementing revised data on primary income provided by the Central Bank, where a new system for collecting data had been implemented in the past years.

## 2.4 Government deficit and debt

The benchmark revision of the NA led to a revision of government deficit and debt. Government deficit for 2010 amounted to 31.9 billion euros, 2.3 billion higher than up to now. The main causes of the adjustment are new statistical information and revised methodologies. Roughly half of the adjustment can be attributed to new information on education. Revenues of government are upwardly adjusted by 0.8 billion euros. Conceptual changes resulted in an increase of 2.6 billion euros, mainly caused by own account capital formation in R&D. New statistical information led to a decrease of revenues by 1.8 billion euros. Expenditure of government was also increased by 2.6 billion euros on conceptual grounds implying that government deficit was not adjusted due the implementation of ESA2010. On balance new source data led to an increase of 0.5 billion euros, mainly due to new information on education. Although not a change of ESA2010 the interest flows linked to interest swaps are excluded from EMU-deficit and therefore match with the government deficit as defined in ESA2010. The impact of this change equals -0.6 billion euros. As percentage of GDP this results in a government deficit of 5.0 percentage point. The increase of the deficit is compensated by the increase of GDP. This benchmark revision results in a government debt of 372 billion euros, and upward adjustment of 0.6 billion. As a percentage of GDP government debt amounts 59.0 per cent. Until now the estimate of government debt for 2010 was 63.4 per cent.

## 2.5 Institutional sector accounts

The number of conceptual changes in the benchmark revision concerning the institutional sector accounts (ISA) is limited. Eye-catching in this respect is the change in the treatment of holdings of non-financial corporations. ESA2010 prescribes a recording as financial institutions of holdings which own assets of a (daughter) company but have no further (management) activities. Obviously the conceptual changes of production, intermediate consumption and value added have a one-to-one correspondence with the ISA. The same holds for final expenditure.

Although there have been only a few conceptual changes, the quantitative adjustments in the ISA are very substantial. The main cause is bringing ISA in line with the source data provided by the Central Bank, especially on primary income flows to and from abroad and basic data for financial institutions. The adjustments concern opening and closing balance sheets, transactions and other changes. Furthermore new source data became available for local government and education.

As mentioned above, GNI is upwardly adjusted by 57.7 billion euros of which 44.7 billion euros due to the adjustment of GDP. Of the remaining 13 billion, primary incomes account for 10.1 billion euros, by implementing revised data on primary income provided by the Central Bank. Interest and dividends received increased substantially. On the contrary retained earnings were reduced.

## 2.6 Rest of the world

As mentioned above the trade balance has been upwardly adjusted by 5.5 billion euros. Further changes in the rest of the world (ROW) account concern the revised recording of the contribution to the EU on VAT from tax revenues from the row to an income transfer, a shift of 195 million euros. No longer recording of FISIM on interest transactions between

banks influences the row-account, but neither disposable income nor net lending/net borrowing.

It should be noticed that at this benchmark revision the 'directional principle' was abolished. As a consequence the flows of interest, dividends and reinvested earnings on foreign direct investments were upwardly adjusted. However, because this concerns a change from a net to a gross recording, this change did not influence balancing items as disposable income etc. The other quantitative change can nearly fully be attributed to changes in the underlying source data provided by the Central Bank. For the balance of property income an upward adjustment of 12.8 billion euros resulted. Together with the trade balance this explains in large the increase of net lending by 19.7 billion euros.

## 2.7 Labour

In the Netherlands the labour accounts (LA) are integrated in the NA. Wages and social premiums establish the link between the LA, the SUT and the ISA. From this benchmark revision onwards the estimates for the LA are largely based on data (indirectly) derived from the register on wage taxes. From 2006 onwards employers are obliged to send in digital tax declarations for all individual employees. The tax register has become the most important source of information for the estimates of wages, the distribution of employers' social contributions over industries (the total is derived from the government administration) and the number of jobs. Pension contributions are missing in this register and are therefore based on model estimates in which the form of contracts are used in combination with other sources like business statistics and information from the Central Bank.

In order to complete the estimates of wages, additional estimates have been made for 'hidden' employment agencies and staff of Dutch embassies abroad. Conceptual changes regarding the compensation of employees were limited. The most important one was the re-interpretation of wages in kind leading to an upward adjustment of total wages by 1.7 billion euros. At this benchmark revision compensation of employees has been upwardly adjusted by 10 billion euros. Wages were increased by 12 billion; social premiums (mainly pension) were reduced by 2 billion euros.

The number of jobs of employees was increased by 28 thousand. The number of jobs of self-employed was increased by 598 thousand, an increase of 45 per cent. In full-time equivalents the adjustment is much smaller, but still 33 per cent (273 thousand FTE). The increase in the number of self-employed has various backgrounds. At the benchmark revision of 2001 only a limited number of jobs were attributed to hidden activities. A revised estimate led to 95 thousand additional jobs for self-employed. The inclusion of illegal activities increased the number of jobs by 29 thousand and own-account construction led to another 24 thousand jobs. Furthermore, babysitters and day-care workers at private homes were included for the first time, accounting for 155 thousand jobs. At this benchmark revision, newspaper boys and girls shifted from employee to self-employed, just like part of the health care workers at home, together leading to an upward adjustment of the number of jobs of self-employed by 110 thousand. New source statistics on the self-employed based on income tax data was implemented in the LA and as a consequence the number of jobs of self-employed increased by 185 thousand.

3.

## Tables

**TABLE 1 The three approaches of domestic product, 2010**

	Before revision	After revision	Difference	Total	Conceptual	Sources and methods
	mln euro					
<b>From the output</b>						
Output (basic prices)	1 137 237	1 178 924	41 687	- 6 570	48 257	
Intermediate consumption (excl. deductible VAT) (-)	613 117	611 167	- 1 950	- 23 792	21 842	
Value added (gross, basic prices)	524 120	567 757	43 637	17 222	26 415	
Taxes less subsidies on products	62 796	63 016	220	260	- 40	
Taxes on products	66 462	66 567	105	100	5	
Subsidies on products (-)	3 666	3 551	- 115	- 160	45	
Difference imputed and paid VAT	- 127	739	866	-	866	
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	586 789	631 512	44 723	17 482	27 241	
<b>From the generation of income</b>						
Compensation of employees	300 491	310 471	9 980	1 719	8 261	
Wages and salaries	234 552	246 542	11 990	1 719	10 271	
Employers' social contributions	65 939	63 929	- 2 010	-	- 2 010	
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	63 454	62 036	- 1 418	- 155	- 1 263	
Taxes on production and imports	73 549	73 329	- 220	- 155	- 65	
Subsidies (-)	10 095	11 293	1 198	-	1 198	
Operating surplus / mixed income (gross)	222 844	259 005	36 161	15 918	20 243	
Consumption of fixed capital	89 725	106 982	17 257	17 831	- 574	
Operating surplus / mixed income (net)	133 119	152 023	18 904	- 1 913	20 817	
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	586 789	631 512	44 723	17 482	27 241	
<b>From the final expenditure</b>						
Final consumption expenditure	435 169	449 742	14 573	- 1 869	16 442	
General government	166 970	167 232	262	- 915	1 177	
Households incl. NPIs serving households	268 199	282 510	14 311	- 954	15 265	
Fixed capital formation (gross)	101 885	124 649	22 764	20 286	2 478	
Corporations, households and NPIs serving households	80 548	98 442	17 894	14 139	3 755	
General government	21 337	26 207	4 870	6 147	- 1 277	
Changes in inventories 1)	2 452	4 308	1 856	135	1 721	
Exports of goods and services	461 717	454 398	- 7 319	- 10 999	3 680	
Goods	361 676	360 296	- 1 380	- 2 006	626	
Services	100 041	94 102	- 5 939	- 8 993	3 054	
Imports of goods and services (-)	414 434	401 585	- 12 849	- 9 929	- 2 920	
Goods	319 826	300 067	- 19 759	- 5 853	- 13 906	
Services	94 608	101 518	6 910	- 4 076	10 986	
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	586 789	631 512	44 723	17 482	27 241	

<sup>1)</sup> Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

**TABLE 2 Balancing items from domestic product to national net lending or net borrowing, 2010**

	Before revision	After revision	Difference	Total	Conceptual	Sources and methods
<b>mln euro</b>						
<b>Domestic product (gross, market prices)</b>	586 789	631 512	44 723	17 482	27 241	
Net primary income from the rest of the world	- 9 002	3 992	12 994	2 141	10 853	
Primary income from the rest of the world	209 011	224 343	15 332	4 508	10 824	
Compensation of employees	1 099	1 099	-	-	-	
Property income	207 013	222 349	15 336	4 508	10 828	
Subsidies from the rest of the world (EU)	899	895	- 4	-	- 4	
Primary income to the rest of the world (-)	218 013	220 351	2 338	2 367	- 29	
Compensation of employees	5 432	5 532	100	-	100	
Property income	210 395	212 851	2 456	2 563	- 107	
Taxes on production and imports to the rest of the world	2 186	1 968	- 218	- 196	- 22	
<b>National income (gross, market prices)</b>	577 787	635 504	57 717	19 623	38 094	
Consumption of fixed capital (-)	89 725	106 982	17 257	17 831	- 574	
<b>National income (net, market prices)</b>	488 062	528 522	40 460	1 792	38 668	
Net current transfers from the rest of the world	- 8 870	- 9 302	- 432	- 758	326	
Current transfers from the rest of the world	9 375	10 017	642	123	519	
Current taxes on income and wealth	843	3 628	2 785	-	2 785	
Social contributions	1 529	1 858	329	-	329	
Social benefits (in cash)	248	248	-	-	-	
Other current transfers	6 755	4 283	- 2 472	123	- 2 595	
Current transfers to the rest of the world (-)	18 245	19 319	1 074	881	193	
Current taxes on income and wealth	689	1 725	1 036	-	1 036	
Social contributions	284	284	-	-	-	
Social benefits (in cash)	2 304	2 471	167	685	- 518	
Other current transfers	14 968	14 839	- 129	196	- 325	
<b>Disposable national income (net)</b>	479 192	519 220	40 028	1 034	38 994	
Final consumption expenditure (-)	435 169	449 742	14 573	- 1 869	16 442	
Adjustment for net equity in pension funds reserves (surplus of the nation)	154	- 295	- 449	-	- 449	
<b>National saving (net)</b>	44 177	69 183	25 006	2 903	22 103	
Fixed capital formation (net) (-)	12 160	17 667	5 507	2 455	3 052	
Changes in inventories (-) <sup>1)</sup>	2 452	4 308	1 856	135	1 721	
<b>Surplus of the nation on current transactions</b>	29 565	47 208	17 643	313	17 330	
Net exports	47 283	52 813	5 530	- 1 070	6 600	
Goods	41 850	60 229	18 379	3 847	14 532	
Services	5 433	- 7 416	- 12 849	- 4 917	- 7 932	
Net primary income	- 9 002	3 992	12 994	2 141	10 853	
Received	209 011	224 343	15 332	4 508	10 824	
Paid (-)	218 013	220 351	2 338	2 367	- 29	
Net current transfers	- 8 870	- 9 302	- 432	- 758	326	
Received	9 375	10 017	642	123	519	
Paid (-)	18 245	19 319	1 074	881	193	
Adjustment for net equity in pension funds reserves (surplus of the nation)	154	- 295	- 449	-	- 449	
Net capital transfers from the rest of the world	- 3 259	- 1 890	1 369	-	1 369	
Capital transfers from the rest of the world	2 436	896	- 1 540	-	- 1 540	
Capital transfers to the rest of the world (-)	5 695	2 786	- 2 909	-	- 2 909	
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	-	703	703	-	703	
<b>National net lending (+) or net borrowing (-)</b>	26 306	46 021	19 715	313	19 402	
Change in assets on the rest of the world	211 406	198 240	- 13 166	-	-	
Change in liabilities to the rest of the world (-)	186 223	156 241	- 29 982	-	-	
Statistical discrepancy	1 123	4 022	2 899	-	-	

1) Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

**TABLE 3 Deficit and debt of general government (EMU-definitions), 2010**

	Before revision	After revision	Difference	Total	Conceptual	Sources and methods
	mln euro					
<b>Total revenue</b>						
Taxes	271 749	272 581	832	2 618	- 1 786	
Social security contributions	143 208	143 212	4	41	- 37	
Marktoutput	83 109	82 732	- 377	-	- 377	
Payments for other non-market output	20 026	7 058	- 12 968	- 12 815	- 153	
Property income	-	10 288	10 288	10 288	-	
Other revenues n.e.c	16 223	16 554	331	-	331	
	9 183	12 737	3 554	5 104	- 1 550	
<b>Total expenditure (-)</b>	301 284	304 447	3 163	2 618	545	
Compensation of employees	59 229	60 116	887	-	887	
Intermediate consumption	46 869	43 908	- 2 961	- 5 481	2 520	
Capital formation (gross)	21 367	26 357	4 990	6 147	- 1 157	
Social security benefits	102 200	102 081	- 119	- 305	186	
Social assistance benefits	28 851	28 469	- 382	-	- 382	
Subsidies	9 196	10 398	1 202	-	1 202	
Property income	11 624	11 197	- 427	-	- 427	
Other expenditure n.e.c	21 948	21 921	- 27	2 257	- 2 284	
<b>Net lending / net borrowing</b>	- 29 535	- 31 866	- 2 331	-	- 2 331	
Revenues from interest flows of swap contracts	- 574	-	574	- 574	-	
<b>EDP-deficit</b>	- 30 109	- 31 866	- 1 757	-	- 1 757	
Central government	- 23 688	- 23 404	284	-	284	
Local government	- 4 813	- 6 689	- 1 876	-	- 1 876	
Social security funds	- 1 608	- 1 773	- 165	-	- 165	
<b>EDP-debt</b>	372 028	372 627	599	-	599	
Deposits	435	512	77	-	77	
Short-term debt securities	53 223	53 318	95	-	95	
Long-term debt securities	240 563	241 176	613	-	613	
Short-term loans	14 260	12 810	- 1 450	-	- 1 450	
Long-term loans	63 547	64 811	1 264	-	1 264	
<b>% GDP</b>						
<b>EDP-deficit</b>	- 5.1	- 5.0	0.1	-	0.1	
<b>EDP-debt</b>	63.4	59.0	- 4.4	-	- 4.4	

**TABLE 4 Jobs by industry, 2010**

	Before revision	After revision	Difference	Total	Conceptual	Sources and methods
<b>1000 jobs</b>						
<b>Jobs of employees</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7 862	7 890	28	- 30	58	
Mining and quarrying	108	106	- 2	-	- 2	
Manufacturing	7	8	1	-	1	
Electricity and gas supply	811	774	- 37	-	- 37	
Water supply and waste management	26	23	- 3	-	- 3	
Construction	39	32	- 7	- 12	5	
Trade, transport, hotels, catering	379	377	- 2	-	- 2	
Information and communication	1 984	1 986	2	-	2	
Financial and insurance activities	237	228	- 9	- 12	3	
Real estate activities	269	268	- 1	-	- 1	
Business services	69	73	4	-	4	
Government and care	1 283	1 343	60	17	43	
Culture, recreation, other services	2 374	2 359	- 15	- 23	8	
	276	312	36	-	36	
<b>Jobs of self-employed persons</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 328	1 926	598	416	182	
Mining and quarrying	139	160	21	-	21	
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	
Electricity and gas supply	51	51	-	6	- 6	
Water supply and waste management	-	1	1	-	1	
Construction	-	1	1	-	1	
Trade, transport, hotels, catering	120	200	80	68	12	
Information and communication	277	324	47	23	24	
Financial and insurance activities	39	50	11	2	9	
Real estate activities	9	9	-	-	-	
Business services	11	19	8	-	8	
Government and care	187	595	408	373	35	
Culture, recreation, other services	101	347	246	192	54	
	395	168	- 227	- 248	21	
<b>Jobs of employed persons</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9 190	9 816	626	386	240	
Mining and quarrying	247	266	19	-	19	
Manufacturing	8	8	-	-	-	
Electricity and gas supply	862	825	- 37	6	- 43	
Water supply and waste management	26	25	- 1	-	- 1	
Construction	39	33	- 6	- 12	6	
Trade, transport, hotels, catering	499	578	79	68	11	
Information and communication	2 260	2 311	51	23	28	
Financial and insurance activities	277	278	1	- 10	11	
Real estate activities	277	278	1	-	1	
Business services	80	91	11	-	11	
Government and care	1 470	1 938	468	390	78	
Culture, recreation, other services	2 475	2 707	232	169	63	
	670	480	- 190	- 248	58	

**TABLE 5 Final consumption expenditure by purpose, 2010**

	Before revision	After revision	Difference	Total	Conceptual	Sources and methods
<b>min euro</b>						
<b>Final consumption expenditure of households including NPIs serving households, national</b>						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	268 199	282 510	14 311	- 954	15 265	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	30 768	30 525	- 243	-	- 243	
Clothing and footwear	8 308	8 796	488	831	- 343	
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14 344	15 122	778	- 94	872	
Furnishings, household equipment and household maintenance	63 143	61 192	- 1 951	- 156	- 1 795	
Health	16 099	15 898	- 201	- 214	13	
Transport	7 285	8 613	1 328	- 13	1 341	
Communication	32 841	37 410	4 569	-	4 569	
Recreation and culture	10 905	9 599	- 1 306	- 5	- 1 301	
Education	28 746	33 903	5 157	377	4 780	
Restaurants and hotels	1 635	1 930	295	- 305	600	
Social protection	12 875	19 169	6 294	1 539	4 755	
Other	3 078	3 226	148	-	148	
Final consumption by non-residents in the Netherlands (-)	38 725	34 504	- 4 221	- 2 914	- 1 307	
Final consumption by residents in the rest of the world	12 181	8 850	- 3 331	-	- 3 331	
	11 628	11 473	- 155	-	- 155	
<b>Individual final consumption of general government</b>	100 299	110 854	10 555	2 389	8 166	
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2 213	2 221	8	-	8	
Health	38 163	44 141	5 978	-	5 978	
Recreation and culture	2 101	4 490	2 389	2 389	-	
Education	28 489	28 954	465	-	465	
Social protection	29 333	31 048	1 715	-	1 715	
	0					
<b>Actual individual final consumption</b>	368 498	393 364	24 866	12 565	12 301	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	30 768	30 525	- 243	-	- 243	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	8 308	8 796	488	831	- 343	
Clothing and footwear	14 344	15 122	778	- 94	872	
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	65 356	63 378	- 1 978	- 156	- 1 822	
Furnishings, household equipment and household maintenance	16 099	15 898	- 201	- 214	13	
Health	45 448	44 893	- 555	- 13	- 542	
Transport	32 841	37 410	4 569	-	4 569	
Communication	10 905	9 599	- 1 306	- 5	- 1 301	
Recreation and culture	30 847	49 523	18 676	13 896	4 780	
Education	30 124	28 961	- 1 163	- 305	- 858	
Restaurants and hotels	12 875	19 169	6 294	1 539	4 755	
Social protection	32 411	32 963	552	-	552	
Other	38 725	34 504	- 4 221	- 2 914	- 1 307	
Final consumption by non-residents in the Netherlands (-)	12 181	8 850	- 3 331	-	- 3 331	
Final consumption by residents in the rest of the world	11 628	11 473	- 155	-	- 155	
<b>Collective final consumption of general government</b>	66 671	56 378	- 10 293	- 14 434	4 141	
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	435 169	449 742	14 573	- 1 869	16 442	

**TABLE 6 Fixed capital formation (gross) by type of capital good and sectors, 2010**

	Before revision	After revision	Difference	Total	Conceptual	Sources and methods
<b>mln euro</b>						
<b>Corporations and households including NPIs serving households</b>						
Dwellings	28 398	29 329	931	—	931	
Buildings other than dwellings	11 304	15 352	4 048	—	4 048	
Other structures	2 576	3 259	683	—	683	
Transfer costs of ground	1 453	1 379	— 74	—	— 74	
Transport equipment	9 700	9 319	— 381	—	— 381	
Passenger cars	5 706	5 053	— 653	—	— 653	
Trains and trams	906	1 141	235	—	235	
Other vehicles	1 674	1 637	— 37	—	— 37	
Ships	1 100	1 183	83	—	83	
Aircraft	314	305	— 9	—	— 9	
Machinery and installations	12 992	13 478	486	—	486	
Telecommunication equipment	625	517	— 108	—	— 108	
Computers and peripheral equipment	2 686	2 526	— 160	—	— 160	
Other material assets	4 569	4 489	— 80	—	— 80	
Computer software and databases	6 935	11 652	4 717	6 238	— 1 521	
Research and development	—	7 851	7 851	7 851	—	
Other intellectual property products	1 379	1 028	— 351	50	— 401	
Cultivated biological resources	378	259	— 119	—	— 119	
<b>Fixed capital formation from production and imports</b>	82 995	100 438	17 443	14 139	3 304	
Sales of existing fixed assets (—)	2 447	1 996	— 451	—	— 451	
<b>Fixed capital formation (gross) of corporations and households including NPIs serving households</b>	80 548	98 442	17 894	14 139	3 755	
<b>General government</b>						
Dwellings	108	135	27	—	27	
Buildings other than dwellings	4 914	4 596	— 318	—	— 318	
Other structures	10 977	11 990	1 013	—	1 013	
Transfer costs of ground	351	217	— 134	—	— 134	
Transport equipment	252	298	46	—	46	
Passenger cars	145	84	— 61	—	— 61	
Trains and trams	—	—	—	—	—	
Other vehicles	74	185	111	—	111	
Ships	13	9	— 4	—	— 4	
Aircraft	20	20	—	—	—	
Machinery and installations	845	1 460	615	876	— 261	
Telecommunication equipment	101	211	110	—	110	
Computers and peripheral equipment	1 538	1 087	— 451	—	— 451	
Other material assets	1 397	1 183	— 214	—	— 214	
Computer software and databases	1 014	3 401	2 387	2 370	17	
Research and development	—	3 098	3 098	3 098	—	
Other intellectual property products	—	—	—	—	—	
Cultivated biological resources	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Fixed capital formation from production and imports</b>	21 497	27 676	6 179	6 344	— 165	
Sales of existing fixed assets (—)	160	1 469	1 309	197	1 112	
<b>Fixed capital formation (gross) of general government</b>	21 337	26 207	4 870	6 147	— 1 277	
<b>Fixed capital formation (gross)</b>						
Dwellings	28 506	29 464	958	—	958	
Buildings other than dwellings	16 218	19 948	3 730	—	3 730	
Other structures	13 553	15 249	1 696	—	1 696	
Transfer costs of ground	1 804	1 596	— 208	—	— 208	
Transport equipment	9 952	9 617	— 335	—	— 335	
Passenger cars	5 851	5 137	— 714	—	— 714	
Trains and trams	906	1 141	235	—	235	
Other vehicles	1 748	1 822	74	—	74	
Ships	1 113	1 192	79	—	79	
Aircraft	334	325	— 9	—	— 9	
Machinery and installations	13 837	14 938	1 101	876	225	
Telecommunication equipment	726	728	2	—	2	
Computers and peripheral equipment	4 224	3 613	— 611	—	— 611	
Other material assets	5 966	5 672	— 294	—	— 294	
Computer software and databases	7 949	15 053	7 104	8 608	— 1 504	
Research and development	—	10 949	10 949	10 949	—	
Other intellectual property products	1 379	1 028	— 351	50	— 401	
Cultivated biological resources	378	259	— 119	—	— 119	
<b>Fixed capital formation from production and imports</b>	104 492	128 114	23 622	20 483	3 139	
Sales of existing fixed assets (—)	2 607	3 465	858	197	661	
<b>Fixed capital formation (gross)</b>	101 885	124 649	22 764	20 286	2 478	

**TABLE 7 Output, intermediate consumption and value added by industry, 2010**

	Before revision	After revision	Difference	Total	Conceptual	Sources and methods			
			Total						
<b>mln euro</b>									
<b>Output (basic prices)</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26 632	27 953	1 321	- 1	1 322				
Mining and quarrying	21 426	20 846	- 580	- 72	- 508				
Manufacturing	269 956	258 384	- 11 572	- 5 760	- 5 812				
Electricity and gas supply	38 475	17 772	- 20 703	- 12 382	- 8 321				
Water supply and waste management	12 210	8 814	- 3 396	- 3 329	- 67				
Construction	75 591	87 521	11 930	60	11 870				
Trade, transport, hotels, catering	187 877	215 946	28 069	14 232	13 837				
Information and communication	51 468	51 302	- 166	383	- 549				
Financial and insurance activities	82 064	76 281	- 5 783	- 5 180	- 603				
Real estate activities	59 784	68 660	8 876	536	8 340				
Business services	110 741	131 253	20 512	1 097	19 415				
Government and care	175 485	186 579	11 094	5 155	5 939				
Culture, recreation, other services	24 262	25 975	1 713	- 1 309	3 022				
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1 135 971</b>	<b>1 177 286</b>	<b>41 315</b>	<b>- 6 570</b>	<b>47 885</b>				
Goods and services n.e.c.	1 266	1 638	372	-	372				
<b>Total output (basic prices)</b>	<b>1 137 237</b>	<b>1 178 924</b>	<b>41 687</b>	<b>- 6 570</b>	<b>48 257</b>				
<b>Intermediate consumption (-)</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17 265	17 125	- 140	- 284	144				
Mining and quarrying	5 317	3 563	- 1 754	- 76	- 1 678				
Manufacturing	206 077	191 360	- 14 717	- 10 726	- 3 991				
Electricity and gas supply	25 998	10 471	- 15 527	- 13 262	- 2 265				
Water supply and waste management	7 709	5 273	- 2 436	- 2 250	- 186				
Construction	47 570	56 990	9 420	- 524	9 944				
Trade, transport, hotels, catering	90 291	105 474	15 183	11 172	4 011				
Information and communication	26 263	23 459	- 2 804	- 917	- 1 887				
Financial and insurance activities	38 385	28 559	- 9 826	- 4 424	- 5 402				
Real estate activities	27 562	37 061	9 499	3 740	5 759				
Business services	50 874	56 019	5 145	- 3 535	8 680				
Government and care	57 701	62 833	5 132	- 2 893	8 025				
Culture, recreation, other services	10 839	11 342	503	187	316				
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>611 851</b>	<b>609 529</b>	<b>- 2 322</b>	<b>- 23 792</b>	<b>21 470</b>				
Goods and services n.e.c.	1 266	1 638	372	-	372				
<b>Total intermediate consumption</b>	<b>613 117</b>	<b>611 167</b>	<b>- 1 950</b>	<b>- 23 792</b>	<b>21 842</b>				
<b>Value added (gross, basic prices)</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9 367	10 828	1 461	283	1 178				
Mining and quarrying	16 109	17 283	1 174	4	1 170				
Manufacturing	63 879	67 024	3 145	4 966	- 1 821				
Electricity and gas supply	12 477	7 301	- 5 176	880	- 6 056				
Water supply and waste management	4 501	3 541	- 960	- 1 079	119				
Construction	28 021	30 531	2 510	584	1 926				
Trade, transport, hotels, catering	97 586	110 472	12 886	3 060	9 826				
Information and communication	25 205	27 843	2 638	1 300	1 338				
Financial and insurance activities	43 679	47 722	4 043	- 756	4 799				
Real estate activities	32 222	31 599	- 623	- 3 204	2 581				
Business services	59 867	75 234	15 367	4 632	10 735				
Government and care	117 784	123 746	5 962	8 048	- 2 086				
Culture, recreation, other services	13 423	14 633	1 210	- 1 496	2 706				
<b>Total value added (gross, basic prices)</b>	<b>524 120</b>	<b>567 757</b>	<b>43 637</b>	<b>17 222</b>	<b>26 415</b>				

**TABLE 8 Supply and disposition of goods and services (after revision)**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>mln euro</b>						
<b>Disposable for final expenditure</b>	492 087	518 953	566 260	603 576	646 175	720 524
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	324 068	338 588	362 824	388 143	412 925	448 701
Imports of goods and services	168 019	180 365	203 436	215 433	233 250	271 823
Goods	128 452	137 166	153 911	160 999	172 787	204 969
Services	39 567	43 199	49 525	54 434	60 463	66 854
<b>Total final expenditure</b>	492 087	518 953	566 260	603 576	646 175	720 524
National final expenditure	303 311	318 368	339 593	364 733	392 232	419 281
Final consumption expenditure	232 812	241 912	256 662	274 940	293 764	316 572
General government	72 790	72 847	76 260	80 618	84 872	91 572
Households incl. NPIs serving households	160 022	169 065	180 402	194 322	208 892	225 000
Fixed capital formation (gross)	69 613	75 001	80 624	87 275	97 446	102 650
Corporations	57 266	61 452	66 960	72 808	81 335	85 390
General government	12 347	13 549	13 664	14 467	16 111	17 260
Changes in inventories <sup>1)</sup>	886	1 455	2 307	2 518	1 022	59
Exports of goods and services	188 776	200 585	226 667	238 843	253 943	301 243
Goods	148 825	157 279	177 334	185 450	195 368	237 499
Services	39 951	43 306	49 333	53 393	58 575	63 744
<b>% volume changes</b>						
<b>Disposable for final expenditure</b>	–	4.3	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.6
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	–	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4
Imports of goods and services	–	6.7	11.1	8.8	9.4	10.4
Goods	–	6.3	10.5	8.7	9.6	11.6
Services	–	7.7	13.2	9.2	8.9	7.1
<b>Total final expenditure</b>	–	4.3	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.6
National final expenditure	–	3.7	4.7	5.3	5.4	3.0
Final consumption expenditure	–	2.4	3.8	4.8	4.6	3.9
General government	–	-0.8	2.5	2.7	1.5	3.2
Households incl. NPIs serving households	–	3.8	4.3	5.7	5.9	4.1
Fixed capital formation (gross)	–	6.9	6.9	7.3	10.0	1.7
Corporations	–	6.5	8.2	7.8	10.0	1.3
General government	–	8.7	0.7	5.2	9.9	3.8
Changes in inventories <sup>1)</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exports of goods and services	–	5.2	9.3	7.0	7.5	12.0
Goods	–	4.5	8.9	7.1	7.5	14.0
Services	–	7.8	10.7	6.6	7.7	5.2
<b>% price changes</b>						
<b>Disposable for final expenditure</b>	–	1.1	2.5	0.6	0.7	4.6
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	–	1.4	3.0	2.5	1.8	4.1
Imports of goods and services	–	0.6	1.5	-2.7	-1.0	5.5
Goods	–	0.4	1.6	-3.7	-2.1	6.3
Services	–	1.3	1.3	0.6	2.0	3.3
<b>Total final expenditure</b>	–	1.1	2.5	0.6	0.7	4.6
National final expenditure	–	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	3.8
Final consumption expenditure	–	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.8
General government	–	0.8	2.1	2.9	3.7	4.6
Households incl. NPIs serving households	–	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.5	3.4
Fixed capital formation (gross)	–	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.5	3.6
Corporations	–	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.5	3.6
General government	–	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.3	3.2
Changes in inventories <sup>1)</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exports of goods and services	–	1.0	3.4	-1.5	-1.1	5.9
Goods	–	1.1	3.5	-2.3	-2.0	6.6
Services	–	0.5	2.9	1.5	1.9	3.5

<sup>1)</sup> Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>mln euro</b>									
752 592	764 226	776 693	811 999	855 991	924 163	988 586	1 040 183	966 072	1 033 097
476 157	493 555	505 833	520 322	540 656	573 444	608 729	635 794	617 650	631 512
276 435	270 671	270 860	291 677	315 335	350 719	379 857	404 389	348 422	401 585
203 542	195 373	194 041	213 917	233 698	264 951	286 521	305 481	249 715	300 067
72 893	75 298	76 819	77 760	81 637	85 768	93 336	98 908	98 707	101 518
752 592	764 226	776 693	811 999	855 991	924 163	988 586	1 040 183	966 072	1 033 097
445 141	461 113	473 240	482 321	496 939	526 922	556 655	582 750	571 358	578 699
336 676	356 805	368 035	374 966	384 522	403 302	422 299	441 065	443 586	449 742
99 532	109 104	115 911	117 650	121 722	135 492	142 750	152 650	163 355	167 232
237 144	247 701	252 124	257 316	262 800	267 810	279 549	288 415	280 231	282 510
106 820	105 080	104 886	105 729	110 515	121 321	131 607	140 647	129 744	124 649
88 214	84 581	83 536	85 368	90 168	98 577	107 889	115 201	103 166	98 442
18 606	20 499	21 350	20 361	20 347	22 744	23 718	25 446	26 578	26 207
1 645	- 772	319	1 626	1 902	2 299	2 749	1 038	- 1 972	4 308
307 451	303 113	303 453	329 678	359 052	397 241	431 931	457 433	394 714	454 398
239 628	234 912	235 178	259 618	284 499	319 601	345 339	365 182	303 430	360 296
67 823	68 201	68 275	70 060	74 553	77 640	86 592	92 251	91 284	94 102
<b>% volume changes</b>									
1.8	0.3	0.6	3.4	3.2	5.4	5.0	2.0	-4.9	3.7
1.6	0.0	0.3	1.9	2.3	3.8	4.2	2.1	-3.3	1.1
2.0	0.8	1.2	6.2	4.8	8.0	6.3	1.8	-7.5	8.3
0.7	0.8	1.9	9.0	5.4	9.6	6.3	1.3	-10.2	11.4
6.0	0.6	-0.6	-0.9	2.9	3.5	6.5	3.4	0.7	0.6
1.8	0.3	0.6	3.4	3.2	5.4	5.0	2.0	-4.9	3.7
2.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	3.9	3.5	2.4	-2.5	0.1
2.5	2.2	0.8	0.3	1.1	2.8	2.5	2.0	0.2	0.3
3.5	4.8	3.1	0.4	1.9	10.2	3.2	4.1	4.0	1.1
2.1	1.1	-0.2	0.3	0.8	-0.6	2.1	1.0	-1.8	-0.1
0.5	-4.4	-2.0	-0.5	2.9	7.2	6.5	4.8	-9.2	-5.6
-0.2	-6.8	-2.8	0.7	4.0	6.8	7.7	4.9	-12.0	-5.9
3.9	7.2	1.4	-5.3	-1.3	8.9	1.7	4.3	3.3	-4.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.0	0.5	1.0	7.9	5.5	7.4	7.1	1.5	-8.0	8.9
0.7	1.5	1.9	10.1	5.7	8.8	6.4	1.1	-9.6	11.5
2.3	-2.7	-2.1	0.6	4.8	2.2	9.7	3.0	-1.9	0.1
2.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.5	1.9	3.2	-2.3	3.1
4.4	3.7	2.2	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.3	0.5	1.2
-0.3	-2.8	-1.1	1.4	3.2	3.0	1.8	4.5	-6.8	6.4
-1.4	-4.8	-2.5	1.1	3.6	3.4	1.8	5.2	-9.0	7.9
2.9	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.5	-0.9	2.2
2.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.5	1.9	3.2	-2.3	3.1
3.8	3.5	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.6	1.2
3.8	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	0.4	1.1
5.0	4.6	3.1	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.7	2.9	1.3
3.3	3.3	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	-1.1	0.9
3.5	2.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7
3.5	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4
3.8	2.8	2.7	0.7	1.3	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.1	3.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.0	-1.9	-0.9	0.6	3.2	3.0	1.5	4.4	-6.2	5.7
0.2	-3.4	-1.7	0.3	3.6	3.3	1.5	4.6	-8.1	6.5
4.0	3.3	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	3.4	0.9	3.0

**TABLE 9 Transactions of the total economy, 2010**

	Before revision	After revision	Difference	Total	Conceptual	Sources and methods
				mln euro		
<b>Resources</b>						
Output	1 137 237	1 178 924	41 687	- 6 570	48 257	
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	36 589	33 694	- 2 895	- 5 932	3 037	
Other market output	961 228	981 008	19 780	- 22 227	42 007	
Own-account capital formation	6 050	16 452	10 402	11 072	- 670	
Output for own final consumption	27 684	29 574	1 890	-	1 890	
Non-market output	105 686	118 196	12 510	10 517	1 993	
Difference imputed and paid VAT	- 127	739	866	-	866	
Compensation of employees	296 158	306 038	9 880	1 719	8 161	
Wages and salaries	230 920	242 464	11 544	1 719	9 825	
Employers' social contributions	65 238	63 574	- 1 664	-	- 1 664	
Taxes on production and imports	71 363	71 361	- 2	41	- 43	
Taxes on products	64 303	64 599	296	296	-	
Other taxes on production	7 060	6 762	- 298	- 255	- 43	
Subsidies (-)	9 196	10 398	1 202	-	1 202	
Subsidies on products (-)	3 549	3 434	- 115	- 160	45	
Other subsidies on production (-)	5 647	6 964	1 317	160	1 157	
Property income	321 979	368 608	46 629	19 761	26 868	
Interest	121 178	124 466	3 288	7 876	- 4 588	
Adjustment FISIM	- 24 882	- 32 603	- 7 721	5 932	- 13 653	
Actual interest payments/receipts	146 060	157 069	11 009	1 944	9 065	
Dividends	161 514	193 782	32 268	1 356	30 912	
Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	1 621	1 309	- 312	-	- 312	
Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	10 138	2 311	- 7 827	-	- 7 827	
Other investment income	19 843	39 000	19 157	10 529	8 628	
Income from land and subsoil assets	7 685	7 740	55	-	55	
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	70 128	70 134	6	-	6	
Current taxes on income	63 581	63 581	-	-	-	
Current taxes on wealth	6 547	6 553	6	-	6	
Net social contributions	141 026	145 187	4 161	-	4 161	
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	105 680	109 728	4 048	-	4 048	
Other current transfers	150 590	152 085	1 495	3 395	- 1 900	
Net non-life insurance premiums	13 957	14 745	788	-	788	
Non-life insurance claims	15 829	13 763	- 2 066	-	- 2 066	
Miscellaneous current transfers	120 804	123 577	2 773	3 395	- 622	
Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	154	15 856	15 702	14 863	839	
Capital transfers	29 711	26 578	- 3 133	-	- 3 133	
Investment grants	9 700	8 595	- 1 105	-	- 1 105	
Capital taxes	1 717	1 717	-	-	-	
Other capital transfers	18 294	16 266	- 2 028	-	- 2 028	
	2 377 499	2 497 856	120 357	33 469	86 888	
<b>Total resources</b>						
<b>Balancing items</b>						
Domestic product (gross)/Value added (gross)	586 789	631 512	44 723	17 482	27 241	
Operating surplus / mixed income (net)	133 119	152 023	18 904	- 1 913	20 817	
National income (net)	488 062	528 522	40 460	1 792	38 668	
Disposable income (net)	479 192	519 220	40 028	1 034	38 994	
Saving (net)	44 177	69 183	25 006	2 903	22 103	
Net saving and capital transfers	40 918	67 293	26 375	2 903	23 472	
Net lending / net borrowing	26 306	46 021	19 715	313	19 402	
Statistical discrepancy	- 1 123	- 4 022	- 2 899	-	-	
Total financial transactions of assets	293 225	286 182	- 7 043	-	-	
Total financial transactions of liabilities	268 042	244 183	- 23 859	-	-	
Net lending / net borrowing of the financial account	25 183	41 999	16 816	-	-	

	Before revision	After revision	Difference		
	Total	Conceptual	Sources and methods		
<b>mln euro</b>					
<b>Uses</b>					
Intermediate consumption	613 117	611 167	- 1 950	- 23 792	21 842
Compensation of employees	300 491	310 471	9 980	1 719	8 261
Wages and salaries	234 552	246 542	11 990	1 719	10 271
Employers' social contributions	65 939	63 929	- 2 010	-	- 2 010
Taxes on production and imports	73 549	73 329	- 220	- 155	- 65
Taxes on products	66 462	66 567	105	100	5
Other taxes on production	7 087	6 762	- 325	- 255	- 70
Subsidies	10 095	11 293	1 198	-	1 198
Subsidies on products	3 666	3 551	- 115	- 160	45
Other subsidies on production	6 429	7 742	1 313	160	1 153
Property income	325 361	359 110	33 749	17 816	15 933
Interest	139 798	135 428	- 4 370	5 758	- 10 128
Adjustment FISIM	- 23 076	- 31 320	- 8 244	3 818	- 12 062
Actual interest payments/receipts	162 874	166 748	3 874	1 940	1 934
Dividends	125 315	141 959	16 644	6 449	10 195
Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	2 000	2 411	411	-	411
Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	30 428	34 669	4 241	190	4 051
Other investment income	20 135	36 903	16 768	5 419	11 349
Income from land and subsoil assets	7 685	7 740	55	-	55
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	69 974	68 231	- 1 743	-	- 1 743
Current taxes on income	63 440	61 691	- 1 749	-	- 1 749
Current taxes on wealth	6 534	6 540	6	-	6
Net social contributions	139 781	143 613	3 832	-	3 832
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	107 736	111 951	4 215	685	3 530
Other current transfers	158 803	162 641	3 838	3 468	370
Net non-life insurance premiums	15 829	13 847	- 1 982	-	- 1 982
Non-life insurance claims	13 957	14 713	756	-	756
Miscellaneous current transfers	129 017	134 081	5 064	3 468	1 596
Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	-	16 151	16 151	14 863	1 288
Final consumption expenditure	435 169	449 742	14 573	- 1 869	16 442
Capital transfers	32 970	28 468	- 4 502	-	- 4 502
Investment grants	9 725	8 448	- 1 277	-	- 1 277
Capital taxes	1 717	1 703	- 14	-	- 14
Other capital transfers	21 528	18 317	- 3 211	-	- 3 211
Gross capital formation	104 337	128 957	24 620	20 421	4 199
Gross fixed capital formation	101 885	124 649	22 764	20 286	2 478
Consumption of fixed capital	89 725	106 982	17 257	17 831	- 574
Net fixed capital formation	12 160	17 667	5 507	2 455	3 052
Changes in inventories (including valuables)	2 452	4 308	1 856	135	1 721
Changes in inventories	2 235	3 867	1 632	135	1 497
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	217	441	224	-	224
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	-	- 703	- 703	-	- 703
<b>Total uses</b>	<b>2 351 193</b>	<b>2 451 835</b>	<b>100 642</b>	<b>33 156</b>	<b>67 486</b>

**TABLE 10 Transactions of the rest of the world with the Netherlands, 2010**

	Before revision	After revision	Difference		
				Total	Conceptual Sources and methods
<b>mln euro</b>					
<b>Resources</b>					
Imports of goods and services	414 434	401 585	- 12 849	- 9 929	- 2 920
Imports of goods	319 826	300 067	- 19 759	- 5 853	- 13 906
Imports of services	94 608	101 518	6 910	- 4 076	10 986
Compensation of employees	5 432	5 532	100	-	100
Wages and salaries	4 525	4 971	446	-	446
Employers' social contributions	907	561	- 346	-	- 346
Taxes on production and imports	2 186	1 968	- 218	- 196	- 22
Taxes on products	2 159	1 968	- 191	- 196	5
Other taxes on production	27	-	- 27	-	- 27
Subsidies	899	895	- 4	-	- 4
Subsidies on products	117	117	-	-	-
Other subsidies on production	782	778	- 4	-	- 4
Property income	210 395	212 851	2 456	2 563	- 107
Interest	74 203	75 746	1 543	2 390	- 847
Adjustment FISIM	133	- 1 622	- 1 755	1 500	- 3 255
Actual interest payments/receipts	74 070	77 368	3 298	890	2 408
Dividends	104 804	100 134	- 4 670	- 291	- 4 379
Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	648	1 297	649	-	649
Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	30 428	34 669	4 241	168	4 073
Other investment income	312	1 005	693	296	397
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	689	1 725	1 036	-	1 036
Current taxes on income	689	1 725	1 036	-	1 036
Net social contributions	284	284	-	-	-
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	2 304	2 471	167	685	- 518
Other current transfers	14 968	14 839	- 129	196	- 325
Net non-life insurance premiums	2 040	586	- 1 454	-	- 1 454
Non-life insurance claims	168	1 466	1 298	-	1 298
Miscellaneous current transfers	12 760	12 787	27	196	- 169
Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	- 154	295	449	-	449
Capital transfers	5 695	2 786	- 2 909	-	- 2 909
Investment grants	90	93	3	-	3
Capital taxes	-	61	61	-	61
Other capital transfers	5 605	2 632	- 2 973	-	- 2 973
<b>Total resources</b>	<b>655 334</b>	<b>643 441</b>	<b>- 11 893</b>	<b>- 6 681</b>	<b>- 5 212</b>
<b>Balancing items</b>					
Surplus nation on current transactions	- 29 565	- 47 208	- 17 643	- 313	- 17 330
Net saving and capital transfers	- 26 306	- 45 318	- 19 012	- 313	- 18 699
Net lending / net borrowing	- 26 306	- 46 021	- 19 715	- 313	- 19 402
Statistical discrepancy	1 123	4 022	2 899	-	-
Total financial transactions of assets	186 223	156 241	- 29 982	-	-
Total financial transactions of liabilities	211 406	198 240	- 13 166	-	-
Net lending / net borrowing of the financial account	- 25 183	- 41 999	- 16 816	-	-

	Before revision	After revision	Difference		
	Total	Conceptual	Sources and methods		
<b>mln euro</b>					
<b>Uses</b>					
Exports of goods and services	461 717	454 398	- 7 319	- 10 999	3 680
Exports of goods	361 676	360 296	- 1 380	- 2 006	626
Exports of services	100 041	94 102	- 5 939	- 8 993	3 054
Compensation of employees	1 099	1 099	-	-	-
Wages and salaries	893	893	-	-	-
Employers' social contributions	206	206	-	-	-
Property income	207 013	222 349	15 336	4 508	10 828
Interest	55 583	64 784	9 201	4 508	4 693
Adjustment FISIM	- 1 673	- 2 905	- 1 232	3 614	- 4 846
Actual interest payments/receipts	57 256	67 689	10 433	894	9 539
Dividends	141 003	151 957	10 954	-	10 954
Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	269	195	- 74	-	- 74
Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	10 138	2 311	- 7 827	-	- 7 827
Other investment income	20	3 102	3 082	-	3 082
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	843	3 628	2 785	-	2 785
Current taxes on income	830	3 615	2 785	-	2 785
Current taxes on wealth	13	13	-	-	-
Net social contributions	1 529	1 858	329	-	329
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	248	248	-	-	-
Other current transfers	6 755	4 283	- 2 472	123	- 2 595
Net non-life insurance premiums	168	1 484	1 316	-	1 316
Non-life insurance claims	2 040	516	- 1 524	-	- 1 524
Miscellaneous current transfers	4 547	2 283	- 2 264	123	- 2 387
Capital transfers	2 436	896	- 1 540	-	- 1 540
Investment grants	65	240	175	-	175
Capital taxes	-	75	75	-	75
Other capital transfers	2 371	581	- 1 790	-	- 1 790
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	-	703	703	-	703
<b>Total uses</b>	<b>681 640</b>	<b>689 462</b>	<b>7 822</b>	<b>- 6 368</b>	<b>14 190</b>