



Ministry of Education, Culture and
Science

Key Figures

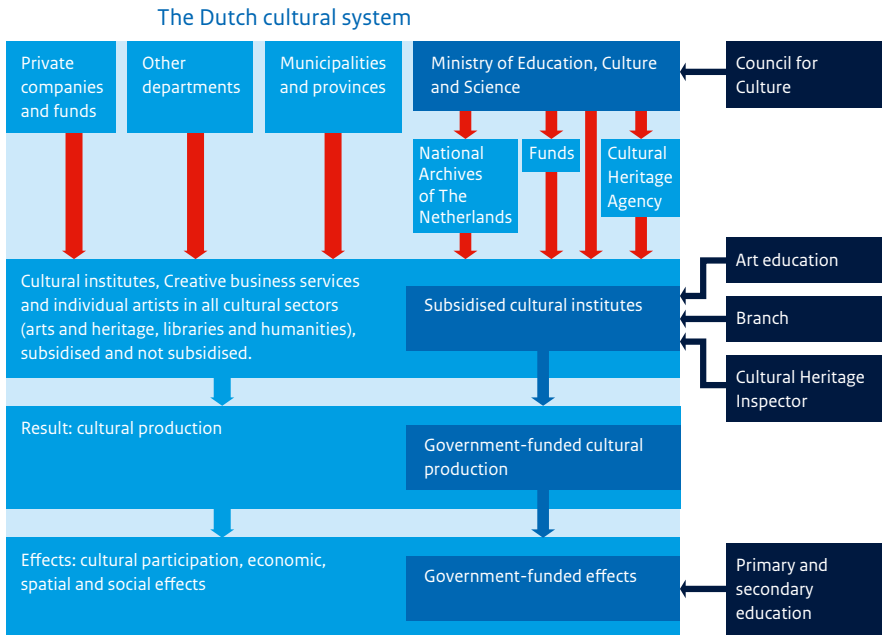
Culture and Media



Culture and Media

Culture Domains

The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science is responsible for establishing preconditions for the sustainment, management, development, social and geographical distribution or other dissemination of cultural expressions. The ministry mainly focuses on factors such as quality and diversity. The government bears joint responsibility for the sustainment of the following cultural domains: the arts (performing arts, visual arts), creative industries (architecture, design, e-culture, film and games), cultural heritage (historic buildings and sites, museums, archives, archaeology) and literature and libraries.



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

The government aims to promote the quality and diversity of cultural programmes. Among other things, it does so by supporting the so-called basic cultural infrastructure (BIS) and culture funds. It seeks advice on policy and subsidies from the Council for Culture. In addition to subsidies for infrastructure and funds, government policy on culture is expressed in a range of specific measures aimed at promoting, for example, cultural education and amateur arts.

Cultural funding is set out in the Cultural Policy Special-Purpose Funding Act (WSC), the 1988 Historic Buildings and Monuments Act and the 1995 Archives Act, with the last two being replaced by the Cultural Heritage Act on 1 July 2016. The WSC and associated regulations distinguish three different types of funding: institutional subsidies, project subsidies and special-purpose grants. The institutional subsidies are divided into single-year and multi-year grants. The current multi-year grants, the main flow of funds, have been allocated for the period from 2013 to 2016 on the basis of a balanced consideration of subsidy applications and the budgets submitted by the funds.

A part of the government's policy on culture is implemented by the six culture funds. These funds are responsible for stimulating dynamism, innovation and experimentation in all cultural disciplines. The funds provide multi-year institutional subsidies to organisations that do not form part of the basic infrastructure. In addition, institutions or individual artists may apply for financing from the funds in support of their productions, projects or workgrants.

Key government actors in the cultural domain



Municipalities and provinces

Municipalities and provinces fund local and regional cultural initiatives, venues and museums and are also involved in supporting national cultural events.



Council for Culture

The Council for Culture gives advice about the cultural system and about the individual institutions funded by the government.



Cultural Heritage Agency

The Cultural Heritage Agency implements legislation and regulations as well as heritage policy, developed by the ministry in consultation with the agency.



National Archives

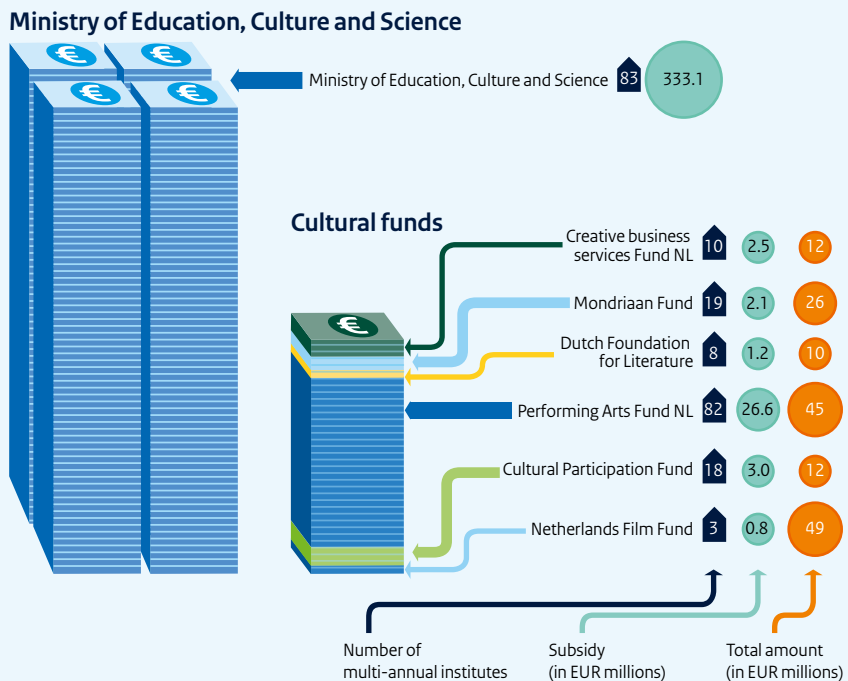
The National Archives manages the archives of the national government as well as those of social organisations and individuals which are or were of national importance.

Government spending on culture

In 2014, the national government spent a total of EUR 709 million on culture, of which EUR 487 million went to the basic cultural infrastructure (BIS). The institutions which form part of the BIS and which receive funding every four years, were awarded EUR 333 million of the budget, with the remaining EUR 154 million going to the culture funds. In addition to government expenditure on the BIS, about EUR 80 million went to heritage protection in 2014, EUR 10 million to cultural education, EUR 61 million to the National Archives and the Regional Historical Centres and EUR 18 million to library reforms.

In 2014, 83 institutions received a structural subsidy as part of the BIS funding. The funds jointly issued multi-year subsidies to 140 institutions.

Number of multi-annual subsidised institutions and subsidy amount provided by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and funds in 2014



Municipal expenditure on culture

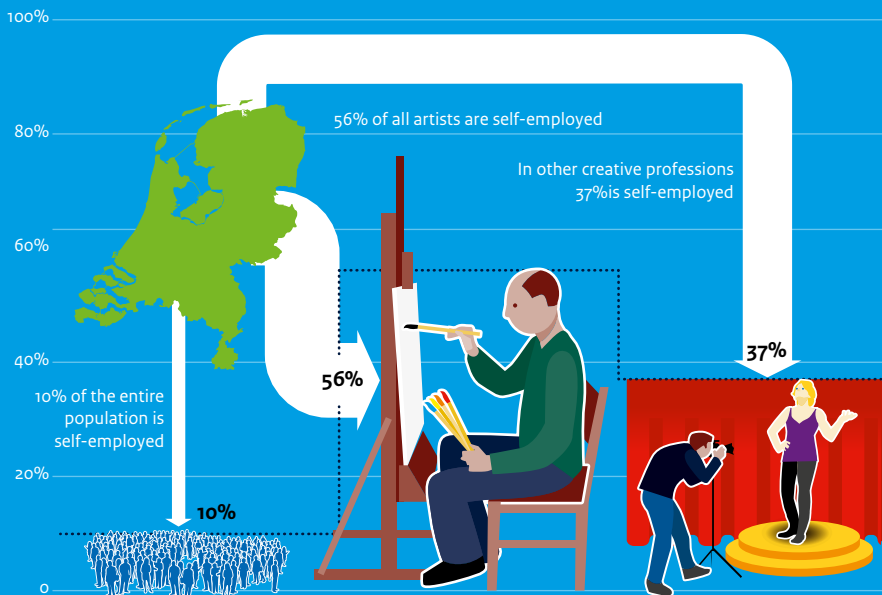
The joint cultural budget of all municipalities in 2014 amounted to EUR 1.673 million. Municipal expenditure covers costs for part-time, non-formal education for young people, development work, art, public library-related work and archaeology/museums.

GDP expenditure stable

The economic value of the cultural and creative sector has been relatively stable for years. The contribution of this sector to the GDP has been about 2.25% in the past 20 years.

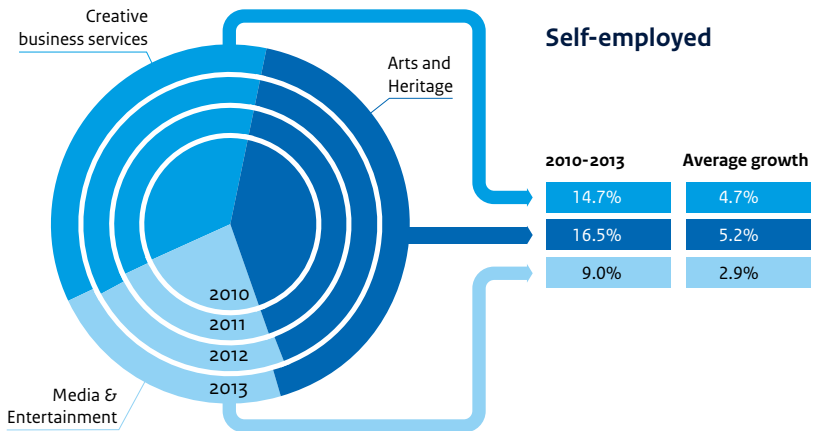
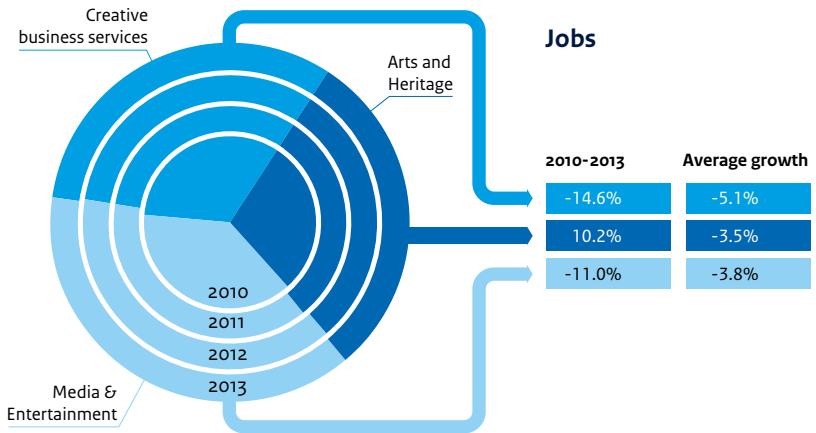
Large number of self-employed persons in cultural and creative industry

The number of self-employed persons in the cultural and creative industry is relatively high. In 2010/2011, 10% of the working population was self-employed, while the percentage among artists was 56% and in other creative professions 37%.



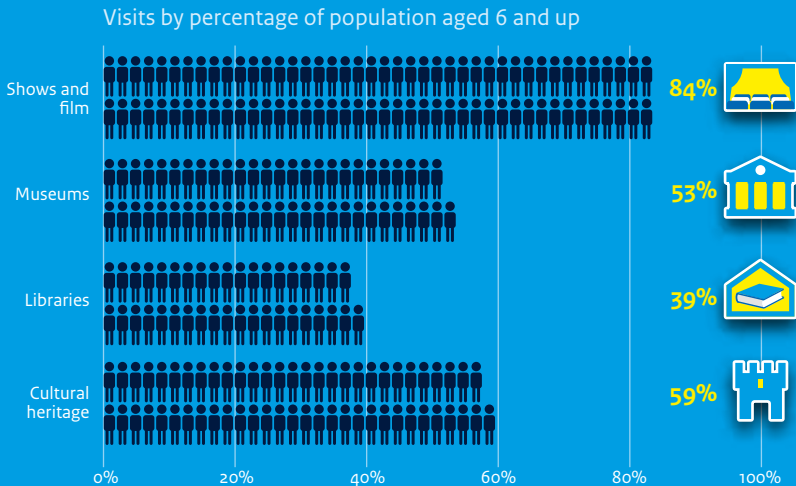
The diagram below provides an overview of the development of the number of jobs and self-employed persons in the cultural and creative industry. It shows that the number of jobs in this industry dropped, while the number of self-employed persons increased.

Development in number of jobs and self-employed persons in creative industry in 2010-2013

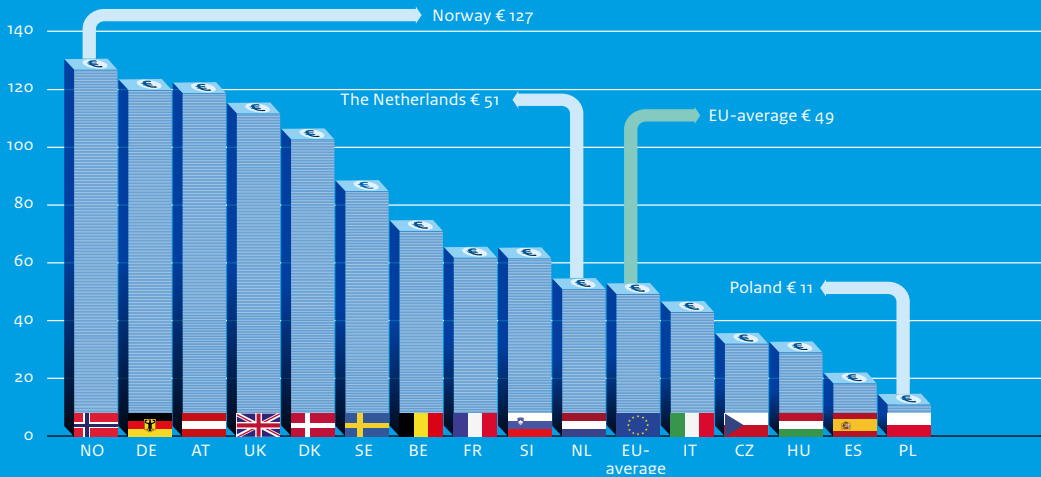


Pop music, theatre and film are popular

In 2014, 82% of the Dutch population went to a popular event, such as a pop music concert, cabaret performance and film, which is twice as high as the percentage of visitors to canonised performances, such as classical music concerts, plays and ballet performances (38%). In the previous decades (1983-2007) the reach of canonised performances decreased, while this picture is more mixed for the more popular cultural events: although the reach of musicals and cabaret performances has somewhat decreased, film and pop music have attracted more public interest. A total of 84% of the Dutch population attended a performance (including film). In 2015, 53% of the Dutch population went to a museum, 39% went to a library and 59% visited a heritage site, which includes historical towns and villages or building and archives.



Source: Netherlands Institute for Social Research



International comparison of budgets of public broadcasters (in millions of Euros)
 Source: European Broadcasting Union: Funding of Public Service Media 2015

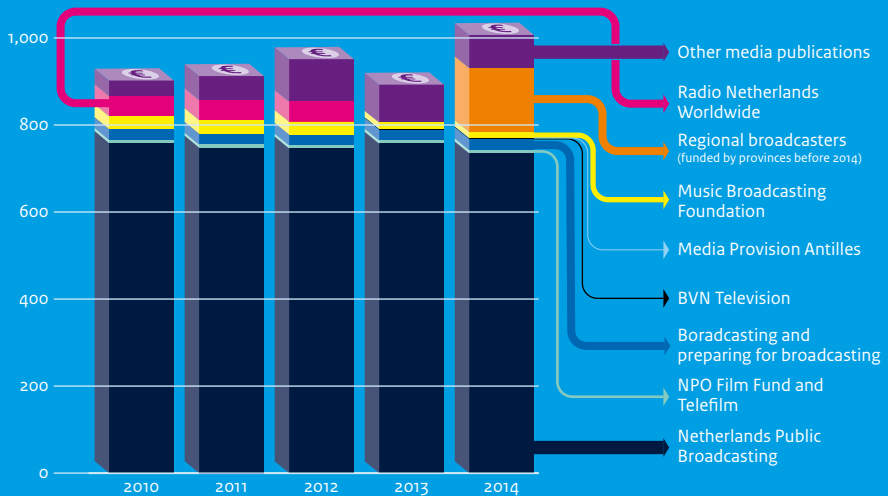
Media

The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science is responsible for the national, regional and local public broadcasting systems and for legislation governing this domain. In addition, the Minister bears responsibility for the funding of national public broadcasting and several other institutions in this field. The 2008 Media Act covers the responsibilities and tasks of the government with regard to public broadcasting, commercial broadcasting and the press.

The Dutch government is in the process of reforming the public broadcasting system. New legislation is being drafted, which is scheduled to come into force in 2016. The aim of the reforms is to create a public service broadcasting organisation that appeals to people and which has a distinctive public service programming that clearly sets it apart from other media providers. It is intended to be a decisive organisation which mainly focuses on creative competition and in which the Netherlands Public Broadcasting (NPO) organisation and broadcasters work together from a single vision.

Public broadcasting for every group in society

Public broadcasters in the Netherlands are required to provide a varied range of programmes for every group in society. Public broadcasting organisations are allocated airtime, which they use for radio, television, internet and mobile services.



Government expenditure on media (in millions of Euros, partially covered by advertising returns)

Varied programming

The Media Act prescribes public broadcasters to provide a varied range of programmes. They are also responsible for providing a reliable news service.

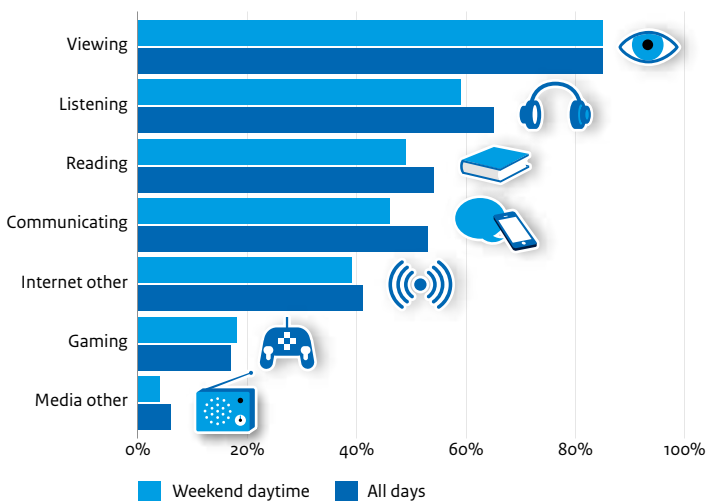
Their programmes may not only be aimed at a large audience. Smaller, specific target groups, such as religious and ethical movements, but also art aficionados should also feel catered for by the public broadcasting system.

Broadcasters responsible for programmes

Netherlands Public Broadcasting (NPO) is the organisation that decides, in consultation with the broadcasters, which programmes are broadcast on the public channels. While NPO oversees the public broadcasting system, ensuring that the programming on each channel is recognisable and well-organised, the programmes are made by the broadcasters. The broadcasters decide on the content and are responsible for it. Broadcasters must meet certain conditions to get airtime. Public broadcasters may choose the channels on which they broadcast.

The diagram below shows the percentage of participants per media activity. On an average day, 86% of all Dutch people aged 13 years and up watches at least 10 minutes of audiovisual content, 65% listens to music or the radio, 54% reads digital or other publications of the print media and 53% communicates with others with an electronic device.

Media activities in the Netherlands (2014)



Source: Netherlands Institute for Social Research, 2015

Media Act: rules for broadcasters and programming

One of the aims of the Media Act 2008 is to provide a varied range of radio and TV channels, which everyone can receive. The act sets requirements for both public and commercial broadcasters.

Diverse programming

The role of public broadcasters is to provide news and to make educational, children's, political and sports programmes. They also cover special events such as days of national celebration and remembrance. The Dutch government has recently reformed the public broadcasting system. Since 2016, public broadcasters have a narrower remit. They

are required to make informative and educational programmes, and programmes about the arts and culture.

Rules for commercial broadcasters

Commercial broadcasters do not receive money from central government, so fewer rules apply to them. Still, the Media Act does set a number of requirements for commercial broadcasters and their programmes. The Dutch Media Authority is responsible for ensuring that commercial broadcasters adhere to these rules.

Advertising is allowed on the public channels, but not as often as on commercial channels. Advertising revenue are a source of income for the public channels. Programmes on the public channels may not be interrupted for commercial breaks.

Protection of children

Broadcasters – both public and commercial – are prohibited from broadcasting programmes that are harmful to young people under the age of 16. If a programme is not appropriate for young viewers, it may not be broadcast before a certain time.

Great autonomy and press freedom

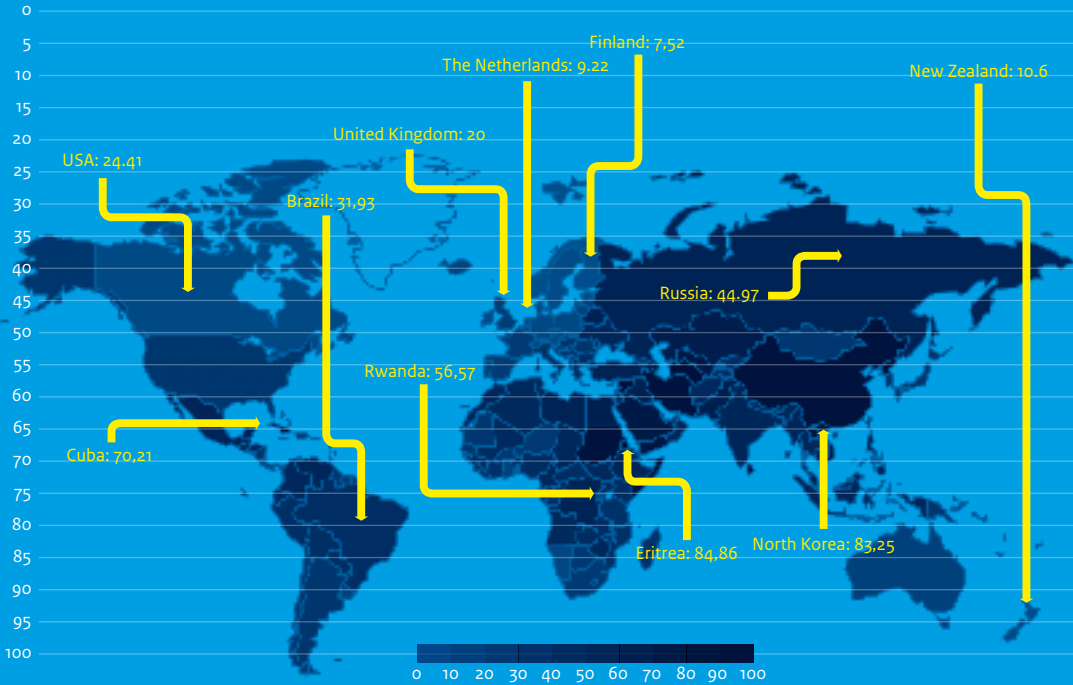
Press freedom is indispensable in a democratic society. In the Netherlands, the government is prohibited from interfering with the content produced by people. As long as the content does not violate the law, everyone has the right to say or write what they want.

Press freedom forms part of freedom of speech. There are various acts and treaties which protect the independence of journalistic information provision. In the Netherlands, press freedom is enshrined in the Constitution. Freedom of speech is also laid down in the European Convention on Human Rights. The Media Act states that public and commercial broadcasters have editorial autonomy, which means that they are responsible for the form and content of their media products and the government is banned from interfering. Broadcasters have the freedom to decide what they want to provide to their audiences via radio, television and the internet.

Great journalistic independence in the Netherlands

Journalistic independence in the Netherlands has been assessed as good and in 2015 was only surpassed by Finland, Norway and Denmark. Since the establishment of the World Press Freedom Index, press freedom in the Netherlands has been consistently labeled as 'good'. More detailed scores and analyses are available on the website of Reporters without Borders.

World Press Freedom Index 2015



The World Press Freedom Index reflects the level of freedom enjoyed by journalists and news organisations in each country, as well as the efforts of governments to respect and safeguard that freedom. A low mark gives a positive score (0), while a high mark indicates a negative score (100).

Colophon

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