

# GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS

2025\*

The Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), in accordance with the European Statistics Code of Practice and the European Harmonised Revision Policy for Macroeconomic Statistics (HERP), publishes the updated time series of National Accounts covering the period 1995–2025\* on an annual basis and Q1 1995–Q1 2026 on a quarterly basis, as publicly announced, with the release scheduled for June 2026.

The 2026 National Accounts Revision represents the most significant methodological update of the National Accounts system following the 2024 revision, aiming to further improve the quality, coherence, completeness of data, and comparability of macroeconomic statistics.

## The 2026 Revision consists of:

- the integration of new statistical and administrative data sources;
- the improvement of estimation methodologies and further harmonisation with European standards.

## The main sources used include:

- the results of the 2023 Population and Housing Census;
- updated administrative data sources;
- the implementation of the new COICOP 2018 classification – “Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP 2018)” – in the estimation of the indicator “Household Final Consumption Expenditure”;
- the development of new methods for the estimation of Fixed Capital Consumption, employment, and the non-observed economy.

As a result of these improvements, the revision of the time series has affected the level of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), resulting in changes in real GDP growth rates.

## GDP at current prices was estimated at:

- 2,648,505 million ALL for 2025, compared with 2,650,990 million ALL previously estimated based on quarterly GDP; and
- 2,517,280 million ALL for 2024, compared with 2,517,820 million ALL from the previously published semi-final estimates.

## Real GDP growth is estimated at:

- 3.66% for 2025, compared with 3.79% previously published based on quarterly GDP estimates;
- 4.03% for 2024, compared with 4.05% previously published based on the semi-final estimates.

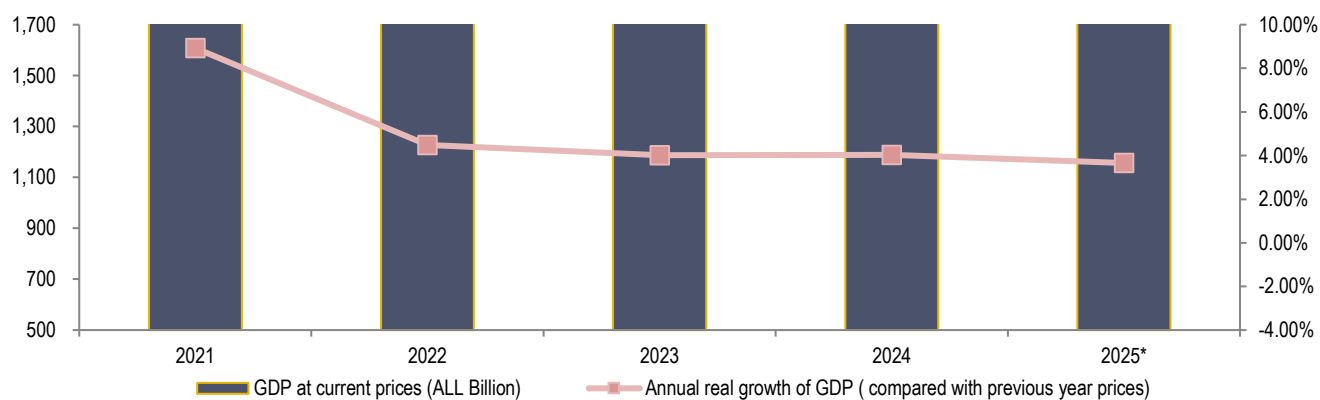
**TABLE 1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT NOMINAL VALUE AND CURRENT PRICES, 2021– 2025\***

Year	GDP-before revision million lekë	GDP revised million lekë	Difference in %	Difference in value
2021	1,866,672	1,870,218	0.19	3,546
2022	2,149,741	2,150,558	0.04	817
2023*	2,364,276	2,365,186	0.04	910
2024	2,517,820	2,517,279	(0.02)	(541)
2025*	2,650,990	2,648,505	(0.09)	(2,485)

**TABLE 2 REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH, 2021–2025\***

Year	GDP before revision, in %	Revised GDP, in %	Change
2021	8.97	8.92	-0.05
2022	4.83	4.49	-0.34
2023*	4.02	4.01	-0.01
2024	4.05	4.03	-0.02
2025*	3.79	3.66	-0.13

**FIG. 1 GDP AND REAL GROWTH, 2021–2025\***



2025\* *semifinal*

### Note to users:

Detailed data are available in the INSTAT statistical database under the section: [National Accounts](#)

# Methodology

## Revision according to the Production Approach

### Methodological improvements

- Integration of the 2023 Population and Housing Census results into the estimation of imputed rent, housing stock, fixed capital consumption, and real estate activities.
- Implementation of the Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM) to improve the estimation of fixed capital stock and consumption of fixed capital.
- Improvement of the methodology for estimating the observed and non-observed economy, using more comprehensive statistical and administrative data sources, as well as improving the measurement of informal employment through the Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) concept.

### Impact on key indicators

- Minimal impact on the overall level of GDP (not exceeding  $\pm 0.04\%$  for the years 2022–2024), maintaining the stability of macroeconomic aggregates.
- Improved quality of Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates by economic activity, particularly in real estate, construction, accommodation and food services, and public administration.
- Increased consistency and reliability of production estimates in line with ESA 2010 standards.

## Revision according to the Expenditure Approach

### Methodological improvements

- Implementation of the new COICOP 2018 classification, improving the classification and estimation of Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE).
- Improvement of the methodology for estimating Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), particularly investment in dwellings, based on the results of the 2023 Census and updated data sources.

### Impact on key indicators

- Household final consumption expenditure was restructured according to COICOP 2018, improving international comparability.
- Investment in dwellings was revised upwards by 6–7% for the period 2022–2024, improving the estimation of GFCF.
- The measurement of investments, changes in inventories, and own-account construction was improved, strengthening consistency between the expenditure and production approaches.

## **Revision according to the Income Approach**

### **Methodological improvements**

- Integration of recalibrated employment data based on the 2023 Census results and application of the Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) concept for measuring labour input.
- Improvement of the methodology for estimating compensation of employees and updating the classification of the General Government sector in accordance with ESA 2010/GFSM 2014, including extra-budgetary units.

### **Impact on key indicators**

- Improved estimation of compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, mixed income, and taxes less subsidies on products.
- Increased consistency between employment statistics and National Accounts aggregates.
- Revision of Institutional Sector Accounts and Extension of the Time Series 2010–2025\*

### **Methodological improvements**

- Improved classification of institutional units in accordance with ESA 2010 principles.
- Integration of new statistical and administrative data sources into the compilation of institutional sector accounts.
- Updating of General Government sector accounts (S.13) and other institutional sectors, ensuring higher consistency with National Accounts.
- Improvement of the methodology for estimating transactions, income, and expenditure flows between institutional sectors.

### **Impact on key indicators**

- Improved quality of indicators related to income, savings, investment, and net lending/net borrowing by institutional sector.
- Increased consistency between Institutional Sector Accounts, National Accounts, and Government Finance Statistics (GFS).