



Netherlands Court of Audit Jedid-Jah Jonker

This presentation covers

- The Netherlands Court of Audit (NCA)
- Audit mandate, scope
- Audit types
- Example of an audit



The Netherlands Court of Audit (NCA)

- High Council of State (independent position in Constitution)
- 3 Board Members
- Secretary General in charge of 270 staff (200 auditors)
- Annual Report on Government Accounts (regularity audit), about 20 performance audit reports, 25 letters and web-based products
- Principal 'customers' are House of Representatives, Government and society
- Annual budget: € 29 million







Arno Visser, President

Francine Giskes, Board Member

Ewout Irrgang, Board Member





The Constitution (1814)

"The Court of Audit (Algemene Rekenkamer) shall be responsible for examining the State's revenues and expenditures" (Art. 76)

The Government Accounts Act 2001

"NCA audits whether the financial management meets standards of regularity, is well ordered and accountable" (Art. 82 GAA)

"NCA audits the effectiveness and efficiency of the policies" (Art. 85 GAA)



- New developments in IT and scientific innovations
- NCA Academy; try new approaches
- New audit techniques and analytical methods
- Modernizing reporting techniques

Audit types

Regularity audits



- Each year
- At each Ministry
- Is public money spent correctly?
- Are the ministers accountable in their annual reports?
- Is Parliament well-informed?



Performance audits

- Efficiency and effectiveness of policy
- Reliability of policy information
- Other, e.g. insight into complex chains and integrity
- 40-50 products (report, management letter, website)
 per year





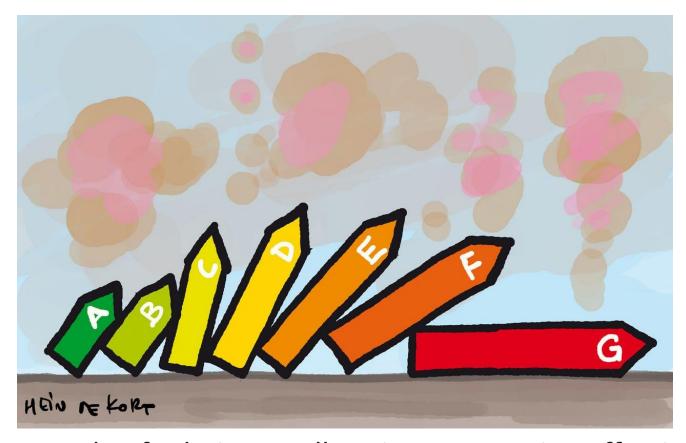
Our audits: Performance audits

Government Accounts Act

Effectiveness and efficiency of the policy pursued

- Effective: policy leads to desired effect
- Efficient: policy leads to desired effect with minimal input

Example of a study: Energy Label for Houses



- Example of relative small project to examine effectiveness
- The study was part of Annual report for the year 2015



Context of the energy label

- The label measures energy efficiency (A = most energy efficient; G = least energy inefficient)
- Implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings
 Directive (EPBD)
- Introduced in 2008, revised in 2015

Two energy label schemes

- Old system (2008 2014):
 - Physical check on 150 points by expert
 - Label not mandatory (if both seller and buyer agreed)
 - Costs for consumer: on average € 200 per label
- New system: (since 2015)
 - Remote check on 10 points
 - Submit information (photos, etc.) digitally
 - Costs for consumer: on average € 9 per label

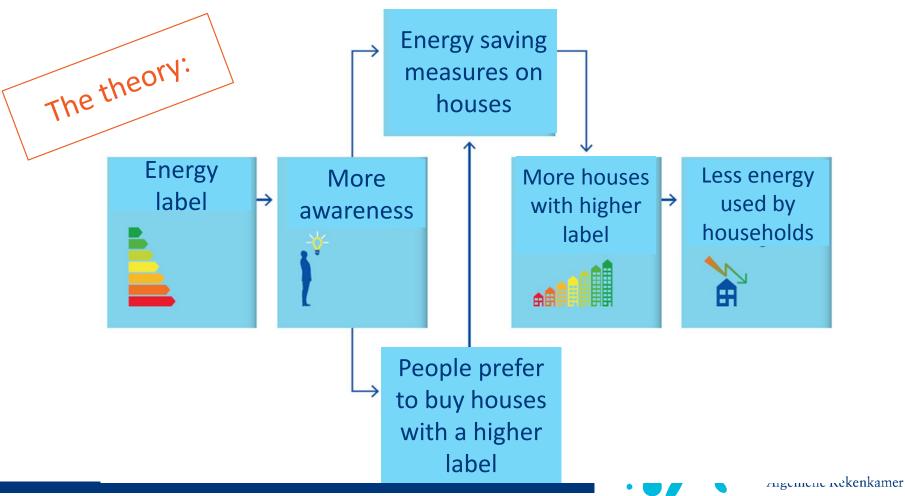


Part 1: Reliability of the energy label

- Comparing classification of old and new system (47% of houses received different classification)
- Examine quality of remote check (14% of cases where evidence was required were incorrectly classified as sufficient)

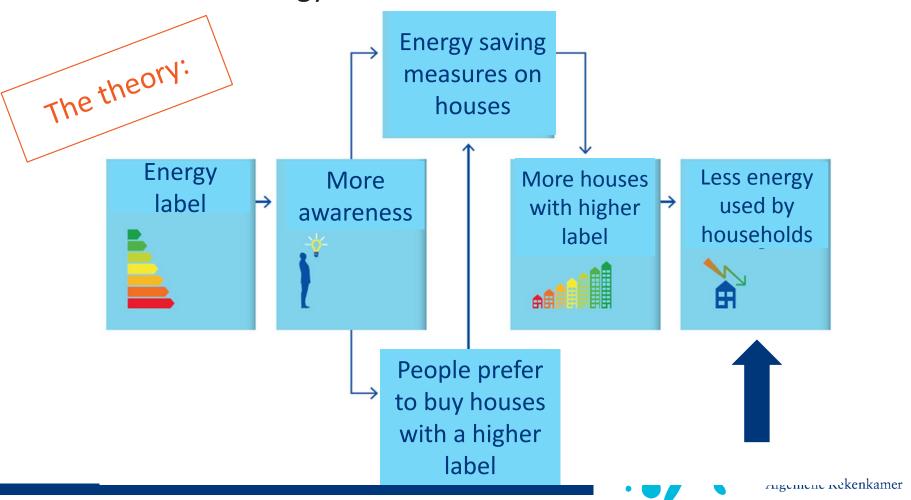
Part 2: Effectiveness of the energy label

Does the energy label work as intended?



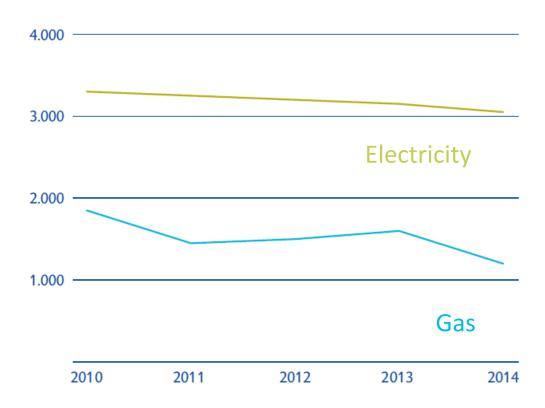
Part 2: Effectiveness of the energy label

Does the energy label work as intended?



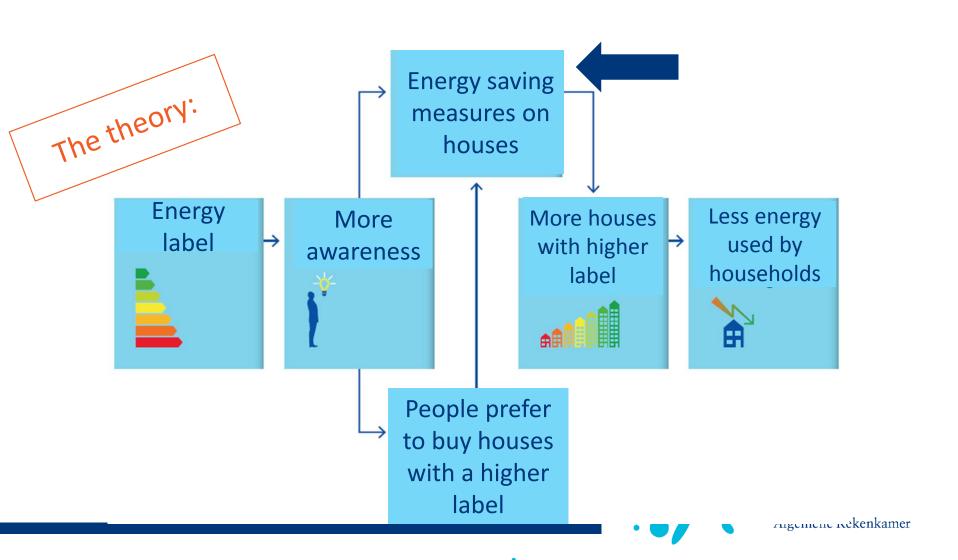
Do houses become more energy efficient?

Average energy consumption does decrease.





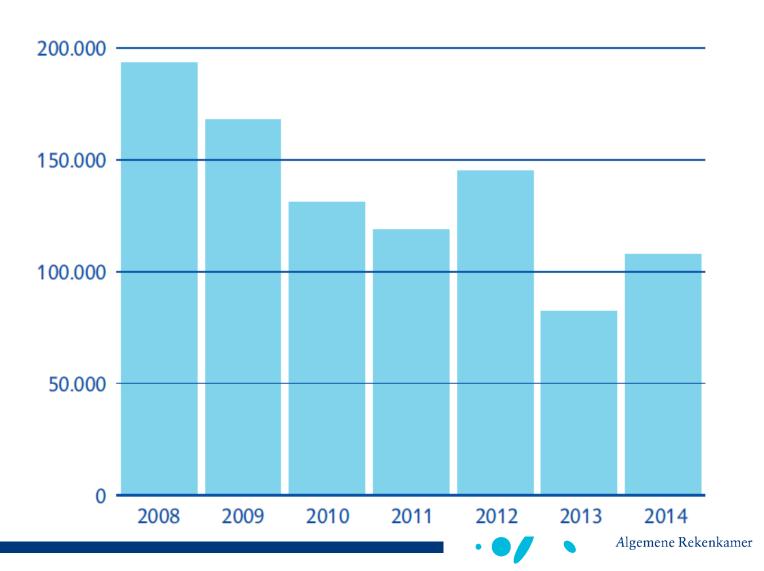
Part 2: Effectiveness of the energy label



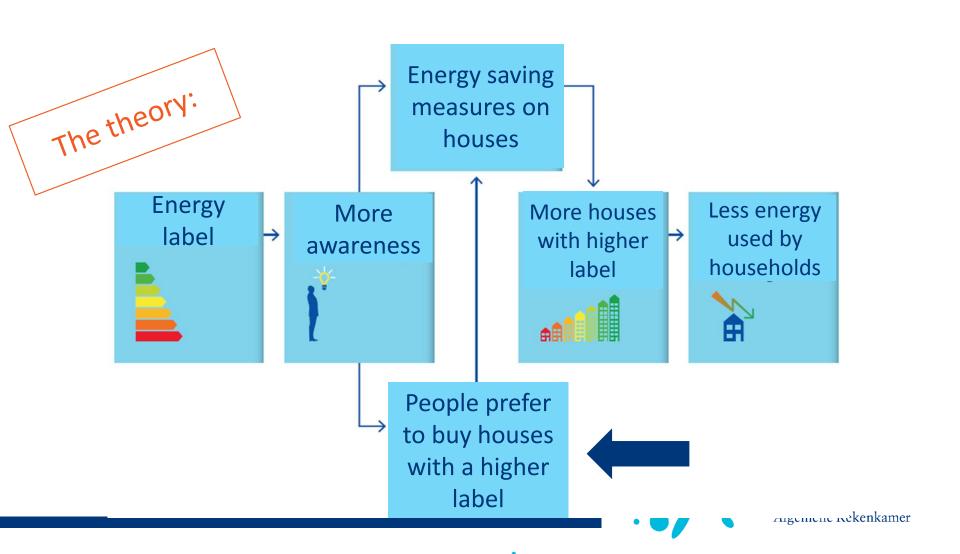
Do houses become more energy efficient?

- Government goal: each year 300,000 existing buildings should improve 2 steps in rating.
- In monitoring: government *assumes* 1 measure to improve leads to 1 step improvement in rating.
- Government monitors how many home owners take 2 measures or more to improve energy efficiency.

Number of measures does not increase in time

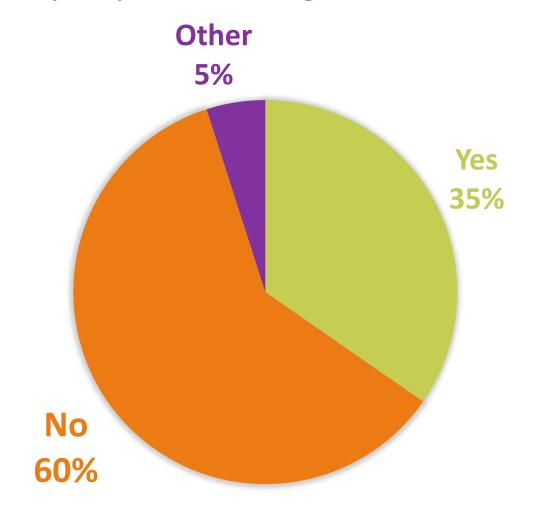


Part 2: Effectiveness of the energy label



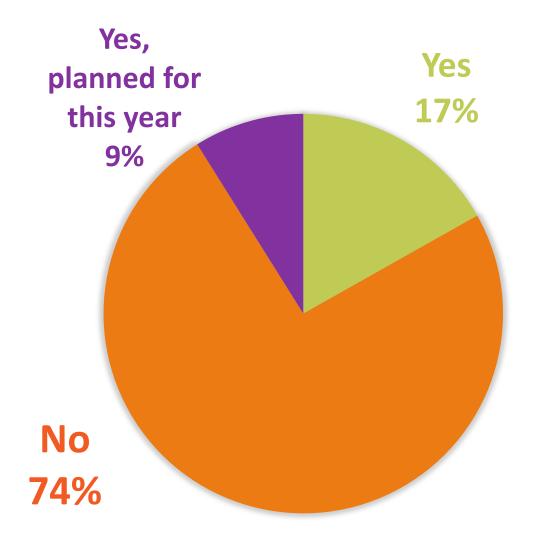
Survey

Did the Energy Label give you more insight into the energy efficiency of your dwelling?



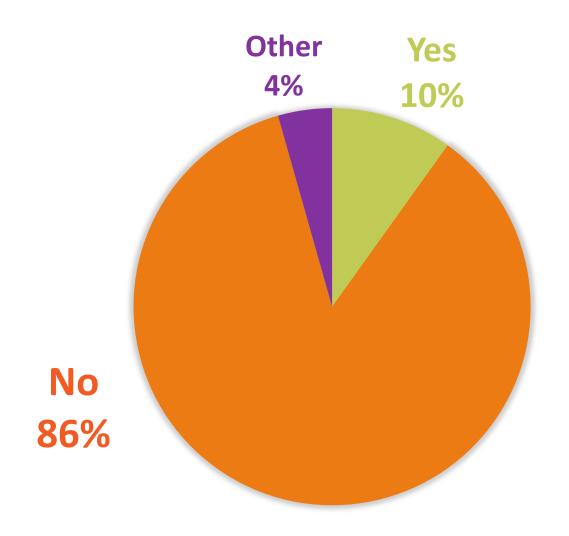
Survey

Did you take additional energy saving measures?



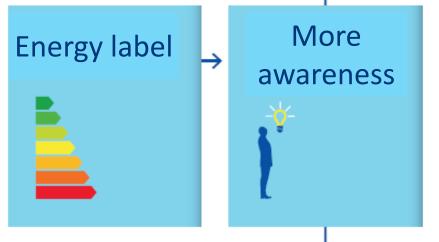
Survey

If Yes in the previous question, was the energy label decisive?



Concluding:

Less energy is being used, but the energy label is not really contributing Energy saving measures on houses



More houses in a better label

Less energy used by households

People prefer to buy houses with a better label





Thank you for your attention!

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