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**2019 GNI Questionnaire - Part A – Summary Report on the Quality
of GNI data**

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 2018 Questionnaire)
This table is relevant only for the EU Member States that still had pending GNI reservations for 2002-2009.
- Table 2: Revision to Member State's GNI for 2010–2013 (ESA95 based) and for 2014-2017 (ESA2010 based) (As percentage of GNI from the 2018 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 2019 Questionnaire)

Table A.1 provides an overview of GNI figures transmitted by the 28 EU MS for own resource purposes following the GNI Regulation (EU 2019/516) in 2019 and 2018 and revisions in 2019 resulting thereof.

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BELGIUM

Like in most Member-States, the September 2019 edition of the Belgian national accounts includes a benchmark revision. GDP/GNI aggregates were revised for the whole time-span 1995-2019.

In the previous reports on the quality of GNI data (annexed to the questionnaire 2016, 2017 and 2018), the data contained in the GNI questionnaire for the years 2010-2012 diverged from those transmitted to Eurostat in the framework of the Transmission Program and disseminated on the National Bank of Belgium's website. This was due to the updated data for FISIM that was implemented in order to lift the last reservation regarding on the Belgian GNI under ESA1995. The updated FISIM data for reference years 2010-2012 were introduced in the September 2019 release, together with the global benchmark revision. Consequently, there are no difference anymore between GNI data for Own Resources and the published national accounts.

The present report gives an overview of the changes brought to the Belgian national accounts. All changes are explained in detail in part II of this report.

Table 2 bis 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 the three oldest years, respectively by -2.37% (-8741 mln. €), -1.83% (-6853 mln. €.) and -0.39% (-1513 mln. €.). From reference year 2013 on, the revision goes upward, driven by an upward revision of both GDP and net income received from the rest of the world.

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 2014-2018

(Sept. 2019 minus Sept. 2018)

in mln €	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision (ESA95; ESA2010 from 2014 onwards) of which	-8 741	-6 853	-1 513	3 751	8 612	13 822	9 371	6 832
caused by GNI reservations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	-10 470	-8 695	-10 242	-5 286	455	2 456	2 223	-9 130
caused by routine revisions	0	0	0	0	16	-272	-333	1 701
caused by implementation of action points	1 729	1 842	8 729	9 036	8 140	11 638	7 481	14 261
in % of GNI (ESA95; ESA2010 from 2014 onwards)								
Total revision of which	-2,37%	-1,83%	-0,39%	0,96%	2,14%	3,38%	2,20%	1,54%
caused by GNI reservations	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	-2,83%	-2,32%	-2,65%	-1,36%	0,11%	0,60%	0,52%	-2,05%
caused by routine revisions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,07%	-0,08%	0,38%
caused by implementation of action points	0,47%	0,49%	2,26%	2,32%	2,02%	2,85%	1,76%	3,21%
p.m.: GNI (September 2018)	369 367	374 451	387 023	389 187	402 848	408 777	425 083	444 349

Table 2bis Revision to Belgium's GDP and GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA1995) and for 2014-2018
(Sept. 2019 minus Sept. 2018)

(mln €)		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP (ESA2010)	A	-2 851	-3 358	-1 247	540	2 917	5 691	5 712	7 313
Net primary income received from ROW	B	-5 890	-3 495	-267	3 210	5 695	8 131	3 659	-481
D1+D2+D3	B1	348	349	378	392	419	402	443	631
D4	B2	-6 238	-3 844	-645	2 818	5 276	7 729	3 216	-1 112
GNI (ESA2010)	C=A+B	-8 741	-6 853	-1 513	3 751	8 612	13 822	9 371	6 832
Transition items	D	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
GNI (ESA95 before 2014; ESA 2010 from 2014 onwards)	C-D	-8 741	-6 853	-1 513	3 751	8 612	13 822	9 371	6 832
Revision as % of GNI (Sept. 2018)		-2,37%	-1,83%	-0,39%	0,96%	2,14%	3,38%	2,20%	1,54%
p.m.: GNI (September 2018; ESA95 before 2014; ESA2010 from 2014 onwards)		369 367	374 451	387 023	389 187	402 848	408 777	425 083	444 349

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 %	2,24%	2,44%	2,50%	2,45%
p.m.: GNI (September 2019)	360 626	367 599	385 509	392 937

BULGARIA

There were no changes in the figures for the period 2002-2009. In the years 2010-2017 there were some changes and improvements in data sources and calculation methods of GNI components that had an impact on the level of GNI in comparison to the last year questionnaire.

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2018, GNI for own resource purposes was revised on the base of Eurostat recommendations and action points during the verification cycle under ESA 2010.

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

Table 2
Revisions to Bulgarian GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 and Bulgarian GNI
(ESA 2010 based) for 2014 - 2017
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.8	-2.4
'of which':								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations								
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (for 2010-2013 excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.8	-2.4
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions								

Revision bigger than 1% is observed in position D2 - Taxes on production and imports for 2015-2017.

The change is the result from Eurostat EDP mission 7-8 June 2018. AP 38: The Bulgarian statistical authorities will change the Emission Trade Permits (ETS) reporting from NP (Acquisition less disposals of non-produced assets) to D.29 (Other taxes on production), using an average price method or a one-year time lag method (pending any final agreement of the EDPS WG on the method currently under review). The ETS permits are now recorded in T9 and NTL as D.29 for 2012-2018. The change affects the GOS/GMI resulting in bigger than 1% revision for this item for 2015-2017.

The subsidies on products have been revised downwards in 2015-2017 due to the costs incurred by the public provider arising from his obligations under Renewable Energy Act being reclassified as subsidies on production.

The whole time series 2010-2017 of Changes in inventories has been revised by more than 1% due to the changes, caused by the implementation of the mark up for work-in-progress (AP A1) and balancing of the other AP.

Exports of goods and services has been revised by more than 1% in 2016 and 2017 for the change in the BOP by the Bulgarian National Bank.

Property income paid/received has been revised by more than 1% in 2015, 2016 and 2017 due to the changes in BOP.

GNI has been revised by more than 1% in years 2016 and 2017 mainly for the implementation of the revised BOP.

The Bulgarian GDP (resp. GNI) increases by +7,2% in 2018 (resp. +10,9%) following the stable economy growth observed since 2015.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA 2010 Implementation on Bulgarian GNI (ESA 95 based)
for 2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA 95 based) from the 2019 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7

CZECHIA

The data contained in this questionnaire are consistent with the preliminary annual version for 2018 that were published by the CZSO on 28 June 2019. Besides that GNI for own resource has been changed in the time series from 2015–2017 as a result of revision of government accounts (EDP notification in March 2019). The data in the questionnaire differs from published data in the time series 2010-2017 due to works on action points.

AP A.4 Margins realised by domestic dealers of foreign exchange securities in output – missing element of domestic margins on securities and shares and margins on trade with foreign currencies were added;

AP A.8 Changes in inventories- the change in the method of estimate of holding gain and loss is related to the calculation of market price indices. The previous method was using the calculation of market price indices according to the stock holding period. In the new method the market price indices reflect more appropriately stockholding period.

AP B.3 Update of benchmarks estimates include: update the share of misreporting the business accounting data and update the share of fees and commissions paid to commercial banks by households.

Beside that were included improvements in the result of survey for non-financial corporations. Main changes resulted from incorporation of more detail data from tax declarations into grossing-up process.

These results will be published in June 2020.

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 – 2017. Both tables give final differences between GNI Questionnaire 2018.

Table 2
Revisions to Czechia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Czechia's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 and 2017
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%
<i>'of which':</i>								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0%	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)	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Czechia's GNI (ESA95 based) for
2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2019 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%

The *preliminary version of ANA for 2018* 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.

The *new version of ANA 2017* reflects all changes done in the S.13 within EDP notifications rounds (September 2018 and March 2019). Updated accounts for S.13 are now based on all final annual data or records.

Changes in levels in current prices (GNI 2018/2017 +5.1 pp.) are caused by economic development of the country.

DENMARK

Denmark has no pending reservations for the period 2002-2009 and therefore table 1 is not shown.

As appears from table 2, the revisions to the years 2010-2015 are +0.3 percent each year. The revisions are due to work on action points in the context of the current ESA2010 GNI control cycle. There are no routine (current) revisions and no revisions caused by GNI reservations for 2010-2015.

For the years 2016 and 2017 the total revisions are +0.6 percent and +0.1 per-cent respectively. Revisions due to action points account for +0.3 percent in both years and routine revisions account for +0.3 percent in 2016 and -0.2 per-cent in 2017. There are no revisions caused by GNI reservations for 2016-2017.

Table 2
Revisions to GNI (ESA95) for 2010-2013 and to GNI (ESA 2010) for 2014 - 2017.

Percentage of GNI from 2018 questionnaire.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revisions to GNI	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0,1
of which:								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.2

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

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation on GNI (ESA95) 2010-2013.
Percentage of GNI (ESA 95 based) from the 2019 Questionnaire.

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	2.8	2.6	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 are closed for GNI own resource purposes.

The actual Report of the Quality of GNI (RQ) 2019 presents the results of 2019 national accounts (NA) benchmark revision. In contrast to the 2014 revision no new international concepts are implemented. Nevertheless, the entire verification of the NA compilation results in considerable changes to the GNI and to its aggregates. In this process, previously unused or unavailable data sources are incorporated, the compilation methods are reviewed and, if necessary, adjusted (e.g. estimation models, allowances and quotas). Furthermore, changes induced by the work on Eurostat Action Points are introduced in the 2019 revision. Important changes emanate from changes to some external data sources, in particular the balance of payments statistics of the Deutsche Bundesbank and the calculation of hours worked of the Institute for Employment Research. Newly considered statistical data sources are predominantly the 2013 income and expenditure survey and the 2016 labour cost survey.

The changes in the source data and methods have lowered the GDP level in current prices on average by 0.4 percent during the whole revision period from 1991 onwards. This is particularly due to lower private consumption expenditure and lower exports as well as higher imports. The biggest changes occurred in the last four years, when the effects of the sources and methods revision overlapped with the current revision.

In the expenditure approach the largest changes in the period from 2010 onwards are those to household final consumption expenditure. The new results are lower than the previous ones for the whole reporting period, with changes ranging from EUR -34.1 billion in 2010 to EUR -17.7 billion in 2016. NPISH final consumption expenditure is also lower than reported in the 2018 RQ especially for 2013 onwards. This is because of the re-classification of the public broadcasting corporations to the government sector. Hence, government final consumption expenditure is respectively higher. For gross capital formation an upward revision is recorded in the GNI-Questionnaire 2019. The changes range from EUR 8.2 billion in 2010 to the biggest one in 2015 with almost EUR 20 billion.

From 2013 onwards there were also considerable changes in net exports with the highest reduction in 2017 by EUR -17.4 billion. This was due to both lower exports EUR -3.9 billion and higher imports EUR +13.5 billion. The downward revisions of GDP in the reporting years range from less than EUR -10 billion in 2011 to EUR -32.4 billion in 2017. The biggest revisions are in the most recent years where routine revisions add to the revision in sources and methods. But, the effect for GNI is smaller for the most recent years (EUR -10 billion in 2016 and EUR -20 billion in 2017) because of an opposing revision to net primary income received from the rest of the world. This was caused especially by the current revision of net investment income received from the rest of the world for 2016 for which estimations were replaced by source data.

Table 2
Revision to Germany's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010–2013
and Germany's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014–2017
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	-0.6%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.6%
of which:								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0%	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)	-0.6%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-1.0%
Total revisions caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%

The main reasons for reduced household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) were:

- The result of the comparison and assessment of the categories of HFCE by purpose in NA with those from the income and expenditure survey 2013.
- Tour operators are now presented including travel services as stipulated in ESA 2010 and no longer with their service charges only. In addition, double counting of package tours was eliminated in the course of the 2019 revision. Purchases of package tours from domestic tour operators are also included in the travel expenses as part of the balance of payments statistics conducted by the Deutsche Bundesbank. Prior to the 2019 revision they were added to private consumption expenditure.
- The work on Action Point A.5 has led to a downward revision of HFCE on financial services. A new model based calculation was developed to determine the actual bank charges paid by private households.

Both HFCE and imports are affected by the explicit inclusion of digital products provided from abroad to domestic private households.

Furthermore an intensive cross-country research has led to corrections in the entries of the transactions of a multinational enterprise group which affect exports and imports. Major changes occur in goods exports and imports due to corrected withdrawals from contract processing (2004-2012) and higher goods exports after contract processing from 2013 onwards. This led to a decrease in NA exports as these transactions do not involve a change of ownership. At the same time, service revenues rise due to manufacturing fees from contract processing from 2013 onwards.

As indicated in Table 2 the GNI revision for 2010 - 2014 is predominantly caused by changes in sources and methods. The slightly different rates of change between the total revision to GNI and the total revision caused by changes in methods and sources is due to

changes in some transition items from ESA 95 to ESA 2010. For 2015 - 2017 increasing downward adjustments interfere with upward changes due to routine revision especially when preliminary estimations are replaced by current data sources.

There are only marginal changes on the impact of the ESA 2010 implementation on the GNI for own resource purposes which is still based on ESA 95 for 2010 - 2013.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Germany's GNI (ESA95 based)
for
2010–2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%	2.7%

ESTONIA

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

In 2019, Statistics Estonia carried out a major revision of national accounts time series from 1995 onwards. Compared to the previous years' questionnaire, GNI changed by 0.1% - to 1.1% in the period 2010 – 2017 (Table 2). The following revisions were made in national accounts time series:

- Revision related to the work on GNI action points;
- Routine revision based on the supply and use tables and annual data sources;
- Other improvements in methods and sources.

The following GNI action points were addressed:

- The inclusion of estimates for net growth of standing timber (AP A2);
- The inclusion of intermediate consumption expenditures to the calculation of own-account software (AP A3);
- Improvement in calculation of CFC of assets used in the estimation of output of R&D (AP A4);
- Investigating the use of tax audit information (AP A5);
- The introduction of estimates for decommissioning costs (AP A6);
- Change of internal reference rate of FISIM (AP A7);
- Recording of insurance technical reserves (AP A8);
- The inclusion the adjustment for non-collected VAT due to bankruptcy to the estimation of output (AP A9);
- Improving estimates for consumption of fixed capital of weapons systems (AP A10);
- Improving CFC estimates for the PIM for transport equipment (AP A11).

As part of the routine revision, the 2015-2017 GDP and GNI figures were updated. The national accounts for 2015 were revised according to the supply and use tables (SUT), and the accounts for 2017 according to the annual surveys of Statistics Estonia. The most important of these is the Structural Business Survey (SBS). Due to the revisions made based on the above-mentioned data sources, the 2016 calculations had to be reviewed as well.

Table 2
Revisions to Estonia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and
Estonia's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2017
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3
<i>'of which':</i>								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	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)	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.7	-0.1

In addition, a number of improvements to sources and methods was introduced in national accounts time series, such as the changes for calculating the consumption of fixed capital, recording delivery service subsidies, reclassification of conscript allowances, reclassification of units into general government sector, treatment of VAT fraud and introduction of MOSS based data.

A major level shift in GDP and GNI in the current prices in 2018 compared to 2017 (9.5% and 10.1% respectively) was caused mainly by the annual growth of gross value added and net taxes on products. The economic growth in Estonia got faster already in 2017. The growth is having a wide base and no single activities or institutional sectors can be singled out as the main reason. That growth continued in 2018 and so far in the first half of 2019. Biggest contributions have come from construction, manufacturing, professional, scientific and technical activities, and information and communication activities. This growth has been evidenced in volume and price terms both with real GDP growing 4.8% in 2018 and the GDP deflator increasing 4.5%.

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 2019 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6

IRELAND

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2018, minor revisions, both positive and negative, have been made to GNI estimates for the earlier open years from 2010 to 2016. The largest annual GNI revision (+0.7%), driven by updated data, took place for 2017. 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.

Table 2
Revisions to Ireland's GNI (ESA95 Based) for 2010-2013 and Ireland's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 to 2017

(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.2%	-0.7%	0.7%
<i>'of which':</i>								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations/ A action points	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.0%
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	-0.4%	0.7%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0%	-0.1%	+0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	+0.0%

In 2018, GDP growth at current prices was +9.1% and GNI growth was +7.7%. The GDP growth was mainly attributable to exports growth of 10.2%, to €396b. Imports declined by 1.7% to €289b. An increase in net factor income outflows from €62b to €71b weighed on GNI growth in 2018.

Reflecting the domestic economy, personal consumption of goods and services (€107b) grew by 5.3% at current prices in 2018. Net expenditure by general government on current goods and services (€32b) grew by 8.7%. Gross fixed capital formation of €76b has a purely 'domestic' element (€40.5b), which grew by 12.6 % at current prices. The balance of GFCF comprises e.g. intellectual property (IP) and aircraft leasing.

To capture the scale of the globalisation effect in the Irish economic results, the table below shows the transition from the GDP level of €324 billion in 2018 to a modified GNI (or GNI*) level of €197.5 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 2018 over 2017 is +7.3%.

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

	2017	2018	% growth
GDP (current prices)	297.1	324.0	+9.1
less Net factor income from the rest of the world (which includes MNE profits) and EU taxes and subsidies	-61.2	-69.8	
GNI (current prices)	236.0	254.2	+7.7
less Factor income (mainly profits) of re-domiciled companies	-4.5	-5.0	
less Depreciation on R&D related IP imports	-42.5	-46.3	
less Depreciation on aircraft related to leasing	-5.0	-5.4	
= Modified GNI (or GNI*)	184.0	197.5	+7.3

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). Incorporating some minor data revisions, the percentage impacts for these years remain similar to those reported in the GNI Questionnaire 2018.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Ireland's GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010-2013 as percentage of ESA95 GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire

€ million	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	5.1%	6.2%	6.3%	5.9%

GREECE

In the GNI Questionnaire 2019 the figures for years 2010-2017 remained unchanged compared to those that were transmitted with the GNI Questionnaire 2018 in September 2018, while the data for year 2018 are the flash estimates of March 2019.

During the ESA 2010 GNI verification cycle ELSTAT has been methodically working towards lifting the GNI reservations and action points. To this end, several actions have been undertaken in order to exploit new administrative sources and to improve the GNI estimation methods. Special focus is laid on the use of data deriving from tax authorities, which constitute a major methodological improvement.

Specific technical issues have been identified, such as irregularities and fluctuations that affect both the levels of activity and the trends of important industries during the elaboration of the data.

Following these findings, a thorough investigation was launched of all possible aspects concerning primary data sources in terms of plausibility, exhaustiveness, missing values and volatility of outcomes with the aim of improving the quality and completeness of relevant results. ELSTAT continues the work intensively aiming at enhancing the quality of the produced results.

As regards years 2002-2009 under ESA '95 reservations (specific/transversal/general) there are no changes. The pending ESA '95 specific reservation 6 (ships and maritime transport) has been addressed by Greece and does not lead to any GNI revision for these years.

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 2014-2017
(ESA2010 based)
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	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	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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 2019
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, once the 2019 coordinated benchmark revision has been implemented. Annual National Accounts: main aggregates were published domestically the last 16th of September. Detailed results by industry and annual sector accounts will be published on the 30th of September, together with consistent quarterly series (main aggregates and quarterly sector accounts) from the first quarter of 1995 up to the second quarter of 2019.

Among the data released, those corresponding to the reference years 2010 to 2017¹ have been revised whereas those for 2018 are the first release (advance estimate) of the annual national accounts².

With regards to the changes concerning the levels and growth rates of GNI and its components for reference years 2010 to 2015, it is worth underlining that all of them were caused by the 2019 benchmark revision (2019 BR) implementation whereas for 2016 and 2017 reference years routine revisions are another cause of the above mention changes with respect to the previously submitted QR 2018 data. However, it is not possible to calculate for those years (2016 and 2017) which part of the total revision is caused uniquely by changes in methods and sources from the one caused by routine revisions. The reason for it is that the balancing process does not allow to separate both effects: on one hand the inclusion of new or revised statistical data available for the first time, and on the other, the changes of methods and sources due to the implementation of the BR 2019.

Regarding major improvements in sources and methods derived from the 2019 BR, it is worth mentioning that they allow to meet some fundamental needs for National Accounts. First of all, action points A and B set by Eurostat during the 2016-2019 verification cycle are addressed so that figures to be used for the EU's own resources are in line with those of the ESA 2010 Transmission Program (providing also consistent time series from 1995 as required). Secondly, improvements due to the 2019 BR implementation in Balance of Payments statistics, working in close collaboration with Bank of Spain, are now part of the National Accounts aggregates. Besides, the incorporation of 2019 BR results of General Government Accounts compiled by the Audit Office include the implementation of the recommendations issued by the Commission in the context of the Excessive Deficit Procedure framework. Finally, the update the statistical sources and estimation methods used for the compilation of the national accounts is accomplished so as to improve all aspects of quality.

Concerning the transition from ESA 2010 to ESA 1995 for years 2010 to 2013, it is to be mentioned that also estimates for items 1b, 3, 4 and 6 has been revised according to new methods and sources used in 2019 BR.

Benchmark and routine revisions overlay its effects on estimates for years 2016 and 2017. Regarding routine revisions, they can be explained by several factors. On one hand, for

¹ Open years for own resource purposes since Spain has not any pending reservation for years 2002-2009.

² Data for all the quarters of reference year 2018 from the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) had already been disseminated and so, annual estimates from QNA were already available.

both reference years a balancing process: supply/use at a more detailed level by industry and product is performed. On the other hand, the more detailed estimation work level by aggregate and 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.) results in revisions for National Accounts data and are particularly relevant for explaining the “t-2” reference year (2017 in this case) routine revision.

Regarding the nominal growth rates of GDP and GNI in 2018, they were 3,5% and 3,7% respectively.

In table 2 below it is shown the revisions to GNI for reference years 2010 to 2017 (2010 to 2013 ESA 1995 based and from 2014 onwards in ESA 2010)³.

Table 2
Revisions to the Spanish GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 and Spanish GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014-2017

(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	-0,8%	-0,7%	-1,0%	-0,8%	-0,6%	-0,1%	-0,3%	-0,3%
of which:								
Total revisions caused by GNI reservations	0,0%	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)	-0,8%	-0,7%	-1,0%	-0,8%	-0,6%	-0,1%	-0,3%	-0,3%
Total revisions caused by routine (current) revisions	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,3%	-0,3%

Note: percentage of the GNI transmitted in 2018 GNI questionnaire.

There is no revision bigger than 1,0% in absolute terms for any of the reference year considered.

Concerning reference year 2012 the downward revision of 1% of GNI in ESA 95 corresponds to a revision of – 0,9% in ESA 2010 GNI minus one of +0,1% of the total impact of differences in definitions between ESA 2010 and ESA 95 on GNI. On the other hand ESA 2010 GDP has been revised -0,8%.

Among the improvements in sources and methods derived from the 2019 BR implementation that causes ESA 2010 GDP revisions, in the case of reference year 2012 it is particularly relevant the effect of the improvements in the compilation of gross capital formation and in the coverage and valuation of the aggregate changes in inventories (including the results of the work on Action Point A4). Concerning the revisions affecting transition items from GDP to GNI for this reference year, the main impact comes from net property income, as a result of the coordinated statistical revision of the rest of the world accounts and balance of payments.

Revision of the total transition impact from ESA 95 to ESA 2010 for reference year 2012 is explained mainly⁴ by items 4 (weapon systems in government recognised as capital assets), item 6 (government public and private sector classification) and item 1b (R and D created by a non-market producer), all of them having their origin both in the benchmark revision carried out by the Audit Office concerning General Government Accounts and in

³ The third and the fourth row has been merged in order to show the joint effects of routine and benchmark revisions that cannot be distinguished for reference years 2016 and 2017.

⁴ In order of increasing impact

the updated calculations for service lives for capital assets (including results of work carried out on action point A9).

The following table provides the estimated impact of ESA 2010 implementation:

Table 3 Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Spanish GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA 95 based) from the 2019 Questionnaire)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	1,5%	1,7%	1,7%	1,7%

FRANCE

In May 30th 2018, Insee published the GDP and GNI following the new 2014 benchmark year. This benchmark revision was an opportunity to improve the quality of the French National Accounts and to take account of some requests mentioned in Eurostat's action points. The benchmark revision was actually an opportunity to harmonise national accounts estimates and the balance of payments and to introduce some other corrections. See details in the 2018 notification.

Compared to the 2018 notification, the 2019 notification introduces one main change regarding housing services. The final consumption series in housing services has indeed been re-estimated to make full use of the information provided by the last housing survey. The re-estimation impacts the GNI notified only. The housing services revised estimate will be introduced in nationally published figures in the next benchmark revision (2024).

Table 1 showing revisions of GNI for the years 2002 to 2009 is not provided because the years 2002 to 2009 have been closed for GNI own resources purposes.

Table 2 shows the revisions concerning the years 2010 onwards.

The revisions result from:

- Routine revision that is mainly explained by the inclusion of new sources of information which were not available at the time of the previous accounts or which have been updated since then (for the years 2016 and 2017);
- Revision of final consumption in housing services: correction applied for the first time to the GNI notified this year and impacting the years 2010 onwards;

As a percentage of GNI notified in 2018, GNI was increased at most by 0,70% (year 2016) and at a minimum by 0,46% (years 2010 and 2011). From 2010 onwards the major contributor to the GDP and GNI increases is the re-estimation of the final consumption in housing services. If the years prior to 2010 would have been opened for GNI own resources purposes, revision would also apply to the years prior to 2010.

Table 2
Revision to French GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and French GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2017(as percentage of GNI from the 2018 questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0,46%	0,46%	0,47%	0,48%	0,49%	0,50%	0,70%	0,52%
« of which » :								
a) caused by GNI reservations	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
b) caused by changes in methods and sources (housing survey)	0,46%	0,46%	0,47%	0,48%	0,49%	0,50%	0,51%	0,51%
c) caused by routine (current) revisions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,19%	0,02%

Concerning the presentation of figures, in this 2019 notification, as in the 2016, 2017 and 2018 notifications, the GNI for the year 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. The application of ESA 2010 contributed to increase French GNI by 2,40% to 2,51% depending on the year over the period 2010-2013 (as a % of GNI in ESA 95, Table 3).

Table 3
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on French GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010- 2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2019 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	2,40%	2,41%	2,51%	2,51%

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 following GNI notifications, 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. The GNI for Mayotte (approximately €1.8 bn) from 2014 onwards 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.

In 2019, CBS also carried out routine revision for 2017. 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 2018 are preliminary. The preliminary version of data for 2018 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.

In 2019, CBS carried out benchmark revision for the period 1995-2017. The revision includes the following elements of methodological improvements: improvements in the calculation and allocation of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) and insurance services, improvements in the calculation of imputed dwelling rents, correction of the categories of gross output, intermediate consumption and value added due to a double recording of the production in agriculture activity, the inclusion of the non-collected value added tax due to the business insolvency and bankruptcy, improvements in the calculation of the non-observed economy, as well as the exclusion of the land rental costs and paid royalties for the exploitation of oil, gas and other natural resources from intermediate consumption.

In accordance with the revised external statistics and the new calculation of the indicators of tourism revenues in the balance of payments, a revision of the calculation of export of services and household final consumption expenditure has been conducted. The value of the import of used vehicles from the EU by natural persons has been included in the calculation of the import of goods.

The revision of subsidies includes methodological improvements in the calculation of subsidies: subsidies exclude sojourn tax and subsidies to shipyards. Subsidies to shipyards have been recorded as investment grants since 2013. A revision of taxes has been conducted since 2015 by switching to the new data source.

The general government coverage includes numerous public enterprises that have not passed the market/non-market test for two consecutive years, as well as enterprises included in the government sector based on qualitative criteria. Among others, this also includes all tourist boards, port authorities and majority of regional development agencies.

In accordance with the updating of the Statistical Business Register, the updating of the NKD activities has also been conducted as part of the subject revision.

GDP increased in nominal terms by 4.4 % in 2018, as compared to 2017, while growth of GNI was 4.4%. The largest contribution to the GDP growth in 2018 was achieved in Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and also in Accommodation and food service activities.

Differences in value of GNI for 2017 between data presented in GNI Questionnaire 2018 and final data in GNI Questionnaire 2010 is result of routine revision and revision of largest Croatian company Agrokor.

Table 2
Revisions to Croatia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Croatia's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2017
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.4	1.2
'of which':								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions								

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Croatia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2019 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 provide the estimates of economic aggregates according to ESA95 and to ESA 2010 for the years 2010-2018.

Estimates are built on the results of the introduction of ESA 2010 and on the general revision aimed at taking into account new information sources and improved estimation methods, taking 2016 as benchmark year.

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

Compared to the 2018 GNI Questionnaire, Italy has revised the estimate of GNI for the period 2010-2017. 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. On the whole, the general revision of the estimates resulted in a 0.4% revision of GNI in the benchmark year 2016. Since no reservations are currently pending, and it is not feasible to single out routine revisions in the context of a comprehensive benchmark revision, the overall revision of the estimate of GNI can be attributed to changes in methods and sources (excluding ESA 2010 implementation).

Table 2. Revisions to Italy's GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and for 2014-2017 (ESA 2010 based) (as percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.7
<i>'of which':</i>								
<i>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>

The implementation of the ESA 2010 methodology in the Italian national accounts has resulted in a total upward impact on the estimate of GNI constant at 1.6% in 2010-2013, with no changes to the ESA transition items as compared to the previous GNI questionnaire. 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 2019 Questionnaire)

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

CYPRUS

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2018, GNI for own resource purposes for years 2010-2017 was revised from -1.4% to 2.9%.

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 2014-2017) 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 2014-2017
(As % of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	-0.4	-1.4	0.0	2.1
<i>of which:</i>								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (for 2010-2013 excl. ESA2010 implementation)	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	-0.4	-1.4	0.0	0.2
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9

The impact from routine revisions refers to the normal substitution of preliminary estimates with final source data for 2017 (annual economic surveys).

The major level shift in GDP in 2018 compared to 2017 (5.5%) reflects the continuation of 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).

The significant revisions to the GNI estimates are due to the fact that CYSTAT performed a benchmark revision for years 2010 onwards in order to incorporate the findings of GNI verification cycle and other improvements in sources and methods. The main reasons of the revision are the following:

- (I) Work on GNI Actions Points

- (II) Revised data from annual economic surveys (2010-2016), Government Finance Statistics (2013-2017) and Balance of Payments (2010-2017)
- (III) Other minor adjustments due to revised administrative sources (2014-2016)

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. A revision to table 3 was made due to AP7 (R&D), in order to include a mark-up for Net Operating Surplus (transition item 1a) and recalculate the Consumption of Fixed Capital for non-market producers (transition item 1b).

Table 3
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Cyprus GNI (ESA 95 based) for
2010-2013
(As % of ESA95 GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4

LATVIA

Report on the quality 2019 contains data of period 2010 – 2018 and describes the changes, which have been implemented since the transmission of 2018 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.

Revisions to Latvia's GNI for 2010 – 2013 (ESA 95 based) and 2014 – 2017 (ESA 2010 based) were due to revisions caused by changes in methods and sources (revisions caused by results of work on country specific GNI action points and others) and annual routine revisions. 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 – 2017 (as percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	+0.0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.4	+0.1	-0.6
<i>'of which':</i>								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excluding ESA 2010 implementation)	+0.0	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.2	+0.4	+0.1	n.a.
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	+0.0	-0.0	+0.0	-0.6

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 (+0.5 % to +0.6 % 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 2019 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	+0.6	+0.7	+0.8	+0.7

In 2018, compared with the 2017 (after annual routine revision), GDP in current prices has increased by 8.8 % (from 26 798 to 29 151 million EUR) and GNI by 7.4 % (from 26 675 to 28 649 million EUR). The increase in value added was observed in almost all economic activities. The largest increase was in construction – by 23 %, in information and communication activities – by 18 % and in agriculture, forestry and fishing – by 12 %, in transportation and storage sector – by 8 % and real estate activities rose by 7 %. Taxes on products increased by 13 %.

LITHUANIA

There were no revisions to the GNI data due to GNI reservations for the years 2002 – 2009 in 2019.

In 2019 Statistics Lithuania carried out the benchmark revision of GDP and GNI and revised data for the open years 2010 –2017, and estimated preliminary data for the year 2018. During the revision time series of NA aggregates have been revised including the results of the work done on Action points, due to changes implemented in General government statistics including reclassification of units, balancing by products in Supply/Use Tables (SUT) for 2016, having the results of some multiannual surveys and final SBS data for 2017, and some other improvements. The revision was harmonised with the benchmark revision of BOP carried out by Central Bank assuring the consistency of changes made in both domains of macro statistics.

In total, annual GDP decreased by 0.1% on average, and GNI increased by 0.4% on average during the revised period of 2010 -2017. Decrease of GDP by 0.3 % in 2010 was caused by introduction of the results of work done on Action points (in particular revised holding gains / losses in trade, changes in inventories, actual and imputed rents), however the revision of subsidies received from EU resulted in an increase of GNI by 1.0% for that period. Analysis of the treatment of current transfers from EU led to the reclassification of part of them to Other subsidies on production. The results of revision for all other years are less noticeable and vary from -0.2% till 0.1% for GDP and from -0.2% till 0.6% for GNI.

When compared to 2017 the growth of GDP by 7.1 per cent and GNI by 7.7 per cent was observed in 2018. These are preliminary estimates at current prices; the volume growth of GDP was 3.6 per cent for that period. Growth of GDP at current prices was mainly determined by significant increase in Value Added in Wholesale and retail trade services; repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles (7.3%), Transportation and storage (8.6%), Manufacturing (4.2%), Construction (11.5%) and an increase of Net taxes on products by 6.8% when compiled GDP by production approach.

Growth of Exports and Imports (by 10.0% and 10.8% respectively) and followed by increase of GFCF (by 10.1%), GFCE and HFCE (by 8.2% and 6.6%) determined the overall growth of GDP when compiled by expenditure approach.

Table 2 provides results of revision to Lithuanian GNI (ESA95 based) excluding implementation of ESA 2010 requirements for the years 2010-2017.

Table 2
Revisions to Lithuania's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010 - 2013 and Lithuania's GNI
(ESA 2010 based) for 2014 and 2017
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	1.0	0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	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	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	1.0	0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Lithuania's GNI (ESA95 based) for
2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2019 Questionnaire

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

LUXEMBOURG

The September 2019 GNI transmission contains in major parts updating of sources and corrections of errors for the reference years 2015-2017. No update has been done for the reference years 2010-2014. The main elements of the routine revision for the years 2015-2017 are:

- For the year 2017, 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 the years 2015 to 2017 financial companies new reporting data by Luxembourg central bank (BCL) have been integrated for income flows for sector S127.
- Other errors in source data and calculation steps are corrected.
- The routine revisions of GNI above 1% are a cumulative effect of corrections on source data as well as on GDP figures and on property income figures.

The main changes/corrections in September 2019 GNI transmission are:

- Integration of action point B25 raised by EUROSTAT during the GNI verification cycle consisting in replacing the results for imports of some financial services estimated until 2018 through balancing in the supply and use tables by a new explicit calculation method without no impact neither on GDP nor on GNI.
- Correction of an MNE showing high negative value added due to transfer pricing leading to increased output and value added compensated on property income leaving GNI unaffected, following the provisions for transfer pricing adjustment in System of National Accounts 2008 and Balance of Payment Manuel 6.

Table 2
Revisions to Luxembourg's GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and Luxembourg's
GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2015 - 2017
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0	0	0	0	0	-2.8%	-3.5%	-6.5%
<i>'of which':</i>								
Total revisions caused by GNI reservations								
Total revisions caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Revisions caused by single resolution fund (SRF) contribution						-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Revisions caused by corrections for transfer pricing						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-2.7%	-3.5%	-6.5%
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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

Important level shift in 2018 compared to 2017 is mainly observed for service related industries. But as t-1 is estimated because no surveyed basic figures are available, year t-1 is always subject to important revisions in a highly volatile and open economy as Luxembourg.

HUNGARY

Revision took place in the GDP/GNI figures for the years 2010-2017 because of the following reasons: some methodological changes and work on action points in the frame of the benchmark revision, 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 and routine (current) revisions for years 2010-2017.

The GDP annual rate of growth at current prices were 7.9 in 2014, 6.4 in 2015, 3.2 in 2016 and 8.2 in 2017, which differ from the last year result due to the benchmark and routine revision. It has to be noted that Hungary applies the annual benchmark revision technique that is why major methodological revision was carried out in the 2019 benchmark year. The GNI annual rate of growth differ from the GDP growth, mainly because of the movement of the changes in Property income paid/received to/from Rest of the World figures.

The performance grew in almost all of the industries. The value added of agriculture increased by 2.8 percent compared to the previous year. The performance of industry went up by 4.5 percent, within which that of manufacturing by 4.8 percent. The value added of construction increased by 35.6 percent, within which there was a marked increase in all the branches.

The gross value added of services went up by 10.3 percent in total. An increase in the performance of over 10 percent was in wholesale and retail trade (17.5 percent), accommodation and food service activities (18.1 percent) and professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities (14.2 percent). Significant growth could also be observed in information and communication (9.3 percent) and that of real estate activities (7.9 percent).

From expenditure side a steady growing could be observed in case of household final consumption expenditure. It grew 5.1 percent in 2016, 7.2 in 2017 and 8.0 percent in 2018 in nominal term. The GFCF continued growing steadily, it grew 22.3 percent in 2017 and 24.4 percent in 2018. Meanwhile the high positive balance of exports and imports reached its peak in 2016, so its ratio to GDP decreased from 8.7 percent in 2016 to 4.4 percent in 2018.

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

Table 2
Revisions to Hungary's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Hungary's GNI for
2014-2017 (ESA2010 based)

(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
<i>'of which':</i>								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.2	1.0	0.4	0.4
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.8

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 2019 Questionnaire)

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

MALTA

Compared with Malta's 2018 GNI Questionnaire and Quality Report, revisions to GNI for EU Own Resource purposes ranged from -0.1 per cent to 1.3 per cent between 2010 and 2017. Revisions in gross domestic product (GDP) and gross national income (GNI) for the 2010 to 2017 are due to routine (current) revisions. Routine revisions were stronger in 2014 and 2016 at 1.3 per cent and -0.9 per cent respectively. The revision in 2014 is mainly due to a revision in the annual data of Gambling activities following some reassessment made when integrating the new results for 2015. The downward revision in GNI from 2015 onwards is generally due to the incorporation of financial statements for several companies previously not covered in Balance of Payments. These companies were generally foreign owned and already included in GDP, consequently their incorporation in Balance of Payment had a negative impact on GNI.

When compared to 2017, growth at current prices for GDP and GNI in 2018 stood at 9.0 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively. This growth was mainly generated by the service industries and domestic demand.

Table 2
Revisions to “country’s” GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and “country’s”
GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014 and 2017 (As percentage of GNI from the 2018
Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-0.1%
'of which':								
Total revision caused by GNI	0.0%	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%	0.0%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-0.1%

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 2010-2017, routine revisions have only been made for reporting year 2017. There are at this point in time no GNI reservations in place for the Netherlands. Hence the revisions of 2017 do not include any outstanding GNI reservations. There are also no effects from changes in sources and methods. Table 2 provides an overview.

Table 2
Revisions to the Dutch GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and the Dutch GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2017
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	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	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5

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 originally 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 2019 Questionnaire

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

GNI 2018: growth over 5 per cent

In 2018, GNI was 5.1% higher than in 2017. This level shift reflects real economic developments. GDP increased in volume terms by 2.6%. Combined with a price change of GDP of 2.2% this amounted to an increase of GDP in current prices by 4.9%, or in nominal terms, by 36 billion euros. Furthermore, the balance of property income with the rest of the world was 2 billion euros higher than in 2017. Together, this led to an increase of GNI in 2018 of 38 billion euros, or 5.1%.

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 2018 GNI questionnaire resulting from work concerning reservations.

As the main results of supply and use tables for the year 2015 were already integrated to the greatest possible extent in last year's results, there were only insignificantly small revisions left for reporting year 2015. The implementation of the current stage of supply and use tables for the year 2016 changed the estimates for reporting year 2016.

Final results from structural business statistics 2016 and preliminary results of structural business statistics 2017 were implemented in the estimates for the years 2016 and 2017.

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 2016 and 2017 GNI changed due to major revisions of cross-border property income, which mostly concerned income from FDI⁵ for reporting year 2017. 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 2017
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.4	-0.5
<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	0.4	-0.5

⁵ 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 2019 Questionnaire)

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

POLAND

Data for 2010-2017 presented in the GNI Questionnaire 2019 differ from those presented in the GNI Questionnaire 2018 due to change in treatment of refundable contributions (following to new guidelines in Manual on Government Deficit and Debt), further reclassification of institutional units to the general government sector, fulfilment of the Action point A8 regarding GNI (estimation of cross-border compensation of employees from extra-territorial organisations), regular revisions of Balance of Payment and updated data sources.

The revision of data for 2010-2017 was of negligible impact on GNI.

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

Table 2
Revisions to PL GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and PL GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2017
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>'of which':</i>								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	n. a.	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)	0.0	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	0.0	0.0

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 2018 the total impact of ESA2010 implementation on the GNI did not change.

The growth rate of GDP in 2018, of 6.3%, was due to an increase in volume, of 5.1%, and an increase in prices, of 1.1%.

Significant increases in nominal value were recorded in:

- NACE F section construction (+15.9%),
- NACE H section transportation and storage (+10.1%),
- NACE M section professional, scientific and technical activities (+10.0%),
- Expenditure category of final consumption expenditure (+6.1%),
- Expenditure category of gross fixed capital formation (+10.6%).

The contribution of the above mentioned industries to the nominal value of GDP is 2.1% while the contribution to the GDP growth rate is 1.7%.

PORTUGAL

Statistics Portugal released the new annual series of PNA, having 2016 as reference year, for the period 1995-2018.

The revisions of the PNA stem from the use of new / updated structural data sources and methodological changes mainly associated to the work related with ESA 2010 control cycle.

As far as the main methodological changes are concerned, and considering their impact on GDP/GNI, the following items should be highlighted:

- a) AP A.10 – Consistency checks between NA and BoP
- b) AP A.11 - Improvements in calculating consumption of fixed capital (CFC)
- c) AP A.12 - Changes in inventories and the exclusion of related holding gains less losses from the GDP estimates
- d) Reclassification of institutional units
- e) Reclassification of transactions, namely expenses previously recorded as general government final consumption to household final consumption expenditure.

Additionally, the change of the benchmark year allowed for the use of a set of new / updated structural data sources, notably:

- (i) New Balance of Payments (BoP) series (provided by the Portuguese Central Bank - *Banco de Portugal*)
- (ii) Survey on International Tourism (ITI 2016) and the work jointly developed between Portuguese Tourism Administration (*Turismo de Portugal*, I.P.), *Banco de Portugal* and Statistics Portugal on Tourism Statistics
- (iii) HBS 2015 / 2016
- (iv) Additional set of detailed information (namely Single Circulation Tax (IUC) by tax number), provided to Statistics Portugal in 2019, coming from the Protocol of collaboration between Statistics Portugal and the Tax and Customs Authority (AT) – signed in April 2018
- (v) Information from Insurance and Pension Funds Authority
- (vi) Implementation of benchmark 2015 of short-term indicators
- (vii) Rents declared to AT
- (viii) Update of data sources from Municipalities and Parishes
- (ix) Farm Structure Survey 2016 (FSS 2016)
- (x) Electronic rent receipt (underlying rents on Consumer Price Index - CPI).

The work developed on the recent satellite accounts (namely sea, environmental goods and services sector, social economy, culture and sport) and the restart of tourism satellite account also contributed to improve and increase consistency in new series of NA.

As a consequence of the new benchmark year, PNA series from 1995 to 2017 were revised. GNI data for 2002-2009 (excluding allocation of FISIM) were not revised as Portugal does not have any pending GNI reservation for these years. Thus, “Table 1” - Revision to Portuguese GNI (ESA 95 based) resulting from GNI reservations for 2002-2009 is not reported in the GNI Questionnaire 2019.

In spite of the process-specific reservations pending on Portuguese GNI data for 2010-2015, as all other Member States, following the PNA compilation practice, data reported for years from 2010 to 2017 are considered final.

In the present report, besides the revisions related with the transition to the new benchmark year, data for 2017 were revised from provisional data submitted to Eurostat in September 2018, to final data consistent with Tables by industry, published nationally on 23rd September 2019 and submitted to Eurostat at the end of September 2019.

The data for 2018 are still provisional⁶. Results for 2018 were compiled using provisional data from the Simplified Business Information (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 the available data.

Table A compares GDP and GNI, ESA 2010 based, of 2019 GNI Questionnaire (PNA benchmark year 2016) and 2018 GNI Questionnaire (PNA benchmark year 2011). The revision in GDP varies from -0.2% in 2010 to +0.7% in 2017. GNI revisions range from -0.4% in 2014 to +0.5% in 2017.

Table A. Revisions to GDP and GNI (ESA 2010 based) between 2019 and 2018 GNI reports

	GDP				GNI			
	2018 GNI Report (PNA benchmark year 2011)	2019 GNI Report (PNA benchmark year 2016)	Difference	% GDP (Report 2018)	2018 GNI Report (PNA benchmark year 2011)	2019 GNI Report (PNA benchmark year 2016)	Difference	% GNI (Report 2018)
	(ESA 2010)				(ESA 2010)			
	1	2			3=2-1	4=3/1		
	10 ⁶ Euro			%	10 ⁶ Euro			%
2010	179,929.8	179,610.8	-319.0	-0.2%	173,878.4	173,896.1	17.6	0.0%
2011	176,166.6	176,096.2	-70.4	0.0%	172,772.4	173,242.8	470.4	0.3%
2012	168,398.0	168,295.6	-102.4	-0.1%	164,316.6	164,311.7	-4.9	0.0%
2013	170,269.3	170,492.3	222.9	0.1%	167,974.6	168,213.1	238.5	0.1%
2014	173,079.1	173,053.7	-25.4	0.0%	170,116.6	169,513.2	-603.4	-0.4%
2015	179,809.1	179,713.2	-95.9	-0.1%	174,868.1	174,892.5	24.4	0.0%
2016	186,480.5	186,489.8	9.4	0.0%	182,176.2	181,959.6	-216.6	-0.1%
2017	194,613.5	195,947.2	1,333.7	0.7%	190,363.5	191,347.6	984.1	0.5%

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 - 2017. Revisions for 2010 - 2013 are ESA 95 based and for 2014 - 2017 are ESA 2010 based.

As shown on Table 2, GNI (ESA 95 based) slightly increased in 2011 (+0.3%) and 2013 (+0.2%) as a consequence of the new benchmark year 2016, that conducted also to changes on 2 Transition items from ESA2010 to ESA95: (1b) - R&D created by a non-market

⁶ 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)

producer and (6) - Government, public and private sector classification have changed. It should be noticed that there is a set of procedures associated with the production of final accounts (namely the incorporation of revised/updated data sources), which have resulted in revisions of the preliminary versions. However, in a context of a new benchmark year these revisions are complex to quantify. Thus, Table 2 does not quantify current revisions. GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014 and 2016 was downwards revised (-0.4% and -0.1% respectively), while 2017 was upwards revised (+0.5%), due to changes in methods and sources, highlighting works on the incorporation of new/updated data sources and AP. It should be mentioned in particular the revisions to BoP data, with implications since 1996.

Table 2
Revisions to Portuguese GNI for 2010 - 2013 (ESA 95 based) and for
Portuguese GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2017
(as percentage of GNI from 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%	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%	0.0%
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.5%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 3 shows the total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Portuguese GNI for 2010-2013, as percentage of GNI (ESA 95 based) on 2019 Questionnaire. The impact of the transition from ESA 1995 to ESA 2010 was similar to previous GNI transmissions, since only transition items (1b) - R&D created by a non-market producer and (6) - Government, public and private sector classification have changed. There were only slight changes in 2011 and 2013 in comparison with 2018 GNI report (from +2.4% to +2.3% in 2011 and from 2.3% to 2.2% in 2013).

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 2019
Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%

ROMANIA

No methodological changes have been implemented for the present report.

Table 2
Revisions to Romania's GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 and Romania's GNI
(ESA 2010 based) for 2014 and 2017
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revisions to GNI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1%
'of which':								
Total revision caused by reservations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1%

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 2019 Questionnaire)

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

The data for 2017, previously reported, were provisional and estimated as the sum of the four quarters while, in the present report, the year 2017 is final and was based on newly available and more complete annual data sources.

The data for 2018 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 2018, as compared to 2017, as well as volumes and prices indices by 10 industries.

Gross domestic product for 2018

	million lei current prices		Value	Volume	Price
	2017	2018	indices - % -	indices - % -	indices - % -
Gross domestic product	857895.7	944220.2	110.1	104.1	105.7
Gross value added	776642.3	853773.5	109.9	103.5	106.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37003.6	41014.3	110.8	110.0	100.8
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	203682.7	222414.5	109.2	104.1	104.9
Construction	44182.5	51162.3	115.8	94.4	122.7
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transport and storage; hotels and restaurants	158020.2	172373.5	109.1	103.9	105.0
Information and communication	46906.2	49389.9	105.3	107.2	98.2
Financial intermediation and insurance	20982.8	25828.5	123.1	100.8	122.1
Real estate activities	68859.4	70879.5	102.9	102.9	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services	64652.9	68465.5	105.9	105.7	100.2
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance	105705.3	123525.6	116.9	101.6	115.0
Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households goods and other services	26646.7	28719.9	107.8	103.0	104.6
Net taxes on product	81253.4	90446.7	111.3	110.2	101.1

The growth rate of GDP in 2018, of 10.1%, was due to an increase in volume, of 4.1%, and an increase in prices, of 5.7%.

Significant increases were recorded in:

- Financial intermediation and insurance (+23.1%);
- Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance (+16.9%);
- Construction (+15.8%);
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (+10.8%).

The contribution of these industries to the nominal value of GDP is 25.4% while the contribution to the GDP growth rate is 3.9%.

The most important changes in volume were recorded for:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (10.0%). The increase was mainly due to the increase of 10.9% of crop production and of 10.7% of agricultural services.
- Information and communication (7.2%) was due to the increase of turnover volume of information, by 11.1%, and of communication, by 6.3% as reported in the short term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to enterprises.

- Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services (5.7%) was due to the increase of turnover volume of all NACE division included here (69-82) with percentages between 2%(div. 79) and 125.4% div. 69+70) as reported in the short term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to enterprises.

SLOVENIA

Table 1 (revisions for 2002-2009) is not provided because the data for GNI Own Resource purposes for years 2002-2009 had been finalised.

The 2019 revision encompassed the entire time series from 1995 on; the data for GNI OR for all open years from 2010 onward were revised.

Revision points in the 2019 revision were action points from the GNI verification, other changes of methods and sources, and routine revision.

Table 2
Revisions to Slovenia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Slovenia's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2017
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	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	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2

The 2018 GNI estimate for Own Resource purposes based on annual non-financial sector accounts grew 6.7% in nominal terms, similar to the first estimate based on quarterly sector accounts and similar to the growth in 2017 (7.3%). As in the previous years the enduring strong economic growth was still fuelled mostly by external demand.

Total impact of ESA 2010 methodology on Slovenia's GNI for the period 2010 - 2013 is presented in Table 3. In nominal terms 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 2019 Questionnaire)

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

SLOVAKIA

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2018 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.

In the year 2019 the SO SR conducted a large benchmark revision in the whole system of the national accounts. Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2018, the results and solutions of action points from GNI verification cycle and other adjustments aimed at increasing the quality of national accounts were updated. These adjustments are especially related to new studies, changes of source data, etc. The overall impact is shown in the Table 2. Besides, the Slovak GNI estimate for 2016 and 2017 was adjusted due to the revisions caused by routine (current) revisions based on updated information from both, the statistical and administrative data sources.

Table 2
Revisions to Slovakia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Slovakia's GNI
(ESA 2010 based) for 2014 and 2017
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	-0.9	-0.5
<i>'of which':</i>								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations								
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	-0.3
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions							-1.0	-0.2

Within the action points, the points related to transition from ESA 95 methodology to ESA 2010 were worked on. These changes resulted in an improved R&D calculation, weapon systems classified as capital assets, and in an improved calculation of insurance premiums because of disasters, reinsurance, calculation of small tools in sector S.12 and allocation of Central Bank production.

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 Slovakia's GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2019 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0

There is a level shift in GDP and GNI of 2018 in comparison with 2017 exceeding 5% annual growth of GDP for 2018. This level shift is caused by change in GDP 2017 due to the benchmark revision, that means there is a lower comparative basis. The second reason for this level shift is caused by high increase of valued added in 2018 mainly for the non-financial corporations, where we observed significant increase in automotive production. The same reasons led to level shift also for the GNI.

Revision of GNI is bigger than 1% in years 2011 a 2012. The adjustment for all years are the same, however in comparison with other years some adjustments have higher impact in these two years. There are three adjustments which caused this impact:

BR1 – Foreign trade reported by non-residents

BR14 – Revision of foreign trade calculation of import/export

A29 – Goods for resale

All three points are adjustment which do not had the same impact within the years.

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 2010-2017.

Table 2
Revisions to Finland's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Finland's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2017
(As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	-0.3	-0.3
<i>'of which':</i>								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	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)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	-0.2	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.3

Statistics Finland has made routine revisions for 2015-2017. Also the national accounts time series back to 1975 has been updated in major revision including corrections made on basis by Action Points.

The value of GDP increased by around one to two billion euro per year over the entire period 2010 to 2018. The level was raised by coverage revisions made to output. Also significant impact on revised GNI estimate originates from the new Balance of payments and International investment position data. More detailed information was received on some large company restructuring. These data affect the property income paid from and received by Finland. The time series of income received from investment funds has also been revised to correspond with new source 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	3.9	3.7	3.6

SWEDEN

This GNI Quality report and the GNI Questionnaire of 2019 contains the results from the latest benchmark revision of the Swedish National Accounts. The year 2015 was the starting point or benchmark year of this revision. GNI in 2015 was revised upwards by 0.7 per cent. The upward revision of GDP in 2015 was 1.1 per cent.

The GNI estimates for the years 2010-2016 have been revised upwards, by between 0.3 per cent and 2.3 per cent per year. The general picture of the revisions of GDP from the expenditure side 2010-2016 is that household consumption and gross fixed capital formation constituted the main positive contributions. Exports, on the other hand, showed downward revisions and gave negative contributions to the revision of GDP. The net of primary income received from and paid to the rest of the world was significantly revised the years 2015 and 2016, a revision downwards.

The Swedish GNI estimate for 2017 has been revised upwards by 1.0 per cent, where the previous estimate based on quarterly data has been replaced with an estimate based on data from annual sources. The preliminary 9-month estimate for 2018, showed an increase of 4.6 per cent for both GDP and GNI.

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 2014-2017 (As percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	2,1%	2,3%	1,9%	1,5%	1,0%	0,7%	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%	0,0%
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	1,3%	1,6%	1,2%	0,9%	1,0%	1,1%	0,7%	0,0%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,4%	-0,4%	1,0%

The revisions of GNI 2017 were all routine (current) revisions. Preliminary monthly and quarterly source data have been replaced by annual source data in many parts of the accounts. This refers to both GDP and primary income. GDP has also been balanced in the framework of supply and use tables. The 1.0 per cent upward revision of GNI in 2017 was more a result of revisions of GDP (0.9 per cent) than of revisions of net primary income to and from the rest of the world (0.1 per cent). Regarding GDP, household final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation were the main positive contributors to the upward revision of 2017, while exports had a negative impact. The revision of primary income or more specific, property income received from and paid to the rest of the world,

is due to 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. Regarding the years 2010-2014 revisions of GNI were entirely caused by changes in methods and sources associated with the benchmark revision of GDP. The main part of the revisions of GNI in the years 2015 and 2016 were also due to changes in methods and sources, but these two years also showed quite significant routine revisions (-0.4 per cent of GNI both years) of primary income (property income) received from and paid to the rest of the world. These routine revisions for 2015-2016 (just as for 2017) stem from the replacement of forecasts with final data from the Foreign Direct Investment Survey and the Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS).

The revisions of GNI 2010-2016 span from 0.3 per cent to 2.3 per cent per year and were mainly the result of changes in sources and methods associated with the benchmark revision of GDP. Revisions of GDP 2010-2016 amount to between SEK 30 billion and SEK 58 billion, or between 0.7 per cent and 1.6 per cent of GDP. The most important change of source/method is the introduction of the Structural Business Statistics (SBS) as the main source for output and intermediate consumption for a number of industries where other annual source data previously have been used. The general picture of the revisions of GDP from the expenditure side 2010-2016 is one of large upward revisions of household final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation and large downward revisions of exports.

Table 3
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Sweden's GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010-2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2019
Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	3,3%	3,3%	3,2%	3,5%

The most significant transition item is the capitalization of R&D by market producers (1a). Transition items 2010-2013 have been revised downwards due to the benchmark revision. The total impact of ESA2010 implementation on GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 decreased by 0.7 or 0.8 percentage points per year, from 4.0-4.2 per cent in GNI Questionnaire 2018 to 3.2-3.5 per cent in GNI Questionnaire 2019, see table 3.

Transition item (1a) R&D created by a market producer accounts for almost the entire revision. The cause of this revision is a major reclassification from Research and development activities to Development of software. This reclassification was a result of work on company profiling. In 2017 the reclassification was introduced for the year 2015 and onwards, and in the benchmark revision of 2019 the change was implemented for the years before 2015.

Minor revisions have also been made on transition items (1b) R&D created by a non-market producer and (4) Weapon systems in government recognized as capital assets.

UNITED KINGDOM

Compared to the UK 2018 GNI Questionnaire and Quality Report (QQR), revisions have been made to UK GNI for EU Own Resource for the years 2010-2017, with the smallest revision of 0.8% in 2010 and the largest revision of 1.8% in 2017.

Table 1 is not needed as the years 2002-2009 have been closed for GNI Own Resource purposes. All UK ESA 1995 based GNI Reservations were closed in 2016.

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 2014-2017 (ESA 2010 based).

Table 2
Revisions to UK GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA 95 based) and for 2014-2017 (ESA 2010 based)
(As a percentage of GNI from the 2018 Questionnaire)

%	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total revision to GNI	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8
<i>'of which':</i>								
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.0
Capital Stocks	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
VAT	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Change in Inventories	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2
Research & Development (R&D)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
Other small method changes (including Trade in Goods, NA and Public Sector Finance alignment)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.7

* 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 Capital Stocks, whereas the other revisions are relatively small. There is a small fluctuation between 2015 and 2016 for other small methods changes.

Work on the related ESA 2010 based GNI Action Points was already underway and partially implemented in the 2019 annual Blue Book exercise well before the UK Reservations were set. This work also included routine type revisions, benchmarking and other methodological improvements. Thus the data for the partial Reservation related changes are incorporated in the body of the accounts but not easily separable.

For the 2020 GNIQ and RQ, the impact of all GNI ESA 2010 based Reservations will be separated out. Also, for the Final Report on each Reservation, the full impact will be described and estimates provided to allow for the Reservation to be closed and lifted.

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 2019 Questionnaire)

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

TABLE A.1 GNI QUESTIONNAIRE 2019

GNI Questionnaire 2019 - Member States' GNI data to be used for own resources - as submitted in September 2019

		GNI ¹⁾ (ESA 95)												GNI ²⁾ (ESA2010)				
	Years	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Country	Currency Unit																	
Belgium	mio EUR	271974	280915	295088	305419	320393	336885	349876	337993	360626	367599	385509	392937	411459	422599	434454	451180	462774
Bulgaria	mio BGL	33857	36243	40136	44778	50068	57897	68013	70138	72131	77360	80501	79552	83132	86544	92170	99864	110713
Czechia	mio CZK	2448246	2572541	2821553	2999826	3166879	3447835	3614188	3512503	3583215	3640990	3704227	3756112	4068617	4323003	4490323	4788594	5031916
Denmark	mio DKK	1336764	1375857	1456738	1548755	1641196	1691403	1755157	1666458	1795597	1842602	1890383	1943479	2060061	2105853	2166747	2228635	2311751
Germany	mio EUR	2099772	2126394	2201400	2239017	2352925	2472577	2496797	2409806	2541010	2694889	2732546	2809342	2992470	3108964	3212928	3321983	3439573
Estonia	mio EEK, from 2011 mio EUR	114997	127730	142722	166760	196260	231179	237735	209053	217345	15757	17044	18290	19609	20328	21208	23213	25549
Ireland	mio EUR	108269	119733	127894	139547	154444	162790	153564	135714	133709	130445	132850	143184	164454	202034	221595	235951	254183
Greece	mio EUR	154549	168789	182481	187931	204043	214468	224539	224914	218630	198610	189841	177844	179866	177502	176494	180568	183728
Spain	mio EUR	715976	772058	828074	894260	965766	1023795	1054155	1028984	1041205	1027302	1005341	996137	1028374	1077348	1116592	1161609	1204894
France	mio EUR	1544081	1595551	1669246	1738503	1823322	1909218	1954089	1907227	1999252	2069356	2087435	2117592	2205320	2256704	2292608	2361325	2417900
Croatia	mio HRK	202380	217261	238684	256096	278739	305877	326797	310994	316116	320954	317528	322226	326101	340675	343938	364801	380958
Italy	mio EUR	1296238	1336443	1394848	1438258	1496900	1552293	1552932	1508526	1582855	1619137	1597112	1583905	1627548	1643911	1700459	1746102	1784617
Cyprus	mio CYP, from 2008 mio EUR	6105	6567	6995	7505	8075	8771	17032	16106	18875	20056	19052	17544	16943	17710	18118	19429	20388
Latvia	mio LVL, from 2014 mio EUR	5706	6323	7664	9423	11742	15431	17317	14558	12676	14170	15187	15872	23579	24287	25009	26675	28649
Lithuania	mio LTL, from 2015 mio EUR	51549	55557	61121	70824	80509	94798	107763	93330	95013	104102	110885	117550	124690	35975	37467	40694	43811
Luxembourg	mio EUR	19876	19987	23871	25852	25670	30004	29293	23309	29425	30223	30607	30873	33097	33920	34932	36633	38256
Hungary	mio HUF	15981817	17558277	19345640	20569510	22108377	23033217	24570572	24274745	25556957	26559874	27176823	28938576	31280222	33207639	34979754	37276776	40952085
Malta	mio MTL, from 2008 mio EUR	1859	1905	1917	1969	2109	2267	5713	5627	6252	6497	6803	7305	8149	9123	9470	10357	11331
Netherlands	mio EUR	465233	478970	500291	511652	550244	576264	574742	554833	631254	649242	653244	654115	669898	690537	697862	743711	781718
Austria	mio EUR	216120	221116	231180	240883	253877	268075	279984	274511	286164	298429	305405	310531	333585	340880	357273	367006	384653
Poland	mio PLN	791910	822979	891598	956404	1026614	1125701	1244227	1306729	1378004	1493954	1550595	1580895	1656858	1734919	1787820	1906980	2025839
Portugal	mio EUR	137050	140950	146366	150475	154112	161851	163394	160874	170034	169302	160362	164612	169513	174892	181960	191348	199411
Romania	mio RON	149826	192143	235854	278882	330838	412127	518864	515672	520195	550101	581850	617742	661985	697692	747023	840366	924634
Slovenia	mio SIT, from 2007 mio EUR	5480258	5935737	6388856	6781090	7293482	33530	35866	34597	35108	35803	34903	35153	37289	37654	39342	42209	45034
Slovakia	mio SKK, from 2009 mio EUR	1090656	1148473	1282543	1419129	1579611	1765916	1948197	61191	65249	67464	70996	72382	75407	77831	78952	82783	88303
Finland	mio EUR	142814	143502	152572	157184	166067	178333	184479	173893	182861	191223	194683	198017	208968	213595	218587	225820	235241
Sweden	mio SEK	2430611	2569950	2653178	2784267	2977004	3198972	3321066	3174909	3548696	3675265	3698092	3760729	4065206	4286523	4446132	4690799	4908818
United Kingdom	mio GBP	1090657	1159021	1228178	1302720	1359758	1437183	1455713	1444298	1569333	1633879	1659308	1710350	1823944	1873043	1947548	2046968	2111426

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 2018

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

		GNI ¹⁾ (ESA 95)												GNI ²⁾ (ESA2010)			
	Years	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Country	Currency Unit																
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
Czechia	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	3122849	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 REVISION

Revisions GNI Questionnaire 2019 compared to GNI Questionnaire 2018 (in %)

GNI ¹⁾ (ESA 95)													GNI ²⁾ (ESA2010)			
Years	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Country																
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.4	-1.8	-0.4	1.0	2.1	3.4	2.2	1.5
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.8	-2.4
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.7	0.7
Greece	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	0.0	0.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.4	1.2
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.7
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	-0.4	-1.4	0.0	2.1
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.6
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5
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	0.0	-2.8	-3.5	-6.5
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	-0.5	-0.9	-0.1
Netherlands	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	0.0	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	0.0	0.4	-0.5
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	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.5
Romania	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	0.0	0.1
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	-0.9	-0.5
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	-0.3	-0.3
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8

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