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**2022 GNI Questionnaire - Part A – Summary Report on the Quality  
of GNI data**

**ITEM 3 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 2014–2020 (ESA2010 based) (As percentage of GNI from the 2021 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 2022 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 2022 and 2021 and revisions in 2022 resulting thereof.

In accordance with the Withdrawal agreement<sup>1</sup>, UK is to report GNI OR data for the period until 2020 only.

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<sup>1</sup> Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, 2019/C 384 I/01, *OJ C 384I*, 12.11.2019

## **SUMMARY REPORTS ON THE QUALITY OF 2022 GNI RETURNS FOR THE EU-27 MEMBER STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM**

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## BELGIUM

The September 2022 edition of the Belgian national accounts includes mainly routine revisions, as well as impact of the coordinated work on transversal reservation I on globalization. GDP/GNI aggregates were revised for the years 2018-2020.

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 all three years, by + 0.01 % (+22 mln. €) for 2018, + 0.11 % (+ 526 mln. €) for 2019 and + 0.61 % (+ 2797 mln. €) for 2020.

For 2019, the revision is a combination of upward revision of both GDP and of net primary income received, whereas the revision in 2020 is the mixed result between an upward revision of GDP, only very partially offset by a small 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 2014-2020**

(Sept. 2022 minus Sept. 2021)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total revision in mln €, of which	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	520	2 789
caused by GNI reservations (*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	-773	-990
caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
caused by routine (current) revisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11	1 293	3 779
As percentage of GNI from the 2021 questionnaire											
Total revision	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,6%
<i>of which</i>											
caused by GNI reservations	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,2%	-0,2%
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%	0,0%
caused by routine (current) revisions	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,3%	0,8%
p.m.: GNI (September 2021)	360 626	367 599	385 509	392 937	411 459	422 599	434 211	449 130	464 101	482 755	461 729

(\*) This is the total impact of TR I on Globalization to be balanced in the usual balancing process of GDP (also see table 9)

In 2021, Belgian GDP rose by 9,2 %, and GNI, by 9,1 %. This sharp increase is due, on the one hand, to the volume recovery following the gradual disappearance of restrictions stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, that caused the sharp decrease of GDP (-5,4 % in volume) in 2020. On the other hand, it is also due, to a smaller extent, to the effect of higher prices of many raw materials, that pushed intermediate consumption deflator up; this rise was widely put forward in production prices, which in turn caused the value-added deflator to rise by 2,5 %.

**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 2010-2021 the following other revisions due to changes in methods and sources for GNI components that had an impact on the level of GNI in comparison to the last year questionnaire were observed:

- Reclassification of units to General government sector,
- Revisions of taxes and subsidies,
- Balance of Payments revision.

No data revisions for this period has GNI impact bigger than 1%.

Implementation of all revisions resulted to -1.1% revision of GNI for 2020.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to BULGARIA's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and BULGARIA's GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>									0.0	0.0	-0.2
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>									0.0	0.0	-0.9

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on BULGARIA's GNI (ESA95 based) for**  
**2010-2013**  
**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7

## CZECHIA

The data contained in the GNI Questionnaire 2022 and presented in this Report on the Quality (RQ) are consistent with the annual data that were published by the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) on 30 June 2022. This publication include preliminary results for the year 2021, current revision of the years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Table 1 shows how GNI for own resource purpose was revised for years 2010 – 2020 compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2021. Table 2 presents the total impact of ESA2010 implementation for the years 2010 - 2013.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Czechia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Czechia's GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014 and 2020**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.3%
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>									0.0%	0.0%	-1.3%

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Czechia's GNI (ESA95 based)**  
**for 2010-2013**  
**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire**

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

The preliminary version of ANA for 2021 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.

GDP increase in volume in 2020 has been caused by the incorporation of final annual data. Decrease in the GNI is caused mainly by the significant revision of BoP data.

Changes in levels in current prices (GDP 2021/2020 +7.0 pp.; GNI 2021/2020 +7.6 pp) are caused by economic development of the country.



## DENMARK

As it appears from table 1 there are no revisions to the years 2010-2018. GNI for 2019 and 2020 have been revised by -0.3 percent. These revisions are all caused by routine (current) revisions.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Denmark's GNI (ESA95) for 2010-2013 and GNI (ESA2010) for 2014-2020 (as percentage of GNI from 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total revisions to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
Of which:											
Total revisions caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	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	0.0	-0.3	-0.3

Table 2 shows the total impact of ESA2010 implementation. There are no changes in this table since the 2021 GNI Questionnaire.

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 implementation on Denmark's GNI (ESA95 based) 2010-2013 (as percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8

## GERMANY

The 2022 Report of the Quality of German GNI (RQ) presents the results of the routine (current) revision of the national accounts (NA) for the open years 2018 to 2020 and the first data transmission for own resource purposes for the year 2021. In the course of this revision updated base data has been introduced alongside with the results of the work on transversal reservations I and V. The results for transversal reservation III were updated while the outcomes for transversal reservation IV remain unchanged compared to the 2021 GNI RQ. The work on transversal reservation II did not induce any changes to the GNI and its components. Table 1 shows the changes to the GNI data caused by routine revision as well as the results of the work on reservations.

**Table 1**  
**Revision to Germany's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010–2013**  
**and Germany's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014–2020**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total revision to GNI	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.3%
<i>'of which':</i>											
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total revision caused by other changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions									0.1%	0.1%	1.3%

While the time series from 2010 onwards had no or moderate changes, the year 2020 was revised to a larger scale. The most recent year is usually subject to larger revisions, because many detailed source statistics become available for the first time. Nevertheless, the reporting year 2020 was exceptional because of the statistical peculiarities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent economic downturn. The preliminary estimates and assumptions that had built the basis for the initial estimations for GNI and its components for 2020 had indicated too pessimistic results and in the consequence and with updated data at hand the GNI for 2020 was revised upwards.

The GDP for reporting year 2021 increased by +5.8% compared to reporting year 2020 in nominal terms. The change rate in real terms was +2.6%, which evidences that a big share of the nominal effect is due to inflation. The change in real terms can be attributed to the economic recovery after the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. The nominal annual

change rate for GNI for 2021 was +6.4% which is higher than that for GDP because of a high growth in the cross-border property income.

Furthermore, the work on the three transversal reservations I, II and V that are still in place for Germany has been finalised. The transversal reservations III and IV have already been closed earlier in 2022. The results were integrated into the calculations by a bottom-up approach altering the individual components of GNI. Nevertheless, the subsequent balancing procedure led to minor revisions to the figures for the aggregated GDP and GNI for own resource purposes (OR) in the years 2010, 2017 and 2019 only. The GNI for other years remained unchanged compared to the 2021 GNI RQ or were changed by routine revisions.

The revisions did not alter the total impact of the ESA 2010 implementation.

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Germany’s GNI (ESA95 based)**  
**for**  
**2010–2013**  
**(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire)**

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

## ESTONIA

The GNI questionnaire 2022 provides data on GNI and its components for the open years 2010 to 2020. There were no changes from open GNI reservations. For years 2018–2020, the changes in figures are due to routine revisions based on supply and use tables compiled for 2018 and updated data sources. As a result of the changes, GNI for own resource purposes for years 2018–2020 increased from 0.1% to 2.1% (Table 1).

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Estonia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and**  
**Estonia's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total revision to GNI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	2.1%
<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%	0.0%
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%	0.1%	2.1%

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 2022 Questionnaire)**

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

In 2020, the national economy took a downturn due to the restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. As the situation got better and strict restrictions on the movement of people loosened, economy took a turn for the better and experienced a significant recovery in 2021. In 2021, Estonian GNI grew 14% compared to 2020.

The revision for year 2020 saw a notable impact with new information from annual data sources. As 2020 saw major changes in the economy caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the early estimates based on short-term statistics proved modest. Largest impact from annual data came to the value added of the non-financial enterprises sector (+3.4%), with largest increases in real estate activities (7.6%), professional, scientific and technical activities (12.4%), construction (4.7%) and manufacturing (2.1%). A corresponding increase on the consumption side was noted for the final consumption of households (+2.2%) and gross fixed capital formation (+4%).

## IRELAND

Changes to the ‘open’ years of 2017 to 2020 within the various components of GDP since the GNI Questionnaire 2021 reflected mostly the impact of updated data with some revisions to data sources and methods, and for reservations.

The GNI estimates for 2010 to 2017 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 2014-2020**  
**(as percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-1.1
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
<b>Total routine revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-1.0

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

GDP growth in 2021 versus 2020 in current prices was +14.3% i.e. €426.3b vs €372.8b, up €53b. Exports rose €76b to €573b, while imports fell by €22b to €405b, a net trade effect of +€98b. There was a fall in intellectual property (IPP) investment, reflected in imports and in an offsetting GFCF decline of €59b to €99b. A €12b increase to €153b in personal consumption, largely reflecting a rebound from COVID restrictions-related levels, and government consumption expenditure also contributed.

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 2022 Questionnaire**

€ million	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	5.1%	6.1%	6.2%	5.8%

## 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 Structural Business Surveys for the year 2019.
- Updated estimates for the final consumption expenditure of households based on the results of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) for the years 2019 and 2020.
- Integration of the Statistical Business Register of ELSTAT for the year 2019.
- Integration of updated data for Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) using administrative tax data, for years 2019-2020.
- Integration of General Government updated data for years 2019-2020.
- Incorporation of updated International Trade in Goods data for years 2019-2020.
- Updated data for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries for years 2019-2020.
- Incorporation of updated Short-Term Indicators for year 2020.
- Integration of updated employment data for years 2019 for years 2019-2020.

Specifically for year 2021, it is noted that the second estimate was made using the available annual data from sources (such as the results of Household Budget Survey, estimates for NPISHs, updated data as regards Short-Term Indices, International Trade in Goods Statistics of ELSTAT, BoP data of Bank of Greece, Employment data, General Government data, etc.). The first estimate in March 2022, was produced as the sum of the quarterly results of year 2021 (non-seasonally adjusted).

It is also noted that the data for years 2020, 2021 reflect the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictive measures that came into force. All the best available data sources were used to compile the estimates.



**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Greek GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Greek GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020**  
**(as percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Greek GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013**  
**as percentage of ESA95 GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation</b>	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 15th of September. On the 30<sup>th</sup> of September the dissemination of aggregates by industry at a more detailed level and SUT at current and at previous years' prices is taking place.

Among the updated data released, those corresponding to reference years 2019 and 2020 have been updated from last year's publication whereas those for 2021 are the first release (advance estimate) of the annual national accounts<sup>2</sup>.

Regarding the information included in the 2021 GNI questionnaire, it is worth pointing out that the estimates for the closed reference years 2010-2017 are not the same as the published ones and transmitted in the framework of the ESA 2010 transmission programme.

The reason is that, although according to the routine revision policy of the Spanish national accounts, there are only three reference years subject to routine revisions (2019, 2020 and 2021 in this occasion<sup>1</sup>), due to the reclassification of the unit SAREB in S.13 from inception in the context of the EDP April 2022 notification, every reference year since 2012 had to be revised<sup>3</sup>. This data series are domestically published and transmitted to Eurostat according to the ESA2010 transmission programme.

However, and according to the Eurostat view that in the GNI questionnaire and quality report countries are supposed to report on revisions to GNI OR data (and not to nationally published data / data to be transmitted under ESA TP), these revisions have not been included in the questionnaire or in this quality report for the years prior to 2018. Consequently, there are discrepancies between ES nationally published data and transmitted under ESA TP and the GNI OR data for 2012 to 2017.

Therefore, years 2010 to 2017 in the 2022 GNI questionnaire remain unchanged from the 2021 GNI questionnaire. Reference year 2018 has been revised due to the reclassification of SAREB from S.12 to S.13 since 2012 and the revision of reference years 2019-2020 corresponds to the SAREB reclassification for those years on the one hand, and to the usual routine revisions of the sources on the other.

With regards to the revisions concerning GNI and its components for reference years 2018, 2019, and 2020 it is worth underlining that all of them were revisions below 1% of the GNI transmitted in the 2021 questionnaire. In table 1 below, revisions to GNI are shown for reference years 2010 to 2020 (2010 to 2013 ESA 1995 based and from 2014 on in ESA 2010).

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<sup>2</sup> Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) data for all the quarters of reference year 2021 had already been disseminated last March and so, annual estimates derived from QNA were already available.

<sup>3</sup> According to an official letter from Eurostat, received on the 24th of February of 2021 (arising from the AP23 from the November 2019 EDP dialogue visit) SAREB should be reclassified inside the government sector (S.1311) in the context of the April 2021 EDP notification. Later on, in an official letter of 29th of March (labelled as sensitive) signed by Mr. Luca Ascoli, Eurostat communicates its agreement with the Spanish statistical authorities' decision to reclassify SAREB in S.13 from inception (i.e. in 2012) in the context of the April 2022 EDP notification.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to SPAIN's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and SPAIN's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	-0,7%
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>									0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>									0,1%	0,1%	-0,7%

These revisions had their origin in several factors in each year.

The revision of 0,1%<sup>4</sup> of GNI in 2018 is due to the sector reclassification of SAREB. On the other hand, revisions in 2019 are the result of the performance of the balancing process among the supply and use side at a more detailed level by industry and product. 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, SUT at previous years' prices has been calculated and is domestically published on the 30th of September.

The revisions for reference year 2020 are mainly explained by the incorporation of structural statistics not available one year ago (such as the Structural Business Statistics, the Economic Accounts of Agriculture, etc.) and updated data (for example, General Government Accounts or the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position).

In addition, there is a mayor level shift in 2021 compared to 2020 due to the economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis. The annual rates of increase of nominal GDP and GNI are, respectively, 7,9% and 8,2%.

To analyse the reasons behind these numbers, it should be taken into account that on the 8th of May of 2021 in Spain it was declared the end of the alert state for the whole country. That fact meant that the significant restrictions on the mobility of the entire population that were previously in force since the first quarter of 2020, were lifted. However, there were several COVID outbreaks during 2021 and some restrictive temporal measures were taken due to the temporal increase of the incidence of COVID-19. The scope and the duration of the restrictions, however, varied among regions and, in any case, all of them were of much lesser stringency than the ones imposed in 2020.

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<sup>4</sup> 0,05%

Therefore, this situation caused a large increase in the annual growth rates (2021/2020) of total final consumption expenditure (7,3%), gross capital formation (10,3%), exports (22,4%) and imports (23,0%), since Spain was gradually beginning to return to the normality pre-COVID-19.

Within the gross capital formation components, the upward variation of change in inventories stands out (from €2 billion in 2020 to €10 billion in 2021) due to the elimination of the restrictions derived from the pandemic in international trade of goods (raw materials) and the gradual return to the situation of normality in domestic production.

The Gross Value Added (GVA) growth rate rose in most industries but the ones with larger increases were the manufacturing industry (13,0%) and wholesale and retail trade, transportation, accommodation and food service activities (18,0%).

Regarding the income approach, both compensation of employees and gross operating surplus increased although the annual growth rate in 2021 was larger in the case of the second mentioned aggregate (5,3 and 7,8% respectively).

The high level shift in 2021 for Taxes on production and imports (15,8%) is owing to the growth rate in Taxes on products (17,8%), and this in turn due to both the growing in Value added type taxes (18,2%) and in Taxes on products, except VAT and import taxes (16,7%). In the case of Subsidies (-11,8%), the shift in 2021 is due to the negative growth for 'Other subsidies on production' (-33,2%) because of the end of many subsidies related with the COVID19 (such as those derived from the new labour of permanent or temporary lay-offs and short-time working).

Concerning the transition items from GDP to GNI, 2021 compared to 2020, compensation of employees and property income received from the rest of the world grew more than the corresponding items paid resulting in a larger increase of GNI compared to GDP.

In 2021, compensation of employees received from ROW and paid to ROW have such a big contrast in level shifts: 28,5% vs -28,9%:

- Income from the rest of the world is calculated taking into account the number of Labour Force Survey (LFS) wage earners in establishments abroad and National Accounts data on average remuneration. The increase observed in 2021 in relation to 2020 is in line with the LFS figures and with a return to normality after the pandemic inside EU Members in the elimination of travel, access and cross-border restrictions for frontier and seasonal workers, diplomatic staff and workers from Spanish scientific bases established outside the geographical territory of Spain.
- Payments combine different sources depending on whether workers require work authorization (non-EU+non-EFTA) or not (EU+EFTA). In the first case, it is used authorization data from the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migratory Flows. For the second data comes from Frontur-EGATUR Survey (Tourism data surveys). The drop in authorizations for Moroccans derived from the closure of borders with that country has had a great impact on the

evolution of payments. The land borders of Ceuta and Melilla with Morocco were reopened in May 2022, these steps were closed in March 2020 (consequence of COVID).

Taxes on production and imports paid to the institutions of the EU and Subsidies received from the institutions of the EU have also a big contrast in level shifts: 20,2% vs -3,3%:

- Subsidies received from the institutions of the EU is provided basically by the European agricultural guarantee fund (EAGF) decreasing from 2020 to 2021 in -3,8% (mainly concentrated the decline in the fourth quarter). On the other hand, evolution of other subsidies received from the institutions of the EU in 2021 is coherent with the previous years.

In the case of taxes on production and imports paid to the institutions of the EU, in 2020 there was an important drop in the customs duties on imports with a subsequent recovery in 2021.

Regarding the work on reservations, it should be noted that Eurostat has been provided with additional information on the issues that were raised since the transmission of the 2021 QR. However, there has been no revision of any of the national accounts aggregates due to this work in order to address reservations. So, as mentioned above the total amount of the GNI (ESA 2010 based) revisions corresponds to routine revisions<sup>5</sup>.

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 as the ones already provided since the 2019 Quality Report (QR).

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on SPAIN's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013**  
**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	1,5%	1,7%	1,7%	1,7%

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<sup>5</sup> Except for SAREB reclassification

## FRANCE

There is one main change in data and methods compared to the 2021 GNI transmission that is related to the reservation on fraud rates. Indeed, for the record, the general reservation on the French GNI for the years 2010-2015 was lifted by the Commission in November 2021. However, the GNI verification cycle has led to the establishment of a specific reservation on the fraud rates used to adjust the value added for fraud of declared companies. The other revisions for 2020 are explained by routine revisions.

In 2021, the activity rebounded sharply following the historic activity drop in 2020 linked to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the last Insee data release, GDP increases by 8.2% in value in 2021. The increase in gross national income (GNI) is of greater magnitude (+9.7%) due to the improvement in the balance of property income (received less paid to the rest of the world). The level shift is linked to the current 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 2014-2020 (as percentage of GNI from the 2021 questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	0,0%
« of which » :											
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%
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%	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%	0,0%	0,3%

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

- Routine revisions for 2020: 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 2021, GNI was increased by +0,3% in 2020 due to routine revision.
- Reservation on fraud rates: Eurostat requested an update of the fraud rates used to take into account fraud of declared companies in the French national accounts; the GNI impact of the update of the fraud rates is introduced as part of the 2022 GNI notification. The update of the fraud rates has a backcasting impact. As a percentage of GNI notified in 2021, GNI is decreased by 0,3% each year from 2010 onwards.

Concerning the presentation of figures, in this 2022 notification, as in the 2016-2021 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 2022 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 2020 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 2013-2020.

The revisions include the revisions due to reservations:

- 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 due to implementation of PIM;
- revision due to the calculation error in the NPISH calculation; and
- routine revisions: revision of taxes, revision of GFCF, revision of balance of payments data and revision of FISIM.

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

GDP increased in nominal terms by 15,4% in 2021, as compared to 2020. The increase in GDP from the production side was influenced by a significant increase of GVA in the activities Wholesale and retail trade; transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities and in Information and communication. From the expenditure side of the GDP increase was observed in households' final consumption expenditure and export of services.

GNI in 2021 increased for 13,4% in 2021 in comparison with the year 2020. Compensation of the employees from the rest of the world increased significantly (+20,3%) in comparison with 2020.

The biggest growth was observed in the category property income paid to the RoW (+76,1%), specifically in the NACE 64-reinvested earnings (growth was five times higher than in 2020.) due to the fact that in 2020 a Decision was made by the Central Bank on the temporary limitation of distributions with the aim of increasing the resilience of the financial system due to the Covid-19. This means that credit institutions were not allowed to pay out the profit achieved in 2020 in the form of dividends but in full as retained earnings.

Also, growth has been recorded in the category of taxes as well by 14,3%, but on the other side, decrease was noticed only in the subsidies received from the institutions of the EU (-7,7%).



**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Croatia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Croatia's GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014 – 2020**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total revision to GNI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%
'of which':											
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	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%

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Croatia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-**  
**2013**  
**(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 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 2010-2021.

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 transversal reservations.

Compared to the 2021 GNI Questionnaire, Italy has revised the estimate of GNI for the period 2018-2020. 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 0.4% revision of GNI in 2020 and in a 0.1% revision in 2019, while there was only a marginal revision in 2018. No revisions were made to the years 2010-2017. Since changes in methods and sources were concentrated in the 2019 benchmark revision, and the impact of the work on transversal reservations I, II and V is immaterial in the whole period, the revisions of the estimate of GNI in 2019 and 2020 can be attributed entirely to routine revisions.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Italy's GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and for 2014-2020 (ESA 2010 based) (as percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
<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>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>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>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</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 2022 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 2021 (7.3% and 7.9% respectively), they reflected the rebound of economic activity at the national level after the downturn of 2020 (-7.6% and -7.2% respectively).

## CYPRUS

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2021, GNI for own resource purposes for years 2010-2020 was revised from 0.1% to 0.4%.

Table 1 below, provides a division of the total revision to GNI (ESA95 based for 2010-2013 and ESA2010 based for 2014-2020) 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 2014-2020**  
**(As % of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
<i>of which:</i>											
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
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	0.2

Note 1.: The actual value is 0.02%, however it is rounded to 0.0% at 1 decimal.

Cyprus addressed three GNI transversal reservations, namely Globalisation (TR I), Margins on Trading Financial Assets (TR II) and Recording of daily allowances (TR V). Furthermore, regarding Reinvested Earnings on foreign direct investment (TR IV), additional work is done in continuation of the one reported in GNIQ 2021. Based on the findings of the work done, it was proved that the impact on GNI for TR II, TR IV and TR V is material (above 0.1% of GNI) and thus a revision was made. The findings of work done for TR I did not result to any impact on GNI.

The revision (0.02% of GNI for the year 2020), due to changes in methods and sources, concerns the introduction of an explicit exhaustiveness adjustment (N3) on NACE 01 regarding secondary production for own use.

Routine revisions for 2019 occurred mainly due to finalisation of SUT balancing procedure. The impact from routine revisions for 2020 refers to the normal substitution of preliminary estimates with final source data (annual economic surveys, updated administrative data).

The substantial positive level shift in GDP/GNI for year 2021 compared to 2020 (+9.7% and 8.0% respectively) is the result of the economy recovery from 2020, due to the precautionary measures taken in 2020 to prevent the spread of COVID-19 pandemic.

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.

A minor revision in the ESA2010/ESA95 transition, compared to 2021 GNI Questionnaire, is done due to the work under the TR IV regarding the capitalisation of R&D.

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Cyprus GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013**  
**(As % of ESA95 GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)**

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

## LATVIA

Report on the quality 2022 contains data of period 2010 – 2021 and describes the changes, which have been implemented since the transmission of 2021 GNI Questionnaire and Report on the quality. Data are consistent with the latest figures available.

Revisions to Latvia's GNI for 2010 – 2013 (ESA95 based) and 2014 – 2019 (ESA2010 based) were caused by annual routine revisions. GNI revisions for years 2018-2019 was less than 0.1%. The changes on GNI for the year 2020 was 2.7% and was caused by annual routine revision. The main reason for changes based on annual data sources is decrease of total intermediate consumption which accordingly affected the total gross value added and GNI. Table 1 below provides the numerical overview of revisions.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Latvia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Latvia's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020 (as percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.7%
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total revision caused by other changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>									0.0%	0.1%	2.7%

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 ESA2010 implementation on Latvia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010 – 2013 as percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%

In 2021, compared with the 2020 (after annual routine revision), GDP in current prices has increased by 11.2 % (from 30 294 to 33 696 million EUR) and GNI by 9.2 % (from 30 287 to 33 075 million EUR). The increase in value added was observed in almost all economic activities. The largest increase was in human health and social work activities – by 36 %, in manufacturing – by 21 %, in the transportation and storage sector – by 15 %, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles activities rose by 17 %, and professional, scientific and technical activities – by 23 %. Taxes on products increased by 7.2 %.

## LITHUANIA

In 2022 Statistics Lithuania revised GDP and GNI data for the open years 2018–2020 due to work done as the routine revision, and estimated preliminary data for the year 2021. Changes introduced to the data for open years relate mainly to the balancing of Supply/Use Tables (SUT) by products for 2018, additional information for imputed rents and Balance of Payment (BOP) update for 2019, having the results of final Structural business statistics (SBS) data and estimates of Consumption of fixed capital (CFC) for 2020, reclassification of some units to the General Government sector and Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) estimates.

Investigations were made on Transversal Reservation Globalisation (TR I), Margins on trading financial assets (TR II) and Recording of daily allowances (TR V). The results of collected information and the scrutiny made allowed to draw the conclusion that there was no evidence for the need to revise Lithuanian GDP and/or GNI. Thus, no revisions due to reservations were introduced in 2022 GNI data transmission.

When compared the results for 2021 to 2020, the visible growth of GDP by 12.9 % and of GNI by 11.7 % (in current prices) was observed. It was determined by the recovery of economy after the period of pandemic and the rapid price growth. The real GDP growth was 6.0 %. Increase of transactions with the rest of the world is also noticeable. Exports of goods and services increased by 24.0 %, while imports grew by 34.1 % at current prices. More rapid growth of property income paid (by 34.3 %) to the rest of the world than received (by 13.3 %) resulted in the slower increase of GNI than GDP.

Table 1 provides the results of revision to Lithuanian GNI (ESA95 based) excluding implementation of ESA 2010 requirements for the years 2010-2020.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Lithuanian GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013**  
**and - GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020**  
 (As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Lithuanian GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013** (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire)

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



## LUXEMBOURG

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Luxembourg's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Luxembourg's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020 (as percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.2	-1.4
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revisions caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Total revisions caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	-1.5

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 implementation on Luxembourg's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 as percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%

### Revisions above 1%

#### Sources and methods

NA compilers introduced a new treatment within the “Electric power generation, transmission and distribution” industry, without having impact on B1G (value added). Before the change, important amounts were recorded for P1 and P2 for the main product of the industry (electricity). In other words, an important amount of electricity was produced and consumed within the same industry, inflating both aggregates. A more detailed analysis showed that those amounts have been in relation with licenses for the right-to-use (transmission and distribution rights) for the electricity grid or network. In order to avoid misunderstandings in the interpretation of the aggregates, NA opted for a net treatment of the transmission and distribution rights, produced and consumed within the same industry, thus avoiding inflated figures for this industry.

Table 3 Impact on NA aggregates

Aggregate	Code	2018	2019	2020
Output	P1	-207,7	-212,0	-262,5
Intermediate consumption	P2	-207,7	-212,0	-262,5
Gross value added	B1G	0,0	0,0	0,0

### GNI Reservations

An error concerning the CFC (consumption of fixed capital) impact has been corrected in the calculation method of reinvested earnings (RIE) on foreign direct investment (FDI) for capitalised R&D expenditures. This impact was calculated but not consolidated with the GVA impact for the benchmark revision in 2021. Furthermore, for reference 2018 onwards, CFC from the PIM model is used by now in order to estimate of CFC, instead of former method based on microdata with ad-hoc estimates of R&D stock and CFC.

For published GNI results, this revision has been introduced for 2018 onwards.

For GNI own resources, this revision has been introduced as well on backdata based on ad-hoc estimates for R&D stocks and CFC. Published GNI will be revised for the next benchmark revision.

Table 4 Revision of RIE payable

	Code	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
RIE payable	D4	-29	-34	-31	-36	-40	-30	-34	-35	-21	-49	-52
Whereof CFC impact		-29	-34	-31	-36	-40	-30	-34	-35	-95	-98	-104
Revision GNI	B5*G	29	34	31	36	40	30	34	35	21	49	52

**millions EURO**

This revision is composed of the effects: 1<sup>st</sup> the correction of the error and the use of the data of the PIM model (2018-) and 2<sup>nd</sup> routine revisions on gross operating surplus (GOS), CFC or foreign control information. The first impact is the most relevant.

### Routine revisions

Routine revision are due to reclassifications of legal units, corrections on basic figures, replacement of estimated figures by surveyed data (mainly for reference year 2020).

For the year 2020, SBS survey data have been integrated. As for past transmissions, Luxembourg has also this time a significant revision due to differences between estimated and surveyed data for S.11. For previous years, estimated data for late respondents may be replaced by surveyed data for S.11. Errors in source data as well in compilation processes are corrected.

For financial auxiliaries, routine revisions include the addition of new data (manual coding of annual accounts of management companies) to complete the prudential reporting.

For insurance activities, the data of the updated prudential reporting was first used for reference years starting with 2020, and replacing estimates performed in 2021 for reference year 2020.

Table 5 Decomposition of routine revisions

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Routine Revisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	434	-667
of which GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-241	-331	560
of which D4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	431	659	-1290
of which D1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	103	64
of which D2 and D3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total Revisions GNI	29	34	31	36	40	30	34	35	236	483	-615

millions EURO

Table 6 Routine revisions of primary income flows with RoW

D4	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>received from the RoW</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32508</b>	<b>17589</b>	<b>1209</b>
of which	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
S.125 Revisions BOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	262	659
S.127 Revisions BOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34205	19660	3246
S.127 Adjustment D.43 (*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1780	-2787	-781
Other routine revisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-74	453	-1915
<b>paid to the RoW</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32078</b>	<b>16930</b>	<b>2500</b>
of which	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
S.125 Revisions BOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-615	-425	-361
S.125 Adjustment D.43 (*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	573	883
S.127 Revisions BOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32235	17174	299
Other routine revisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-246	-391	1679
<b>Balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>-1290</b>

(\*) updated as a result of domestic and foreign D4 routine revisions

(\*) millions EURO

Revision of D4 (received and paid) are due to changes in the BoP data (data from the financial companies reporting data to LU-NCB). National accounts compilers perform an adjustment on reinvested earnings received in order:

- to include income taxes in the secondary distribution of income account as these funds are not repatriated through the primary income account (049-CCC-Final report SPEs)
- all earnings or losses from the special purpose entities are attributed to the rest of the world as these entities are fully owned by foreign parent companies.

With the revision of the BoP data, it was necessary to revise this adjustment too.

The adjustment of RIE is performed as well for other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds (S.125), essentially under foreign control too. BoP data is an important data source for S.125. As this data been revised, the RIE adjustment has been revised too.

### Other

Unfortunately an error has been introduced for the NPISH sector in the recent revision of national accounts results for reference years 2018 and 2019. It concerns intermediate consumption, output and final consumption of NPHISHs, which are under evaluated about 70 -80 mio. €. It will be corrected for next year. The error was discovered too late to be corrected for the current revision of national accounts. It has no impact on GDP and GNI. Besides this error, some new source data was getting available for NPISH allowing to replace former estimated data with observed data.

### **Level shifts in 2021**

The economic rebound in 2021 after the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 together with increasing prices lead to an increase of most macroeconomic aggregates above 5%. The price impact is the most important for output, intermediate consumption, imports and exports.

## HUNGARY

Revision took place in the GDP/GNI figures for the years 2010-2020 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 2010-2020.

The GDP annual rate of growth at current prices were 10,5 in 2018, 9,9 in 2019, 1,6 in 2020, and 13,9 in 2021. 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 2021 the performance of the industries was heavily affected by recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The value added of agriculture increased by 12,6 percent compared to the previous year. The performance of industry went up by 10,9 percent, within which that of manufacturing by 11,4 percent. The value added of construction decreased by 22,6 percent.

The gross value added of services went up by 14,7 percent in total. The highest increase (45,3%) was reached by accommodation and food service activities and administrative and support service activities (25,6%) and in arts, entertainment and recreation activities (21,8%). Significant growth could be observed in information and communication (20,9%), human health and social work activities (18,8 %), real estate activities (16,2%) and professional, scientific and technical activities (15,1%).

From expenditure side household final consumption expenditure grew 11,4 percent in 2021, in nominal term. The government final consumption expenditure was up by 11,6 percent. The final consumption expenditure of NPISH's rose by 5,6 percent, so the total final consumption expenditure increased by 11,3 percent. The significant growth in the final consumption expenditure is due to recovery from the pandemic and the low base played part of it, as well. The GFCF grew by 16,7 percent. There was notably increase in the figure of changes in inventories and the inventories stock data due to the intensified willingness for stockpiling of the enterprises. The domestic use grew by 15,8. Meanwhile the imports' growth was higher than the exports' in 2021 (by 2,5 percentage points), so the previously high positive balance decreased from 933,8 billion HUF to 166,7 billion HUF, so its ratio to GDP diminished to 0,8 percent, lowest rate since 2008.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Hungary's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Hungary's GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>									0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>									0.0	0.3	1.2

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 2022 Questionnaire**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

## MALTA

Compared with Malta's 2021 GNI Questionnaire and Quality Report, GNI for EU Own Resource was revised from 2011 to 2020, with revisions ranging from 0.0% to 0.6%. No revision is reported for the year 2010. Revisions in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI) includes the work carried out on margins on trading financial assets for the years 2011 to 2020, the integration of the Supply, Use, Input-Output Tables (SUIOT) results for the year 2016 and routine revisions for the years 2018 to 2020. Routine revisions are mainly due to revisions in administrative sources.

When compared to 2020, growth of GDP and GNI in nominal terms in 2021 stood at 12.3 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively. The growth was the result of the recovery from the pandemic across all main sectors of the economy. The main drivers were service activities (NACE sections G to U) with a growth of 13.5 per cent. On the demand side, Gross Fixed Capital Formation increased by 20.7 per cent.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Malta's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Malta's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020**  
**(as percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6
'of which':											
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
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									-0.2	0.0	0.4

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 Malta's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013**  
**as percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire**

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

## NETHERLANDS

For the period 2010-2020, all years have been revised. First of all routine/regular revisions have been made for reporting years 2019 and 2020. All four remaining GNI reservations are addressed for all open years in the time series. Revisions have been made for reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment (FDI), for sub sectoring of non-financial corporations and for globalization. For the GNI reservation on recording of daily allowances, no adjustments were proven to be necessary. No revisions caused by changes in methods and sources have been made. Table 1 provides an overview.

The reservation on FDI and sub sectoring of non-financial corporations led to a significant downward adjustment of outward reinvested earnings and hence a decrease in GNI for all years under this reservation. Results from dividing the sector non-financial corporations into among others foreign owned corporations showed a large inconsistency between the paid reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment and the transactions underlying these reinvested earnings. Reinvested earnings have been adjusted to achieve consistency. Annex B provides a detailed explanation of the used method for and results of estimating the reinvested earnings.

The reservation on globalization led to a material increase in GDP. It only led to a small increase in GNI as adjustments in output and intermediate consumption are mostly compensated by similar adjustments in the balance of primary income. These adjustments are based on an analysis of the micro data of individual multinationals and the comparison and exchange of these data with other European countries in the context of the GNI globalisation/MNE project.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to the Netherlands' GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and the Netherlands' GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020**  
**(as percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	-1.0	-1.9	-1.5	-2.4	-2.0
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	-1.0	-1.9	-1.5	-2.0	-2.0
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0

In addition, table 2 provides an overview of the 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 Netherlands' GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013**  
**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3

The data presented in the 2022 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 2022 GNI Questionnaire and in this Report on Quality include the revisions following from the reservations on margins on trading financial assets and on globalization. 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 these reservations will be included in the Dutch national accounts data at the next benchmark revision, which according to the European Harmonised Revision policy is planned to be published in 2024.

Furthermore, for the years 2010 to 2015 differences exist as a consequence of the reservation on sub sectoring of non-financial corporations. In the official national accounts, adjustments have been made for the entire time series. In the GNI Questionnaire adjustments have only been made for 2016 onwards, as the reservation only applies to these reporting years.

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 2022**  
**GNI Questionnaire for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and 2014-2021 (ESA2010 based)**  
**Data in million euros**

	Official national accounts	Margins on trading financial assets	Sub sectoring non-financial corporations	Globalization	2021 GNI Questionnaire
2010	624 041	-369	7 040	0	630 712
2011	638 077	-34	11 145	0	649 188
2012	634 746	-274	18 917	0	653 389
2013	640 381	-196	14 398	0	654 583
2014	664 784	35	5 608	0	670 427
2015	682 978	-12	9 516	0	692 482
2016	691 147	-110	0	0	691 037
2017	729 662	-441	0	0	729 221
2018	771 070	-606	0	254	770 718
2019	796 516	-728	0	368	796 156
2020	770 495	1 271	0	261	772 027
2021	837 156	622	0	251	838 029

In 2021, GDP increased with 7.4%, while GNI increased with 8.5%. The increase in GDP is mainly the result from the economic rebound after the Covid-induced recession in 2020. In 2020 lockdowns and other restrictions aimed at preventing the spread of Covid led to a substantial decrease in GDP. In 2021 less lockdowns and restrictions were in place, leading to a growth in GDP of 4.9%. The remainder of the increase in GDP was caused by price increases. In 2021, the price increase of GDP was 2.4%.

The balance of primary income flows with the rest of the world increased with 8 billion euros in 2021, explaining why GNI increased more the GDP. The main reason for this increase is higher prices for oil and gas, leading to higher received property income from foreign daughters for Dutch oil and gas companies.

## AUSTRIA

As the main results of supply and use tables for the year 2018 were already integrated to the greatest possible extent in last year's results, there were still revisions left for the reporting year 2018. The implementation of preliminary supply and use tables changed the estimates for the reporting year 2019.

Final results from structural business statistics for 2019 and preliminary results of structural business statistics for 2020 were implemented in the estimates for the years 2019 and 2020.

The year 2020 was strongly influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic, which caused a dramatic slump in GDP. In 2021, the economy recovered and grew by 6,6% at current prices (GNI increased by 6,1%). The economic growth of the producing sector was 6,8% and thus, above the service sector (5,8% at current prices) after a decline of both sectors last year.

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 2020 GNI changed due to a major revision of cross-border property income, which concerned income from FDI<sup>6</sup>. There was a much lower revision for the reporting year 2019. Preliminary estimates on reinvested earnings were replaced by survey data.

Austria addressed the last three transversal reservations, namely TR I "Globalisation", TR II "Margins on trading financial assets" and TR V "Recording of daily allowances" according to ESA2010. The results from the investigations are reflected in the corresponding reports (see attachments).

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<sup>6</sup> Final results of reinvested earnings are taken from the annual FDI surveys. Since these surveys have a time-lag of 18 months after the reporting year, estimates are made for the intervening period.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Austria's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Austria's GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014 to 2020**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1.5
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>											
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>											
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>									0.0	0.0	1.5

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 2022 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6

## POLAND

Data for 2010-2020 presented in the GNI Questionnaire 2022 differ from those presented in the GNI Questionnaire 2021 due to the various changes resulting from the following reasons:

- reservations placed as a result of GNI verification cycle 2016-2019,
- application of the provisions of Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (2019 edition), leading to a reclassification of some entities to S.13
- use of updated data for year 2020 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 - 2020**  
**(as percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.9
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-0.3
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.7

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on PL GNI (ESA95 based) for**  
**2010-2013**  
**(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire)**

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

The growth rate of GDP in 2021 was 12.2% (GNI growth was 11.2%) with an increase in volume 6.8% and price index 5.1%. The main reason for the increase in GDP growth was the rebound after the Covid-19 pandemic, which was associated with the government's introduction of restrictions to prevent the spread of the virus.

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

- NACE G section, Trade, repair of motor vehicles (+1.3 pp).
- NACE H section, Transportation and storage (+0.9 pp);
- NACE M section, Professional, scientific and technical activities (+0.9 pp);
- NACE J section, Information and communication (+0.8 pp);
- NACE Q section, human health and social work activities (+0.7 pp);
- NACE (B+C+D+E) Industry (+0.6 pp);

A negative impact on GDP was recorded only in Agriculture, forestry and fishing section (NACE A) (-0.3 pp) and Financial and insurance activities (NACE K) -0.1 pp respectively.

From the expenditure approach of GDP, the greatest impact on the increase in the GDP growth rate had final consumption expenditure (4.5 pp), mainly HFCE (3.5 pp). Public consumption expenditure had lower impact on GDP increase (0.9 pp). Gross capital formation also had a high impact on GDP (3.4 pp) mainly due to changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.0 pp). The significant real GDP growth was recorded despite the negative impact of External balance of goods and services (-1.0 pp), caused by the stronger impact of imports than exports.

The total revisions that are higher than 1% of GNI (years 2015-2020), are due to the work on reservations and mainly due to transaction specific reservation 12 (household final consumption expenditure – rebalancing exercise) and transaction specific reservation 6 (exhaustiveness).

## PORTUGAL

Comparing with the 2021 GNI Questionnaire, only data for 2020 were revised: GDP by +0.2% and GNI by +0.2%. Data for 2020 were revised from provisional data, submitted to Eurostat in September 2021, to final data consistent with Tables by industry, submitted to Eurostat and published nationally on 23rd September 2022.

**Table A. Revisions to Portugal's GDP and GNI (ESA 2010 based) between 2022 and 2021 GNI reports for 2010–2020**

	GDP				GNI				
	2021 GNI Report	2022 GNI Report	Difference	% GDP (Report 2021)	2021 GNI Report	2022 GNI Report	Difference	% GNI (Report 2021)	
	(ESA 2010)				(ESA 2010)				
	1	2	3=2-1	4=3/1	5	6	7=6-5	8=7/5	
	10 <sup>6</sup> Euro				%	10 <sup>6</sup> Euro			
2010	179,610.8	179,610.8	0.0	0.0%	173,896.1	173,896.1	0.0	0.0%	
2011	176,096.2	176,096.2	0.0	0.0%	173,242.8	173,242.8	0.0	0.0%	
2012	168,295.6	168,295.6	0.0	0.0%	164,311.7	164,311.7	0.0	0.0%	
2013	170,492.3	170,492.3	0.0	0.0%	168,213.1	168,213.1	0.0	0.0%	
2014	173,053.7	173,053.7	0.0	0.0%	169,513.2	169,513.2	0.0	0.0%	
2015	179,713.2	179,713.2	0.0	0.0%	174,892.5	174,892.5	0.0	0.0%	
2016	186,489.8	186,489.8	0.0	0.0%	181,959.6	181,959.6	0.0	0.0%	
2017	195,947.2	195,947.2	0.0	0.0%	191,347.6	191,347.6	0.0	0.0%	
2018	205,184.1	205,184.1	0.0	0.0%	200,173.2	200,173.2	0.0	0.0%	
2019	214,374.6	214,374.6	0.0	0.0%	208,805.9	208,805.9	0.0	0.0%	
2020	200,087.6	200,518.9	431.3	0.2%	196,928.1	197,398.2	470.1	0.2%	

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 2010–2020.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Portugal's GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010–2013 and Portugal's GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014–2020**  
**As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
<i>of which,</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)</b>									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>									0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

As shown on Table 1, GNI (ESA 2010 based) revision in 2020 (+0.2%) was due to routine (current) revisions, namely updates of the main data sources.

In 2020, influenced by the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, GDP reached 200,519 million €, which represented a nominal decrease of 6.5% (+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 5.5% in 2020, after growing 4.3% in 2019.

Results for 2021 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.

In 2021, after the sharp contraction in 2020, estimated GDP increased by 7.0%, to 214,471 million €, slightly surpassing the GDP for 2019, before the pandemic. The nominal increase of 7.0% corresponds to a real change of 5.5% (-8.3% in 2020) and an increase in the implicit deflator of 1.4% (2.0% in 2020).

All Expenditure components grew in volume, with Exports of Goods and Services and Household Final Consumption Expenditure presenting the higher contributions to GDP growth of 2.4 p.p. and 1.5 p.p., respectively (-5.5 p.p. and -2.5 p.p. in the previous year, by the same order). These two aggregates were responsible for 72% of GDP growth in volume. Investment contributed with 0.8 p.p. (-0.3 p.p. in 2020) and the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure with 0.7%, after a zero contribution in 2020. Exports of Goods and Services increased significantly (20.1%), after the strong contraction of 20.4% in 2020, with the growth of Exports of Services (21.4%) being noteworthy, largely due to the tourism activity, which began to recover after the very negative variation observed in the previous year.

The investment rate in the economy, measured by the ratio between Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and GDP reached 20.3% in 2021, 1.1 p.p. more than in the previous year, because of the increases of 13.2% and 7.0% in GFCF and nominal GDP, respectively. The increase of GFCF in the economy in 2021 was mainly determined by the GFCF of Corporations, which grew 12.8% (-3.7% in 2020). GFCF of Households including NPISH (S.14+S15) increased by 11.1% in 2021, following the reduction by 0.8% in 2020.

Table 2 shows the total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Portugal's GNI for 2010–2013, as percentage of GNI (ESA 95 based) on 2022 Questionnaire.

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 Portugal's GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010–2013**  
**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire**

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



## ROMANIA

The data contained in the GNI Questionnaire 2022 and presented in this Report on the Quality (RQ) are consistent with the annual data that were published by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) on 12th October 2022.

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2021, the GNI estimate for 2010-2020 were revised. 7 specific reservations and 1 transversal reservation were implemented in the national accounts and in the GNIQ 2022 as described in Part 2 of this report.

For 2020 the revision was also caused by routine revision. The data for 2020, previously reported, were provisional and estimated as the sum of the four quarters while, in the present report, the year 2020 is final and was based on newly available and more complete annual data source.

Table 1 shows how GNI for own resource purpose was revised for years 2010 – 2020 compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2021. Table 2 presents the total impact of ESA2010 implementation for the years 2010 - 2013.

**Table 1**

**Revisions to ROMANIA's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and ROMANIA's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020**

(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	2.3%	5.4%	5.3%	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.1%	-1.5%	-0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	2.3%	5.4%	5.3%	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.1%	-1.5%	-0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>									0.0%	0.0%	0.9%

**Table 2**

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

As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%

The data for 2021 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 sources 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 10 industries.

The following table presents the GDP growth in 2021, as compared to 2020, as well as volumes and prices indices by 10 industries.

**Gross Domestic Product for 2021**

	million lei current prices		Value indices - % -	Volume indices - % -	Price indices - % -
	2020	2021			
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>1066780.5</b>	<b>1181917.9</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>105.4</b>
Gross value added	967600.0	1067666.5	110.3	104.8	105.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44579.2	51409.9	115.3	107.0	107.8
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	213314.6	250955.1	117.6	106.0	111.0
Construction	69893.6	77426.1	110.8	97.6	113.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; hotels and restaurants	194955.7	224386.9	115.1	109.9	104.8
Information and communication	67830.3	75029.8	110.6	111.9	98.9
Financial intermediation and insurance	30919.1	18388.7	59.5	56.0	106.2
Real estate activities	82473.7	87800.9	106.5	104.7	101.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services	78006.1	84051.5	107.7	107.8	99.9
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance	158119.4	162593.2	102.8	101.2	101.6
Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households goods and other services	27508.3	35624.4	129.5	123.9	104.5
Net taxes on products	99180.5	114251.4	115.2	108.1	106.6

The growth rate of GDP in 2020, of +10.8%, was due to a increase in volume, of 5.1%, and an increase in prices, of 5.4%.

Significant changes were recorded in:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (+15.3%);
- Industry (+17.6%);
- Construction (+10.8%);

- Wholesale and retail (15,1%);
- Information and communication (+10.6%);
- Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households' goods and other services (+29.5%).

The most important **increase in volume** was recorded for:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (+7.0%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of agriculture volume, by 16.3%, as reported in Economic Accounts of Agriculture;
- Industry (+6.0%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume of industry, by +7.1%, as reported in the short-term statistics;
- Information and communication (+11.9%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume of information, by 19.8%, as reported in the short-term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to enterprises;
- Wholesale and retail (+9.9%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume of wholesale and retail, by 14.4%, as reported in the short-term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to enterprises;
- Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households' goods and other services (+23.9%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume by +30.5% as reported in the short-term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to population.

While **decrease in volume** was recorded only for two NACE activities:

- *Financial intermediation and insurance (-44.0%)*; the decrease was mainly due to a large revision of 2020 data from provisional version to final version in data sources;
- Construction (-2.4%); the decrease was mainly due to the decrease of turnover volume of construction, by -6.2%, as reported in the short-term statistics on construction.

## SLOVENIA

In this year's revision, the data from 2010 onwards were revised, mostly to address Transversal Reservation V on daily allowances and due to routine revision with updated sources; the latter from 2018 onwards. The impact of routine revision was between 0.0% and +0.3% of GNI, whereas the impact of addressing the reservation was -0.6% to -0.4% of GNI. Before revision, the accounts had already included an adjustment of intermediate consumption for business trip costs and its reclassification to compensation of employees, but following new guidance from Eurostat the adjustment was reduced, increasing intermediate consumption and decreasing value added and GNI.

Total impact of all revision points was -0.6% to -0.5% of GNI from 2010 to 2018 and -0.2% to -0.1% of GNI for 2019 and 2020. The remaining Transversal Reservation I on economic globalisation and TR II on margins on trading financial assets 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 2014-2020**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.3	+0.3

The 2021 GNI estimate for Own Resource purposes grew 10.1% in nominal terms compared to 2020, when the economy shrank due to the pandemic. Part of the nominal growth was also due to rising general price levels.

Total impact of ESA 2010 methodology on Slovenia's GNI for the period 2010 - 2013 is presented in Table 2. In nominal terms, it is practically the same as in previous year's transmission of GNI data. The main impact is from capitalisation of research and development (1.8 to 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 to 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 2022 Questionnaire)**

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

## SLOVAKIA

Compared to the GNI questionnaire in 2021, the estimate of Slovak GNI in the time series 2010-2020 was influenced by the revision of the data in the context of resolving GNI reservations placed to Slovak Republic by the European Commission as a result of the GNI verification cycle 2016-2019. The European Commission already lifted all six transaction specific reservations and solutions of five transversal reservations were submitted for verification to Eurostat during the years 2021 and 2022. In the system of national accounts of the Slovak Republic, the results of two transversal reservations were incorporated in 2021, and results of three transversal reservations are incorporated now.

In addition, the estimate of Slovak GNI compared to the GNI questionnaire from 2021 for 2018, 2019 and 2020 was adjusted for routine (current) revisions changes based on updated information from statistical and administrative sources.

The overall impact of revision changes for 2010-2020 is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Slovakia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Slovakia's GNI**  
**(ESA 2010 based) for 2014 - 2020**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.3	1.4
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>									0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>									-0.1	-0.6	1.2

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

When analysing the revisions in recent years, we have recorded significant change (more than 1% of GNI) in 2020 caused by the incorporation of the annual statistical and administrative sources. Due to the pandemic Covid-19 situation, the reporting obligation within the administrative data sources was postponed; therefore the relevant information was not available at the time of compiling GNI 2021 reporting. Thus, the change is bigger than usual, showing the lower decrease of GVA as it was estimated from quarterly data sources. In addition, incorporation of transversal reservations into the system of national

accounts also contributed to this revision changes. The main change in sources affected the data for non-financial corporations.

The significant year-on-year change more than 5% of annual GDP and GNI growth is recorded in 2021 compared to 2020, caused by the base effect due to pandemic Covid-19. 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 2022 Questionnaire**

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

Transition items from ESA95 to ESA 2010 have been adjusted for the reinvested earnings due to the R&D, software and originals. 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 2010-2020.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Finland's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Finland's GNI**  
**(ESA2010 based) for 2014 - 2020**  
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.8
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (for 2010-2013 excl. ESA2010 implementation)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.8

The changes in Q2022FI for years 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) are related under revisions due to GNI-reservations (Transaction-specific reservation 2 - R&D)

Statistics Finland has made routine revisions for 2018-2020.

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 2022 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total impact of ESA2010 implementation</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>



## SWEDEN

The GNI Report on Quality and the GNI Questionnaire of 2022 contain the results from the release of the Swedish National Accounts in August 2022. The GNI estimates for the years 2010-2020 have been revised by between 0.1 per cent and 1.5 per cent, see table 1. GNI has not been revised due to work on reservations.

Routine revisions had an impact on GNI for the years 2018-2020. 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 2018-2020 and revisions of GDP for the year 2019-2020. Moreover, compensation of employees was revised for the year 2018 and balanced by gross operation surplus.

There were no revisions caused by changes in methods and sources.

The preliminary estimates for 2021, show an increase in GDP of 8.2 per cent and an increase in GNI of 7.5 per cent. The level shift<sup>7</sup> in GNI/GDP between year 2021 and 2020 can generally be described by the fact that there was a strong recovery of the economy when the restrictions, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, were withdrawn. The services industries and household consumption were key components in this recovery.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to Sweden's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Sweden's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020 (As percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total revision to GNI	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	1,5%
'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%	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									0,1%	0,0%	1,5%

The work on transversal reservation I Globalisation has had no impact on open years. The work on transversal reservation II Margins on trading financial assets is still ongoing. Routine revisions affected the years 2018-2020, although for the year 2019 the impact of the revision was less than 0.1 per cent. For 2020 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. In addition, GDP for 2020 has 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 1.1 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively.

For GDP, households' final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation were the main contributors to the upward revision of 2020. The routine revision of primary income 2020 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

<sup>7</sup> More than 5 per cent annual change of GDP or GNI.

estimates for the years 2018-2019. There were no routine revisions of GDP for the year 2018.

Transition items 2010-2013 have not been revised, see table 2.

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Sweden's GNI (ESA95 based)**  
**for 2010-2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022**  
**Questionnaire)**

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

Revisions have been made to UK GNI for EU Own Resource (GNI OR) compared to GNI OR recorded in the UK 2021 GNI Questionnaire and accompanying Report on the Quality (RQ). These revisions have decreased GNI OR in all years between 2010 and 2020.

Revisions from 2010 to 2019 are all under 1.0% of GNI OR. There is a larger downward revision of 2.9% in 2020. As usual, this 2020 revision is a result of incorporating major annual data sources (e.g. Annual Business Survey), and estimates being balanced using the supply-use framework for the first time. Early assessment of 2020 was particularly difficult due to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the level of routine revision is not significantly above that seen previously in years being supply-use balanced for the first time.

**Table 1**  
**Revisions to UK's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and UK's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020**  
**(As a percentage of GNI from the 2021 Questionnaire)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total revision to GNI</b>	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.2%	-2.9%
<i>'of which':</i>											
<b>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</b>	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-1.2%	-0.8%	-0.7%
• <b>TSR12: Benchmarks</b>	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.3%
• <b>TSR16: Insurance</b>	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.4%
• <b>Transversal I: Globalisation</b>									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)</b>									0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</b>									0.0%	0.3%	-2.5%

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

The years 2010 to 2017 are closed for own resources purposes, except for revisions related to reservations. This has created two versions of UK GNI:

- GNI OR reported to Eurostat for EU budget purposes; and,
- Published UK GNI, which includes improvements to sources and methods not allowed in GNI OR.

Methods and sources and routine revisions that impact the UK published GNI estimates in closed years are excluded from the GNI OR estimates. They are therefore not shown in the table above.

In these closed years, revisions due to reservations are limited to the following:

- Transaction Specific Reservation 12 (Benchmarks), addressing several outdated benchmarks that were established more than 5 years ago; and,
- Transaction Specific Reservation 16 (Insurance), which is driven by the introduction of the Solvency II insurance data source and building of new systems to assimilate that data.

These reservations also introduce revisions in the open years - 2018 to 2020.

Unlike other reservations, Transversal Reservation I (Globalisation) does not cover closed years and impact is limited to 2018-2020. The work here is a result of an assessment of globalisation issues in a limited number of multi-national enterprises. The globalisation adjustments incorporated into GNI OR are estimated to be less than 0.1% of GNI. They are not yet incorporated in the published UK Annual National Accounts.

An assessment of Transversal Reservation V (Daily Allowances) found that the impact was non-material. Consequently no revision to GNI OR estimates was necessary.

Revisions due to changes in methods and sources, which are only applied to GNI OR in the open years, are relatively small. They are mostly driven by improved estimates of corporate bonds, which has reduced flows of property income out of the UK. These changes impact published UK GNI estimates in the closed years, at around the same level (0.3% of GNI).

Routine revisions are similarly only applied to GNI OR in open years. They are a result of incorporating major annual data sources (e.g. Annual Business Survey), and estimates being balanced using the supply-use framework for the first time. This includes benchmarking of Foreign Direct Investment data that impact net property income estimates in 2019 and 2020. In the closed years, the impact of routine revisions on published UK GNI is negligible.

A reconciliation between the UK GNI OR estimates covered here and the UK published GNI estimates is provided at Annex 3. It is also published in Chapter 11 of the UK National Accounts (Blue Book 2022).

**Table 2**  
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on UK's GNI (ESA95 based) for**  
**2010-2013**  
**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2022 Questionnaire**

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

The impact of ESA2010 implementation on UK GNI OR has not changed compared to the 2021 GNI transmission.

TABLE A.1 GNI QUESTIONNAIRE 2022

## GNI Questionnaire 2022 - Member States' and the UK GNI data to be used for OR purposes - as submitted in 2022

		GNI <sup>1)</sup> (ESA 95)				GNI <sup>2)</sup> (ESA2010)							
Years		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Country	Currency Unit												
Belgium	mio EUR	360626	367599	385509	392937	411459	422599	434211	449130	464123	483275	464518	506960
Bulgaria	mio BGL	72583	77735	80909	79846	83307	86631	92268	100428	106403	116996	116373	135388
Czechia	mio CZK	3574354	3608046	3684484	3737471	4047450	4308149	4473262	4821381	5113719	5441463	5424464	5834972
Denmark	mio DKK	1795597	1842602	1890383	1943479	2060061	2105853	2166747	2248220	2323637	2386665	2407963	2599984
Germany	mio EUR	2535716	2691512	2732546	2808673	2992024	3109500	3212750	3344581	3478910	3589527	3505697	3729498
Estonia	mio EEK, from 2011 mio EUR	215475	15607	16911	18168	19478	20177	21260	23248	25383	27243	27158	30900
Ireland	mio EUR	134445	131141	133305	143596	164798	202268	220703	236057	253301	277064	280670	323481
Greece	mio EUR	215893	194585	186741	176435	178500	175966	173386	176017	177577	181702	164600	180881
Spain	mio EUR	1041205	1027302	1005341	996137	1028374	1077348	1116592	1162300	1205594	1247716	1120725	1213175
France	mio EUR	1994637	2064243	2082073	2111979	2199463	2250659	2289743	2358162	2428317	2499647	2358033	2584842
Croatia	mio HRK	316116	320954	317528	326747	330246	345310	349082	371129	388810	411963	388066	440169
Italy	mio EUR	1582674	1618938	1596983	1583756	1627373	1643709	1700656	1746276	1790958	1811878	1681399	1813980
Cyprus	mio EUR	18926	20111	19107	17561	17006	17823	18260	19695	20882	21923	20356	21990
Latvia	mio LVL, from 2014 mio EUR	12752	13771	15178	15825	23645	24446	25320	26917	28692	30233	30287	33075
Lithuania	mio LTL, from 2015 mio EUR	95284	104390	111156	117739	124816	35998	37504	40748	44104	47205	48338	54016
Luxembourg	mio EUR	28851	30673	35605	35101	37661	34872	37278	41667	42975	41995	44740	50470
Hungary	mio HUF	25773176	26727290	27325525	29026957	31324111	33287491	35237259	37685733	41687069	46407271	47263757	53392279
Malta	mio EUR	6419	6744	7000	7551	8315	9483	9546	10796	12036	13044	11961	13731
Netherlands	mio EUR	630712	649188	653389	654583	670427	692482	691037	729221	770718	796156	772027	838029
Austria	mio EUR	286164	298429	305405	310531	333585	340880	357581	365898	381501	396032	384421	407974
Poland	mio PLN	1366141	1479864	1532724	1552709	1634831	1730768	1777360	1897681	2035543	2191272	2247482	2499382
Portugal	mio EUR	170034	169302	160362	164612	169513	174892	181960	191348	200173	208806	197398	211875
Romania	mio RON	531542	578407	609978	615586	665168	704717	741470	838856	940901	1048202	1050018	1160128
Slovenia	mio EUR	34916	35602	34701	34951	37087	37440	39201	42012	44972	47551	46538	51278
Slovakia	mio EUR	65907	68014	71170	72527	75494	78172	79125	83144	88459	92170	92280	97298
Finland	mio EUR	183027	191343	194847	198063	208968	213595	218508	226414	234400	241072	242071	255407
Sweden	mio SEK	3550725	3682568	3706830	3774214	4072226	4286027	4429374	4695196	4921700	5197578	5214616	5607954
United Kingdom*	mio GBP	1573703	1634575	1657278	1708227	1822065	1873719	1945974	2055275	2127266	2237298	2062436	NA

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

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

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

\* UK to transmit data for 2010-2020 only (Withdrawal agreement)

TABLE A.1 GNI QUESTIONNAIRE 2021

## GNI Questionnaire 2021 - Member States' and the UK GNI OR data - as agreed by the GNIG in November 2021

		GNI <sup>1)</sup> (ESA 95)				GNI <sup>2)</sup> (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 transition items

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

TABLE A.1 REVISION

Revisions GNI Questionnaire 2022 compared to GNI Questionnaire 2021 (in %)											
Years	GNI <sup>1)</sup> (ESA 95)				GNI <sup>2)</sup> (ESA2010)						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Country</b>											
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
Germany	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.1
Ireland	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-1.1
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.7
France	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Cyprus	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.2	-1.4
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2
Malta	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	-1.0	-1.9	-1.5	-2.4	-2.0
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Poland	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.9
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Romania	2.3	5.4	5.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	-1.5	-0.7	0.8	0.5	1.2
Slovenia	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1
Slovakia	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.3	1.4
Finland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.8
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5
United Kingdom	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	-2.9

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 transition items

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