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**2021 GNI Questionnaire - Part A – Summary Report on the Quality
of GNI data**

ITEM 4 OF 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 2014–2019 (ESA2010 based) (As percentage of GNI from the 2020 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 2021 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 2021 and 2020 and revisions in 2021 resulting thereof.

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BELGIUM

The September 2021 edition of the Belgian national accounts includes routine revisions only. GDP/GNI aggregates were revised for the years 2017-2019.

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 positive for 2017 by 0.01% (+60 mln. €), negative for 2018 by -0.17% (-809 mln. €), and positive again in 2019 by 0.13% (+619 mln. €). For 2018, the revision is mainly driven by a negative revision of GDP and of the net primary income received, whereas the revision in 2019 is the mixed result between an upward revision of GDP and a downward revision in 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 2014-2019

(Sept. 2021 minus Sept. 2020)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision in mln €, of which	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	-809	619
caused by GNI reservations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
caused by routine (current) revisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	-809	619
As percentage of GNI from the 2020 questionnaire										
Total revision	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,2%	0,1%
of which										
caused by GNI reservations	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
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%	0,0%
caused by routine (current) revisions	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,2%	0,1%
p.m.: GNI (September 2020)	360 626	367 599	385 509	392 937	411 459	422 599	434 211	449 070	464 910	482 136

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 2021 Questionnaire	2,2%	2,4%	2,5%	2,4%
p.m.: GNI (September 2021)	360 626	367 599	385 509	392 937

BULGARIA

In the years 2010-2019 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. In the years 2010-2019 there were changes in components of GNI data that had an impact on the level of GNI in comparison to the last year questionnaire. The revisions made are connected to the GNI Reservation 2 "Time of recording for taxes". Reservation 3 "Insurance". Reservation 4 "Household final consumption expenditure". Reservation 5 "Compensation of employees". Reservation 7 "Distributed income of corporations". Reservation 8 "Investment income attributable to collective investment fund shareholders". Reservation 9.1 "Cash receipts on purchased goods and services by type of outlets". Reservation 9.2 "Evaluation of shuttle trade and smuggling". Reservation 9.3 "Non-registered income from economic activity of households". Transversal Reservation IV "Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment" and current revision in the Balance of Payments (2015-2019).

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

- Balance of Payments routine revision.

Implementation of all revisions resulted to -0.7% revision of GNI in 2019.

Table 1
Revisions to Bulgarian GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 and Bulgarian GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014 - 2019(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.7
'of which':										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)										
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-1.1

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 2021 Questionnaire

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

CZECHIA

The data contained in this questionnaire are consistent with the annual data that were published by the CZSO on 29 June 2021. This publication includes preliminary results for the year 2020 and current revision of the years 2019 and 2018.

Table 1 shows how GNI for own resource purpose was revised for open years 2010 – 2019. The Table gives final differences between GNI Questionnaire 2020.

Table 1
Revisions to Czechia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Czechia's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 and 2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
<i>'of which':</i>										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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%	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%	0.2%	0.8%

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Czechia GNI (ESA95 based) for
2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2021 Questionnaire

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

The *preliminary version of ANA for 2020* 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.

DENMARK

As appears from table 1, there are no revisions to the years 2010-2017. For the years 2018 and 2019 the total revisions are 0.0 percent and -0.8 percent respectively. There are no revisions caused by GNI reservations for the period 2010-2019.

Table 1: Revisions to Denmark's GNI (ESA95) for 2010-2013 and to Denmark's GNI (ESA 2010) for 2014 - 2019 (As percentage of GNI from 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revisions to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8
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	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	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	0.0	-0.8

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 2021 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) 2021 presents the results of the routine (current) revision of the national accounts (NA) for the open years 2017 to 2019 and the first data transmission for own resource purposes for the year 2020. In the course of this revision, updated base data have been introduced. In addition, the work on transversal reservations III and IV has led to revisions to the years from 2010 onwards. Table 1 shows the effect on routine revisions and revisions caused by GNI reservations.

Table 1
Revision to Germany's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010–2013
and Germany's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014–2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	1.2%
of which:										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)										
Total revisions caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%

The years 2010 to 2016 are only open for changes due to the results of the reservation work on both, TR III Missing trader VAT fraud and TR IV Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment. The new results of TR III lead to a GNI correction of -0.3 % in 2010 and minor revisions to the years 2011 to 2019. The effect of TR IV ranges from +0.01% to +0.04% of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire.

While the GNI revision for 2017 is minor, the revisions for 2018 and 2019 have a larger extent with + 0.9% and + 1.2%. In both years, the routine revision of the cross-border property income based on the Balance of Payments statistics has a substantial effect. For 2019 the most important revision impact for lifting the result comes from changes concerning gross value added. In manufacturing, the results of the cost structure survey and the structure survey for small enterprises 2019 have been incorporated into the calculations and led to a significant upward revision of gross value added. Furthermore in energy, water and waste management (NACE rev.2 sections D and E), the cost structure survey 2019 resulted in an upward revision worth to be mentioned here. All revision points are described in chapter 3.1.

The results of TR IV also affected the transitional items between ESA 95 and ESA 2010 for the years 2010 to 2013, changing the impact of ESA 2010 implementation from 2.6% as reported in the GNI RQ 2020 to 2.7% for the year 2011.

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Germany's GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010–2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2021 Questionnaire)

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

ESTONIA

In 2021, Statistics Estonia carried out a revision of national accounts time series from 1995 onwards. There were revisions to GNI for years 2010–2016 due to the work made on open GNI reservations. For years 2017–2019, the changes in figures were due to revision related to the GNI reservations and routine revision as well.

The following open GNI transaction-specific and transversal reservations for Estonia were addressed:

- Accounting of dwelling services was updated (transaction-specific reservation 1);
- A part of the general government social contributions was reclassified (transaction-specific reservation 2);
- Trading margins on financial assets were specified for years 2018–2020 (transversal reservation II);
- Missing Trader VAT fraud was estimated for years 2019–2020 (transversal reservation III);
- Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment were calculated (transversal reservation IV).

Given the non-materiality of the transversal reservations III and IV for Estonia, estimates of Missing Trader VAT fraud and reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment were not implemented in the revised national accounts time series.

As part of the routine revision, the following were taken into account:

- Supply and use tables compiled for 2017;
- Structural business survey (EKOMAR) of 2019;
- Changes and specifications made in other sources (balance of payments, balance sheets, etc.).

As a result of the changes, GNI for own resource purposes for years 2010–2016 changed from -0.9% to -0.7% (Table 1). For years 2017–2019, GNI was revised from -1.0% to -0.2%. The GNI reservations had a negative impact on GNI for all years, with GNI change in the range -0.9% to -0.7%.

Table 1
Revisions to Estonia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and
Estonia's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0
<i>'of which':</i>										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.3	0.0

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 2021 Questionnaire)

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

IRELAND

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2020, there were changes to the ‘open’ years of 2017 to 2019 within the various components of GDP; they reflected a combination of updated data and some revisions to data sources and methods, and for reservations.

The GNI estimates for 2010 to 2016 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 2019

(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-1.1	-1.9	0.5
<i>'of which':</i>										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
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	-0.9	-0.3	-0.4
Total routine revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-1.8	0.6

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

In 2020, annual GDP (€373b) grew at current prices by 4.6% and GNI (€284b) by 2.5%. The GDP increase featured growth in exports (€489b), +7.2%. An increase in net factor income outflows from €81b to €90b affected GNI growth in 2020.

Reflecting the domestic economy, personal consumption expenditure at current prices fell by 9.8% in 2020. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) of €148b declined by 23% at current prices. A reduction of intellectual property (IPP) and aircraft leasing transactions was the main contributor; this is offset in GNI terms through a corresponding decline in imports.

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. The percentage impacts for these years remain similar to those reported in previous GNI Questionnaires.

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Ireland's GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010-2013
as percentage of ESA95 GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire

€ million	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	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 year 2018.
- Updated estimates for the final consumption expenditure of households based on the results of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) for the years 2018 and 2019.
- Integration of the Statistical Business Register of ELSTAT for the year 2018.
- Integration of updated data for Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households for years 2018 onwards.
- Integration of General Government updated data for years 2017 onwards.
- Updated data for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries for years 2018 onwards.
- Incorporation of updated Short-Term Indicators for year 2019.
- Integration of updated employment data for years 2018 onwards.

Due to the Covid pandemic, GDP has dropped by -9.8% and GNI has dropped by -9.3% in 2020.

In addition, the revision of GNI data 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:

- 1) Address of the Specific Reservation SR19, “Data for Investment income attributable to collective investment fund shareholders”, that affects property income from abroad and GNI. Actual data have been provided by the Bank of Greece in the context of the Balance of Payments compilation. Data back to 2012 have been reinterpolated through the stocks (by BoG) and implied rates.
- 2) Address of the Specific Reservation SR20, “Consistency with statistics on the excessive deficit procedure”. The data affects Table 2 of the GNI Questionnaire, regarding the transition from ESA 2010 to ESA95, years 2010-2013, category (6) Government, public and private sector classification.
- 3) Address of part of the Specific Reservation SR21 (former AP A1) “reclassification of units to government sector”. The data affects Table 2 of the GNI Questionnaire, regarding the transition from ESA 2010 to ESA95, years 2010-2013, category (6) Government, public and private sector classification.
- 4) Address of the Specific Reservation SR11 “Research and Development”. The data affects Table 2 of the GNI Questionnaire, regarding the transition from ESA 2010 to ESA95, years 2010-2013, category (1) R&D.

Table 1
Revisions to Greek GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and for 2014-2019 (ESA2010 based)
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

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

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 2021 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8

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 16th of September. On the 30th of September the dissemination of aggregates by industry at a more detailed level is taking place. Also, on the 1st of October the SUT at current prices and at previous years' prices will be published.

Among the updated data released, those corresponding to reference years 2018 and 2019 have been updated whereas those for 2020 are the first release (advance estimate) of the annual national accounts¹.

Regarding the information included in the 2021 GNI questionnaire, it is worth pointing out that the estimates for reference years 2010-2017 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 (2018, 2019 and 2020 in this occasion¹).

With regards to the revisions concerning GNI and its components for reference years 2018 and 2019, it is worth underlining that all of them were small routine revisions: -0,1% and +0,0²%, respectively, of the GNI transmitted in the 2020 questionnaire.

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 2018³. 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. Additionally, SUTs at previous years' prices has been calculated.

The revisions for reference year 2019 are also explained by the abovementioned second factor⁴(structural statistics and updated data incorporation).

In table 1 below it is shown the revisions to GNI for reference years 2010 to 2019 (2010 to 2013 ESA 1995 based and from 2014 on in ESA 2010).

¹ Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) data for all the quarters of reference year 2020 had already been disseminated last March and so, in fact annual estimates from QNA were already available.

² 0,03%

³ In general, to year "t-3" (denoting by "t" the current year)

⁴ As it is explained in the paragraphs above the first factor we are referring to is "performance of the balancing process at a more detailed level by industry and by product" while the second factor is "structural statistics and updated data incorporation"

Table 1
Revisions to the Spanish GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 and Spanish GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014 -2019

(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI of which:	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,1%	0,0%
Total revisions caused by GNI reservations	0,0%	0,0%	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)	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total revisions caused by routine (current) revisions	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,1%	0,0%

In addition, there is a mayor level shift in 2020 compared to 2019 due to the COVID-19 crisis. The annual rates of decrease of GDP and GNI are, respectively, 9,8% and 9,5%.

To analyse the reasons behind, it should be taken into account that from the 16th of March to the 21st of June of 2020 in Spain it was in force the first alert state for the whole country. There were significant restrictions on the mobility of the entire population and the activity of all non-essential services. In particular, during mid-March, April and the beginning of May a more severe lockdown were enforced in the entire territory. From the 21st of June to the 25th of October, many restrictions were lifted and Spain entered a "new normality" phase. However, from the end of October to the end of the year, a second alert state had to be reimposed due to the increase of the incidence of COVID-19. The corresponding lockdown was of lesser stringency than the first one and the scope of the restrictions varied among regions but in any case, due to national restrictions or to similar lockdowns in place in many countries, international mobility was almost non-existent.

This situation caused a drop in the annual growth rates of household consumption expenditure (-12,2%), gross fixed capital formation (-10,7%), exports (-21,0%) and imports (-17,9%) unlike any seen before.

Almost all industries suffered a sharp decline in their GVA growth rate but the ones with more dramatic drops were those affected by capacity limitations, travel restrictions or curfews: whole sale and retail trade, transportation, accommodation and food service activities (- 24,2%), arts, entertainment and recreation and other services (-22,7%). Only a few industries had positive growth GVA rates: agriculture, forestry and fishing (+9,4%), financial and insurance activities (+5,9%) , Public Administration, education, health and social services activities (+2,8%) and real estate activities (+0,2%)⁵.

Regarding the income approach, both compensation of employees and gross operating surplus suffered a decline although it was stronger in the case of the first mentioned aggregate (- 5, 6% and -11,9% respectively).

Concerning the transition items from GDP to GNI, all of them have a drop in their annual growth rates, except the subsidies received from the institutions of the EU, resulting in a lesser decrease of GNI compared to GDP.

⁵ All growth rates have been calculated on the values at current prices

Regarding the work on reservations, it should be noted that Eurostat has been provided 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 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 in 2019 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 already provided both, in the 2019 and 2020 Quality Report (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 2021 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	1,5%	1,7%	1,7%	1,7%

FRANCE

There is one main change in data and methods compared to the 2020 GNI transmission that is related to the reclassification of SNCF Réseau inside General Government's account. SNCF Réseau, French railway infrastructure manager, has been reclassified in the institutional sector S13 from 2016 onwards because it failed the market/non market test. The GNI impact of the reclassification comes from the change of valuation of the output, from a market valuation (sales) to a non-market valuation (sum of costs). The other significant revisions for 2018 and 2019 are explained by routine revisions.

In 2020, activity showed a historic drop in France. This fall is mainly a result of the health crisis linked to COVID-19: the economy has been greatly disturbed by the epidemic, while the measures aiming at limiting its spread (lockdowns, curfew, closing of retail shops, etc.), taken both in France and in various other countries, slowed also the activity down. The fall estimated this year is thus the largest in the history of French national accounts, started in 1949. In the last Insee data release, GDP falls by 5.5 percent in value in 2020. The contraction of GNI is of greater magnitude (-6.1%) due to the deterioration of the balance of property income. This level shift is specific to the COVID-crisis and has no backcasting impact on previous years.

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 2014-2019 (as percentage of GNI from the 2020 questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%
« 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%	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%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%

The main reasons explaining revisions compared to the GNI questionnaire are the following:

- Routine revisions (for 2018 and 2019): 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 2020, GNI was increased by +0,6% in 2019 due to routine revision.
- Reclassification of SNCF Réseau inside General Government's account (2016 onwards): SNCF Réseau, French railway infrastructure manager, has been reclassified in the institutional sector S.13 from 2016 onwards because it failed the market/non market test. This was done at first for EDP purposes following a simplified approach. This approach did not result in a complete reclassification of SNCF-Réseau in the General Government account which was considered too

difficult to cope with in between two benchmark revisions. The impact on GNI comes from the change of valuation of the output, from a market valuation (sales) to a non-market valuation (sum of costs). The GNI impact of the reclassification is introduced as part of the 2021 GNI notification.

Concerning the presentation of figures, in this 2021 notification, as in the 2016-2020 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 2021 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 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

Data for GNI OR for the period from 2013 to 2019 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 2013-2019.

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 the estimates of CFC of general government and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) due to implementation of PIM, revision of taxes, revision of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), revision of GFCF, revision relating to holiday homes estimates and revision of balance of payments data. In addition to the listed revision points, there were other revisions due to calculation errors.

The revisions to GNI are mainly driven by the implementation of PIM.

GDP decreased in nominal terms by 8,2% in 2020, as compared to 2019. The sharp decrease was caused by the COVID pandemic situation. The decrease in GDP from the production side was influenced by a significant decrease of GVA in the activities Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities. From the expenditure side of the GDP decrease was observed in households' final consumption expenditure and export of services.

GNI in 2020 decreased for 6,1% in comparison with the year 2019. Compensation of the employees from the rest of the world and to the rest of the world decreased due to the BoP routine revisions that were in some way also connected with the harmonisation between BoP data and with the non-financial sector accounts (S2- foreign sector). The biggest drop in 2020 was observed in the category property income paid to the rest of the world (-40,5%). On the other side, sharp increase was noticed in the category of taxes by introducing new tax D29 for S2 from 2020. This new tax DAB is a deposit insurance premium that becomes the income of the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) from the EU from the DAB Rehabilitation Fund.

Table 1
Revisions to Croatia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Croatia's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.8
'of which':										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	-
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	2.8

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Croatia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2021 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 2010-2020.

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 2020 GNI Questionnaire, Italy has revised the estimate of GNI for the period 2017-2019. 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 2019, while there are no significant revisions to the years 2010-2018. Since changes in methods and sources were concentrated in the 2019 benchmark revision, and the impact of the work on transversal reservations III and IV is immaterial in the whole period, the revision of the estimate of GNI in 2019 can be attributed almost entirely to routine revisions.

Table 1. Revisions to Italy's GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and for 2014-2019 (ESA 2010 based) (as percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.0	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>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>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>0.0</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 2021 Questionnaire)*

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

As for the changes in GDP and GNI in 2020 (-7.9% and -7.5% respectively), they reflected the generalized impact of the Covid-19 health emergency on economic activity at the national level.

CYPRUS

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2020, GNI for own resource purposes for years 2017-2019 was revised from 1.0% to 2.5%.

Table 1 below, provides a division of the total revision to GNI (ESA 95 based for 2010-2013 and ESA 2010 based for 2014-2019) 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 to Cyprus GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2019
(As % of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.5
<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	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	0.2	-0.3	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	2.5

Cyprus addressed two GNI transversal reservations, namely Missing Trader VAT fraud (TR III) and Reinvested earnings on FDI (TR IV). Based on the findings of the work done it was proved that the impact on GNI is negligible (below 0.1%) and thus no revision was made.

The revision due to changes in methods and sources concerns the improvement of FISIM calculations based on micro data from MFIs as well as the introduction of an explicit exhaustiveness adjustment on the underground activity (N1) of Private Education (NACE P).

Routine revisions for 2017 and 2018 occurred mainly due to SUT balancing procedure, while for 2017 there was also revised information from annual economic surveys. The impact from routine revisions for 2019 refers to the normal substitution of preliminary estimates with final source data (annual economic surveys, updated administrative data).

The major negative level shift in GDP for year 2020 compared to 2019 (-6.4%) is the result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The implementation of precautionary measures and relevant

decreases to address the negative consequences of COVID-19 disease had a direct impact on the Cyprus Economy.

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 2021 Questionnaire)

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

LATVIA

Report on the quality 2021 contains data of period 2010 – 2020 and describes the changes, which have been implemented since the transmission of 2020 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 – 2019 (ESA 2010 based) were due to revisions caused by work on country transaction-specific GNI reservation's points, revisions due to changes in methods and data sources and annual routine revisions. The cumulative impact of data revisions amounted to -3.3 % in 2011 that was caused by the inclusion in GNI data the results from the work on country transaction-specific GNI reservation TS (3) – implementation of SUT results in GDP figures. 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 – 2019 (as percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	+0.3	-3.3	-0.6	-0.8	-	-	-	+0.1	+0.1	+0.5
<i>'of which':</i>										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	+0.3	-3.3	-0.6	-0.8	-	-	-	+0.0	-	-
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.0	+0.0	+0.5

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 2021 Questionnaire

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

There was not any major level shift for annual growth of GNI or GDP if compared 2020 to 2019. In 2020, compared with the 2019 (after annual routine revision), GDP in current prices has decreased by 3.7 % (from 30 647 to 29 511 million EUR) and GNI by 2.3 % (from 30 189 to 29 504 million EUR).

LITHUANIA

In 2021 Statistics Lithuania revised GDP and GNI data for the open years 2010–2019 due to work done as the routine revision for 2017-2019 data, and estimated preliminary data for the year 2020. Changes introduced to the data for open years relate to balancing of Supply/Use Tables (SUT) by products for 2017, having the results of final Structural business statistics (SBS) data and estimates of Consumption of fixed capital (CFC) for 2019, and some changes introduced to the Government Finance statistics (GFS) and Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) estimates.

Investigations were made on Transversal Reservation MT VAT Fraud (TR 2) and Reinvested earnings on FDI (TR 4), and transaction specific reservation (TSR 1–Balancing-SBS data) and the results assessed were considered as having negligible impact to Lithuanian GDP and GNI. Thus, no revisions due to reservations were introduced in 2021 GNI data transmission.

When compared the results for 2020 to 2019, the minor growth of GDP by 1.3 per cent and of GNI by 1.9 per cent (in current prices) was observed due to decrease in Households final consumption expenditure, Gross fixed capital formation and exports; however, some of GDP components grew more rapidly. Significant increase of Subsidies on products (by 5.4%) and all Subsidies (by 126.6%) as well as Government final consumption expenditure (by 11.0%) were determined by the Covid-19 situation. Despite decrease of primary income in general and some of its' components were observed, property income received from the rest of the world increased by 11.3 per cent.

Table 1 provides the results of revision to Lithuanian GNI (ESA95 based) excluding implementation of ESA 2010 requirements for the years 2010-2019.

Table 1
Revisions to Lithuanian GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
and - GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
<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	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	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	0.1	0.1

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Lithuanian GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2021 Questionnaire)

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

LUXEMBOURG

During 2021, Luxembourg performed the benchmark revision for reference years 1995-2020, which originally was planned for 2020. As largely explained in the GNI quality report 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic interrupted the work on the benchmark revision in 2020, so that it had to be postponed to 2021. With the beginning of the pandemic situation in 2020 and all the restrictions put in place at that time, work on the benchmark revision had already progressed too far so that a roll back and a switch to a routine revision as in normal years were not feasible anymore. Therefore, it was not possible in 2020 to estimate national accounts for reference year 2019 based of the annual national accounts framework. As quarterly national accounts and quarterly institutional sector accounts have been calculated during 2020 for the quarterly results of reference year 2019, GNI results for reference year 2019 were based on quarterly (institutional sector) accounts by summing quarterly results to obtain yearly totals. The reference years before 2019 were not revised during 2020. GNI transmission of 2021 is the return back to normal. All reference years included in the benchmark revision have been calculated by the usual framework for annual national accounts.

The benchmark revision was requested as well by a transaction specific GNI reservation. Besides this reservation, two other reservations also had a major impact on GNI data:

1. The transaction specific GNI reservation concerning the inconsistency between national accounts and balance of payments has led to a larger use of BOP data for national accounts aggregates (imports, exports, household expenditure abroad, property income) and to a reinforced collaboration between national accounts compilers and BoP compilers. This reinforced collaboration took the form of joint work on recording issues (global production arrangements, property income especially cross-border, imports and exports) and joined revisions of data for example identification and coherent treatment of superdividends. Some calculation methods were merged, resulting to one estimate for both domains (FISIM, Royalty and Licensing Special Purpose Entities). The work on this reservation caused the biggest part of the revisions to GNI data.
2. Luxembourg started as well the work program on globalisation of the transversal reservation on globalisation. An in-depth analysis of global production arrangements and the SPEs were performed by national accounts compilers, BOP compilers, Structural Business Statistics compilers with the support of the Large Case Unit (LCU). It resulted in important revisions, especially for exports and imports of goods and services. The application of the principle of the economic ownership was in the centre of all discussions and analyses. NA and BOP compilers consistently record the conclusions of those revisions.

Revision for reference year 2019 must be linked to the specific context of the return to the usual framework for compiling annual national accounts.

Table 1
Revisions to Luxembourg's GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and Luxembourg's
GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	-2.0	1.5	16.3	13.7	13.7	2.7	6.6	13.6	11.7	4.3
<i>'of which':</i>										
Total revisions caused by GNI reservations	-2.0	1.5	16.3	13.7	13.7	2.7	6.6	13.6	11.7	0.0
Total revisions 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	4.3
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

For 2010 to 2018 all revisions were done in the context of GNI reservations, especially because the benchmark revision itself is the issue of a transaction specific reservation. For several years, revisions of data are substantial translating the important revisions of sources and calculation methods performed for national accounts.

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Luxembourg's GNI
(ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2021 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3

Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Luxembourg's changed following the adjustment performed for reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment when capitalising R&D in national accounts. This adjustment is not due under ESA95 as R&D was not a considered as a fixed asset for ESA95.

Level shifts in 2020

For reference year 2020, the provisional GDP data show an increase of 2.3% in current prices. The Covid-19 pandemic had of course a major impact on the results for this year. Without the effect of the pandemic, the NA results would have been surely different. The provisional GNI data for 2020 show an increase by 9.3%, which is due to net property income flows (+20.2%). Both property income receivable and property income payable decreased in 2020, but the decrease of property income payable was more important. Especially property income payable by the investments funds in 2020 were far below the level of 2019. Based on provisional data available for the compilation of reference year 2020, less dividends were recorded for 2020 than for 2019 for non-financial corporations.

HUNGARY

Revision took place in the GDP/GNI figures for the years 2010-2019 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 2010-2019.

The GDP annual rate of growth at current prices were 8,5 in 2017, 10,5 in 2018, 9,5 in 2019, and 1,0 in 2020. 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.

In 2020 the performance of the industries were heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The value added of agriculture increased by 2,0 percent compared to the previous year. The performance of industry went up by 0,6 percent, within which that of manufacturing by 1,0 percent. The value added of construction decreased by 3,0 percent.

The gross value added of services went up by 1,2 percent in total. The highest decline (-35,1%) was reached by accommodation and food service activities and other services (-14,6%) and in arts, entertainment and recreation activities (-9,4%). Significant growth could be observed in human health and social work activities (9,7 %), financial and insurance activities (6,4 %) and public administration and defence; compulsory social security (4,3%).

From expenditure side household final consumption expenditure grew 1,5 percent in 2020, in nominal term. The government final consumption expenditure was up by 7,5 percent. The final consumption expenditure of NPISH's rose by 4,7 percent in 2020, so the total final consumption expenditure increased by 3,3 percent. The GFCF continued growing ended, it fell by 0,1 percent in 2020, while there was a higher increase (32,8%) in acquisitions less disposals of valuables. The domestic use grew by 1,6 percent. Meanwhile the high positive balance of exports and imports fell, so its ratio to GDP decreased from 2,3 percent in 2019 to 1,7 percent in 2020.

Table 1
Revisions to “Hungary’s” GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and “Hungary’s” GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1
<i>'of which':</i>										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
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	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	0.0	0.2

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 2021 Questionnaire

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

MALTA

Compared with Malta's 2020 GNI Questionnaire and Quality Report, no revisions to GNI for EU Own Resource purposes are being reported for reference years 2010 to 2016. Revisions from 2017 to 2019 amounted to 3.1, 4.2 and 5.1 per cent respectively. Revisions in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI) for the 2017 to 2019 are due to routine (current) revisions. The routine revisions reported from 2017 onwards are mainly due to a revision in annual data following the integration of the Structural Business Statistics survey (SBS) results of 2017, covering NACE Sections B to N, except K, and the integration of administrative sources which are used to cover NACE Sections K and P to S.

When compared to 2019, growth at current prices of GDP and GNI in 2020 stood at -7.1 per cent and -8.6 per cent respectively. As a result of the pandemic, there were widespread contractions across all main sectors of the economy. This drop was mainly driven by the services sector (NACE sections G to U) and Net taxes on products with a negative contribution of 5.0 and 1.9 percentage points respectively. Domestic and external demand also contributed negatively to GDP by 1.8 and 5.3 percentage points respectively.

Table 1
Revisions to “country’s” GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and “country’s” GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.2	5.1
'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	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	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.2	5.1

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 2021 Questionnaire

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

NETHERLANDS

For the years 2010-2019, routine revisions have only been made for reporting year 2019. For the existing transversal GNI reservations for the Netherlands, adjustments have been made for margins on trading financial assets for all years. For the GNI reservation on missing trader VAT fraud, no adjustments were proven to be necessary. Possible revisions caused by the other outstanding four GNI reservations (3 transversal + 1 transaction specific) have not yet been included as research still has to be concluded. Finally, minor adjustments have been made for the EDP action point on rerouting FMO-transactions for all years. Table 1 provides an overview.

Table 1
Revisions to the Dutch GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and the Dutch GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.3
<i>'of which':</i>										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
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	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	0.0	0.4

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 2021 Questionnaire

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

The data presented in the 2021 GNI Questionnaire and in this Report on Quality differ from the official national accounts data as published by Statistics Netherlands on its website and as transmitted to Eurostat as part of the ESA transmission programme. The

data in the 2021 GNI Questionnaire and in this Report on Quality include the revisions for margins on trading financial assets. These revisions are not yet included in the official national accounts data, as this would lead to inconsistencies with among others the supply and use tables, quarterly accounts, regional accounts and the balance of payments. The data on margins on trading financial assets will be included in the official national accounts data at the next benchmark revision, according to the European Harmonised Revision policy to be published in 2024. Table 3 shows for GNI the differences between the official national accounts and the data in de 2021 GNI questionnaire. Annex A shows the differences for all key aggregates in the national accounts.

Table 3
GNI Bridge table between GNI in the official national accounts and GNI in the 2021
GNI Questionnaire for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and 2014-2020 (ESA2010 based)
Data in million euros

	Official national account	Margins on trading financial assets	2021 GNI Questionnaire
2010	631 281	-369	630 912
2011	649 268	-34	649 234
2012	653 284	-274	653 010
2013	654 147	-196	653 951
2014	669 931	35	669 966
2015	690 567	-12	690 555
2016	697 901	-110	697 791
2017	743 753	-441	743 312
2018	782 852	-606	782 246
2019	816 447	-728	815 719
2020	786 181	1 271	787 452

In 2020, GDP decreased with 1.3%, while GNI decreased with 3.5%.

AUSTRIA

As the main results of supply and use tables for the year 2017 were already integrated to the greatest possible extent in last year's results, there were only insignificantly small revisions left for the reporting year 2017. The implementation of preliminary supply and use tables changed the estimates for the reporting year 2018.

Final results from structural business statistics for 2018 and preliminary results of structural business statistics for 2019 were implemented in the estimates for the years 2018 and 2019.

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 2019 GNI changed due to a major revision of cross-border property income, which concerned income from FDI⁶. There was a minor revision for the reporting year 2018. Preliminary estimates on reinvested earnings were replaced by survey data.

Austria addressed three country specific reservations, namely on "Holding gains and holding losses from inventories" and two transversal reservations, namely "Missing Trader VAT fraud" and "Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment" according ESA2010. The results from the investigations are reflected in the corresponding reports annexed to this report.

⁶ 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.

Table 1
Revisions to Austria's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Austria's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 to 2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0	-0,1	-0,9
<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	-0,1	-0,9

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 2021 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	4,3	4,3	4,4	4,6

POLAND

Data for 2010-2019 presented in the GNI Questionnaire 2021 differ from those presented in the GNI Questionnaire 2020 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.

Table 1
Revisions to PL GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and PL GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5	-2.3	-2.9	-2.7	-2.8*
<i>'of which':</i>										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5	-2.3	-2.9	-2.7	-2.8
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	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	0.0	0.1

* In 2019 components do not add up to total revision of GNI due to rounding

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on PL GNI (ESA95 based) for
2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2021 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. The revised methodology had an impact of ap. 1.2% on the GNI. Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2020 the total impact of ESA2010 decreased in 2013 from 1.4 to 1.3.

The growth rate of GDP in 2020 was 1.7% with a decrease in volume -2.3% and price index 4.1%. The main reason for the decline in GDP growth was the Covid-19 pandemic and restrictions introduced by the government aimed at preventing the spread of the virus.

The following sections had the greatest impact on the decline in the real GDP growth rate:

- NACE C section, manufacturing (-1.0 pp);
- NACE I section, accommodation and catering (-0.6 pp);
- NACE K section, financial and insurance activities (-0.5 pp);
- NACE F section, construction (-0.4 pp);
- NACE H section, transportation and storage (-0.4 pp);
- NACE G section, trade, repair of motor vehicles (-0.3 pp).

A positive impact on GDP was recorded in agriculture, forestry and fishing section (NACE A) (0.3 pp), information and communication section (NACE J), real estate activities section (NACE L), public administration and defence, compulsory social security section (NACE O) and education section (NASE P) 0.2 pp respectively.

From the expenditure approach of GDP, the greatest impact on the decline in the GDP growth rate had gross capital formation (-2.4 pp), including gross fixed capital formation (-1.6 pp) and changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (-0,8 pp). Despite the positive impact of public consumption expenditure (0.9 pp), final consumption expenditure had negative impact on GDP (-0.6 pp), mainly due to private consumption expenditure (-1.5 pp). External balance of goods and services had a positive impact (0.7 pp).

In comparison to 2019 the significant increase in subsidies (more than two times) from general government has been recorded on income side of GDP. The purpose of these subsidies was to counteract the negative effects of COVID-19. Following to the general government programmes the subsidies were distributed to all domestic institutional sector.

PORTUGAL

Comparing with the 2020 GNI Questionnaire, only data for 2019 were revised: GDP by +0.5% and GNI by +0.2%. Data for 2019 was revised from provisional data, submitted to Eurostat in September 2020, 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 2021 and 2020 GNI reports for 2010 - 2019

	GDP				GNI							
	2020 GNI Report	2021 GNI Report	Difference	% GDP (Report 2020)	2020 GNI Report	2021 GNI Report	Difference	% GNI (Report 2020)				
									(ESA 2010)		(ESA 2010)	
									1	2	3=2-1	4=3/1
	10 ⁶ Euro			%	10 ⁶ 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	205,184.1	205,184.1	0.0	0.0%	200,173.2	200,173.2	0.0	0.0%				
2019	213,301.0	214,374.6	1,073.6	0.5%	208,373.3	208,805.9	432.6	0.2%				

Results for 2020 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.

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the total GNI revisions into: reservations, changes in methods and data sources (excluding ESA 2010 implementation) and routine (current revisions) for 2010-2019.

Table 1
Revisions to Portuguese GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010 - 2013 and Portuguese GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014 - 2019
As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
<i>of which,</i>										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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%	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%	0.0%	0.2%

As shown on Table 1, GNI (ESA 2010 based) revision in 2019 (+0.2%) was due to routine (current) revisions, namely updates of the main data sources.

In 2020, marked by the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, GDP reached 200.1 billion euros, which represented a nominal decrease of 6.7% (+4.5% in 2019). With this result, 2020 was the year with the highest contraction in economic activity since 1995 (beginning of this series of National Accounts). GNI decreased 5.7% in 2020, after growing 4.3% in 2019.

The biggest contributions for GDP and GNI contraction came from the reduction in Exports of Goods and Services (-20.6%) and Household Final Consumption Expenditure (-6.7%). The reduction in the contribution of Exports was mainly due to the very negative change in tourism services, as a consequence of the restrictions to mobility imposed by the measures to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Imports also decreased (-15.1%), but this reduction was insufficient to compensate the behaviour of exports, with the goods and services balance moving from positive in 2019 to a negative one in 2020. Gross Capital Formation (GCF) reduced 5.4%, an evolution mainly determined by Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) of Corporations, which registered a decrease (-5.3%), more than offsetting the increase of 14.0% in the GFCF of the General Government. Households recorded a 1.6% decrease in GFCF in 2020.

With an opposite sign, General Government Final Consumption Expenditure increased 5.1%.

Subsidies received from the rest of the world (RoW) increased 7.6%, with increments in D.31 (+9.7%) and D.39 (+7.3%). The evolution of D.39 depended essentially on subsidies to agriculture, European agricultural guarantee fund (EAGF) and European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), and on European Social Fund (ESF). Directly related to reduction on imports, Taxes on production and imports paid to the institutions of the EU decreased (-6.1%). Property income paid to RoW contracted (-19.7%), essentially due to significant reductions in Dividends paid (-30.6%) and Reinvested earnings on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) paid (-37.2%).

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.

Relating to the new transition item XT1 – Impact of capitalized R&D on cross-border RIE, and in accordance with the conclusions of the document on Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment (TR IV) sent by Statistics Portugal to Eurostat on 5th March 2021, the net impact was considered null:

- The effect of the capitalization of R&D and other intangible assets on the RIE of the foreign FDI in Portugal (liabilities side) is non-material. It remained lower than the 0.1% threshold of the GNI from 2010 to 2018 in every year (0.03% on average).
- There is no data available to directly measure the capitalization of R&D of the Portuguese FDI in the RoW. However, from 2010 to 2018, the accumulated Portuguese FDI represents about 60% on average of the accumulated foreign FDI in Portugal. Assuming that the profile of the FDI of resident enterprises in the RoW is not very different from the opposite FDI in Portugal, the own-account output of R&D plus the mark-up of the Portuguese FDI in the RoW should not surpass the

- 0.1% threshold of the GNI. Such result justifies the conclusion that also the effect of R&D in RIE of Portuguese FDI in the RoW (assets side) should be non-material.
- Considering that both paid and received RIE associated to imputed R&D are non-material, the overall impact on GNI, which is the net effect between both flows, is consequently non-material, therefore XT1 is null since 2010 onwards.

Thus, the impact of the transition from ESA 1995 to ESA 2010 was the same of previous GNI transmissions since nothing has changed.

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 2021 Questionnaire

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

ROMANIA

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2020, the GNI estimate for 2010-2018 were not revised.

None of the reservations for which the work done was described in the 2021 Report were implemented in the national accounts and the GNIQ 2021, except for reservation 9c (CFC for transport equipment) which was included for 2019, only.

For 2019 the revision was caused by routine revision. The data for 2019, previously reported, were provisional and estimated as the sum of the four quarters while, in the present report, the year 2019 is final and was based on newly available and more complete annual data sources.

The impact of revisions to GNI for the period 2010-2019 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 - 2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020Q Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revisions to GNI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1%
of which:										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1%

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 2021 Questionnaire)

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

The data for 2020 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 2020, as compared to 2019, as well as volumes and prices indices by 10 industries.

Gross domestic product for 2020

	million lei current prices		Value indices - % -	Volume indices - % -	Price indices - % -
	2019	2020			
Gross domestic product	1058973.2	1055548.8	99.7	96.1	103.7
Gross value added	957554.0	961616.8	100.4	96.7	103.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	43668.1	40494.3	92.7	83.8	110.6
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	223395.8	208320.5	93.3	90.9	102.5
Construction	62166.1	69997.7	112.6	110.0	102.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transport and storage; hotels and restaurants	194372.6	189199.6	97.3	94.8	102.6
Information and communication	60727.6	71759.3	118.2	110.4	107.0
Financial intermediation and insurance	24649.6	25771.9	104.6	98.6	106.0
Real estate activities	82125.9	84720.6	103.2	100.3	102.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services	82613.9	85769.1	103.8	99.4	104.5
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance	149880.4	159056.1	106.1	100.8	105.3
Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households goods and other services	33954.0	26527.7	78.1	75.6	103.3
Net taxes on product	101419.2	93932.0	92.6	91.3	101.4

The growth rate of GDP in 2019, of -0.3%, was due to a decrease in volume, of 3.9%, and an increase in prices, of 3.7%.

Significant changes were recorded in:

- Construction (+12.6%);
- Information and communication (+18.2%);
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (-7.3%);
- Industry (-6.7%)
- Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households goods and other services (-21.9%).

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

- Construction (+10.0%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume of construction, by 15.9%, as reported in the short term statistics on construction;
- Information and communication (+10.4%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume of information, by 19.5%, as reported in the short term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to enterprises
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (-16.2%); the decrease was mainly due to the decrease of agriculture volume, by 18.6%, as reported in Economic Accounts of Agriculture;
- Industry (-9.1%); the decrease was mainly due to the decrease of turnover volume of industry, by 9.2%, as reported in the short term statistics;
- Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households goods and other services (-24.4%); the decrease was mainly due to the decrease of turnover volume by 36.2% as reported in the short term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to population.

SLOVENIA

In this year's revision the data from 2017 onwards were revised, mostly due to routine revision with updated sources and minor methodological improvements, with small impact on GNI (+0.1%). Transversal reservation III on missing trader VAT fraud and TR IV on reinvested earnings on FDI were addressed without impact on GNI.

Table 1
Revisions to Slovenia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Slovenia's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1
<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	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	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	+0.2	+0.1

The 2020 GNI estimate for Own Resource purposes based on annual non-financial accounts by institutional sector fell 2.3% in nominal terms compared to 2019 due to the effects of the pandemic.

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 2021 Questionnaire)

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

SLOVAKIA

Compared to the GNI questionnaire in 2020, the estimate of Slovak GNI in the time series 2010-2019 was influenced by the revision of the data in the context of resolving GNI reservations. The European Commission granted the Slovak Republic 6 transaction specific reservations and 5 transversal reservations. In the system of national accounts of the Slovak Republic, the results of five transaction specific and two transversal reservations are expected to be incorporated in 2021. The overall impact based on incorporation of reservations for 2010-2019 is shown in Table 1.

In addition, the estimate of Slovak GNI compared to the GNI questionnaire from 2020 for 2017, 2018 and 2019 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 - 2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2
'of which':										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)										
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions								0.1	-0.3	0.1

The impact of revision changes based on reservations and overall routine changes is shown in Annex 1.

In the analysis of changes in the data, we did not record a significant year-on-year change in 2020 compared to 2019 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 2021 Questionnaire

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

Transition items from ESA95 to ESA 2010 have been adjusted for the adjustment of reinvested earnings due to the R&D. The impact in the Table 2 is not visible, due to negligible adjustments. More information is given in chapter 3.4 and in annex TRIV_SK.

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 2010-2019.

Table 1
Revisions to Finland's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Finland's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2019
(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2
<i>'of which':</i>										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (for 2010-2013 excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.2	0.0	-0.2

Statistics Finland has made routine revisions for 2017-2019.

The SUT-tables have been recalculated for 2017 and 2018 after the 2020 questionnaire.

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
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.6

SWEDEN

The GNI Report on Quality and the GNI Questionnaire of 2021 contain the results from the release of the Swedish National Accounts in August 2021. The GNI estimates for the years 2010-2019 have been revised by between -0.3 per cent and 0.9 per cent.

GNI has been revised back to 2010 due to work on reservations.

Routine revisions have had an impact on GNI for the years 2017-2019. These routine revisions are due to revisions of net of property income received from and paid to the rest of the world for the years 2017-2019 and revisions of GDP for the year 2019. There were no revisions caused by changes in methods and sources.

The preliminary estimates for 2020, show a GDP decrease of 1.3 per cent and a GNI decrease of 1.1 per cent.

Table 1
Revisions to Sweden's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Sweden's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2019 (As percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0,0%	0,0%	-0,1%	0,0%	-0,1%	-0,1%	-0,3%	-0,2%	0,1%	0,9%
'of which':										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0,0%	0,0%	-0,1%	0,0%	-0,1%	-0,1%	-0,3%	-0,2%	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%	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%	0,1%	1,0%

The work on the reservations had an impact on all open years but for some years the revisions were smaller than 0.1 per cent. The revisions stems from two transaction specific reservations and one transversal reservation:

- Transaction-specific reservation (1) Harmonization of National Accounts and Balance of Payments
- Transaction-specific reservation (3) Balancing
- Transversal reservation (IV) Reinvested earning on foreign direct investments

The work on the Transversal reservation on Missing Trader VAT Fraud has not resulted in any revisions on GNI.

Routine revisions affected the years 2017-2019, however, for the year 2017 the impact of the revision was less than 0.1 per cent. For 2019 the main part of the routine revision is explained by the fact that 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 for 2019 has also been balanced in the framework of supply and use tables. Both GDP and the net of primary incomes from abroad were revised upwards, and the impact of these revisions on GNI was 0.5 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively.

For GDP, net exports of goods and services are the main contributors to the upward revision of 2019. The routine revision of primary income 2019 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 2017-2018. There were no routine revisions of GDP for the years 2017-2018.

Transition items 2010-2013 have been revised as a consequence of the transversal reservation on Reinvested earning on foreign direct investments and the new transition item XT1 Impact of capitalised R&D on cross-border RIE. The revision of the impact of ESA2010 implementation on GNI (ESA95 based) spans from 0.0 to 0.2 percentage points.

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Sweden's GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010-2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2021
Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation	3,5%	3,4%	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 2020 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 2010-2019. These revisions have increased GNI in all years. While the overall revision from 2010 to 2016 is under 1.0%, more recent years have seen larger revisions, with a 3.0% increase in 2019.

It should be noted that the UK 2021 GNI Questionnaire shows the UK economy contracted substantially between 2019 and 2020, such that total GNI decreased by 5.3%. This is largely due to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 1
Revisions to UK's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and UK's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2019
(As a percentage of GNI from the 2020 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total revision to GNI	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	3.0%
<i>'of which':</i>										
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
• TSR1: Weapon Systems	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• TSR3: GFCF	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
• TSR7: Financial Services	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
• TSR11: Health	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• TSR14: Trade	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
• TSR15: Valuables	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• TSR17/18: HHFCE	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
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%	0.0%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	1.9%

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

The years 2010-16 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 at Annex 3.

The revisions caused by changes in methods and sources due to reservations are predominately driven by improvements to the quality of estimates for financial services, and improvements to the measurement of household final consumption. Other revisions are relatively small. Further information can be found in Section 1.1.

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on UK's GNI (ESA95 based) for
2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2021 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%

TABLE A.1 GNI QUESTIONNAIRE 2021

GNI Questionnaire 2021 - Member States' and the UK GNI data to be used for OR purposes - as submitted in 2021

		GNI ¹⁾ (ESA 95)				GNI ²⁾ (ESA2010)						
	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Country	Currency Unit											
Belgium	mio EUR	360626	367599	385509	392937	411459	422599	434211	449130	464101	482755	461729
Bulgaria	mio BGL	72583	77735	80909	79846	83307	86631	92268	100428	106403	116995	117669
Czechia	mio CZK	3574354	3608046	3684484	3737471	4047450	4308149	4473262	4821381	5112634	5440320	5496111
Denmark	mio DKK	1795597	1842602	1890383	1943479	2060061	2105853	2166747	2248220	2323637	2392922	2416306
Germany	mio EUR	2533725	2691512	2732546	2808673	2992024	3109500	3212750	3343106	3476173	3584453	3461285
Estonia	mio EEK, from 2011 mio EUR	215475	15607	16911	18168	19478	20177	21260	23248	25276	27215	26587
Ireland	mio EUR	134705	131466	133596	143881	165113	202623	221115	236536	252521	276707	283735
Greece	mio EUR	215893	194585	186741	176435	178500	175966	173386	176017	177577	181584	164620
Spain	mio EUR	1041205	1027302	1005341	996137	1028374	1077348	1116592	1162300	1204988	1247062	1128541
France	mio EUR	1999918	2070036	2088103	2118244	2205945	2257270	2296467	2364840	2434996	2507344	2357977
Croatia	mio HRK	316116	320954	317528	325885	329595	344742	348448	370434	388384	411520	386255
Italy	mio EUR	1582674	1618938	1596983	1583756	1627373	1643709	1700656	1746276	1790955	1810449	1673896
Cyprus	mio EUR	18875	20056	19052	17544	16965	17767	18175	19651	20838	21926	20267
Latvia	mio LVL, from 2014 mio EUR	12752	13771	15178	15825	23645	24446	25320	26917	28681	30189	29504
Lithuania	mio LTL, from 2015 mio EUR	95284	104390	111156	117739	124816	35998	37504	40748	44103	47157	48076
Luxembourg	mio EUR	28851	30673	35605	35101	37621	34842	37244	41632	42739	41512	45355
Hungary	mio HUF	25784776	26738890	27335225	29037757	31334611	33297591	35244659	37692333	41693069	46280135	46698665
Malta	mio EUR	6419	6713	6972	7506	8296	9444	9507	10766	12033	13012	11893
Netherlands	mio EUR	630912	649234	653010	653951	669966	690555	697791	743312	782246	815719	787452
Austria	mio EUR	286164	298429	305405	310531	333585	340880	357581	365898	381651	396081	378894
Poland	mio PLN	1366235	1479297	1535653	1551942	1624962	1708627	1748658	1852797	1979286	2136236	2184079
Portugal	mio EUR	170034	169302	160362	164612	169513	174892	181960	191348	200173	208806	196928
Romania	mio RON	519688	548986	579147	618950	665996	704103	753006	845132	933571	1043381	1037278
Slovenia	mio EUR	35108	35803	34903	35153	37289	37654	39418	42236	45182	47664	46563
Slovakia	mio EUR	65624	67695	70879	72250	75231	77930	78859	82912	88208	92414	91047
Finland	mio EUR	182861	191223	194683	198017	208968	213595	218508	226414	234406	241311	240205
Sweden	mio SEK	3550725	3682568	3706830	3774214	4072226	4286027	4429374	4695196	4917767	5196157	5138982
United Kingdom	mio GBP	1578214	1642809	1668513	1720757	1836709	1890349	1965803	2069946	2143850	2242225	2124075

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 2020

GNI Questionnaire 2020 - MSs' and the UK GNI OR data - as agreed by GNIG in November 2020

		GNI ¹⁾ (ESA 95)				GNI ²⁾ (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 REVISION

Revisions GNI Questionnaire 2021 compared to GNI Questionnaire 2020 (in %)										
GNI ¹⁾ (ESA 95)					GNI ²⁾ (ESA2010)					
Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Country										
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Bulgaria	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.7
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Germany	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.2
Estonia	-0.9	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2	-0.6	-0.9
Ireland	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-1.1	-1.9	0.5
Greece	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.8
Italy	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.5
Latvia	0.3	-3.3	-0.6	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Luxembourg	-2.0	1.5	16.3	13.7	13.7	2.7	6.6	13.6	11.7	4.3
Hungary	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.2	5.2
Netherlands	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.3
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.9
Poland	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5	-2.3	-2.9	-2.7	-2.8
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Romania	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	0.1	0.1
Slovakia	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2
Sweden	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.9
United Kingdom	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	3.0

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