



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

Directorate C: Macro-economic statistics
Unit C-3: Statistics for administrative purposes

Eurostat/C3/GNIG/188A

10TH MEETING OF THE GNI EXPERT GROUP
22-23 NOVEMBER 2023
ONLINE MEETING

**2023 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 2014–2021 (ESA2010 based) (As percentage of GNI from the 2022 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 2023 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 2023 and 2022 and revisions in 2023 resulting thereof.

In accordance with the Withdrawal agreement¹, UK is to report GNI OR data for the period until 2020 only.

¹ 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

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BELGIUM

The September 2023 edition of the Belgian national accounts includes routine revisions, as well as impact of revisions stemming from the continued work of the LCU on the MNEs. GDP/GNI aggregates were revised for the years 2019-2021.

Note that, as specified in the guidelines and agreed again during the GNI visit to Belgium in June 2023, the impact of minor updates on the 3 MNEs covered by TRI are registered as routine revisions, while consistency work on new MNE(s) entering the portfolio of the LCU in 2023 are shown under “other changes in sources & methods”.

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 Revisions to Belgium's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Belgium's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2021

(Sept. 2023 minus Sept. 2022)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision in mln €, of which	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	964	6 377
caused by GNI reservations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation) (*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 578	1 199
caused by routine (current) revisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	-1 614	5 178
As percentage of GNI from the 2022 questionnaire												
Total revision	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,2%	1,3%
<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%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,6%	0,2%
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%	1,0%

p.m.: GNI (September 2022) 360 626 367 599 385 509 392 937 411 459 422 599 434 211 449 130 464 123 483 275 464 518 506 960

(*) This is the impact of the revision on one new MNE that entered LCU's scope in 2023

Table 2 Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Belgium's GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire 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 2023)	360 626	367 599	385 509	392 937

Table 1 to 3 show 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 % (+31 mln. €) for 2019, + 0.21 % (+ 964 mln. €) for 2020 and + 1,26 % (+ 6377 mln. €) for 2021.**

For 2020, the revision comes very largely the upward revision of GDP % (+ 921 mln.) while net primary income was barely revised. The revision in 2021 is the result of the combined upward revisions of GDP and net primary income received from the rest of the world.

Table 3 Detailed revisions to Belgium's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Belgium's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2021 (Sept.2023 minus Sept. 2022)

(mln €)		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GDP (ESA2010)	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	921	5 618
	caused by GNI reservations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exports and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation) (*)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 578	1 199
	caused by routine (current) revisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	-1 614	5 178
Net primary income received from ROW	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	759
D1+D2+D3	B1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	297
D4	B2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-61	461
GNI (ESA2010)	C=A+B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	964	6 377
Transition items	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GNI	C-D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	964	6 377
Revision as % of GNI (Sept. 2022)		0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,2%	1,3%
p.m.: GNI (September 2022)		360 626	367 599	385 509	392 937	411 459	422 599	434 211	449 130	464 123	483 275	464 518	506 960

In 2022, Belgian GDP rose by 9,1 %, and GNI, by 9,6 %. This sharp increase is mainly due to the effect of still higher prices of many inputs, that pushed intermediate consumption deflator up; this rise was widely passed through in production prices, which in turn caused the value-added deflator to rise by 5,9 % (against + 2,5 % in 2021). It also comes, to a smaller extent, to volume growth (+3,1 %) due, among others, to delayed recovery in some activities (hotels, restaurants and culture) following the gradual disappearance of sanitary restrictions.

BULGARIA

In the years 2010-2021 there were some changes and improvements in calculation methods of GNI components that had an impact on the level of GNI in comparison to the last year questionnaire. The revisions made are connected to the GNI Reservation 3 “Insurance”, Transversal Reservation IV “Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment”, Reclassification of units to General government sector and current revision in the Balance of Payments (2020-2021).

Data revisions for this period, which have a GNI impact bigger than 1%, are the following:
- Balance of Payments routine revisions.

Table 1
Revisions to Bulgarian GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010-2013 and Bulgarian GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014 – 2021 (As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.4
'of which':												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)									0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions										0.0	0.0	-1.4

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on BULGARIA's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7

CZECHIA

The data contained in this questionnaire are consistent with the annual data that were published by the CZSO on 30 June 2023. This publication includes preliminary results for the year 2022 and the current revision of the year 2021.

Table 1 shows how GNI for own resource purpose was revised for years 2010 – 2021. Table gives final differences between GNI Questionnaire 2022.

Table 1
Revisions to CZECHIA's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and CZECHIA's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2021
(As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
<i>'of which':</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)									0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions										0.0	0.0	0.4

Table 2 presents the total impact of ESA2010 implementation for the years 2010 - 2013.

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on “Czechia’s” GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire

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

The preliminary version of ANA for 2022 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.

Main changes in methods and data sources are described in Part 2.

Changes in levels in current prices (GDP 2022/2021 +11.1 pp; GNI 2022/2021 +10.4 pp.) are caused by economic development of the country and price development.

DENMARK

As it appears from table 1 there are no revisions to the years 2010-2019. GNI for 2020 has been revised by -0.1 percent and 2021 has been revised by +2.3 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 2014-2021 (as percentage of GNI from 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revisions to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	2.3
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	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	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	0.0	-0.1	2.3

Table 2 shows the total impact of ESA2010 implementation. There are no changes in this table since the 2022 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 2023 Questionnaire)

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

GERMANY

The Report on the Quality of German GNI data (RQ) 2023 presents the results of the routine (current) revision of the national accounts (NA) and revisions caused by GNI reservations for the years 2019 to 2021. In the course of this revision, updated base data has been introduced. The years prior to 2019 have not been revised.

The GDP and GNI for reporting year 2022 increased by 7.2% compared to the reporting year 2021 in nominal terms. For GDP, the change rate in real terms is 1.8%, which indicates that a big share of the nominal effect is due to inflation.

Table 1
Revision to Germany's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010–2013
and Germany's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014–2021
(As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.7
<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	-0.1	0.0
Total revision caused by other changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)									0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions										0.4	-0.1	0.7

There are no open transversal or country specific reservations for the German GNI. Nevertheless, for the open years 2019-2021 the issues covered by the closed transversal reservation I, III, IV and V were reviewed and revised where necessary.

The total revisions for reporting year 2019 were mainly driven by current revisions of cross-border property income that were caused by replacement of preliminary estimations by report based aggregates. The revisions for the year 2020 are lower in total than for the previous reporting year with a minor effect caused by the update of the reservations issues.

For the reporting year 2021, the changes due to reservations equaled zero and the revisions emanated from current revisions only.

The 2023 Report on the Quality presents the results of the current revision if the GNI calculations that leaves the methods and sources unchanged. The transition from ESA 95 to ESA 2010 has not been affected, which means that the impact from the transition to ESA 2010 as presented in table 2 remains unchanged compared to the 2022 Report on Quality.

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Germany’s GNI (ESA95 based)
for 2010–2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire)

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

ESTONIA

The GNI questionnaire 2023 provides data on GNI and its components for the years 2010 to 2022.

There were revisions to GNI for years 2018–2021 due to the work made on open GNI transversal reservation IV on reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment. Total revision caused by GNI reservation was -0.1% for years 2018-2021 (Table 1).

For years 2019–2021, the changes in figures were due to routine revisions based on supply and use tables compiled for 2019 and updated data sources. As a result of these changes, GNI for years 2019–2021 increased by 0.7% in 2019 and decreased by 0.3% in 2020 and by 0.7% in 2021.

The total revision to GNI for own resource purposes for years 2018–2021 was as follows: GNI for 2018 decreased by 0.1%, for 2019 increased by 0.6%, for 2020-2021 decreased by 0.4% and 0.7% consequently.

Table 1
Revisions to Estonia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and
Estonia's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2021
(As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.7
<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	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.3	-0.7

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 2023 Questionnaire)

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

In 2022 Estonia experienced extraordinarily high inflation due to an extremely complicated international economic climate. Supply line difficulties following the COVID-19 crisis and the shortage of raw materials accompanied with the energy crisis caused by the war in Ukraine had major impact in every area. The CPI grew 19.4% annually, other prices grew at a similar pace. While the GDP growth nominally was very high at 15.5%, the real GDP fell by -0.5% as amongst high uncertainty economy stood flat.

IRELAND

Changes to the ‘open’ years of 2018 to 2021 within the various components of GDP since the GNI Questionnaire 2022 reflected mostly the impact of updated data with some revisions to data sources and methods. The transaction-specific reservations have been lifted.

The GNI estimates for 2010 to 2017 are closed for GNI purposes in general; reservation-related revisions were documented in previous Questionnaires and no further such changes are reported this year.

Table 1
Revisions to Ireland’s GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Ireland’s GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2021
(as percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.1	1.2	0.2
<i>'of which':</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)									0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.3
Total routine revisions										0.1	1.0	-0.1

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

GDP growth in 2022 versus 2021 in current prices was +16.6% i.e. €506b vs €434b, up €72b. Exports rose €113b to €694b, while imports rose by €85b to €492b, a net trade effect of +€28b. There was an increase of €18b in gross capital formation to €120b. An increase in all three final consumption expenditure components - household, non-profit institutions (NPISH) and General government - also contributed.

After factor income outflows of €143b are deducted, GNI growth for 2022 is +12.2%. The 2022 GDP and GNI growth rates at constant market prices are +9.4% and +3.8% respectively.

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 2023 Questionnaire

€ million	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	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 2020.
- Updated estimates for the final consumption expenditure of households based on the results of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) for the years 2020 and 2021.
- Integration of the Statistical Business Register of ELSTAT for the year 2020.
- Integration of updated data for Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) using administrative tax data, for years 2020, 2021.
- Integration of General Government updated data for years 2019-2021.
- Incorporation of updated International Trade in Goods data for year 2021.
- Updated Balance of Payments (BoP) data of Bank of Greece (BoG), for year 2021.
- Updated data for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries for years 2020-2021.
- Incorporation of updated Short-Term Indicators for year 2021.
- Integration of updated employment data for years 2020-2021.

Specifically for year 2022, 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 2023, was produced as the sum of the quarterly results of year 2022 (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, while year 2022 reflects the gradual recovery of COVID measures. 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 2014-2021
(as percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	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>												
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	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)									0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions										0.0	-0.1	-0.4

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Greek GNI (ESA95 based) for
2010-2013
as percentage of ESA95 GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire

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

SPAIN

This report refers to the GNI estimates corresponding to the national annual accounts series, the main results of which were published nationally on 18 September 2023. On 29 September 2023 the dissemination of aggregates by industry at a more detailed level and SUT for 2020 at current and at previous years' prices took place.

Among the updated data released, those corresponding to reference years 2020 and 2021 have been updated from last year's publication whereas those for 2022 are the first release (advance estimate) of the annual national accounts².

Regarding the information for the closed reference years 2010-2017 included in the 2023 GNI questionnaire, as it happened for the 2022 GNI questionnaire, is not the same as the published one 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 due to the reclassification of the unit SAREB in S.13 from inception in the context of the EDP April 2022 notification, in September 2022 every reference year since 2012 had to be revised³. This revised 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), there are some discrepancies between ES nationally published data and transmitted under ESA TP and the GNI OR data for 2012 to 2017.

Therefore, years 2010 to 2019 in the 2023 GNI questionnaire remain unchanged from the 2022 GNI questionnaire. Revision of reference years 2020-2022 corresponds entirely to routine revisions.

² 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.

³ 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 2014-2021
(As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5
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	0.0
Total revisions caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.1	1.5

These revisions had their origin in several factors each year.

Revisions in 2020 are the result of the performance of the balancing process among the supply and use approach at a very 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. Both of them are to be published on 29 September 2023.

GNI for reference year 2021 underwent a quite large revision compared with the 2021 transmission. In particular, the revised figure is 18.612 million higher than the previously transmitted one. The revision is mainly due to both, the upward revision of GDP (+15.448 million) and the upward revision of the net property income from the rest of the world (+3.173 million)

The first one, revision of GDP is due mainly to three factors:

Firstly, to the inclusion of information from structural statistics (such as Structural Business Statistics, including the survey on the structure of the construction industry, etc.) that provide data on observed production and intermediate consumption by industry that was not available a year ago.

Secondly, to the incorporation of revised data from statistical sources that previously were advance or preliminary estimates (balance of payments, Public Administration accounts, Agricultural Economic Accounts, etc.).

And, thirdly, to the compilation of the national accounts at a much more detailed level than in the case of the advance estimates.

On this occasion, furthermore, INE being aware of the difficulty of the statistical measurement of economic activity in exceptional circumstances such as those of the second year of the COVID-19 crisis and for the first time in a provisional year, has based the estimation of GDP and its components on the compilation of a complete set of supply and use tables at current prices. These tables will be published on 15 October 2023.

Regarding the revision of net property income from the rest of the world, it is due mainly to updated data on distributed income of corporations and the direct investment income.

In the reference year 2022, there is a major level shift compared to 2021 due to the continuation of the economic recovery process from the COVID-19 that began in 2021. The annual rates of increase of nominal GDP and GNI are, respectively, 10,2% and 9,8%.

To analyse the reasons behind these numbers, it should be taken into account that, although on 8 May 2021 in Spain it was declared the end of the alert state for the whole country, there were still several COVID outbreaks during 2021 and some restrictive temporal measures were taken due to the increase of the incidence of COVID-19. The scope and the duration of the restrictions, however, varied among regions. On the contrary, in 2022 there were no restrictions due to the COVID 19 but Spain economy began to be affected, as other European countries since March 2022, by the international crisis derived from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, causing very significant distortions : on the energy markets, international trade, flows, migratory, etc. and, in general, significant price increases. This situation resulted in high annual growth rates of both GDP in current prices and GNI that the quarterly annual accounts data, published in March 2023, had already anticipated.

Therefore, and from the expenditure approach, this situation caused a large increase in the annual growth rates (2022/2021) of total final consumption expenditure (10,0%), gross capital formation (10,0%), exports (31,7%) and imports (31,5%), since, on one hand Spain returned to the normality pre-COVID-19 after two years of restrictions and, on the other hand, prices increased due to the invasion of Ukraine crisis effect.

Within the gross capital formation components, the upward variation of change in inventories stands out for the second consecutive year. So, the growth rate of change in inventories between 2021 and 2022 is consistent with the information from quarterly sources, which point to two years in a row with a maximum in the historical series of net inflow of inventories.

The growth rate between 2020 and 2021, instead, is distorted by the negative level of change in inventories in 2020, as it is calculated with a positive numerator and a negative denominator. In 2020, there was a net outflow of inventories in this aggregate due to the economic restrictions imposed in the pandemic year in the international trade (-2.035M€), while the inventories level of 2019 was recovered and even surpassed in 2021 due to the economic recovery (+15.835M€).

The growth rate of exports and imports 2021 and 2022 is consistent with the information provided by Balance of Payments, that point to a recovery of international trade after the total restrictions of 2020 and the partial restrictions of 2021 due to the pandemic were lifted.

It is worth to highlight the increase in tourism exports (non-resident expenditure) with growth of 80% in 2021 and 132% in 2022, once the restrictions on the movement of people between countries were lifted and taking into account that tourism is one of the strongest drivers of the Spanish economy. Tourism imports also experienced considerable growth in 2021 and 2022, although to a lesser extent (+45% and +88%, respectively).

These positive growth in 2021 and 2022 occurred after the decline in 2020, of around -20% in both exports and imports, explained by trade restrictions and national and international

security measures imposed during the COVID pandemic, with a special impact on entry and departure of tourists (-76% in tourism exports and -69% in tourism imports).

The Gross Value Added (GVA) growth rate rose in most industries but the ones with larger increases were the wholesale and retail trade, transportation, accommodation and food service activities (18,0%) and the artistic, recreational entertainment activities and other services due to the entirely lift of COVID restrictions.

The high level shift in 'subsidies on products' in 2022 is due to some general consumer aid measures implemented that year to alleviate the impact of rise in prices, such as subsidies per liter of gasoline supplied at gas stations or subsidies that cover certain percentage of the price of public transport services tickets (railway, metro, bus...)

Regarding the income approach, both compensation of employees and gross operating surplus increased although the annual growth rate in 2022 was larger in the case of the second mentioned aggregate (7,3 and 15,1% respectively).

In the case of Subsidies (D.3), the shift in 2022 (+39%) is due to the high increase of the subsidies on products (D.31) already explained in paragraphs above, while the negative growth in 2021 vs 2020 was due to the lower 'Other subsidies on production' (D.39) registered this year because of the end of some subsidies related with the COVID-19 supporting measures (such as those derived from the exemption of social contributions regarding permanent or temporary lay-offs).

Concerning the transition items from GDP to GNI, 2022 compared to 2021, compensation of employees and property income received from the rest of the world grew less than the corresponding items paid resulting in a lower increase of GNI compared to GDP.

Regarding the compensation of employees paid to the rest of the world, the evolution in the period 2020 to 2022 is driven mainly by that one of the payments to non EU residents. While in 2020, the growth rates are negative due to mobility restrictions derived from COVID-19, in 2021, while estimated payments for EU residents (using business tourism statistics) began to recover, estimates for non-EU residents (work authorizations and hiring from the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration) were still extremely low and have only recovered in 2022 (at a very high rate because of the extreme low levels in 2021). This is because the borders with Morocco were not opened until July/August 2021 (they were closed firstly due to COVID and then due to the migration crisis derived from the diplomatic conflict).

Concerning the evolution of flows of property income (received from the rest of the world / paid to the rest of the world) in 2022, the different evolution of property income received and paid reflects mainly that of income not linked to FDI (from portfolio investments and other investments) and is due to the rise in interest rates that has affected the liabilities of the FMI and the Central Bank.

However, in 2021 the different behaviour of property income received and paid was due to the fact that FDI income received (that reflects the net ordinary results of companies) registered a very significant growth in 2021 mainly due to the drop experienced in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. In the case of FDI income paid, the drop in 2020 was lower and so the recovery also was lower.

Concerning the work on reservations, since the last submission of the GNI QR from out of a total of nine reservations (four TSRs and five TRs), only two: TR I (Globalization) and TR V (Recording of daily allowances) are still pending to be formally lifted. However in both cases, a technical opinion in favour of lifting them has already been sent to DG BUDGET.

Since there has been not any revisions of national accounts aggregates due to reservations, the total amount of the GNI (ESA 2010 based) revisions corresponds to routine revisions.

Similarly, there has been no revisions caused by changes of methods and sources since the implementation in 2019 of the 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 2023 Questionnaire

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

FRANCE

There is no change in data and methods compared to the 2022 GNI transmission. The revisions for 2020 and 2021 are explained by routine revisions.

In 2022, economic activity completed its rebound initiated in 2021 after the historic drop in 2020 due to the health crisis linked to Covid-19. The year 2022 was also marked by a sharp rise in prices, largely due to a rise in energy prices. In 2022 the gross national income (GNI) increases by 5,0% and the Gross Domestic Product by 5,5%.

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 2014-2021 (as percentage of GNI from the 2022 questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,4%	-0,7%
« 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%	0,0%
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	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%	-0,4%	-0,7%

The main reasons explaining revisions compared to the GNI questionnaire is related to routine revisions for 2020 and 2021: 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 2022, GNI decreased by -0,4% in 2020 and -0,7% in 2021 due to routine revision.

Concerning the presentation of figures, in this 2023 notification, as in the 2016-2022 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 2023 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 2021 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 2013-2021.

The revisions include the following:

- revisions due to the work on the transaction-specific reservation related to the implementation of the issues from the statistics for the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) under the sub-point concerning the analysis of para-fiscal charges currently recorded as sales and reclassification of any charges which meet the definition of taxes; which consequently led to the revision of taxes on products (D.21) and other taxes on production (D.29) and to the revision of government final consumption expenditure (P.3).
- routine revisions: revision of subsidies, 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 balance of payments data (BOP), revision of the estimates of CFC of general government, revision of Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE), revision of compensation of employees received and paid to the RoW and property income received and paid to the RoW.

The revisions to GNI are mainly driven by the implementation of the analysis of para-fiscal charges and due to reclassification of any charges which meet the definition of taxes.

GDP increased in nominal terms by 16,4% in 2022, as compared to 2021. The increase in GDP from the production side was influenced by a significant increase of GVA in the activities Transportation and storage and Accommodation and food service activities. From the expenditure side of the GDP increase was observed in households' final consumption expenditure and exports and imports of goods and services.

GNI in 2022 increased for 16,8% in comparison with the year 2021. Compensation of the employees from the rest of the world increased significantly (+24,1%) in comparison with 2021, along with the compensation of the employees paid to the rest of the world (+59,4%).

The growth was also observed in the category property income paid to the Row (+12,1%), specifically in the dividends. Since banks didn't pay out the profits in the previous years (2020 and 2021), the start of paying out their profits in 2022, increased this category. Simultaneously, property income received from the rest of the world increased as well (+42,1%), due to the rise in reinvested earnings and interests.

Table 1
Revisions to Croatia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Croatia's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 – 2021
(As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5
'of which':												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)									-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions										-0.4	-0.5	-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 2023 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 national accounts economic aggregates according to ESA95 for years 2010-2013 and to ESA 2010 for years 2010-2022.

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, as well as on the work done over the years for addressing GNI transversal reservations.

Compared to the 2022 GNI Questionnaire, Italy has revised the estimate of GNI for the period 2019-2021. Table 1 provides a breakdown of total revision to GNI into three main 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 -0.1% revision to GNI in 2019 and in a +0.1% revision in 2020, while the revision in 2021 showed a much higher impact (+1.7%). No revisions were made for the period 2010-2018.

Table 1
Revisions to Italy's GNI for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and for 2014-2021 (ESA 2010 based) (as percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	1.7
<i>'of which':</i>												
<i>Total revision caused by GNI reservations</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	1.7

As regards the sizable revision to 2021, for the production side it is mainly the result of the upward revision of value added, as outcome of a substantial revision of production outpacing a more limited upward revision of intermediate consumption. For the expenditure side, the revision is concentrated in gross capital formation, with changes in inventories playing a leading role. The final impact on 2021 GNI of these revisions to GDP was reduced mainly due to a significant upward revision of property income paid to the rest of the world.

Since changes in methods and sources will be included in the 2024 benchmark revision, and the impact of the work on transversal reservations is immaterial in the whole period, the revisions of the estimates of GNI in 2019-2021 can be attributed entirely to routine revisions.

The implementation of the ESA 2010 methodology in the Italian national accounts has resulted in a total upward impact on the estimate of GNI steady 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 2023 Questionnaire)

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

As for the rates of growth of GDP and GNI in 2022 at current prices (6.8% and 6.4% respectively), they reflected the follow-up of the rebound of economic activity in 2021, after the downturn of 2020, but were also significantly affected by the surge in inflation. In volume, the rate of growth of GDP in 2022 more than halved with respect to the rate in 2021 (3.7% and 8.3% respectively).

CYPRUS

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2022, GNI for own resource purposes was revised for the years 2020 and 2021 by 0.9% and 3.4% respectively, while for 2019 the revision was non-material, less than 0.01%.

Table 1 below, provides a division of the total revision to GNI (ESA95 based for 2010-2013 and ESA2010 based for 2014-2021) 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 2014-2021
(As % of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.4
<i>of which:</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ¹	0.0 ¹	0.7
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 ²	0.9	2.7

Note 1.: The actual value is -0.005%, however it is rounded to 0.0% at 1 decimal

Note 2.: The actual value is +0.013%, however it is rounded to 0.0% at 1 decimal

The routine revisions for 2020, which had an impact on GDP/GNI, occurred mainly due to the finalisation of SUT balancing procedure.

For 2021, the impact from routine revisions of 2.7% refers to the normal substitution of preliminary estimates with final source data (annual economic surveys, updated administrative data). As concerns the revisions caused by changes in methods and sources, they refer to the revised procedures of the Central Bank of Cyprus regarding the classification of the holders of EMTN securities issued by government, which had an impact of 0.7% on GNI.

The substantial positive level shift in GDP and GNI for year 2022 compared to 2021 (+11.4% and +13.0% respectively) is due to:

- the inflation of +8.1% observed in 2022,

- the continuation of the economy recovery from COVID-19 pandemic crisis, mainly in the tourist industry and the Information Communication & Technology (ICT) sector.

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

Table 2
Total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Cyprus GNI (ESA 95 based)
for 2010-2013
(As % of ESA95 GNI from the 2023 Questionnaire)

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

LATVIA

Report on the quality 2023 contains data of period 2010 – 2022 and describes the changes, which have been implemented since the transmission of 2022 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 – 2021 (ESA2010 based) were made for the years 2018-2021. Revisions for years 2019-2020 caused by other changes in methods and sources did not impact GNI. GNI revision for 2018 caused by data validation in Balance of Payments statistics impacted GNI (-0.000%) and is treated as revision caused by changes in methods and sources. GNI revision for years 2019 and 2020 caused by annual routine revision was from - 0,3% and -0.6%. The changes on GNI for the year 2021 was -1.05 % and was caused by annual routine revision (-1.10%) and by other changes in methods and sources (+0.06%). 2021 marked the economy as the second year of COVID-19 pandemic, which is characterized by the allocation and use of significant state budget funds in reducing the spread of COVID-19 and recovering the economy.

Considering the uncertainty brought by the COVID-19 crisis in the economic development, revision value of the GDP and its aggregates is higher than in previous years. The main reason for changes based on annual data sources is increase of output and increase of total intermediate consumption which accordingly affected also 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 2014-2021 (as percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-1.0
<i>'of which':</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)									-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions										-0.3	-0.6	-1.1

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 2023 Questionnaire

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

In 2022, compared with the 2021 (after annual routine revision), GDP in current prices has increased by 16.6 % (from 33 348.9 to 38 870.0 million EUR) and GNI by 17.0 % (from 32 728.7 to 38 293.4 million EUR). The increase in value added was observed in all economic activities. The most significant increase was in accommodation and food service activities – by 83 %, in electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply – by 64 %, in the administrative and support service activities – by 44 %, transportation and storage sector rose by 24.5 %, and manufacturing activities – by 23 %. Taxes on products increased by 17.1 %, but subsidies on products increased six times. The increase in subsidies on products were caused by government schemes to mitigate the impact of the sharp increase in energy prices.

LITHUANIA

In 2023 State Data Agency (Statistics Lithuania, SL) revised GDP and GNI data for the open years 2019–2021 due to work done in the course of routine revision and addressing EDP action points, and also estimated provisional national accounts' indicators for the year 2022. Changes introduced to the data for open years mainly relate as follows: for 2019 - EDP action points; for 2020 - balancing of Supply/Use Tables (SUT) by products and EDP action points; for 2021 - use of final Structural business statistics (SBS) and economic accounts for agriculture (EAA) data and estimates of Consumption of fixed capital (CFC), Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) and Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF).

Comparing the results of 2022 and 2021, a notable growth of GDP by 19.3 % and of GNI by 19.7 % (in current prices) was observed and this was determined mainly by the high inflation in 2022 (even after accounting for very significant growth in subsidies on products to cover for high energy prices). Changes in inventories increased significantly, mostly influenced by macroeconomic balancing. The real GDP growth was 2.4 %. Increase in transactions with the rest of the world was also noticeable. Exports of goods and services increased by 29.4 %, while imports grew by 40.3 % at current prices – mainly due to high increase in prices of energy products. Primary income payable to non-residents grew by 7.4 %, while primary income receivable from non-residents increased by 1.1 %.

Table 1 provides the results of revision to Lithuania's GNI (ESA95 based) excluding implementation of ESA 2010 requirements for the years 2010-2013 and ESA 2010 based for 2014-2021.

Table 1
Revisions to Lithuania's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
and Lithuania's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2021
 (As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6
<i>'of which':</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	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	0.0	0.5

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Lithuania's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	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 2014-2021 (as percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.3	-1.8
<i>'of which':</i>												
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	0.1
Total revisions caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)									0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions									0.0	1.8	1.3	-1.9

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation on Luxembourg's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 as percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4

Revisions above 1%

Sources and methods

A change in data sources for a certain type of investment funds (Reserved alternative funds (RAIF)) has been performed. The revision impact of this change is low as the calculation methods continues to be based on the sum of costs approach.

GNI Reservations

Work on open reservations are still ongoing.

For two outstanding reservations, some further work has been integrated in the national accounts results. For the transversal reservation on globalisation, discussions with the NSI from other countries have been continued. After final discussions with partner countries, it has been concluded that there is no need for further changes in recordings for MNE 1. As announced in the final report, an update of the recordings of IPP for MNE 2 will be performed for the next benchmark revision. MNE 3 is an open EWS/MNENet case and changes in the recording depends on the progress made in the context of the EWS/MNENet. For this MNE, no final conclusions concerning a coordinated update of the recording of MNEs activities have been reached so far.

Some further work has been performed on transactions specific reservation (TR VIII) related to dwelling services. These final changes have no material impact on GNI. This work is currently under examination on Eurostat side.

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 2021).

For the year 2021, structural business statistics (SBS) 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 the non-financial corporations sector (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 insurances services prudential reporting data has replaced previous estimates for reference year 2021.

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

- to include income taxes in the secondary distribution of income account as these funds are not repatriated through the primary income account
- to attribute all earnings or losses from S.127 units to the rest of the world as these entities are fully owned by foreign parent companies
- to attribute earnings or losses of foreign controlled local parts of MNEs /S.125 units to the rest of the world.

Revisions of the gross operating surplus, of dividends paid and received, correction for superdividends, updated shareholders information in the European Group Register led as well to a revision of reinvested earning paid of foreign controlled financial auxiliaries (-483 mio. EUR) for reference year 2021.

Furthermore, revision of the data for security-by-security reporting lead to major revision of dividends paid (-474 mio. EUR) for reference year 2019 on portfolio investment in non-financial corporations and net impact on property income of 1109 mio. €, 528 mio. € 856 mio. € for investment funds for reference years 2019 to 2021. The revision for 2021 impacted as well property income for other financial intermediaries (domestic transaction with impact on reinvested earnings).

Other interest received by financial vehicle corporations (FVCs) classified under S.125 sector has been estimated by applying an average quarterly rate of return to their stock of securitised assets. This credit rate is derived from the debit rate, which is computed as the ratio between the interest paid by the FVCs on debt securities and the stocks of debt securities issued. Both stocks of securitised assets and issued debt securities are provided by LU-NCB. During the previous reporting period, interest paid by FVCs used for computing the debit rate had been overstated, which had indirectly led to an overestimation of the interest received by FVCs. The current figures have been corrected.

Integration of prudential reporting data for insurances activities for reference 2021 has led as well to more important revisions of primary income data for that year.

Table 3 Revisions of primary income for S11

S.110_REVISION		2019	2020	2021
<i>S110</i>	<i>B2.N Net Operating surplus</i>	226	-20	828
S110 D4	received from the Rest of the World (RoW)	-12	199	2 004
<i>S110</i>	<i>Revisions FDI (D.43)</i>	11	192	1 789
<i>S110</i>	<i>Revisions FDI (others)</i>	-22	7	216
<i>S110</i>	<i>Routine revisions</i>	-2	0	-1
S110 D4	paid to the Rest of the World (RoW)	-303	32	2 371
<i>S110</i>	<i>Revisions FDI/Security by Security (D.421)</i>	-497	-42	204
<i>S110</i>	<i>Revisions FDI (D.43)(*)</i>	57	49	2 059
<i>S110</i>	<i>Revisions FDI (others)</i>	137	24	107
<i>S110</i>	<i>Routine revisions</i>	0	0	1
D4	Balance Row	291	167	-367

(*) updated following S110 domestic and foreign D4 revisions

Table 4 Revision of primary income of investment funds

D4 S.124 REVISION		2019	2020	2021
S.124	received from ROW	30	41	40
<i>S.124</i>	<i>other routine revisions</i>	30	41	40
S.124	paid to ROW	-1 079	-487	-816
<i>S.124</i>	<i>D4431</i>	0	161	2 660
<i>S.124</i>	<i>D4432</i>	-1 063	-624	-3 422
<i>S.124</i>	<i>other routine revisions</i>	-16	-24	-54
D4	Balance Row	1 109	528	856

millions
EUR

Table 5 Revision of primary of other financial intermediaries

S.125_REVISION		2019	2020	2021
S125 D4	received from the RoW	-285	-369	-241
	<i>Revision estimates (D413)</i>			
<i>S125</i>	<i>(D413)</i>	-327	-455	-241
<i>S125</i>	<i>Routine revisions</i>	42	86	0
S125 D4	paid to the RoW	-308	-379	559
<i>S125</i>	<i>Routine revisions</i>	-11	-123	-57
<i>S125</i>	<i>D43(*)</i>	-297	-256	615
D4	Balance RoW	22	9	-800

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

Table 6 Revision of primary income of financial auxiliaries

D4 S.S.1261 REVISION		2019	2020	2021
<i>S.1261</i>	<i>B2.N Net Operating surplus</i>	58	0	-213
S.1261 D4	received from the RoW	0	0	-66
<i>S.1261</i>	<i>D421 - routine revisions</i>	0	0	-65
<i>S.1261</i>	<i>D43 - routine revisions</i>	0	0	-1

S.1261 D4	paid to the RoW	142	-158	-492
<i>S.1261</i>	<i>D421 - routine revisions</i>	0	-17	-9
<i>S.1261</i>	<i>D43 - routine revisions (*)</i>	142	-141	-483
D4	Balance Row	-142	158	426

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

millions EUR

Table 7 Revisions of primary income of captive financial institutions

D4 S.127 REVISION		2019	2020	2021
S127 D4	received from the RoW	3 085	-1 133	-3 861
<i>S127</i>	<i>Revisons BOP</i>	2 857	-995	-3 823
<i>S127</i>	<i>Adjustment D.43(*)</i>	204	-145	-38
<i>S127</i>	<i>Other routine revisions</i>	25	8	0
S127 D4	paid to the RoW	3 696	-919	-2 448
<i>S127</i>	<i>Revisons BOP</i>	3 558	-994	-2 482
<i>S127</i>	<i>Routine revisions</i>	138	75	34
D4	Balance	-610	-214	-1 413

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

millions EUR

Table 8 Revision of primary income for insurance activities (life)

D4 S.1281 REVISION		2019	2020	2021
S.128	received from ROW	6	5	-436
<i>S.128</i>	<i>D441</i>	0	0	-449
<i>S.128</i>	<i>other routine revisions</i>	6	5	14
S.128	paid to ROW	0	0	-649
<i>S.128</i>	<i>D413</i>	0	0	-447
<i>S.128</i>	<i>D441</i>	0	0	-202
<i>S.128</i>	<i>other routine revisions</i>	0	0	0
D4	Balance RoW	6	5	214

millions
EUR

The recording error for the NPHISH sector raised last year in the quality report has been corrected for reference year 2019 (no material impact).

Level shifts in 2022

While evolutions in volume have not been very dynamic for reference year 2022, some macroeconomic aggregates increased by more than 5% in current prices, driven by the increased price inflation during 2022. The price impact is the most important for output, intermediate consumption, HFCE, imports and exports.

HUNGARY

Revision took place in the GDP/GNI figures for the years 2010-2021 because of the following reasons: introducing changes due to the usual routine revision and small data corrections because of error or faulty data were detected. Table 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 2010-2021.

The GDP annual rate of growth at current prices were 9,9 in 2019, 1,6 in 2020, 14,0 in 2021, and 19,7 in 2022. 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 2022 the performance of the industries was heavily affected by international geopolitical tensions, insecurities regarding energy supply, soaring energy prices and the speeding of inflation. The value added of agriculture increased by 11,2 percent compared to the previous year. The performance of industry went up by 21,5 percent, within which that of manufacturing by 23,1 percent. The value added of construction increased by 22,8 percent.

The gross value added of services went up by 20,2 percent in total. The highest increase (46,5%) was reached by accommodation and food service activities and real estate activities (34,3%). Significant growth could be observed in transportation and storage (26,4%), public administration and defence (23,1%), administrative and support service activities (22,7 %), and in arts, entertainment and recreation activities (22,3%).

Taxes on products increased in 2022 due to extra taxes levied by government, in order to mitigate the impact of economic crisis. The main components are surtax payable by financial enterprises, surtax on retailers, insurance surtax and financial transaction fee (extended subject of tax). Import duty grew by 50%, due to increased price of imported products. Airlines levy was a new item in 2022. The substantial growth of subsidies on products was caused by universal gas and electricity subsidy which was a new item and the significant increase of subsidy on district heating.

From expenditure side, household final consumption expenditure grew 24,0 percent in 2022, in nominal term. The government final consumption expenditure was up by 18,0 percent. The final consumption expenditure of NPISH's rose by 22,2 percent, so the total final consumption expenditure increased by 22,1 percent. The significant growth in the final consumption expenditure is due to the real-income increase by households thanks to the significant expenses from government and the high price indices (CPI, energy prices, etc.) in all segment of the economy. The GFCF grew by 23,8 percent. There was notably increase in the figure of changes in inventories. The figure of changes of inventories was

very high in 2021 (502,6%) due to the intensified willingness for stockpiling of the enterprises. It grew further in 2022 (98,8%) because of the international geopolitical tensions, insecurities regarding energy supply, soaring energy prices and the speeding of inflation. The imports' growth was higher than the exports' in 2022 (by 6,8 percentage points), so the balance was negative, (- 2 846 billion HUF). It is due to energy crisis (electricity, oil and gas) also.

According to the income approach the gross operating surplus and mixed income grew the most significantly (18,6 %) in 2021 which is a residual item in Hungary, so it is derived from the gross value added of the production side. In 2022 subsidies showed the highest growth (49,5 %) caused by the growth of subsidies on products but it was a small item. It was followed by taxes on production and imports (23,7 %) caused by the growth of taxes on products and gross operating surplus and mixed income (21,8%).

The most significant item in the transition variables from GDP to GNI is the property income. In the case of property income received from the rest of the world, the change was largely due to the reinvested earnings increase by 1586 billion HUF in 2021, then by 89,4 percent in 2022. The paid side growth was caused by the increase in the data of all significant items (dividends 41,0%, reinvested earnings 109,3% in 2021, then dividends 50,8%, interest 39,6%, reinvested earnings 12,1% in 2022). The most significant reason of the volatility was the change of data of SPEs. SPEs had a significant impact on the sides but not on the balance. Figures of the compensation of employees increased significantly (by 26,9 % and 34,6 %) in 2022 from a lower basis because in 2020 and 2021 COVID had an impact on these items.

Table 1
Revisions to “Hungary’s” GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and “Hungary’s” GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2021
(As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>'of which':</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)									0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions										0.0	0.0	0.1

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 2023 Questionnaire

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

MALTA

Compared with Malta's 2022 GNI Questionnaire and Quality Report, GNI for EU Own Resource was revised from 2010 to 2021, with revisions ranging from -1.5 % to 0.5%. Revisions in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI) includes the work carried out on reservations relating to Cross-border flows of dividends (Transaction specific reservation (TSR) 3), Issues relating to the exhaustiveness of National Accounts in relation to prostitution (TSR 4e), the integration of the Supply and Use Tables (SUT) results for the year 2017 and 2018 (TSR 9) and the Recording of daily allowances (Transversal reservation (TR) V) for reference years 2010 to 2021. Routine updates were done for the years 2019 to 2021.

When compared to 2021, growth of GDP and GNI in nominal terms in 2022 stood at 12.6 per cent (6.9 per cent in volume terms) and 12.7 per cent respectively. In 2022, all sectors of the economy continued to recover from the pandemic. The main drivers were service activities (NACE sections G to U) with a growth of 14.2 per cent which represents 87.1 per cent to the GVA growth. The main contributors to the growth in Services are Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities (6.6 percentage points), Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities (2.7 percentage points) followed by Information and communication (1.7 percentage points). The increase in Subsidies on products between 2021 and 2022 (119.0 per cent) mainly relates to the implementation of energy support measures. On the demand side, the domestic demand grew by 19.0 per cent, mainly due to increases in household final consumption expenditure and investments in transport equipment (aircraft).

Table 1
Revisions to GNI (ESA95 based) of Malta for 2010-2013 and GNI (ESA2010 based) of Malta for 2014-2021 (as percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-1.5	-0.2	0.2	0.2
'of which':												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)									-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions										-0.5	0.1	0.1

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

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 GNI (ESA95 based) of Malta for 2010-2013 as percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire

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

NETHERLANDS

For the reporting years 2010-2021, only 2021 has been revised. All revisions to the reporting year 2021 have been caused by routine revisions. For the reporting years 2010-2020, there are no revisions.

The Netherlands has currently one open reservation, the transversal reservation on globalisation. Data and methods for this reservation have been presented to Eurostat in September 2022 and were already included in the 2022 GNI Questionnaire. These data for 2018-2021 have not been adjusted since then. Data on this reservation for the reporting year 2022 are added in the 2023 GNI Questionnaire.

Table 1
Revisions to the Netherlands' GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and the Netherlands' GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2021
(as percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.6
<i>'of which':</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations												0
Total revision caused by other changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)												0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions												5.6

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. These data have not been revised.

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on the Netherlands' GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3

The data presented in the 2023 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 2023 GNI Questionnaire and in this Report on Quality include the revisions following from the now closed reservation on margins on trading financial assets and from the open reservation 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 Harmonised European Revision Policy is planned to be published in 2024.

Furthermore, for the reporting years 2010 to 2015 differences between the official NA and the GNI report exist as a consequence of the now closed 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 the reporting years from 2016 onwards, as the relevant GNI reservation only applied 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 2023
GNI Questionnaire for 2010-2013 (ESA95 based) and 2014-2022 (ESA2010 based)
Data in million euros

	Official national accounts	Conversion to ESA 95	Margins on trading financial assets	Sub sectoring non-financial corporations	Globalization	2021 GNI Questionnaire
2010	633 516	-9 475	-369	7 040	0	630 712
2011	648 178	-10 101	-34	11 145	0	649 188
2012	645 696	-10 950	-274	18 917	0	653 389
2013	655 752	-15 371	-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	884 503		622	0	251	885 376
2022	949 623		316	0	168	950 107

In 2022, GDP increased with 9.8% while GNI increased with 7.3%. The increase in GDP from the official national accounts (+10.1%) can be broken down into a price increase of 5.5% and a volume growth of 4.3%. The price increase reflects the high inflation in 2022. Volume growth was especially high in industries that were hit hardest by the restrictions caused by covid-19, like rail and air transport, accommodation and food service activities, travel agencies, and arts, entertainment and recreation. In 2022 there were fewer lockdowns and other Covid related restrictions than in 2021, allowing these industries to resume their operations. For the differences in GDP between the official national accounts and the data in the GNI questionnaire a breakdown into a price component and a volume component is not available.

The balance of primary income with the rest of the world decreased with 21 billion euros in 2022. One of the main causes is the relocation of a Dutch multinational to another country. In 2021 the net savings of this company were attributed to the Dutch GNI. In 2022 the net savings were attributed to the paid reinvested earnings.

Furthermore, a few foreign owned corporations had a large increase in profits due to the easing of Covid related restrictions, leading to a large increase of paid reinvested earnings.

A third reason for the decrease of the balance of primary income is that in 2022 large subsidies were provided by the government to fill gas reserves. Due to the government decision to decrease the exploitation of the Groningen gas field, the companies involved were required to purchase this gas on the market instead of taking it out of the Groningen gas field. The subsidies compensated for these purchases and therefore ensured that the companies' profits were not influenced by the decrease of the exploitation of the gas field. As the subsidies were related to the high gas prices, profits were higher than in previous years. As the related companies were foreign owned, these profits flowed as primary income to their foreign owners.

For 2021, data on subsidies in the GNI questionnaire differ from data published in the October 2023 EDP notification tables. Recent updates on Covid related subsidies are included in the most recent EDP notification. In the Dutch national accounts and the GNI questionnaire, the most recent intermediate updates are not yet included. The latest data on Covid related subsidies will be included in the 2024 GNI questionnaire, when final data on these subsidies have been made available by the Dutch government.

AUSTRIA

As the main results of supply and use tables for the year 2019 were already integrated to the greatest possible extent in last year's results, there were only small revisions left for the reporting year 2019. The implementation of preliminary supply and use tables changed the estimates for the reporting year 2020.

Final results from structural business statistics for 2020 and preliminary results of structural business statistics for 2021 were implemented in the estimates for the years 2020 and 2021.

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 6,4% at current prices (GNI increased by 6,1%). This recovery continued in 2022, GDP at current prices increased by 10,4% (and GNI by 8,6%), also driven by high inflation (8,6%). Economic growth in the service sector was 6,1% and thus, above the producing sector (2,8% at current prices).

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 2021 GNI changed due to a major revision of cross-border property income, which concerned income from FDI⁴. There was a much lower revision for the reporting year 2020. Preliminary estimates on reinvested earnings were replaced by the FDI survey data.

⁴ 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. The reasons for the major revision of the cross-border property income 2021 are given in chapter 3.1.3 Income.

Table 1
Revisions to Austria's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Austria's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014 to 2021
(As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0,0	0,1	0,9
<i>'of which':</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations												
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)												
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions										0,0	0,1	0,9

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

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on Austria's GNI (ESA95 based) for
2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire)

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

POLAND

Data for 2010-2021 presented in the GNI Questionnaire 2023 differ from those presented in the GNI Questionnaire 2022 due to the changes resulting from the following reasons:

- improvements in reservation TSR 1 implemented in the previous years,
- use of updated data for year 2021 as well as improvement of compilation methods (years 2018-2021).

Table 1
Revisions to PL GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and PL GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2021
(as percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9
<i>'of which':</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)*									0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions										0.0	0.0	0.5

* Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources is between -0.02% and -0.04% of GNI, explaining the round differences observed for years 2019-2021.

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on PL GNI (ESA95 based) for
2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire)

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

In September 2014, ESA2010 has been implemented. The revised methodology had an impact of ap. 1.2% on the GNI.

In 2022 Polish economy was a subject to negative factors including high inflation, rising costs of running a business, Russian aggression in Ukraine, disruptions in the supply chain, energy crisis and lack of EU funds from the National Recovery and Resilience. At the same time the government reduced their impact by introducing protective programs (direct cash transfers - shield allowance and carbon allowance), reducing of indirect taxes such as VAT and excise duty, as well as guarantying the maximum price of electricity and heat. As a result the country's economic situation was in relatively good condition. The nominal growth rate of Polish GDP in 2022 was 16.4% (GNI growth was 17.1%). Investment rate remained at the same level as in the last year (16.7%).

The following sections had the largest contribution (above 1%) to the creation of nominal GDP growth rate:

- NACE A section, Agriculture, forestry and fishing (+1.1 pp),
- NACE C section, Manufacturing (+3.0 pp),
- NACE F section, Construction (+1.2 pp),
- NACE G section, Trade, repair of motor vehicles (+2.6 pp),
- NACE H section, Transportation and storage (+1.6 pp),
- NACE K section, Financial and insurance activities (+2.0 pp).

Industry (NACE B+C+D+E) contributed +3.4 pp to GDP growth rate compared to the previous year.

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply activities (NACE D) was the only section with a negative contribution to GDP growth rate (-0.4 pp) caused by energy crisis. The remaining sections had small or negligible contribution to GDP growth rate amounting to less than 1%.

From the expenditure approach of GDP, the greatest contribution to GDP growth rate had final consumption expenditure (13.7 pp), mainly HFCE (10.9 pp). Public consumption expenditure presented a moderate contribution to GDP growth rate (2.5 pp). Gross capital formation also had moderate contribution to nominal GDP growth rate (4.4 pp) mainly due to increase of gross fixed capital formation (+2.8 pp) with a relatively lower contribution of changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (+1.6 pp). The GDP growth was recorded despite the negative contribution of external balance of goods and services (-1.6 pp), caused by the stronger impact of imports than exports.

PORTUGAL

Comparing with the 2022 GNI Questionnaire, only data for 2021 were revised: GDP by +0.7% and GNI by +1.0%. Data for 2021 were revised, moving from provisional data, submitted to Eurostat in September 2022, to final data consistent with Tables by industry, submitted to Eurostat and published nationally on 22nd September 2023.

Table A
Revisions to Portugal's GDP and GNI (ESA 2010 based) between 2023 and 2022 GNI reports for 2010 – 2021

un: million euros

	GDP				GNI				
	2022 GNI Report	2023 GNI Report	Difference	% GDP (Report 2022)	2022 GNI Report	2023 GNI Report	Difference	% GNI (Report 2022)	
	(ESA 2010)				(ESA 2010)				
	1	2	3=2-1	4=3/1	5	6	7=6-5	8=7/5	
	10 ⁶ Euro				%	10 ⁶ Euro			
2010	179 610.8	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	200 518.9	200 518.9	0.0	0.0%	197 398.2	197 398.2	0.0	0.0%	
2021	214 470.7	216 053.2	1 582.5	0.7%	211 874.7	213 892.2	2 017.6	1.0%	

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the total GNI revisions into: reservations, other changes in methods and sources (excluding ESA 2010 implementation) and routine (current revisions) for 2010 – 2021.

Table 1
Revisions to Portugal's GNI (ESA 95 based) for 2010 – 2013 and Portugal's GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2014 – 2021
As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
<i>of which,</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total revision caused by other changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%

As shown on Table 1, GNI (ESA 2010 based) revision in 2021 was +1.0%, 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 had a nominal decrease of 6.5% (being the highest contraction in economic activity since 1995 — beginning of these series of Portuguese National Accounts) and GNI contracted by 5.5%. In 2021 there was a significant recovery of the Portuguese economy, with GDP increasing by 7.7% and GNI by 8.4%, reaching 216,053 million € and 213,892 million €, respectively. The levels of GDP and GNI in 2021 were higher than the observed in 2019, by 0.8% and 2.4% respectively.

Results for 2022 were compiled using provisional data from the Simplified Business Information (SBI). These data allow 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 2022, estimated GDP (242,341 million €) and GNI (239,012 million €), increased respectively 12.2% and 11.7% when comparing to 2021. The significant nominal GDP growth occurred in a context of price acceleration, with a rate of change of 5.0% in GDP deflator (1.9% in 2021). In volume, the GDP growth was 6.8% (5.7% in 2021), the highest growth rate since 1987.

In 2022, Gross Value Added (GVA) increased by 12.1% in nominal terms and 6.5% in volume, after changes of 7.0% and 5.5%, respectively, in 2021.

As in 2021, in 2022 all the components of Expenditure grew in volume, in particular Exports of Goods and Services which, with a contribution⁵ of 5.0 p.p. (2.6 p.p. in the previous year), accounted for around 70% of GDP growth in volume. Final Consumption Expenditure of Households and NPISHs contributed with 1.4 p.p. (1.8 p.p. in 2021). Investment and General Government Final Consumption Expenditure contributed with 0.2 p.p. and 0.3 p.p. respectively (below from 0.7 p.p. and 0.6 p.p. in the previous year).

In 2022, Exports of Goods and Services showed the most significant nominal growth (34.4%), accelerating compared to the 20.4% observed in 2021, with the strong increase in Exports of Services (56.9%), mainly as a result of the great dynamism of the tourist activity. Also in volume, the Exports were the bigger growing aggregate (17.4%), with goods slowing to 8.6% (10.5% in 2021) and services growing 40.8%, after a growth of 17.2% in the previous year.

Imports of Goods and Services increased by 31.9% in nominal terms (21.6% in 2021), while Goods accelerated from 20.8% to 31.6% and Services from 25.7% to 33.7%. In volume, total imports slowed down, with Goods moving from a rate of change of 11.7% in 2021 to 9.8% in 2022 and Services accelerating from 15.3% in 2021 to 17.9% in 2022.

⁵ The contributions to GDP growth correspond to contributions net of imports calculated on the basis of Input-Output matrix system, compiled for 2017.

Investment increased by 3.5% in volume in 2022, which translates into a significant decrease from 10.9% recorded in the previous year. Gross Fixed Capital Formation slowed to 3.0% (from 8.1% in 2021).

In 2022, there was a significant increase in prices in all GDP components, with GDP deflator moving from a rate of change of 1.9% in 2021 to 5.0% in 2022. The price growth was particularly intense in Imports and Exports of Goods, with variations of, respectively, 19.8% and 15.8% in 2022 (8.2% and 8.1% in the previous year). To a large extent, the increase in prices was associated with energy products, and with various intermediate goods, in particular related products such as chemicals, plastics and rubbers, but also metals and their derivatives.

The rate of investment in the economy, as measured by the ratio of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) to GDP, reached 20.1% in 2022, 0.1 p.p. less than in the previous year, as a result of the very approximate variations of GFCF and nominal GDP (11.5% and 12.2%, respectively). The increase in the GFCF of the economy in 2022 was mainly determined by the GFCF of the Corporations, which grew 14.7% (11.4% in 2021). The growth of GFCF of Households⁶ decreased from 15.3% in 2021 to 6.7% in 2022.

Table 2 shows the total impact of ESA 2010 implementation on Portugal's GNI for 2010 – 2013, as percentage of GNI (ESA 95 based) from the 2023 GNI 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 2023 GNI Questionnaire

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

⁶ Includes Households and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households.

ROMANIA

The data contained in the GNI Questionnaire 2023 and presented in this Report on the Quality (RQ) are not consistent with the annual data that are published by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) on the 12th October.

This is due to reservations:

- For TSR 2 and TSR 7, the estimates were received late from National Bank of Romania (August 2023). They will be included in BoP and in national accounts for BM2024;
- For TSR 4, the revision of GNI data based on ESA95 is presented in part 3.4 of the report;

and due to discrepancies between EDP data reported in April 2023 (used for final estimates of NA 2021) and EDP data reported in September 2023, difference having an impact of - 0.3% in published GDP for 2021.

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2022, the GNI estimates in QR for data 2010-2020 were revised due to inclusion of the estimates for TSR 2, TSR 7. Work was dedicated to offer solutions for the remaining reservations from previous verification cycle, but the GNI including the mentioned solutions for reservations are not published yet.

For year 2021 the revision was due to routine revision. The data for 2021, previously reported, were provisional and estimated as the sum of the four quarters, while in the present report, the year 2021 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 – 2021 compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2022. 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 2014-2021
(As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
<i>'of which':</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions										0.0%	0.0%	0.3%

Table 2

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

As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%

The data for 2022 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+90 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 2022, as compared to 2021, as well as volumes and prices indices by 10 industries.

Gross Domestic Product for 2022

	million lei curent prices		Value indices -	Volume indices -	Price indices -
	2021	2022			
Gross domestic product	1189089.8	1409783.9	118.6	104.6	113.4
Gross value added	1074748.2	1282329.6	119.3	104.5	114.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	56631.5	63038.2	111.3	83.7	133.1
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	233854.1	317539.7	135.8	101.9	133.3
Construction	75895.3	89570.2	118.0	107.7	109.6
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; hotels and restaurants	235802.1	263420.1	111.7	100.2	111.4
Information and communication	76459.0	93062.7	121.7	116.9	104.1
Financial intermediation and insurance	32911.3	37069.6	112.6	100.4	112.2
Real estate activities	91336.2	103792.9	113.6	109.5	103.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services	84304.1	99394.2	117.9	110.4	106.8
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance	157271.2	178712.6	113.6	108.1	105.2
Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households goods and other services	30283.4	36729.4	121.3	112.2	108.1
Net taxes on products	114341.6	127454.3	111.5	105.3	105.8

The **increase in value** of GDP in 2022, of +18.6%, was due to an increase in volume, of +4.6%, and an important increase in prices, of +13.4%.

Significant increasing of values were recorded in:

- Industry - Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities (+35.8%);
- Information and communication (+21.7%);
- Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households' goods and other services (+21.3%);
- Construction (+18.0%);

- Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services (+17.9%);
- Real estate activities and Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance with the same increase (+13.6%);
- Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; hotels and restaurants (+11.4%).

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

- Information and communication (+16.9%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume of information, by +21%, 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 (+12.2%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume by +18.3% as reported in the short-term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to population;
- Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services (+10.4%) the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume of +15%, as reported in the short-term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to enterprises;
- Real estate activities (+9.5%) increases because of increases of the turnover value registered in short-term statistics of +47.7%;
- Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance has increased by +8.1%, because the increases of the general government expenditures;
- Construction (+7.7%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume of construction, by +12.9%, as reported in the short-term statistics on construction;
- Industry (+1.9%); the small increase was mainly due to the decrease of turnover volume of industry, by -1.8%, as reported in the short-term statistics.

While **decrease in volume** was recorded for one NACE activity:

- Agriculture (-16.3%) as also reported in Economic Accounts of Agriculture (-21.8% in volume) because of the two main factors: the weather condition, damaging the agricultural production caused by the drought and the sharp increases of prices of the production inputs, thus limiting their acquisition.

- The **increase in value of GNI** in 2022, of +17.2%, was due to mainly an increase in value of compensation of employees paid to the rest of the world (+83.9%), taxes on production and imports paid to the institutions of the EU (+34.9%), property income paid to the rest of the world (+37.8%) and property income received from the rest of the world (+34.2%).

SLOVENIA

In this year's revision, the data from 2019 onwards were revised due to routine revision with updated sources and due to revision of methods and sources for taxes and subsidies and for goods for processing. The impact of routine revision was between 0.0% and +0.2% of GNI, whereas the impact of methodological revision was +0.1% of GNI. In total, the GNI increased +0.1% in 2019, +0.2% in 2020 and +0.3% in 2021.

The impact of addressing GNI reservations in the period from 2010 did not change from last year's transmission of GNI data; the impact was from addressing Transversal Reservation V on the recording of daily allowances. To recall, last year the estimation and reclassification of relevant business trip costs from intermediate consumption to compensation of employees was revised downwards for corporations and introduced for unincorporated enterprises. The revision increased intermediate consumption and decreased value added, GDP and GNI. Because the revision in the period from 2010 was significant (around -0.5% of GNI) and to avoid a break in the data series due to this year's revision of only data for the last four years, the revision due to TR V will be included in national publication data (ESA 2010 transmission program) in the 2024 major revision of national accounts, which will cover a longer time series. Therefore the 2010-2022 GDP and GNI data in regular national publication remain higher than the GDP and GNI for EU's own resources by around 0.5%, until the 2024 revision.

Table 1
Revisions to Slovenia's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Slovenia's GNI
(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2021
(As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3
<i>'of which':</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
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	+0.1	+0.2

The 2022 GNI estimate for EU's own resources grew 8.3% in nominal terms compared to 2021, mainly due to rising general price levels; GDP grew 2.5% in real terms.

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 2023 Questionnaire)

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

SLOVAKIA

Compared to the GNI questionnaire in 2022, the estimate of Slovak GNI in the time series 2010-2022 was not 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 out of six transversal reservations five of them were lifted. In the system of national accounts of the Slovak Republic, no other changes regarding the reservations were done in 2022.

The estimate of Slovak GNI compared to the GNI questionnaire from 2022 for 2019, 2020 and 2021 was adjusted only for routine (current) revisions changes based on updated information from statistical and administrative data sources.

The overall impact of revision changes for 2019-2021 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 - 2021
(As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
<i>'of which':</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations												
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)												
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1

When analysing the revisions in recent years, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (SOSR) has not recorded significant change (more than 1% of GNI). However, in 2021 there was higher change in GDP primarily caused by the incorporation of the annual statistical and administrative data sources. The main change in data sources affected the data for non-financial corporations. To be sure of this impact, comprehensive comparison and analyses were done. There was also higher change in GNI caused by incorporation of revised data from BoP for property income in 2021.

The significant year-on-year change more than 5% of annual GDP and GNI growth is recorded in 2022 compared to 2021. It was caused by increase of aggregated price level in the economy.

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 2023 Questionnaire

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

FINLAND

In 2022 GDP in current prices grew 7,1 % and GNI 6,3%. Main reason for the high growth was changes in prices. GDP in fixed prices grew 1,6% and GNI 0,6% making the price component the main reason behind high GDP and GNI current price growth.

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 2014-2021
(as percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
<i>'of which':</i>												
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by other 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	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	-0.1	-0.2

Statistics Finland has made routine revisions to National Accounts and Balance of Payments for 2019-2021.

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 2023 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6

SWEDEN

The GNI Report on Quality and the GNI Questionnaire of 2023 contain the results from the release of the Swedish National Accounts in August 2023. The GNI estimates for the years 2018-2021 have been revised by between 0.1 per cent and 1.7 per cent, see table 1. The years 2010-2017 have not been revised.

GNI has not been revised due to reservations.

Routine revisions had an impact on GNI for the years 2019-2021. 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 2019-2021 and revisions of GDP and subsidies received from the institutions of the EU for the year 2021.

Compensation of employees was revised for the year 2018-2021 due to improved source data, see section 1.1.

The preliminary estimates for 2022, show an increase in GDP of 9.0 per cent and an increase in GNI of 8.8 per cent. The level shift⁷ in GNI/GDP between year 2022 and 2021 can be explained above all by rapidly rising prices in the economy⁸.

Table 1
Revisions to Sweden's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Sweden's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2021 (As percentage of GNI from the 2022 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total revision to GNI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	1.7%
'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%	0.0%
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions										0.1%	0.1%	1.7%

The work on transversal reservation I Globalisation has had no impact on open years. The reservation II Margins on trading financial assets, which was lifted in year 2023, has had no impact on open years.

Routine revisions affected the years 2019-2021, although for the year 2019 the impact of the revision was less than 0.1 per cent. For 2021 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 2021 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 0.6 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively.

⁷ More than 5 per cent annual change of GDP or GNI.

⁸ The GDP deflator was 106,0 in year 2022.

For GDP, net exports, households' final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation were the main contributors to the upward revision of 2021. The routine revision of primary income 2021 is due to that forecasts in the Foreign Direct Investment Survey as well as the semi-annual Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) have been replaced with final data. This updating of the surveys of primary income also affects the estimates for the years 2019-2020. There were no routine revisions of GDP for the year 2019-2020.

Transition items 2010-2013 have not been revised, the impact from transitions items is shown in 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 2023 Questionnaire)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total impact of ESA2010 implementation	3,5%	3,4%	3,2%	3,5%

UNITED KINGDOM

Revisions have been made to UK GNI for EU Own Resource (GNI OR) compared to GNI OR recorded in the UK 2022 GNI Questionnaire and accompanying Report on Quality (RQ).

These revisions are negligible (less than 0.1% of GNI) before 2018. The only revision in this period comes from Transaction Specific Reservation 8 (R&D), which changes the ESA2010 transition value by a minimal amount.

Revisions after 2018 are largely driven by non-reservation related data and methods improvements. However, there are also small revisions caused by routine revisions to Net Property Income. Transaction Specific Reservation 11 (Health) and Transversal Reservation 1 (Globalisation) cause negligible (less than 0.1% of GNI) revisions.

Table 1
Revisions to UK's GNI OR (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013, and UK's GNI OR
(ESA2010 based) for 2014-2020
(As a percentage of GNI OR from the 2022 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	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
<i>'of which':</i>											
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
• TSR08: R&D	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
• TSR11: Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
• Transversal I: Globalisation (net revision)									0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA 2010 implementation)									-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions									0.0	-0.1	0.1

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 GNI 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.

Revisions to methods and sources 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. There are no routine revisions impacting the years 2010 – 2018.

In the closed years, revisions due to reservations are limited to Transaction Specific Reservation 8 (Estimates of R&D). This is a simple correction of ESA10 transition items 1a and 1b to reflect previous work done and reported in earlier versions of the GNI RQ. See section 3.2 for more information.

Unlike other reservations, Transversal Reservation I (Globalisation) does not cover closed years and the impact on GNI OR is therefore limited to 2018-2020. The work here is a result of an assessment of globalisation issues in a limited number of multi-national enterprises. For the 2022 GNI Questionnaire and RQ, globalisation adjustments were calculated for GNI OR but not included in published UK GNI estimates. For 2023, these globalisation adjustments have been reassessed and incorporated in the published UK Accounts. Adjustments have accordingly been made in UK published accounts for earlier years to prevent a data discontinuity – these are not included in calculation of GNI OR.

The revision to GNI OR is the net impact of unwinding the initial estimates made in 2022 and replacing with the 2023 estimates. Both net and gross estimates are non-material (less than 0.1% of GNI). See section 3.2 for more information.

There is a small revision related to Transaction Specific Reservation 11 (Health), which corrects an error in initial work done during production of the UK Accounts published in 2021. The impact of this correction is non-material and only impacts open years. See section 3.2 for more information.

Aggregate revisions due to changes in methods and sources, which are only applied to GNI OR in the open years, are relatively small (-0.2% to -0.3% of GNI OR). They are driven by a number of improvements to methods and Sources used:

- Review of the Method Used to Estimate Tobacco Smuggling
- Review of NPISH Industry Allocation and Data Feeds
- Improving Register Under-Coverage Adjustments - Current GNI Action A1
- Public Sector Finance Alignment
- New Deflation Methodology

These aggregate changes impact published UK GNI estimates in the closed years (not GNI OR), at around the same level as in the open years. The largest change is in 2016 (-0.4% of GNI) caused by the new deflation methodology. The deflation changes have variable

impact across years, mostly between +/- £1billion. However, the impact on 2016 published GNI is a reduction of £3billion, which causes the larger aggregate methods and sources impact.

Routine revisions are similarly only allowed in GNI OR in 2019 and 2020. However, for the 2023 data release these revisions actually only affect net property income estimates in 2019 and 2020 anyway. This is specifically:

- Benchmarking of Foreign Direct Investment data in 2020
- Revised survey data for units trusts and shares in both 2019 and 2020

Before 2018, there is no impact from routine revisions on published UK GNI or GNI OR.

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 2023).

Table 2
Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on UK's GNI OR (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013
(As percentage of GNI OR (ESA95 based) from the 2023 Questionnaire)

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

The impact of ESA2010 implementation on UK GNI OR has changed by a non-material amount (less than 0.1% of GNI) compared to the 2022 GNI transmission. This is a result of the small change to transition items 1a and 1b from Transaction Specific Reservation 8 (Estimates of R&D).

TABLE A.1 GNI QUESTIONNAIRE 2023

GNI Questionnaire 2023 - Member States' and the UK GNI data to be used for OR purposes - as submitted in 2023

		GNI ¹⁾ (ESA 95)				GNI ²⁾ (ESA2010)								
Country	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Currency Unit													
Belgium	mio EUR	360626	367599	385509	392937	411459	422599	434211	449130	464123	483307	465482	513336	562604
Bulgaria	mio BGL	72593	77745	80908	79859	83304	86610	92234	100367	106353	116941	116365	133459	162320
Czechia	mio CZK	3574354	3608046	3684484	3737471	4047450	4308149	4473262	4821381	5113719	5441463	5424464	5859407	6467731
Denmark	mio DKK	1795597	1842602	1890383	1943479	2060061	2105853	2166747	2248220	2323637	2386665	2406571	2660506	2934914
Germany	mio EUR	2535716	2691512	2732546	2808673	2992024	3109500	3212750	3344581	3478910	3602212	3498476	3756795	4027600
Estonia	mio EEK, from 2011 mio EUR	215475	15607	16911	18168	19478	20177	21260	23248	25357	27407	27051	30671	35123
Ireland	mio EUR	134445	131141	133305	143596	164798	202268	220703	236057	254111	276717	284019	324107	363582
Greece	mio EUR	215893	194585	186741	176435	178500	175966	173386	176017	177577	181698	164354	180102	204476
Spain	mio EUR	1041205	1027302	1005341	996137	1028374	1077348	1116592	1162300	1205594	1247716	1121876	1231787	1352772
France	mio EUR	1994637	2064243	2082073	2111979	2199463	2250659	2289743	2358162	2428317	2499647	2347484	2567539	2696209
Croatia	mio HRK	316116	320954	317528	327473	330972	346093	349912	371957	389146	411417	387066	437774	511333
Italy	mio EUR	1582674	1618938	1596983	1583756	1627373	1643709	1700656	1746276	1790958	1810941	1682422	1845602	1963990
Cyprus	mio EUR	18926	20111	19107	17561	17006	17823	18260	19695	20882	21924	20547	22740	25689
Latvia	mio LVL, from 2014 mio EUR	12752	13771	15178	15825	23645	24446	25320	26917	28691	30128	30105	32730	38293
Lithuania	mio LTL, from 2015 mio EUR	95284	104390	111156	117739	124816	35998	37504	40748	44104	47256	48438	54325	65004
Luxembourg	mio EUR	28851	30673	35605	35101	37661	34872	37278	41667	42975	42768	45337	49572	52224
Hungary	mio HUF	25773176	26727290	27325525	29026957	31324111	33287491	35237259	37685733	41687343	46415812	47268725	53443234	64026301
Malta	mio EUR	6435	6762	7019	7592	8335	9507	9572	10773	11857	13013	11982	13765	15518
Netherlands	mio EUR	630712	649188	653389	654583	670427	692482	691037	729221	770718	796156	772027	885376	950107
Austria	mio EUR	286164	298429	305405	310531	333585	340880	357581	365898	381501	396010	384826	411549	446927
Poland	mio PLN	1374915	1488897	1542056	1562548	1645486	1741985	1789203	1909932	2047497	2203051	2259457	2522297	2953236
Portugal	mio EUR	170034	169302	160362	164612	169513	174892	181960	191348	200173	208806	197398	213892	239012
Romania	mio RON	532631	579804	611186	616785	665168	704717	741470	838856	940901	1048202	1050018	1164056	1364159
Slovenia	mio EUR	34916	35602	34701	34951	37087	37440	39201	42012	44972	47600	46634	51456	55710
Slovakia	mio EUR	65907	68014	71170	72527	75494	78172	79125	83144	88459	92163	92634	97434	107846
Finland	mio EUR	183027	191343	194847	198063	208968	213595	218508	226414	234400	241095	241922	254840	270923
Sweden	mio SEK	3550725	3682568	3706830	3774214	4072226	4286027	4429374	4695196	4922964	5202045	5222583	5702869	6206666
United Kingdom*	mio GBP	1573545	1634728	1657297	1707874	1822065	1873719	1945974	2055275	2123051	2231667	2059457	NA	NA

1) Gross national income at current market prices according to ESA 95; figures for 2010-2013 derived from ESA2010 based figures using agreed transitional 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 2022

GNI Questionnaire 2022 - MS' and the UK GNI data to be used for OR purposes - agreed by GNIG in November 2022

		GNI ¹⁾ (ESA 95)				GNI ²⁾ (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 derived from ESA2010 based figures using agreed transitional 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 REVISION

Revisions GNI Questionnaire 2023 compared to GNI Questionnaire 2022 (in %)												
Years	GNI ¹⁾ (ESA 95)				GNI ²⁾ (ESA2010)							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Country												
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.4
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	2.3
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.7
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.7
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.1	1.2	0.2
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.4
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.7
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	1.7
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.4
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-1.0
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.3	-1.8
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malta	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-1.5	-0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9
Poland	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Romania	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.7
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	NA

Revisions less than 1%

Revisions more than 1%

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

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

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