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**19 NOVEMBER 2025**
**ONLINE MEETING**

# 2025 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.

In 2025, data for years 2018-2024 were to be transmitted by all Member States (MSs). MSs that have open reservations from the 2016-2019 GNI verification cycle (Croatia, Luxembourg, Malta and Romania), were required to transmit, in addition, data for years 2010-2017.

In this context, the following table is available for all MSs and the United Kingdom:

Table 1b: Revisions to MS's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023 (As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire),

In accordance with the Withdrawal agreement[1], UK is to report GNI OR data for the period until 2020 only.

In addition, the following tables are available for MSs with open reservations from the 2016-2019 GNI verification cycle:

Table 1a: Revisions to MS's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and MS's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2017 (As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)

Table 2a: Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on MS's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 (As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2025 Questionnaire).

Where applicable, main changes in country's data due to changes in sources and methods for final estimates of national accounts are listed and the individual substantial revisions in GNI data (>0.1% of GNI for any of the years) briefly explained.

Table A.1 provides an overview of GNI figures transmitted by the 27 EU MSs and the United Kingdom for own resource purposes following the GNI Regulation (EU 2019/516) in 2025 and 2024 and revisions in 2025 resulting thereof.

[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*

# SUMMARY REPORTS ON THE QUALITY OF 2025 GNI RETURNS FOR THE EU-27 MEMBER STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM


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## BELGIUM

The September 2025 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 2021-2023.

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) that entered the portfolio of the LCU since 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 (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**

(Sept. 2025 minus Sept. 2024)

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total revision in mln €, of which | **0** | **0** | **0** | **24** | **-1396** | **8705** |
| caused by GNI reservations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -3953 | -1523 |
| caused by routine (current) revisions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 2557 | 10228 |
| | | | | | | |
| As percentage of GNI from the 2024 questionnaire | | | | | | |
| Total revision | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.2% | 1.4% |
| *of which* | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 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% | -0.7% | -0.3% |
| caused by routine (current) revisions | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 1.7% |
| | | | | | | |
| p.m.: GNI (September 2024) | 464133 | 483487 | 467902 | 512548 | 570283 | 604431 |

Table 1 to 3 show the revision of GNI, starting from the revision in ESA2010 based GDP and going to GNI. **The revision of GNI is + 0.0 % (+24 mln. €) for 2021, - 0.2 % (- 1.396 mln. €) for 2022 and + 1,4 % (+ 8.705 mln. €) for 2023.**

Pro memorie:

**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 |

For 2022, the revision comes very largely from the downward revision of GDP (- 2.235 mln. €) while net primary income was revised upward with 839 mln. €).

The revision in 2023 is the result of combined upward revisions of GDP (+ 6.056 mln. €)) and net primary income received from the rest of the world (+ 2.650 mln. €)).

**Table 3 Detailed revisions to Belgium's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
(Sept.2025 minus Sept. 2024)

| (mln €) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GDP (ESA2010) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | -2.235 | 6.056 |
| Net primary income received from ROW | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 839 | 2.650 |
| D1+D2+D3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -8 | -224 |
| D4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 846 | 2.874 |
| GNI (ESA2010) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | -1.396 | 8.705 |
| *caused by GNI reservations* | *0* | *0* | *0* | *0* | *0* | *0* |
| *caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)* | *0* | *0* | *0* | *0* | *-3.953* | *-1.523* |
| *caused by routine (current) revisions* | *0* | *0* | *0* | *24* | *2.557* | *10.228* |
| Transition items | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GNI** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **24** | **-1.396** | **8.705** |
| **Revision as % of GNI (Sept. 2024)** | **0,0%** | **0,0%** | **0,0%** | **0,0%** | **-0,2%** | **1,4%** |
| p.m.: GNI (September 2024) | 464.133 | 483.487 | 467.902 | 512.548 | 570.283 | 604.431 |

In 2024, Belgian GDP rose by 3,0 %, and GNI, by 2,8 %.

In the context of a 2025 edition mainly submitted to routine revisions, national accounts did only record two types of changes in methods and sources.
On the one hand, consistency work on new MNEs that entered the portfolio of the LCU since 2023 are shown under “other revisions due to changes in methods and sources” (see section 3.3 below). Impact of minor updates on the 3 MNEs covered by TRI are registered as routine revisions.
On the other hand, an improvement in treatment of survey data related to rents has been introduced in the estimate of dwelling services, following the discovery of outlier results in the regional accounts.

For the reference year 2022, the balancing process between the production and the expenditure approaches was made within annual supply & use tables (SUT) before the closure of the accounts.
In 2022, Belgium has reflected that it could not reasonably use the structure of the economy resulting from the benchmark SUT of 2020 for as long as a 5-year period, since the 2020 SUT mirrored the structure of the Covid period and therefore is not considered representative for the non-Covid years. Therefore, the NAI has decided to make an additional benchmark SUT for the year 2022, that has been used in the present vintage of the accounts.

A benchmark SUT means that a wider set of information has been collected to update the keys by product for the following major aggregates: P.1, P.2 and P.51, as well as for specific items of P.6 and P.7. For P.3 and other parts of P.6 and P.7, very detailed information by product is available on a yearly basis.

## BULGARIA

In 2025 GNI Questionnaire for Bulgaria revisions have been made to GNI estimates for the period 2018-2024. The data in the Questionnaire reflects the changes in methodology, including changes that were made to partly address reservation made by Eurostat during the multiannual verification cycle of 2020-2024.

Bulgaria's GDP (resp. GNI) changes by 10.8% (resp. 10.7%) in 2024 compared to 2023. The rising prices as well as, stronger growth of private consumption mainly driven by increased of minimum wages, consumption expenditure of general government also driven by improved wages, and gross fixed capital formation contributed to the GDP growth in current prices.

In the years 2018-2023 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:

- Clarification of sources and methods used in the compilation of some components of GNI - the change is due to partly addressing reservation 4 related to:
  a) Financial services
  e) Holiday homes
- Reclassification of units to General government sector;
- Routine revisions of taxes on production and imports.

**Table 1**
**Revisions to BULGARIA's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)** | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

**Table 2**
**Total impact of ESA 2010 Implementation on Bulgaria‘s GNI (ESA95 based)**
**for 2010-2013**
**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2024 Questionnaire**

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

## CZECHIA

The data contained in the GNI Questionnaire 2025 and described in this Report on Quality (RQ) are consistent with the annual data that were published by the CZSO on 27 June 2025. This publication includes preliminary results for 2024, and a current revision of 2023.
Table 1b below shows how GNI for own resource purpose was revised for the years 2018 – 2023 in the GNI Questionnaire 2025 compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2024.

**Table 1b**
**Revisions to CZECHIA's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total revision to GNI | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.8 |
| *'of which':* | | | | | | |
| Total revision caused by GNI reservations | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total revision caused by other changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation) | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.8 |

The ***preliminary version of ANA for 2024*** has been compiled mainly from quarterly data sources and so next version based on final or semi-final data sources could give different GDP/GNI data for the next GNI Questionnaire.

Changes in levels in current prices (GNI 2024/2023 +5.7 pp.) are caused by the economic development of the country and price development.

## DENMARK

GDP for Denmark has increased by 138,948 Mill. DKK (current prices), which corresponds to an increase of 5%, between 2023 and 2024. GNI increased by 142,663 Mill. DKK which corresponds to an increase of 5% between 2023 and 2024.

On the production side, Output increased by 211,378 Mill. DKK and Intermediate consumption increased by 86,638 Mill. DKK. Value added increased by 124,740 Mill. DKK and GDP increased by 138,948 Mill. DKK. Most notably value added in the manufacturing industries increased by 66,732 Mill. DKK. The pharmaceutical industry alone increased by 58,321 Mill. DKK and manufacture of machinery increased by 9,387 Mill. DKK. Gross value added in Human health and social work increased by 12,295 Mill. DKK, Knowledge-based services increased by 11,059 Mill DKK and Transportation increased by 10,696 Mill. DKK.

On the expenditure side quite large increases were seen in most components. Household final consumption expenditure increased by 32,029 Mill DKK and General government final consumption expenditure increased by 35,343 Mill. DKK. Gross fixed capital formation increased by 26,885 Mill. DKK whereas Changes in inventories decreased by 6,850 Mill. DKK. Also large increases were seen in Exports and Imports which increased by 145,706 and 97,032 Mill. DKK respectively.

On the income side, Compensation of employees and Gross operating surplus and mixed income increased by 73,720 and 57,446 Mill. DKK respectively. Taxes on production and imports and Subsidies were more stable.

In the transition from GDP to GNI the largest increases were in D.4 Property income paid to RoW (11,781 Mill. DKK) and D.4 Property income received from RoW (17,781 Mill. DKK).

As it appears from table 1 there are no revisions to the years 2018-2020. GNI for 2021 has been revised by -0.5 percent, GNI for 2022 has been revised by -0.9 percent and GNI for 2023 has been revised by -0.2 percent. Revisions to these years are considered routine (current) revisions.

**Table 1 Revisions to Denmark's GNI (ESA2010) for 2018-2023 (as percentage of GNI from 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total revisions to GNI | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -0.9 | -0.2 |
| Of which: | | | | | | |
| Total revisions caused by GNI reservations | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total revisions caused by changes in methods and sources | 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 | -0.5 | -0.9 | -0.2 |

## GERMANY

The German Report of the Quality of GNI (RQ) 2025 presents the results of the 2025 German national accounts (NA) routine revision. No reservations had to be implemented. For GNI own resource purposes the years 2021 and onwards are open for revisions. In this RQ the changes compared to the 2024 GNI transmission are reported for the years 2021 – 2023.

**Table 1b**
**Revision to Germany's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018–2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total revision to GNI | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| *of which caused by* | | | | | | |
| GNI reservations | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| other changes in methods and sources | | | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| routine (current) revisions | | | | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |

In the 2025 routine revision preliminary estimates and extrapolated results were replaced by the most recent structural statistics and other updated baseline data. The results of the Balance of Payments statistics of the Deutsche Bundesbank that are included into the calculations of exports and imports as well as primary income to and from the rest of the world were routinely updated due to new reports to the direct reporting system. Also, routinely updated data of the forest accounts yielded significant revisions to changes in inventories as well as GVA.

In the course of the revision, the findings of the German Large Cases Unit (LCU) were incorporated which further improved the quality of the GNI data. In addition, the structural business statistics on trade and services is now integrated into the NA calculations to full extent both in the production as well as in the expenditure accounts. These two factors are the main drivers of the revisions caused by other changes in methods and sources presented in table 1b.

[2] The difference between the figure for the total revision of GNI and the sub-totals are due to rounding.

## ESTONIA

The GNI questionnaire 2025 provides data on GNI and its components for the years 2018 to 2024.

On 15 August 2025, Statistics Estonia published revised national accounts figures. As part of the revision, the time series for the period 2021–2023 was updated. This was a regular revision that is carried out every summer based on the latest data sources and revised accounts. In the regular revision, the following were taken into account:

- Supply and use tables compiled for 2021;
- Enterprises' complex calendar year report (EKOMAR) of 2023;
- Changes and revisions made in other sources (balance of payments, balance sheets, etc.).

The GNI for 2023 increased the most after revision – by 0.9%. The GNI for 2021 was revised downward by 0.1% and the GNI for 2022 remained at the same level (see Table 1).

**Table 1**
**Revisions to Estonia's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total revision to GNI | - | - | - | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| *'of which':* | | | | | | |
| Total revision caused by GNI reservations | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources | | | | - | - | - |
| Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions | | | | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 |

## IRELAND

Changes to the 'open' years of 2018 to 2023 within the various components of GDP since the GNI Questionnaire 2024 mostly reflect the impact of updated data. Revisions from work undertaken to address reservations are also included and identified separately where relevant.

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

**Table 1b**
**Revisions to Ireland's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(as percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total revision to GNI | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.1% | 0.7% |
| *'of which':* | | | | | | |
| Total revision caused by GNI reservations | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.02% | -0.05% | 0.0% |
| Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources | | | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Total caused by routine (current) revisions | | | | -0.3% | -0.1% | 0.5% |

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

GDP at current market prices increased by 7.3% in 2024, to €563b, driven largely by a €60b improvement in net Exports. The final consumption expenditure of households, non-profit institutions (NPISH) and General government, all recorded an increase.

Net factor income outflows rose slightly, from €134b to €141b, means that Gross National Income (GNI) at current market prices increased by 8.1% to €423b in 2024. Net National Income (NNI), an internationally comparable indicator of underlying or de-globalised activity from the National Accounts framework, stood at €288b in current prices.

At constant market prices, GNI in 2024 grew by 3.4% and GDP by 2.6%.

In summary, there are sources & methods revisions to final estimates for selected items. We list and quantify the most significant of these.

**HH FCE:**

- Use of 2022/23 Household Budget Survey (HBS) results for some elements of consumer expenditure not updated in last year's results.

**Fixed Capital Formation:** Routine revisions only for FCF

**Exports, Imports; Primary Income;**

- Before last year, CSO recorded merchanting of services as a net export. For some countries however it meant a negative export. Merchanting flows are now treated gross for both imports and exports. CSO has thus moved negative exports to positive imports. This changes both sides in gross terms but the 'net' effect on GNI is zero.

**Compensation of Employees (COE)**

- No revisions.

**Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income (GOS/GMI)**

- The other revisions to GOS/GMI, a normal feature of the multi-year estimation cycles for up to four years after first estimation for both companies and self-employed. We examine the detailed data from annual CSO business surveys and annual firm level data from the Revenue Commissioners.There are also changes for data updates to the provision for depreciation time series.

**Selected major data changes and methods revisions as % GNI**

| | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HH FCE | | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| P.3 S.13 TSR.3 | 0.0% | 0.0% | -0.02% | -0.05% | 0.02% |
| GFCF | | | 0.0% | -0.1% | 3.2% |
| Chg in Inventories | | | -0.2% | 0.0% | -1.7% |
| Net exports | | | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.3% |
| Net property income | | | 0.0% | 0.0% | -3.8% |
| GOS/GMI | | | -0.4% | -0.1% | 3.2% |
| | | | | | |
| **Total %** | | | **-0.2%** | **-0.1%** | **0.7%** |

As part of our national publication, CSO has derived the measure Net National Income (NNI) at constant prices. This removes all depreciation from Gross National Income (GNI); it has the advantage of international comparability over the national deglobalised 'modified GNI' measure. We also provide a breakdown of consumption product classifications following the international Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP); this also allows users to derive the international measure Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) i.e. household consumption of goods and services.

The Report on Quality and Questionnaire includes Production Approach GDP results (ESA code P1 and P2) for the years 2018 to 2024.

## 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 2022.
- Updated estimates for the final consumption expenditure of households based on the results of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) for the years 2022 and 2023.
- Integration of the Statistical Business Register of ELSTAT for the year 2022.
- Integration of updated data for Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) using administrative tax data, for years 2022, 2023.
- Integration of General Government updated data for years 2022-2023.
- Incorporation of updated International Trade in Goods data for year 2023.
- Updated Balance of Payments (BoP) data of Bank of Greece (BoG), for year 2023.
- Updated data for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries for years 2022-2023.
- Incorporation of updated Short-Term Indicators for year 2023.
- Integration of updated employment data for years 2022-2023.

Specifically for year 2024, 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 2025, was produced as the sum of the quarterly results of year 2024 (non-seasonally adjusted).

All the best available data sources were used to compile the estimates.

No major changes were made to sources and methods.

GNI was revised by -0.42% in 2022 and +0.08% in 2023 due to the routine revisions.

In 2024, GDP grew by 5.4% and GNI by 5.3%, reflecting the continuation of economic growth during the year (though lower than the increase recorded between 2022 and 2023). The performance of the majority of industries in current prices was positively affected, such as those related to Tourism, Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products, Wholesale and Retail trade, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Architecture and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis, Public

administration and defence; compulsory social security. In addition, household consumption expenditure also recorded a notable increase, further supporting the overall growth dynamics.

**Table 1b**

**Revisions to GREECE's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**

| As of 30/09/2025 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -862 | 178 |
| **'of which':** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by other changes in methods and sources** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | 0 | -862 | 178 |

The results of GDP/GNI for years 2018-2024 compiled in September 2025 are the following:

| | GNI QUESTIONNAIRE 2025<br>Table 1b: GDP and GNI (ESA2010)<br>2018-2024<br>As of 30/09/2025 | code ESA 2010 | GREECE million EUR<br>2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **PRODUCTION APPROACH** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | **Output of goods and services** (at basic prices) | P1 | 298370 | 308200 | 268864 | 311809 | 379821 | 398176 | 413353 |
| 2 | **Intermediate consumption** (at purchasers' prices) | P2 | 141735 | 147468 | 121628 | 150793 | 197190 | 202125 | 207927 |
| 3 | **Gross value added** (at basic prices) | B1G | 156635 | 160733 | 147236 | 161015 | 182631 | 196051 | 205426 |
| 4 | **Taxes on products** | D21 | 26096 | 26620 | 22516 | 25485 | 33455 | 32228 | 33964 |
| 5 | **Subsidies on products** | D31 | 2115 | 2171 | 2213 | 1926 | 9077 | 3593 | 2654 |
| | **EXPENDITURE APPROACH** | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | **Total final consumption expenditure** | P3 | 160790 | 165496 | 157239 | 166134 | 188066 | 199129 | 206577 |
| 7 | **Household final consumption expenditure** | P3 | 122536 | 125719 | 116480 | 123698 | 144007 | 152524 | 159572 |
| 8 | **NPISH final consumption expenditure** | P3 | 2520 | 2691 | 2575 | 2639 | 2870 | 2919 | 2999 |
| 9 | **General government final consumption expenditure** | P3 | 35734 | 37086 | 38184 | 39796 | 41188 | 43686 | 44007 |
| 10 | **Gross capital formation** | P5 | 23395 | 22406 | 22687 | 32269 | 38937 | 36328 | 43305 |
| 11 | **Gross fixed capital formation** | P51g | 20466 | 20315 | 20607 | 25456 | 32545 | 35690 | 37971 |
| 12 | **Changes in inventories** | P52 | 2883 | 2039 | 2062 | 6770 | 6331 | 471 | 5192 |
| 13 | **Acquisitions less disposals of valuables** | P53 | 47 | 52 | 18 | 43 | 62 | 167 | 142 |
| 14 | **Exports of goods and services** | P6 | 69774 | 73258 | 52692 | 74310 | 101914 | 98500 | 99693 |
| 15 | **Imports of goods and services** | P7 | 73343 | 75979 | 65078 | 88139 | 121908 | 109270 | 112840 |
| | **INCOME APPROACH** | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | **Compensation of employees** | D1 | 66361 | 68216 | 65290 | 70114 | 74601 | 78620 | 84369 |
| 17 | **Gross operating surplus and mixed income** | B2G+B3G | 86762 | 89508 | 83101 | 94160 | 106939 | 114369 | 117953 |
| 18 | **Taxes on production and imports** | D2 | 32237 | 32652 | 28114 | 31783 | 40059 | 38895 | 40391 |
| 19 | **Subsidies** | D3 | 4744 | 5195 | 8966 | 11482 | 14591 | 7198 | 5977 |
| 20 | **Gross domestic product (ESA2010)** | B1*G | 180616 | 185181 | 167540 | 184575 | 207009 | 224686 | 236736 |
| 21 | **Compensation of employees received from the rest of the world** | D1 | 223 | 247 | 201 | 220 | 225 | 209 | 232 |
| 22 | **Compensation of employees paid to the rest of the world** | D1 | 1636 | 1694 | 1604 | 1572 | 1793 | 1593 | 1647 |
| 23 | **Taxes on production and imports paid to the institutions of the EU** | D2 | 327 | 383 | 342 | 375 | 550 | 465 | 358 |
| 24 | **Subsidies received from the institutions of the EU** | D3 | 2602 | 2720 | 2623 | 2753 | 2911 | 2883 | 2627 |
| 25 | **Property income received from the rest of the world** | D4 | 2945 | 3171 | 3097 | 3024 | 4182 | 6552 | 7917 |
| 26 | **Property income paid to the rest of the world** | D4 | 7161 | 6777 | 5669 | 5368 | 7709 | 13945 | 15503 |
| 27 | **Gross national income (ESA2010)** | B5*G | 177262 | 182466 | 165846 | 183257 | 204275 | 218328 | 230004 |

## SPAIN

The estimates of the main annual aggregates for the 1995-2024 period of the Annual National Accounts of Spain are the second results released after the implementation of the 2024 Benchmark Revision (BR-2024), first published in September 2024. Once the statistical changes of BR-2024 were implemented for the entire series (1995-2023), the usual revision cycle returns —for the last three years— according to the INE's ordinary annual revision policy.

Among the updated data released, those corresponding to reference years 2022 and 2023 have been updated from last year`s publication whereas those for 2024 are the first release (advance estimate) of the annual national accounts. The estimates for the years 2018 to 2021 in the 2025 GNI questionnaire remain unchanged from the 2024 GNI questionnaire, and every revision of reference years 2022-2023 corresponds entirely to routine revisions:

**Table 1b**
**Revisions to SPAIN's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(as percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| **of which':** | | | | | | |
| **Total revisions caused by GNI reservations** | 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 |
| **Total revisions caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

**Compared to 2023**, Spain's GDP grew by 6.4% in 2024, according to the preliminary estimate of the Annual National Accounts. This increase compared to 2023 was primarily driven by growth in domestic demand, which rose by 6.1%. Within domestic demand, the particularly noteworthy growth in gross capital formation in 2024 was 6.7%. This is mainly due to the increase in the change in inventories (+60%) in 2024 compared to 2023, the latter of which has been significantly revised downwards from the preliminary estimates.

Final consumption expenditure by households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) also experienced sustained growth of 6.3%, following the incorporation of the 2024 Household Budget Survey results and the latest information available on NPISHs. Meanwhile, the growth rate of final consumption expenditure by general government is estimated at 4.7%, following the incorporation of new data from the Audit Office in the sector S.13 compilation.

Regarding external demand, and fully consistent with the Balance of Payments estimates, the increase in export was 4.3%, compared to imports, which grew by 3.0%.

The GNI in 2024 grew by 6.5% compared to 2023, slightly more than the growth of GDP. This is mainly due to the upward changes of the net flows of compensation of employees, taxes and subsidies with the rest of world.

**Regarding the GNI for reference year 2023,** it underwent an upward revision by 1,757 EUR million higher than the previously transmitted one, mainly due to the growth of property income received from the rest of the world, although GDP was revised downwards by -563 EUR million. The revisions for 2023 —which go from preliminary to provisional status— are primarily due to three factors:

- ✓ Firstly, the inclusion of information from structural statistics provides data on reported production and intermediate consumption from various market industries, which was not available a year ago (such as Structural Business Survey and Construction Sector Survey).
- ✓ Secondly, the incorporation of revised data from statistical sources which previously had an advance or preliminary status (Balance of Payments, General Government Accounts, Economic Accounts for Agriculture).
- ✓ And, thirdly, estimates come from a resources-uses balancing process at a much more detailed degree than in the preliminary estimate. In this respect, the methodological improvement initiated two years ago of bringing forward the balance by product of the provisional Supply-Use table by means of the supply and demand approach has continued, adding as a novelty this year the balance both at current prices and in terms of volume. These tables will be published on 31st October 2025.

In the production approach, among the industries that stand out for their contribution to the GDP revision are Communications (with a growth of 12.5%, compared to the previous 7.7%) and Professional and Scientific activities (8.9%, compared to 6.4% previously) where the revision of output also has an influence on the gross fixed capital formation of intangible assets (R&D, software, databases and other intellectual property assets).

On the contrary, the value added of Industry (from 2.9% previously to 0.5%) and Construction (from 10.5% to 7.9%) has been revised downwards, due to the incorporation of structural surveys of these sectors. In the case of Industry, while the manufacturing sector maintained positive growth rates in its value added around 8%, the electricity and gas sector reduced output, which had an impact on this downward revision in current prices.

On the expenditure side, changes in inventories have been significantly revised downwards while gross fixed capital formation upwards. They are explained by the availability, for the first time, of the aforementioned structural sources and revised

data from already available sources, as well as the supply-demand balance from the Supply and Use Tables.

The other two components of demand have been revised downwards: final consumption expenditure (6.9%, down from the previous 7.1%) and the balance of foreign trade in goods and services by -1,400 EUR million. In the specific case of the downward revision in household final consumption expenditure, it has been mainly due to the update of consumed financial services (FISIM) and the update of tourist packages.

In relation to flows with the rest of the world, the main changes in year 2023 have been due to:

- *Compensation of employees received from the rest of the world* (151 EUR million): due to ordinary revision of data sources.
- *Property income received from the RoW* (3,924 EUR million): this revision is mainly due to the review of *D.43 Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment* (+3,405 M€). The Bank of Spain makes this estimate, and we have been informed that in general, this revision is due to the update of the estimate of ordinary net results. Specifically, in the MFIs sector, the data for the Autonomous Communities in 2023 has been updated in terms of income. In the other sectors (financial corporations other than MFIs and non-financial corporations, households and NPISHs), the revision is due to the incorporation of the latest available data from the Foreign Investment Register for 2023.

  In the case of interest received from the RoW (1,141 EUR million), the revision is concentrated in the other MFIs (+745,1 M€) and is mainly due a to an update in the Financial Intermediation Service Indirectly Measured (FISIM) estimate.
- *Property income paid to the rest of the world* (1,726 EUR million): this revision is due to the usual review of the related investment stock and the review of the rates for calculating accruals (because new declarations and refinements have been incorporated), an update on FISIM figures and the estimate of ordinary net results, and the incorporation of latest available data from the Foreign Investment Registry for the year 2023.

Concerning the **GNI for reference year 2022**, the revised figure is 3,094 EUR million higher than the previously one compiled in the annual accounts in September 2024. The revision is mainly due to the upward revision of GDP (+2,234 EUR M), and due to the revision of the net property income from the rest of the world (+917 EUR M).

The revisions of the aggregated accounts for 2022 are fundamentally due to the incorporation of the definitive version of the Agriculture and Forestry Accounts, the final update of the NPISH estimation sources and the final tabulation of the Supply and Use Tables, which involves balancing the supply and demand across 94 activities and 140 products, both at current prices and those of the previous year. In the case of

change in inventories, the revisions from data sources for 2022 are from the same data sources as for 2023.

Concerning the transition items from GDP to GNI 2022, this revision is mainly due to the review of *D.43 Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment* (+1.095 M€). According to the source data provider, the Bank of Spain, , this revision is due to the update of the estimate of ordinary net results. Specifically, in the MFIs sector, the data for the Autonomous Communities in 2022 have been updated in terms of income. In the other sectors (financial corporations other than MFIs and non-financial corporations, households and NPISHs), the revision is due to the incorporation of the latest available data from the Foreign Investment Register for 2022.

## FRANCE

There is no change in data and methods compared to the 2024 GNI transmission. The revisions for 2022 and 2023 are only explained by routine revisions.

**Table 1b**
**Revisions to FRANCE's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,3% | 0,6% |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)** | | | | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | 0,0% | 0,3% | 0,6% |

The GNI revisions (0.3% in 2022 and 0.6% in 2023) are due to the revisions on property income paid and received from the rest of the world, due to Balance of Payments revisions. More precisely, the property income received by the rest of the world is updated upward by € 20.5 bn in 2022 and € 15.3 bn in 2023.

The GDP is reviewed more slightly: in 2022 downward by 0.1% (-1.4 bn€) and upward +0.1% in 2023 (+4.1 bn€). The value added is revised downward by 2.7 bn€ in 2022 and upward by 1.9 bn€, notably in non-financial corporations due to the integration of structural business statistics (Esane). The taxes less subsidies on products are revised upward by 1.3 bn€ in 2022 and 2.2 bn€ in 2023, notably on value added tax.

In the expenditure approach, the revisions of GDP are notably due to revisions on foreign trade explained by revisions of Balance of Payments for services and General Directorate of Customs for goods. The trade balance is revised upward by 1.4 bn€ in 2022 and +8.0 bn€ in 2023, notably due to revisions on exports. The final consumption expenditure is revised upward by 1.9 bn€ in 2022 and 1.5 bn€ in 2023. Those revisions are in part offset by downward revisions on gross capital formation.

## CROATIA

Data for GNI OR for the period from 2013 to 2023 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 2013-2023. Data for the years 2023 and 2024 are in million EUR, since from the 1st of January 2023 EUR is the official currency in Croatia.

The revisions include the following:

- **Revision due to work on the transaction specific reservation**: **TSR 11** Implementation of the issues from the statistics for the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP), sub-point 17 of this reservation
- **Routine revision for the years 2021-2023:** routine revision is conducted as a result from using annual data sources for final estimation.

The revisions to GNI for the years 2013-2020 which can be revised only for transaction – specific or transversal reservations in place applicable for those years are due to the implementation of the revisions from the work on TSR. 11. Starting from October 2024, fifteen units have been classified under S.13. Fourteen of these were reclassified following a failed MNM test (based on 2023 and 2024 accounts), while one unit following a qualitative assessment.

This latter unit, in line with the GNI reservation noted under TSR 11.17, was tested within the framework of three new questionnaires developed as part of the national WG on sector classification. These questionnaires are selectively administered to indicative enterprises to enhance the quality and reliability of sector classification. Impact of the revision from the work on TSR 11.17 on GNI is insignificant, and amounts-0,01%.

Routine revisions in 2021-2023 include revision of Balance of payment (BOP) data for the Exports and Imports of goods and services, revision of Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), revision of other taxes on production and imports (D.29), revision of FISIM, revision of Consumption of fixed capital (CFC) in sector S.13, revision of Compensation of employees received from the RoW and Property income received from and paid to the RoW.

Revision of GFCF in 2022 was mainly due to the correction of military equipment recording to ensure full compliance with the ESA 2010 and MGDD guidelines. Revision in 2023 is result of final annual calculations which are based on administrative annual data for incorporated and unincorporated units. According to the final annual calculation GNI in 2023 increased by 1,7% compared to provisional data for GNI in GNIQ 2024.

GDP increased in nominal terms by 8,5% in 2024, as compared to 2023. The increase in GDP from the production side was influenced by increase of GVA in the activities Construction (+12,3%) and Accommodation and food service activities (+15,8%). From the expenditure side of the GDP increase was observed in Gross fixed capital formation (+10,5%) and General government final consumption expenditure (+19,6%). Statistics on import from other EU Member States in 2024 include data on distance sales provided by the Tax Administration of the Republic of Croatia. Based on the Eurostat's recommendation, data on import related to distance sales from other EU Member States (OSS – one-stop shop) should be compiled and included in national statistics on import.

In 2021 decrease in GNI was noticed (-0,2%) due to the fall in property income received from the rest of the world because of the decrease in reinvested earnings D43. On the other side, the increase in the property income paid to the rest of the world was driven also from the growth of reinvested earnings.

GNI in 2024 increased for 9,0% in comparison with the year 2023. Compensation of the employees paid to the rest of the world increased significantly (+45,7%) in comparison with 2023, due to the rapidly growing number of foreign workers in Croatia along with the compensation of the employees received from the rest of the world (+12,4%).

The growth was also observed in the category property income received from the Row (+66,2%), specifically in the domain of the reinvested earnings and interests. Simultaneously, property income paid to the rest of the world increased moderately (+13,5%), due to the high increase of dividends, but decline in reinvested earnings reduce the growth rate.

Differences on D421 on both the credit and debit sides are the result of regular data revisions (corrections and additions to reports by reporting institutions that are withdrawn only in Q2 with data revision).

**Table 1a**
**Revisions to CROATIA's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and CROATIA's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2017**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

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

**Table 1b**
**Revisions to CROATIA's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources** | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | -0.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 |

**Table 2a**
**Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on CROATIA's GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013**
**As percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2025 Questionnaire**

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total impact of ESA2010 implementation** | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |

## ITALY

The Questionnaire and the present Report provide the estimates of national accounts economic aggregates according to ESA 2010 for the years 2018-2024.

The estimates are built on the ESA 2010 recommendations and on the 2024 general revision aimed at taking into account new information sources and improved estimation methods, taking 2021 as benchmark year.

Compared with the 2024 GNI Questionnaire, Italy has revised the estimate of GNI for the years 2022-2023. Overall, the new estimates resulted in a 0.1% revision to GNI in 2022, while the revision amounts to 0.7% for 2023. The revision to GNI in 2023 also incorporated updates estimates from the Bank of Italy concerning the transition items from GDP to GNI.

Table 1b provides a breakdown of the total revision to GNI into three main components: revisions due to GNI reservations, changes in methods and sources, and routine (current) revisions.

**Table 1b. Revisions to Italy's 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 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| *'of which':* | | | | | | |
| *Total revision caused by GNI reservations* | *0.0* | *0.0* | *0.0* | *0.0* | *0.0* | *0.0* |
| *Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources* | | | | *0.0* | *0.0* | *0.0* |
| *Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions* | | | | *0.0* | *0.1* | *0.7* |

Since the deadline for addressing pending reservations (two transversal common to all EU countries and one transaction-specific) is set to 2026, and given that changes in methods and sources were implemented in last year's benchmark revision, the revision of the estimate of GNI in 2022 and 2023 is entirely due to routine revisions.

Table 2 shows the sources of the difference between new GNI data and the figures transmitted as of September 2024, both in absolute and percentage terms, separately for the components due to reservations, to new methods and sources and to routine revisions.

Table 2. Impacts of revisions on GNI at current prices by type of revision – Years 2018-2023 (billion euro and percentages)

| Year | GNI | | Revisions | | Revisions related to | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | September 2025 | September 2024 | absolute values | % | work on reser-vations | % | changes in methods and sources | % | routine revisions | % |
| 2018 | 1,796.9 | 1,796.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2019 | 1,818.4 | 1,818.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2020 | 1,691.3 | 1,691.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2021 | 1,862.9 | 1,862.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2022 | 2,016.6 | 2,015.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| 2023 | 2,132.2 | 2,116.9 | 15.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 0.7 |

Note: possible discrepancies are due to rounding

Below are reported the major changes arising from the routine revision process of national accounts, compared with the previous release of GNI and the main aggregates for the years 2022 and 2023.

For 2022, the material revisions in GNI data (>0.1% of GNI in absolute terms) concern only the principal aggregates of the production and of the expenditure approach, that is output (+0.12%), final consumption expenditure (+0.20%, of which household final consumption expenditure +0.14%) and gross capital formation (-0.14%). Overall, these revisions result in an adjustment to GNI of less than 0.1% (+0.05%).

The upward revision to output is mainly attributable to the manufacturing industry. This reflects the updating of the 2022 structural business survey on the financial statements of enterprises and on the exercise of arts and professions (SCI component) following the alignment with the final version of registers of economic units (enterprises, private and public institutions) for 2022.

The upward revision to household final consumption expenditure is primarily explained by recreational services, supported by the availability of the multipurpose survey. The downward revision to gross capital formation is the final result of a resizing of changes in inventories and in gross fixed capital formation.

As regards material revisions in GNI data for 2023, the overall revision of GNI amounted to +0.72%. The upward revisions of both output (+1.01%) and intermediate consumption (+0.31%) resulted in a revision of value added of +0.70% of GNI. The estimates

incorporate the data from the register of the economic variables of enterprises for 2023 (Frame-SBS) and other structural sources, which require more than 18 months after the end of the reference period to be finalised. They also reflect updates concerning the non-observed economy, as well as final data on non-profit institutions and financial corporations.

Several aggregates of the expenditure approach were affected by material revisions in both directions: final consumption expenditure (-0.14%, of which household final consumption expenditure -0.16%); gross capital formation (+0.48%, of which gross fixed capital formation +0.31% and changes in inventories +0.19%), and foreign trade aggregates (exports -0.17%, imports -0.52%).

The downward revision in final consumption expenditure is mainly due to the downward revision of household consumption expenditure, in particular of insurance services, partly compensated by an upward revision of clothing. Gross fixed capital formation increased in residential dwellings that incorporate, as changes in inventories, the new data of the Frame-SBS. The main changes of external flows data are due to the revision of foreign trade statistics and balance of payments data. Updated information became available to investigate and revise the set of non-resident VAT traders analysed during the last benchmark, as well as the transactions they carried out on the national territory. Finally, data on exports of fuel purchased for refuelling in Italy by non-resident operators performing transport services were updated.

With regard to the income approach, the revision was concentrated in gross operating surplus (+0.68% of GNI). No aggregate relating to the transition from GDP to GNI was affected by material revisions in 2022-2023.

## CYPRUS

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2024, GNI for own resource purposes for years 2022 & 2023 was revised by -1.0% and +2.5% respectively.

Table 1 below, provides a division of the total revision to GNI (ESA2010 based for 2018-2023) into those caused by GNI reservations, changes in methods and sources and routine revisions.

**Table 1**
**Revisions to Cyprus GNI (ESA 2010 based) 2018-2023**
**(As % of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.0 | 2.5 |
| *of which:* | | | | | | |
| Total revision caused by GNI reservations | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total revision caused by changes in sources and methods (excl. ESA2010 implementation) | 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 | -1.0 | 2.5 |

The routine revisions of -1.0% for 2022, which had an impact on GDP/GNI, occurred mainly due to the finalisation of SUT balancing procedure and the routine revisions from Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics regarding the Property Income Receivable (D4REC) & Payable (D4PAY) from & to the rest of the world.

For 2023, the impact from routine revisions of 2.5% is due to:

- the normal substitution of preliminary estimates with final source data (annual economic surveys, updated administrative data), and
- the routine revisions from Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics regarding the Property Income Receivable (D4REC) & Payable (D4PAY) from & to the rest of the world.

The substantial positive level shift in GDP and GNI for year 2024 compared to 2023 (+7.2% and +6.8% respectively) is due to:

- the continuation of the economy growth, mainly in the Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) sector, the accommodation and restaurant services and the construction activities, and
- the inflation of +1.8% observed in 2024.

Regarding improvements to sources and methods, there are no major (>0.1% of GNI) changes.

## LATVIA

Report on the quality 2025 contains data of period 2018 – 2024 and describes the changes, which have been implemented since the transmission of 2024 GNI Questionnaire and Report on the quality. Data are consistent with the latest figures available.

Revisions to Latvia's GNI for 2018 – 2023 (ESA2010 based) were made for the years 2021 to 2023. The impact on GNI was from -0.0% to +1.3%.

Other GNI revision caused by changes in methods and sources impacted year 2021 and 2022. The impact on GNI is negligible for both years (0.0%). The main reasons of revisions were:

- changes caused by correct inclusion of Research and development expenditures in GDP;
- revised Government sector expenditures;
- correction of previously provided incorrect data for one large enterprise data;
- other changes pertain to residual non-material adjustments resulting from minor deficiencies identified after the publication of the final GDP estimates.

GNI revisions caused by the annual routine revision affected only the year 2023, resulting in an increase of +1.3% of GNI. The revision for 2023 was due to preliminary estimates based on quarterly data sources being updated using annual data source estimates.

In two tables below are provided a numerical overview of the revisions implemented since the transmission of 2024 GNI Questionnaire and Report on the quality: Table 1b provides revisions as percentage of GNI, Table 3b provides revisions in million EUR.

**Table 1b**
**Revisions to LATVIA's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | - | - | - | -0.0% | -0.0% | 1.3% |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)** | | | | -0.0% | -0.0% | - |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | - | - | 1.3% |

| GNI QUESTIONNAIRE 2025<br>Table 3b: Revisions breakdown GNI (ESA2010)<br>2018-2023<br>As of 30/09/2025 | LATVIA<br>million EUR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Total revision to GNI | - | - | - | -2 | -15 | 505 |
| 'of which': | | | | | | |
| Total revision caused by GNI reservations | | | | | | |
| Total revision caused by other changes in methods and sources | | | | -2 | -15 | - |
| Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions | | | | - | - | 505 |

There was not any major level shift for annual growth of GNI or GDP if compared 2024 to 2023. In 2024, compared with the 2023 (after annual routine revision), GDP in current prices has increased by 2.0 % (from 39 564 to 40 359 million EUR) and GNI by 2.3 % (from 38 650 to 39 523 million EUR).

Nationally published information on GDP data revisions are available in metadata on the Official statistics portal of Latvia (in Latvian https://stat.gov.lv/lv/metadati/1963-iekszemes-kopprodukts-latvija-kopa-eks-2010-gada-dati/det#data_rev; in English (will be available shortly after 30 September 2025) https://stat.gov.lv/en/metadata/1963-gross-domestic-product-esa-2010-annual-data/det#data_rev). The nationally published documents describes changes which have been implemented since the last data publication (February 2025) and therefore the information differs from the Report on the quality 2025. In February 2025 were made negligible changes to GDP due to revised taxes on products.

## LITHUANIA

In 2025, State Data Agency (Statistics Lithuania, SL) revised GDP and GNI data for the open years 2021–2023 due to work done in the course of routine revision and also estimated provisional national accounts' indicators for the year 2024. Changes introduced to the data for open years mainly relate as follows: for 2021 - reclassification of passenger transportation company UAB „Vilniaus viešasis transportas" from public non-financial corporations (S.11001) to the general government sector (S.13); for 2022 - balancing of Supply/Use Tables (SUT) by products; for 2023 - 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).

Lithuania's economy showed signs of recovery and moderate real growth in 2024 (3.0 % real GDP growth) after a period of slow growth in 2023 (0.7% real GDP growth) – and this, together with continuing high inflation in the services sector, significant wage increases in general government sector and rebounding service exports led to a change at current prices of GDP by 6.3% and of GNI by 6.9 %. Difference between GDP and GNI has narrowed slightly compared to previous years, as in 2024, primary income received from non-residents grew faster than paid to non-residents, by 15.9 % per cent and 2.5% per cent respectively.

Table 1 provides the results of revision to Lithuania's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023.

**Table 1**
**Revisions to Lithuania's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.6 | 0.7 |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | 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 |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | 0.1 | -0.6 | 0.7 |

## LUXEMBOURG

Different changes and improvements have been applied to the data for reference years 2018 onwards which can be grouped by work on GNI reservations, changes in sources and methods and routine revisions.

GNI Reservations (2018-2023)

Luxembourg had to postpose the benchmark revision in 2024 for reasons explained in previous documents. It is scheduled for 2027. Consequently, a transaction specific reservation was placed by Eurostat for the postponed benchmark revision. It concerns reference years from 2018 onwards.

In the meantime, some first elements have already been taken on board for the current vintage of national accounts and linked mainly to EDP and government accounts items. The most important element concerns the revision of the estimation of VAT receipts, announced by a specific letter to Eurostat, for some particular items:

- VAT on tobacco: not included in source data previously since a change in the VAT declaration
- VAT declared through the (M)OSS where the taxpayer is resident in Luxembourg (transactions classified under MSCON=LU in the (M)OSS terminology): not included in source data previously
- VAT reimbursement for construction of new dwellings: revision of the estimation method
- Inclusion of some other VAT receipts not declared through the standard VAT return
- Review of the estimate for 2023

The revision of the VAT receipts has led as well to the integration of other changes in source data for the government accounts: mainly the correction of data going back to 2018. This change led as well to a change in the allocation FISIM and the related interest flows. Some rebalancing of the accounts was needed too. It was impossible to disentangle changes in VAT receipts from the rest of the changes in the government accounts. If these changes would not have been onboarded for the 2025 vintage, they would have been integrated at latest for the benchmark revision.

For the reasons explained in the 2024 report on quality (staff shortage after some departures), not only the the benchmark revision initially envisaged for 2024 had to be postponed but the regular compilation of annual national accounts was delayed as well. In the meantime, the period from 2020 onwards has been revised by the national accounts compilers within the delayed compilation run, a rebalancing of the accounts included. If these corrections would not have been done for the current vintage, they would have been done for the benchmark revision. Hence, these revisions are considered as being part of the scope of the benchmark revision. The corrections concern errors in source data, compilation errors, reclassification of units and to a minor extent the substitution of late

reported data to previously estimated data. These revisions apply both to the GPD components as well to the transition items from GPD to GNI. The biggest impact concern property income flows. The revision stems mainly from the revision of BoP results for captive financial institutions. BoP compilers improved the calculation methods for the calculation of property income flows. The impact is large on gross flows but between type revenues and in net terms the impact is more limited. There is a switch between the types of revenues and both income received, and income paid have been revised. Reinvested earnings have as well an offsetting impact for this sector composed of foreign controlled units. Income flows of the captive financial institution with domestic sectors have as well been revised, leading as well to a revised adjustment of reinvested earnings for this sector. Fund-of-fund income was corrected, as it was previously included incorrectly from source data. As this income is received from RoW and paid to RoW, the impact to GNI is zero. Furthermore, there have been revision to the estimates of insurance premium supplements, in Security-by-Security reporting data and in FDI data.

Routine revisions (2021-2023)

Routine revisions are due to reclassifications of legal units, corrections on source data, corrections of compilation errors and replacement of estimated figures by surveyed data. Revisions of these types have been applied to reference years 2021, 2022 and 2023.

For years 2022 and 2023, structural business statistics (SBS) data has been integrated. As for past transmissions, there are significant revisions due to differences between estimated and surveyed data for the non-financial colithuarporations' sector (S.11). For 2021, estimated data for late respondents was replaced by surveyed data for non-financial corporations' sector (S.11). Errors in source data and in compilations are corrected as well for the period spanning from 2021 to 2023.

Revised government accounts data have been integrated for 2021 onwards (supply and use side).

For financial activities new available source data (prudential reporting, Central Balance Sheet, coding of financial statements not available in the Central Balance Sheet) allowed to replace previous estimates by observed data. There were as well some reclassifications and corrections of source data.

On the use side, the results from the investment survey have integrated for 2022 and 2023, replacing previously estimated data like for SBS data.

International trade in goods and services source data has been updated and integrated in national accounts: replacement of estimates for late respondents' data by collected data, correction of errors

Several updates of source data and input data were integrated in the estimates of annual HFCE data.

Income flows have been revised quite consequently. The revision stems mainly from the revision of BoP results for captive financial institutions. BoP compilers improved the

calculation methods for the calculation of property income flows. The impact is large on gross flows but between types of revenues and in net terms the impact is limited. There is a switch between the types of revenues and both income received as well as income paid have been revised. Reinvested earnings have as well an offsetting impact for this sector composed of foreign controlled units. Income flows of the captive financial institution with domestic sectors have as well been revised, leading as well to a revised adjustment of reinvested earnings for this sector. Fund-of-fund income was corrected, as it was previously included incorrectly from source data. As this income is received from RoW and paid to RoW, the impact to GNI is zero. Furthermore, there have been revision to the insurance data, Security-by-Security reporting data and FDI data. There are as well other updates and adjustments to source data as well as a revision of estimations and replacements of estimations by observed data. The estimate for the remuneration (as interest income paid by LU-NCB and interest income received by LU-NCB) of TARGET (Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer) balances has been revised from 2022 onwards.

Tables

**Table 1 Revisions to Luxembourg GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 and Luxembourg GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2017 (as percentage of GNI from the 2025 Questionnaire)**

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | | | |
| **Total revisions caused by GNI reservations** | 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)** | | | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | | | | | |

**Table 2 Revisions to Luxembourg GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023 (as percentage of GNI from the 2025 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.1% | -0.1% | -1.4% | -0.2% | -5.1% | 7.9% |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revisions caused by GNI reservations** | 0.1% | -0.1% | -1.4% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.3% |
| **Total revisions caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)** | | | | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | -0.8% | -5.7% | 7.6% |

**Table 3 Total impact of ESA2010 implementation on Luxembourg GNI (ESA95 based) for 2010-2013 as percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2025 Questionnaire**

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total impact of ESA2010 implementation | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.5% |

***Level shifts between 2024 and 2023***

The increase of GDP in current prices was close to 5% but was not higher than 5%.
The increase of GNI was only close to 1%.

## HUNGARY

Revision took place in the GDP/GNI figures for the years 2021-2023 because of the following reasons: introducing changes due to the usual routine revision and data corrections because of error or faulty data were detected.

The GDP annual rate of growth at current prices were 13,8% in 2021, 18,7% in 2022, 14,2% in 2023, and 8,2% in 2024. The GNI annual rate of growth differs 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 2024 the value added of agriculture increased by 0,3 percent compared to the previous year. The performance of industry went up by 0,4 percent, within which manufacturing declined by 0,1 percent. The value added of construction increased by 4,1 percent.

The gross value added of services rose by 10,5 percent in total. Gross value added increased at least by 3 percent in all NACE sections of service industries. The highest increase (22,7%) was recorded in education. Significant growth was also observed in arts, entertainment and recreation activities (14,6%), financial and insurance activities (13,2%), real estate activities (12,8%) and accommodation and food service activities (12,7%).

Taxes on products increased modestly in 2024, because of the slow increase of VAT and excise duties. General sales or turnover taxes grew significantly (local tax on company sales, special tax on retailers, Gambling tax), while import duty decreased. The decrease of subsidies on production was caused by the decrease of the compensation for utility cost protection services and the decrease of subsidies on district heating.

From expenditure side, household final consumption expenditure grew 13,4 percent in 2024, in nominal term. The government final consumption expenditure was up by 8,8 percent. The final consumption expenditure of NPISH's rose by 8,1 percent, so the total final consumption expenditure increased by 11,9 percent. The significant growth in the final consumption expenditure is due to the increase of minimum wages and regular wages by some industries (e.g. education, health care) prioritized by government policy. The GFCF dropped by 1,7 percent. The figure of changes in inventories fell by 45 percent (179 billion HUF) in 2024. The exports grew by 0,4 percent, while the imports declined by 0,3 percent, however the positive balance remained at high level (3 484 billion HUF in 2024).

According to the income approach in 2023 subsidies increased by 52% due to the significant growth in subsidies on products (81%). Conversely, in 2024 there was a 25% reduction in subsidies on products which resulted in an overall 10% decrease in subsidies.

Taxes on products and imports grew by 10% in 2023 and 6% in 2024. Compensation of employees increased in both 2023 (16%) and 2024 (12%). The growth in gross operating surplus and mixed income slowed notably, increasing by 17% in 2023, but only by 4% in 2024. Gross operating surplus and mixed income is a residual item in Hungary, so it is derived from the gross value added of the production side.

The most significant item in the transition variables from GDP to GNI is the property income. The growth in property income on both sides was mainly affected by interest (received side increased by 1154,2 billion HUF and paid side by 2064,0 billion HUF) in 2023. In 2024, the growth of the property income received from the rest of the world was 8,9 % (mainly because of the increase of the dividend by 25 %) while paid to the rest of the world rose by 3,5 %. Figures of the compensation of employees in 2024 changed by 11,9 % for received and by -9,0 % for paid to the rest of the world.

The table below shows the impact of revisions on GNI:

**Table 1b**
**Revisions to HUNGARY's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.3 |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)** | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.3 |

There were no methodological changes this year, revisions took place in the GDP/GNI figures due to routine revision only.

In process of routine revision the following work was done: finalising the preliminary data according to the revision policy, finalising the SUT for year 2023, and some data corrections were carried out, and refreshed data from the basic data sources, e.g. tax declaration of enterprises from the tax authorities, revised data from National Bank of

Hungary, figures for external trade, etc. were incorporated into the calculation. There were no open EDP action points that would have affected our GNI calculations.
Main routine revisions:

- The sale of the aircraft to a foreign buyer have been recorded in gross fixed capital formation now, while the corresponding export figures had already been included in the external trade statistics, therefore resulting a reduction in GDP. The transactions took place for the years 2022 and 2023.
- We have refreshed the basic data on household consumption of imported goods and services, which has resulted in an increase in the import figures and the household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) data on the expenditure side.
- In light of changes on both the expenditure and production sides of GDP, the macro balancing between the two approaches have been updated.

## MALTA

Compared with Malta's 2024 GNI Questionnaire and Quality Report, GNI for EU Own Resource was revised from 2010 to 2023, with revisions ranging from 1.6% in 2010 to 7.4% in 2022.

The impact of routine updates to GDP and those from the components of the GDP to GNI transition on GNI was of -0.7% in 2021, 4.5% in 2022 and 2.6% in 2023.

In the news release covering Gross Domestic Product: Q2/2025 (NR155/2025), National Accounts data was updated with the Structural Business Survey of 2022, and administrative sources used mainly for the financial sector for 2021 to 2023. In addition, it was decided to partially update the figures with SBS 2023, with the full integration planned for August 2026.

Since the GNIQ of 2024, national accounts results were also updated with the Aquaculture Survey published in the news release covering this activity (NR224/2024) in the Gross Domestic Product: Q3/2024 (NR225/2024). This update led to a revision of around -0.7% of GNI for the reference year of 2023.

Remaining transaction specific reservations from 2016-2019 verification cycle (TSR 7 and TSR 12) have been completed and implemented in the GNIQ 2025.

The transaction specific reservation in relation to ships and aircraft (TSR 7) has been addressed for reference years 2010 to 2024. On average, this had an GNI impact of 2.4% between 2010 and 2023.

A direct verification on the transaction specific reservation on the integration of the data from the final annual sources in the estimates of gambling and betting activities (TSR 12) held on the 18-19 June 2025, brought about corrections in the calculation of output and intermediate consumption of the remote gaming industry. The impact of these corrections on GNI over the period 2020 to 2023 was of 0.1%, -0.2%, -0.3% and -0.1%, respectively.

Transaction specific reservation 1 (from 2020-2024 GNI verification cycle) has also been partially addressed with the incorporation of the Supply and Use Tables (SUT) of 2020. This had an impact of -0.1% in 2020.

Other methodological changes relating to the integration of new data sources, improved extrapolation methods and corrections to past data were very limited following the benchmark revision of 2024. As part of ongoing efforts to enhance the measurement and

representation of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) within the National Accounts framework, financial data was obtained from the Office of the Commissioner for Voluntary Organisations (OCVO) for 2022. This exercise will be repeated at 5 yearly intervals. This data source substitutes the Non-Government Organization Survey (NGO), last carried out by NSO in 2017. The data collected was used to cover the whole population of NPISH registered in the Statistical Business Register using appropriate weights provided by the Methodology and Quality Unit. The results were interpolated from 2022 up to 2018. Data from 2020 onwards was first published in the news release covering Gross Domestic Product: Q2/2025 (NR155/2025). Data for 2018 and 2019 will be updated in the next benchmark revision. Extrapolations from 2023 onwards are based on methodology described in the GNIQ 2024. On average, this had an impact on GNI of 0.1% between 2021 and 2023.

Currently, the following reservations remain outstanding for the period from 2018 onwards:

- TSR 1: Integration of Supply and Use Tables (SUT) of 2021 and 2022
- TSR 2: Integration of the results of the 2024 Household Budget Survey (HBS) for the years 2021 onwards
- TSR 4: A number of exhaustiveness adjustments require reassessment from 2018 onwards

Clarification of methodological changes are currently ongoing regarding the new methods used in calculating imputed rentals (TSR 3) and estimating cross-border property income for both non-financial and financial corporations (TSR 5) introduced in the 2024 benchmark revision and reported in the GNIQ2024.

When compared to 2023, growth of GDP and GNI in nominal terms in 2024 stood at 10.3 per cent and 10.2 per cent respectively. The growth in GDP in real terms stood at 10.6 per cent in 2023 and 6.8 per cent in 2024. Service activities (NACE sections G to U), Industry (NACE sections B to F) and Agriculture and fishing (NACE section A) grew in real terms by 4.9%, 5.6% and 231.6%, respectively. The observed growth in section A was mainly driven by NACE 03, which had seen a significant drop in profitability in 2023, as confirmed by the Census of Aquaculture. Preliminary 2024 estimates, based on live fish imports, suggest lower industry costs, resulting in higher gross value added.

At current prices, domestic demand contributed to an increase of 7.6 per cent. This was the result of final consumption expenditure with a contribution of 6.5 per cent, Gross capital formation with a contribution of 1.1% and balance of trade in goods and services 2.7% in current prices (Source: News release covering Gross Domestic Product: Q2/2025 (NR155/2025).

***Table 1a***
***Revisions to Malta's GNI (ESA1995 based) for 2010-2013 and Malta's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2014-2017***
***(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)***

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 1.6% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 1.8% | 3.2% | 2.4% |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | 1.6% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 1.8% | 3.2% | 2.4% |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)** | | | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | | | | | |

***Table 1b***
***Revisions to Malta's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023***
***(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)***

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | *2.2%* | *2.4%* | *3.1%* | *2.2%* | *7.3%* | *5.2%* |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | *2.2%* | *2.4%* | *3.1%* | *2.7%* | *2.7%* | *2.5%* |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources** | | | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | -0.7% | 4.5% | 2.6% |

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

***Table 2a***
***Total impact of ESA2010 Implementation on GNI (ESA95 based) of Malta for 2010-2013 as percentage of GNI (ESA95 based) from the 2024 Questionnaire***

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

## NETHERLANDS

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.

## AUSTRIA

The integration of the final results of the supply and use tables for 2021, and of the preliminary results of the supply and use tables for 2022 led to revisions of GNI data for these years.

Final results from structural business statistics for reporting year 2022 and preliminary results of structural business statistics for 2023 were integrated into national accounts and led to revisions of GNI data for these years.

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.

Preliminary estimates on reinvested earnings were replaced by survey data.

Table 1b shows the extent of revisions as percentage of GNI data from last years questionnaire.

**Table 1b**
**Revisions to AUSTRIA's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018–2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)** | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.6 |

## POLAND

Since the last transmission of the GNI data in 2024, there have been no changes or improvements in the sources and methods used for the final estimates of the Polish national accounts. As a result, data covering the years 2018–2022 were not revised, whereas data for 2023 have been updated to reflect new information available for that year. Meanwhile, the preliminary data for 2024 were compiled on the basis of annual and quarterly data obtained from statistical reports, reports of external institutions as well as final data for the general government sector. The final GDP/GNI data for 2024 will be produced and disseminated in April 2026 in accordance with the revision policy of Polish national and regional accounts.

**Table 1b**
**Revisions to PL GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources** | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |

The nominal growth rate of Polish GDP in 2024 was 7.0% (GNI growth was 7.7%).
The following sections had the largest contribution to the creation of nominal GDP growth rate:

- NACE F section, Construction (+0.5 pp),
- NACE G section, Wholesale and retail trade (+0.5 pp),
- NACE K section, Telecommunication, computer programming, consulting, computing infrastructure and other information service activities (+0.5 pp),
- NACE O section, Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (+0.9 pp),
- NACE P section, Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (+0.9 pp),
- NACE Q section, Human health and social work activities (+0.7 pp).

Industry (NACE B+C+D+E) had negative contribution to GDP growth rate (-0.7 pp) compared to the previous year.
The remaining sections had smaller or negligible contribution to GDP growth rate amounting to less than +0.5%.
The main engine of economic growth from the expenditure approach of GDP was strong final consumption expenditure (+7.1 pp) - especially by households final consumption

expenditure (+3.7 pp), supported by increased public consumption expenditure (+3.3 pp) and moderate gross capital formation (+1.4 pp) mainly due to changes in inventories. On the other hand, net exports of goods made a negative contribution to GDP growth, reducing it by -1.2 pp. This negative impact was primarily due to exports having a stronger (negative) effect than imports. GDP growth (7.0%) was faster than GFCF growth (1.7), therefore the investment rate was lower than in 2023 and amounted 17.0%.

## PORTUGAL

In September 2024, Statistics Portugal released a new annual series of PNA, for the period from 1995 to 2023, with 2021 as benchmark year. These revisions stemmed from the incorporation of new and updated structural data sources, as well as methodological changes mainly associated to the work related with ESA 2010 2020 – 2024 verification cycle.

The collaborative work undertaken by Eurostat and Statistics Portugal on Horizontal issues and Action Points, along with contributions from the satellite accounts (particularly social economy, health, environmental accounts, tourism, agriculture, forest), played a key role in enhancing the quality and consistency of the new benchmark year for the PNA.

As shown in table A, comparing with the last 2024 GNI Questionnaire, only data for 2023 have been revised. These results for 2023 are fully consistent with PNA and, by extension, with Tables by industry submitted to Eurostat and published nationally on 23rd September 2025. GDP was revised by +1.1%, while GNI increased by nearly +1.0% (+0.99% precisely).

Table A. **Revisions to GDP and GNI (ESA 2010 based) for 2010 – 2023, between 2025 GNI Questionnaire and 2024 GNI Questionnaire**

| | GDP | | | | GNI | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 GNI Questionnaire | 2025 GNI Questionnaire | Difference | % GDP (Questionnaire 2024) | 2024 GNI Questionnaire | 2025 GNI Questionnaire | Difference | % GNI (Questionnaire 2024) |
| | (ESA 2010) | | | | (ESA 2010) | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 = 2 - 1 | 4 = 3 / 1 | 5 | 6 | 7 = 6 - 5 | 8 = 7 / 5 |
| | $10^6$ euros | | | % | $10^6$ euros | | | % |
| **2018** | 204,997.6 | 204,997.6 | 0.0 | 0.00% | 200,116.8 | 200,116.8 | 0.0 | 0.00% |
| **2019** | 214,489.9 | 214,489.9 | 0.0 | 0.00% | 209,400.6 | 209,400.6 | 0.0 | 0.00% |
| **2020** | 201,032.7 | 201,032.7 | 0.0 | 0.00% | 198,142.6 | 198,142.6 | 0.0 | 0.00% |
| **2021** | 216,493.7 | 216,493.7 | 0.0 | 0.00% | 214,342.4 | 214,342.4 | 0.0 | 0.00% |
| **2022** | 243,957.1 | 243,957.1 | 0.0 | 0.00% | 239,549.7 | 239,549.7 | 0.0 | 0.00% |
| **2023** | 267,384.3 | 270,352.6 | 2,968.3 | 1.11% | 260,790.0 | 263,370.5 | 2,580.5 | 0.99% |

As explained in the 2024 GNI Report on the quality, exceptionally, data for 2023 was preliminary rather than provisional, and it did not incorporate comprehensive detailed annual data in its compilation. This was due to resources constraints and the additional workload associated with the implementation of the benchmark year 2021, which implied the need to prioritise work in order to meet the strict reporting calendar. Despite this fact, the revision to GNI for 2023 remained below 1%.

Table B presents the revisions to GNI components for 2023, comparing the data submitted in the 2025 and 2024 GNI questionnaires. These revisions are expressed as a percentage of GNI from the 2024 GNI Questionnaire and highlight the variables for which the absolute value of the revision exceeds 0.1% of GNI.

Table B. **Revisions of GNI components for 2023, between 2025 and 2024 questionnaires (as percentage of GNI from 2024 GNI Questionnaire)**

| | | code ESA 2010 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **PRODUCTION APPROACH** | | |
| 1 | **Output of goods and services (at basic prices)** | P1 | 0.00% |
| 2 | **Intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)** | P2 | 0.00% |
| 3 | **Gross value added (at basic prices)** | B1G | 1.11% |
| 4 | **Taxes on products** | D21 | 0.00% |
| 5 | **Subsidies on products** | D31 | 0.00% |
| | **EXPENDITURE APPROACH** | | |
| 6 | **Total final consumption expenditure** | P3 | 0.65% |
| 7 | Household final consumption expenditure | P3 | 0.51% |
| 8 | NPISH final consumption expenditure | P3 | 0.03% |
| 9 | General government final consumption expenditure | P3 | 0.11% |
| 10 | **Gross capital formation** | P5 | 0.21% |
| 11 | Gross fixed capital formation | P51g | 0.61% |
| 12 | Changes in inventories | P52 | -0.41% |
| 13 | Acquisitions less disposals of valuables | P53 | 0.00% |
| 14 | **Exports of goods and services** | P6 | 0.34% |
| 15 | **Imports of goods and services** | P7 | 0.07% |
| | **INCOME APPROACH** | | |
| 16 | **Compensation of employees** | D1 | 0.31% |
| 17 | **Gross operating surplus and mixed income** | B2G+B3G | 0.71% |
| 18 | **Taxes on production and imports** | D2 | 0.00% |
| 19 | **Subsidies** | D3 | -0.11% |
| 20 | **Gross domestic product (ESA2010)** | **B1*G** | 1.14% |
| 21 | **Compensation of employees received from the rest of the world** | D1 | -0.03% |
| 22 | **Compensation of employees paid to the rest of the world** | D1 | 0.00% |
| 23 | **Taxes on production and imports paid to the institutions of the EU** | D2 | 0.00% |
| 24 | **Subsidies received from the institutions of the EU** | D3 | 0.00% |
| 25 | **Property income received from the rest of the world** | D4 | 0.10% |
| 26 | **Property income paid to the rest of the world** | D4 | 0.21% |
| 27 | **Gross national income (ESA2010)** | **B5*G** | 0.99% |

According to the expenditure approach, the revision of nominal GDP growth rates and of certain aggregates was partly driven by the behaviour of deflators, which often resulted in only minor revisions in volume terms. Deflators of Investment and Final consumption expenditure of households were revised upwards, others were revised downwards, as those for imports. These revisions reflect the integration of more detailed and comprehensive information in the compilation of the National Accounts, as well as the balancing of resources and uses at current and previous year prices.

Property income paid to the rest of the world was upwards revised, mainly due to the combined effect of an upwards revision of 964 M€ (+15.6%) in dividends (D.421) and a

downwards revision of 350 M€ (-6.0%) in reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment (D.43).

Table C highlights the annual change in GNI and GDP between years 2023 and 2024, both exceeding 5%.

Table C. **Components of GDP and GNI for years 2023 and 2024, at 2025 GNI Questionnaire** (|GDP and GNI variations| > 5% between 2023 and 2024)

| | code ESA 2010 | 2023 | 2024 | 2024 - 2023 | Rate of change of each component |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 = 2 - 1 | 4 = 3 / 1 |
| | | $10^6$ euros | | | (%) |
| **PRODUCTION APPROACH** | | | | | |
| **1 Output of goods and services (at basic prices)** | P1 | 504,302.1 | 528,086.6 | 23,784.5 | 4.7% |
| **2 Intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)** | P2 | 268,712.8 | 276,318.1 | 7,605.3 | 2.8% |
| **3 Gross value added (at basic prices)** | B1G | 235,589.3 | 251,768.5 | 16,179.2 | 6.9% |
| **4 Taxes on products** | D21 | 35,334.8 | 38,212.8 | 2,878.0 | 8.1% |
| **5 Subsidies on products** | D31 | 571.4 | 553.3 | -18.2 | -3.2% |
| **EXPENDITURE APPROACH** | | | | | |
| **6 Total final consumption expenditure** | P3 | 211,760.8 | 225,133.9 | 13,373.1 | 6.3% |
| **7** Household final consumption expenditure | P3 | 162,272.3 | 171,664.2 | 9,391.8 | 5.8% |
| **8** NPISH final consumption expenditure | P3 | 4,339.5 | 4,642.6 | 303.0 | 7.0% |
| **9** General government final consumption expenditure | P3 | 45,148.9 | 48,827.2 | 3,678.3 | 8.1% |
| **10 Gross capital formation** | P5 | 55,414.9 | 58,948.2 | 3,533.3 | 6.4% |
| **11** Gross fixed capital formation | P51g | 55,384.3 | 59,160.3 | 3,776.0 | 6.8% |
| **12** Changes in inventories | P52 | -170.0 | -441.8 | -271.8 | 159.9% |
| **13** Acquisitions less disposals of valuables | P53 | 200.6 | 229.7 | 29.1 | 14.5% |
| **14 Exports of goods and services** | P6 | 127,486.1 | 132,476.2 | 4,990.1 | 3.9% |
| **15 Imports of goods and services** | P7 | 124,309.2 | 127,130.3 | 2,821.2 | 2.3% |
| **INCOME APPROACH** | | | | | |
| **16 Compensation of employees** | D1 | 127,048.6 | 137,966.9 | 10,918.3 | 8.6% |
| **17 Gross operating surplus and mixed income** | B2G+B3G | 107,667.7 | 113,556.1 | 5,888.4 | 5.5% |
| **18 Taxes on production and imports** | D2 | 39,148.1 | 41,895.3 | 2,747.2 | 7.0% |
| **19 Subsidies** | D3 | 3,511.7 | 3,990.3 | 478.6 | 13.6% |
| **20 Gross domestic product (ESA2010)** | **B1*G** | **270,352.6** | **289,428.0** | **19,075.4** | **7.1%** |
| **21 Compensation of employees received from the rest of the world** | D1 | 1,605.1 | 1,701.7 | 96.6 | 6.0% |
| **22 Compensation of employees paid to the rest of the world** | D1 | 270.3 | 361.7 | 91.4 | 33.8% |
| **23 Taxes on production and imports paid to the institutions of the EU** | D2 | 422.9 | 328.7 | -94.2 | -22.3% |
| **24 Subsidies received from the institutions of the EU** | D3 | 1,494.5 | 2,104.5 | 610.0 | 40.8% |
| **25 Property income received from the rest of the world** | D4 | 12,212.3 | 13,559.3 | 1,346.9 | 11.0% |
| **26 Property income paid to the rest of the world** | D4 | 21,600.9 | 22,130.5 | 529.6 | 2.5% |
| **27 Gross national income (ESA2010)** | **B5*G** | **263,370.5** | **283,972.5** | **20,602.1** | **7.8%** |

For **2024**, the following developments are noteworthy:

- Estimated GDP reached 289,428 M€ and GNI 283,973 M€, reflecting annual rates of change of +7.1% and +7.8%, respectively (by comparison, the corresponding

rates in 2023 were +10.8% for GDP and +9.9% for GNI). The GDP growth is composed of a real increase of 2.1% and an implicit deflator of 4.8%.

- Gross Value Added (GVA) increased by 6.9% in nominal terms, following a rate of change of +11.6% in 2023.
- All components of expenditure recorded positive volume growth:
    - Final consumption expenditure increased by 2.6% in volume, 0.4 percentage points (pp) higher than in 2023. Private consumption (final consumption expenditure of resident households and NPISHs) accelerated from 2.3% to 3.0%. Final consumption expenditure of General Government slowed down from 1.8% to 1.5%.

Private consumption contributed to GDP growth with 1.1 pp, 0.1 pp higher than in the previous year. Final consumption expenditure of General Government contributed 0.1 pp (0.3 pp in the previous year).

- Investment (Gross capital formation) increased by 3.8% in volume, reflecting an acceleration from the 1.9% recorded in the previous year. However, Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) decelerated from 6.0% to 4.2%. Investment presented a null contribution to GDP (compared to 0.2 pp in 2023).
- Exports of goods and services represented the second largest contribution to GDP growth (0.8 pp, below the 1.6 pp in 2023). In nominal terms, exports grew by 3.9%, decelerating from the 5.6% observed in 2023. The increase in exports of services is notable (7.3%), largely driven by the dynamism of tourism. However, this growth was significantly lower than the 18.5% in 2023. Exports of goods increased by 2.0% (-0.5% in 2023). In volume, total exports grew by 3.1% (4.2% in the previous year), with goods accelerating to 3.2% (0.7% in 2023) and services growing by 2.9%, following an increase of 11.7% in the previous year.
- Imports of goods and services increased by 2.3% in nominal terms (decrease of 1.8% in 2023), with the goods component changing from a variation of -2.7% to 1.3%, and services from 2.8% to 6.8%. In volume terms, there was an acceleration in total imports in 2024, with goods moving from a rate of change of 1.7% to 5.3%, and services diminishing from 5.6% to 2.6%.

- The implicit GDP deflator decreased from 7.5% in 2023, to 4.8%. There were negative deflators in imports (-3.8%) and exports (-1.2%) of goods (-4.3% and -1.2% in the previous year).
- The investment rate in the economy, measured as the ratio of GFCF to GDP, stood at 20.4% in 2024, 0.1 pp less than in the previous year. This decline reflects variations in nominal GFCF and GDP (6.8% and 7.1%, respectively).
- The increase in GFCF in the economy was mainly determined by GFCF of corporations, which grew by 4.8% (10.2% in 2023) and accounted for 3.3 pp of the overall change. GFCF by households also recorded strong growth, rising by 9.9%, following a 5.4% increase in the previous year.
- GNI recorded a rate of change of 7.8%, compared to 9.9% in 2023. GNI growth was mainly driven by the increase in nominal GDP and further supported by an improvement in property income balance, which reached -3.0% of GDP (-3.5% in

2023). Additionally, GNI benefited from a significant increase in operating subsidies received from abroad (rate of change of 40.8%).

Table 1b provides a breakdown of the total GNI revisions for 2018 – 2023 categorized into three components: reservations, changes in methods and sources (excluding those related with ESA 2010 implementation) and routine (current revisions).

**Table 1b. Revisions to Portuguese GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018 – 2023 (as percentage of GNI from 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.99% |
| ***of which,*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| **Total revision caused by other changes in methods and sources** | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.99% |

As shown in Table 1b, GNI for 2023 was revised by around 1% (+0.99%), with changes classified under routine (current) revisions.

The observed revisions in 2023 are associated with regular revisions and updates of key data sources – from preliminary to final data. Specifically, there were updates to the Simplified Business Information (SBI), the Trade enterprises survey, the Balance of payments (BoP), and the Survey on international investment.

As previously mentioned, the preliminary results for 2023 were based on less complete information than usual. Unlike the standard compilation framework for provisional accounts, the 2023 data derived from the estimation procedures of the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA), where GVA is estimated directly. Nevertheless, these estimates already incorporated GVA data sourced from SBI database, which contributed to keeping the revisions within a range that was not significantly higher than usual.

Regarding methodology, particular emphasis should be placed on the high level of detail with which PNA framework is constructed, both in terms of the compilation, processing and analysis of the underlying data, and in terms of the comprehensive balancing of supply and demand for goods and services. This process covers 127 branches of economic activity and 433 products, at both current and previous year's prices.

## ROMANIA

Compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2024, the GNI estimates were revised for the years 2018-2023 as a result of the implementation of the two transaction specific reservations from the 2020-2024 GNI verification cycle and due to the incorporation of the revised data from the general government administration (for the year 2022).
These revisions included:

**TSR 4 -**Clarification of sources and methods used in the compilation of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM),
**TSR 6 -** Clarification of sources and methods used in the compilation of tips,

and changes in the public administration sector following Eurostat's recommendations under the excessive deficit procedure.
For year 2023, the revision was due to reservations and routine revision. The data for 2023, previously reported, were provisional and estimated as the sum of the four quarters, while in the present report, the year 2023 is final and was based on newly available and more complete annual data source.
Table 1b shows how GNI for own resource purpose was revised for years 2018 – 2023 compared to the GNI Questionnaire 2024.

**Table 1b**

**Revisions to ROMANIA's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**

**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | -0.70% | -0.64% | -0.57% | -0.54% | -0.29% | -0.61% |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | -0.70% | -0.64% | -0.57% | -0.54% | -0.29% | -0.46% |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources** | | | | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.15% |

The data for 2024 are semifinal, estimated mostly as the sum of the four quarters, completed by partial administrative data.

For the semi-final GDP/GNI estimates, direct and indirect sources, estimation, assumptions and extrapolation methods are being used to substitute the lack of complete primary data not available at T+9 months. 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 and GNI growths in volume in 2024, as compared to 2023, as well as volumes and prices indices by 10 industries.

**Gross domestic product and Gross national income for 2024**

| | Millions RON current prices | | Value indices % | Volume indices % | Price indices % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | 2024 | | | |
| **Gross domestic product** | **1590749.5** | **1759183.3** | **110.59** | **100.92** | **109.58** |
| **Gross value added** | 1452697.1 | 1594116.0 | 109.73 | 100.16 | 109.56 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 52879.2 | 49458.3 | 93.53 | 94.27 | 99.22 |
| Minning and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities | 302950.6 | 304586.9 | 100.54 | 99.52 | 101.03 |
| Construction | 127939.1 | 139685.7 | 109.18 | 97.25 | 112.27 |
| Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transport and storage; hotels and restaurants | 323121.7 | 361388.4 | 111.84 | 101.94 | 109.72 |
| Information and communication | 111201 | 120971.9 | 108.79 | 100.37 | 108.39 |
| Financial intermediation and insurance | 53435.4 | 60092.8 | 112.46 | 99.87 | 112.60 |
| Real estate activities | 115380.3 | 127447.7 | 110.46 | 99.07 | 111.49 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services | 127506.3 | 144859.7 | 113.61 | 99.62 | 114.04 |
| Public administration and defence; social Insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance | 190537.3 | 227747.4 | 119.53 | 101.04 | 118.30 |
| Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households goods and other services | 47746.2 | 57877.2 | 121.22 | 106.83 | 113.47 |
| Net taxes on products [1)] | 138052.4 | 165067.3 | 119.57 | 108.90 | 109.79 |
| Gross national income | 1549503.7 | 1716007.3 | 110.7 | X | X |
| Compensation of employees received from the rest of the world | 22837.3 | 19453.8 | 85.2 | X | X |
| Compensation of employees paid to the rest of the world | 1995.6 | 2136.2 | 107.0 | X | X |
| Taxes on production and imports paid to the institutions of EU | 1346.5 | 1414 | 105.0 | X | X |
| Subsidies received from the institutions of EU | 12805.4 | 11929.1 | 93.2 | X | X |
| Property income received from the rest of the world | 10620.9 | 14205.7 | 133.8 | X | X |
| Property income paid to the rest of the world | 84167.3 | 85214.4 | 101.2 | X | X |

The **increase in value** of GDP in 2024 comparing to 2023, of +10.6 %, was due to an increase in volume, of +0.9%, and an important increase in prices, of +9.6%.
Significant increasing of values were recorded in:

- Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households goods and other services (+21.2 %);
- Public administration and defence; social Insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance (+19.5%);
- Financial intermediation and insurance (+12.5%)
- Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transport and storage; hotels and restaurants (+11,8%);
- Real estate activities (10.5%);
- Construction (+9.2%);
- Information and communication (+8.8%);
- Industry - Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities (+0.5%).

While a decrease is estimated for:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (-6.5%)

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

- Shows, culture and recreation activities; repair of households' goods and other services (+6.8%); the increase was mainly due to the increase of turnover volume by +6.5% as reported in the short-term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to population;
- Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transport and storage; hotels and restaurants (+1.9%);
- Public administration and defence; social Insurance of public sector; education; health and social assistance (+1.0%);
- Information and communication (+0.4%)

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

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (-5.7%);
- Construction (-2.8%);
- Real estate activities (-0.9%) decrease because of decrease of the turnover value registered in short-term statistics of -9.2%, and a neutral increase of imputed rent;
- Minning and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities (-0.5%);

- Professional, scientific and technical activities; activities of administrative services and support services (-0.4%) the decrease was mainly due to the decrease of turnover volume of -0.4%, as reported in the short-term statistics on turnover of services rendered mainly to enterprises;
- Financial intermediation and insurance (-0.2%).

The increase of the value of GNI for 2023, of +10.7%, was due mainly to the increase in value of GDP (+10.6%). Compensation of employees received from the rest of the world decreased by -14.8% and Subsidies received from the institutions of EU decreased by -6.8%, while property income received from the rest of the world increased by +33.8%, compensation of employees paid to the rest of the world increased by +7.0% and taxes on production and imports paid to the institutions of EU increased by 5.0%.

## SLOVENIA

The 2025 revision of Slovenian national accounts involved routine revision steps for the years 2021–2023 with little impact on the aggregates, in contrast to the 2024 benchmark revision. Compared to the data submitted in 2024, GDP for 2021–2023 was revised by 0.0%, 0.0% and +0.2%, respectively, whereas GNI was revised by 0.0%, -0.2% and +0.1%, respectively. The difference between the two aggregates' impacts was due to updated balance of payments data, of which the largest impact was from updated information on flows of compensation of employees with the rest of the world. GDP revision for 2023 was largest as the most recent revision year, mostly due to updated accounts of corporations as the largest sector.

The data for the years before 2021 were not revised. Pending transversal reservations will be addressed in the 2026 revision.

The revision of Slovenia's GNI is presented in Table 1b.

**Table 1b**
**Revisions to SLOVENIA's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)** | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.1 |

Compared to 2023, the 2024 GNI estimate grew 5.2% in nominal terms. This was mainly due to enduring, but diminishing, price inflation; GDP growth in real terms was 1.7%.

## SLOVAKIA

In the year 2025 the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (SOSR) conducted the revision of national accounts only due to incorporating of routine (current) revisions based on updated information from both, the statistical and administrative data sources. This revision has impacted only years 2021 - 2024. There is no reservation, specific or transversal, placed from GNI verification cycle 2016-2019. However, the Slovak Republic has been granted by two transversal reservations after this GNI verification cycle.
The overall impact of revision changes for 2018-2023 is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1**
**Revisions to Slovakia's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023**
**(As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.9 |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation** | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.9 |

When analysing the revisions in recent years, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic has recorded significant change (close to 1% of GNI) in 2023. Year 2023 was affected mostly by incorporation revised data from BoP and by incorporation of annual statistical surveys, which was done within the revision in March 2025.

The revision in 2021 was mostly caused by revision of non-observed economy.

The significant year-on-year change more than 5% of annual GDP and GNI growth is recorded in 2024 compared to 2023. Year 2024 is already compiled from annual statistical surveys for all institutional sectors (Roč 1-01, Roč 2-01, Database Roč 3, NSNO,…). Both, output and intermediate consumption, decreased year-on-year, however intermediate consumption decreased more significantly. The growth of gross domestic product at constant prices was supported by domestic demand, however the foreign trade balance is in decline.

The data for GDP 2024 and 2023 are still preliminary.

## FINLAND

In 2024 compared with 2023 GDP in current prices grew 1,1 % and GNI 0,6%. Main reason for the growth was changes in prices. GDP in fixed prices grew 0,4% and GNI contracted by -0,8%.

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 2018-2023.

**Table 1**
**Revisions to Finland's GNI for 2018-2023**
**(as percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources** | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 |

Statistics Finland has made only routine revisions to National Accounts and Balance of Payments for the years 2022-2023, older years 2018-2021 remain unchanged. There were no major changes to sources and methods made during the reporting period that would have caused revisions to years 2018-2023. For statistical reference year 2024, a new method has been adopted in the compilation of data on international trade in services, where the sample survey was replaced by total data. This means a change of around EUR 0.7 billion in exports and imports of services in the statistical reference year 2024.

## SWEDEN

The GNI Report on Quality and the GNI Questionnaire of 2025 contain the results from the release of the Swedish National Accounts in August 2025. The GNI estimates for the years 2021-2023 have been revised by between -0.1 per cent and -0.5 per cent, see table 1. The years 2018-2020 have not been revised.

GNI has not been revised due to reservations nor by changes in sources and methods, except for non-material sector reclassifications in year 2023, since GNI Questionnaire 2024.

Routine revisions had an impact on GNI for the years 2021-2023. These routine revisions are due to revisions of GDP and net of property income received from and paid to the rest of the world. In year 2023 net of compensations of employees and subsidies received from the institutions of the EU was also revised.

The preliminary estimates for 2024, show an increase in GDP of 3.9 per cent and an increase in GNI of 4.0 per cent. Quarterly economic statistics is a newly introduced statistical product covering the economic activities of the business sector sector's such as production, intermediate consumption, value added, investments, inventories and operating profit. The statistics is used as input in the quarterly GDP. Work on the Quarterly economic statistics has been ongoing since spring 2021 and implemented from reference year 2022. It has been introduced gradually in the quarterly National accounts from 2023 and onwards. In the new Quarterly Economic Statistics, complete income statement data is collected for the 400 largest companies. The two previously existing surveys—the Company Inventory and the Investment Survey—have also been incorporated into the statistics. This means that around 30 percent of the production and value added in the Swedish economy will have actual income statement data as the basis for the quarterly report. Value added for companies that do not report directly on a quarterly basis is estimated using data from VAT statistics. The Quarterly economic statistics provides the National Accounts (NA) with a better basis, especially when it comes to data on intermediate consumption by industry, which was previously completely missing from the quarterly GDP estimates. In addition, the possibility of joint review of the submitted data has increased.

**Table 1. Revisions to Sweden's GNI (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2023 (As percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI** | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | -0,3% | -0,1% | -0,5% |
| ***'of which':*** | | | | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| **Total revision caused by changes in methods and sources (excl. ESA2010 implementation)** | | | | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| **Total revision caused by routine (current) revisions** | | | | -0,3% | -0,1% | -0,5% |

The routine revisions for the year 2023, are mainly 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 2023 has been balanced in the framework of supply and use tables. GDP were revised downwards, and the net of primary incomes from abroad were revised upward. The impact of these revisions on GNI was -1.0 per cent and for net of primary income 0.5 per cent.

For GDP from the production side the main contributor for the downward revision was the revision downward of output of goods and services. Concerning the use side, net exports were the main contributors to the downward revision of 2023. The routine revision of primary income 2023 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 2021-2022.

There were routine revisions of GDP for the year 2021-2022 and these can mainly be derived from revisions of the allocation of FISIM that was revised for the years 2021-2022 which had a causal relationship with action point A3 Treatment of branches, which was implemented in GNIQ and RQ 2024. Also, in year 2021 the adjustments made for holding gains in intermediate consumption were revised. In year 2022 Congestion income, i.e. the congestion income that is generated in the integrated EU market for electricity was revised, which mainly affects exports but also to a lesser extent imports. Moreover, in year 2022 there where revision of output in the source statistic SBS for NACE A02, forestry and logging.

The balancing of this issues led to revisions in other components of GDP as well.
Beside this there has been a current revision of compensation of employees in year 2022. This revision is due to that employer's pension contributions (D12) has been downward revised which in turn affects mixed income in the opposite's direction.

GNI has not been revised due to changes in sources and methods of national accounts for any of the years, except for non-material sector reclassifications in year 2023.

The individual substantial revisions in GNI data (>0.1% of GNI) is listed in table 2 below[3].

**Table 2. Revisions greater than 0.1 percent of GNI, years 2021-2022**

| Item | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current revision. Output NACE A02 | 0.00% | 0.14% |
| Current revision. Congestion income (Export) | 0.00% | 0.26% |
| Current revision. Net of property income received/payed from RoW | -0.35% | -0.24% |

[3] The current revision for year 2023 is not shown due to that preliminary monthly and quarterly source data have been replaced by annual source in many parts of the accounts.

## UNITED KINGDOM

The Agreement on the withdrawal of the UK from the European Union (EU) set out, among other things, the UK's continuing liability for EU budget contributions (under article 136). The UK therefore pays budget contributions based on Gross National Income for Own Resources Purposes (GNI OR) for years up to 2020.

The years 2010 to 2017 are now closed for own resources purposes since all reservations related to the 2016-2019 verification cycle have been lifted for the UK. These years are consequently no longer reported in this Report on Quality (RQ). The years 2018 to 2020 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.

The 2025 UK Annual National Accounts data release will be published on 30 September.

Annual current price GNI OR data is unrevised for all years.

- The UK no longer has either routine revisions, or revisions caused by changes in methods and sources. These only apply after 2020.
- There were no UK specific reservations placed at the end of the 2020-2024 verification cycle. However, the UK is subject to the two transversal reservations relating to Own Account production of electricity and non-resident VAT traders. Work on those two reservations will be completed in time for the 2026 annual national accounts data release.

**Table 1b**
**Revisions to UK's GNI for Own Resources (ESA2010 based) for 2018-2020**
**(As a percentage of GNI from the 2024 Questionnaire)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revision to GNI OR** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| ***'of which':*** | | | |
| **Total revision caused by GNI reservations** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** |

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 relevant in the table above.

A bridge table is provided at Annex 3 of the UK GNI RQ to reconcile the difference between published UK GNI and GNI OR. This table has been updated to show the impact of changes previously notified to Eurostat under UK GNI Action Point B12. The table is also published in Chapter 11 of the UK National Accounts (Blue Book) 2025.

TABLE A.1 GNI QUESTIONNAIRE 2025

## GNI Questionnaire 2025 - Member States' and the UK GNI data to be used for OR purposes - as submitted in 2025 **

| | | GNI[1] (ESA 95) | | | | GNI[2] (ESA2010) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Years | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| *Country* | *Currency Unit* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 464133 | 483487 | 467902 | 512572 | 568888 | 613136 | 630401 |
| Bulgaria | mio BGL | | | | | | | | | 105557 | 115966 | 116604 | 133965 | 159239 | 175812 | 194547 |
| Czechia | mio CZK | | | | | | | | | 5162738 | 5524841 | 5527557 | 6123145 | 6762977 | 7378367 | 7799434 |
| Denmark | mio DKK | | | | | | | | | 2306140 | 2370531 | 2402941 | 2656456 | 2908257 | 2877786 | 3020449 |
| Germany | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 3565887 | 3665509 | 3536803 | 3805472 | 4108628 | 4355986 | 4478101 |
| Estonia | mio EEK, from 2011 mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 25903 | 27921 | 27464 | 30724 | 35581 | 37336 | 39046 |
| Ireland | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 253664 | 273931 | 279060 | 319941 | 355917 | 390996 | 422827 |
| Greece | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 177262 | 182466 | 165846 | 183257 | 204275 | 218328 | 230004 |
| Spain | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 1212712 | 1254915 | 1131273 | 1243722 | 1382724 | 1492860 | 1590307 |
| France | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 2408589 | 2504831 | 2364936 | 2586548 | 2736443 | 2891980 | 2975962 |
| Croatia | mio HRK, from 2023 mio EUR | 316116 | 320954 | 317528 | 328138 | 331631 | 346758 | 350574 | 372763 | 388190 | 410967 | 386621 | 434616 | 505043 | 78775 | 85874 |
| Italy | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 1796894 | 1818447 | 1691268 | 1862943 | 2016575 | 2132205 | 2193816 |
| Cyprus | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 21020 | 22147 | 20872 | 23412 | 26804 | 29043 | 31016 |
| Latvia | mio LVL, from 2014 mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 27689 | 29150 | 29237 | 31679 | 35455 | 38650 | 39523 |
| Lithuania | mio LTL, from 2015 mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 44565 | 47717 | 48918 | 54809 | 64424 | 72058 | 77058 |
| Luxembourg | mio EUR | 28802 | 30621 | 35549 | 35034 | 37605 | 34813 | 37213 | 41582 | 42967 | 42646 | 44559 | 49295 | 49451 | 55477 | 56118 |
| Hungary | mio HUF | | | | | | | | | 41928872 | 46794806 | 47752122 | 53915828 | 64151011 | 73059950 | 79829861 |
| Malta | mio EUR | 6538 | 6881 | 7158 | 7752 | 8506 | 9680 | 9882 | 11080 | 12701 | 13531 | 13124 | 14939 | 16847 | 18836 | 20761 |
| Netherlands | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 782429 | 811705 | 791001 | 905854 | 982479 | 1051957 | 1112485 |
| Austria | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 379271 | 394808 | 384503 | 412932 | 450521 | 481096 | 493134 |
| Poland | mio PLN | | | | | | | | | 2056714 | 2218380 | 2276218 | 2545148 | 2979054 | 3277202 | 3531143 |
| Portugal | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 200117 | 209401 | 198143 | 214342 | 239550 | 263370 | 283973 |
| Romania | mio RON | 532631 | 579804 | 611186 | 616785 | 665168 | 704717 | 741470 | 838856 | 938450 | 1048531 | 1051587 | 1163962 | 1342673 | 1549504 | 1716007 |
| Slovenia | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 44939 | 47568 | 46654 | 51565 | 55949 | 63390 | 66702 |
| Slovakia | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 88808 | 92243 | 93448 | 98948 | 106857 | 119097 | 125972 |
| Finland | mio EUR | | | | | | | | | 232840 | 239368 | 239986 | 252788 | 268504 | 273402 | 275115 |
| Sweden | mio SEK | | | | | | | | | 4863193 | 5166232 | 5191421 | 5622565 | 6056304 | 6409784 | 6663023 |
| United Kingdom* | mio GBP | | | | | | | | | 2123051 | 2231667 | 2058523 | NA | NA | NA | NA |

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

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

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

**all countries but HR, LU, MT and RO were to transmit data for years 2018 onwards only

**Closed for revisions in GNI OR 2025 transmission**

TABLE A.1 GNI QUESTIONNAIRE 2024

## GNI Questionnaire 2024 - Member States' and the UK GNI data to be used for OR purposes - aproved by GNIG in November 2024

| | | GNI[1] (ESA 95) | | | | GNI[2] (ESA2010) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Years** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
| ***Country*** | ***Currency Unit*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | mio EUR | 360626 | 367599 | 385509 | 392937 | 411459 | 422599 | 434211 | 449130 | 464133 | 483487 | 467902 | 512548 | 570283 | 604431 |
| Bulgaria | mio BGL | 72593 | 77745 | 80908 | 79859 | 83222 | 86660 | 92170 | 100166 | 105784 | 116147 | 116714 | 134030 | 159245 | 176169 |
| Czechia | mio CZK | 3574354 | 3608046 | 3684484 | 3737471 | 4047450 | 4308149 | 4473262 | 4821381 | 5162738 | 5524841 | 5527557 | 6123145 | 6762977 | 7510423 |
| Denmark | mio DKK | 1795597 | 1842602 | 1890383 | 1943479 | 2060061 | 2105853 | 2166747 | 2248220 | 2306140 | 2370531 | 2402941 | 2670716 | 2933608 | 2884984 |
| Germany | mio EUR | 2535716 | 2691512 | 2732546 | 2808673 | 2992024 | 3109500 | 3212750 | 3344581 | 3565887 | 3665509 | 3536803 | 3800751 | 4097149 | 4332217 |
| Estonia | mio EEK, from 2011 mio EUR | 215475 | 15607 | 16911 | 18168 | 19478 | 20177 | 21260 | 23248 | 25903 | 27921 | 27464 | 30763 | 35583 | 36993 |
| Ireland | mio EUR | 134445 | 131141 | 133305 | 143596 | 164798 | 202268 | 220703 | 236057 | 253664 | 274019 | 279187 | 320712 | 356134 | 388351 |
| Greece | mio EUR | 215603 | 195104 | 184574 | 174948 | 177791 | 176452 | 174507 | 177671 | 177262 | 182466 | 165846 | 183257 | 205137 | 218150 |
| Spain | mio EUR | 1041205 | 1027302 | 1005341 | 996137 | 1028374 | 1077348 | 1116592 | 1162300 | 1212712 | 1254915 | 1131273 | 1243722 | 1379630 | 1491103 |
| France | mio EUR | 1994637 | 2064243 | 2082073 | 2111979 | 2199463 | 2250659 | 2289743 | 2358162 | 2408589 | 2504831 | 2364936 | 2586548 | 2729513 | 2875214 |
| Croatia | mio HRK, from 2023 mio EUR | 316116 | 320954 | 317528 | 328173 | 331660 | 346801 | 350602 | 372786 | 388191 | 410973 | 386644 | 435367 | 504980 | 77465 |
| Italy | mio EUR | 1582674 | 1618938 | 1596983 | 1583756 | 1627373 | 1643709 | 1700656 | 1746276 | 1796894 | 1818447 | 1691268 | 1862943 | 2015557 | 2116908 |
| Cyprus | mio EUR | 18926 | 20111 | 19107 | 17561 | 17006 | 17823 | 18260 | 19695 | 21020 | 22147 | 20872 | 23406 | 27084 | 28341 |
| Latvia | mio LVL, from 2014 mio EUR | 12752 | 13771 | 15178 | 15825 | 23645 | 24446 | 25320 | 26917 | 27689 | 29150 | 29237 | 31681 | 35470 | 38146 |
| Lithuania | mio LTL, from 2015 mio EUR | 93536 | 102812 | 109748 | 116280 | 123399 | 35747 | 37515 | 40760 | 44565 | 47717 | 48918 | 54779 | 64798 | 71534 |
| Luxembourg | mio EUR | 28802 | 30621 | 35549 | 35034 | 37605 | 34813 | 37213 | 41582 | 42917 | 42673 | 45212 | 49417 | 52082 | 51403 |
| Hungary | mio HUF | 25773176 | 26727290 | 27325525 | 29026957 | 31324111 | 33287491 | 35237259 | 37685733 | 41928872 | 46794806 | 47752122 | 53925420 | 64383778 | 72868077 |
| Malta | mio EUR | 6435 | 6762 | 7019 | 7592 | 8335 | 9507 | 9572 | 10826 | 12422 | 13219 | 12724 | 14623 | 15701 | 17897 |
| Netherlands | mio EUR | 630712 | 649188 | 653389 | 654583 | 670427 | 692482 | 691037 | 729221 | 782429 | 811705 | 791001 | 902376 | 979176 | 1058690 |
| Austria | mio EUR | 286164 | 298429 | 305405 | 310531 | 333585 | 340880 | 357581 | 365898 | 379271 | 394808 | 384503 | 412932 | 450022 | 473419 |
| Poland | mio PLN | 1374770 | 1488087 | 1540354 | 1559857 | 1643211 | 1739371 | 1787354 | 1909122 | 2056714 | 2218380 | 2276218 | 2545148 | 2979054 | 3272093 |
| Portugal | mio EUR | 170034 | 169302 | 160362 | 164612 | 169513 | 174892 | 181960 | 191348 | 200117 | 209401 | 198143 | 214342 | 239550 | 260790 |
| Romania | mio RON | 532631 | 579804 | 611186 | 616785 | 665168 | 704717 | 741470 | 838856 | 945061 | 1055297 | 1057565 | 1170231 | 1346640 | 1558980 |
| Slovenia | mio EUR | 34916 | 35602 | 34701 | 34951 | 37087 | 37440 | 39201 | 42012 | 44939 | 47568 | 46654 | 51555 | 56036 | 63352 |
| Slovakia | mio EUR | 65907 | 68014 | 71170 | 72527 | 75494 | 78172 | 79125 | 83144 | 88808 | 92243 | 93448 | 99031 | 106753 | 120122 |
| Finland | mio EUR | 183791 | 192141 | 195693 | 198928 | 209845 | 214504 | 219450 | 227408 | 232840 | 239368 | 239986 | 252788 | 268495 | 274032 |
| Sweden | mio SEK | 3550725 | 3682568 | 3706830 | 3774214 | 4072226 | 4286027 | 4429374 | 4695196 | 4863193 | 5166232 | 5191421 | 5640865 | 6061846 | 6441761 |
| United Kingdom* | mio GBP | 1579629 | 1641208 | 1663952 | 1713016 | 1827360 | 1883553 | 1952592 | 2061502 | 2123051 | 2231667 | 2058523 | NA | NA | NA |

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

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

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

## Revisions GNI Questionnaire 2025 compared to GNI Questionnaire 2024 (in %)**

| | GNI[1] (ESA 95) | | | | GNI[2] (ESA2010) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Years** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
| ***Country*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 1.4 |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| Czechia | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.8 |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -0.9 | -0.2 |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.1 |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| France | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Croatia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.0 | 2.5 |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.6 | 0.7 |
| Luxembourg | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -1.4 | -0.2 | -5.1 | 7.9 |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.3 |
| Malta | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 7.3 | 5.2 |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | -0.6 |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Romania | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -0.6 |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| Slovakia | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.9 |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -0.5 |
| United Kingdom * | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA | NA | NA |

**Revisions less than 1%**

**Revisions more than 1%**

**Closed for revisions in GNI OR 2025 transmission**

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

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

**all countries but HR, LU, MT and RO were to transmit data for years 2018 onwards only