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2018 GNI Questionnaire - Part A – Summary Quality Report

Item 3 on the agenda

INTRODUCTION

This document presents the GNI data used for own resource purposes of the EU and a summary of the main changes in each country's data and methods. The following tables are available for EU Member States:

Table 1: Revision to Member State's GNI (ESA95 based) resulting from GNI reservations for 2002 -2009 (As percentage of ESA95 GNI (excl. the allocation of FISIM) from the 2017 Questionnaire)
This table is relevant only for the EU Member States that still have pending GNI reservations for 2002-2009.

Table 2: Revision to Member State's GNI for 2010–2013 (ESA95 based) and for 2014-2016 (ESA2010 based) (As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

Table 3: Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Member State's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010–2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

Table A.1 provides an overview of GNI figures transmitted by the 28 EU MS for own resource purposes following the Council Regulation 1287/2003 in 2018 and 2017 and revisions in 2018 resulting thereof.

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BELGIUM

The September 2018 edition of national accounts includes routine revisions only. GDP/GNI aggregates were revised for years 2014-2016.

As already mentioned in the previous quality reports (annexed to the questionnaire 2016 and 2017), the data contained in the GNI questionnaire for the years 2010-2012 diverge from those transmitted to Eurostat in the framework of the Transmission Program and disseminated on the National Bank of Belgium's website. This is due to the updated data for FISIM that was implemented in order to lift the last reservation regarding on the Belgian GNI under ESA1995. Belgium was informed by letter of 9 December 2016 that the GNI reservation on FISIM was lifted by the Commission. The updated FISIM data for reference years 2010-2012 will be introduced in the September 2019 release, together with a global benchmark revision.

Table 2 shows the revision of GNI, starting from the revision in ESA2010 based GDP and going to GNI, converted into ESA1995 base for the period 2010-2013. The revision of GNI is negative for all the three most recent years, respectively by -0.07% (-263 mln. €), -0.18% (-724 mln. €.) and -0.15% (-659 mln. €.). For reference year 2014, the revision is mainly driven by a negative revision of GDP, whereas the revisions in 2015 and 2016 are the result of an upward revision of GDP combined with a downward revision of net primary income received from the rest of the world.

For years 2010-2013, the transition items were revised according to the Note to the GNIC on the valuation of output for own final use, received in June 2018. The value for the transition item 2 was set to zero in the GNI questionnaire. As shown in table 2, the consequence of this change is an upward revaluation of GNI by 0.04% for this period.

Table1 is not provided because the years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes.

Table 2 Revisions to Belgium's GNI ESA1995 based for 2010-2013 and Belgium's GNI ESA2010 based for 2014-2016

(Sept. 2018 minus Sept. 2017)

in mln €	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision (ESA95; ESA2010 from 2014 onwards) of which	133	144	164	155	-263	-724	-659
caused by GNI reservations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
caused by routine revisions	0	0	0	0	-263	-724	-659
caused by other reasons	133	144	164	155	0	0	0
in % of GNI (ESA95; ESA2010 from 2014 onwards)							
Total revision of which	0,04%	0,04%	0,04%	0,04%	-0,07%	-0,18%	-0,15%
caused by GNI reservations	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
caused by routine revisions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,07%	-0,18%	-0,15%
caused by other reasons	0,04%	0,04%	0,04%	0,04%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
p.m.: GNI (September 2017)	369 235	374 307	386 859	389 032	403 111	409 501	425 741

Table 2bis Revision to Belgium's GDP and GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA1995) and for 2014-2016
(Sept.2018 minus Sept. 2017)

(mln €)		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP (ESA2010)	A	0	0	0	0	-202	575	1 612
Net primary income received from ROW	B	0	0	0	0	-62	-1 299	-2 270
D1+D2+D3	B1	0	0	0	0	-62	-274	-118
D4	B2	0	0	0	0	0	-1 026	-2 153
GNI (ESA2010)	C=A+B	0	0	0	0	-263	-724	-659
Transition items	D	-133	-144	-164	-155	-	-	-
GNI (ESA95 before 2014; ESA 2010 from 2014 onwards)	C-D	133	144	164	155	-263	-724	-659
Revision as % of GNI (Sept. 2017)		0,04%	0,04%	0,04%	0,04%	-0,07%	-0,18%	-0,15%
p.m.: GNI (September 2017; ESA95 before 2014; ESA2010 from 2014 onwards)		369 235	374 307	386 859	389 032	403 111	409 501	425 741

Table 3 Impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Belgium's ESA1995 GNI for 2010-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of transition items (mln €)	8 087	8 971	9 627	9 622
Impact on ESA95 GNI in %	2,19%	2,40%	2,49%	2,47%
p.m.: GNI (September 2018)	369 367	374 451	387 023	389 187

BULGARIA

Table 1 is not provided because the years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes. Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2017, GNI for own resource purposes was revised on the base of calculation of Supply and Use Tables for 2013-2014 and sector classification of General Government units.

Gross capital formation has been revised by -1.7% in year 2013 according to the balancing process in the elaborated Supply and Use tables.

The Bulgarian GDP (resp. GNI) increases by +7,3% in 2017 (resp. +9,0%) following the stable economy growth observed.

Table 2
Revisions to Bulgarian GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and
GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
'of which':							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (for 2010-2013 excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Bulgarian GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4

CZECH REPUBLIC

The data contained in this questionnaire are consistent with the semi-definitive version of the Czech Annual National Accounts (ANA) for 2016 and the preliminary annual version for 2017 that were published by the CZSO on 29 June 2018. Besides that GNI for own resource has been changed in the time series from 2014–2016 as a result of revision of government accounts (EDP notification in March 2018).

Table 1
Revisions to Czechia’s GNI (ESA95 based) resulting from GNI reservations
for 2002-2009
(As percentage of ESA95 GNI (excl. the allocation of FISIM) from the 2017
Questionnaire)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total revision from reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2 shows how GNI for own resource purpose was revised for open years 2010 – 2016. Both tables give final differences between GNI Questionnaire 2018 and GNI Questionnaire 2017.

Table 2
Revisions to Czechia’s GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Czechia’s GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 and 2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Czechia’s GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.8

The newly published data for 2016 are results of a routine revision of national accounts and cover all changes related to updates in input data sources and related refinement of conceptual adjustments. Besides that results of the work on selected Action points were included.

The preliminary version of ANA for 2017 has been compiled mainly from quarterly data sources and so next version based on final or semi-final data sources could give also different GDP/GNI data for the next GNI Questionnaire.

Changes in levels in current prices (GDP 2017/2016 +5.8 pp.; GNI +6.2 pp.) are caused by economic development of the country.

DENMARK

Denmark has no pending reservations and therefore table 1 is not shown.

As appears from table 2, there have been no revisions to the open years 2010-2014. For 2015 and 2016 revisions are +0.4 and 1.7 percent respectively.

The revision in 2016 of +1.7 percent is due to routine incorporation of new information on both the production and expenditure side of GDP. On the production side there are upward adjustments to value added in a number of industries. On the expenditure side, there are mainly upward revisions gross fixed capital formation and net-exports. A large part of the upward revision of gross fixed capital formation is due to the correction of an error in gross fixed capital formation of public corporations.

Table 2
Revisions to Denmark's GNI (ESA95) for 2010-2013 and to Denmark's GNI (ESA 2010) for 2014 - 2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revisions to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7
of which:							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	1.7

The total impact of the ESA2010 implementation is shown in table 3.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation on Denmark's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8

GERMANY

All country-specific and transversal reservations concerning the German GNI-data have been lifted. For that reason the data for the years 2002 – 2009 remain unchanged. Table 1 is not provided because the years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes.

The revision of the results for the years 2010 to 2016 is mostly due to routine (current) revisions. In the course of these revisions updated baseline data has been introduced whereas the methods applied have not been changed compared to the situation as of September 2017 except to one topic: The Federal Office of Agriculture and Food (Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung – BLE) is responsible for compiling the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA). EAA data have undergone an intensive revision for the years from 2010 onwards. To ensure coherence with EAA at the best, the revised figures have been integrated in national accounts calculations for agriculture for the ‘open’ years starting with 2014. The integration of the new results from EAA will be implemented during the NA Benchmark revision next year. For the years 2010 to 2013 there have been only marginal changes in transition item 6 from ESA 95 towards ESA 2010 due to the work on action point AP A.4 (see also part 2). Most relevant is the impact of the revisions for 2014 to 2016 which ranges between + 0.3% and + 0.9% compared to the 2017 GNI transmission.

Table 2
Revision to Germany’s GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010–2013
and Germany’s GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014–2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
of which:							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Total revisions caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.8

The impact on the revised GNI data originates from the incorporation of updated source statistics, e.g. the statistical business register 2016, the structural business statistics (SBS) on services 2016, the cost-structure surveys for various industries and the current value added tax (VAT) statistics (advance turnover tax return 2016, turnover tax assessment data 2013). Furthermore, annual finance statistics for the general government sector 2016 and partly 2017 have been introduced as well as financial accounts information for various branches, especially those for financial intermediation 2016. Imports and exports were

revised due to updated results from external trade statistics 2016 and 2017 and the balance of payments statistics for the years 2014 to 2017.

Property income received from and paid to the rest of the world has been revised from 2014 onwards due to updated results from the balance of payments statistics, provided by the German Central Bank. These revisions also include the changes to reinvested earnings from indirect ownerships (reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment) and the changes to withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations. However, currently the results for these two items are neither an integral part of the balance of payments statistics nor of national account data transmitted to Eurostat according to Annex B of the Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013. The data for reinvested earnings from indirect ownership and for the withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations are obtained by a special processing and are separately introduced into the GNI Questionnaire. For that reason, the GNI for own resource purposes as shown in the GNI Questionnaire differs from the GNI as presented in national accounts publications of the Federal Statistical Office.

In the 2018 GNI Questionnaire the overall impact of the implementation of ESA 2010 amounts from 2.7 to 2.9 percent of the GNI (ESA95) each year, see Table 3. All percentages kept unchanged in comparison to the last year's data transmission. In each year about 85 percent of the total impact is attributable to the R&D created by market and by non-market producers.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Germany's GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010–2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8

ESTONIA

The years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes and therefore Table 1 is not provided.

Revisions to the years 2010-2016 are shown in Table 2.

GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010 – 2013 have been changed in accordance with the Eurostat proposal to set the transition item (2) Valuation of output for own final use for market producers to zero in the 2018 GNI Questionnaire for the years 2010-2013. GNI increased by 0.1% for these years.

GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014 have been revised up by 1.3% according to the supply and use tables. GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2015 and 2016 have been revised up by 1.4% and 2.4% respectively due to routine revisions in data sources. Methodological changes regarding notional units as owners of land/building have also been introduced.

Table 2
Revisions to Estonia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and
Estonia's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.4	2.4
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.5	2.5

Table 3 provides the total impact of the implementation of ESA2010 methodology on the GNI estimates.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Estonia's GNI (ESA95 based) for
2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7

An upward level shifts in GNI/GDP in the current prices in 2017 compared to 2016 (annual growth respectively 9.2% and 8.9%) have been caused mainly by the gross value added and net taxes on products. Main reasons were changes in the data sources and economic upturn.

IRELAND

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2017, revisions have been made to GNI estimates for all open years from 2010 to 2016. The aggregate impact of these revisions has been to decrease GNI levels slightly. The GNI estimates for 2002 to 2009 are unchanged. Table 1 is not provided; the years 2002-2009 are closed for GNI own resource purposes.

There were routine changes within the various components of GDP; those for recent years reflected mostly the inclusion of actual data which replaced previous estimates.

The primary reason for revisions to all years from 2012 onwards was a re-examination of research & development (R&D) expenditure and related depreciation. This was undertaken to ensure the symmetrical treatment of R&D in the application of standards for National Accounts and Balance of Payments statistics. The Central Statistics Office (CSO) sought to clarify the intent of the Balance of Payments (BPM6) standards which are silent on the impact of the capitalisation of R&D on the calculation of profits. Following consultations with Eurostat and other compilers, the CSO confirmed the treatment of all aspects of R&D-related expenditure in the Balance of Payments results and implemented a modification.

The modification has increased net factor income outflows in the National Accounts results, leading to a decrease in GNI. In the results, Balance of Payments profits have been increased by the value of R&D expenditure, which is no longer treated as intermediate consumption, in the period and decreased by the depreciation on the accumulation of R&D assets purchased over previous periods. The Balance of Payments results show an increase in the reinvested earnings of multi-national enterprises (MNEs) in the Current Account, with a corresponding balancing flow in the Financial Accounts.

Table 2
Revisions to Ireland's GNI (ESA95 Based) for 2010-2013 and Ireland's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 to 2016

(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.1	-0.6	-1.6	-0.9	-0.6	-2.7	-2.0
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.2	-0.3	-1.2	-0.7	-0.8	-2.8	-1.3
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.7

In 2017, GDP growth at current prices was +7.6% and GNI growth was +5.0%. The growth was mainly attributable to an improvement in the net trade balance i.e. exports

growth of 7.4%, while imports reduced by 7.9%. This contrasted sharply with growth of +2.4% and +16.7% respectively in 2016.

A reversal during 2017 in the growth trend for the previous two years in R&D related IPP (intellectual property products) imports was the main driver.

Reflecting the domestic economy, personal consumption of goods and services grew by 3.1% at current prices in 2017.

To capture the scale of the globalisation effect in the Irish economic results, the table below shows the transition from the GDP level of €294 billion in 2017 to a modified GNI (or GNI*) level of €181 billion. GNI* is designed to be a supplementary indicator of the level or size of the Irish economy, particularly for use in ratio analysis as an alternative to GDP. It is defined as GNI less the impact of re-domiciled companies and the depreciation of categories of foreign-owned domestic capital assets, such as Intellectual Property (IP) capital assets. Growth in this measure at current prices for 2017 over 2016 is +3.0%.

GDP and Transition from GNI to GNI* (€b)

	2016	2017	% growth
GDP (current prices)	273.2	294.1	+7.6
less Net factor income from the rest of the world (which includes MNE profits) and EU taxes and subsidies	-50.1	-59.9	
GNI (current prices)	223.2	234.2	+5.0
less Factor income (mainly profits) of re-domiciled companies	-5.8	-4.9	
less Depreciation on R&D related IP imports	-36.7	-43.1	
less Depreciation on aircraft related to leasing	-4.9	-5.1	
= Modified GNI (or GNI*)	175.8	181.2	+3.0

The total impact of ESA2010 implementation on the 2010-2013 GNI (ESA95 based) estimates is almost fully accounted for by the capitalisation of research and development (R&D) expenditure, which ranges from 5.0% to 6.0% of GNI (ESA95). The percentage impacts for these years are just slightly different from those reported in the GNI Questionnaire 2017.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Ireland's GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010-2013
as percentage of ESA95 GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire

€ million	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	5.1	6.3	6.4	6.0

GREECE

Regarding the GNI estimates transmitted in GNI Q2018 for years 2002-2017, it is noted that:

- For years 2002-2009, no change took place in September 2018 compared to September 2017, as the work for lifting ESA '95 reservations (specific, transversal and general reservations for years 2008, 2009) has been finalised in 7 out of 8 reservations and incorporated into GNI estimates of the relevant years in September 2016 transmission. As regards reservation No 6 the works are in progress and the results will be incorporated in the September 2019 transmission.
- For years 2010-2014, no revision was done compared to September 2017.
- Years 2015 and 2016 were revised taking into account updated data concerning mainly: Household Budget Survey (HBS), data for Agriculture, General Government data, NPISH data, Short-Term Indices and updated calculations of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC).

In particular the GDP for year 2016 was revised by 1,3% due to the main following items: updated data from HBS caused an increase of 0,3%, updated data of final consumption expenditure of General Government resulted in 0,5% revision and also the figure for Gross Capital Formation (which was increased by 9,6%) was affected by the incorporation of General Government data as regards Gross Fixed Capital Formation related to construction of roads and also by a revision of change in inventories due to updated estimations of intermediate consumption of oil petroleum products.

- Year 2017 has been updated compared to the first estimation in March 2018, taking into account new data concerning Household Budget Survey (HBS), estimates for NPISHs, updated data as regards Short-Term Indices, International Trade in Goods Statistics of ELSTAT (ITGS), Balance of Payments (BoP) data of Bank of Greece (BoG), Employment, General Government data and updated calculation of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC).

Table 1
Revisions to “country’s” GNI (ESA95 based) resulting from GNI reservations
for 2002-2009
(As percentage of ESA95 GNI (excl. the allocation of FISIM) from the 2017
Questionnaire)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total revision from the work on reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2
Revisions to Greek GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and for 2014-2016
(ESA2010 based)
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Greek GNI (ESA95 based) for
2010-2013
(As percentage of ESA95 GNI (incl. the allocation of FISIM) from the 2018
Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5

SPAIN

This report refers to the GNI estimates corresponding to the national annual accounts series, the main results of which were published nationally on the last 6th of September. Among the data released, those corresponding to reference years 2015 and 2016 have been updated whereas those for 2017 are the first release (advance estimate) of the annual national accounts¹.

Regarding the information included in the 2017 GNI questionnaire, it is worth pointing out that the estimates for reference years 2002-2009 have not been revised from former questionnaires (2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017) due to the fact that Spain has not pending GNI reservations for that period. Therefore, as it is stated in the explanatory notes for filling in the GNI questionnaire and quality report 2017, table 1 is not provided because the years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes.

With regards to the revisions concerning the levels and the growth rates of GNI and its components for reference years 2015 and 2016, it is worth underlining that all of them were routine revisions below 0,15% of GNI.

These revisions had their origin in several factors. On one hand, there is the performance of the balancing process: supply / use at a more detailed level by industry and product. On the other hand, both, the inclusion of structural statistics which data were not available one year ago (such as the Structural Business Statistics, the Economic Accounts of Agriculture, etc.) and the incorporation of the updated data of the basic statistical sources that are used in the compilation of National Accounts data (for example, General Government Accounts or the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position) result in revision of National Accounts data, and are particularly relevant for explaining the “t-2” reference year (2016 in this case) routine revision.

Regarding the nominal growth rates of GDP and GNI in 2017, they were 4,3% and 4,0% respectively.

In table 2 below it is shown the revisions to GNI for reference years 2010 to 2016 (2010 to 2013 ESA 1995 based and from 2014 on in ESA 2010)².

¹ Data for all the quarters of reference year 2017 from the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) had already been disseminated and so, annual estimates from QNA were already available.

² A row has been added to table 2 in order that the effects of the application of the recommendations of the document *Note to the GNI Committee. Valuation of output for own final use*, sent to the GNIC members on the 25 June 2018, could be shown.

Table 2
Revisions to the Spanish GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 and Spanish GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014, 2015 and 2016

(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%
of which:							
Total revisions caused by GNI reservations	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total revisions caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total revisions caused by routine (current) revisions	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%
Other causes (see note below)	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

Note: The revisions to the Spanish GNI (ESA 1995 based) for the reference year 2010 (0,01%), 2011 (0,01%), 2012 (0,01%) and 2013(0,01%) correspond to Eurostat proposal of setting the transition item (2) *Valuation of output for own final use for market producers equal to zero* in the 2018 GNI Questionnaire

It should be noted that there was not done any work on reservations since Spain has no pending reservations affecting those reference years. So, as mentioned above the total amount of the GNI (ESA 2010 based) revisions corresponds to routine revisions.

The following table provides the impact of the methodological changes for years 2010 to 2013.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Spanish GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013
 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	1,5%	1,6%	1,6%	1,6%

FRANCE

The years 2002 to 2009 are no longer open to revision except to correct reservations. They have not been amended since the 2017 notification, and the GNI has therefore not been altered for the years 2002 to 2009 since the 2017 notification (table 1, part 4.2).

Table 1: revisions of French GNI (in ESA 95) resulting from the GNI reservations for the years 2002 to 2009, as a % of GNI notified in 2017

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total revision due to reservations	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The revisions concerning the years 2010 and following result from the new publication of the national accounts on May 30th 2018 on www.insee.fr (more precisely on <https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/3547646>) and taking into account the benchmark revision.

In the 2016 notification, particular attention had been paid to the reservation on FISIM in order to have it lifted.

In the 2017 notification, no new reservation had been lifted. However, the Amazon reorganization in 2015 had already been taken into account for years 2015 and 2016.

At the time of the May 2018 publication, national accounts series have been revised and are available in the 2014 base which is still based on the concepts of ESA 2010.

The benchmark revision was actually an opportunity to harmonise national accounts estimates and the balance of payments, to implement a complete overhaul of property income flows and to introduce some other corrections, like inclusion of drug-related activities in France in nationally published figures (however drug-related activities were already taken into account on notified GNI).

The final consumption series in housing services have also been re-estimated to take into account of information provided by the last national housing survey.

Concerning the presentation of figures, in this 2018 notification, as in the 2016 and 2017 notifications, GNI 2014 is notified in accordance with the concepts of ESA 2010 whilst in the 2015 notification it was notified in accordance with the ESA 1995 concepts. The "Own Resources Decision", ratified at the end of the year 2016, provides indeed that as from 2014 the notification of gross national income must use ESA 2010. GNI 2015, GNI 2016 and GNI 2017 are also notified in accordance with the ESA 2010 concepts.

Ultimately, as a percentage of GNI notified in 2017, GNI was increased at most by 0,85% (year 2013) and at a minimum by 0,01% (year 2010) as a result of these revisions (Table 2a, part 3): for the most recent years, all improvements of the 2018 benchmark revision lead to increase GDP and GNI. On the contrary, for years 2010 and 2011, the level of GDP has decreased due to the re-estimation of the final consumption series in housing services. This is counterbalanced by the revision of property incomes received from the rest of the world and paid to the rest of the world.

Table 2
Revisions to French GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and French GNI ESA2010 based) for 2014-2016, as percentage of GNI from the 2017 questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0,0%	0,2%	0,8%	0,9%	0,7%	0,7%	0,4%
« of which » :							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0,0%	0,2%	0,8%	0,9%	0,7%	0,7%	0,7%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,3%

As with the 2017 notification, the application of ESA 2010 contributed to increase French GNI by 2,44% to 2,56% depending on the year over the period 2010-2013 (as a % of GNI in ESA 95, Table 2b).

Table 3
Total impact of ESA 2010 on French GNI for the years 2010 to 2013

in m€	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	2.4 %.	2.5 %.	2.5%.	2.6 %.

It should be noted that Mayotte has been part of the European territory since January 1st 2014. The island was already included in the accounts published in May 2014, for all years, so that they would remain at constant economic territory. For the needs of the September 2014 GNI notification as well as for the GNI notifications of September 2015, September 2016 and September 2017, the GNI for Mayotte was deducted for the years 2010 to 2013. This is still the case for the years 2010 to 2013 for this notification. On the other hand, the GNI for Mayotte (approximately €1.8 bn) in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 is included in the notification.

CROATIA

Croatia has no pending GNI reservation for the years 2002 – 2009 and data for Table 1 are not applicable.

Changes to Croatia's GNI for the period 2000-2016 were due to revision of data. The main reason for this revision was action point A8 (a new calculation of subsidies as well as the split of subsidies on products and other subsidies on production) which has been addressed during the GNI information visit in November 2016. In addition, the revision also included improvements in ESA bridge tables and state accountancy of the general government sector for the period from 2014 to 2016. The impact of this statistical revision on the GDP level in nominal terms is seen in an average increase of 0.06% throughout the whole period from 2000 to 2016.

In 2018, CBS also carried out routine revision for 2016. Routine revision refers mainly to the fact that preliminary quarterly estimates have been revised due to the access to annual sources. In this quality report data for 2017 are preliminary. The preliminary version of data for 2017 has been compiled mainly from quarterly data sources and next version based on final or semi-final data sources could give also different GDP/GNI data for the next GNI Questionnaire.

GDP increased in nominal terms by 4.1% in 2017, as compared to 2016, while growth of GNI was 5.2%. The largest contribution to the GDP growth in of 2017 was achieved in Accommodation and food service activities, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. In 2017, a significant amount of tax on products, in particular VAT, was collected. Final consumption expenditure of households increased by 4.6%. Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) increased by 3.6%. Final consumption expenditure of the general government increased by 4.5%. Gross capital formation increased by 4.9%. Exports of goods and services increased by 9.1% due to the increase of 10.0% in exports of goods and of 8.3% in exports of services. Imports of goods and services increased by 10.6% due to the increase of 10.0% in the imports of goods and of 13.5% in imports of services.

Increase of GNI 2017 due to the foreign incomes in relation to GNI 2016 is the increase in the CoE from the RoW (D1) by 829 million HRK, increase of FDI from the RoW (D4) by 1559 million HRK, increase of Subsidies from the EU (D3) by 300 million HRK and decrease of FDI paid to the RoW of 678 million HRK.

Differences in value of GNI for 2016 between data presented in GNI Questionnaire 2017 and final data in GNI Questionnaire 2018 is result of routine revision for 2016.

Table 2
Revisions to Croatia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Croatia's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations							
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions							0.8

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Croatia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-
2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

ITALY

The Questionnaire and the present report display the estimates of economic aggregates according to ESA95 and to ESA 2010 for the years 2010-2017.

Estimates are built on the results of the transition from ESA95 to ESA 2010 and on the general revision aimed at taking into account new information sources and improved estimation methods.

Table 1 is not provided because the years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes.

Compared to the 2017 GNI Questionnaire, Italy has revised the estimate of GNI for the period 2010-2016. Table 2 provides a breakdown of the total revision to GNI into three components: revisions due to GNI reservations, changes to methods and sources (up to 2013, excluding ESA 2010 implementation), and routine (current) revisions. There are no significant revisions to the years 2010-2015, apart from the small upward revision to 2010-2013 due to the recent decision to set to zero the transition item TI 2 (valuation of output for own final use for market producers) defined in the Manual on the changes between ESA95 and ESA 2010. The revision to 2016 (0.6% of GNI ESA 2010 based) can be almost entirely attributed to routine revisions.

Table 2
Revisions to Italy's GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and for 2014-2016
(ESA 2010 based) (as percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
<i>'of which':</i>							
<i>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6

The implementation of the ESA 2010 methodology in the Italian national accounts has resulted in a total upward impact on the estimate of GNI almost constant at 1.6% in 2010-2013. With respect to the previous GNI questionnaires, there is a small downward revision of this impact in the whole period due to the above-mentioned new treatment of TI 2. The impact of ESA 2010 implementation on GNI estimates is reported in Table 3.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Italy's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 (as percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7

CYPRUS

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2017, GNI for own resource purposes for years 2010-2016 was revised from -0.3% to 1.6%.

Since there are no pending reservations for Cyprus, table 1 (revisions to GNI resulting from GNI reservations 2002-2009) is not applicable.

Table 2 below, provides a division of the total revision to GNI (ESA 95 based for 2010-2013 and ESA 2010 based for 2014-2016) into those caused by GNI reservations, changes to methods and sources (for 2010-2013 excl. ESA2010 implementation) and routine revisions.

Table 2
Revisions to Cyprus GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
and for Cyprus GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2016
(As % of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	+0.4	+0.3	+0.6	+1.6
<i>of which:</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (for 2010-2013 excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	+0.4	+0.3	+0.6	+0.5
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+1.1

The revised data caused by changes in methods and sources for years 2011-2016 is mainly due to the incorporation of the findings of Action Point 19 - correction of FISIM calculation (revision from -0.3% to 0.6% of GNI). In addition, for year 2016 a minor impact of -0.07% of GNI is due to Action Points 10 and 13 – Work In Progress (WIP).

The impact from routine revisions refers to the normal substitution of preliminary estimates with final source data for 2016 (annual economic surveys and final Balance of Payments data).

The major level shift in GDP in 2017 compared to 2016 (5.8%) reflects the recovery of Cyprus economy, following the severe financial crisis occurred between 2012-2014. The main economic activities that contributed to this substantial growth are “Manufacturing“(NACE C), “Construction” (NACE F), “Wholesale and retail trade” (NACE G), “Accommodation and food service activities” (NACE I) and “Professional, scientific and technical activities” (NACE M).

Total impact of the implementation of new ESA2010 methodology on the GNI estimates is given in Table 3 below. This impact has been removed from GNI ESA95 based for own resource purposes. The most significant transition item is the capitalisation of weapon systems.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Cyprus GNI (ESA 95 based)
for 2010-2013
(As % of ESA95 GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1

LATVIA

Quality report 2018 contains data of period 2010 – 2017 and describes the changes, which have been implemented since the transmission of 2017 GNI Questionnaire and Quality Report. Data are consistent with the latest figures available.

Table 1 is not provided because the years 2002 – 2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes.

There are no revisions to Latvia's GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010 – 2012. Revisions to Latvia's GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2013 and 2014 – 2016 (ESA 2010 based) were due to revisions caused by changes in methods and sources (revisions caused by recalculation of data within Excessive Deficit Procedure notification's framework – for 2013 – 2015) and annual routine revisions (for 2015 – 2016). Table 2 below provides the numerical overview.

Table 2
Revisions to Latvia's GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010 – 2013 and Latvia's GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014 – 2016 (as percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	+0.4
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excluding ESA 2010 implementation)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	n.a.
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	+0.0	+0.4

The total impact of the implementation of the ESA 2010 methodology on the 2010 – 2013 GNI estimates is given in Table 3 below. The main impact was due to research and development (+0.6 % to +0.7 % of GNI (ESA 95 based)).

Table 3
Total impact of ESA 2010 Implementation on Latvia’s GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010 – 2013 as percentage of GNI (ESA 95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	+0.7	+0.8	+0.8	+0.9

In 2017, compared with the 2016 (after annual routine revision), GDP has increased by 8.0 % (from 25 038 to 27 033 million EUR) and GNI by 7.5 % (from 24 973 to 26 846 million EUR). The increase in value added was observed in almost all economic activities (except for the financial and insurance activities). The largest increase was in construction – by 21 %, in mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 11 %. Transportation and storage sector rose by 13 %, agriculture, forestry and fishing – by 8 %. Taxes on products increased by 6 %.

LITHUANIA

In 2018 there were no revisions to the GNI data due to GNI reservations for the years 2002 – 2009.

In 2018 Statistics Lithuania revised GDP and GNI data for the open years 2010-2016 and estimated preliminary data for the year 2017. During the revision NA aggregates have been revised due to production of Supply/Use Tables (SUT), changes implemented in General government statistics, having final SBS data, routine revision of BOP and other data sources.

When compared to 2016 the growth in GDP and GNI was of 8.6 per cent for both in 2017. These are preliminary estimates at current prices; the volume growth of GDP was 4.1 per cent for that period. Growth of GDP at current prices was mainly determined by significant increase in Value Added in Manufacturing (10.5%), Transportation and storage (12.3%), Information and communication (9.9%), Activities of administrative services and support services (13.0%), Health and social assistance (10.9%), and an increase of Net taxes on products by 9.8% when compiled GDP by production approach.

Growth of Exports and Imports (by 18.6% and 16.5% respectively) and followed by increase of GFCF (by 7.9%) and HFCE (by 6.8%) determined the overall growth of GDP when compiled by expenditure approach.

Table 2 provides results of revision to GNI (ESA95 based) excluding implementation of ESA 2010 requirements for the years 2010-2016.

Table 2
Revisions to Lithuania's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Lithuania's GNI
(ESA 2010 based) for 2014 and 2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4

Total impact of all introduced transitional items during the period 2010 - 2013 is given in the Table 3 below. In 2018 there were some changes introduced to Tables 2 and 3, since the recommendations of GNI Committee on recording of Valuation of output for own final use (item 2 of Table 2 of GNIQ) and Decommissioning costs for large capital assets (item 5 of Table 2 of GNIQ) were implemented.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Lithuania's GNI (ESA95 based) for
2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5

LUXEMBOURG

The September 2018 GNI transmission contains only updating of sources and corrections of errors for the reference years 2014-2016. No update has been done for the reference years 2010-2013. The main elements of the routine revision for the years 2014-2016 are:

- For the year 2016, SBS survey data have been integrated. As for past transmissions, Luxembourg has also this time a significant revision due to differences between estimated and surveyed data for S.11.
- For 2014 and 2015, the routine revisions of GNI above 1% are a cumulative effect of corrections on source data as well on GDP figures and on property income figures.

Table 2
Revisions to Luxembourg's GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and Luxembourg's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0	0	0	0	2.3	1.0	0.4
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revisions caused by GNI reservations							
Total revisions caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)							
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions					2.3	1.0	0.4

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Luxembourg's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6

GNI increased by 8.3% compared to 2016, due to important variations for the following aggregates:

- D1: Compensation of employees
- D2: Taxes on production and imports
- D4: Property income

These variations can be explained by:

- D1: the robust Luxembourg economy is recruiting cross-border workers at a fast rate in 2017.
- D2: increase in 2017 due to higher contribution to the Single Resolution Fund (SRF).
- D4: large volatile flows by MNE from year to year in the small Luxembourgish economy are reflected by the same volatility in GNI growth. Furthermore, due to estimates for incomplete data for the last year, these flows are prone to revisions.

HUNGARY

Table 1 is not provided here because years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes. There were no revisions for the years 2002-2009 in the national accounts as well.

Revision took place in the GDP/GNI figures for the years 2010-2016 because of the following reasons: introducing changes due to the usual routine revision and small data corrections because of error or faulty data were detected. Table 2, given below, provides a division of the total revision to GNI (ESA95 based for years 2010-2013 and ESA 2010 based for years 2014-2016) caused by changes to methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation) and routine (current) revisions for years 2010-2016.

The GDP annual rate of growth were 5.1 in 2013, 7.7 in 2014, 5.5 in 2015 and 3.2 in 2016, which slightly differ from the last year result (-0.1 in 2014 and +0.2 in 2016). The GNI annual rate of growth differ from them, mainly because of the movement of the Property income paid to the rest of world. The answer for Questions 4 is also applicable here.

From production side in branches with biggest share in GVA, like manufacturing, Wholesale and retail trade and Real estate activities significant growth could be observed. For instance GVA in Manufacturing grew 6.6 percent, in Wholesale and retail trade 10.4 percent and in Real estate activities 7.2 percent in nominal term in 2017.

From expenditure side a steady growing could be observed in case of household final consumption expenditure. It grew 1.9 percent in 2013 and 7.3 percent in 2017 in nominal term. The GFCF shows a different pattern, its growth rate was above 10 percent in 2013 and 2014, but started to slowed down in 2015. Then there was a drop, 10.1 percent in 2016 (mainly because of the EU fund) and it started to recover in 2017, with 22.5 percent growth. Meanwhile the high positive balance of exports and imports reached its peak in 2016, so its ratio to GDP decreased from 10.0 percent in 2016 to 7.6 percent in 2017

Table 2
Revisions to Hungary's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Hungary's GNI for
2014 and 2016 (ESA2010 based)
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2

Total impact of the implementation of new ESA2010 methodology on the GNI estimates is given in Table 3 below.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Hungary's GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010-2013
(As percentage of ESA95 GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9

MALTA

Compared with Malta's 2017 GNI Questionnaire and Quality Report, revisions to GNI for EU Own Resource purposes ranged from -0.7 per cent to 2.8 per cent between 2010 and 2016. Revisions in gross domestic product (GDP) and gross national income (GNI) for the 2010 to 2016 are due to routine (current) revisions. Routine revisions were stronger in 2015 and 2016 at 2.8 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively. These revisions are mainly due to the integration of the Structural Business Survey of 2015 and administrative sources which replaced quarterly estimates based on short-term statistics, employment data and other indicators.

When compared to 2016, growth at current prices for GDP and GNI in 2017 stood at 9.5 per cent and 8.8 per cent respectively. This growth was mainly generated by service industries, external demand and to a lesser extent domestic demand.

Table 2
Revisions to “country’s” GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and “country’s” GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014 and 2016 (As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.4	-0.7	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	2.8	2.1
'of which':							
Total revision caused by GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine	0.4	-0.7	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	2.8	2.1

The total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Malta's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 is shown in table 3.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on “country’s” GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6

NETHERLANDS

Table 1 is not provided due to the fact that for the Netherlands the reporting years 2002-2009 have officially been closed for GNI own resource purposes.

For the years 2010-2016, revisions have been made for all years. There are at this point in time no outstanding GNI reservations for the Netherlands. Hence the 2010-2016 revisions do not address outstanding GNI reservations. Revisions for the years 2010-2016 are strictly the result of (1) the implementation of the 2015 benchmark revision (changes in methods and sources) and (2) routine revisions for the reporting year 2016. For the year 2016, it is impossible to separate routine and benchmark revisions. Hence all revisions for 2016 are reported under Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation). Table 2 provides an overview.

Table 2
Revisions to the Dutch GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and the Dutch GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014 and 2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.5
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.5
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	

In addition table 3 provides an overview of the (unrevised) total impact of the implementation of ESA2010 methodology on the GNI estimate (transition from ESA 95 to ESA 2010). This is only relevant for the ESA95 based years 2010-2013.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on the Dutch GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3

On the basis of the agreed European revision policy the European Commission recommends that member states revise their national accounts at least every five years. The last benchmark revision of the Dutch national accounts was carried out for reporting year 2010. In this respect the Netherlands has adhered to this recommendation. A modified

compilation process of the Dutch National Accounts and underlying (business) statistics resulted in final estimates being available already 18 months after the reference year (this used to be 30 months). This implies that, following the EU revision policy, the 2015 benchmark should be published four after the 2010 benchmark. In this respect the Netherlands does not fully adhere to the European revision policy which expresses a preference for member states to publish their next benchmark revision in 2019. However the European policy was agreed upon after preparations in the Netherlands for the 2015 benchmark revision had started. The emphasis in the 2015 revision was on incorporating the latest insights from the various statistics and information sources in the national accounts. A number of methodological changes were also made.

The source data on which the national accounts are based, change over the years because statistics or administrative records are discontinued or substantially modified, or because new source data become available. The introduction of new data can lead to a change in the level estimates of macroeconomic variables compared to the previous estimates. New statistical insights have also been gained since 2010, the reporting year of the previous benchmark revision. These insights and the consequent changes in the estimation methods used are incorporated in the revised estimates.

Many of the revision adjustments are explained on the basis of five overarching themes.

GNI verification as a result of the EC (Eurostat) and EDP dialogue visit

An information visit to Statistics Netherlands (SN) in December 2016 formed part of the verification by the European Commission (Eurostat) of the correct application of the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010) in the determination of GNI figures as used for contribution to the EU own resources. Eurostat identified 14 action points for possible improvement of the Dutch methodology and calculations. All these points have been investigated by SN and the results have been incorporated in the estimates resulting from the benchmark revision. The EDP dialogue visit from the European Commission in January and February 2018 (in the context of government figures) also resulted in a list of action points, some of which have been incorporated in the benchmark revision estimates in consultation with the European Commission.

Sector classifications/reclassifications

The national accounts apply two ways of classifying businesses in the system: by type of economic activity (NACE Rev2) and by institutional sector. Both classifications are attributed to units in the general business register (GBR) of SN. With regard to the sector coding in the GBR, SN has made additional efforts in recent years to improve the classification of businesses. This has led to changes in the sector coding attributed to businesses. This in turn has impacted the post-revision results of the national accounts.

Collaboration between the Dutch Central Bank and Statistics Netherlands

With effect from the benchmark revision for reporting year 2015, the rest of the world account of SN's national accounts and the balance of payments of the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) will be drawn up by means of a joint statistical process and aligned fully with each other. That means there will no longer be any differences in the key figures concerning the balance of the current account and the net external assets of the Netherlands between DNB and SN. The investigation into differences between the balance of payments and sector accounts deepened the combined knowledge what causes these differences and this had a substantial quantitative impact particularly in the financial part of both the balance of payments and the national accounts.

The effects of globalisation

Progressive globalisation is a challenging phenomenon in relation to the national accounts. The international integration of production activities in global production chains makes it difficult to allocate these activities to the economies of individual countries. Major changes were made in ESA 2010 that contribute to a consistent allocation of goods and services transactions to countries. These include more stringent guidelines for processing and transit trade which were implemented in the national accounts in the 2010 benchmark revision. Since then, the understanding of how multinational enterprises organise their production activities and how this impacts on the production of (economic) statistics has grown substantially, leading to changes in the recording of some of their transactions in the national accounts.

New (administrative) data sources

The Netherlands has extensive administrative registration systems. A number of the SN statistics based on these registers were already included in national accounts in the benchmark revision concerning reporting year 2010. The use of administrative data was further expanded in the 2015 benchmark revision. In the estimation of various economic aspects of housing and home ownership, for example, the Register of Addresses and Buildings (BAG) was used for the first time to estimate imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings. New - or adapted - SN sources were also used, such as the updated statistics on International Trade in Services.

GNI growth over 5 per cent

In 2017, GNI was 6.1 % higher than in 2016. This level shift reflects real economic developments. GDP increased in volume terms by 2.9%. Combined with a price change of GDP of almost 1.2% this implies GDP in current prices increased by almost 4.1%, or in nominal terms, by 29 billion euros. Furthermore, dividends payable by non-financial institutions to the rest of the world were 13 billion euros lower than in 2016. Together, this led to an increase of GNI in 2017 of 42 billion euros, or 6.1%.

AUSTRIA

All GNI reservations for Austria had already been lifted by the end of 2015. Thus, there are no reservations left for the years 2002 to 2010, and consequently there are no changes compared to the 2017 GNI questionnaire resulting from work concerning reservations.

As the main results of supply and use tables for the year 2014 were already integrated to the greatest possible extent in last year's results, there were only insignificantly small revisions left for reporting year 2014. The implementation of the current stage of supply and use tables for the year 2015 changed the estimates for year 2015.

Final results from structural business statistics 2015 and preliminary results of structural business statistics 2016 were implemented in the estimates for the years 2015 and 2016.

The Rest of the World account was revised due to new data relating to net exports of goods concerning merchanting, balancing corrections resulting from more recent supply and use tables, revised corrections of the foreign trade statistics concerning non-resident units (VAT-traders) and updated estimates for exports and imports of goods without crossing the border.

Moreover, for reporting years 2015 and 2016 GNI changed due to major revisions of cross-border property income, which mostly concerned income from FDI3. Preliminary estimates on reinvested earnings were replaced by survey data.

Table 1 is not provided because the years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes.

Table 2
Revisions to Austria's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Austria's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 to 2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.8
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations							
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)							
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions					0.0	-0.3	0.8

³ Final results of reinvested earnings are taken from the annual FDI surveys. Since these surveys have a time-lag of 18 months after the reporting year, estimates are made for the intervening period.

Total impact of the implementation of new ESA2010 methodology on the GNI estimates is given in table 3 below.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Austria's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6

POLAND

Data for 2014-2016 presented in the GNI Questionnaire 2017 differ from those presented in the GNI Questionnaire 2018 due to further reclassification of institutional units from non-financial corporations sector to the general government sector, according to ESA2010, changes in VAT and the revision of data on the sale and leaseback transactions in the general government sector.

Data for 2004-2009 were not changed as all reservations had been lifted.

Table 2
Revisions to PL GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and PL GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (for 2010-2013 excl. ESA2010 implementation)	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on PL GNI (ESA95 based) for
2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3

In September 2014 ESA2010 has been implemented. In case of Poland the revised methodology had an impact of about 1.2 % on the GNI. Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2017 the total impact of ESA2010 implementation on the GNI did not change.

The growth rate of GDP in 2017, of 6,9 %, was due to an increase in volume, of 4,8 %, and an increase in prices, of 2,0%.

Significant increases in nominal value were recorded in:

- NACE B section mining and quarrying (+15,8 %);
- NACE I section accommodation and catering (+17,4 %);
- NACE N section administrative and support service activities (+13,9 %);

Revision connected with the acceleration of VAT returns (+14,9%)

Expenditure category of final consumption expenditure (+6,7%).

The contribution of these industries to the nominal value of GDP is 0,7 % while the contribution to the GDP growth rate is 0,2%.

PORTUGAL

As in the 2017 GNI transmission, the GNI data for 2002-2009 (excluding allocation of FISIM) were not revised, since Portugal does not have any pending GNI reservation for these years. Thus, Table 1a - 2017 is not reported in the GNI Questionnaire 2018, as well as “Table 1” - Revision to Portuguese GNI (ESA 95 based) resulting from GNI reservations for 2002-2009.

Portuguese GNI data for 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 are under process-specific reservations, like for all other Member States. When compared with 2017 GNI transmission, Portuguese GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2010-2013 were not revised.

However, there was a slight change on Portuguese GNI (ESA 95 based) due to the change in transition item (2) “Valuation of output for own final use for market producers” which was now set to zero following the instructions in the note to GNIC (10th July 2018) from Eurostat. Since the value of this transition item was relatively small, there was a small impact in recording Portuguese GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013.

Data for 2014 to 2015, already considered final, were not revised.

Following the PNA compilation practice, data reported for year 2016 are now considered final. The data for 2017 are still provisional, but they already include detailed data from the Simplified Business Information (SBI).

Table 2 provides a breakdown of the total GNI revisions into: reservations, changes in methods and sources (excluding ESA 2010 implementation) and routine (current revisions) for 2010 - 2016. Revisions for 2010-2013 are ESA 95 based and for 2014 - 2016 are ESA 2010 based. For 2010-2013 a slight revision occurred due to the cancellation of the transition item (2) previously mentioned. In 2016 all revisions are considered as current revisions.

In the present report, data for 2016 were revised, from provisional data submitted to Eurostat in September 2017, to final data consistent with Tables by industry, to be submitted to Eurostat and published nationally on 21st September 2018. Since September 2015, Portugal publishes provisional annual data at t+9 months and final data with complete Supply and Use Tables (SUT), at current and previous year's prices, at t+21 months, clearly before the deadline of the ESA 2010 transmission programme (t+36 months).

The provisional results for 2017 were compiled using data from the SBI. This information allows increasing the detail and accuracy of the information, namely from the supply side. It complies with the transmission of tables by industry at t+9 months of the ESA 2010 transmission programme.

Compliance with this schedule requires additional efforts and constitutes a significant improvement in the quality and detail of available data.

Comparing with the 2017 GNI Questionnaire, the only revisions of 2018 GNI Questionnaire on GDP (ESA 2010 based) and GNI (ESA 2010 based) were in 2016: +0.7% and +0.6%, respectively (Table A).

Table A. Revisions to GDP and GNI (ESA 2010 based) between 2018 and 2017 GNI reports

	GDP				GNI				
	2017 GNI Report	2018 GNI Report	Difference	% GDP (Report 2017)	2017 GNI Report	2018 GNI Report	Difference	% GNI (Report 2017)	
	(ESA 2010)				(ESA 2010)				
	1	2	3=2-1	4=3/1	5	6	7=6-5	8=7/5	
	10 ⁶ Euro				%	10 ⁶ Euro			
2010	179,929.8	179,929.8	0.0	0.0%	173,878.4	173,878.4	0.0	0.0%	
2011	176,166.6	176,166.6	0.0	0.0%	172,772.4	172,772.4	0.0	0.0%	
2012	168,398.0	168,398.0	0.0	0.0%	164,316.6	164,316.6	0.0	0.0%	
2013	170,269.3	170,269.3	0.0	0.0%	167,974.6	167,974.6	0.0	0.0%	
2014	173,079.1	173,079.1	0.0	0.0%	170,116.6	170,116.6	0.0	0.0%	
2015	179,809.1	179,809.1	0.0	0.0%	174,868.1	174,868.1	0.0	0.0%	
2016	185,179.5	186,480.5	1,301.0	0.7%	181,173.6	182,176.2	1,002.6	0.6%	

As shown on table 2 bellow, GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 increased slightly (+0.1%) as a consequence of the already referred methodological recommendation to GNIC (10th July 2018) to cancel out transition item (2) “Valuation of output for own final use for market producers”.

GNI (ESA 2010 based) 2016 was upwards revised (+0.6%), due to routine (current) revisions. Routine revisions comprise regular revisions and updates of the main data sources (from provisional to final data for 2016), namely SBI, Trade enterprises survey, BoP and Survey on international investment). Of particular note should be the revisions to BoP data, with implications for external trade in services since 2016. These BoP revisions were already incorporated in PNA, in Quarterly and Provisional accounts, as well as EDP report in March 2018.

Table 2
Revisions to Portuguese GNI for 2010 - 2013 (ESA 95 based) and for Portuguese GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2016
(as percentage of GNI from 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
<i>of which,</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%

Table 3 shows the total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Portuguese GNI for 2010 – 2013 (as percentage of GNI (ESA 95 based) on 2018 Questionnaire). The impact of the transition from ESA 1995 to ESA 2010 was almost the same of the previous GNI transmissions (2015, 2016 and 2017), since only transition item (2) has changed.

Following the note to GNIC on valuation of output own final use from 10th July 2018, transition item (2) “Valuation of output for own final use for market producers” was considered "zero". Since the value from this transition item was relatively reduced (bellow 100M€), the impact of this change in recording on Portuguese GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 was not relevant.

Table 3 presents a slight change in 2012 in comparison with the one transmitted in 2017 GNI report (from +2.6% to +2.5%). The impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Portuguese GNI (ESA 95 based) ranges from +2.3% in 2010 and 2013 to +2.5% in 2012. Transition items 1a and 1b (R&D created by a market and R&D created by a non-market producer, respectively), as well as item 6 (government, public and private sector classification), were the most significant ones.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Portuguese GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010 - 2013 (as percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%

ROMANIA

Methodological changes have been implemented for the present report in respect to the action points After GNI information visit to Romania, 21-23 March 2017.

Other changes related to the reconciliation of the annual accounts with the revised data from the General Government Sector and the Balance of Payments for 2010-2015 were done.

Table 2
Revisions to Romania's GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 and Romania's GNI
(ESA 2010 based) for 2014 and 2016
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revisions to GNI	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.2%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
'of which':							
Total revision caused by reservations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.2%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7%

The total impact of ESA 2010 implementation, as percentage of ESA95 GNI, is presented in Table 3.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation on Romania's GNI
(ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementati	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%

The data for 2016, previously reported, were provisional and estimated as the sum of the four quarters while, in the present report, the year 2016 is final and was based on newly available and more complete annual data sources.

The data for 2017 are provisional, estimated as the sum of the four quarters.

For the provisional GDP/GNI estimates indirect sources, estimation, assumptions and extrapolation methods are being used on a large extent to substitute the lack of complete primary data not available at Q+60 days. Short term statistics are being one of the most important data source combined with price statistics which enable the extrapolation of the base period data in volume and price in order to have estimates in the current prices of the reference period. The estimation is done globally, by sectors and by 15 industries.

The following table presents the GDP growth in 2017, as compared to 2016, as well as volumes and prices indices by 10 industries.

Gross domestic product for 2017

	million lei curent prices		Value indices - % -	Volume indices - % -	Price indices - % -
	2016	2017			
Gross domestic product	765135.4	858659.6	112.2	106.9	104.9
Gross value added	686372.9	777981.5	113.3	107.0	105.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31077.8	37399.9	120.3	118.3	101.7
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	183778.0	207915.6	113.1	108.2	104.6
Construction	46250.5	50310.0	108.8	99.4	109.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transport and storage; hotels and restaurants	135982.3	159593.4	117.4	108.2	108.5
Information and communication	38988.8	43982.1	112.8	110.9	101.7
Financial intermediation and insurance	26055.7	23990.6	92.1	101.4	90.8
Real estate activities	62830.5	65877.4	104.8	103.6	101.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services	52698.7	59241.6	112.4	109.9	102.3
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance	86257.2	102094.7	118.4	103.0	115.0
Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households goods and other services	22453.4	27576.2	122.8	106.6	115.2
Net taxes on product	78762.5	80678.1	102.4	106.6	96.1

The growth rate of GDP in 2017, of 12.2%, was due to an increase in volume, of 6.9%, and an increase in prices, of 4.9%.

Significant increases were recorded in:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (+20.3%);
- Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transport and storage; hotels and restaurants (+17.4%);
- Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance (+18.4%);
- Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of household goods and other services (+22.8%).

The contribution of these industries to the nominal value of GDP is 38.1% while the contribution to the GDP growth rate is 6.7%.

SLOVENIA

Table 1 is not provided because the years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes.

There were no changes to Slovenia's GNI (based on ESA95) for the period 2010 – 2013 in this year's revision. Changes for the period 2014 – 2016 (based on ESA2010) were mainly due to routine revision. In addition, there was methodological revision of imputed dwelling rentals (for 2016) and a revision addressing action point on reinvested earnings of foreign mutual funds (for 2015 and 2016). The impact on GNI is presented in Table 2; the changes were relatively small, within 0.1% of GNI.

Table 2
Revisions to Slovenia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Slovenia's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1

Total impact of ESA 2010 methodology on Slovenia's GNI for the period 2010 - 2013 is presented in Table 3. It remains the same as in previous year's transmission of GNI data. The main impact is from capitalisation of research and development (1.8-2.0% of GNI), capitalisation of military weapon systems (0.1% of GNI) and reclassification of transactions of the VAT-based EU own resource (0.1-0.2% of GNI).

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Slovenia's GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3

In 2017 the level of GDP at current prices was 6.5% higher than in 2016, in volume terms it grew 4.9%. This was due to continuing strong economic recovery since 2014, following a lengthy period of recession. The main driving force of economic growth has been external demand.

SLOVAKIA

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2017 the Slovak GNI estimate was not influenced by the revisions related to GNI reservations due to the fact that all GNI reservations were lifted by the Commission (official letter BUDG B4/LP/Ares(2015) dated on 22/12/2015, Ref. Ares(2015) 5992543). Table 1 is therefore not provided because the years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes.

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2017, the Slovak GNI estimate was adjusted due to the revisions caused by routine (current) revisions based on updated information from both, the statistical and administrative data sources. The overall impact is shown in the Table 2.

Table 2
Revisions to Slovakia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Slovakia's GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014 and 2016
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.4
'of which':							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.4

Following the Final Findings from EDP standard dialogue visit to Slovakia in 2017, Action Point 12, requested sectoral reclassification of two institutional units due to the application of the qualitative criteria of ESA2010 methodology from the sector of financial corporation S.12 to the general government sector S.13 was undertaken. It should be noted that the influence of this change is negligible, therefore the Table 3 remains unchanged. The detailed information altogether with quantification of the impact on GNI for years 2010-2013 is provided in part 2.

Table 3, given below, provides the total impact of the implementation of ESA2010 methodology on the GNI estimates.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Slovakia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8

FINLAND

Table 1 is not provided because the years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes.

Table 2, given below, provides a division of the total revision to GNI into those caused by GNI reservations and changes to methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation) together with other routine (current) revisions for the years 2010-2016.

Table 2
Revisions to Finland's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Finland's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2016
(As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (for 2010-2013 excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6

Statistics Finland has made only routine revisions. Strongest impact on revised GNI estimate originates from the new Balance of payments and international investment position data which were not available a year ago. The rest of the revision comes mainly from the revised source statistics (e.g. final tax-data). There were no changes from GNI reservations.

Table 3, given below, provides the total impact of the implementation of ESA 2010 methodology on the GNI estimates.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Finland's GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6

SWEDEN

The Swedish GNI estimate has been revised downwards by 1.0 per cent for 2016 where the previous estimate based on quarterly data has been updated with data from annual sources. The GNI estimates for the years 2013-2015 have also been revised downwards, 2013 only marginally and 2014 and 2015 by -0.1 per cent and -0.3 per cent respectively. The years before 2013 have not been revised. All revisions is due to routine revisions.

The preliminary 9-month estimate for 2017, show a GDP increase of 4.4 per cent and a GNI increase of 4.7 per cent.

Table 1 is not provided because the years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes.

Table 2
Revisions to Sweden's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Sweden's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2016 (As percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,1%	-0,3%	-1,0%
'of which':							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,1%	-0,3%	-1,0%

All revisions are due to routine revisions. For 2016 annual source data have replaced preliminary monthly and quarterly source data for many parts of the accounts. This refers to both to GDP as well as primary income. GDP has also been balanced in the framework of supply and use tables. For the year 2016 the revision of GDP and the revision of the net of primary incomes were approximately the same size, both amounting to -0.5 per cent of GNI. Regarding GDP, net exports of goods and gross fixed capital formation were the main contributors to the downward revision. The revision of primary income 2016 is due to the fact that forecasts in the Foreign Direct Investment Survey as well as the semi-annual Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) have been replaced with final data. This updating of the surveys of primary income also affects the estimates for the year 2015 and is the main cause of the downward revision of GNI 2015. The downward revision of GNI for 2013-2014 is due to other updates in the Coordinated CPIS.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Sweden's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.2%

The most significant Transition Item is the capitalization of R&D by market producers (1a).

UNITED KINGDOM

Compared to the UK 2017 GNI Questionnaire and Quality Report (QQR), revisions to UK GNI for EU Own Resource fluctuates between 0.4% and 0.6% between the years of 2010 and 2016. All UK ESA 1995 based GNI reservations were closed in 2016.

Table 1
Revisions to UK GNI (ESA 95 based) resulting from GNI reservations for 2002-2009
(As percentage of ESA 95 GNI (excl. the allocation of FISIM) from the 2017 Questionnaire)

%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total revision from reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2 below provides a breakdown of the total revisions to GNI (ESA 95 based) as a result of other revisions, i.e. those due to changes to methods, sources and routine revisions for the years 2010-2013 (ESA 95 based) and for 2014-2016 (ESA 2010 based).

Table 2
Revisions to UK GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA 95 based) and for 2014-2016 (ESA 2010 based)
(As a percentage of GNI from the 2017 Questionnaire)

%	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total revision to GNI	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
<i>'of which':</i>							
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
• Net Spread Earnings	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
• GFCF improvements	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
• Government alignment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
• Pensions	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
• Other small methods changes (<i>RFL, MVD, TiG, NPISH and Housing Associations</i>)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1

* Sub-components do not sum to totals in some years due to rounding

The revisions caused by changes in methods and sources are predominately driven by the change to the measurement of Net Spread Earnings and an amendment to GFCF purchases software.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA 2010 Implementation on UK GNI (ESA 95 based) for
2010-2013

(As percentage of GNI (ESA 95 based) as in the 2018 Questionnaire)

	%	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation		2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2

TABLE A.1 GNI QUESTIONNAIRE 2018

GNI Questionnaire 2018 - Member States' GNI data to be used for own resources - as submitted in September 2018

Country	Years	Currency Unit	GNI ⁽¹⁾ (ESA 95)														GNI ⁽²⁾ (ESA2010)		
			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Belgium		mio EUR	271974	280915	295088	305419	320393	336885	349876	337993	369367	374451	387023	389187	402848	408777	425083	444349	
Bulgaria		mio BGL	33857	36243	40136	44778	50068	57897	68013	70138	72750	77709	80587	79726	83031	86795	93885	102368	
Czech Republic		mio CZK	2448246	2572541	2821553	2999826	3166879	3447835	3614188	3512503	3550318	3601849	3666834	3711328	4023242	4286153	4458906	4735267	
Denmark		mio DKK	1336764	1375857	1456738	1548755	1641196	1691403	1755157	1666458	1789629	1836375	1884183	1936956	2053229	2098866	2153854	2226359	
Germany		mio EUR	2099772	2126394	2201400	2239017	2352925	2472577	2496797	2409806	2556543	2704259	2744586	2823094	3004598	3122349	3222943	3341990	
Estonia		mio EEK, from 2011 mio EUR	114997	127730	142722	166760	196260	231179	237735	209053	214943	15606	16932	18190	19491	20198	21193	23148	
Ireland		mio EUR	108269	119733	127894	139547	154444	162790	153564	135714	133698	130641	132795	143263	164929	201667	223150	234221	
Greece		mio EUR	154549	168789	182481	187931	204043	214468	224539	224914	218630	198610	189841	177844	179866	177502	176494	180568	
Spain		mio EUR	715976	772058	828074	894260	965766	1023795	1054155	1028984	1049946	1034998	1016000	1003995	1034392	1078232	1119735	1165046	
France		mio EUR	1544081	1595551	1669246	1738503	1823322	1909218	1954089	1907227	1990038	2059948	2077727	2107478	2194675	2245503	2276691	2349040	
Croatia		mio HRK	202380	217261	238684	256096	278739	305877	326797	310994	316435	321196	317844	322712	326290	340580	342729	360393	
Italy		mio EUR	1296238	1336443	1394848	1438258	1496900	1552293	1552932	1508526	1576306	1607697	1585748	1575814	1621888	1643152	1693768	1734676	
Cyprus		mio CYP, from 2008 mio EUR	6105	6567	6995	7505	8075	8771	17032	16106	18497	19482	18653	17187	17012	17970	18116	19037	
Latvia		mio LVL, from 2014 mio EUR	5706	6323	7664	9423	11742	15431	17317	14558	12674	14152	15150	15839	23534	24184	24973	26846	
Lithuania		mio LTL, from 2015 mio EUR	51549	55557	61121	70824	80509	94798	107763	93330	94090	103444	111078	116994	124624	35910	37277	40501	
Luxembourg		mio EUR	19876	19987	23871	25852	25670	30004	29293	23309	29425	30223	30607	30873	33097	34892	36191	39199	
Hungary		mio HUF	15981817	17558277	19345640	20569510	22108377	23033217	24570572	24274745	25501058	26556300	27195766	28920324	31224578	32862766	34609009	36823641	
Malta		mio MTL, from 2008 mio EUR	1859	1905	1917	1969	2109	2267	5713	5627	6252	6506	6803	7301	8048	9173	9556	10369	
Netherlands		mio EUR	465233	478970	500291	511652	550244	576264	574742	554833	631254	649242	653244	654115	669898	690537	697862	740070	
Austria		mio EUR	216120	221116	231180	240883	253877	268075	279984	274511	286164	298429	305405	310531	333585	340869	355831	368917	
Poland		mio PLN	791910	822979	891598	956404	1026614	1125701	1244227	1306729	1377908	1493852	1550486	1580779	1656739	1734778	1787647	1906537	
Portugal		mio EUR	137050	140950	146366	150475	154112	161851	163394	160874	170000	168805	160319	164257	170117	174868	182176	190364	
Romania		mio RON	149826	192143	235854	278882	330838	412127	518864	515672	520195	550101	581850	617742	661985	697692	747023	839109	
Slovenia		mio SIT, from 2007 mio EUR	5480258	5935737	6388856	6781090	7293482	33530	35866	34597	34993	35640	34730	34939	37261	37649	39295	42222	
Slovakia		mio SKK, from 2009 mio EUR	1090656	1148473	1282543	1419129	1579611	1765916	1948197	61191	64656	66781	70041	72183	75127	77150	79704	83164	
Finland		mio EUR	142814	143502	152572	157184	166067	178333	184479	173893	181919	190228	193542	196891	207342	211472	219175	226487	
Sweden		mio SEK	2430611	2569950	2653178	2784267	2977004	3198972	3321066	3174909	3477008	3591909	3630803	3703500	4025040	4255629	4433362	4643749	
United Kingdom		mio GBP	1090657	1159021	1228178	1302720	1359758	1437183	1455713	1444298	1557069	1619603	1641334	1688282	1806468	1852845	1920116	2011674	

1) Gross national income at current market prices according to ESA 95 (for 2002-2009 excluding impact of FISIM allocation, from 2010 onwards including impact of FISIM allocation)

Figures for 2010-2013 were derived from ESA2010 based figures using agreed transitional items

2) Gross national income at current market prices according to ESA 2010

TABLE A.1 GNI QUESTIONNAIRE 2017

GNI Questionnaire 2017 - Member States' GNI data to be used for own resources - as agreed by the GNIC in November 2017

Country	Years	Currency Unit	GNI ¹⁾ (ESA 95)													GNI ²⁾ (ESA2010)		
			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Belgium		mio EUR	271974	280915	295088	305419	320393	336885	349876	337993	369235	374307	386859	389032	403111	409501	425741	
Bulgaria		mio BGL	33857	36243	40136	44778	50068	57897	68013	70138	72750	77709	80587	80026	82910	86792	93885	
Czech Republic		mio CZK	2448246	2572541	2821553	2999826	3166879	3447835	3614188	3512503	3550318	3601849	3666834	3711328	4022278	4285362	4467763	
Denmark		mio DKK	1336764	1375857	1456738	1548755	1641196	1691403	1755157	1666458	1789543	1836287	1884142	1936910	2053329	2090395	2118148	
Germany		mio EUR	2099772	2126394	2201400	2239017	2352925	2472577	2496797	2409806	2556541	2704254	2744581	2823091	2997032	3093940	3195262	
Estonia		mio EEK, from 2011 mio EUR	114997	127730	142722	166760	198260	231179	237735	209053	214751	15592	16917	18176	19239	19920	20687	
Ireland		mio EUR	108269	119733	127894	139547	154444	162790	153564	135714	133561	131439	134936	144624	165866	207234	227742	
Greece		mio EUR	154549	168789	182481	187931	204043	214468	224539	224914	218475	198475	189750	177754	179866	177110	175123	
Spain		mio EUR	715976	772058	828074	894260	965766	1023795	1054155	1028984	1049825	1034892	1015880	1003877	1034392	1077707	1118268	
France		mio EUR	1544081	1595551	1669246	1738503	1823322	1909218	1954089	1907227	1989339	2055061	2061265	2089028	2178897	2229340	2266975	
Croatia		mio HRK	202380	217261	238684	256096	278739	305877	326797	310994	316234	321065	317944	322301	325986	339939	340015	
Italy		mio EUR	1296238	1336443	1394848	1438258	1496900	1552293	1552932	1508526	1574649	1606045	1584189	1574042	1621888	1643215	1684293	
Cyprus		mio CYP, from 2008 mio EUR	6105	6567	6995	7505	8075	8771	17032	16106	18497	19504	18699	17112	16958	17859	17838	
Latvia		mio LVL, from 2014 mio EUR	5706	6323	7664	9423	11742	15431	17317	14558	12674	14152	15150	15871	23597	24216	24867	
Lithuania		mio LTL, from 2015 mio EUR	51549	55557	61121	70824	80509	94798	107763	93330	94057	103379	110997	116909	124624	35903	37143	
Luxembourg		mio EUR	19876	19987	23871	25852	25670	30004	29293	23309	29425	30223	30607	30873	32352	34544	36049	
Hungary		mio HUF	15981817	17558277	19345640	20569510	22108377	23033217	24570572	24274745	25501058	26556300	27195766	28917225	31231145	32795702	34545513	
Malta		mio MTL, from 2008 mio EUR	1859	1905	1917	1969	2109	2267	5713	5627	6227	6552	6810	7286	8084	8921	9362	
Netherlands		mio EUR	465233	478970	500291	511652	550244	576264	574742	554833	624794	643017	645752	648848	661287	679610	694231	
Austria		mio EUR	216120	221116	231180	240883	253877	268075	279984	274511	286164	298429	305405	310531	333501	341971	353117	
Poland		mio PLN	791910	822979	891598	956404	1026614	1125701	1244227	1306729	1377908	1493852	1550486	1580779	1656078	1733942	1789001	
Portugal		mio EUR	137050	140950	146366	150475	154112	161851	163394	160874	169911	168706	160220	164172	170117	174868	181174	
Romania		mio RON	149826	192143	235854	278882	330838	412127	518864	515672	520750	553082	583020	620696	661539	697762	743476	
Slovenia		mio SIT, from 2007 mio EUR	5480258	5955737	6388856	6781090	7293482	33530	35866	34597	34993	35640	34730	34939	37273	37669	39289	
Slovakia		mio SKK, from 2009 mio EUR	1090656	1148473	1282543	1419129	1579611	1765916	1948197	61191	64656	66782	70041	72184	75127	77463	80009	
Finland		mio EUR	142814	143502	152572	157184	168067	178333	184479	173893	181880	190195	193506	196856	207342	211205	217794	
Sweden		mio SEK	2430611	2569950	2653178	2784267	2977004	3198972	3321066	3174909	3477008	3591909	3630803	3704055	4028419	4266826	4479878	
United Kingdom		mio GBP	1090657	1159021	1228178	1302720	1359758	1437183	1455713	1444298	1549376	1609649	1631326	1678771	1799248	1845800	1910708	

1) Gross national income at current market prices according to ESA 95 (for 2002-2009 excluding impact of FISIM allocation, from 2010 onwards including impact of FISIM allocation)
 Figures for 2010-2013 were derived from ESA2010 based figures using agreed transitional items

2) Gross national income at current market prices according to ESA 2010

TABLE A.1 REVISION

Revisions GNI Questionnaire 2018 compared to GNI Questionnaire 2017 (in %)

Years	GNI ¹⁾ (ESA 95)													GNI ²⁾ (ESA2010)		
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Country																
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.4	2.4	
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-1.6	-0.9	-0.6	-2.7	-2.0	
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.6	
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.4	
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.7	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	2.8	2.1	
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.5	
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.8	
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	

Revisions less than 1%

Revisions more than 1%

1) Gross national income at current market prices according to ESA 95 (for 2002-2009 excluding impact of FISIM allocation, from 2010 onwards including impact of FISIM allocation)
 Figures for 2010-2013 were derived from ESA2010 based figures using agreed transitional items

2) Gross national income at current market prices according to ESA 2010