

Revision of government finance statistics in 2026

On 23 September 2026, Statistics Estonia published revised government finance statistics. During the revision, the statistics for the years 2022–2025 were updated. This was a regular annual revision which is based on updated data sources and introduces methodological changes if necessary.

During the revision, the methodology was updated according to the recommendations of the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP). As part of the EDP, Eurostat audits the methodologies that Member States use in the production of their government finance statistics and makes recommendations for ensuring international comparability.

The following updated data sources were used in the revision:

- supply and use tables compiled for 2022;
- audited general ledgers from the Public Sector Financial Statements database for 2025;
- changes and revisions made in other sources.

These were the main changes made during the revision:

- The methodology for recording agricultural subsidies was revised.
- The recording of European Union (EU) grants intermediated by government units was revised.
- Data on acquisitions of fixed assets were revised.
- Some units were reclassified from one institutional sector to another.
- The methodology for recording motor vehicle tax and vehicle registration fees was revised.
- Guidelines from Eurostat were applied.

The overall impact of the revision on general government surplus/deficit and debt varies from year to year. After revision, the general government deficit changed in all the revised years, i.e. 2022–2025. The revision had the biggest impact on the 2025 indicator, due to adjustments made to the source data. The general government deficit in 2025 increased by 114 million euros and represented –2.2% of the gross domestic product (GDP) (see Table 1 and Figure 1). The general government debt increased in the years 2024 and 2025. Due to GDP revision, there was also a change in the share of general government debt in GDP in the years 2022 and 2023 (see Table 3 and Figure 2).

Revision of general government surplus/deficit

Table 1. General government surplus/deficit before and after revision, 2022–2025

	Surplus/deficit before revision, million euros	% of GDP before revision	Surplus/deficit after revision, million euros	% of GDP after revision	Difference, million euros	Difference, percentage points
2022	–329.3	–0.9	–372.6	–1.0	–43.3	–0.1
2023	–1 020.1	–2.7	–1 046.2	–2.7	–26.1	0.0
2024	–457.9	–1.1	–552.5	–1.4	–94.6	–0.3
2025	–825.0	–2.0	–939.0	–2.2	–114.0	–0.2

Figure 1. Share of general government surplus/deficit in GDP before and after revision, 2017–2025



Table 2 outlines the changes in general government surplus/deficit after revision by transaction.

The revision of the general government surplus/deficit for 2022 was influenced by the inclusion of supply and use tables and also by methodological changes. The methodology for agricultural subsidies was updated, and the relevant accounts were revised. The expenditure transactions affected by this change were subsidies (D.3) and capital transfers (D.9) in 2022 as well as in 2023–2025.

The revenue transaction D.75 (miscellaneous current transfers) was revised in the years 2022–2024, which was related to changes in the recording of EU grants intermediated by government units. The expenditure transaction P.5 (gross capital formation) was revised in the years 2023–2025, which was due to the revision of data on acquisitions of fixed assets. The revision of the 2023–2025 indicators for gross fixed capital formation (P.5) and output for own final use (revenue transaction P.12) was also influenced by the correction of the source data on own-account software.

The revision of the statistics for 2024 and 2025 was also influenced by the fact that units were reclassified into the general government sector, based on the action point from the 2025 EDP dialogue visit and the regular analysis of unit classification. The impact of reclassification varies by transaction and by unit.

Based on guidelines provided by Eurostat, there were changes in 2025 in the recording of motor vehicle tax and vehicle registration fees. Before revision, both motor vehicle tax and the registration fees were fully included under revenue transaction D.5 (current taxes on income, wealth, etc.). After revision, the registration fees and motor vehicle tax paid by enterprises are included under revenue transaction D.2 (taxes on production and imports). Motor vehicle tax paid by households is still shown under revenue transaction D.5 (current taxes on income, wealth, etc.). The totals of motor vehicle tax and vehicle registration fees did not change after revision.

Table 2. Change in general government surplus/deficit by transaction, million euros*, 2022–2025

	ESA 2010** code	Item	2022	2023	2024	2025
Revenue	P.12 + P.131	Output produced for own final use plus payments for non-market output	0.0	–37.6	–18.8	–25.0
Revenue	D.2	Taxes on production and imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.3
Revenue	D.41	Interest	0.0	4.0	0.0	–1.9
Revenue	D.42	Distributed income of corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Revenue	D.44	Other investment income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Revenue	D.45	Rent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Revenue	D.5	Current taxes on income and wealth	0.0	0.0	0.0	–94.3
Revenue	D.61	Net social contributions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Revenue	D.72	Non-life insurance claims	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.2
Revenue	D.74	Current international cooperation	0.0	2.2	–3.7	25.2
Revenue	D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	–30.2	–44.6	–109.0	8.2
Revenue	D.92	Investment grants (receivable)	14.2	28.5	53.5	171.3
Revenue	D.99	Other capital transfers (receivable)	0.0	0.0	0.0	–0.9
Revenue		TOTAL	–15.8	–47.4	–77.9	182.5
Expenditure	P.2	Intermediate consumption	0.0	6.2	10.1	–6.0
Expenditure	P.5	Gross capital formation	0.0	–51.4	–26.1	119.9
Expenditure	NP	Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	–3.2
Expenditure	D.1	Compensation of employees	0.0	0.0	4.1	9.8
Expenditure	D.29	Other taxes on production	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Expenditure	D.3	Subsidies	–1.5	–27.0	–14.5	–18.9
Expenditure	D.41	Interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Expenditure	D.51	Taxes on income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Expenditure	D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Expenditure	D.63	Social transfers in kind	0.0	0.0	–1.0	–31.4
Expenditure	D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.3
Expenditure	D.74	Current international cooperation	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6
Expenditure	D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	–3.7	–2.2	–0.3	8.5
Expenditure	D.76	VAT and GNI-based EU own resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Expenditure	D.92	Investment grants (payable)	32.4	52.9	44.5	194.6
Expenditure	D.99	Other capital transfers (payable)	0.0	0.0	–0.4	0.0
Expenditure		TOTAL	27.4	–21.4	16.6	296.5
	B.9	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (–)	–43.3	–26.1	–94.6	–114.0

* Due to rounding, the aggregate values may differ from the sum total of the values.

** European System of Accounts 2010.

Revision of general government debt

Table 3. General government debt before and after revision, 2022–2025

	Debt before revision, million euros	% of GDP before revision	Debt after revision, million euros	% of GDP after revision	Difference, million euros	Difference, percentage points
2022	6 965.1	19.2	6 965.1	19.1	0.0	-0.1
2023	7 736.3	20.2	7 736.3	20.3	0.0	0.1
2024	9 353.1	23.5	9 358.8	23.5	5.7	0.0
2025	10 035.2	24.1	10 046.5	24.0	11.3	-0.1

Figure 2. Share of general government debt in GDP before and after revision, 2017–2025

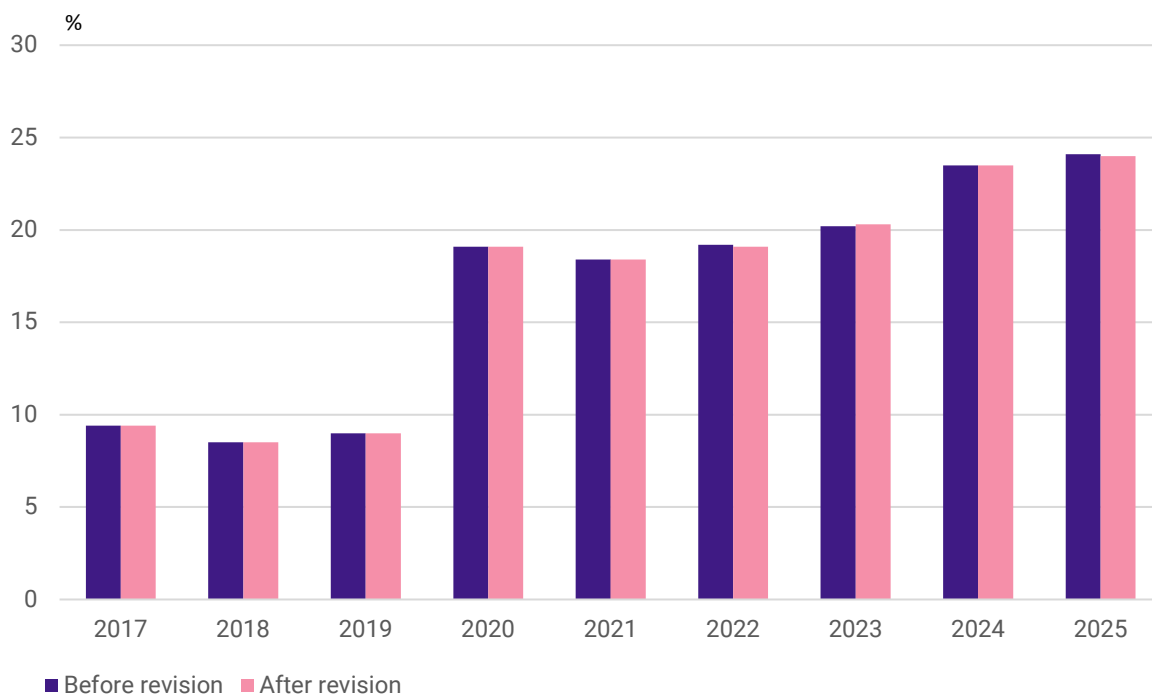


Table 4 shows the change in general government debt by transaction.

Table 4. Change in general government debt by transaction, million euros*, 2022–2025

ESA 2010** code	Item	2022	2023	2024	2025
AF.2	Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AF.3	Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	–0.9
AF.4	Loans	0.0	0.0	5.7	12.2
	Total debt	0.0	0.0	5.7	11.3

* Due to rounding, the aggregate values may differ from the sum total of the values.

** European System of Accounts 2010.

The general government debt did not change in 2022 and 2023. In 2024, the general government debt changed due to the revision of the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) data. In 2025, the debt changed due to changes made in data sources. The revision of the statistics for 2024 and 2025 was also influenced by the reclassification of units into the general government sector. The impact of reclassification varies by transaction and by unit.