



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

Directorate C: Macro-economic statistics
Unit C2: National accounts production

Country specific metadata associated with national estimates for 2022Q1

The information below summarises metadata collected from countries in relation to the compilation and publication of European estimates of national accounts main aggregates for the 2022Q1. Due to differences in the national transmission and publication patterns, the information is presented in chronological order, starting with T+30 and T+45 flash estimates published end April and mid-May and T+2 months estimates published in June

The most recent metadata refer to data published in time for [Eurostat's 8 June 2022 news release on GDP, employment and main aggregates](#). Estimates from countries were provided in the end of May and were accompanied with the metadata explanations. Updated estimates are going to be provided in mid-July for T+110 database update. For further details see: QNA  [release calendar](#).

Previously published: [2022Q1 metadata](#), [2021Q4 metadata](#), [2021Q3 metadata](#), [2021Q2 metadata](#), [2021Q1 metadata](#), [2020Q4 metadata](#), [2020Q3 metadata](#), [2020Q2 metadata](#), [2020Q1 metadata](#).

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	METADATA FOR PUBLISHED T+30 PRELIMINARY GDP ESTIMATES
Belgium	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some for the whole 2022Q1. Moderate for specific sectors. Other sectors are less impacted. Altogether, growth is positive compared to the previous quarter.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Use of usual regression technique (Chow-Lin / Fernández). Then, extra adjustments were eventually made to correct smoothed residuals based on the indicators and other secondary information sources. For the estimation of non-market output, estimation methods were adapted to incorporate the impact of COVID-19 as good as possible. Imputations were made for missing source data based on ARIMA modelling and other relevant information sources.</p> <p>National information: News release : nefe22i.pdf (nbb.be) COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: General nbb.be</p>
Czechia	<p>COVID-19 impact: No significant effect.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: No special adaptation to estimation techniques in terms of estimating the effect of reintroduction of measures.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/ari/gdp-preliminary-estimate-1-quarter-of-2022</p>
Germany	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some Impact, economic activity is still 0.9% below the level of 2019Q4, the quarter before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: The estimation methods in 2022Q1 remained mostly unchanged. In some cases, deductions were made at the most detailed level possible based on additional data sources and information (e.g. volume measurement in non-market output calculations).</p> <p>National information: News release: News release Dedicated section on COVID-19 statistics: link</p>
Spain	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. Almost no COVID-19 related restrictions. The educational activity continues normally.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Estimates were adjusted, by usage of ARIMA techniques with intervention analysis together with a plausibility check of the results against the various new sources that have complemented those normally used (e.g. information on daily transactions with bank cards, as well as advanced STS (industry) data and trade of goods data, and advanced information on spending by general government).</p> <p>National information: News release : News release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata : https://www.ine.es/en/covid/covid_inicio_en.htm https://www.ine.es/daco/daco42/daco4214/nota_tecnica_avance_cntr022021.pdf</p>

<p>France</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. Some sectors remain affected by COVID-19, sanitary measures and/or supply-side difficulties. Payroll employment is above its pre-crisis level since 2021Q2 but some sectors remain affected by COVID-19 and sanitary restrictions.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Benchmarking estimates were adjusted to better reflect indicators, series estimated by smoothing annual data were replaced with ad-hoc estimates.</p> <p>National information: News release: News Release Other useful information: link</p>
<p>Italy</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. Pretty complete unlock down of all the economic activities, but still measures to contain the evolution of the pandemic (mandatory green pass) especially in public transports, public offices (partial smart working) and in food service activities, entertainment and recreation</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Apart fine-tuning on seasonal adjustment models (augmenting the specification by dummy variables), no relevant change has been operated.</p> <p>National information: News release: News Release National website: Istat.it english</p>
<p>Latvia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. A state of emergency has been declared throughout the country from 11 October 2021 to 28 February 2022. During the emergency, enhanced security measures were put in place for the provision of commercial and economic services, including catering, with the aim of reducing the risk of human exposure and thus the risk of COVID-19 infection, especially in non-vaccinated people.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: The estimation methods were not changed. Some imputations were made for the short-term indicators. The imputations for nonresponding units were based on the information and development trends of the responding units.</p> <p>National information: News release: News Release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: Covid-19 thematic section Oficiālās statistikas portāls Other useful information: link</p>
<p>Lithuania</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: The impact of the pandemic on economic development has recently been considerably weakened. Short-time statistics and administrative data show a very strong performance of industrial and trade enterprises, preliminary data show that enterprises in many service activities also performed well.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: GDP and EMP calculations did not differ.</p> <p>National information: News release: News Release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: Corona STOP (lrv.lt)</p>

<p>Austria</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact, restrictive measures (like capacity constraints and limited access in certain service sectors) were step-by-step lifted in the course of the 2022Q1.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Some adjustments in techniques and sources (e.g. weekly adjustment in the profile of turnovers of affected industries).</p> <p>National information: News release: News Detail - WIFO</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. As of February 17, some restrictions measures that still exist were lifted. In year-on-year terms, the evolution partially reflects a base effect, since in January and February 2021 several measures to mitigate the pandemic were in place, partially restricting economic activity.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: In March 2022, external trade of goods and the short-term indicators were based on advanced preliminary data but complemented with administrative data.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release Other useful information : Statistics Portugal - Web Portal (ine.pt)</p>
<p>Sweden</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: No impact.</p> <p>National information: News release: News Release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/coronavirus/press-releases-relating-to-coronavirus-covid-19/</p>

	METADATA FOR PUBLISHED T+45 FLASH ESTIMATES
Bulgaria	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact during entire 2022Q1. As of end of February, the progressive steps to reopen economic activity keeping strict health measures started.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: There were no particularities related to COVID-19 that have led to a change in data sources and methods, nor to a change in the quality and reliability of the estimates for 2022Q1.</p> <p>LFS: There are no changes regarding the labor force survey.</p> <p>National information: COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: COVID-19 National statistical institute (nsi.bg)</p>
Denmark	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact, due to the phased out of restrictions which are raised by 01/02/2022.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: No particularities in relation to methods or sources affecting estimates.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP) (DK): News Release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: Nationalregnskab - Danmarks Statistik (dst.dk), see under "COVID-19 og Nationalregnskab"</p>
Cyprus	<p>COVID-19 impact: Not significant impact from COVID-19 restrictions for 2022Q1. Government restrictions for COVID-19 were imposed for the specific period, 01/01/2022 to 31/03/2022. During the 2022Q1 all activities operated normally, with a limit on the number of people inside/outside the premises and the mandatory possession of a Safe Pass.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Standard sources of data were used in order to produce the estimates for QNA and employment.</p> <p>National information: Other useful information: Release Calendar (cystat.gov.cy)</p>
Hungary	<p>COVID-19 impact: In Hungary, there were no significant government restrictions during the period.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: The estimation methods in 2022Q1 remained unchanged.</p> <p>National information: Other useful information: A KSH kiadványkatalógusa</p>

<p>Netherlands</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. On 06/04/ 2020 the Dutch government launched the so-called ‘NOW’ (Tijdelijke Noodmaatregel Overbrugging Werkgelegenheid) subsidy scheme. The scheme involves a temporary policy measure to provide financial relief for companies that experience a sudden drop in turnover due to the COVID-19 crisis. To receive a subsidy, a company should meet the following conditions: A drop in turnover of at least 20 percent in a three-month period, no lay-offs of workers for economic reasons, and the subsidy should be used to compensate for labour costs. The scheme is similar to schemes in many other countries, for which the international consensus now seems to be to treat such schemes as a subsidy on production.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> There were some adjustments made to the estimation of GDP (e.g. thorough analysis of healthcare production by the responsible source department). <u>EMP:</u> NL uses additional data sources (information on the NOW subsidies) to estimate the hours worked. The imputations that are done for the last month of the quarter are as usual in NL source data (Employees’ register of the Employee Insurance Agency). There are no additional imputations that are related to the COVID-19 crisis.</p> <p>National information: COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: Economic impact of COVID-19 (cbs.nl) Other useful information: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/visualisations/well-being-in-times-of-corona</p>
<p>Poland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Seasonal adjustment performed with an ARIMA model.</p> <p>National information: News release : News Release Other useful information: Statistics Poland / Yearly calendar</p>
<p>Romania</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact for GDP, some for employment with some progressive easing of containment measures, e.g. opening restaurants with restrictions, hotels, personal care services, private education institutions, sport competitions, museums, libraries, cultural events in open space and indoor with restrictions for participation.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> The estimation methods remained unchanged. Some imputations were made (short terms statistics) based on information collected from additional sources.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release Other useful information (RO): COVID-19. Economic impact National Institute of Statistics (insse.ro)</p>

<p>Slovenia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: COVID-19 impact in 2022Q1 on employment was small and there were almost no restrictions. The only restriction is COVID-19 certificate which was obligatory for employees working in services (hairdressers, taxi drivers, shop assistants and for customers in restaurants (only indoors), visitors of cultural events and some indoor sports' activities.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: There were no estimation techniques implemented in 2022Q1.</p> <p>National information: News release: GDP: Gross domestic product, 1st quarter 2022 (stat.si)</p>
<p>Slovakia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: There was only a minor impact mostly on cultural, sport, wellness and entertainment facilities due to the capacity restrictions and health measures.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: No particular technique or adjustment on estimates due to COVID-19.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the Slovak Republic - Koronavírus a Slovensko (gov.sk)</p>
<p>Finland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some COVID-19 impact during 2022Q1. COVID-19 situation worsened at the beginning of 2022, but most restrictions on restaurants, events and gatherings were lifted by March.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> No particular technique or adjustment on estimates due to COVID-19.</p> <p>National information: News release(GDP): News Release</p>
<p>Norway</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: <u>GDP:</u> The minor COVID-restrictions until 01/02/2022, the date of removal of all remaining restrictions, led to a considerable number of infections and thus a high rate of absence from work which affected GDP. The impact was most substantial for the health industry in the government sector.</p> <p><u>EMP:</u> The impact on employment was small. Employment in the restaurant and cultural activities was affected by restrictions regarding serving of alcohol and number of guests in January.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: No new techniques have been introduced.</p> <p>National information: News release: News Release</p>

	METADATA FOR PUBLISHED T+2 MONTHS GDP AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
Belgium	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact for entire 2022Q1 and moderate impact for specific sectors. Other sectors are less impacted. Altogether, growth is positive compared to the previous quarter.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Use of usual regression technique (Chow-Lin / Fernández). Then, extra adjustments were eventually made to correct smoothed residuals based on the indicators and other secondary information sources. For the estimation of non-market output, estimation methods were adapted to incorporate the impact of COVID-19 as good as possible. <u>EMP:</u> Estimates are based on an earlier version of the administrative data from the social security schemes. Adjustments are foreseen to take into account the possible impact of COVID-19 based on other secondary information sources such as the number of unemployed persons. For self-employed, we use an earlier version of the administrative data from the social security scheme for self-employed.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: General nbb.be Other useful information: link</p>
Bulgaria	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact during entire 2022Q1. As of end of February, the progressive steps to reopen economic activity keeping strict health measures started.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> There were no particularities related to COVID-19 that have led to a change in data sources and methods, nor to a change in the quality and reliability of our estimates for 2022Q1. <u>EMP:</u> There are no changes regarding the Labour Force Survey.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: COVID-19 National statistical institute (nsi.bg)</p>
Czechia	<p>COVID-19 impact: No significant impact.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: No special adaptations to estimation techniques in terms of estimating the effect of reintroduction of measures.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release</p>

<p>Denmark</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact, due to the phased out of restrictions, which were raised by 01/02/2022.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: No particularities in relation to methods or sources affecting estimates</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP) (DK): News release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: www.dst.dk/knr , see under "COVID-19 og Nationalregnskab" Other useful information: https://coronasmitte.dk/en</p>
<p>Germany</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact in 2022Q1 reference quarter.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP</u>: The estimation methods in 2022Q1 remained mostly unchanged. In some cases, deductions were made at the most detailed level possible based on additional data sources and information (e.g. volume measurement in non-market output calculations).</p> <p>National information: News release: News release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: Corona in Germany: figures, statistics, facts - German Federal Statistical Office (destatis.de) Other useful information: link</p>
<p>Estonia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: No impact, no restrictions from COVID-19.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: No adjustment to the methodology was required. Source data had no accessibility issues.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release Other useful information: Calendar Statistikaamet</p>
<p>Ireland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Large overall impact on the 2022Q1. There continued to be a degree of impact in the 2022Q1 reference quarter even after certain restrictions had begun to be eased beginning from 22/01/2022.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: No changes of estimation methods, but some data sources were impacted which have made the provision of sub-aggregate of Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) more difficult. The unavailability of certain normally available data source breakdowns between goods and services, with the consequent need to examine and utilise supplementary alternative data sources such as Central Bank Credit and Debit Card data, has led to the goods and services sub-breakdown estimates being of somewhat lower reliability than usual.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: Information Note on the Implications of COVID-19 on the Quarterly National Accounts - Quarter 1 2022 Provisional - CSO - Central Statistics Office Other useful information: link</p>

<p>Greece</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact to 2022Q1 due to COVID-19. One period can be distinguished (the whole quarter) where there is a gradual lifting of the restrictive measures taken to mitigate COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Standard method of data were used to produce estimates for QNA. Some alternative data sources such as administrative data have been exploited for some industries.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release</p>
<p>Spain (same as published at T+30)</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some minor impact. Almost no COVID-19 related restrictions. The educational activity continues normally.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Estimates were adjusted, by usage of ARIMA techniques with intervention analysis together with a plausibility check of the results against the various new sources that have complemented those normally used e.g. information on daily transactions with bankcards, as well as advanced STS (industry and Services) data, and forecasted information on spending by general government.</p> <p>National information: News release (ES): News release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata(ES): Microsoft Word - Nota técnica sobre avance de la CNTR T3-2021 (1).docx (ine.es) https://www.ine.es/covid/covid_inicio_en.htm Información estadística para el análisis del impacto de la crisis COVID-19 (ine.es)</p>
<p>France (same as published at T+30)</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. Some sectors remain affected by COVID-19, sanitary measures and/or supply-side difficulties. Payroll employment is above its pre-crisis level since 2021Q2 but some sectors remain affected by COVID-19 and sanitary restrictions.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Benchmarking estimates were adjusted to better reflect indicators; series estimated by smoothing annual data were replaced with ad-hoc estimates.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release</p>
<p>Croatia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: No impact during 2022Q1.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: No changes to the methodology of the estimates neither imputations were done.</p> <p>National information: News release (HR): News release Other useful information: link</p>
<p>Italy</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. Pretty complete unlockdown of all the economic activities, but still measures to contain the evolution of the pandemic (mandatory green pass) especially in public transports, public offices (partial smart working) and in food service activities, entertainment and recreation</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Apart fine-tuning on seasonal adjustment models (augmenting the specification by dummy variables), no relevant change have been operated.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release</p>

<p>Cyprus</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Not significant impact from COVID-19 restrictions for 2022Q1. During the 2022Q1, all activities operated normally, with a limit on the number of people inside/outside the premises and the mandatory possession of a Safe Pass.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Standard sources of data were used in order to produce the estimates for QNA and employment.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): News release News release (EMP) : News release</p>
<p>Latvia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact, a state of emergency has been declared throughout the country from 11/10/2021 to 28/02/2022. During the state of emergency, enhanced security measures were put in place for the provision of commercial and economic services, including catering, with the aim of reducing the risk of human exposure and thus the risk of COVID-19 infection, especially in non-vaccinated people.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: The estimation methods were not changed. Some imputations were made for the short-term indicators. The imputations for non-responding units were based on the information and development trends of the responding units.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release</p>
<p>Lithuania</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: No impact during 2022Q1. The impact of the pandemic on economic development has recently been considerably weakened. Short-term statistics and administrative data show a very strong performance of industrial and trade enterprises, data show that enterprises in many service activities also performed well.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: GDP and EMP calculations did not differ</p> <p>National information: News release: News release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: Corona STOP (lrv.lt) Other useful information: link</p>
<p>Luxembourg</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. Government implemented measures to limit the layoff of employees : 80% of the salary paid through "Fonds pour emploi" for employees declared to be subject to "chômage partiel"</p> <p>Estimation techniques: EMP: employment data based on (provisional) administrative data (igss)</p> <p>National information: News release: News release Other useful information: link</p>
<p>Hungary</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: No impact during 2022Q1. There were no significant government restrictions during the period.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: The estimation methods in 2022Q1 remained unchanged.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release Other useful information: A KSH kiadványkatalógusa</p>

Malta	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact during 2022Q1.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: The estimation methods in 2022Q1 remained unchanged.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release</p>
Netherlands (same as published at T+45)	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. On 06/04/2020 the Dutch government launched the so-called 'NOW' (Tijdelijke Noodmaatregel Overbrugging Werkgelegenheid) subsidy scheme. The scheme involves a temporary policy measure to provide financial relief for companies that experience a sudden drop in turnover due to the COVID-19 crisis. To receive a subsidy, a company should meet the following conditions: A drop in turnover of at least 20 % in a three-month period, no lay-offs of workers for economic reasons, and the subsidy should be used to compensate for labour costs. The scheme is similar to schemes in many other countries, for which the international consensus now seems to be to treat such schemes as a subsidy on production.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> There were some adjustments made to the estimation of GDP (e.g. thorough analysis of healthcare production by the responsible source department). <u>EMP:</u> NL uses additional data sources (information on the NOW subsidies) to estimate the hours worked. The imputations that are done for the last month of the quarter are as usual in NL source data (Employees' register of the Employee Insurance Agency). There are no additional imputations that are related to the COVID-19 crisis.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: Economic impact of COVID-19 (cbs.nl) Other useful information: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/visualisations/well-being-in-times-of-corona</p>
Austria	<p>COVID-19 impact: No impact, restrictive measures (like capacity constraints and Green Pass requirement) were step-by-step lifted in the course of the 2022Q1.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Data availability and estimation techniques as usual (except from global estimate on R&D); revisions expected due to overall uncertain economic situation.</p> <p>National information: News release: News Release</p>
Poland	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. Limits on the number of people in the beginning of the 2022Q1 and then gradually lifting the restrictions.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Seasonal adjustment performed with an ARIMA model. <u>EMP:</u> No changes in the estimation techniques.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): News Release News release (EMP): News Release Other useful information: Statistics Poland / Yearly calendar</p>

<p>Portugal</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. As of 17/02/2022, some restrictions measures that still exist were lifted. In year-on-year terms, the evolution partially reflects a base effect, since in January and February 2021, several measures to mitigate the pandemic were in place that strongly conditioned economic activity.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Administrative data from the fiscal authorities (e-invoices) were used to complement usual data sources.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release COVID-19 related issues: https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine_covid_dossier&xpid=INE&xlang=en</p>
<p>Romania</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact for GDP, some for employment with some progressive easing of containment measures, e.g. opening restaurants with restrictions, hotels, personal care services, private education institutions, sport competitions, museums, libraries, cultural events in open space and indoor with restrictions for participation in the beginning of 2022Q1. From 08/03/2022 all restrictions were lifted.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> The estimation methods remained unchanged. Some imputations were made (short terms statistics) based on information collected from additional sources.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release Other useful information (RO): COVID-19. Economic impact National Institute of Statistics (insse.ro)</p>
<p>Slovenia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: No impact to small impact in 2022Q1. For majority of services and non-food shops costumers need to be vaccinated or had negative COVID-19 test certificate.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: There were no different estimation techniques implemented in 2022Q1.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release</p>
<p>Slovakia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: From some to no impact during 2022Q1. Initially there was state of emergency, however later in the reference quarter there was only a minor impact mostly on cultural, sport, wellness and entertainment facilities due to the capacity restrictions and health measures.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: No particular technique or adjustment on estimates due to COVID-19.</p> <p>National information: News release: News release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the Slovak Republic - Koronavírus a Slovensko (gov.sk) Other useful information: https://korona.gov.sk/en/</p>
<p>Finland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact during 2022Q1. COVID-19 situation worsened at the beginning of 2022, but most restrictions on restaurants, events and gatherings were lifted by March.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> No particular technique or adjustment on estimates due to COVID-19.</p> <p>National information: News release(GDP): News Release</p>

Sweden	<p>National information: News release: News Release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/coronavirus/press-releases-relating-to-coronavirus-covid-19/</p>
Iceland	<p>COVID-19 impact: From some to no impact, and mainly for specific sectors. At the beginning of the quarter 2022Q1, there were some domestic restrictions due to the spread of the Omicron variant affecting mainly service sectors, as well as some border restrictions with some effect on tourism. All restrictions were lifted mid-quarter – including all border restrictions. Estimation techniques: The estimation methods were not changed. National information: News release: News release COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://www.government.is/government/covid-19/ Other useful information: https://www.covid.is/english</p>
Norway (same as published at T+45)	<p>COVID-19 impact: <u>GDP:</u> The minor COVID-restrictions until 01/02/2022, the date of removal of all remaining restrictions, led to a considerable number of infections and thus a high rate of absence from work which affected GDP. The impact was most substantial for the health industry in the government sector. <u>EMP:</u> The impact on employment was small. Employment in the restaurant and cultural activities was affected by restrictions regarding serving of alcohol and number of guests in January. Estimation techniques: No new techniques have been introduced. National information: News release: News Release</p>
Switzerland	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact on growth during entire 2022Q1. From stricter restrictions in the beginning of the reference quarter towards abolition of certain restrictions Estimation techniques: Some changes to estimates were made, e.g. on imputations: ARIMA(X) models, growth rates of alternative indicators. Alternative source data were used: e.g. short-time work figures, figures on medical treatments. Adjustment of seasonal adjustment methods where indicated. National information: News release: News release</p>
Serbia	<p>COVID-19 impact: No impact during 2022Q1 and no restrictions. Estimation techniques: No changes to the methodology of the estimates were done. National information: News release: News release</p>