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**2020 GNI Questionnaire - Part A – Summary Report on the Quality  
of GNI data**

**Item 4 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 and the United Kingdom:

Table 1: Revision to Member State's GNI for 2010–2013 (ESA95 based) and for 2014–2018 (ESA2010 based) (As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)

Table 2: Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Member State's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010–2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire)

Table A.1 provides an overview of GNI figures transmitted by the 27 EU MS and the United Kingdom for own resource purposes following the GNI Regulation (EU 2019/516) in 2020 and 2019 and revisions in 2020 resulting thereof.

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## BELGIUM

The September 2020 edition of the Belgian national accounts includes routine revisions only. GDP/GNI aggregates were revised for the years 2016-2018.

The data contained in the GNI questionnaire is fully consistent with those transmitted to Eurostat in the framework of the Transmission Program. They are disseminated on the National Bank of Belgium's website around the 20th of October of each year.

Table 1 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 2016 and 2017, respectively by -0.06% (-243 mln. €), -0.47% (-2110 mln. €.) and positive for 2018 by 0.46% (+2137 mln. €.). For 2016 and 2017, the revision is mainly driven by a negative revision of GDP, whereas the revision in 2018 is mainly the result of an upward revision of the net primary income received from the rest of the world.

**Table 1 Revisions to Belgium's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Belgium's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2018**

(Sept. 2020 minus Sept. 2019)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
As percentage of GNI from the 2019 questionnaire									
Total revision	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,06%	-0,47%	0,46%
<i>of which</i>									
caused by GNI reservations	0,00%	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)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
caused by routine (current) revisions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	-0,06%	-0,47%	0,46%
p.m.: GNI (September 2019)	360 626	367 599	385 509	392 937	411 459	422 599	434 454	451 180	462 774

**Table 2 Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Belgium's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation in mln €	8 087	8 971	9 627	9 622
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire	2,24%	2,44%	2,50%	2,45%
p.m.: GNI (September 2020)	360 626	367 599	385 509	392 937

## BULGARIA

In the years 2010-2018 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.

Data revisions for this period that are bigger than 1% are the following:

- Compensation of employees paid to ROW in 2018 - the change is due to the revision in the Balance of payments made by the Bulgarian National Bank;
- Taxes paid to the EU in 2010-2018 - The correction of the recording of "Taxes on production and imports paid to the institutions of the EU" with the amount of the retained collection costs for customs and agricultural duties levied at the external borders of the EU, were made on the basis of the recommendations placed in Reservation 6 "Taxes on production and import paid to the institutions of EU" from 2010 onwards;
- Property income paid in 2010-2018 to the rest of the world has been revised due to the new method for calculation of exports of insurance were elaborated under the work done on Reservation 3 "Insurance";
- Property income paid in 2018 to the rest of the world was changed according to the revision in the Balance of payments made by the Bulgarian National Bank, which states that this is mostly due to the revision of dividends and reinvested earnings with additional data from the NSI census survey on direct investment enterprises. The revisions made led to a -4.0% revision of GNI in 2018.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Bulgarian GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 and Bulgarian GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014 - 2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.0
'of which':									
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	-4.0

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2019, GNI for own resource purposes was revised on the base of Eurostat recommendations and reservations during the verification cycle under ESA 2010 and for routine (current) revisions.

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA 2010 Implementation on Bulgarian GNI (ESA 95 based) for**  
**2010-2013**  
**As percentage of GNI (ESA 95 based) from the 2020 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 annual data that were published by the CZSO on 30 June 2020. This publication include preliminary results for the year 2019, current revision of the years 2018 and 2017. Besides that GNI for own resource has been changed in the time series from 2010–2016 because of main revision 2020. Main revision 2020 include works on action points/ reservations and many other improvements. Some of them were addressed in RQ 2019 and RQ2018.

Because of work on reservations, following improvements were included:

- 1.) New valuation of buildings in general government sector
- 2.) Benchmark revision to be implemented after 2019 including improvements:
  - in valuation of individual housing construction, reconstruction and modernisation;
  - incorporation of results of some improvements of closed action points into time series since 1990, for example:
    - Improvements in capitalisation of Research and Development (see RQ 2018)
    - Recording of interest and dividends (see RQ 2018)
    - Interest received from/paid to RoW according BMP 6 (2010-2012)
    - Recording of adjustments in stocks of fixed assets in S.11
    - Others.

Table 1 shows how GNI for own resource purpose was revised for open years 2010 – 2018. Table gives final differences compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2019.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Czechia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Czechia's GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	-0.2	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	0.7	1.4
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	-0.2	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	1.1
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on “Czechia’s” GNI (ESA95 based)**  
**for 2010-2013**  
**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8

The *preliminary version of ANA for 2019* has been compiled mainly from quarterly data sources and so next version based on final or semi-final data sources could give different GDP/GNI data for the next GNI Questionnaire.

Changes in levels in current prices (GNI 2019/2018 +5.7 pp.) are caused by economic development of the country.



## DENMARK

As appears from table 1, there are no revisions to the years 2010-2016. For the years 2017 and 2018 the total revisions are +0.9 percent and +0.50 percent respectively. There are no revisions caused by GNI reservations for the whole period.

**Table 1: Revisions to Denmark's GNI (ESA95) for 2010-2013 and to Denmark's GNI (ESA 2010) for 2014 - 2018. (as percentage of GNI from 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total revisions to GNI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.5
of which:									
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.5

The total impact of the ESA2010 implementation is shown in table 2.

**Table 2: Total impact of ESA2010 implementation on Denmark's GNI (ESA95 based) 2010-2013**

**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8

## GERMANY

The Report of the Quality of German GNI (RQ) 2020 presents the results of the routine (current) revision of the national accounts (NA) for the open years 2016 to 2018 and the first data transmission for own resource purposes for the year 2019. In the course of this revision updated base data has been introduced alongside with minor changes to the compilation methods compared to the Report on Quality 2019.

**Table 1**  
**Revision to Germany's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010–2013**  
**and Germany's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014–2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total revision to GNI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
of which:									
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0%	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%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Total revisions caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%

The impact on the revised GNI data originates from the incorporation of detailed yearly source statistics which replace short-term statistics, e.g. the statistical business register 2018, the structural business statistics (SBS) on services 2018, the cost-structure surveys for various industries and the current value added tax (VAT) statistics (provisional returns 2018, assessments 2015). Furthermore, annual finance statistics for the general government sector 2017 and partly 2018 have been introduced as well as financial accounts information for the banking industry. Newly available data from the four-yearly housing survey on living situations as a supplement to the microcensus 2018 yielded new insights on rental fees resulting in revisions to gross value added as well as household final consumption expenditure. Imports and exports were aligned to the current results of external trade statistics 2018 and 2019 and to the revisions to Balance of Payments statistics for the years 2015 to 2019.

Based on the Balance of Payments statistics the data for cross border property income were revised. A substantial effect resulted from an amended calculation methodology for

reinvested earning on foreign direct investments from indirectly owned enterprises. By the new method restructurings in the equity holdings of the reporting entities are systematically and comprehensively incorporated into the data in order to improve the statistics' accuracy.

The GNI in total was revised only moderately for the open years. The total revisions caused by routine revisions amounted to 0.04% in 2016 and 0.28% in 2017 and 2018, while changes to methods caused revisions by -0.06% in 2016, -0.09% in 2017 and -0.10% 2018.

There are no changes to 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 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Germany's GNI (ESA95 based)**  
**for 2010–2013**  
**(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire)**

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

## ESTONIA

The years 2010 – 2015 have been closed for GNI own resource purposes. There have been no revisions to GNI for the years 2010 – 2015 due to the work done on open reservations.

For the years 2016 - 2018, GNI for own resource purposes has been revised from -0.5% - to 1.1% (Table 1). The changes in figures were due to routine revisions only. GNI estimates have been revised according to the 2016 supply and use tables (SUT), 2018 annual data sources, which includes the Structural Business Survey (SBS) and other surveys specific to certain activities (e.g. agriculture, insurance, research and development etc.) and 2017 – 2018 revised balance of payment (BoP) statistics. All data sources had an impact on their respective years. Due to the revisions made based on the above-mentioned data sources, the 2017 estimates had to be reviewed as well.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Estonia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and**  
**Estonia's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total revision to GNI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.3	-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	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.3	-0.5

In 2019, Estonian GDP and GNI grew over 8% compared to 2018. In volume terms, the GDP growth during 2019 has exceeded 4%. The growth was widespread across the economy and institutional sectors. The largest impacts to this growth came from economic activities such as information and communication, whole and retail sale, transportation and storage, professional, scientific and technical activities. On the consumption side, investments reached a historically high level, contributing significantly to the growth of the whole economy.

Table 2 provides the total impact of the implementation of ESA 2010 methodology on the GNI estimates.

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Estonia's GNI (ESA95 based) for**  
**2010-2013**

**(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire)**

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

## IRELAND

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2019, there were changes to the ‘open’ years within the various components of GDP; they reflected the inclusion of previously unreported data (mostly in 2017) and of actual data which replaced previous estimates (a feature of the 2018 results).

The GNI estimates for 2010 to 2015 are closed for GNI purposes in general, with reservation-related revisions documented for some components of GDP. Note that minor revisions, both positive and negative, have been made to GNI results for these years in our national publications and as recorded in the Eurostat database; they are documented in a bridge table format later in the Report.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Ireland’s GNI (ESA95 Based) for 2010-2013 and Ireland’s GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014 to 2018**

(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	1.1	1.1

Note any differences for given years between totals and sub-totals are due to rounding only.

In 2019, annual GDP (€356b) grew at current prices by 8.9% and GNI (€275b) by 7.0%. The GDP growth was mainly attributable to exports (€449b), an increase of 12.2%. An increase in net factor income outflows from €71b to €82b weighed on GNI growth in 2019.

Reflecting the domestic economy, household, NPISH and general government expenditure on goods and services (€112b) at current prices grew by 5.7% in 2019. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) of €162b has a purely ‘domestic’ element (€43.1b), which grew by 6.3% at current prices. The balance comprises e.g. intellectual property (IPP) and aircraft leasing.

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 4.9% to 5.9% of GNI (ESA95). The percentage impacts for these years remain similar to those reported in the GNI Questionnaire 2019.

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Ireland's GNI (ESA95 based)**  
**for 2010-2013**  
**as percentage of ESA95 GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire**

€ million	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	5.1	6.2	6.2	5.9

## GREECE

The revision of Annual National Accounts data was done on the basis of the utilization of new and updated data from various sources such as:

- Incorporation of the results of the Structure Business Surveys for the years 2014-2017
- Updated estimates for the final consumption expenditure of households based on the results of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) for the years 2010-2017 and incorporation of new estimates for the years 2018 and 2019
- Integration of updated foreign trade data for years 2010 onwards.
- Integration of updated BoP data for years 2010 onwards.
- Integration of General Government updated data for years 2010 onwards.
- Incorporation of updated Short Term Indicators for year 2018.
- Integration of updated employment data for years 2010 onwards.

In addition, the revision of the data of Annual National Accounts was done on the basis of methodological changes in accordance with what is defined in the European System of Accounts ESA 2010.

The main changes concern the following:

- Use of administrative tax data

In order to improve the coverage of the sources used for the compilation of national accounts, ELSTAT proceeded to the use of administrative tax data in conjunction with Structure Business Surveys.

- Integration of the updated Statistical Business Register of ELSTAT

ELSTAT, utilizing data from administrative sources in combination with data from statistical surveys and data from other statistical registers, updated the business statistical register of for the years 2011 onwards.

- Update of the statistical register of Non-Profit Institutions serving Households (NPISH) for the base year 2015 using administrative tax data from administrative sources.

Reassessment of the estimates in the institutional sector of NPISH based on data from administrative sources and specifically of the tax form N. At the same time the estimation of non-market production was made based on the sum of all cost elements.

- Improvement of the methodology for estimating financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

For the estimation of FISIM, data were used both for the balance of performing loans and deposits as well as for the respective interest by institutional sector of the economy. At the same time, estimates were made for non-performing loans.

- Integration of the model developed by the Bank of Greece for the estimation of Greek shipping activity



<https://www.bankofgreece.gr/enimerosi/grafeio-typoy/anazhthsh-enhmerwsewn/enhmerwseis?announcement=a2d698a4-e26b-4f2e-adc6-bbada597df69>

- Incorporation of revised ITGS data for imports/exports of ships in line with the principle of economic ownership.
- Improvement of the methodology for estimating changes in inventories  
Changes in inventories of various categories (finished products, materials and supplies, ongoing operations, goods for resale) were included in production and excluded from intermediate consumption as defined in ESA 2010. At the same time profit and loss were excluded from changes in inventories in all sectors of the economy.
- Reestimation of the share of household consumption of products traded by the government  
The part of the government sales that is not purchased by households has been excluded from household final consumption expenditure.
- Improvement of the exhaustiveness adjustments in the context of the production approach.
- Update of estimates regarding prostitution services.
- Exclusion of VAT fraud by complicity in the exhaustiveness adjustment made to the production approach.

Improvement of the methodology for calculating uncollected VAT (due to fraud without complicity and due to bankruptcy) and excluding complicity fraud from the exhaustiveness adjustment made in the production approach.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Greek GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and for 2014-2018**  
**(ESA2010 based)**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	-1.0%	-1.9%	-1.3%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-3.3%
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	-1.0%	-1.9%	-1.3%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-3.3%
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>									
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>									

**Table 2**  
**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 2020**  
**Questionnaire)**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation</b>	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5

## SPAIN

This report refers to the GNI estimates corresponding to the national annual accounts series, the main results of which were published nationally on the 15th of September.

Among the data released, those corresponding to reference years 2017 and 2018 have been updated whereas those for 2019 are the first release (advance estimate) of the annual national accounts<sup>1</sup>.

Regarding the information included in the 2020 GNI questionnaire, it is worth pointing out that the estimates for reference years 2010-2016 have not been revised from the former 2019 questionnaire due to the fact that, according to the routine revision policy of the Spanish national accounts, there are only three reference years subject to routine revisions (2017, 2018 and 2019<sup>1</sup>).

With regards to the revisions concerning GNI and its components for reference years 2017 and 2018, it is worth underlining that all of them were routine revisions below 0,15% of GNI.

These revisions had their origin in several factors. On one hand, there is the performance of the balancing process: supply / use at a more detailed level by industry and product.

On the other hand, the inclusion of structural statistics which data were not available one year ago (such as the Structural Business Statistics, the Economic Accounts of Agriculture, etc.) and the incorporation of the updated data of the basic statistical sources in the compilation of National Accounts data (for example, General Government Accounts or the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position) results in routine revisions.

The first factor is particularly relevant in explaining the revisions for year 2017<sup>2</sup>. For this reference year the compilation process of the supply and use tables (SUTs) has been carried out with an expanded breakdown of 94 industries and 140 products and additionally, for the first time, SUTs at previous years' prices has been calculated.

The revisions for reference year 2018 are mainly explained by the abovementioned second factor (structural statistics and update data incorporation).

In table 1 below it is shown the revisions to GNI for reference years 2010 to 2018 (2010 to 2013 ESA 1995 based and from 2014 on in ESA 2010).

**Table 1**  
Revisions to the Spanish GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 and Spanish GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014 -2018

(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%
<b>of which:</b>									
<b>Total revisions caused by GNI reservations</b>	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
<b>Total revisions caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)</b>	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
<b>Total revisions caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%

Regarding reservations, it should be noted that work has been done to provide Eurostat with additional information on the issues that were raised. However, there has been no revision of any of the national accounts aggregates due to this work to address

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) data for all the quarters of reference year 2019 had already been disseminated and so, in fact annual estimates from QNA were already available.

<sup>2</sup> In general, to year "t-3" (denoting by "t" the current year)

reservations. So, as mentioned above the total amount of the GNI (ESA 2010 based) revisions corresponds to routine revisions.

Similarly, there has been no revisions caused by changes of methods and sources since the implementation last year of the 2019 Benchmark Revision.

The following table provides the impact of the methodological changes for years 2010 to 2013. It can be observed that these are the same figures than the ones provided in the 2019 Quality Report (2019 QR).

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Spanish GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013**  
**( As percentage of GNI (ESA 95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire )**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation</b>	1,5%	1,7%	1,7%	1,7%

## FRANCE

There is no major changes in data and methods compared to the 2019 GNI transmission.

Table 1 shows the revisions concerning the years 2010 onwards.

**Table 1: revision to French GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and French GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2018 (as percentage of GNI from the 2019 questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,3%</b>
« of which » :									
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0,0%	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%	0,0%	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%	0,3%

The revisions result from routine revision only. Routine revision is 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. As a percentage of GNI notified in 2019, GNI was increased by +0,3% in 2018 due to routine revision.

Concerning the presentation of figures, in this 2020 notification, as in the 2016-2019 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 2).

**Table 2: total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on French GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010- 2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5

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

The 2020 revision encompassed the entire time series from 1995 on; the data for GNI OR for the period from 2013 to 2018 were revised. The data for GNI OR purposes for closed years 2010-2012 were not changed since there are no pending GNI reservations for Croatia for these years. Revisions related to reservations were included in the data for years 2013-2018.

The revision includes the revisions due to reservations and due to other reasons (routine revisions). Revision points are: revision of government finance statistics data due to changes in the sectoral classification of institutional units and inclusion of certain units in the general government sector, revision of subsidies due to inclusion of units in the general government sector and updating of subsidies received from the rest of the world sector, revision of taxes and social contributions, revision of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), revision of the calculation of the production of unincorporated units and revision of balance of payments data.

GDP increased in nominal terms by 4.4 % in 2019, as compared to 2018, while growth of GNI was 4.5%. The largest contribution to the GDP growth in 2019 from the production side of the GDP calculation was achieved in Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and Construction. From the expenditure side of the GDP calculation the largest contribution to GDP growth was achieved in the final consumption expenditure of households and in the exports of goods and services.

All the categories of the GNI increased, but the highest increase was observed in the Compensation of the employees received from the RoW (+15.4%). Also the high growth (+13.4%) was noticed in the D4 property income paid to the rest of the world due to the big increase in the dividends paid by domestic companies (foreign owned) to non-resident owners.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Croatia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Croatia's GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
'of which':									
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Croatia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-**  
**2013**  
**(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 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 for the years 2010-2013 and to ESA 2010 for the years 2010-2019. Estimates are built on the results of the introduction of ESA 2010, on the 2019 general revision aimed at taking into account new information sources and improved estimation methods and on the work done for addressing GNI specific reservations.

Compared to the 2019 GNI Questionnaire, Italy has revised the estimate of GNI for the period 2010-2018. Table 1 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. The estimates resulted in a 0.3% revision of GNI in 2018, while there are no significant revisions to the years 2010-2017. Since changes in methods and sources were concentrated in last year's benchmark revision, and the impact of the work on the transaction-specific reservation currently pending is immaterial in the whole period, the revision of the estimate of GNI in 2018 can be attributed almost entirely to routine revisions.

**Table 1. Revisions to Italy's GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and for 2014-2018 (ESA 2010 based) (as percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<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>0.0</i>
<i>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)</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>0.0</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>	<i>0.3</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 2.

**Table 2. Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Italy's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 (as percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 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 2019, GNI for own resource purposes for years 2014-2018 was revised from 0.1% to 1.1%.

Table 1 below, provides a division of the total revision to GNI (ESA 95 based for 2010-2013 and ESA 2010 based for 2014-2018) into those caused by GNI reservations, changes to methods and sources (for 2010-2013 excl. ESA2010 implementation) and routine revisions.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Cyprus GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013**  
**and for Cyprus GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2018**  
**(As % of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1
<i>of which:</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.4
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5

The revision caused by GNI reservations refers to the work on the transaction-specific reservation regarding the SUT-balancing for years 2014-2016.

The revision due to changes in methods and sources concerns the explicit exhaustiveness adjustment made in order to estimate the revenue/value added from rental of houses and apartments via online platforms (i.e. Airbnb), as well as the improvements in methods and sources of the Government Finance Statistics (i.e. VAT arrears, Energy Conservation Fund, MOSS scheme).

Routine revisions for 2017 occurred due to updated information from administrative sources (i.e. MFIs, insurance companies), updated stock of loans/deposits of residents abroad that affect FISIM allocation to users, revised holding gains due to the finalisation of the SUT balancing of 2016 etc. The impact from routine revisions for 2018 refers to the normal substitution of preliminary estimates with final source data (annual economic surveys, updated administrative data).

Total impact of the implementation of new ESA2010 methodology on the GNI estimates is given in Table 2 below. This impact has been removed from GNI ESA95 based for own resource purposes. The most significant transition item is the capitalisation of weapon systems.

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Cyprus GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013**  
**(As % of ESA95 GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation</b>	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4

## LATVIA

Report on the quality 2020 contains data of period 2010 – 2019 and describes the changes, which have been implemented since the transmission of 2019 GNI Questionnaire and Report on the quality. Data are consistent with the latest figures available.

Revisions to Latvia's GNI for 2010 – 2013 (ESA 95 based) and 2014 – 2018 (ESA 2010 based) were due to revisions caused by work on country transaction-specific GNI reservation's points and annual routine revisions. The cumulative impact of data revisions amounted in 2016 to 1.2% that was caused mainly by the inclusion in GNI data the results from the work on country transaction-specific GNI reservations. GNI revisions for other years were less than 1%. Table 1 below provides the numerical overview.

**Table 1 Revisions to Latvia's GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010 – 2013 and Latvia's GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014 – 2018 (as percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total revision to GNI	+0.3	+0.5	+0.6	+0.5	+0.3	+0.7	+1.2	+0.8	+0.1
<i>'of which':</i>									
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	+0.3	+0.5	+0.6	+0.5	+0.3	+0.7	+1.3	+0.6	+0.4
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excluding ESA 2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.0	+0.2	-0.4

The total impact of the implementation of the ESA 2010 methodology on the 2010 – 2013 GNI estimates is given in Table 2 below. The main impact was due to research and development (+0.5 % to +0.6 % of GNI (ESA 95 based)).

**Table 2 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 2020 Questionnaire**

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

There was not any major level shift for annual growth of GNI or GDP if compared 2019 to 2018. In 2019, compared with the 2018 (after annual routine revision), GDP in current prices has increased by 4,5% (from 29 143 to 30 463 million EUR) and GNI by 4,8 % (from 28 665 to 30 033 million EUR).

## LITHUANIA

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

In 2020 Statistics Lithuania revised GDP and GNI data for 2010 – 2015 as a result of the work done on reservations and for the open years 2016–2019:

- due to work done on some transaction specific reservations (TSR) for Lithuania;
- made the routine revision for 2017-2018 data;
- estimated preliminary data for the year 2019.

Revision of time series of NA aggregates due to TSR included:

1. The results of the changes made to estimates of dwelling services.
2. Inclusion of non-collected VAT due to insolvencies.

Other changes introduced to the data for open years relate to

1. Introduction of MOSS data,
2. Balancing of Supply/Use Tables (SUT) by products for 2017,
3. Having the results of final SBS data for 2018,
4. Updated estimates of CFC, BOP, illegal activities, and other.

In total, annual GDP and GNI increased by 0.2% on average during the revised period of 2010 -2018. Increase of GDP by 0.3 % in 2010 and 2011 was caused by inclusion of non-collected VAT and introduction of the revised estimates of dwelling services, having the same impact on GNI. The results of revision for all other years are less noticeable and vary from 0.2% till 0.0% for the more recent years.

When compared 2019 GDP and GNI to 2018, the growth by 7.3 per cent was observed. These are preliminary estimates at current prices; the volume growth of GDP was 4.3 per cent for that period. Growth of GDP at current prices was mainly determined by increase in Value Added in Agriculture (by 20.0% due to very good harvest of the crop production that predominant in Lithuanian agricultural sector), Construction (11.8%), Transportation and storage (11.17%), Information and communication (10.0%) when compiled GDP by production approach. Growth of Exports and Imports (by 10.4% and 5.6% respectively) and followed by increase of GFCF (by 9.4%), GFCE and HFCE (by 10.0% and 5.5%) determined the overall growth of GDP when compiled by expenditure approach. The

decrease of Property income from (by 8.0%) and increase (by 9.6%) to the ROW caused the overall change of GNI by 6.9%.

Table 1 provides the results of revision to Lithuanian GNI (ESA95 based) excluding implementation of ESA 2010 requirements for the years 2010-2018.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Lithuania's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010 - 2013 and Lithuania's GNI**  
**(ESA 2010 based) for 2014 - 2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation) *</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5

\* Impact of revisions due to MOSS data in 2016-2018 is below 0.01% of GNI

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Lithuania's GNI (ESA95 based) for**  
**2010-2013**  
**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5

## LUXEMBOURG

The September 2020 GNI transmission contains no updating of sources and corrections of errors for the reference years 2016-2018. No update has been done for the reference years 2010-2015 neither, as the benchmark revision has been delayed due to the COV-SARS-2 pandemic. Results for all these reference years will be revised with the benchmark revision. Revised GNI results for reference years from 2010 to 2019 will be notified for 30th September 2021.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Luxembourg's GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and Luxembourg's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revisions caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total revisions caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Luxembourg's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013**  
**(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020/2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%

For reference year 2019, a level shift of more than 5% in nominal GDP could be observed. As the growth rate of GDP in previous year prices is only 2.3%, the most important effect on GDP in current prices is due to prices effects (GDP deflator). Non-financial services related industries evolved positively during 2019 and are further reasons behind this level shift.

For GNI, there is no level shift above the 5% threshold for reference year 2019.

## HUNGARY

Revision took place in the GDP/GNI figures for the years 2010-2018 because of the following reasons: work on GNI reservation, introducing changes due to the usual routine revision and small data corrections because of error or faulty data were detected. Table 1, given below, provides a division of the total revision to GNI caused by changes to methods and sources and routine (current) revisions for years 2010-2018.

The GDP annual rate of growth at current prices were 3.5 in 2016, 8.5 in 2017, and 10.5 in 2018, which differ from the last year result due to the result of the work on GNI reservation and routine revision. 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 6.6 percent compared to the previous year. The performance of industry went up by 5.8 percent, within which that of manufacturing by 4.1 percent. The value added of construction increased by 21.7 percent, within which there was a marked increase in all the branches.

The gross value added of services went up by 10.8 percent in total. The highest growth (16.5%) was reached by wholesale and retail trade activities. An increase in the performance of over 10 percent was in accommodation and food service activities (13.7 %), financial and insurance activities (12.0 %), real estate activities (10.6 %), professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities (10.1 %), administrative and support service activities (10.8 %) and in arts, entertainment and recreation activities (13.2 %). Significant growth could also be observed in information and communication (9.8 %).

From expenditure side a steady growing could be observed in case of household final consumption expenditure. It grew 8.2 percent in 2017, 8.2 in 2018 and 9.2 percent in 2019 in nominal term. The actual final consumption of government was up by 9.5 percent in 2017, 7.6 in 2018 and 9.6 in 2019, though it means only 2.5, 1.7 and 3.5 volume growth respectively. The final consumption of NPISHs rose by 17.9 percent in 2017, 17.1 in 2018 and 7.3 in 2019. The ratio of the final consumption expenditure of NPISHs to the GDP were 1.9, 2.0 and 1.9 respectively, that is why it had no big impact of the increase of total GDP. The GFCF continued growing steadily, it grew 23.2 percent in 2017, 23.5 percent in 2018 and 20.4 in 2019. 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 3.1 percent in 2019.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to “Hungary’s” GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and “Hungary’s” GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.0 <sup>1</sup>
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.3
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8

Total impact of the implementation of new ESA2010 methodology on the GNI estimates is given in Table 2 below.

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on “Hungary’s” GNI (ESA95 based) for**  
**2010-2013**  
**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Due to rounding total of the revision caused by GNI reservations and the revision caused by routine revisions differs from the figure of total revision to GNI.



## MALTA

In August 2020, the National Statistics Office (NSO) carried out a benchmark revision in National Accounts data for the reference period 1995 to 2020Q2. The previous benchmark revision was held in October 2014 which saw the introduction of ESA 2010<sup>1</sup>. The data provided in this questionnaire is based on Gross domestic product (GDP) and Gross national income (GNI) data published nationally by the National Statistics Office (Malta) in News Release 142/2020, dated 28 August 2020.

This benchmark revision has led to several enhancements, as new data sources were included, refined estimation methods were adopted and the results of the Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables (SUIOT) for 2013, 2014 and 2015 were incorporated.

This benchmark incorporates revisions related to reservations addressed after the last benchmark revision of October 2014 and which relate to the ESA 1995 verification cycle. For Gross National Income (GNI) own resources purposes these reservations were being incorporated on a yearly basis in the GNI quality report, such that the GNI submitted in the quality report deviated from that published nationally. This will no longer be necessary since these reservations are now incorporated in benchmark series. Consequently, Malta will no longer present a reconciliation between the GNI as published in nationally and that presented in the GNI Quality Report. This benchmark revision also incorporates several action points placed during the ESA 2010 verification cycle.

The Commission identified eleven transaction-specific reservations and five transversal reservations. The following transaction-specific reservations have been addressed with this benchmark revision:

- Reservation 10: Dwelling services points b) and c)
- Reservation 11: Issues related to benchmark revision

Routine revisions were also included for the reference period 2016Q1 to 2020Q2. Revision were mainly generated by the incorporation of the Structural Business Statistics (SBS) survey results of 2016 and Gambling activities for the same reference year.

Compared with Malta's 2019 GNI Questionnaire and Quality Report, the total revisions to GNI for EU Own Resource purposes ranged from 0.4 per cent to 3.4 per cent between 2010 and 2018. Total revisions caused by GNI reservations ranged from 1.8 per cent to 3.7 per cent between 2010 and 2018. Routine revisions contributed negatively to GNI, with

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<sup>1</sup> For further details, see National Statistics Office (2014), 'A New Framework for National Accounts', available at: [https://nso.gov.mt/en/nso/Sources\\_and\\_Methods/Documents/National\\_Accounts/A\\_New\\_Framework\\_for\\_National\\_Accounts.pdf](https://nso.gov.mt/en/nso/Sources_and_Methods/Documents/National_Accounts/A_New_Framework_for_National_Accounts.pdf).

a downward revision of -3.1 per cent, -2.9 per cent and -1.7 per cent in 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively.

When compared to 2018, growth at current prices for GDP and GNI in 2018 stood at 7.2 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively. This growth was mainly generated by the service industries and domestic demand. From the production approach the most significant contributors being, Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities, Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities and Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities. From the expenditure approach, contributors to growth indicate that Total final consumption expenditure had an impact of 5.7 percentage points, Gross capital formation of 2.2 percentage points, while external demand had a negative impact of 0.7 percentage points.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to “country’s” GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and “country’s” GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014 and 2018 (As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total revision to GNI	2.6%	3.2%	2.4%	2.7%	1.8%	3.4%	0.4%	0.8%	1.9%
'of which':	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	2.6%	3.2%	2.4%	2.7%	1.8%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%	3.6%
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%	0.0%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-3.1%	-2.9%	-1.7%

The total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Malta’s GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 is shown in table 2.

**Table 2**  
**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%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%

## NETHERLANDS

For the years 2010-2018, routine revisions have only been made for reporting year 2018. No adjustments have been made for the existing GNI reservations for the Netherlands. Hence the revisions of 2018 do not include any revisions caused by outstanding GNI reservations. There are also no effects from changes in sources and methods. Table 1 provides an overview.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to the Dutch GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and the Dutch GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

In addition, table 2 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 2**  
**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
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3

In 2019, growth of both GDP and GNI was below 5%. GDP increased with 4.7%, while GNI increased with 3.9%.

## AUSTRIA

Besides minor corrections in most aggregates, final results of supply and use tables for the year 2016 brought one significant revision in ÖNACE 29 and a corresponding entry for changes in inventories. The implementation of preliminary supply and use tables changed the estimates for the reporting year 2017.

Final results from structural business statistics for 2017 and preliminary results of structural business statistics for 2018 were implemented in the estimates for the years 2017 and 2018.

The Rest of the World account was revised due to new data relating to net exports of goods concerning merchanting, balancing corrections resulting from 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 the reporting year 2018 GNI changed due to a major revision of cross-border property income, which concerned income from FDI<sup>1</sup>. The revision for the reporting year 2017 was negligible. Preliminary estimates on reinvested earnings were replaced by survey data.

The country specific and the transversal reservations according ESA2010 will be addressed by Austria next time. Any changes in GNI data resulting from the work on these reservations will be reflected in the GNI questionnaires and reports on quality for 2021 and 2022 (concerning the reservation on globalisation).

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Austria's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Austria's GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014 to 2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.7
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>									
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>									
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>							0.1	-0.3	-0.7

<sup>1</sup> 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 2 below.

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Austria's GNI (ESA95 based) for**  
**2010-2013**  
**(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire)**

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

## POLAND

Data for 2010-2018 presented in the GNI Questionnaire 2020 differ from those presented in the GNI Questionnaire 2019 due to the various changes resulting from the following reasons:

- reservations placed as a result of GNI verification cycle 2016-2019,
- implementation of Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (2019 edition),
- application of new and updated data sources as well as improvement of compilation methods.

The above mentioned changes have been implemented on the occasion of the benchmark revision 2020 in Polish national accounts and covers the period 1995 onwards.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to PL GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and PL GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on PL GNI (ESA95 based) for**  
**2010-2013**  
**(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4

In September 2014 ESA2010 has been implemented. The revised methodology had an impact of ap. 1.2% on the GNI. Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2019 the total impact of ESA2010 implementation increased due to changes of data concerning transition item

(4) Weapon systems in government recognised as capital assets. Revision of this item was the result of the specific reservation No 8 – Weapon systems (see part 2 of this report). The growth rate of GDP in 2019 of 7.8% was due to an increase in volume (4.5%) and prices (of 3.2%).

Significant increases in nominal value were recorded in:

- NACE G section, trade, repair of motor vehicles (+7.7%),
- NACE H section, transportation and storage (+8.6%),
- NACE L section, real estate activities (+21.9%),
- NACE N section, administrative and support service activities (+10.3%),
- NACE Q section, human health and social work activities (+9.7%),
- NACE S section, other service activities (+12.6%).

The contribution of the above mentioned sections to the nominal value of GDP was 3.4%, while the contribution to the GDP growth rate was 2.0%.

From the expenditure approach of GDP, the economic growth in Poland was influenced by final consumption expenditure, of which real growth rate in 2019 was 4.4% higher than in the previous year. The real increase was recorded also in the components of the domestic demand, i.e. investment demand and consumer demand that increased by 7.2% and 4.0% respectively.

## PORTUGAL

Comparing with the 2019 GNI Questionnaire, only data for 2018 were revised: GDP by +0.6% and GNI by +0.4%. Data for 2018 was revised from provisional data, submitted to Eurostat in September 2019, to final data consistent with Tables by industry, submitted to Eurostat and published nationally on 23rd September.

**Table A. Revisions to GDP and GNI (ESA 2010 based) between 2020 and 2019 GNI reports (2010 - 2018)**

	GDP				GNI							
	2019 GNI Report	2020 GNI Report	Difference	% GDP (Report 2019)	2019 GNI Report	2020 GNI Report	Difference	% GNI (Report 2019)				
									(ESA 2010)		(ESA 2010)	
									1	2	3=2-1	4=3/1
	10 <sup>6</sup> Euro			%	10 <sup>6</sup> Euro			%				
	2010	179,610.8	179,610.8	0.0	0.0%	173,896.1	173,896.1	0.0	0.0%			
2011	176,096.2	176,096.2	0.0	0.0%	173,242.8	173,242.8	0.0	0.0%				
2012	168,295.6	168,295.6	0.0	0.0%	164,311.7	164,311.7	0.0	0.0%				
2013	170,492.3	170,492.3	0.0	0.0%	168,213.1	168,213.1	0.0	0.0%				
2014	173,053.7	173,053.7	0.0	0.0%	169,513.2	169,513.2	0.0	0.0%				
2015	179,713.2	179,713.2	0.0	0.0%	174,892.5	174,892.5	0.0	0.0%				
2016	186,489.8	186,489.8	0.0	0.0%	181,959.6	181,959.6	0.0	0.0%				
2017	195,947.2	195,947.2	0.0	0.0%	191,347.6	191,347.6	0.0	0.0%				
2018	203,896.2	205,184.1	1,287.9	0.6%	199,410.8	200,173.2	762.4	0.4%				

Results for 2019 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 normally constitutes a significant improvement in the quality and detail of the available data.

However, with the COVID-19 pandemic situation, the provisional results for 2019 are based on more incomplete information than usual. This was due to the fact that the legal deadline for completion of the SBI by corporations was extended to 15th September, making impossible the full use of this data source. However, SBI data already available was used complemented with data from other sources, notably fiscal data.



Table 1 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 - 2018.

**Table 1. Revisions to Portuguese GNI for 2010 - 2013 (ESA 95 based) and Portuguese GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2018  
(as percentage of GNI from 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
<i>of which,</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%

As shown on Table 1, GNI (ESA 95 based) revision in 2018 (+0.4%) was due to routine (current) revisions, namely updates of the main data sources.

Table 2 shows the total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Portuguese GNI for 2010-2013, as percentage of GNI (ESA 95 based) on 2020 Questionnaire. The impact of the transition from ESA 1995 to ESA 2010 was the same of previous GNI transmissions, since nothing has changed related to the transition items.

**Table 2. Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Portuguese GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010 - 2013 (as percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation</b>	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%

## ROMANIA

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2019, the GNI estimate for 2010-2017 was revised to incorporate the results of the work on specific reservations, as described in Part 2 of this report.

For 2018 the revision was caused by routine revision. The TSR on CoE with the RoW was implemented by the National Bank of Romania for 2018 and was included in the final version of BoP transmitted to NIS in August 2020. The data for 2018, previously reported, were provisional and estimated as the sum of the four quarters while, in the present report, the year 2018 is final and was based on newly available and more complete annual data sources.

The impact of revisions to GNI for the period 2010-2018 is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Romania's GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 and Romania's GNI**  
**(ESA 2010 based) for 2014 and 2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019Q Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total revisions to GNI	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%
'of which':									
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	-
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0%

The total impact of ESA 2010 implementation, as percentage of ESA95 GNI, was revised, due to the implementation of reservations, and is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 implementation on Romania's GNI (ESA 95**  
**based) for 2010-2013**  
**(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%

The data for 2019 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 2019, as compared to 2018, as well as volumes and prices indices by 10 industries.

#### Gross domestic product for 2019

	million lei current prices		Value	Volume	Price
	2018	2019	indices - % -	indices - % -	indices - % -
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>951728.5</b>	<b>1059803.2</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>107.0</b>
Gross value added	860098.9	958377.0	111.4	103.6	107.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41227.3	43479.7	105.5	96.8	109.0
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	215851.0	230829.5	106.9	98.5	108.5
Construction	52455.6	67641.7	129.0	117.3	109.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transport and storage; hotels and restaurants	174638.0	192359.8	110.1	105.1	104.8
Information and communication	50665.8	58526.0	115.5	108.1	106.9
Financial intermediation and insurance	24421.7	25699.7	105.2	99.2	106.0
Real estate activities	71502.6	76818.8	107.4	105.7	101.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services	70112.1	83135.5	118.6	105.7	112.2
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance	128635.0	144163.8	112.1	102.5	109.4
Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households goods and other services	30589.8	35722.5	116.8	107.5	108.7
Net taxes on product	91629.6	101426.2	110.7	108.5	102.0

The growth rate of GDP in 2018, of 11.4%, was due to an increase in volume, of 4.1%, and an increase in prices, of 7.0%.

Significant increases were recorded in:

- Construction (+29.0%);
- Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services(+18.6%);
- Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households goods and other services (+16.8%);
- Information and communication (+15.5%);

- Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance (+12.1%).

The contribution of these industries to the nominal value of GDP is 36.7% while the contribution to the GDP growth rate is 5.9%.

The most important changes in volume were **recorded for:**

- Construction (+17.3%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume of construction, by 27.6%, as reported in the short term statistics on construction;
- Information and communication (+8.1%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume of information, by 15.6%, and of communication, by 1.4% as reported in the short term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to enterprises;
- Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households goods and other services (+7.5%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume by 13.9% as reported in the short term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to population;
- Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services (+5.7%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume of all NACE division included here (69-82) with percentages between 1.8% (div. 72) and 25.5% (div. 77), as reported in the short term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to enterprises;
- Real estate activities (+5.7%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume by 18.6% as reported in the short term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to enterprises.

## SLOVENIA

In this year's revision the data from 2016 onwards were revised, mostly due to routine revision with updated sources and with minor impact on GNI (0.1 to 0.2%).

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Slovenia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Slovenia's GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2

The 2019 GNI estimate for Own Resource purposes based on annual non-financial sector accounts grew 5.5% in nominal terms, similar to the first estimate based on quarterly sector accounts and similarly strong as the growth in 2018 (6.8%). As in the previous years the economic growth was still fuelled mostly by exports.

Total impact of ESA 2010 methodology on Slovenia's GNI for the period 2010 - 2013 is presented in Table 2. 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 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Slovenia's GNI (ESA95 based)**  
**for 2010-2013**  
**(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3

## SLOVAKIA

Compared to the GNI questionnaire in 2019, the estimate of Slovak GNI in the time series 2010-2018 was influenced by the revision of the data in the context of resolving GNI reservations. The European Commission (official letter BUDG B4/GB/Ares (2020) sent on 16/04/2020. Ref. Ares (2020) 2079227) granted the Slovak Republic 6 transaction specific reservations after the end of the GNI verification cycle. The solution of transaction specific reservation number 6 (hereinafter TS6) concerning the sectoral reclassification of units is required in the September 2020 transmission with incorporations in the time series from 2010. The overall impact of the TS6 solution for 2010-2018 is shown in Table 1.

In addition, the estimate of Slovak GNI compared to the GNI questionnaire from 2019 for 2016, 2017 and 2018 was adjusted for routine (current) revisions changes based on updated information from statistical and administrative sources.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Slovakia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Slovakia's GNI**  
**(ESA 2010 based) for 2014 - 2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>									
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>							0.0	0.2	0.0

In the analysis of changes in the data, we did not record a significant year-on-year change in 2019 compared to 2018 of more than 5% of annual GNI growth. Also in the analysis of changes in recent years, we did not record significant changes (more than 1% of GNI) in any of the reported years.

Table 2, given below, provides the total impact of the implementation of ESA 2010 methodology on the GNI estimates.

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Slovakia's GNI (ESA95 based)**  
**for 2010-2013**  
**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0

Transition items from ESA 2010 to ESA95 have been adjusted for the adjustment of reinvested earnings due to the capitalization of R&D. The impact in the Table 2 is not visible, due to negligible adjustments.

## FINLAND

Table 1, 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 2010-2018.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Finland's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Finland's GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2018**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.4
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (for 2010-2013 excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.4

Statistics Finland has made routine revisions for 2016-2018.

The SUT-tables have been recalculated for 2016 after the 2019 questionnaire. There was some statistical discrepancy for 2016 after the revision of time series in 2019. Now the tables for 2016 are fully balanced.

There were no changes from GNI reservations.

Table 2, given below, provides the total impact of the implementation of ESA 2010 methodology on the GNI estimates.

**Table 2**  
**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
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>



## SWEDEN

The GNI Report on Quality and the GNI Questionnaire of 2020 contain the results from the release of the Swedish National Accounts in August 2020. The revision for the years 2010-2017 is due to the GNI reservations on harmonization of National Accounts and Balance of Payments, holding gains and losses and balancing. For the years 2016-2017 some routine revisions regarding both GDP and the net of property income received from and paid to the rest of the world have also been implemented. The GNI estimates for the years 2010-2017 have been revised by between -0.1 per cent and 0.4 per cent.

The Swedish GNI estimate has been revised upwards by 0.1 per cent for year 2018, where the preliminary estimate based on quarterly data has been updated with data from annual sources. The preliminary estimate for 2019, show a GDP increase of 4.0 per cent and a GNI increase of 4.8 per cent.

**Table 1. Revisions to Sweden's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Sweden's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2018 (As percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total revision to GNI	0,1%	0,2%	0,3%	0,4%	0,3%	0,1%	-0,1%	0,3%	0,1%
'of which':									
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0,1%	0,2%	0,3%	0,4%	0,3%	0,1%	0,1%	0,3%	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%	0,0%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,3%	0,0%	0,1%

The revisions of GNI 2018 were all routine 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 0.1 per cent upward revision of GNI 2018 was a result of a downward revision of GDP (amounting to a -0.1 per cent revision of GNI) and an upward revision of the net of primary income (amounting to a 0.2 per cent revision of GNI).

Regarding GDP, gross fixed capital formation was the main contributor to the downward revision of 2018. Net exports of goods and services and changes in inventories were also revised downwards while household final consumption expenditure showed a large upward revision.

The revision of primary income 2018 is due to the fact that forecasts in the Foreign Direct Investment Survey as well as the semi-annual Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) have been replaced with final data. This updating of the surveys of primary income also affects the estimates for the years 2015-2017. The revision 2015 is part of the GNI-reservation on Harmonization of National Accounts and Balance of Payments and the revisions years 2016-2017 are part of routine revisions.

In the years 2016-2017 both the reservations on GNI and current revisions contribute to the revision of GNI, however in year 2017 the effect from current revisions was small. The

current revision was mainly due to revisions to output by market producers, exports and primary income.

Regarding the years 2010-2015 the revisions of GNI were entirely caused by GNI reservations. The revisions of GNI 2010-2015 span from 0.1 per cent to 0.4 per cent.

Transition items 2010-2013 have been revised slightly but the impact on GNI, expressed in per cent with one decimal as in Table 2, remains the same as in the Quality report in 2019.

**Table 2. Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Sweden's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire)**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
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).

## UNITED KINGDOM

Compared to the UK 2019 GNI Questionnaire and the accompanying Report on the Quality of the GNI data (RQ), revisions have been made to UK GNI for EU Own Resource for the years 2010-2018. The overall change for each year has been fairly small, ranging from a 0.2% decrease for 2017 to a 0.2% increase for 2010.

**Table 1**

**Revisions to UK's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and UK's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2018**

**(As a percentage of GNI from the 2019 Questionnaire)**

%	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
<i>'of which':</i>									
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
• FISIM	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
• Change in Inventories	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
• Research & Development (R&D)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
• Trade in Services	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
• Consumption of Fixed Capital and PIM	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
• GFCF - Own Account Construction Mark-Up estimate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
• GFCF – Professional Fees and cultivated trees	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
• HHFCE Transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
• Industry and product Rebalancing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.2

\* Sub-components may not sum to totals in some years due to rounding.

The years 2010-15 are closed for own resources purposes, except for revisions related to reservations. Therefore, methods and sources and routine revisions that impact the UK published GNI estimates are excluded from this table. A reconciliation between the UK GNI for own resource estimates covered here and the UK published GNI estimates is provided in the Annex.

The revisions caused by changes in methods and sources due to reservations are predominately driven by the change to the measurement of consumption of fixed capital, improvements to the quality of estimates for financial services, gross fixed capital formation and trade in services, whereas other revisions are relatively small.

**Table 2**

**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on UK's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013  
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2020 Questionnaire**

	%	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>		2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1

TABLE A.1 GNI QUESTIONNAIRE 2020

GNI Questionnaire 2020 - Member States' and the UK GNI data to be used for own resources - as submitted in 2020											
		GNI <sup>1)</sup> (ESA 95)				GNI <sup>2)</sup> (ESA2010)					
	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Country	Currency Unit										
Belgium	mio EUR	360626	367599	385509	392937	411459	422599	434211	449070	464910	482136
Bulgaria	mio BGL	72127	77354	80496	79547	83128	86540	92165	99859	106297	117828
Czechia	mio CZK	3574354	3608046	3684484	3737471	4047450	4308149	4473262	4821381	5102403	5395271
Denmark	mio DKK	1795597	1842602	1890383	1943479	2060061	2105853	2166747	2248220	2323419	2411557
Germany	mio EUR	2541010	2694889	2732546	2809342	2992470	3108964	3212142	3328204	3445544	3540951
Estonia	mio EEK, from 2011 mio EUR	217345	15757	17044	18290	19609	20328	21443	23283	25432	27476
Ireland	mio EUR	133992	130809	133017	143381	164642	202163	220668	239159	257410	275463
Greece	mio EUR	216395	194906	187333	177003	178471	175924	173330	176195	177598	181912
Spain	mio EUR	1041205	1027302	1005341	996137	1028374	1077348	1116592	1162300	1206436	1246631
France	mio EUR	1999252	2069356	2087435	2117592	2205320	2256704	2292608	2360747	2424737	2487821
Croatia	mio HRK	316116	320954	317528	322199	325954	340533	343810	365943	383217	400291
Italy	mio EUR	1582674	1618938	1596983	1583756	1627373	1643709	1700656	1746093	1790338	1805102
Cyprus	mio EUR	18875	20056	19052	17544	16965	17767	18175	19463	20613	21392
Latvia	mio LVL, from 2014 mio EUR	12715	14235	15271	15956	23645	24446	25320	26895	28665	30033
Lithuania	mio LTL, from 2015 mio EUR	95284	104390	111156	117739	124816	35998	37504	40748	44080	47110
Luxembourg	mio EUR	29425	30223	30607	30873	33097	33920	34932	36633	38256	39814
Hungary	mio HUF	25719353	26690589	27249264	28965974	31328191	33355744	35250965	37696005	41782029	46231939
Malta	mio EUR	6419	6713	6972	7506	8296	9444	9507	10446	11551	12374
Netherlands	mio EUR	631254	649242	653244	654115	669898	690537	697862	743711	782807	813417
Austria	mio EUR	286164	298429	305405	310531	333585	340880	357581	365878	381856	399558
Poland	mio PLN	1379028	1491909	1543952	1569719	1647167	1735473	1790107	1907783	2033696	2196680
Portugal	mio EUR	170034	169302	160362	164612	169513	174892	181960	191348	200173	208373
Romania	mio RON	519688	548986	579147	618950	665996	704103	753006	845132	933571	1044915
Slovenia	mio EUR	35108	35803	34903	35153	37289	37654	39418	42238	45128	47617
Slovakia	mio EUR	65336	67549	71072	72457	75421	77840	78945	82944	88276	92209
Finland	mio EUR	182861	191223	194683	198017	208968	213595	218508	226062	234402	241719
Sweden	mio SEK	3552290	3684098	3708820	3775435	4076970	4288850	4440506	4703884	4913848	5147592
United Kingdom	mio GBP	1572702	1634476	1659216	1709767	1824379	1875919	1946283	2043145	2113914	2177049

1) Gross national income at current market prices according to ESA 95

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 2019

GNI Questionnaire 2019 - Member States' GNI data to be used for own resources - as agreed by GNIG in November 2019										
		GNI <sup>1)</sup> (ESA 95)				GNI <sup>2)</sup> (ESA2010)				
	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Country	Currency Unit									
Belgium	mio EUR	360626	367599	385509	392937	411459	422599	434454	451180	462774
Bulgaria	mio BGL	72131	77360	80501	79552	83132	86544	92170	99864	110713
Czechia	mio CZK	3583215	3640990	3704227	3756112	4068617	4323003	4490323	4788594	5031916
Denmark	mio DKK	1795597	1842602	1890383	1943479	2060061	2105853	2166747	2228635	2311751
Germany	mio EUR	2541010	2694889	2732546	2809342	2992470	3108964	3212928	3321983	3439573
Estonia	mio EEK, from 2011 mio EUR	217345	15757	17044	18290	19609	20328	21208	23213	25549
Ireland	mio EUR	133709	130445	132850	143184	164454	202034	221595	235951	254183
Greece	mio EUR	218630	198610	189841	177844	179866	177502	176494	180568	183728
Spain	mio EUR	1041205	1027302	1005341	996137	1028374	1077348	1116592	1161609	1204894
France	mio EUR	1999252	2069356	2087435	2117592	2205320	2256704	2292608	2361325	2417900
Croatia	mio HRK	316116	320954	317528	322226	326101	340675	343938	364801	380958
Italy	mio EUR	1582855	1619137	1597112	1583905	1627548	1643911	1700459	1746102	1784617
Cyprus	mio EUR	18875	20056	19052	17544	16943	17710	18118	19429	20388
Latvia	mio LVL, from 2014 mio EUR	12676	14170	15187	15872	23579	24287	25009	26675	28649
Lithuania	mio LTL, from 2015 mio EUR	95013	104102	110885	117550	124690	35975	37467	40694	43811
Luxembourg	mio EUR	29425	30223	30607	30873	33097	33920	34932	36633	38256
Hungary	mio HUF	25556957	26559874	27176823	28938576	31280222	33207639	34979754	37276776	40952085
Malta	mio EUR	6252	6497	6803	7305	8149	9123	9470	10357	11331
Netherlands	mio EUR	631254	649242	653244	654115	669898	690537	697862	743711	781718
Austria	mio EUR	286164	298429	305405	310531	333585	340880	357273	367006	384653
Poland	mio PLN	1378004	1493954	1550595	1580895	1656858	1734919	1787820	1906980	2025839
Portugal	mio EUR	170034	169302	160362	164612	169513	174892	181960	191348	199411
Romania	mio RON	520195	550101	581850	617742	661985	697692	747023	840366	924634
Slovenia	mio EUR	35108	35803	34903	35153	37289	37654	39342	42209	45034
Slovakia	mio EUR	65249	67464	70996	72382	75407	77831	78952	82783	88303
Finland	mio EUR	182861	191223	194683	198017	208968	213595	218587	225820	235241
Sweden	mio SEK	3548696	3675265	3698092	3760729	4065206	4286523	4446132	4690799	4908818
United Kingdom	mio GBP	1569333	1633879	1659308	1710350	1823944	1873043	1947548	2046968	2111426

1) Gross national income at current market prices according to ESA 95

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 2020 compared to GNI Questionnaire 2019 (in %)									
GNI <sup>1)</sup> (ESA 95)					GNI <sup>2)</sup> (ESA2010)				
Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Country</b>									
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	0.5
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.0
Czechia	-0.2	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	0.7	1.4
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	-0.5
Ireland	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.4	1.4	1.3
Greece	-1.0	-1.9	-1.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-1.8	-2.4	-3.3
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1
Latvia	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.1
Lithuania	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.0
Malta	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.8	1.8	3.5	0.4	0.9	1.9
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.7
Poland	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Romania	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Slovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.4
Sweden	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1
United Kingdom	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.1

Revisions less than 1%

Revisions more than 1%

1) Gross national income at current market prices according to ESA 95

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