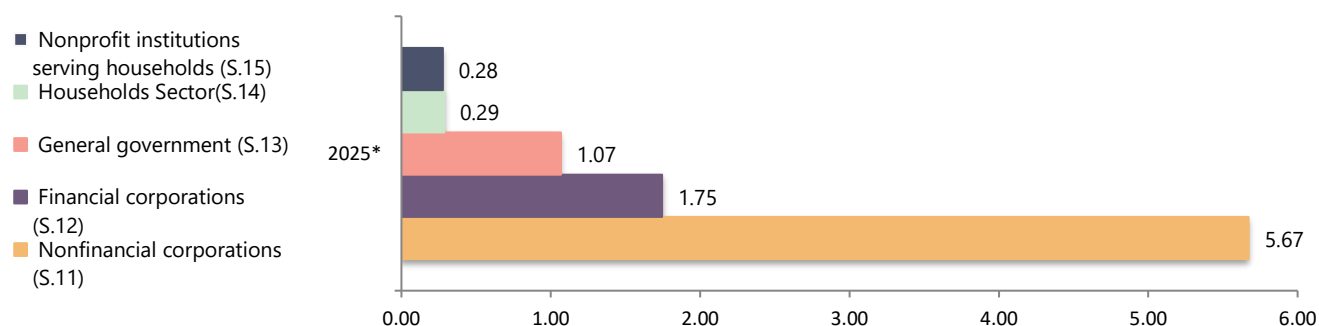


ANNUAL NON-FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS

2025*

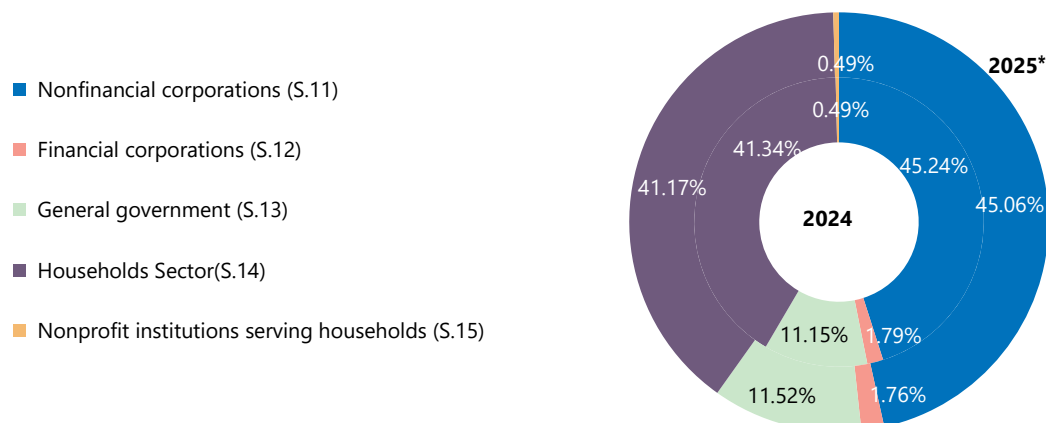
INSTAT publishes the final Annual Non-Financial Accounts by Institutional Sectors for 2024 and the semi-final estimates for 2025. In 2025, gross value added (GVA) at current prices increased by 4.89% compared with 2024. The largest contribution to this growth came from the Households Sector (S.14), contributing +5.67 percentage points, followed by the General Government Sector (S.13) with +1.75 percentage points, and the Non-financial Corporations Sector (S.11) with +1.07 percentage points.

FIG. 1 CONTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS TO THE NOMINAL GROWTH OF GROSS VALUE ADDED (PERCENTAGE POINTS), 2025*



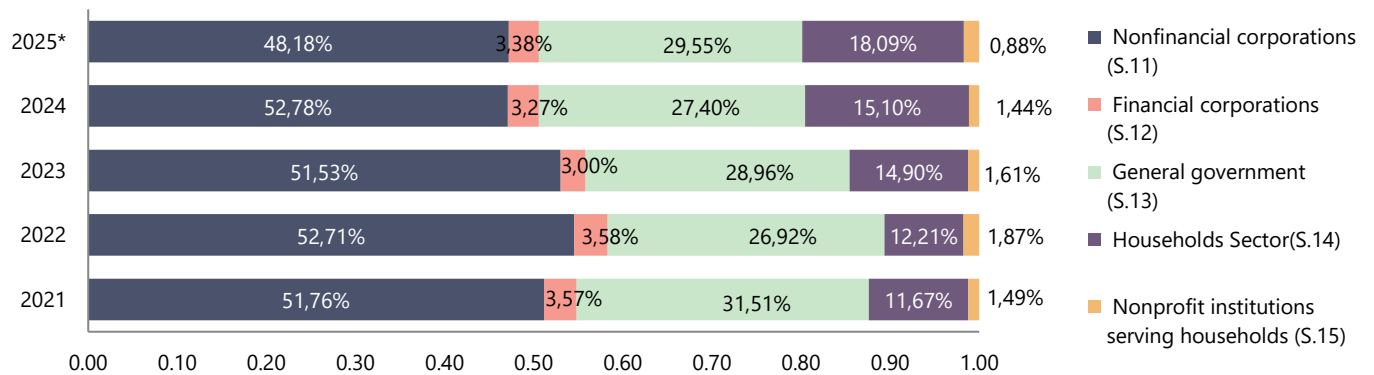
In the structure of gross value added, the Non-financial Corporations Sector (S.11) accounted for the largest share, with 45.06%, followed by the Households Sector (S.14), with 41.17%.

FIG. 2 STRUCTURE OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR, 2024–2025*



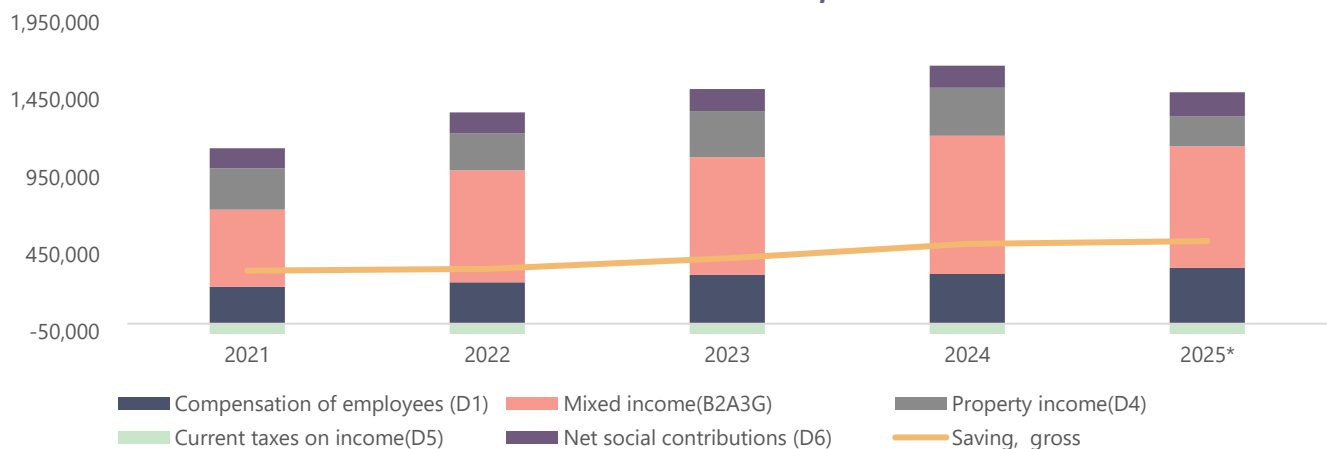
In 2025, Compensation of Employees accounted for 33.57% of gross value added, compared with 31.74% in 2024. Compensation of employees increased by 10.09% for the total economy (S.1) compared with 2024. The Non-financial Corporations Sector (S.11) and the General Government Sector (S.13) were the two sectors that paid the largest shares of compensation of employees in the national economy, accounting for 48.18% and 29.55%, respectively, of the total compensation of employees.

FIG. 3 COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR, 2021–2025*



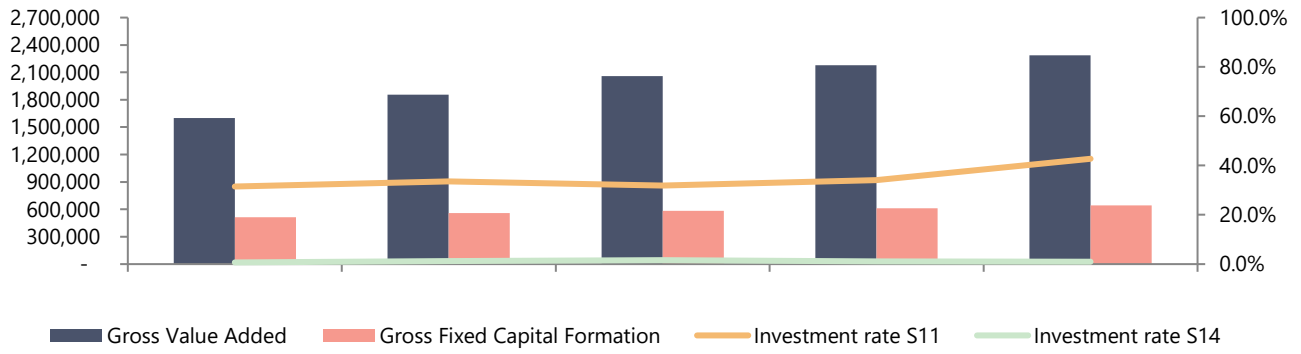
Households’ disposable income (B.6g) increased by 5.77% in 2025 compared with 2024. The following chart presents households’ disposable income by source.

FIG. 4 HOUSEHOLDS’ DISPOSABLE INCOME BY SOURCE, IN MILLION ALL



The Non-financial Corporations Sector (S.11) invested 42.7% of the gross value added generated during 2025 in gross fixed capital formation, compared with 35.8% in 2024.

FIG. 5 INVESTMENT RATE BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR



User's note:

Detailed annual data are available in the INSTAT statistical database: [PxWeb - Select table](#)

Methodology

Methodology and classification

Non-financial accounts by institutional sectors, a key component of the national accounts system, are based on the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) and present economic transactions and interactions between sectors, including their links with the rest of the world. The producing units are classified into five institutional sectors:

- Non-financial corporations (S.11);
- Financial corporations (S.12);
- General government (S.13);
- Households (S.14);
- Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15).

The organisation and recording of accounts are similar to business accounting, where each transaction is recorded in a separate account, with balancing items linking the accounts together. Institutional units are autonomous entities with a centre of economic interest in the territory and are grouped into the five main sectors that constitute the total economy, with the possibility of further subdivision into subsectors. Within each institutional sector, producing units are also classified according to economic activities, in accordance with the nature of their main activity. For the classification of each producing unit by economic activity, the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2.0) is used.

The accounts are classified into:

- Current Accounts;
- Accumulation Accounts.
- Current Accounts consist of:
 - Production Account;
 - Generation of Income Account;
 - Allocation of Primary Income Account;
 - Secondary Distribution of Income Account;
 - Redistribution of Income in Kind Account;
 - Use of Income Account.
- Accumulation Accounts

Accumulation accounts show, for each sector, changes in the volume and value of assets and liabilities.

They consist of:

- Capital Account (Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers);
- Acquisition of non-financial assets account.

To ensure harmonisation and comparability, each indicator within the system of accounts is coded according to the European System of Accounts standard (ESA 2010).

Institutional Sector Definitions

S.11 Non-financial Corporations Sector: The Non-financial Corporations Sector (S.11) includes institutional units that operate as independent legal entities, engage in market activities, and whose principal function is the production of non-financial goods and services.

S.12 Financial Corporations Sector: The Financial Corporations Sector (S.12) consists of institutional units that are independent legal entities, engage in market activities, and whose principal function is the production of financial services.

S.13 General Government Sector: The General Government Sector (S.13) includes institutional units that are non-market producers providing goods and services for individual and collective consumption and mainly financed through compulsory payments collected from units belonging to other sectors. This sector also includes institutional units primarily engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth.

S.14 Households Sector: The Households Sector (S.14) includes individuals or groups of individuals acting as consumers, as well as entrepreneurs producing market goods and financial and non-financial services, provided that these activities are not carried out by separate entities treated as quasi-corporations. The sector also includes individuals and groups of individuals producing non-financial goods and services for their own final consumption.

S.15 Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) Sector: The Non-profit Institutions Serving Households Sector (S.15) includes non-profit institutions that are separate legal entities providing services to households and acting as private non-market producers.

Their financing is mainly based on:

- voluntary contributions from households, both in cash and in kind;
- transfers from general government;
- income from their assets.

Definitions of Variables

Output (P1): Output is an activity carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that combines inputs of labour, capital, goods and services in order to produce products or provide services. Purely natural processes without human intervention or control are not considered part of production. There are three types of output:

- Market output;
- Output produced for own final use;
- Other non-market output.

Intermediate Consumption (P2): Intermediate consumption represents the value of products and services consumed or transformed during the production process. The use of fixed assets employed in the production process is not included in intermediate consumption; it is recorded under consumption of fixed capital.

Final Consumption (P3): Final consumption is one of the main components of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It consists of goods and services used by individual households or communities and is calculated as the sum of:

- household final consumption expenditure;
- general government final consumption expenditure;
- final consumption expenditure of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH).

Individual Final Consumption (P31): Individual final consumption includes:

- household final consumption expenditure;
- individual consumption expenditure of government;
- consumption expenditure of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households.

It covers all goods and services used directly to satisfy the individual needs of resident households.

Collective Consumption Expenditure (P32): Collective consumption expenditure of general government includes expenditure related to collective services provided according to the relevant government functions (Classification of the Functions of Government – COFOG). It is calculated as the difference between total non-market services and the non-market output of services provided for individual consumption.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (P51): Gross fixed capital formation consists of expenditure incurred on new capital goods and other specific expenditures made by producers on goods and services in order to:

- maintain;
- increase;
- expand their productive capacity;
- or create new conditions for production in the future.

Changes in Inventories (P52): Changes in inventories are defined as the difference between the value of inventories and work-in-progress of current assets at the end and at the beginning of the accounting period.

Net Exports: Net exports are calculated as the difference between:

- exports of goods and services (P6) measured on an f.o.b. basis;
- imports of goods and services (P7) measured on an f.o.b. basis.

Compensation of Employees (D1): Compensation of employees is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work performed during the accounting period. Compensation of employees includes:

- wages and salaries;
- employers' social contributions.

Taxes on Products and Imports (D21): Taxes on products are taxes payable per unit of certain goods and services, including:

- Value Added Tax (VAT);
- excise duties;

- customs duties on imports.

Subsidies on Products and Imports (D31): Subsidies on products are non-repayable payments made by general government units to enterprises as a fixed amount per unit of a good or service.

Import subsidies consist of subsidies on goods or services that become payable when goods cross the border of the economic territory or when services are supplied to resident institutional units.

Gross Value Added (B1g): Gross value added represents the contribution of different economic activities to GDP and is calculated as the difference between output and intermediate consumption.

Gross Operating Surplus / Mixed Income (B2g / B3g): Gross operating surplus (B2g) represents the surplus remaining after deducting compensation of employees and other taxes less subsidies on production from gross value added at basic prices.

The operating surplus of self-employed persons is called gross mixed income (B3g) because it also includes remuneration for the work performed by self-employed persons and their family members.

Gross National Income (B5g): Gross national income includes all income earned by residents and businesses of a country, including income earned abroad.

Net Property Income (D4): Net property income represents the difference between:

- property income received;
- property income payable from ownership of financial assets and non-produced material assets (such as land, inland waters, forests, etc.).

It includes:

- interest (on deposits, bonds and loans adjusted for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured – FISIM);
- rents on land;
- dividends;
- other distributed income from corporations;
- income from quasi-corporations.
- axes on Income and Wealth (D5)

Taxes on income and wealth are taxes levied on the income and profits of individuals and legal entities.

They also include taxes on:

- interest;
- dividends;
- winnings from betting and lotteries;
- the purchase and sale of real estate.

Social Contributions and Benefits (D6): Social contributions and benefits include:

- compulsory and voluntary social contributions;
- social benefits other than social transfers in kind;
- social transfers in kind.

Net Social Contributions (D61): Net social contributions include all payments made to providers of social benefits, including:

- contributions to compulsory social insurance schemes;

- health insurance contributions;
- accident insurance contributions;
- supplementary pension insurance contributions.

Social Benefits Other than Social Transfers in Kind (D62): Social benefits other than social transfers in kind include benefits resulting from participation in:

- general social insurance schemes (such as pensions, sickness benefits, etc.);
- compulsory accident insurance schemes (paid by employers for their employees);
- supplementary pension insurance schemes.

Social Transfers in Kind (D63): Social transfers in kind represent transfers provided by: general government; non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH), to households.

These transfers consist of goods and services provided free of charge or at reduced prices for the benefit of households.

Other Current Transfers (D7): Other current transfers include other current transfers received or paid, such as:

- non-life insurance premiums and claims;
- transfers within general government;
- current international cooperation transfers;
- other miscellaneous current transfers.

Adjustment for the Change in Pension Entitlements (D8): The adjustment for the change in pension entitlements represents the difference between:

- the expected insurance contributions;
- the pensions paid.

This adjustment ensures consistency between the recording of pension schemes in the financial accounts and in the non-financial accounts.

Capital Transfers Payable (D9): Capital transfers are transactions that result in changes in the ownership of tangible, intangible and financial assets. They include transfers linked to the acquisition or disposal of assets and other transfers affecting the net worth of institutional units.

Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-) (B9): Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) represents the amount that a given sector is able to lend to, or needs to borrow from, other sectors. For the total economy, net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) represents the net resources that the economy has made available to, or borrowed from, the rest of the world.

Consistency with Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The non-financial accounts by institutional sectors are consistent with the annual GDP publications compiled according to the three approaches:

the production approach;

the expenditure approach;

the income approach.

The compilation of institutional sector accounts ensures coherence between the different components of the national accounts system, in accordance with the concepts, definitions and accounting rules established by ESA 2010.