

Compendium

# Statistics for international purposes

How the EU uses national accounts data in the calculation of gross national income, used to set the EU budget and member contributions.

Contact:  
GDP team  
gdp@ons.gov.uk  
+44 1633 455284

Release date:  
31 October 2024

Next release:  
To be announced

## Table of contents

1. [Overview of statistics for international purposes](#)
2. [UK transactions with the institutions of the EU](#)
3. [Data to monitor government deficit and debt](#)
4. [Calculation of UK gross national income for EU own resource: 2010 to 2020](#)
5. [Cite this chapter](#)

# 1 . Overview of statistics for international purposes

Data comparability between countries is crucial for administrative and economic purposes. The UK provides data to a range of international organisations, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The EU also uses UK National Accounts data. Gross national income (GNI) is one of the four measures used by the EU and is calculated in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA). GNI is used to set the EU budget and to calculate part of member states' contributions to the EU budget. It is based on [ESA 2010](#).

The following sections outline how the EU use our data.

## 2 . UK transactions with the institutions of the EU

Table 1 shows payments that flowed between the EU and the UK before the UK left the EU. The first part of the table shows the payments that flowed into the UK in the form of EU expenditure. The second part of the table shows the UK contribution to the EU budget, which depended on UK gross national income (GNI).

Our [explanatory article detailing the UK contribution to the EU budget](#) was published on 30 September 2019. A further [dataset on gross national income](#) with usage notes was published on 9 December 2021. This explained differences between the UK GNI as published in the annual national accounts and the UK GNI used to calculate UK budget payments to the EU, known as GNI for EU own resource purposes (GNI OR). From Blue Book 2022, the content of the 9 December 2021 publication has been incorporated in [Section 4: Calculation of UK GNI for UK own resource: 2010 to 2020](#).

Under the EU withdrawal agreement, the UK continues to make payments towards the EU budget for years up to 2020. Contributions are still to be finalised for the years 2010 to 2020 for both the UK and the EU member states (MS). This may mean additional payment flows between the UK and EU after 2020.

### 3 . Data to monitor government deficit and debt

The convergence criteria for the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) are set out in the [1992 Treaty on European Union \(The Maastricht Treaty\)](#). The treaty and the [Stability and Growth Pact](#) require member states to avoid excessive government deficits, defined as general government net borrowing and gross debt as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). The treaty does not determine what constitutes "excessive". This is agreed by the Economic and Finance Council (ECOFIN).

Member states report their planned and actual deficits, and the levels of their debt to the European Commission. Data to monitor excessive deficits are supplied in accordance with EU legislation. While the UK is no longer in the EU, data on UK government debt and deficit are still compiled and are consistent with previous releases.

The UK published the estimates of UK government debt and deficit in Table 1 in September 2024.

Table 1: General government deficit and debt, UK, calendar years 2017 to 2023

<b>General Government deficit 2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	
<b>Deficit (£bn)</b>	51.9	48.9	55.2	277.0	176.9	115.0	156.8
<b>as % GDP<sup>2</sup></b>	2.5	2.3	2.5	13.2	7.7	4.6	5.8
<b>General Government debt</b>							
<b>Debt<sup>1</sup> (£bn)</b>	1806.0	1858.4	1913.5	2226.3	2402.8	2516.8	2720.9
<b>as % GDP<sup>2</sup></b>	86.7	86.3	85.7	105.8	105.2	100.4	101.3

Source: UK government debt and deficit from the Office for National Statistics

#### Notes

1. Debt is recorded as at the end of December each calendar year.
2. Gross domestic product (GDP).

## 4 . Calculation of UK gross national income for EU own resource: 2010 to 2020

The [Agreement on the withdrawal of the UK from the European Union \(EU\)](#) sets out, among other things, the UK's contribution to, and participation in, the EU budget. Article 136 states that "the applicable Union law concerning the Union's own resources relating to financial years until 2020 shall continue to apply to the UK after 31 December 2020, including where the own resources concerned are to be made available, corrected or subject to adjustments after that date".

The UK pays budget contributions to the EU for the years up to 2020. Contributions are still to be finalised for the years 2010 to 2020 for both the UK and the EU member states (MS).

The gross national income (GNI) estimates, on which a large part of calculating budget payments are based, are produced for the UK by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and published in the Blue Book. The calculation of GNI in both the UK and the MS is subject to verification by the European Commission's statistical arm, Eurostat. If Eurostat find an issue relating to the calculation of GNI they can place a reservation on a country's national accounts. This means that improvements to data sources, methods, or both may need to be implemented.

The UK was subject to 23 reservations placed in 2019; 18 issues were specific to the UK and five transversal issues applied to both the UK and all MS. Many MS also had a large number of country specific reservations, because of a major verification of sources and methods following the adoption of a new accounting framework in 2014 (the [European System of Accounting \(ESA\) 2010](#)).

As of September 2023, 22 reservations on the UK National Accounts have now been lifted (17 specific reservations and all 5 transversal reservations). It is expected that the remaining reservation will be lifted before publication of the 2025 annual national accounts.

In the current GNI verification cycle, the earlier years still open for recalculating EU budget payments are now "time-barred", except for revisions related to the reservations. The GNI data we release in the annual national accounts often include routine revisions to methods and source data that effect the UK-published GNI estimates. These routine revisions must be excluded from GNI data notified to Eurostat (known as GNI for Own Resource purposes) in the years that have become "time-barred". This is a standard practice that also applies to all MS.

In line with one of the transversal reservations, we began work on addressing globalisation issues in the UK accounts during 2022. This is essentially a detailed review of how multinational enterprises are treated in the national accounts. Initial effects from assessing a limited number of multinationals became available in Blue Book 2022. They are only used in the calculation of UK GNI for Own Resource purposes (GNI OR) for 2018 to 2020, because this reservation only allows GNI OR to be adjusted in those years.

The globalisation adjustments were refined during 2023 and are incorporated in published gross domestic product (GDP) and GNI. In some cases, these adjustments extend earlier than 2018 to avoid data discontinuities. Consequently, GNI OR adjustments apply to the years 2010 to 2017, because those years are time-barred for this reservation.

Further work on refining and enlarging adjustments for globalisation issues is scheduled to take place over several years. At appropriate points, these adjustments will be integrated into the calculation of published UK GDP and GNI and may affect multiple years to avoid data discontinuities.

In the production of the 2022 edition of the UK National Accounts, an improvement to estimates of insurance and pensions was made in response to one of the UK specific reservations. During verification process the ONS and Eurostat agreed that the pensions element of the change was not covered by the reservation. For this reason, revisions between 2010 and 2017 were time-barred because of their potential impact on GNI OR.

Correction of that treatment, separating and removing the impact of pensions changes from the overall "insurance and pensions" change, has led to a revision of GNI OR (2010 to 2017). Published GNI is unaffected because this is just a change of treatment under EU rules. Lifting of this final "insurance" reservation will follow notification to Eurostat of the corrected GNI OR data.

A further difference between published GNI and GNI OR applies to the years 2010 to 2013 when GNI OR is based on the previous international standard (the ESA 1995 accounting framework). There is a standard list of major changes between the ESA 1995 and ESA 2010 frameworks. This is used to estimate the impact of differences in definitions between them.

Eurostat publish UK and MS GNI for own resource estimates (currently only 2023-consistent data are available). Worksheet 11.2 in the [accompanying dataset \(XLSX, 3.4MB\)](#) shows the calculation of the differences between the UK GNI OR and the UK-published GNI estimates. It is produced for Eurostat each time the UK annual national accounts are updated.

We will publish a similar table in future years until all reservations are lifted. This will inevitably show further divergence between published and own resources versions of GNI.

## 5 . Cite this chapter

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 31 October 2024, ONS website, compendium chapter, [Statistics for international purposes, UK National Accounts, The Blue Book: 2024](#)