REPORT ON THE QUALITY OF THE GNI DATA 2025
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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Main changes in data and in sources and methods compared to the 2024 GNI transmission

For the reporting years 2018-2023, data for the years 2021 to 2023 have been revised. For the years 2018 to 2020, only revisions for GNI reservations are allowed. There are currently 4 outstanding reservations, two transversal reservations and two transaction specific reservations. Investigations for all four reservations are taking place. However, for none of these reservations these investigations have been finalised. Therefore, no adjustments for reservations have been made for the years 2018 to 2020. Table 1 shows the revision to the GNI data compared to the 2024 Questionnaire.

Table 1 Revisions to the Netherlands' GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2018-2023, as percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total revision to GNI	-	-	-	0.39	0.34	-0.64
Of which						
Total revision caused by GNI reservations				-	-	-
Total revision caused by other changes in methods and sources				0.35	0.33	0.24
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions				0.04	0.01	-0.88

Table 2 shows the main causes for the revision of GNI and their impact. All the revisions with an impact of over 0.1 percent of GNI for any year shown separately. Furthermore, the removal of the double counting of foreign owned holiday homes is also included separately, as this error is mentioned explicitly in the 2021 GNI Inventory.

Table 2 Main causes for revision GNI for 2018-2023 (ESA 2010 based), as percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire

Revision item	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
NACE section B (mining and quarrying)						-0,50
NACE section C (manufacturing)						-0,55
NACE section D (electricity, gas, steam and conditioning supply)						0,18
NACE section G (wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles)						-0,16
NACE section H (transportation and storage)						0,26
NACE section K (financial and insurance activities)						-0,31
NACE section L (real estate services)						-0,10
NACE section M (professional, scientific and technical activities)						-0,28
NACE section N (administrative and support service activities)						-0,16
Removal of double counting of foreign owned holiday homes				0,06	0,07	0,07
Annual report analysis of a listed financial holding company				0,29	0,26	0,17
Sector S.11 (non-financial corporations), including the indirect impact through financial holding companies				0,04	0,01	0,76
Other revisions				0,00	0,00	-0,02
Total revision				0,39	0,34	-0,64

Detailed explanations are provided in sections 3.1 and 3.3. In this section, a brief explanation is given for each issue. For GDP, revisions are mainly caused by the replacement of short-term statistics with data from the structural business statistics (SBS) and other annual data sources providing information on both output and intermediate consumption. The exact reason for the revisions however differs between the different industries.

- NACE section B (mining and quarrying). For the preliminary estimates, output of mining and quarrying of gas was estimated with an average price of gas. This average price was an overestimation for output, as the price of produced gas was substantially lower than the price of imported gas;
- NACE section C (manufacturing). The largest part of the revision was caused by revisions of the prices of agricultural products, food and beverages, leading to a downward revision of value added in NACE 10 (manufacture of food products) and NACE 11 (manufacture of beverages). Another large revision was for NACE 28 (manufacture of machinery and equipment), where SBS showed that intermediate consumption grew much faster than output, leading to a downward revision in value added;
- NACE section D (electricity, gas, steam and conditioning supply). SBS data showed a higher value added than previously estimated. This is mainly caused by an upward revision of output prices. Both the prices for produced electricity and the trade margins on electricity were higher than previously estimated;
- NACE section G (wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles). SBS data showed a lower value added than previously estimated. For preliminary estimates, there is no data source available;
- NACE section H (transportation and storage). SBS data showed a higher value added than previously estimated. This is mainly caused by a revision of received payments into turnover and paid advances. For preliminary estimates, this breakdown is not available. SBS data showed a large decline in paid advances and therefore an upward revision of turnover;
- NACE section K (financial and insurance activities). There were large revisions for NACE 65 (insurance, reinsurance and pension funding) and NACE 66 (activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities). For NACE 65, the revision was the sum of several smaller adjustments. For NACE 66, a new data source was not processed correctly for the preliminary estimates;
- NACE section L (real estate services). The revision is mainly caused by an upward revision of the intermediate consumption of social housing corporations. Data from annual accounts showed a large increase in intermediate consumption for these corporations, leading to a downward revision of value added;
- NACE section M (professional, scientific and technical activities). The revision is mainly caused be the incorporation of annual data sources for industries where no preliminary data sources are available. This concerns part of NACE 70 (activities of head offices; management consultancy activities) and NACE 72 (scientific research and development);
- NACE section N (administrative and support service activities). Part of the revision was caused by an enterprise exploiting intellectual property products relocating their intellectual property to another country. The related output was still included in the preliminary estimates. Other revisions were spread over several industries;
- Removal of double counting of foreign owned holiday homes. The property income paid on foreign owned holiday homes was included twice in the sectoral accounts. An individual estimate is made for this paid property income. However, these holiday homes were also included in the commercial real estate owned by non-

residents. Removal of this double counting led to a downward revision of paid property income to the rest of the world and therefore to an upward revision of GNI;

- Annual report analysis listed financial holding company. Part of sector S.127 consists of listed financial holding companies. One of these financial holding does not correctly report the profits from domestic and foreign subsidiaries. For this financial holding company, survey data has been replaced by data from the annual report of the company. This led to an upward revision of the balance of property income received from and paid to the rest of the world and therefore also to an upward revision of GNI;
- Sector S.11 (non-financial corporations). The revision is mainly caused by the use of annual data sources and methods for non-financial corporations for the flows of property income to and from the rest of the world. The revision includes the indirect flows of reinvested earnings through financial holding companies of these non-financial corporations that are classified in sector S.127 (captive financial institutions and money lenders). The largest revision was caused by the correction of a reporting error by a single company.

GDP and GNI growth in 2024
In 2024, GDP increased with 6.9 percent (72 billion euros). GNI increased with 5.8 percent (61 billion euros). The increase in GDP is mostly due to the high level of inflation that is still prevalent in the Netherlands. The prices of GDP increased with 5.7 percent, while volume growth of GDP was 1.1 percent.

The growth in GDP is partly offset by a decrease of the balance of property income received from and paid to the rest of the world. This mainly concerns listed financial holdings. For the listed financial holdings, net savings decreased with 14 billion euros compared to 2023.

1.2 Changes in the revision policy and timetable for finalising the estimates; (domestic) publication date of the submitted data

The data underlying the 2025 GNI Questionnaire and the Report on Quality were published on 24 June, conform the official publication policy and in line with the ESA transmission program.

For the years 2021 to 2023, data presented in the 2025 GNI Questionnaire and in this Report on Quality are fully in line with these published data. However, for the years 2018 to 2020 differences exist. As stated, data in the GNI Questionnaire and the Report on Quality can no longer be revised for these years apart from revisions for reservations. The data as published by Statistics Netherlands on its website and as transmitted to Eurostat as part of the ESA transmission program have been revised. This is partly caused by the changes in methods and sources reported in table 1. These changes also impact the years 2018 to 2020. Furthermore, a few errors in the data have been corrected.

Table 3 shows for GNI the differences between the official national accounts and the data in de 2025 GNI questionnaire for the years 2018 to 2020.

Table 3 Differences between GNI in the official national accounts and GNI in the 2025 GNI Questionnaire for 2018-2020 (ESA 2010 based), million euros

	2025 GNI Questionnaire	Changes in methods and sources	Other revisions	Official national accounts
2018	782,429	453	495	783,377
2019	811,705	481	-8	812,178
2020	791,001	1,980	0	792,981

Changes in the revision policy
From 2024 onwards, the revision policy for the flows of primary income with the rest of the world has been changed. These flows are part of the sector accounts. Previously, final estimates were published in June T+2. Further adjustments were only made for EDP action points or issues that had a material impact on GNI. Under the new revision policy, an "annual revision" is introduced for among others the flows of primary income. The annual revision allows for the yearly revision of data for every year since 1995.

The annual revision of the sectoral accounts does not encompass a complete benchmark revision for all transactions outside the supply and use tables every year. Instead, each year the scope of the issues to be addressed in the annual revision is determined based on the expected revision and the capacity required for the individual issues. More complex issues requiring extensive research and resources may be postponed to a later year or to the benchmark revision, when there is additional capacity available. It is only during benchmark revisions that a complete revision of all transactions takes place.

The annual revision also allows for the substitution of several extrapolation methods, for example for the compensation of employees from and to the rest of the world. Extrapolation was necessary as the final version of the source data for this variable was only available after publication of the final annual estimate. With the new revision policy, the final version of the source data can be included in the sector accounts.

For variables that are part of the supply and use tables and therefore for GDP, the revision policy remains unchanged. It is currently investigated whether annual revisions can also be introduced for parts of the supply and use tables.

The next benchmark revision for the Dutch National Accounts is, in line with the Harmonised European Revision Policy, planned to be published in 2029. The benchmark revision will probably be implemented for reporting year 2026.

1.3 Results of any investigations on the quality of GNI and its components

Revaluation of inventories
Until recently, changes in inventories for quarterly accounts and for preliminary annual accounts were not based on actual data source. Instead, this estimate was based on a model. Since the first quarter of 2025, the changes in inventories are based on quarterly surveys in parts of the manufacturing industry and parts of wholesale trade.

Part of the implementation of this new data source consisted of a comparison of the results for the quarterly accounts with the results for the final annual accounts. The latter is based on the SBS. This comparison showed large differences in the conceptual adjustments for the revaluation of inventories between these two data sources. During further analysis of these differences and the methods for calculating these revaluations a coding error was found in the processing of the SBS data on inventories. This error led to an underestimation

of the revaluation and therefore to an overestimation of the changes in inventories. For the compilation of the final annual estimate of 2023, this error has been corrected. For the open years 2021 and 2022, this error is included in the transmitted data. As the error has a material impact on GNI, a reservation has been requested on this issue.

Household final consumption expenditure
A double counting has been found in the estimates for household final consumption expenditure (HFCE). In the breakdown of turnover of retail traders in the SBS for the 2021 benchmark revision, five expenditure categories were included in turnover twice. As a result, HFCE was overestimated. The exact impact of this error is currently unknown but amounts to at least several billion euros. As an extrapolation method is used for subsequent years, HFCE is overestimated for the open years 2021 to 2024. This overestimating is present in the transmitted data. It is expected that the majority of the required downward revision on HFCE will result in a comparable upward revision of exports less imports of goods. For this reason, it is expected that the impact on GNI is non-material. A material impact can however not be ruled out. Therefore, a reservation has been requested on this issue.

Enterprises not included in surveys
Not all corporations in the SBR are included in business surveys that are used for the compilation of the supply and use tables and the sectoral accounts. Two main reasons for this have been found.

The first reason is that although Statistics Netherlands (CBS) and the Central Bank of the Netherlands (DNB) have coordinated their business register, in practice the population of sectors S.125, S.126 and S.127 in the SBR is larger than the population that is either directly surveyed by DNB or included in the grossing up of the surveys. For the 2021 benchmark revision and subsequent estimates, data for these missing corporations are based on the labour accounts. This is explained in section 3.17.3 of the 2021 GNI Inventory.

The second reason is that the SBS survey (and the statistics on the finances of non-financial enterprises (SFO) that is used for the sector accounts) only include corporations with production activities. Corporations that have no production activities are excluded. However, they can employ personnel and pay or receive primary income flows. These corporations can be broken down into two groups.

The first group are corporations that are directly owned by households. For the 2021 benchmark revision and subsequent estimates, data for primary income flows are taken from corporate tax data. Labour costs are taken from the labour accounts.

The second group are special purpose entities (SPEs) owned through foreign direct investment which are not included in the DNB population for sector S.127. They are not included in the national accounts (apart from labour cost). It is assumed that all flows of primary income are with the rest of the world, leading to a zero balance of primary income.

As announced in section 2.3.2 of the 2021 GNI Inventory, an extensive research project between CBS and DNB is being undertaken for the treatment of these corporations that are not yet covered by surveys. An analysis of differences between the population of the SBR and the target population of the data sources will be undertaken. In close cooperation, it will be determined in which NACE categories and in which institutional sector missing units should be placed. Finally, these corporations will be included in source statistics. This

will likely lead to changes in sources and methods. Results are expected to be implemented in the 2026 benchmark revision, to be published in 2029.

In the first part of this research project, the largest 200 missing enterprises have been investigated. The choice of these enterprises is based on their reported balance sheets of turnover in their corporate tax declaration. This investigation showed that most of these enterprises should be classified in sector S.127 as initially expected. They produce no market output, and their impact on the balance of primary income with the rest of the world is negligible. However, a few enterprises have been found that do generate market output and are incorrectly not included in the SBS and SFO. The estimated value added of the enterprises not included in the SBS and therefore not in the GNI estimate is 0.1 billion euros, far below the materiality threshold. Investigation of the smaller enterprises will take place in the next years. Based on the results so far, there is however no indication to expect a material impact on the GNI data.

1.4 Description of developments in major sources

Imputing the SBS and the investment survey
The structural business survey (SBS) and the investment survey are surveys that sample part of the population. The sampled enterprises are grossed using the data from the sampled enterprises. For most industries in the SBS, turnover from the value added tax declarations are used as an additional source for the grossing up.

Currently, investigations are taking placing into replacing the grossing up process with a process in which all non-surveyed enterprises are imputed. This imputation will where possible be based on tax declaration. This concerns not only the value added tax declarations, but also corporate tax declarations for incorporated enterprises, income tax declarations for non-incorporated enterprises, and wage tax declarations.

The use of these tax declarations is expected to lead to a higher quality of these data. Especially the use of income tax declarations is expected to be a large improvement. The income tax declaration provide data on sales, costs, and operating surplus. This means that the basis structure of the SBS can be filled using these data. The remaining SBS variables that cannot be obtained directly from tax declaration data will be imputed based on the SBS sample survey. Furthermore, the corporate tax declarations and income tax declarations include data on the value of fixed assets, depreciation, and changes in valuation. Together, this allows the calculation of investments for the investment survey.

The new methods are expected to be used for SBS and investment survey of reference year 2025.

2 CHANGES TO SOURCES AND METHODS FOR THE FINAL ESTIMATES

2.1 Revisions related to the work on reservations

There are no revisions due to the work on reservations in the 2025 GNI Questionnaire and Report on Quality.

2.2 Other revisions due to changes in methods and sources

Two changes in methods and sources have been implemented in the national accounts and in the 2025 GNI Questionnaire. First, a double counting in the property income on holiday

homes paid to the rest of the world has been removed. Second, for one listed financial holding, survey data is supplemented with data from the annual accounts. Section 3.3 provides more information on these changes.

3 REVISIONS TO YEARS 2018 TO 2023

For the years 2018 to 2020, data have not been revised. Only data for the years 2021 to 2023 have been revised. Table 4 provides a breakdown of revisions to the years 2021 to 2023.

Table 4 Breakdown of revisions to GNI for 2021 to 2023 (ESA 2010 based), million euros

	2021	2022	2023
GNIQ 2024	902,376	979,176	1,058,690
Total revision to GNI	3,478	3,303	-6,733
Of which			
Total revision caused by GNI reservations	-	-	-
Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources	3,152	3,212	2,567
Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions	326	91	-9,300
Of which			
Total revision to GDP	-	-	-17,466
Total revision to balance of primary income	3,478	3,303	10,733
GNIQ 2025	905,854	982,479	1,051,957

3.1. Routine (current) revisions

Table 2 in section 1.1 shows the breakdown of the revisions of GNI into the main causes. Most of these causes are classified as routine revisions and are explained in this section. This section explains the causes for these revisions in more detail. Two of the causes are classified are revision due to changes in methods and sources and are explained in section 3.3.

The explanations focus on the impact on GDP and GNI. A full set of revisions by issue and year is provided in Annex 1.

The revisions to GDP are mainly shown from the production approach of GDP. Apart from these revisions, the revisions of the expenditure approach are also described in this section. They are not presented as having an impact on GNI in Annex 1. Presenting revisions of the production approach and the expenditure approach separately as having an impact on GNI would lead to a double counting of the revisions.

3.1.1 NACE section B (mining and quarrying).

Value added in NACE section B was revised downwards in 2023 with 5.3 billion euros. SBS data showed a much smaller value added than previously estimated. For the

preliminary estimates, output of mining and quarrying of gas was estimated with an average price of gas. There is however a large discrepancy between the extraction price of gas and the import price of gas. Extracted gas is sold for the spot price, whereas imported gas is sold with futures contracts. In 2023, the spot price was much lower than the price in futures contract. The output of mining and quarrying was therefore overestimated.

3.1.2 NACE section C (manufacturing)

Value added in NACE section B was revised downwards in 2023 with 5.3 billion euros. The largest part of this revision (3.8 billion euros) was in NACE 10 (manufacture of food products) and NACE 11 (manufacture of beverages). SBS data showed a much smaller value added than previously estimated. Differences with the preliminary estimates are primarily caused by revisions of prices. In 2023, there were large increases and decreases in prices of agricultural products and food and beverages. For the final annual estimates, there were large revision in these prices. Among others, prices of output of milk have been revised downwards and the purchasers' prices for wheat have been revised upwards.

Another large revision was for NACE 28 (manufacture of machinery and equipment), with a downward revision of value added 1.5 billion euros. For the preliminary estimates, it was assumed that the volume growth of intermediate consumption was equal to the volume growth of output. SBS data showed that the growth of intermediate consumption was much larger than the growth of output, leading to a downward revision.

3.1.3 NACE section D (electricity, gas, steam and conditioning supply)

Value added in NACE section D was revised upwards in 2023 with 1.9 billion euros. SBS data showed a higher value added than previously estimated. This is mainly caused by an upward revision of output prices. Both the prices for produced electricity and the trade margins on electricity were higher than previously estimated.

3.1.4 NACE section G (wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles)

Value added in NACE section G was revised downwards in 2023 with 1.7 billion euros. For preliminary estimates, there are no data sources available. Estimates of output are mainly based on the volume of traded goods, combined with expert opinions on the price change of trade margins. Use of SBS data led to large revisions, both upwards and downwards, for the underlying industries in NACE section G. One of the major downward revisions was for the output of merchanting services, which was revised downward with 1.7 billion euros, coincidentally the same amount as the total revision for NACE section G.

3.1.5 NACE section H (transportation and storage)

Value added in NACE section H was revised upwards in 2023 with 2.7 billion euros. Of this revision, 2.4 billion euros was caused by a revision of NACE 52 (warehousing and support activities for transportation). This is mainly caused by a revision of received payments into turnover and paid advances. For preliminary estimates, this breakdown is not available. It is therefore assumed that the ration between turnover and paid advances is constant. SBS data showed however a large decline in paid advances. The part of the received payments that is attributed to turnover was therefore revised upwards, leading to an upward revision of value added.

3.1.6 NACE section K (financial and insurance activities)

Value added in NACE section K was revised downwards in 2023 with 3.3 billion euros. Of this revision, 1.3 billion euros was caused by a revision of NACE 65 (insurance, reinsurance and pension funding). Output has been revised downward with 0.8 billion euros. Part of this is caused by the correction of an error in the calculation of non-life insurance output. Another part of the revision was caused by the calculation of the realised imputed compensation for mandatory health insurance. Health insurers receive additional compensation related to health insurance from the social security funds, which is recorded as output of health insurers. Mandatory basic health insurance is considered as a social security scheme in the Dutch national accounts. Therefore, CBS reroutes all obligatory health care premiums and (basic) health care expenses under the Health Care Insurance Act as government revenues and expenditures. Private health insurance companies are compensated for the financial risk that the actual total health care expenses (macro-final expenses) exceed the total budgeted expenses (ex-ante macro costs estimate). Intermediate consumption is revised upwards with 0.6 billion euros, partly the result of better source data and partially the result of balancing adjustments.

Value added in NACE 66 (activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities) was revised downwards with 1.6 billion euros. Since the 2021 benchmark revision, a new data source is being used for NACE 66. For the 2023, this data source has for the first time been used for preliminary estimates. Data for this estimate were not processed correctly, leading to an overestimation of output and value added.

3.1.7 NACE section L (real estate services)

Value added in NACE section L was revised downwards in 2023 with 1.1 billion euros. This is mainly caused by an upward revision of the intermediate consumption of social housing corporations. Data from annual accounts showed a large increase in intermediate consumption for these corporations, leading to a downward revision of value added. Another part of the revision is caused by a revision of the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. The results of the semi-extrapolation of the dwelling stratification method have been incorporated, leading to a decrease in output and value added.

3.1.8 NACE section M (professional, scientific and technical activities)

NACE section M has been revised downwards with 2.9 billion euros. This is mainly caused by revision of parts of this industry for which there are no preliminary data sources. The value added for the activities of head offices (part of NACE 70) is for preliminary estimates based of the growth rate of the labour input. This has been replaced by SBS data, leading to a downward revision of value added of 1.5 billion euros.

For director-major shareholders (also part of NACE 70), value added for preliminary estimates also based on labour input. The incorporation of corporate tax data led to a downward revision of value added of 0.6 billion euros.

The last industry without a preliminary data source in NACE section M is NACE 72 (scientific research and development). Data from the SBS showed a large decrease in the output of royalties and licenses, leading to a downward revision of value added with 0.6 billion euros.

3.1.9 NACE section N (administrative and support service activities)

NACE section N has been revised downwards with 1.6 billion euros. Around half of the revision is for NACE 77 (rental and leasing activities), especially the exploitation of intellectual property. The main reason for this revision was that a company exploiting intellectual property relocated their intellectual property to another county. For the preliminary estimate, the related output of royalties and licenses was still included in output, leading to an overestimation of value added.

The remainder of the revisions was caused by different industries. SBS data showed a smaller value added than previously estimated. An example is NACE 81 (services to buildings and landscape activities), where the SBS data showed that intermediate consumption grew faster than output. For the preliminary estimate, growth rates were assumed to be similar.

3.1.10 Expenditure approach

Changes in inventories
Changes in inventories have been revised downward with 1.3 billion euros. For preliminary estimates, no data source is available. Instead, changes in inventories are based on model. For the final annual estimate, SBS data are used to estimate changes in inventories. A large part of the revisions is for materials and supplies of agricultural products like wheat and maize. Although in volume terms there were small changes in inventories, there were large price differences between the moment these products entered the inventories and the moment they left the inventories. Therefore, in current prices there was a substantial withdrawal from the inventories.

Exports less imports of services
The trade balance of exports and imports of services has been revised upwards with 2.8 billion euros. This is for 1.8 billion euros caused by a revision of the CIF/FOB-adjustment and the CIF/FOB-reclassification. This part of the revision is therefore a shift from the trade balance of exports and imports of goods. The revision is caused by the use of a better model for the final annual estimates. The remainder of the revision is the sum of several upward and downward revisions, among others for transport services, IT services, financial services and royalties and licenses.

Exports less imports of goods
The trade balance of exports and imports of goods has been revised downwards with 17.7 billion euros. Several specific causes for this revision are:

- CIF/FOB-adjustment and CIF/FOB-reclassification (-1.7 billion euros). This is the counterpart of the revision for exports less imports of services;
- Gas (-3.6 billion euros). As explained in section 3.1.1, the assumption that prices for domestic production and imports of gas were comparable was incorrect. This led to an overestimation of domestic output and an underestimation of imports;
- Merchanting (-1.7 billion euros) and other global production arrangements (-1.4 billion euros). For the final annual estimate, additional data are available from SBS and the statistics on finances of enterprise groups to make accurate estimates of the related trade flows. The sources and methods for preliminary estimates are far less accurate.

The remainder of the revisions are caused by a combination of adjusted source data, data validation and differences in balancing adjustments between the preliminary estimates and the final annual estimate.

3.1.11 Sector S.11 (non-financial corporations)

The balance of property income received from and paid to the rest of the world by non-financial holdings is for 2023 revised downwards with 8.0 billion euros, leading to an upward revision of GNI. This value of 8.0 billion euros includes the revision of paid reinvested earnings by financial holding companies of these non-financial corporations that are classified in sector S.127 (captive financial institutions and money lenders). Several non-financial corporations are part of a foreign multinational enterprise but are directly owned by a domestic financial holding company that is itself owned by a foreign entity. As the total net savings of the whole (domestic) enterprise group should be zero, any revision in the net savings of the non-financial corporation is offset by a revision of the reinvested earnings of the financial holding company. This is also explained in section 8.4.3 of the 2021 GNI Inventory, in the section of financial corporations. In these cases, although the revision is for property income paid by sector S.127, its cause is the revision of data by sector S.11.

Of the revision of property income, the largest part (5.2 billion euros) is caused by incorrect reporting by a single company. Profits in the quarterly survey on financial corporations was highly overestimated. This error was found when confronting these data with data from the SBS, which was not available for preliminary estimates.

The remainder of the revision is the combination of several causes:

- For quarterly estimates, only a limited number of enterprises are surveyed. For the final annual estimate, annual data on most enterprises are available;
- GDP and the net operating surplus are revised downward substantially, as explained in previous sections. Part of this downward revision is caused by foreign owned non-financial corporations. The downward revision of the net operating surplus leads to upward revisions of the balance of paid and received property income to the rest of the world, as net savings should be zero. This upward revision is not recorded as part of the revision of the industries in question, but is recorded in this section;
- For the final annual estimate, the full subsectoring method is applied. This method, explained in section 8.4.3 of the 2021 GNI Inventory, uses a full breakdown of the non-financial corporations in subsectors, including foreign-owned corporations. This breakdown allows a more accurate estimate of the paid reinvested earnings. For preliminary estimates, this method is not yet applied.

3.2. Revisions related to the work on reservations

There are no revisions due to the work on reservations.

3.3. Other revisions due to changes in methods and sources

Two of the causes for revisions shown in table 1 are classified as changes in methods and sources. They are explained in this section.

3.3.1. Removal of double counting of foreign owned holiday homes

The estimate for property income paid to the rest of the world for real estate owned by non-residents consists of two separate estimates. The first estimate is for foreign owned holiday homes, the second for commercial real estate. The data source for commercial real estate was however found to also include the holiday homes owned by non-residents. Therefore, the property income paid on these holiday homes is included twice in the estimate of property income paid to the rest of the world.

The explicit estimate for holiday homes has been removed from the sector accounts, leaving only the estimate for foreign owned real estate. This led to a (non-material) downward revision of GNI of 0.5 billion euros (in 2021) to 0.8 billion euros (in 2023).

This double counting is also mentioned in section 8.4.2.2 of the 2021 GNI Inventory, in the section on commercial real estate. With the removal of the double counting, this issue in the GNI Inventory is solved.

3.3.2. Annual report analysis of a listed financial holding company

Part of sector S.127 consists of listed financial holding companies. One of these financial holding does not correctly report the profits from domestic and foreign subsidiaries. For this financial holding company, survey data has been supplemented with data from the annual report of the company. The analysis of the annual report is similar to the analyses that are already performed for several other listed financial holdings. The use of annual reports for listed financial holdings is also described in section 8.4.3 of the 2021 GNI Inventory.

This led to an upward revision of the balance of property income received from and paid to the rest of the world of approximately 2 billion euros per year. From now on, this company is included in the annual report analysis for every final annual estimate.