

NON-FINANCIAL ANNUAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS (ASA)

INVENTORY BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR: MALTA



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Foreword



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Director General, NSO

The non-financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the national compilation procedures of annual non-financial accounts by institutional sector according to the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010).

ASA inventories follow a standard structure established by Eurostat and define the organisation of annual sector accounts production, consistency with related datasets, data sources, compilation methods, and a detailed view by transaction and sector. They are compiled by EU members on a voluntary basis and are complimentary to the Gross-National Income (GNI) Inventory of each respective country. Compliance with the set guidelines of the ASA Inventory ensures that the necessary level of detail, cross-country comparability, and user friendliness are guaranteed.

The inventory refers to the non-financial ASA data for reference year 2019 as published in News Release 198/2024 – Annual Non-financial Accounts by Institutional Sectors: 1995-2023, on 23 October 2024.

I would like to thank the National Accounts Methods, Standards and Sector Accounts Unit within the Economic Statistics Directorate for compiling this inventory. My appreciation also goes to the other Units that contributed to this publication.

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviation	Definition
ARPA	Agriculture and Rural Payment Agency
ASA	Annual Sector Accounts
BCG	Budgetary Central government
BoP	Balance of Payments
CBM	Central Bank of Malta
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CFMS	Corporate Financial Management Solution
CGT	Capital Gains Tax
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
CoA	Chart of Accounts
COFOG	Classification Of the Functions Of Government
COICOP	Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose
COVID	Coronavirus disease
CPA	Classification of Products by Activity
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
CS	Capital Stock
DAS	Departmental Accounting System
DR	Direct Reporting
EAA	Economic Accounts for Agriculture
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
EAGF	European Agricultural Guarantee Fund
EAGGF	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
EBUs	Extra Budgetary Units
EDP	Excessive Deficit Procedure
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESA	European System of Accounts
ESF	European Structural Funds
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FDRS	Financial Data Reporting System
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
FOB	Free On Board
FSS	Final Settlement System
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GNI	Gross National Income
GNIC	Gross National Income Committee
GVA	Gross Value Added
HBS	Household Budget Survey

Abbreviation	Definition
HFCE	Household Final Consumption Expenditure
HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMTS	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
IN1	Primary income
IN2	Secondary income
ISP	Investment Service Providers
KA	Capital account
KAU	Kind-of-activity unit
LCS	Labour Cost Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MBR	Malta Business Registry
MCCF	Malta Community Chest Fund
MFE	Ministry for Finance and Employment
MFSA	Malta Financial Services Authority
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSA	Malta Statistics Authority
MSE	Malta Stock Exchange
MTA	Malta Tourism Authority
MTCA	Malta Tax and Customs Administration formerly known as Commissioner for Revenue
NACE	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
National Accounts (MSSA) Unit	National Accounts Methods, Standards and Sector Accounts Unit
NAPU	National Accounts Production Unit
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
NSO	National Statistics Office
NTS	National Tourism Survey
PA	Planning Authority
PFU	Public Finance Unit
PIM	Perpetual Inventory Method
QSA	Quarterly Sector Accounts
R&D	Research and Development
RoW	Rest of the World
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SBS	Structural Business Statistics
SPE	Special Purpose Entity
STS	Short-Term Statistics
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
TARIC	The Integrated Tariff of the European Union
TIFD	Tax Index of Financial Data
VAT	Value Added Tax

SECTION A. GENERAL OVERVIEW

This chapter provides a summary description of the Maltese system of Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) and gives an overview of the methods used during the compilation process. The system applied is consistent with the European Commission's 'European System of Accounts - ESA 2010'.

1 ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANISATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE COMPILATION OF NON-FINANCIAL ASA AND RELATED DATASETS

In Malta, the non-financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) and Quarterly Sector Accounts (QSA) are disseminated by the National Statistics Office (NSO). NSO is the executive arm of the Malta Statistics Authority (MSA).

The MSA was established by Parliament Act XXIV of 2000, which came into force on 1st March 2001. It was set up as an independent authority, distinct from the Government of the day, in order to take over the functions previously carried out by a government department. It exercises a regulatory function on resources involving the collection, compilation, and publishing of official statistics, and makes provision with respect to matters ancillary thereto or connected therewith. Furthermore, it has a distinct legal framework, whereby the legal and judicial representation is vested in the Chairperson.

The Director General heads and legally represents the NSO. The MSA Act 2000 makes provisions for this position in Article 9.

The NSO is structured in six directorates. An organisation chart is illustrated in subsection 1.2.

The non-financial ASA and QSA are compiled and published by the National Accounts Methods, Standards and Sector Accounts (MSSA) Unit. Part of the work is done in three other units, mainly: National Accounts Production Unit (NAPU), the Public Finance Unit (PFU), and Balance of Payments (BoP) Unit.

The National Accounts MSSA Unit consists of 5 persons and is responsible for:

- Annual and quarterly non-financial accounts by sector, Table 8, 801¹.
- Compilation of main aggregates for the financial corporation sector (S.12) NACE² division level, Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) and the full sequence of non-financial accounts for S.12;
- Compilation of main aggregates for Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) sector (S.15) and the full sequence of non-financial accounts for S.15;
- Compilation of main aggregates for Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) and the full sequence of non-financial accounts;
- Compilation of the Rest of the world (RoW) account (S.2) for main aggregates, QSA and ASA;
- Land (AN.211) for Balance sheets for non-financial assets, Table 26¹;
- Action points and reservations related to National Accounts;
- GNI Inventory and Process tables; and
- Enhancement of the methodology and comprehensiveness of National Accounts statistics.

The NAPU consists of 11 persons and is responsible for:

- Main aggregates, Table 11¹;
- Tables by industry, Table 3¹;
- Household final expenditure, Table 5¹;
- Tables by industry and by region (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level 2);

¹ European system of accounts - ESA 2010 - Transmission programme of data (multilingual) - Products Manuals and Guidelines - Eurostat

² NACE refers to the Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community.

- Supply, use and input output tables, Tables 15, 16, 17¹;
- Cross classification of fixed assets by industry and by asset (stocks), Table 20¹;
- Cross classification of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) by industry and by asset, (transactions) Table 22¹;
- Balance sheets for produced non-financial assets, Table 26¹;
- Action points and reservations related to National Accounts; and
- GNI Inventory and Process tables.

The PFU consists of 5 persons and is responsible for:

- Main aggregates of General government, Table 2¹;
- Financial accounts by sector, Table 6¹;
- Balance Sheets for financial assets and liabilities (stocks of financial instruments — consolidated and non-consolidated — and counterpart information), Table 7¹;
- Detailed tax and social contribution receipts by type of tax or social contribution and receiving subsector, including the list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification, Table 9¹;
- General government expenditure by function, Tables 11¹;
- Quarterly financial accounts of General government, Table 27¹;
- Quarterly government debt (Maastricht debt) for General government, Table 28¹; and
- Accrued-to-date pension entitlements in social insurance, Table 29¹.

The ESA 2010 financial accounts are compiled by the Central Bank of Malta (CBM) for all sectors excluding S.13, with the latter, compiled by the PFU. There is a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the NSO and the CBM, that stipulates that the CBM is to compile Malta's financial accounts. This means that, on a quarterly basis, stock positions and flows of financial assets and liabilities of all sectors in Malta and the rest of the world account are to be provided to the NSO who ultimately submits data to Eurostat. The PFU transmits Tables 6 and 7¹ to Eurostat.

The BoP consists of 9 persons and is responsible for:

- International economic and financial transactions;
- International investment position; and
- Foreign direct investment.

The previously mentioned MoU also specifies that, the compilation of BoP statistics is a shared responsibility between the CBM and the BoP Unit within the NSO. BoP statistics are then published by the NSO.

The BoP statistics are the main source used for the compilation of the rest of the world account, in National Accounts.

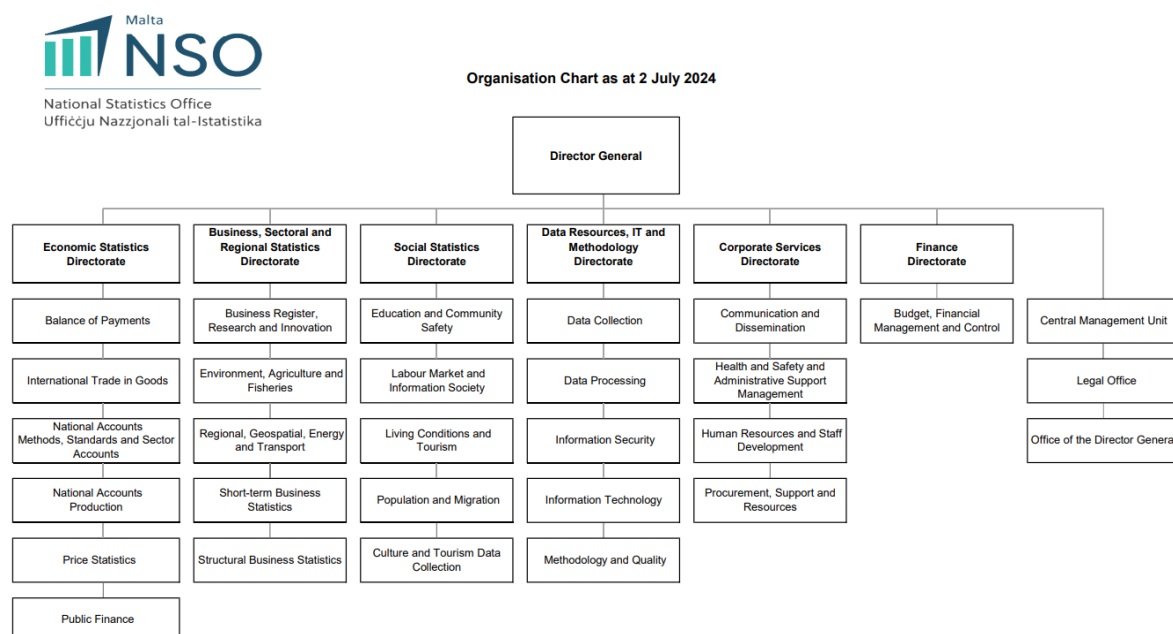
The MoU also lists all the sources provided on a regular basis by the CBM to the National Accounts and BoP Unit, inclusive of timeframes and deadlines for the provision of this data.

1.2 ORGANISATION CHART

The compilation of ASA is mainly compiled by the National Accounts MSSA Unit which employs 5 persons. The production and generation of income accounts are provided by the NAPU, which consists of 11 persons, except for S.12 and S.15, which are compiled by the National Accounts MSSA Unit. The General government Sector is provided by the PFU, where 5 persons are involved. The BoP Unit provides BoP statistics which is the basis for S.2 in National Accounts, consists of 7 persons.

It is very difficult to calculate, in full time equivalent, the number of staff participating in the non-financial ASA compilation process. The main reason being that all the compilers are responsible for other areas, including but not limited to: main aggregates, supply and use tables, quarterly accounts, government finance including the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP), financial accounts and various other development projects.

Chart 2.1.1 Organisation Chart, NSO, Malta (as at 02.07.24)



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2 ASA COMPILATION OVERVIEW

2.1 DATA SOURCES

Data sources differ and are generally particular to specific accounts or variables. The description of data sources, as discussed in this ASA Inventory, addresses the semi-final and final annual estimations.

2.1.1 Production and generation of income accounts

Non-financial, financial corporations, households

In Malta, data sources are generally available for entire enterprises, the enterprise being the smallest legally independent institutional unit. The kind-of-activity unit (KAU) concept is used only in exceptional cases, that is, for large enterprises, that can provide the basic data sources necessary for the compilation of: production, intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, operating surplus, employment, and GFCF. In such cases, legal units are split across industries.

Data are first derived at NACE division level, thus at A88, which allows for the identification of S.12 (NACEs 64-66). Data for S.15 are compiled independently, so that it is clearly defined at A88, whereas S.13 is obtained directly from Government Finance Statistics (GFS), and comes also at A88.

The following table provides an overview of the main data sources used to derive market output, intermediate consumption, and compensation of employees for S.11, S.12 and S.14 respectively. The applied reference year is 2019.

Table A2.1.1.1 Main data sources per sector, NACE, source and category

Sector	NACE	Source	Category
S.11, S.14	01	Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA).	Statistical
	02	Not applicable.	Not applicable
S.11, S.14	03	Open Sea Fishing (A), Census of Aquaculture and Tuna Farming (S).	Administrative (A)/Statistical (S)
	05-07	Not applicable.	Not applicable
S.11, S.14	08-63 (except for 55.2-55.9), 68 (except for 68.2), 69-82, 95.	Structural Business Statistics (SBS) survey.	Statistical
S.11, S.14	35.1	Renewable Energy.	Administrative
S.11, S.14	55.2-55.9	Tourstat, National Tourism Survey (NTS).	Statistical
S.12	64	Income statements and balance sheets of Central Bank of Malta (CBM), core, non-core, international banks and investment funds, Tax Index of Financial Data (TIFD)	Administrative
S.12	65	Annual accounts and financial statements, Income statements and balance sheets provided by the CBM for captive insurances.	Administrative
S.12	66	Tax Index of Financial Data (TIFD).	Administrative
S.14	68.2 - Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	Census of Population and Housing (CPH) (S), Household Budgetary Survey (HBS) (S), SILC (S), Building permits (A), Residential leasing contracts (A).	Statistical (S) /Administrative (A)
S.11, S.14	85*	Secular and English Language Schools (ELS) surveys (S), TIFD (A).	Statistical (S)/Administrative (A)
S.11, S.14	86-88*	Extrapolations for HBS, TIFD (A).	Statistical (S)/Administrative (A)
S.11, S.14	90-96*	Extrapolations for HBS, TIFD (A), annual accounts and financial statements (A).	Statistical (S)/Administrative (A)
S.14	97	Jobsplus data.	Administrative

*As from 2020, started being covered by the Structural Business Statistics (SBS) survey.

For some economic activities, output, intermediate consumption and compensation of employees are directly attributed to an institutional sector, that is to S.11 or S.14. This is due to the nature of the activity, or because the data at source, clearly distinguishes between S.11 and S.14. Otherwise, an indirect approach, based on information derived from the Statistical Business Register (SBR), is applied.

2.1.2 Allocation of primary income account

D.41 Interest

Whom-to-whom matrices are compiled using the income statements and balance sheets of the Central Bank of Malta (CBM), core, non-core and international banks. This administrative source, makes it possible to derive accrued interest received and paid by institutional sector.

The Malta Stock Exchange (MSE), provides detailed information on the accrued interest paid by private institutions and the General government for listed bonds together with the holders, by institutional sector.

Total interest paid and received by S.2 and S.13, are a constraint, consequently, data are obtained from BoP statistics and GFS respectively.

D.421 Dividends

Dividends paid by listed institutions, are obtained from the MSE, together with the holders, by institutional sector. Dividends for unlisted institutions, are obtained from TIFD. Furthermore, the distribution by institutional sector, is derived from a database obtained from the Malta Business Registry (MBR). This identifies the shareholder of each company registered in Malta. This information allows for the derivation of a whom-to-whom matrix for dividends.

Total dividends paid and received by S.2 and S.13, pose a limitation, therefore, data are obtained from BoP statistics and GFS respectively.

D.43 Reinvested earnings on F.D.I.

Data obtained directly from BoP statistics.

D.441 Investment income attributable to insurance policy holders

The derivation is based on the annual accounts and financial statements of insurance corporations, downloadable from the MBR.

D.442 Investment income payable on pension entitlements

The derivation is based on the annual accounts and financial statements, obtained from the Malta Financial Services Authority (MFSA).

D.443 Investment income attributable to collective investment fund shareholders

The derivation is based on the income statements and balance sheets of investment funds, obtained from the CBM.

D.45 Rents

GFS provide the rents paid and received by General government. Up to 2018, the SBS survey used to provide the rents paid by enterprises. The Census of Population and Housing (CPH) provides the rents on land paid by households, and the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) provide the rent for agricultural land.

2.1.3 Secondary distribution of income account

D.5 Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.

Resources are obtained from GFS and BoP statistics. Counterparty information is partly provided by the Malta Tax and Customs Administration (MTCA), and partly by the PFU.

D.61 Social contributions and D.62 Social benefits

GFS and annual accounts and financial statements of pension funds are used.

D.71 Net non-life insurance premiums and D.72 Non-life insurance claims

Main sources:

- Annual accounts and financial statements which determine the premiums and claims of resident insurance undertakings;
- TIFD, from where insurance premiums by industry are derived and used to adjust intermediate consumption. This is done by removing premiums and replacing them with the service charge;
- HBS, which is used to determine how much of the premiums/claims are allocated to S.14;
- BoP statistics, which are first used to determine the supply of premiums in the economy, using the commodity flow model. The total premiums are then determined and are subsequently distributed across Uses, based on HBS, whilst intermediate consumption is a residual.

Total premiums/claims paid and received by S.2 and S.13 are a constraint and thus data are obtained from BoP statistics and GFS respectively.

D.74 Current international cooperation and D.76 VAT- and GNI-based EU own resources

Data are obtained directly from GFS.

D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers

Main sources:

- GFS;
- BoP;
- Annual accounts and financial statements;
- Annual data collection by the National Accounts (MSSA) Unit for national telethons and other campaigns organised and reported in the media throughout the years; and
- Voluntary Organisations' (NGO) Survey.

2.1.4 Use of income account

P.3 Final consumption expenditure

Household final consumption

Main sources:

- Household Budgetary Survey (HBS);
- Other NSO surveys e.g. the SBS survey, Short-Term Statistics (STS);
- International trade statistics;
- Commodity-flow method; and
- Administrative and other sources.

NPISH final consumption

Main sources:

- NGO Survey;
- Annual accounts and financial statements; and
- Extrapolations for non-benchmark years, based on: the SBR which determines the population of the NPISH, Jobsplus data which determines employment, MTCA data for compensation of employees, and Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

Government collective consumption

Figures correspond to Table 11¹ of ESA 2010 transmission programme. This concerns expenditures of the General government sector by Classification Of the Functions Of Government (COFOG) functions, and the split of the production costs between collective and individual consumption (D.631) of own output. The latter is based on the COFOG methodological guidelines. Data are then included in the accounts of S.13 and transmitted to Eurostat at t+12 months, as per deadline.

D.8 Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements

The derivation is based on the annual accounts and financial statements of pension funds, obtained from the MFSA.

2.1.5 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account

D.9 Capital transfers

Main sources:

- GFS; and
- BoP.

2.1.6 Acquisition of non-financial assets account

P.51G Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Main sources:

- SBS survey;
- Annual accounts and financial statements;
- EAA;
- Census of Aquaculture;
- Open sea fishing dataset;
- Data on real estate transaction provided by the MTCA. This is used to derive cost of ownership transfers;
- Household Budgetary Survey (HBS). This is mainly used to update household expenditure on repairs of residential buildings;
- Census of Population and Housing (CPH). This is almost solely used to derive dwellings;
- Building permits obtained from the Planning Authority (PA), to extrapolate the housing stock for intercensal estimates;
- NGO Survey;
- Research and Development (R&D) statistics;
- Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is used to calculate own account production of software; and
- GFS.

P.52 Changes in Inventories

Data are mainly derived from the SBS survey, annual accounts and financial statements in case of aquaculture and GFS.

P.53 Acquisitions less disposals of valuables

The estimate of the capital formation in valuables, is obtained through the commodity-flow approach.

NP Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced assets

Main sources:

- GFS;
- BoP; and
- Data on real estate transaction provided by the MTCA. This is used to identify transactions of land across institutional sectors.

2.1.7 General government

The General government sector in Malta is composed of two sub-sectors. The Central government sub-sector is made up of the:

- Budgetary Central government (BCG);
- Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs); and
- Local government subsector.

The basic data source used, is the Departmental Accounting System (DAS). As from April 2021, the DAS was fully replaced by the Corporate Financial Management System (CFMS). The Treasury Department owns and manages the DAS, and the NSO has online read-only access to this accounting system.

A corporate Chart of Accounts (COA), permits a standardised range of budget line items to be used across the board. All accounts in the COA are coded in accordance with the requirements of ESA 2010, as well as in accordance with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) manual on GFS. A series of specialised reports are used, in which, all the expenditure and revenue transactions for Central government, are extracted according to the ESA 2010 methodology.

In case of the EBUs and Local government subsector (S.1313), data are obtained from annual reports and financial statements.

The granularity available for S.13, allows the derivation of counterpart information for the compilation of S.11, S.12, S.14, S.15 and S.2. This is especially the case of the Secondary distribution of income account, Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account.

2.1.8 Non-profit institutions serving households

For the compilation of NPISH, the SBR is used to update its population on a yearly basis. NPISH were active in twelve industries at NACE division level in 2019.

The following table provides an overview of the main data sources used to derive market output, intermediate consumption, and compensation of employees for S.15. 2019 is considered as the reference year.

Table A2.1.8.1 Main data sources for S.15 per NACE, variable, source and category

NACE	Variable	Source	Category
20, 59, 60, 75, 86, 88, 90, 91, 93,94	Market output, intermediate consumption	SBR, extrapolations from the 2017 NGO Survey, HICP	Statistical
20, 59, 60, 75, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 93,94	Compensation of employees	SBR (S), Jobsplus database (A), Final Settlement System (FSS) (A)	Statistical (S)/Administrative (A)
82	Market output, intermediate consumption, compensation of employees	Jobsplus database	Administrative
85	Market output, intermediate consumption, compensation of employees	Church Schools survey	Statistical
87, 94	Market output, intermediate consumption, compensation of employees	Annual reports and financial statements.	Administrative

2.1.9 Rest of the World

The compilation of the Rest of the world (RoW) (S.2) is based on BoP statistics, that follow the standards of BPM6 and are thus compliant with ESA 2010.

The granularity available for S.2, allows the derivation of counterpart information for the compilation of S.11, S.12, S.14, and S.15 respectively.

2.2 METHODS

The description of data sources and compilation methods, as discussed in this Annual Sector Accounts Inventory, addresses the semi-final and final annual estimation. The information provided in the present inventory, most extensively, refers to S.11, S.12, S.14, and S.15.

2.2.1 Compilation procedures

ASA and QSA for S.11, S.12, S.14, S.15 and S.2, are compiled by the National Accounts MSSA Unit, whereas S.13 accounts are compiled by the PFU. The National Accounts MSSA Unit collates the accounts and draws up ESA 2010 Table 8¹ and Table 801¹.

No subsectors are compiled, however in case of S.12, source data allows for the derivation of some sub-sectors.

The economy totals for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI), are mainly accomplished through the production approach. They are determined at t+2 months following the reference period, when the NAPU publishes main aggregates. At t+2 months following the reference period, Malta also publishes GNI. Thus, up to the Allocation of primary income account, sector accounts estimates are derived subsequently from compiled S.1 totals.

The compilation of Production account and of Generation of income account for all sectors, stems from the compilation of GDP and GNI components. To obtain the figures for S.11 and S.14 in the production and generation of income accounts, a deductive approach is used. This methodology is applied at NACE

division level (A88). This involves, subtracting the figures of sectors S.12, S.13, and S.15 from the overall economy (S.1), to obtain S.11 plus S.14 as residual.

For some economic activities, data are directly attributed to an institutional sector, to S.11 or S.14, due to the nature of the activity or because the data at source clearly distinguishes between S.11 and S.14. Otherwise, an indirect approach, based on information derived from the SBR, is applied. To split S.11 and S.14, the SBR at micro-level is used. The SBR turnover and employment are derived at NACE division level and by institutional sector. This is used as a proxy, to split market output, intermediate consumption, and compensation of employees at NACE division level, by institutional sector.

If intermediate consumption and compensation of employees were to be derived solely on SBR ratios, the same intermediate consumption to output ratio and the same compensation per capita, are to be assigned to S.11 and S.14, at NACE division level. Given that the cost structure by industry and institutional sector may differ, an analysis is done, to derive separate intermediate consumption to output ratios and compensation of employees per capita, by industry and institutional sector. This analysis was performed in preparation for the benchmark revision of 2024 and is planned to be revised prior the benchmark revision of 2029.

The output of the NPISH sector is measured by summing the costs of production, whereas the value added is defined as the sum of compensation of employees, taxes on production less subsidies, and consumption of fixed capital. Intermediate consumption for the NPISH sector, is based on NGO Survey (latest 2017), and extrapolated thereafter using the per capita ratio. This is derived for market output vis-a-vie employment in full-time equivalent, at NACE division level. Per capita ratios are adjusted using HICP, and applied to the employment at NACE division level, for each respective period. The intermediate consumption to output ratio derived from the NGO Survey, is applied on the extrapolated market output, at NACE division level. The intermediate consumption to output ratio, is adjusted using HICP. NPISH which are based on annual accounts and financial statements, are updated annually.

Since 2018, compensation of employees based on NGO Survey, is being updated, using an administrative source provided by the MTCA. This data source is available annually at micro level, with a time lag of one year. The tax identification codes have been used to link this administrative source at micro level with the SBR and the employment database, with the latter made available on a quarterly basis from Malta's employment agency, Jobsplus. The actual compensation of employees paid, is uploaded at micro level. In case of NPISH which are not matched across databases, the average compensation of employees at NACE division level, of each corresponding year, is taken into consideration. This is then applied to employment, as derived from Jobsplus. Several NPISH are derived using financial statements. In this case, wages and salaries are available, with a time lag of approximately 2 years, and extrapolated using per capita wages, adjusted with the cost-of-living increase.

In Malta, the calculation of Capital Stock (CS) and Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is based on two approaches. The direct method is applied in the case of dwellings (see GNI Inventory, pp. 230-231, Ch.3, para. 3.18.21), whilst the Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM) model is applied for all the remaining assets. The PIM model is applied across sectors and at NACE section level.

Whom-to-whom matrices are compiled for all variables included in the Allocation of primary income account, the Secondary distribution of income account, and the Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account. For these accounts, the economy totals are obtained as sum of estimates by institutional sector. Data for S.13 and S.2, are often used to determine the counterpart sector, given that data are available at granular level.

Direct estimation methods may be available for both Uses and Resources, as in the case of interest and dividends. In other cases, direct estimation is only available for Uses or Resources, and an indirect method is then used to derive the counterpart data. A case in point is investment income attributable to insurance policy holders.

The following table refers to direct estimation methods and indicates the variables where final estimate is derived directly, the time lag of each data source, and how the semi-final estimate is derived.

Table A2.2.1.1 Direct estimation – ESA 2010 variables as per time lag for final and semi-final estimates

ESA Code	ESA Description	Final	Semi-final
D.41	Interest (from monetary statistics and MSE)	t	t
D.41	Interest (from TIFD)	t-2	Forecasting for t and t-1
D.421	Dividends (from MSE)	t	t
D.421	Dividends (from TIFD)	t-2	Forecasting for t and t-1
D.43	Reinvested earnings on FDI	t-2	Forecasting for t and t-1
D.441	Investment income attributable to insurance policy holders*	t-1	Forecasting for t
D.442	Investment income payable to pension entitlements	t-1	t estimated on administrative source
D.443	Investment income attributable to investment policy holders	t	t
D.51	Taxes on income	t	t
D.59	Other current taxes	t	t
D.611 (D.121)	Employers' actual social contributions	t	t
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	t	t
D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums*	t-1	Forecasting for t
D.72	Net non-life insurance claims*	t-1	Forecasting for t
D.8	Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	t-1	t estimated on administrative source
D.9	Capital transfers*	t	t

*Counterpart sectors are derived indirectly.

Indirect estimation methods are applied for a number of variables. However, it should be pointed out that S.13 and S.2, are always direct.

The following table refers to indirect estimate methods and indicates the variables where final estimate is derived directly, the time lag of each data source, and how the semi-final estimate is derived.

Table A2.2.1.2: Indirect estimation – ESA 2010 variables as per time lag for final and semi-final estimates

ESA Code	ESA Description	Final	Semi-final
D.422	Withdrawals from the income of quasi-corporations	t-3	Forecasting for t, t-1 and t-2
D.45	Rent	t-3	Forecasting for t, t-1 and t-2
D.612 (D.122)	Employers' imputed social contributions	t-6	Indirect for t to t-5

*Counterpart sectors are derived indirectly.

Some variables are partly directly and partly indirectly sourced. For example, Other current transfers are partly sourced through S.13 or S.2, some data in relation to donations is collected annually through media coverage, whereas other donations received by NPISH covered through NGO Survey, are indirectly derived. In case of Wages and salaries, these are generally finalised at t-3 years, that is, once all major data sources used for National Accounts are incorporated and such sources may be defined as direct. However, subsequently, reclassifications are done between D.11, D.121 using S.13, S.2 and

pension fund data, and D.122 using the Labour Cost Survey (LCS), with the latter available at 4 yearly intervals.

Most of the data are available on a yearly basis. Estimation methods used for compiling ASA, rarely include econometric modelling. Certain forecasting methods are used in case of dividends and intercompany interest for t-1 and t, given that the full data set of TIFD, provides dividends and interest paid and received by S.11 and S.12 at micro level, with a time lag of 2 years. If data are not available for the current year, extrapolations are often based on an administrative source related to the variables.

Major exhaustiveness adjustments applied are as follows:

Table A2.2.1.3 Type of exhaustivity adjustment by sector

Exhaustiveness type	Sector
Employment method (across industries).	S.11, S.12, S.14
Unregistered middlemen in real estate activities (NACE 68) as Producers deliberately not registering - underground (N1).	S.11, S.14
Expenditure based estimates were used for Human health and social work activities (Section Q) and Other service activities (Section S) up to 2019 as these industries were not covered by NSO surveys. These estimates were included as Registered legal persons or entrepreneurs not surveyed - (N4/N5).	S.11, S.14
Accommodation services including short-stay accommodation in apartments and similar units (NACE 49 and NACE 55.2) and Other accommodation (NACE 55.9) as Registered legal persons or entrepreneurs not surveyed - (N4/N5).	S.11, S.14
Estimates for Producers deliberately misreporting (N6) is being reported for Fishing (NACE 03 in Section A), Furniture production (NACE 31 in Section C), Construction (Section F), Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (Section G), Food and beverage service activities (Section I), Information and Communication (Section J), Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (Section M), Education (Section P) specifically for private tuition, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (Section R), Other services activities (Section S) and Activities of Households as Employers (Section T). Identification and adjustments methods used for type N6 include expert judgment in case of furniture, supply based sources and supplementary surveys with respect to fishing and demand-based methods in case of Education (Section P). In case of Food and beverage service activities (Section I), various data sources are compared to derive the estimate for N6. In this case, N6 includes the difference between the results obtained from the SBS survey and expenditure-based statistics derived from the HBS, as well as the difference between the results obtained from the Traveller Expenditure Survey and the Tourstat survey. N6 also includes an adjustment for VAT without complicity, which is spread across various activities.	S.11, S.14
Reference income method (across industries).	S.14
Furniture production (NACE 31) as Producers deliberately not registering - underground (N1).	S.14
Cleaning services (NACE 81) as Producers deliberately not registering - underground (N1).	S.14
Narcotics (NACE 46) as Producers deliberately not registering - illegal (N2).	S.14
Illegal gambling (NACE 92) as Producers deliberately not registering - illegal (N2).	S.14
Prostitution (NACE 96) as Producers deliberately not registering - illegal (N2).	S.14
From 2013 to 2017, the SBS survey data did not include information regarding entrepreneurs whose turnover is less than €7,000. An exhaustiveness adjustment was included in National Accounts to account for these enterprises as Registered legal persons or entrepreneurs not surveyed - (N4/N5) (across industries).	S.14

More detail on exhaustiveness adjustments is available in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 557-622, Ch. 7, paras. 7.1.1.1 to 7.3.3.4.

The employment method, reference income method, and the new methodology applied for prostitution were integrated in National Accounts in the benchmark revision of 2024. Details are available in Section D of this inventory, given that the GNI Inventory currently published, precedes the benchmark revision of 2024.

The major conceptual adjustments applied, relate to output and intermediate consumption. Adjustments to output include: adjustments for realised gains and losses for finished goods, work-in-progress and goods for resale, basic price adjustment for finished goods and work-in-progress, and subsidies on products. Adjustments to intermediate consumption relate to: wages and salaries in kind, taxes on production, insurance premiums, purchased research and development, realised gains and losses for raw material, group supporting services, and FISIM. A conceptual adjustment is applied to interest, in case of FISIM. More detail on conceptual adjustments is available in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 77-80, Ch. 3, paras. 3.4.5 to 3.4.7.

Microsoft Excel is generally used in the compilation of ASA. The full sequence of accounts is first collated separately for each year. The compilation process includes a system of checks, which ensure:

- Uses = Resources;
- Internal consistency checks:
 - E.g. $P.6 = P.61 + P.62$;
 - E.g. $S.1 D.12 D + S.2 D.12 C = S.1 D.611 C + S.1 D.612 C + S.2 D.611 D + S.2 D.612 D$;
 - E.g. balancing items.
- Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) of $S.1 + S.2 = 0$;
- Coherence between ASA and main aggregates internal files and transmission files; and
- Coherence between ASA and the General government accounts.

Coherence between ASA and S.2, as compiled by National Accounts, is ensured. At present, it is not possible to adhere to BoP statistics. This is mainly due to some items, which need to be aligned with National Accounts.

Revisions and year-to-year changes, are analysed using a series of tables, showing the full time series since 1995, separately, for each sector. These tables are used to derive graphs for key indicators, separately, by sector and sometimes, across sectors. They often lead to further checks at micro-level, and a deeper economic analysis, prior publication. Furthermore, they are fully documented, and are used at a later stage, to populate the metadata report. Year-to-year changes by sector, at NACE division level, are also analysed using graphs. This whole process supports the economic interpretation of results and serves as the primary tool for drafting the press release.

The compilation process is fully documented, and is updated, on a regular basis.

The transmission files are processed through an in-house software, to derive Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) compatible files. Prior transmission, the SDMX file is converted to excel, to ensure that the checks mentioned earlier, hold.

2.2.2 Estimation of backward data

Some sources are not available until 1995 and thus, some variables are extrapolated backwards, based on related indicators or trend analysis. Backward extrapolations are performed for:

- SBR ratios of turnover and employment by sector from 1995 to 2004, given that the SBR is available in NACE Rev 2 since 2005. These are used to subdivide the production and generation of income account, by sector.
- TIFD sourced variables, as this source is available as from 2004. Annual accounts and financial statements, or the labour input method, may be used in the financial sector prior 2004. In case of dividends, trend analysis is used to derive the backward extrapolation.
- Administrative data on law infringements used for exhaustiveness, as this is available since 2002 and backward extrapolations are based on 2002.

- The Labour Cost Survey (LCS) is available since 2004, consequently, ratios derived from LCS to compile wages and salaries in kind and employers' imputed social contributions, are extrapolated backwards for 1995-2003.
- NPISH data for 1995-1999, are generally extrapolated backwards, given that the NGO Survey started to be compiled from 1998, whereas youth organisations, band clubs, museums, radio stations, started being compiled for the first time, in 1997, and the sport organisations survey, which was initiated in 2000. As from 2005, the Youth Organisations' Survey was amalgamated to the NGO Survey.
- Data for interest are partially estimated for 1995 to 1999, except for sourced data from BoP, GFS, and the monetary intermediation.
- Data for dividends are partially estimated for 1995 to 2003, except for sourced data from BoP, and GFS. Data for S.12 are estimated for 1995 to 1999.
- BoP data related to interest and dividends received by households from abroad through banks and investment service providers, are extrapolated backwards from 1995-2013 and 1995-2016 respectively.
- Rent (D45) is partially extrapolated backwards for 1995 to 1999, except for sourced data from GFS. Data which relies on the Census of Population and Housing (CPH0), which is generally available every 10 years, is interpolated in between census years. The SBS survey sourced rents data are estimated since 2019.
- Insurance premiums, claims and Investment income attributable to insurance policy holders in relation to S.2, are estimated due to a break in data sources between 2009 and 2017. Insurance premiums and claims for some companies, are estimated for 1995 to 2003, in absence of financial statements.
- Whom-to-whom transactions related to Miscellaneous current transfers for S.2 and S.15, are extrapolated for 1995 to 1999.

3 ASA CONSISTENCY WITH RELATED DATA SETS

3.1 ASA CONSISTENCY BETWEEN FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The reconciliation and integration between financial and non-financial annual accounts, are currently performed only for the General government sector. Adjustments for vertical discrepancies in other sectors are not performed. The NSO together with the Central Bank of Malta (CBM), will start the analysis of vertical discrepancies in the upcoming years.

3.2 ASA CONSISTENCY WITH NON-FINANCIAL QSA DATA

For Member States whose Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices is less than 1% of the corresponding Union total GDP, only data for S.1, S.13 and S.2 are compulsory for non-financial QSA. Thus, the derivation of ASA as a sum of QSA, is generally not possible in the Maltese context. However, every September, during dissemination, it is always ensured that non-financial ASA data are consistent with QSA data.

- ASA is a sum of QSA
- QSA is benchmarked on ASA
- Other case (please explain below)

3.3 ASA CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER DATA SETS

3.3.1 Consistency with main aggregates (Table 1 of ESA 2010 TP)

Consistency between the annual sector accounts and main aggregates of Table 1¹ of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme (TP), is ensured, because relevant transactions from the main aggregates are transferred to the sector accounts production environment, without making further adjustments at macro level, in the sector accounts integration process.

3.3.2 Consistency with main aggregates General government (Table 2 of ESA 2010 TP)

Consistency between ASA and main aggregates General government of Table 2¹ of the ESA 2010 TP, is ensured, because quarterly and annual non-financial accounts for General government are integrated directly in ASA, without any modifications. Full consistency across the series, is only achieved in benchmark years. In between benchmark years, ASA are only updated for open years. This ensures consistency with main aggregates, but may create inconsistencies with General government, if back data for GFS is updated for closed years.

3.3.3 Consistency with BoP data

During August 2024, the NSO carried out a benchmark revision both in National Accounts data, for the reference period 1995 to 2024Q2, and in BoP data, for the reference period 2017 to 2024Q2. This means that, National Accounts and BoP data, are not consistent for reference period 1995-2016. S.2 as provided in National Accounts, is consistent across the whole time series, whereas in the BoP domain, there is a break in series between 2016 and 2017.

Inconsistencies between ASA and BoP may still arise between 2017 to date. BoP data are modified so as to align it with National Accounts and GFS data. An effort is being made to ensure this consistency, in the near future.

4 RELEASE POLICY

Annual and quarterly main aggregates are transmitted and published on NSO's website, through an electronic news release at t+2 months, following the reference period. The news release includes all variables listed in Table 1¹ of the ESA 2010 TP, except employment. Additionally, in this news release, the transition from GDP to GNI, is published. ASA and QSA are based on data as finalised for main aggregates at t+2 months, following the reference period. Consistent ASA and QSA are transmitted at t+85 days, following the end of the reference period only in September. ASA are revised annually while QSA are updated every quarter at t+85 days, following the end of the reference period.

A complete set of annual non-financial sector accounts are published on the website of the [NSO](#). This is done in October, following the data validation process performed by Eurostat on ANA, QSA, and the main aggregates of General government, as transmitted in September. The dataset is presented in a news release, which is available in electronic format, both in Maltese and in English. The dataset covers reference years 1995-2023. The metadata report submitted to Eurostat after every transmission, is not presently being published.

The national publication is available by sector i.e. S.1, S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, Households + Non-profit institution serving households (S.1M), and S.2. The ESA transaction codes are generally restricted to the aggregated level unless, more detail is required to derive the balancing items. The national publication also includes some key economic indicators which can be derived from ASA.

5 REVISION POLICY

At present, the Economic Statistics Directorate, does not have a common revision policy. This may lead to discrepancies in data vintages across domains, that is, with GFS data for years prior the finalisation of the last Supply and Use Table (SUT), and with BoP statistics.

Main aggregates are published at time t+2 months, following the end of a reference period. In practice, National Accounts data are considered 'closed' for revisions up till the finalisation of the last SUT. Consequently, every quarter, National Accounts data are revised backwards until the latest available SUT. Therefore, ASA and QSA remain 'open' till the finalisation of the last SUT.

Moreover, ASA cannot be considered final until comprehensive data from a wide range of sources has been integrated. This is a process typically completed three years after the reference year. Thus, the

first news release of ASA, is provisional, and is continuously updated, to incorporate new and more detailed information.

While QSA are transmitted at t+85 days following the end of the reference period, ASA are transmitted at t+9 months following the end of a reference period. The compilation of QSA is limited to S.1, S.13 and S.2, as Malta's GDP at current prices is less than 1 % of the corresponding Union total GDP.

QSA are available on [Eurostat](#)'s database and they are published nationally for S.13 on the [NSO](#) website.

Consistent ASA and QSA data are transmitted at t+85 days, following the end of the reference period only in September. ASA are revised annually.

Benchmark revisions are major revisions aimed at incorporating major new data sources and / or methodological changes. This also entails revising the whole time series, meaning a full backward revision of all time periods up till 1995, in case of National Accounts data. Following the implementation of ESA 1995 in 2004, five benchmark revisions have been carried out. These were linked to: the implementation of NACE Rev. 2 in 2011 and 2012, the introduction of ESA 2010 in 2014, and two others in 2020 and 2024 respectively. Benchmark revisions are generally coordinated across the following domains: main aggregates, non-financial sector accounts, and GFS. Full coordination with BoP has not been possible up till now

The next benchmark revision is expected to be during year 2029 and onwards, every 5 years.

6 REMARKS ON METHODOLOGICAL OR NON-METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

The main concern with respect to ASA are the discrepancies between non-financial and financial sector accounts, which may be substantial across domains, except for S.13. A project will be launched in 2025 to address this issue.

7 FUTURE PLANS

Over the past few years, a lot of effort has been done to improve the overall quality of Malta's non-financial sector accounts regarding key indicators. These included amongst others, the households saving rate, investment rate for households and non-financial corporations, business profit share etc... This led to the first publication of a complete set of non-financial accounts by institutional sector in year 2024.

In the next couple of years and before the next benchmark revision in year 2029, the focus will be on vertical discrepancies. Key to a guaranteed success of this project will surely be, the cooperation between domains, that is, between the National Accounts Unit, BoP Unit and the CBM.

In 2025, Malta will start the first attempt to compile Household Distributional Accounts. This may lead, to the identification of new improved data sources, which may contribute towards improved ASA.

SECTION B. SECTOR DELINEATION

The aim of this section is to describe how institutional units are allocated to each (sub)sector.

1 LIST OF THE (SUB)SECTORS

The following table lists the sectors and subsectors that are distinguished in the Maltese sector accounts compilation process. Those sectors are marked with a cross ('X'). The third column indicates any additional breakdown. Sub-sectors of S.12 are only partially available and are not currently disseminated.

Table B1.1 Sectors and sub-sectors applicable or non-applicable to the Maltese sector account compilation process context

Sector code	List of subsectors	Mark with 'x'	Additional breakdowns/ comments
S.11	Non-financial corporations	x	
S.11001	- Public non-financial corporations		
S.11002	- National private non-financial corporations		
S.11003	- Foreign controlled non-financial corporations		
S.12	Financial corporations	x	
S.121	- The central bank public	x	
S.122	- Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank	x	
S.123	- Money market funds		Not applicable
S.124	- Non-MMF investment funds	x	
S.125	- Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds		S.125+S.126+S.127
S.126	- Financial auxiliaries		S.125+S.126+S.127
S.127	- Captive financial institutions and money lenders		S.125+S.126+S.127
S.128	- Insurance corporations	x	
S.129	- Pension funds	x	
S.13	General government	x	
S.1311	- Central government	x	
S.1312	- State government		
S.1313	- Local government	x	
S.1314	- Social security funds		
S.14+S.15	Households and Non-profit institutions serving households	x	
S.14	Households	x	
S.141+S.142	- Employers and own-account workers		
S.143 + S.144+ S.145	- Others than employers and own-account workers		
S.15	Non-profit institutions serving households	x	
S.2	Rest of the world	x	

2 IMPORTANCE OF INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY

The following table illustrates the relative importance of the institutional sectors in the Maltese economy as regards the Gross Value Added (GVA). The reference year is 2019 (final figures) as published in September 2024.

Table B2.1 Institutional sectors split by Gross Value Added and by share in total economy, as per reference year 2019

Sector	Gross value added (€'mln)	Share in total economy (%)
S.11	8.17	62.3%
S.12	1.13	8.7%
S.13	1.77	13.5%
S.14	1.87	14.2%
S.15	0.16	1.2%

3 SECTOR ALLOCATION OF INSTITUTIONAL UNITS

Every legal unit in the Statistical Business Register (SBR), is assigned an ESA 2010 sector code. This is based on its legal organisational form, main activity, and the Malta Business Registry (MBR) code, with which code is assigned to each enterprise listed with the MBR.

Table B3.1 Statistical Business Register as per code, legal organisation and sector

Code	Legal organisation	Sector
0	Not Available	S.11/S.12/S.14
1	Sole Ownership	S.14
2	Partnership	S.11/S.12/S.14
3	Limited Liability	S.11/S.12
4	Corporation	S.11/S.12
5	Cooperative	S.11/S.12
6	Public Limited corporation	S.11/S.12
7	Non-Profit	S.15
8	Government	S.13
9	Joint Stock Company	S.11/S.12
10	Joint Venture	S.11/S.12
11	Branch	S.11/S.12

Sector codes are assigned using a sector algorithm which processes relevant information from the SBR. The following algorithm is applied:

- a) Derive the active companies in the reference year.
- b) If NACE=64, 65 or 66, then Sector=S.12 (Section K - financial services), otherwise
- c) If legal organisation=8, then Sector=S.13, otherwise
- d) If the last letter of the MBR code is C (where C = company), O (where O = branch) or E (where E = EEIG = European Economic Interest Grouping), then Sector=S.11, otherwise
- e) If legal organisation=7, then Sector=S.15, otherwise
- f) If the last letter of MBR code=L (where L= LPA = Legal Person Associations or LPF = Legal Person Foundations) or P (where P = Partnership en nom collectif / Partnership en commandite), then Sector = S.11, otherwise
- g) If legal organisation = 2 (partnerships) and the turnover > 1 million euro, then Sector = S.11, otherwise
- h) If legal organisation=1 or 2, then Sector = S.14, otherwise
- i) If legal organisation=3, 4, 5, 9, 10 or 11, then Sector = S.11.

Civil partnerships with a turnover greater than 1 million euro, are assumed to be quasi-corporations. An updated list of civil partnerships that are classified as quasi-corporations, is shared annually with the Central Bank of Malta (CBM), to ensure consistency between non-financial and financial accounts.

The Public Finance Unit (PFU) determines the units falling within the General government sector. The PFU identifies non-market producers. The main criterion for sector delimitation is the quantitative test of the 50.0 per cent rule. This rule states that total sales (market output) cover less than 50.0 per cent of costs consisting of: compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, consumption of fixed capital, and taxes on production. Apart from the 50.0 per cent rule, the National Statistics Office (NSO) decision is based also on the level of government's input in the entity's decision-making, the concept of the economically significant prices, and if output is sold only to government. Maintaining the list of Extra-Budgetary Units (EBUs) is the responsibility of the PFU. For consistency purposes, as regards the coverage of the sectors of the total economy, this list, together with relevant information, is provided to the NSO's SBR Unit. This Unit is responsible for the Statistical Business Register (SBR) in Malta.

The SBR identifies Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) from the Voluntary Organisations Register, which is an administrative source and refers to registered non-governmental organisations. Other NPISH may be identified in the SBR through the SBR questionnaire, which allows for the identification of non-profit organisations by means of a question on the type of legal organisation, or through other administrative sources. On a yearly basis, the National Accounts (Methods, Standards and Sector Accounts) Unit updates the population of the NPISH sector from the SBR. The population is further analysed to confirm the entities' sector and economic activities respectively.

4 MATRIX 'INDUSTRIES – (SUB)SECTORS'

The following table shows the distribution of Gross Value Added (GVA) by industry and institutional sector for the reference year 2019.

Table B4.1 Distribution of Gross Value Added by industry and institutional sector as per reference year 2019

Nace 2, rev 2, division		Sectors (in GVA)					
		Total	S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14	S.15
01	Crop and Animal Production, Hunting and Related Service Activities	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
02	Forestry and Logging	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
03	Fishing and Aquaculture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
05	Mining of Coal and Lignite	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
06	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
07	Mining of Metal Ores	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
08	Other Mining and Quarrying	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
09	Mining Support Service Activities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Manufacture of Food Products	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
11	Manufacture of Beverages	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Manufacture of Textiles	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Manufacture of Leather and Related Products	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Nace 2, rev 2, division		Sectors (in GVA)					
		Total	S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14	S.15
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of Wood, Cork, except Furniture; manufacture of articles of Straw and Planting Materials	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Manufacture of Coke and refined Petroleum Products	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21	Manufacture of Basic Pharmaceutical Products and Pharmaceutical Preparations	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Manufacture of other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Manufacture of Basic Metals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
26	Manufacture of Computer, Electronic and Optical Products	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27	Manufacture of Electrical Equipment	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
28	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Manufacture of other Transport Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Manufacture of Furniture	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
32	Other Manufacturing	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
33	Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
35	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
36	Water Collection, Treatment and Supply	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
37	Sewerage	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
38	Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Activities; Materials Recovery	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
39	Remediation Activities and other Waste Management Services	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41	Construction of Buildings	2.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%
42	Civil Engineering	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43	Specialised Construction Activities	2.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
45	Wholesale, Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
46	Wholesale Trade, except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	4.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
47	Retail Trade, except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	4.2%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Nace 2, rev 2, division		Sectors (in GVA)					
		Total	S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14	S.15
49	Land Transport and Transport via Pipelines	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
50	Water Transport	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
51	Air Transport	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
52	Warehousing and Support Activities for Transportation	3.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
53	Postal and Courier Activities	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
55	Accommodation	2.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
56	Food and Beverage Service Activities	2.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
58	Publishing Activities	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
59	Motion Picture, Video and Television Programme Production, Sound Recording and Music Publishing Activities	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
60	Programming and Broadcasting Activities	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
61	Telecommunications	1.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
62	Computer Programming, Consultancy and Related Activities	4.4%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
63	Information Service Activities	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
64	Financial Service Activities, except Insurance and Pension Funding	6.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
65	Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Funding, except Compulsory Social Security	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
66	Activities auxiliary to Financial Activities and Insurance Activities	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
68	Real Estate Activities	7.7%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%
69	Legal and Accounting Activities	2.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
70	Activities of Head Offices; Management Consultancy Activities	2.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
71	Architectural and Engineering Activities; Technical Testing and Analysis	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
72	Scientific Research and Development	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
73	Advertising and Market Research	2.6%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
74	Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
75	Veterinary Activities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
77	Rental and Leasing Activities	2.8%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
78	Employment Activities	1.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
79	Travel Agency, Tour Operator Reservation Service and Related Activities	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
80	Security and Investigation Activities	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
81	Services to Buildings and Landscape Activities	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
82	Office Administrative, Office Support and other Business Support Activities	1.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Nace 2, rev 2, division		Sectors (in GVA)					
		Total	S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14	S.15
84	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%
85	Education	5.2%	0.9%	0.0%	3.3%	0.3%	0.7%
86	Human Health Activities	4.1%	0.9%	0.0%	2.8%	0.4%	0.0%
87	Residential Care Activities	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%
88	Social Work Activities without Accommodation	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
90	Creative, Arts and Entertainment Activities	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
91	Libraries, Archives, Museums and other Cultural Activities	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
92	Gambling and Betting Activities	8.2%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
93	Sports Activities, Amusement and Recreation Activities	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
94	Activities of Membership Organisations	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
95	Repair of Computers, Personal and Household Goods	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
96	Other Personal Service Activities	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
97	Activities of Households as employers of Domestic Personnel	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
98	Undifferentiated Goods and Services producing activities of Private Households for Own Use	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
99	Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total (Share in %)		100.0%	62.3%	8.7%	13.5%	14.2%	1.2%

Note: Data may not add up due to rounding.

SECTION C. DATA SOURCES

This section provides a list of main data sources (surveys, register, data or administrative data) used for each of the distinguished subsectors as indicated in the following tables.

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
DS1.	Structural Business Statistics (SBS) survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: statistical - Type of collection method: sample survey - Reporting units: all enterprises classified in S.11 and S.14 and classified in NACE Sections B to N and division S95 except Section K up to 2019, and inclusive of NACE Sections P to S as from 2020 in the Statistical Business Register (SBR). - Content: P.11, P.12, P.2, P.51, P.52, D.11, D.12, D.45, and EMP. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: National Statistics Office (NSO), Malta. - Periodicity: annual - Timeliness: t+19 months 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS2.	Annual accounts and financial statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: accounting statements - Type of collection method: individual statements are downloadable from the MBR. In the case of some Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) and Government entities, accounts statements are sometimes obtained directly from the entity itself. - Reporting units: all incorporated enterprises registered with the Malta Business Registry (MBR). This includes enterprises classified in S.11, S.12, S.13 and partnerships en commandite. - Content: income statements and balances sheets. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: MBR and the Malta Financial Services Authority (MFSA) in case of pension funds. - Periodicity: annual - Timeliness: approx. t+18 months to t+24 months. 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.15</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS3.	Tax Index of Financial Data (TIFD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: all enterprises need to submit TIFD to the Office of The Commissioner for Malta Tax and Customs Administration (MTCA) with the tax return. - Reporting units: it is mandatory in case of persons falling within the definition of a company with some exceptions, excluding needs of insurance companies. - Content: income statements and balance sheets. 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12,</p>

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: Office of the Commissioner for Malta Tax and Customs Administration (MTCA) formerly known as Commissioner for Revenue (CFR).</p> <p>- Periodicity: annual (provided by-annually).</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+12 months</p>	S.13, S.14, S.15, S.2
DS4.	Statistical Business Register (SBR)	<p>- Type of data source: statistical</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: all units, all activities.</p> <p>- Content: Statistical Business Register (SBR) establishment reference number VAT number, MBR number, name of business, contact details, start date, close date, legal organisation status, residency status, form of ownership status, potential SPE flag, statistical relevance flag, form of economic characteristic, enterprise group reference number, NACE, turnover, and employment.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta</p> <p>- Periodicity: ongoing</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+6 months</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15</p>
DS5.	Government Finance Statistics (GFS)	<p>- Type of data source: statistical</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: Central government, Extra-Budgetary Units (EBUs), and Local Councils.</p> <p>- Content: P.11, P.12, P.13, P.2, P.31, P.32, P.51G, P.52, P.53, P.61, P.62, P.62F, P.71, P.72, P.72F, D.11, D.12, D.21, D.29, D.31, D.39, D.41, D.41G, D.421, D.422, D.43, D.441, D.442, D.443, D.45, D.51, D.59, D.611, D.612, D.613, D.614, D.61SC, D.62, D.631, D.632, D.71, D.72, D.74 including D.74A, D.75, D.76, D.8, D.91, D.92, D.99, P.51C, NP, and EMP.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta</p> <p>- Periodicity: quarterly</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+2 months (production and generation of income accounts), otherwise t+ 85 days</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.13</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, S.2</p>
DS6.	Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics	<p>- Type of data source: statistical</p> <p>- Type of collection method: partial data; sample survey for all sectors except for licenced companies by Malta Financial Services Authority (MFSA) which are covered by a census.</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.2</p>

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<p>- Reporting units: individual, corporation or other institution that provides information on the transactions between the residents and non-residents of Malta during a given period. SPEs and government entities are included.</p> <p>- Content: P.61, P.62, P.62F, P.71, P.72, P.72F, D.1, D.21, D.29, D.31, D.39, D.41, D.41G, D.421, D.422, D.43, D.441, D.442, D.443, D.45, D.51, D.59, D.611, D.612, D.613, D.614, D.61SC, D.62, D.631, D.632, D.71, D.72, D.74 including D.74A, D.75, D.76, D.8, D.91, D.92, D.99, and NP.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta, and Central Bank of Malta (CBM).</p> <p>- Periodicity: monthly/quarterly/annual depending on company size.</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+2 months</p>	<p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, S.2</p>
DS7.	Tourstat	<p>- Type of data source: statistical</p> <p>- Type of collection method: sample survey</p> <p>- Reporting units: reporting units are the inbound and outbound visitors that are randomly selected (using 2-stage systematic sampling) at the airport and a quota sampling at the seaport.</p> <p>- Content: nationality, country of residence, flight details, final destination, Gozo/Comino visit, gender and age group, purpose of visit, frequency of visit, number of nights stayed, same-day visits, type of accommodation used, hotel category (if applicable), kind of accommodation services used/will use, locality in Malta stayed longest, organisation of trip, use of a travel agency or internet to book, form of transport used and total expenditure (package/non-package/other expenditure).</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta</p> <p>- Periodicity: ongoing frontier survey</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+1 month for inbound, and t+1.5 months for outbound.</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS8.	Accomstat	<p>- Type of data source: statistical</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: Local kind-of-activity unit (Local KAU) (accommodation establishment) offering short-stay accommodation to tourists.</p> <p>- Content: the data collected includes the number of arrivals, nights spent, and room nights sold. These variables are collected for foreign and Maltese residents separately. Furthermore, the number of bedrooms, bed-places, and days the establishment was closed during month are also collected.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<p>- Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta</p> <p>- Periodicity: monthly</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+3 months</p>	
DS9.	National Tourism Survey (NTS)	<p>- Type of data source: statistical</p> <p>- Type of collection method: sample survey</p> <p>- Reporting units: one person in the selected household (within the age group 15 years and over).</p> <p>- Content:</p> <p><u>For the tourism trips and visitors making the trips:</u></p> <p>Number of outbound and domestic trips, month of departure and arrival, number of nights spent, main country of destination, main purpose of the trip, main means of transport, type of accommodation used, main means of booking of the trip, travel ticket and accommodation, expenditure on tourism trips, package, non-package, other, valuable, and durable goods, gender, age, locality of residence, educational level and labour status.</p> <p><u>Participation in tourism for personal purposes:</u></p> <p>(a) Any trip: done at least 1 trip either domestic or outbound of at least 1 overnight stay. (b) domestic trips: done at least 1 domestic trip of at least 1 overnight stay, but no outbound trips. (c) outbound trips: done at least 1 outbound trip of at least 1 overnight stay, but no domestic trips. (d) domestic and outbound trips: done at least 1 domestic trip of at least 1 overnight stay and at least 1 outbound trip of at least 1 overnight stay. (e) short trips: done at least 1 trip of 1 to 3 overnight stays. (f) long trips: done at least 1 trip of 4 or more overnight stays. (g) long trips, domestic trips only: done at least 1 domestic trip of 4 or more overnight stays, but no outbound trips of 4 or more overnight stays. (h) long trips, outbound trips only: done at least 1 outbound trip of 4 or more overnight stays, but no domestic trips of 4 or more overnight stays. (i) long trips, domestic and outbound trips: done at least 1 domestic trip of 4 or more overnight stays and at least 1 outbound trip of 4 or more overnight stays.</p> <p><u>Not participating in tourism for personal purposes:</u></p> <p>The breakdowns consist of: (a) financial reasons (no money available for holiday trips, cannot afford to go on holiday) (b) lack of free time due to family commitments (c) lack of free time due to work or study commitments (d) health reasons or reduced mobility (e) prefer to stay at home, no motivation to travel (f) safety (g) other reasons.</p> <p><u>Outbound same-day visits:</u></p> <p>(a) Number of outbound same-day visits for personal purposes (b) number of outbound same-day visits for professional reasons (c) expenditure on outbound same-day visits for personal purposes (d) expenditure on outbound same-day visits for professional reasons.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/sub-sectors: S.11, S.14</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/sub-sectors: n/a</p>

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		- Periodicity: quarterly - Timeliness: t+6 months	
DS10.	Malta Tourism Authority (MTA) Traveller Expenditure Survey	- Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: partial data - Reporting units: inbound tourists - Content: <u>Expenditure data - Prior to departure:</u> - Package expenditure - Non-package expenditure by category (flights, accommodation, accommodation supplements, transport, recreation) according to the following subcategories featured where applicable. <u>Expenditure data - During stay by category:</u> -Expenditure on flights -Accommodation and other expenditure on accommodation, supplements, -Food and drink (in accommodation establishments, restaurants, take-aways, bars/places of entertainment, groceries) -Transport (ferry crossings, vehicle hire, taxi/transfers, public transport), -Recreation (guided tours/excursions, hop on/off sightseeing tours, boat trips, attraction/site visits, events tickets, popular entertainment, sports), -Shopping (basic necessities, souvenirs, clothing, maps/postcards/guidebooks, other), -Other expenditure (vehicle fuel, parking fees, tobacco products, internet access, other). <u>Socio-demographic and trip details</u> -Place of residence, size of travelling party, age of people in travelling party, purpose of visit, type of booking, type of accommodation, basis of accommodation, length of stay, type of airline used and name of tour operator - where applicable. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: Malta Tourism Authority (MTA) - Periodicity: ongoing frontier survey - Timeliness: t+3 months	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS11.	Voluntary Organisations (NGO) Survey	- Type of data source: statistical - Type of collection method: sample survey - Reporting units: voluntary organisations identified in the Statistical Business Register (SBR). - Content: membership, employees, and volunteers of voluntary organisations; the areas of activity of voluntary organisations; challenges and needs of voluntary organisations; knowledge of the	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.15 Used as counterparts for sectors/su

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Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		regulatory framework of the sector by the voluntary organisations; participation in European programmes by voluntary organisations; and income statements together with gross fixed capital formation. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta - Periodicity: annual (ad-hoc, latest 2017) - Timeliness: t+24 months	b-sectors: n/a
DS12.	Census of Aquaculture and Tuna Farming	- Type of data source: statistical - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: fish farms - Content: surface area and volume of cages utilised; purchases and sales of fish in weight and in value; opening and closing valuation of stocks at a particular point in time; and the expenses incurred in the production of farmed fish. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta - Periodicity: annual - Timeliness: t+11 months	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS13.	Census of Agriculture	- Type of data source: statistical - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: agricultural holdings - Content: utilised agricultural area, the breakdown into arable land, permanent crops and kitchen gardens, data on irrigated area, type of irrigation method used, livestock and animal housing, labour force, and data on machinery and equipment used for renewable energy production. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta - Periodicity: annual (every 10 years) - Timeliness: t+13 months	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS14.	Census of Fisheries	- Type of data source: statistical - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: fishing vessels - Content: variables include type of vessels used, type of license, length of vessels, employment, distribution of catch, production, and intermediate consumption.	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a

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Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta - Periodicity: annual (every 10 years) - Timeliness: t+13 months 	<p>b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS15.	English Language Schools (ELS) survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: statistical - Type of collection method: census (compiled by National Accounts Productions Unit (NAPU) up to 2019, as from 2020 covered by the SBS survey). - Reporting units: licenced English language schools. - Content: employment, turnover, wages and salaries, operating expenditure, depreciation, and additions less disposals (as per cash flow) of fixed tangible assets. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta - Periodicity: annual - Timeliness: t+12 months 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS16.	Secular Schools survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: statistical - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: independent schools - Content: income received from different sources such as households; government etc., current expenditure including expenditure on personnel, ancillary services, and capital expenditure. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta - Periodicity: annual - Timeliness: t+36 months 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS17.	Church Schools survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: statistical - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: church schools - Content: income received from different sources such as households; government etc., in the form of market output and donations, current expenditure including expenditure on personnel, ancillary services, and capital expenditure. - Valuation principle: accrual 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.15</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>

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Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<p>- Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta</p> <p>- Periodicity: annual</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+36 months</p>	
DS18.	Financial Data Reporting System (FDRS)	<p>- Type of data source: administrative</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: Government entities (Extra-Budgetary Units (EBUs)), and major public corporations.</p> <p>- Content:</p> <p>Monthly income statement: income generated from own operations, other operating income, bank interest receivable, Government subvention receivable for recurrent expenditure, other contributions from other public administration, donations receivable from sponsorships, EU grants receivable to cover recurrent expenditure, depreciation, bad debts written off, increase in provision for bad debts, decrease in provision for bad debts, and tax expense.</p> <p>Quarterly EBUs and non-EBUs template: cash at bank and in hand, amounts owed from Government, stocks, gross trade debtors and creditors, prepayments, taxation, other debtors, investment in short-term and long-term securities, land and buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment, intangible assets, holding of shares and other equity, trade payables, accruals, taxation, deferred income, deferred Government Grants, short-term borrowings, current portion of long-term borrowings, short-term provisions, employee benefits, amounts owed to Government (within and after more than one year), other long-term payables, long-term borrowings, deferred Government grants, long-term provisions, employee benefits, capital, accumulated surplus reserve, other reserves, acquisition of shares and other equity, sale of shares and other equity, acquisition of short-term and long-term securities, sale of short-term and long-term securities, Government subvention received for capital expenditure, EU Grants received to cover capital expenditure, capital expenditure funded through EU Grants, capital expenditure financed from financial estimates, capital expenditure not financed from financial estimates, and disposal of fixed capital assets.</p> <p>Quarterly workforce template: number of full-time and part-time employment, managerial, professional, technical, clerical, administrative and unskilled.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: Ministry for Finance and Employment (MFE).</p> <p>- Periodicity: monthly/quarterly</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+1 month</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS19.	Value Added Tax (VAT) data	<p>- Type of data source: administrative</p> <p>- Type of collection method: partial data</p> <p>- Reporting units: VAT registered companies</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12,</p>

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Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Content: Intra-community and non-EU trade, reverse charge, domestic supplies and exports, domestic purchases and imports including capital expenditure, tax payable. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: MTCA - Periodicity: monthly/quarterly - Timeliness: t+6 months 	S.13, S.14, S.15 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS20.	Jobsplus employers' dataset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: all enterprises - Content: name of company, NACE code, address, full time male employees, full-time female employees, part-time male employees, part-time female employees, full-time male self-employed, full-time female self-employed, part-time male self-employed and part-time female self-employed. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: Jobsplus - Periodicity: monthly/quarterly - Timeliness: t+3 months 	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS21.	Intrastat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: partial data - Reporting units: traders who annually exceed the exemption threshold of 700 Euro. - Content: global declarations show total value of arrivals and dispatches in trade with other EU states; detailed monthly declarations show commodity codes, statistical value, quantity; delivery terms, nature of transaction, member state traded with, country of import origin; and mode of transport. - Valuation principle: cash flow - Organisation collecting data: MTCA - Periodicity: monthly - Timeliness: t+1 month 	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS22.	Extrastat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: importers and exporters - Content: commodity code (The Integrated Tariff of the European Union (TARIC) 10-digit for Imports, 8-digit for Exports), value, net 	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15

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Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		mass, supplementary units, country of destination, origin and consignment, and mode of transport. Value for Imports are collected as Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) while Exports as Free On Board (FOB). - Valuation principle: cash flow - Organisation collecting data: MTCA - Periodicity: monthly - Timeliness: t+1 month	Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS23.	Income statements and balance sheets of core, non-core and international banks	- Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: deposit-taking corporations except the Central bank (S.122). - Content: income statements and balance sheets. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: CBM - Periodicity: quarterly - Timeliness: t+3 months	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.122 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, S.2
DS24.	Income statements and balance sheets of insurance corporations	- Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: insurance corporations (S.128) - Content: income statements and balance sheets. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: CBM - Periodicity: quarterly - Timeliness: t+3 months	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.128 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS25.	Income statements and balance sheets of investment funds	- Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: non-MMF investment funds (S.124) - Content: income statements and balance sheets. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: CBM - Periodicity: quarterly	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.124 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, S.2

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timeliness: t+3 months 	
DS26.	Income statements and balance sheets of pension funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: pension funds (S.129) - Content: income statements and balance sheets. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: CBM - Periodicity: quarterly - Timeliness: t+3 months 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.129</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, S.2</p>
DS27.	Income statements and balance sheets of the CBM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: Central bank (S.121) - Content: income statements and balance sheets. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: CBM - Periodicity: quarterly - Timeliness: t+3 months 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.121</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS28.	Survey of Research and Development (R&D) in the General government Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: statistical - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: All units forming part of General government and the Higher Education Sector are eligible to participate in the survey (even units that are not engaged in R&D). - Content: The data collected include: 1. the number of R&D personnel, by full-timers/part-timers, by field of science, by categories of R&D personnel, by gender, by level of qualification in the end of year; 2. the researchers, by full-timers/part-timers, by gender in the end of year; 3. the intramural expenditure devoted to R&D by field of science, by sources of financing (local and foreign sources further split into more sources), by type of costs, by type of R&D activities, and by socio-economic objectives. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta - Periodicity: annual - Timeliness: provisional data at t+6 months and final data at t+18 months. 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.13</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, S.2</p>

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
DS29.	Research and Development (R&D) Survey	<p>- Type of data source: statistical</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: all units performing R&D</p> <p>- Content: The data collected include: intramural R&D personnel by gender, R&D personnel by qualification and sex, R&D researchers by qualification and sex, R&D personnel by major field of science, Expenditure on intramural R&D, Current and capital expenditure, R&D expenditure by major fields of science, R&D expenditure by socio-economic objectives, R&D expenditure by types of R&D, R&D sources of funds, R&D funds from abroad by type of Financing Institution, R&D activity detail.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta</p> <p>- Periodicity: annual</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+18 months</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.14, S.15</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, S.2</p>
DS30.	Open Sea Fishing	<p>- Type of data source: administrative</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: licensed fishermen</p> <p>- Content: Income: direct subsidies, landing income, other income, and income from selling of fishing rights. Expenditure: crew wages, depreciation, energy costs, non-variable/fixed costs, repair and maintenance, costs from purchases of fishing rights, imputed value of unpaid labour, and variable costs. Investment: total replacement value, total in-year investments, total value of fishing rights, and total assets. Employment: total national Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) (2080hrs of work), and total employment, Energy consumption: energy consumption (in litres).</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DFA).</p> <p>- Periodicity: annual</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+15 months</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS31	Renewable Energy	<p>- Type of data source: administrative</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: holders of photovoltaic panels.</p> <p>- Content: year, quarter, contract account, VAT number, rate category, initial Feed-In Tariff (FIT) date, cons – import (Kilowatt hours - kWh), cons – import (Euro), partial – generated (kWh), partial–exported (kWh), partial (Euro), full – generated (kWh), full – exported (kWh), and full (Euro).</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>

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Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<p>- Organisation collecting data: Automated Revenue Management Services (ARMS) Ltd.</p> <p>- Periodicity: quarterly (provided once a year).</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+6 months</p>	<p>b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS32.	Labour Cost Survey (LCS)	<p>- Type of data source: statistical</p> <p>- Type of collection method: sample survey</p> <p>- Reporting units: enterprises employing 10 or more persons and operating in NACE Sections B to S excluding Section O.</p> <p>- Content: number of employees, hours worked, labour costs, bonuses paid, payments in kind, social security contributions, sick leave payments, maternity leave payments, injury leave payments, payments to employees leaving the enterprise, payments to health insurance schemes, payments to early retirement schemes, payments for study grants, vocational training costs, other expenditure and subsidies received by the employer in connection with labour costs.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta</p> <p>- Periodicity: annual (every 4 years)</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+21 months</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.14</p>
DS33.	Household Budget Survey (HBS)	<p>- Type of data source: statistical</p> <p>- Type of collection method: sample survey</p> <p>- Reporting units: households</p> <p>- Content: Age, sex, marital status, place of residence, education, household composition, employment, and income-related components.</p> <p>Type of accommodation, period of construction of main dwelling (including other characteristics), and type of consumer durables used.</p> <p>Expenditure patterns by type of goods or service.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta</p> <p>- Periodicity: annual (latest available 2015, approximately every 8 years up to 2024, every 5 years thereon).</p> <p>- Timeliness: approx. t+24 months</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.14</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14</p>
DS34.	Census of Population and Housing (CPH)	<p>- Type of data source: statistical</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: households</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su</p>

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<p>- Content: place of usual residence, sex, age, legal marital status, country/place of birth, country of citizenship, place of usual residence one year prior to Census, relationship between household members, locality, location of place of work, current activity status, occupation, industry (branch of economic activity), status in employment, educational attainment, ever resided abroad and year of arrival in the country (from 1980), tenure status of households, type of living quarters, location of living quarters, occupancy status of conventional dwellings, number of occupants, number of rooms of housing units, dwellings by type of building, dwellings by period of construction, type of ownership, water supply system, toilet facilities, bathing facilities and type of heating.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta</p> <p>- Periodicity: annual (latest available 2021, every 10 years)</p> <p>- Timeliness: approx. t+24 months</p>	<p>b-sectors: S.14</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.14</p>
DS35.	Shareholders' database	<p>- Type of data source: administrative</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: all incorporated enterprises</p> <p>- Content: MBR number, company name, company address, company country, issued share capital, type of capital, nominal value, percentage of paid up capital, number of shares, denomination, nationality of individual, involved company name, involved company number, body corporate country, involvement company address, body corporate/individual country.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: MBR</p> <p>- Periodicity: annual</p> <p>- Timeliness: approx. t+12 months</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: All</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, S.2</p>
DS36.	Malta Stock Exchange (MSE) database on dividends and interest paid and holders of listed enterprises	<p>- Type of data source: administrative</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: listed shares and bonds</p> <p>- Content: interest and dividends paid for each bond and share listed on the MSE, maturity date, nominal capital subdivided by sub-sector for holders.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: MSE</p> <p>- Periodicity: annual</p> <p>- Timeliness: approx. t+12 months</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: All</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, S.2</p>

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
DS37.	Breakdown of taxes on income	<p>- Type of data source: administrative</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: individuals, companies, other bodies, and general.</p> <p>- Content:</p> <p><u>Income tax for individuals, companies, general and other bodies, type of tax:</u></p> <p>Capital Gains Tax (CGT) on transfer of shares and other assets CGT on immovable property - provisional Final Tax on Immoveable Property Transfers Final Tax on Cessation of Rights Final Settlement System (FSS) Tax FSS Tax - Government Employees FSS Tax - DSS Pensions (Retirement Pension) Provisional Tax Settlement Tax Self-Assessment Part-time self-employment Part-time employment Tax at Source Article 73 Payment Final Tax on Rental Income (Article 31) Agricultural Produce Scheme Withholding Tax on Royalty Income on Literary Work Withholding Tax on Entertainment Activities Withholding Tax on Filming in Malta Additional Tax - FSS Additional Tax - Late submission of Income Tax Returns Additional Tax - Omission Interest CGT on transfer of shares and other assets - Provisional Capital Gains Tax on Immoveable Property - Provisional Final Tax on Immoveable Property Transfers Final Tax on Cessation of Rights Provisional Tax Settlement Tax Company Tax Tax at Source Article 73 Payment Topping-up Tax Tax on distribution from the Untaxed Account Final Tax on Rental Income (Article 31) International Tax Unit Additional Tax - FSS Additional Tax - Late submission of Income Tax Returns Additional Tax - Omission Interest CGT on transfer of Shares and Other Assets - Provisional Capital Gains Tax on Immoveable Property - Provisional Final Tax on Immoveable Property Transfers Final Tax on Cessation Rights Provisional Tax Settlement Tax Company Tax Tax at Source Article 73 Payment Final Tax on Rental Income (Article 31) Additional Tax - FSS Additional Tax - Late submission of Income Tax Returns Additional Tax - Omission</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.2</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.14, S.15, S.2</p>

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<p>Interest Withholding Tax in terms of the Investment Income Provisions Withholding Tax on surrendering/maturity of Insurance Policies Uncollectible tax Income Tax Refunds.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: cash flow</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: Office of The Commissioner for Malta Tax and Customs Administration (MTCA) formerly known as Commissioner for Revenue.</p> <p>- Periodicity: monthly</p> <p>- Timeliness: approx. t+1 month</p>	
DS38.	Government of Malta Financial Report	<p>- Type of data source: administrative</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: Central government</p> <p>- Content: public account, consolidated fund account, revenue, expenditure, general, public credit, public debt, assets and liabilities, treasury clearance fund, contingencies fund, social causes fund, school council fund, and list of defaulting departments.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: cash flow</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: Ministry for Finance and Employment (MFE).</p> <p>- Periodicity: annual</p> <p>- Timeliness: approx. t+6 months</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.13</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, S.2</p>
DS39.	Short-Term Statistics (STS) survey	<p>- Type of data source: statistical</p> <p>- Type of collection method: sample survey</p> <p>- Reporting units: kind of activity unit / enterprise depending on the sector.</p> <p>- Content: turnover, employment, wages and salaries, and hours worked.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta</p> <p>- Periodicity: monthly and quarterly</p> <p>- Timeliness: approx. t+1 month for monthly surveys and t+3 months for quarterly surveys.</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14.</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS40.	Departmental Accounting System (DAS)	<p>- Type of data source: administrative (up to 2020)</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: Budgetary Central government (BCG) (covering all the Government Ministries and Departments).</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.13</p>

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Content: A corporate Chart of Accounts (CoA) permits a standardised range of budget line items to be used across the board. Each account was coded in ESA 2010 and in accordance with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) manual on Government Finance Statistics (GFS). - Valuation principle: cash flow - Organisation collecting data: Treasury - Periodicity: monthly - Timeliness: approx. t+1 month 	<p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: All</p>
DS41.	Corporate Financial Management Solution (CFMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative (as from 2021) - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: Budgetary Central government (BCG) covering all the Government Ministries and Departments). - Content: A CoA permits a standardised range of budget line items to be used across the board, each account was coded in ESA 2010 and in accordance with the IMF manual on Government Finance Statistics. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: Treasury - Periodicity: monthly - Timeliness: approx. t+1 month 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.13</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: All</p>
DS42.	Treasury's accruals templates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: Budgetary Central government (BCG) (covering all the Government Ministries and Departments). - Content: Data are requested for the stock position of the accrued expenditure, accrued income, debtors, creditors, deferred income, and prepayments. These data are used to supplement the cash data generally derived from DAS. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: Treasury - Periodicity: quarterly - Timeliness: approx. t+3 months 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.13</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS43	Inter-bank loans and interest rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: banking institutions (S.122) - Content: inter-bank loans and interest rates. 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.122</p>

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: CBM - Periodicity: quarterly - Timeliness: approx. t+3 months 	Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS44.	Labour Force Survey (LFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: statistical - Type of collection method: sample survey - Reporting units: Households. All families living in private households are eligible for selection. - Content: The main objective is that of dividing the 15+ year old population into three mutually exclusive groups: employed, unemployed, and inactive, and hence provides descriptive information on each of these groups. The questionnaire covers: household characteristics, training and education, labour status, looking for another job, main occupation, second job, other and ad-hoc questions. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta - Periodicity: quarterly - Timeliness: t+3 months 	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.14 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS45.	Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: statistical - Type of collection method: administrative data, surveys, extrapolations - Reporting units: enterprises in NACE 01 - Content: full sequence of non-financial accounts up to the Entrepreneurial income. Output and Intermediate consumption by product. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta - Periodicity: annual - Timeliness: t+9 months 	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.14 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS46.	Annual income statements and balance sheets of trade unions and employers' associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census, estimates for non-response are calculated on census information. - Reporting units: trade unions, and employers' associations. - Content: income statements and balances sheets, number of members in each trade union. 	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.15 Used as counterparts for sectors/su

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: Department for Industrial and Employment Relations (DIER). - Periodicity: annual - Timeliness: approx. t+18 months to t+24 months. 	b-sectors: n/a
DS47.	Subsidies received from the EU - Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: Agriculture and Rural Payment Agency (ARPA). - Content: subsidies received from the EU in relation to agriculture which are split between D.39 (IN1) and D.75 (IN2) and D.9 (KA) based on the detailed description available. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: ARPA - Periodicity: quarterly - Timeliness: approx. t+50 days 	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.14, S.2 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS48.	EU spending and revenue 2014-2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: European Commission (EC) - Content: EU spending and revenue - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: European Commission - Periodicity: yearly - Timeliness: approx. t+36 months 	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.14, S.2 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a
DS49.	Short -let licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: licenced operators of short-term accommodation. - Content: type of licence, address of premisses, ID card no., VAT number, total bedrooms, and total bed covers. - Valuation principle: not applicable - Organisation collecting data: MTA - Periodicity: yearly - Timeliness: approx. t+9 months 	Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14 Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
DS50.	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: statistical - Type of collection method: sample survey - Reporting units: prices are collected from multiple data sources which include surveys, administrative data and various other sources. - Content: prices indices by Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). - Valuation principle: not applicable - Organisation collecting data: NSO, Malta - Periodicity: monthly - Timeliness: approx. t+1 month 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14, S.15</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS51.	Final Settlement System - Form 7 (FS7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census - Reporting units: all employers - Content: gross emoluments main, gross emoluments part-time, total fringe benefits, overtime taxed at 15%, share options, tax deduction main, tax deduction part, tax deduction arrears, tax deduction overtime, tax deduction share options, social security contributions, maternity fund contribution. - Valuation principle: not applicable - Organisation collecting data: MTCA - Periodicity: yearly - Timeliness: approx. t+11 months 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14, S.15</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p>
DS52.	Eurostat database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: go to Eurostat website - Reporting units: countries - Content: D.71, D.72 by institutional sector and geographical breakdown. - Valuation principle: not applicable - Organisation collecting data: Eurostat - Periodicity: yearly - Timeliness: approx. t+9 months 	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12, S.14, S.15</p>
DS53.	Promise of Sale (POS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of data source: administrative - Type of collection method: census 	<p>Main source for sectors/su</p>

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<p>- Reporting units: individuals, company, and body of persons.</p> <p>- Content:</p> <p>Notice Identification Related Notice POS Identification Year Month Quarter Contract Type Deed Type Notice Value Additional Value Capital Gains Notice Duty POS Duty Total Duty Party Type Taxpayer Type Taxpayer country Property Type Main Property Property Category Square Metres Property Locality Property Country Primary Last Total Value Property Recoded District</p> <p>- Valuation principle: not applicable</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: MTCA</p> <p>- Periodicity: monthly</p> <p>- Timeliness: approx. t+1 month</p>	<p>b-sectors: n/a</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.14</p>
DS54.	Income tax data paid by resident companies	<p>- Type of data source: administrative</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: companies</p> <p>- Content:</p> <p>Reference Registry of Companies number NACE</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11, S.12</p>

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<p>Sectors Company name File location Provisional tax CGT-Provisional Settlement tax Company tax Tax at source</p> <p>- Valuation principle: cash flow</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: MTCA</p> <p>- Periodicity: annual</p> <p>- Timeliness: approx. t+7 months</p>	
DS55.	D5 Current taxes on income and wealth, etc.	<p>- Type of data source: statistical</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: not applicable</p> <p>- Content: A detailed list with the corresponding figures of D.51 and D.59 by DAS/CFMS account number, inclusive of refunds, accruals, time adjusted cash deferrals and EDP adjustments.</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accruals</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: Public Finance Unit (PFU).</p> <p>- Periodicity: quarterly</p> <p>- Timeliness: approx. t+1.5 months</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: n/a</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.14, S2</p>
DS56.	Balance of Payments (BoP) - Remote Gaming Operators data collection	<p>- Type of data source: administrative</p> <p>- Type of collection method: sample</p> <p>- Reporting units: all companies registered in the Statistical Business Register (SBR) in NACE 62 and NACE 92 respectively.</p> <p>- Content: income statements and balances sheets .</p> <p>- Valuation principle: accrual</p> <p>- Organisation collecting data: Malta Business Registry (MBR).</p> <p>- Periodicity: annual</p> <p>- Timeliness: t+18 months</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors: S.11</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/su b-sectors: S.2, S.14</p>
DS57.	Building permits	<p>- Type of data source: administrative</p> <p>- Type of collection method: census</p> <p>- Reporting units: anyone applying for a building permit.</p>	<p>Main source for sectors/su b-sectors:</p>

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Nr.	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector(s):
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Content: construction of approved new dwellings, change of use from non-residential buildings to residential ones, dwelling extensions, restorations, alterations, or demolition. - Valuation principle: accrual - Organisation collecting data: Planning Authority (PA) - Periodicity: quarterly - Timeliness: approx. t+2 months 	<p>S.11, S.12, S,14</p> <p>Used as counterparts for sectors/sub-sectors: n/a</p>

SECTION D. DESCRIPTION BY TRANSACTION

1 MARKET OUTPUT (P.11)

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Market output is output intended for sale, at economically significant prices. Market output includes goods and services that are exchanged in monetary transactions, as well as goods and services that are bartered, used for compensation in kind, entered inventories, or supplied as intermediate inputs to other establishments within the enterprise.

The derivation of market output by industry is available in the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 46, Ch. 3.

Uses

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, DS7, DS8, DS9, DS12, DS15, DS16, DS18, DS30, DS31, DS33, DS45, DS46, DS49, DS50, DS56, and DS57.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

To obtain the figures for S.11 and S.14, a deductive approach is used. This involves, subtracting the figures of sectors S.12, S.13, and S.15 from the overall economy (S.1), to obtain S.11 plus S.14, as residual.

For some economic activities, output is directly attributed to an institutional sector, to S.11 or S.14, due to the nature of the activity, or because the data at source, clearly distinguishes between S.11 and S.14. Otherwise, an indirect approach, based on information derived from the Statistical Business Register (SBR) (DS4), is applied. This approach is applied to all industries, except for the following NACEs: 3, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 49, 52, 55, 68, 81, 85, 86, 91, 92, 94, 96 and 97.

Indirect approach – Statistical Business Register (SBR)

To split market output between S.11 and S.14, the SBR at micro-level, is used. The SBR turnover is derived at NACE division level and by institutional sector, and this is used as a proxy, to split market output at NACE division level by institutional sector. The SBR variables used to derive this include: the statistical classification of economic activity in the European Community (NACE), the Malta Business Registry (MBR) code, which is assigned to each enterprise listed with Malta's registrar of companies, and most importantly, the legal organisation code assigned in the SBR to each unit.

Table D1.1 Statistical Business Register as per code, legal organisation and sector

Code	Legal organisation	Sector
0	Not Available	S.11/S.12/S.14
1	Sole Ownership	S.14
2	Partnership	S.11/S.12/S.14
3	Limited Liability	S.11/S.12
4	Corporation	S.11/S.12
5	Cooperative	S.11/S.12
6	Public Limited corporation	S.11/S.12
7	Non-Profit	S.15
8	Government	S.13
9	Joint Stock Company	S.11/S.12
10	Joint Venture	S.11/S.12
11	Branch	S.11/S.12

To obtain turnover and employment at NACE division level by institutional sector, the following iteration is used:

1. Derive the active companies in the reference year.
2. If NACE=64, 65 or 66 then Sector=S.12 (Section K - financial services), otherwise.
3. If Legal organisation=8 then Sector=S.13, otherwise.
4. If the last letter of MBR code is C (where C = company), O (where O = branch) or E (where E = European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG)) then Sector=S.11, otherwise.
5. If legal organisation=7 then Sector=S.15, otherwise.
6. If the last letter of MBR code=L (where L= LPA = Legal Person Associations or LPF = Legal Person Foundations) or P (where P = Partnership en nom collectif / Partnership en commandite) then Sector = S.11, otherwise.
7. If legal organisation = 2 (partnerships) and the turnover > 1 million euro then Sector = S.11, otherwise.
8. If legal organisation=1 or 2 then Sector = S.14, otherwise.
9. If legal organisation=3, 4, 5, 9, 10 or 11 then Sector = S.11.

Following this procedure, turnover and employment ratios at NACE division level, split into S.11 and S.14, are derived. These are then used for the sectorisation of Market output (P.11) and Output for own final (P.12) respectively. Before applying these ratios, specific items, which are specifically allocated to one sector or another, are excluded from market output. These adjustments may relate to exhaustiveness, subsidies on products etc.

Direct approach

Fishing and aquaculture (NACE 03) – Aquaculture activities are allocated to S.11. Open sea fishing, is allocated between S.11 and S.14, using SBR data excluding fish farms.

Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply (NACE 35) – Electricity generated by households from renewable sources, is included in NACE 35 from 2010 onwards, and is allocated to S.14. The rest of the industry is allocated to S.11.

Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACEs 36-39) – A main operator, responsible for the complete water cycle from production and distribution of water to the collection and treatment of wastewater, is allocated to S.11. This operator is included in NACEs 36 and 37, using data from quarterly returns and audited financial statements (DS2). Data for the rest of the private sector, is allocated between S.11 and S.14, using ratios derived from the SBR (DS4).

Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE 45) –SBR details are uploaded in the SBS survey (DS1) population, to derive separate ratios for S.11 and S.14, for NACE 45.2, and the rest of the industry. The output of Section G is measured by the trade margins,

realised on the goods they purchase for resale. This means that, deriving ratios based on turnover, may distort the picture in NACE 45.2, as output is not generally based on margins.

Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE 46) – The SBR ratios described in the indirect approach, are used to derive the breakdown of NACE 46, between S.11 and S.14. These ratios are applied on the total of S.11 and S.14, after deducting an element of exhaustiveness related to narcotics, which are specifically allocated to S.14, and a subsidy on products, which is specifically allocated to S.11.

Land transport and transport via pipelines (NACE 49) - The SBR ratios described in the indirect approach, are used to derive the breakdown of NACE 52, between S.11 and S.14. These ratios are applied on the total S.11+S.14, after deducting subsidy on products, which are allocated specifically to S.11.

Warehousing and support activities for transportation (NACE 52) - The SBR ratios described in the indirect approach, are used to derive the breakdown of NACE 52, between S.11 and S.14. These ratios are applied on the total S.11+S.14, after deducting port workers, who are specifically allocated to S.14, and the subsidy on products, which are allocated specifically to S.11.

Accommodation (NACE 55) – Hotels and similar accommodation (NACE 55.1) is allocated to S.11. Holiday and other short-stay accommodation (NACE 55.2), Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks (NACE 55.3), and Other accommodation (NACE 55.4), are subdivided between S.11 and S.14. This is based on the information obtained from the Malta Tourism Authority (MTA) (DS8), of the number of licenced premises used for short-stay accommodation.

Real estate activities (NACE 68) – SBR ratios are used to derive the breakdown of NACE 68, between S.11 and S.14, as regards: Buying and selling of own real estate (NACE 68.10), Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis (NACE 68.3), and the part of Renting and operating of own or leased real estate (NACE 68.20) related to Actual rents earned on letting of commercial premises. The rest of NACE 68.20, which relates to Actual rents earned on letting of residential dwellings and garages and Imputed rents, are allocated to S.14.

Services to buildings and landscape activities (NACE 81) – The SBR ratios described in the indirect approach, are used to derive the breakdown of NACE 81, between S.11 and S.14. These ratios are applied on the total of S.11 and S.14, after deducting an element of exhaustiveness related to undeclared activities, which are specifically allocated to S.14.

Education (NACE 85) – The SBR ratios described in the indirect approach, are used to derive the breakdown of NACE 85 between S.11 and S.14, except for English Language Schools, which are directly allocated to S.11 and the exhaustiveness adjustment for private tuition, which is directly allocated to S.14.

Human health activities (NACE 86) – The SBR ratios described in the indirect approach, are used to derive the breakdown of NACE 86, between S.11 and S.14, except for two enterprises which are directly allocated to S.11.

Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities (NACE 91) – The SBR ratios described in the indirect approach, are used to derive the breakdown of NACE 91, between S.11 and S.14.

Gambling and betting activities (NACE 92) – All is allocated to S.11, except for agents in relation to the national lottery, which are allocated to S.14.

Activities of membership organisations (NACE 94) – All is allocated to S.11, as they refer to business, employers and professional membership organisations.

Other personal service activities (NACE 96) – The SBR ratios described in the indirect approach, are used to derive the breakdown of NACE 96 between S.11 and S.14, except for funeral services, and the exhaustiveness adjustment for prostitution, which are directly allocated to S.14.

Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel (NACE 97) – allocated all to S.14.

- Conceptual adjustment:

For more detail, refer to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 77-80, Ch. 3, paras. 3.4.5 to 3.4.7.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Exhaustiveness adjustments included in S.11 include:

- Employment method (across industries);
- Unregistered middlemen in real estate activities (NACE 68) as Producers deliberately not registering – underground (N1);
- Expenditure based estimates in Human health and social work activities (Section Q) and Other service activities (Section S) up to 2019, as these industries were not covered by the National Statistics Office (NSO) surveys. These estimates were included as Registered legal persons or entrepreneurs not surveyed – (N4/N5);
- Accommodation services, including short-stay accommodation in apartments and similar units (NACE 55.2) and Other accommodation (NACE 55.9), as Registered legal persons or entrepreneurs not surveyed (N4/N5); and
- Estimates for Producers deliberately misreporting (N6) are being reported for Fishing (NACE 03 in Section A), Furniture production (NACE 31 in Section C), Construction (Section F), Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (Section G), Food and beverage service activities (Section I), Information and Communication (Section J), Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (Section M), Education (Section P) specifically for private tuition, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (Section R), Other services activities (Section S) and Activities of Households as Employers (Section T). Identification and adjustment methods used for type N6, include expert judgment in case of furniture, supply based sources, and supplementary surveys with respect to fishing and demand-based methods in case of Education (Section P). In case of Food and beverage service activities (Section I), various data sources are compared to derive the estimate for N6. In this case, N6 includes the difference between the results obtained from the SBS survey (DS1) and expenditure-based statistics derived from the HBS (DS33), as well as the difference between the results obtained from the Traveller Expenditure Survey (DS10) and the Tourstat survey (DS7). N6 also includes an adjustment for Value Added Tax (VAT) without complicity, which is spread across various activities.

Details on these exhaustiveness adjustments are available in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 557-562, Ch. 7, Sect. 7.1., Sub-sect. 7.1.1.

The GNI Inventory does not include details on the following:

- Employment method (across industries);
- Administrative data on law infringements; and
- Producers deliberately not registering (underground) - COVID registered self-employed.

Employment method (across industries)

The employment method for exhaustiveness was applied to derive estimates for non-financial corporations, financial corporations, and the household sector.

Two separate estimates are made:

Administrative data on law infringements

Administrative data on the number of law infringements, was obtained from the national employment agency i.e. Jobsplus (DS20). Data are available from 2002 onwards. Data for 1995 to 2001, have been extrapolated using the results of 2002, as a proxy. The infringements of 2002 as a percentage of the National Accounts Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Salaried employees and FTE Self-employed, were multiplied by the National Accounts FTE Salaried employees and FTE Self-employed of 1995

to 2001 to create the back series. Output and Intermediate consumption per FTE gainfully occupied for the household sector, were derived and applied to the estimated undeclared FTE self-employed.

Similarly, compensation of employees was derived for non-financial, financial, and household sectors, by applying the minimum wage for all industries, except for very specific industries, in which the average wage of the industry, was applied.

Producers deliberately not registering (underground) - COVID registered self-employed

In 2020Q2, when the government announced the covid supplements, there was a sudden surge in Jobsplus registrations, especially in case of self-employed persons. It is being assumed that these persons, prior to 2019, were working underground. For some reason, the registrations which occurred in 2020Q2, were backdated by one year. This adjustment was done for 1995-2018. It is assumed that after this date, the newly registered remained in the system and were covered in Jobsplus thereafter. The adjustment was introduced in the benchmark revision of 2024.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2, DS3, DS23, DS24, DS25, DS26, DS27, and DS43.

The table below details the sources used for each sub-sector of S.12.

Table D1.2 List of data sources by subsectors of S.12

Data source	Subsector of S.12
Quarterly income statements and balance sheets of the Central Bank of Malta (CBM) (DS27)	Central bank (S.121).
Income statements and balance sheets of core, non-core, and international banks (DS23), Inter-bank loans and interest rates (DS43)	Deposit Money Banks and International Banking Institutions (S.122)
Income statements and balance sheets of investment funds (DS25)	Investment Funds (S.124)
Tax Index of Financial Data (TIFD) (DS3), Annual accounts and financial statements (DS2)	Financial auxiliaries (S.126), Trusts (S.127), Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funds (S.127), Holding companies (S.127)
Annual accounts and financial statements (DS2), Income statements and balance sheets of insurance corporations (DS24)	Insurance corporations (S.128)
Annual accounts and financial statements (DS2), Income statements and balance sheets of pension funds (DS26)	Pension funds (S.129)

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The market output of Financial and insurance activities (NACE Rev.2, Section K) is directly allocated to S.12. For more detail, refer to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 173-226, Ch. 3, paras. 3.17.1 to 3.17.134.

- Conceptual adjustment:

For more detail, refer to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 77-80, Ch. 3, paras. 3.4.5 to 3.4.7:

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Reference should be made to the employment method for exhaustiveness, described in S.11, which was applied to derive estimates for non-financial corporations, financial corporations, and the household sector.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5, DS18, DS40, DS41, and DS42.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The market output of Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (NACE Rev.2, Section O), is directly allocated to S.13. For more detail, refer to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 259-261, Ch. 3, paras. 3.21.1-3.21.5.

- Conceptual adjustment:

For more detail, refer to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 77-80, Ch. 3, paras. 3.4.5 to 3.4.7.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS4, DS7, DS8, DS9, DS12, DS15, DS16, DS30, DS31, DS33, DS45, DS49, DS50, DS56, and DS57.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The applied methodology has been described in this same sub-section, in S.11 Resources.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Exhaustiveness adjustments included as part of S.14 include:

- Reference income method (across industries);
- Employment method (across industries);
- Furniture production (NACE 31) as Producers deliberately not registering – underground (N1);
- Unregistered middlemen in real estate activities (NACE 68) as Producers deliberately not registering – underground (N1);
- Cleaning services (NACE 81) as Producers deliberately not registering – underground (N1);

- Narcotics (NACE 46) as Producers deliberately not registering – illegal (N2);
- Illegal gambling (NACE 92) as Producers deliberately not registering – illegal (N2);
- Prostitution (NACE 96) as Producers deliberately not registering – illegal (N2);
- From 2013 to 2017, the SBS survey (DS1) data, did not include information regarding entrepreneurs, whose turnover is less than €7,000. An exhaustiveness adjustment was included in National Accounts so as to account for these enterprises as Registered legal persons or entrepreneurs not surveyed (N4/N5) (across industries);
- Expenditure based estimates were used for Human health and social work activities (Section Q) and Other service activities (Section S) up to 2019, as these industries were not covered by the NSO surveys. These estimates were included as Registered legal persons or entrepreneurs not surveyed – (N4/N5);
- Accommodation services including short-stay accommodation in apartments and similar units (NACE 55.2) and Other accommodation (NACE 55.9), are included as Registered legal persons or entrepreneurs not surveyed (N4/N5); and
- Estimates for Producers deliberately misreporting (N6), is being reported for Fishing (NACE 03 in Section A), Furniture production (NACE 31 in Section C), Construction (Section F), Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (Section G), Food and beverage service activities (Section I), Information and Communication (Section J), Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (Section M), Education (Section P) specifically for private tuition, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (Section R), Other services activities (Section S) and Activities of Households as Employers (Section T). Identification and adjustments methods used for type N6, include expert judgment in case of furniture, supply based sources and supplementary surveys with respect to fishing and demand-based methods in case of Education (Section P). In case of Food and beverage service activities (Section I), various data sources are compared, in order to derive the estimate for N6. In this case, N6 includes the difference between the results obtained from the SBS survey (DS1) and expenditure-based statistics derived from the HBS (DS33), as well as the difference between the results obtained from the Traveller Expenditure Survey (DS10) and the Tourstat survey (DS7). N6 also includes an adjustment for VAT without complicity, which is spread across various activities.

Details on these exhaustiveness adjustments, are available in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 557-622, Ch. 7, paras. 7.1.1.1 to 7.3.3.4.

The GNI Inventory does not include details on the following:

- Reference income method (across industries);
- Employment method (across industries); and
- Prostitution.

Reference income method

The reference income method has been applied to the household sector. The basic idea of the reference income method is to derive per capita ratios from a reference group, that could be representative for the scope of non-observed economy. The underlying hypothesis is that the owners of the enterprise, should earn at least as much as their employee.

The data of the Household sector for 1995 to 2020, has been analysed, and industries whose Gross operating surplus per FTE self-employed was less than the Compensation of Employees (COE) per FTE salaried employees, were adjusted accordingly. This analysis was done at NACE division level.

The adjusted gross operating surplus was derived for the full-time self-employed operating in S.14, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Adjusted gross operating surplus} = \\
 & \text{COE per FTE salaried employees of S.14 at NACE division level} \\
 & \quad \text{less} \\
 & \text{Gross operating surplus per FTE self-employed of S.14 at NACE division level} \\
 & \quad \text{multiplied by} \\
 & \text{Full-time self-employed of S.14 at NACE division level}
 \end{aligned}$$

This exhaustivity adjustment may be performed on output, intermediate consumption, or by simply targeting Gross Value Added (GVA). The two options were considered. However, it was decided to target GVA using gross operating surplus as a proxy. With this option, the adjusted gross operating surplus is imputed in P.1. No adjustments are done to P.2 such that the GVA, gross operating surplus and the rest of the balancing items of S.14, are adjusted upwards accordingly.

Employment method

The employment method for exhaustiveness was applied to derive estimates for non-financial corporations, financial corporations, and the household sector. Two separate estimates were carried out:

Administrative data on law infringements:

Administrative data on the number of law infringements, was obtained from the national employment agency i.e. Jobsplus (DS20). Data are available from 2002 onwards. Data for 1995 to 2001, have been extrapolated using the results of 2002 as a proxy. The infringements of 2002, as a percentage of the National Accounts FTE salaried employees and FTE Self-employed, were multiplied by the National Accounts FTE Salaried employees and FTE Self-employed of 1995 to 2001, to create the back series. Output and Intermediate consumption per FTE gainfully occupied for the household sector, were derived and applied to the estimated undeclared FTE self-employed.

Similarly, compensation of employees was derived for non-financial, financial, and household sectors by applying the minimum wage for all industries, except for very specific industries, in which the average wage of the industry was applied.

Producers deliberately not registering (Underground) - COVID registered self-employed:

In 2020Q2, when the government announced the covid supplements, there was a sudden surge in Jobsplus registrations, especially in case of self-employed persons. It is being assumed that these persons, prior to 2019, were working underground. For some reason, the registrations which occurred in 2020Q2, were backdated by one year. This adjustment was done for 1995-2018. It is assumed that after this date, the newly registered remained in the system and were covered in Jobsplus thereafter. The adjustment was introduced in the benchmark revision of 2024.

Prostitution

A review of the estimate for prostitution, described in the GNI Inventory, has been done to address the requirements of the Gross National Income Committee (GNIC)/230 on illegal activities in National Accounts. Malta identified new data sources, with the aim of determining the number of prostitutes, including a subdivision between resident and non-resident prostitutes, the number of contacts per prostitute, and the average prices for different types of prostitution. This type of research is hampered by the fact that most of the activity is illegal. This means that the data sources obtained, are not always reliable. For this reason, international studies were used to cross-check the results before these were considered plausible.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2, DS4, DS11, DS17, DS20, DS46, and DS50.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

For the compilation of the Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) sector, the SBR (DS4) is used to update its population, on a yearly basis.

NPISH are present in the following economic activities:

Table D1.3 NACE code and description applicable for Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

NACE code	NACE Description
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
49	Land transport and transport via pipeline services
59	Motion Picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
60	Programming and Broadcasting Activities
75	Veterinary Activities
82	Office administration, office support and other business support activities
85	Education services
86	Human Health Activities
87	Residential Care Activities
88	Social work activities without accommodation
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities
91	Libraries, Archives, museums and other cultural activities
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
94	Activities of membership organisations

NPISH which are based on the Voluntary Organisations (NGO) Survey (DS11), were last updated in 2017. These were extrapolated thereafter, using the per capita ratio derived for market output vis-a-vie employment in full-time equivalent, at NACE division level. Per capita ratios are adjusted using the Harmonised Index for Consumer Prices (HICP) (DS50) and are applied to the employment at NACE division level, for each respective period. Employment is obtained from Jobsplus (DS20).

Items classified as market output in the NGO Survey included:

- Income from Service Agreements;
- Income from other sources outside the EU;
- Income from rent;
- Income from services to other organisations;
- Other services; and
- Other income.

NPISH which are based on accounts and financial statements (DS2), are updated annually. These include the Archdiocese of Malta and political parties. Church schools are covered on a yearly basis, by a statistical source (DS17). Market output in this case, is clearly identifiable.

- Conceptual adjustment:

For more detail, refer to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 77-80, Ch. 3, paras. 3.4.5 to 3.4.7.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

1.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

1.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

2 OUTPUT FOR OWN FINAL USE (P.12)

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Output for own final use are products retained by the producer to use as final consumption or capital formation. It includes goods produced by households for their own use, housing services of owner occupants, and fixed assets produced by enterprises for their own use. Software, as well as Research and Development (R&D) for own final use, are estimated separately, at NACE division level and by institutional sector.

Uses

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS29, DS31, and DS44.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Fixed assets produced by enterprises for their own use, are derived generally from the Structural Business Statistics (SBS) survey (DS1), financial statements (DS2), and tips that the employees receive from customers in some economic activities (such as hotels and restaurants services). The Statistical Business Register (SBR) (DS4) ratios described in the indirect approach and applied for market output, are used to derive the breakdown between S.11 and S.14 for output for own final use.

The methodology used to derive output for own final use with respect to software and R&D by sector, is available in the [GNI Inventory](#), in pp. 501-503, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.3.61 to 5.10.3.66, and in pp. 489-497, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.3.42 to 5.10.3.50 respectively.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Output for own final use is valued at basic prices. Capitalised production, as derived from the SBS survey and financial statements, is assumed to be at cost. Thus, a mark-up is applied to revalue the original data to basic prices. The mark-up is often derived from the SBS survey, and it refers to the ratio of gross operating surplus (B.1g) as a percentage of the sum of intermediate costs (P.2) and compensation of employees (D.1). This mark-up rate is then applied to the capitalised production at source. Similarly, a mark-up is added in the derivation of software and R&D for own final use to ensure valuation at basic prices.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Producers not required to register (N3), relate mainly to producers who are not required to register. This is mainly because they have no market output, and because producers have market output but on such a small scale, that it is below the level at which it is expected to register as an entrepreneur. Consequently, included in N3 is the production of construction of and repairs to dwellings by non-market household producers involved in Construction (Section F), and output for own final use related to renewable energy by households (Section D), as they are not obliged to register. N3 also includes Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel (NACE 97).

Other statistical deficiencies (N7) cover data that is incomplete, not collected, or not directly collectable, and data that is incorrectly handled, processed, or compiled by statisticians. Other statistical deficiencies include estimates for production for own final use by market producers, including software and R&D for own final use and tips. Production for own final use by market producers, is spread across various activities, while tips are limited to Section I.

Details on these exhaustiveness adjustments are available in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 557-622, Ch. 7, paras. 7.1.1.1 to 7.3.3.4.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2, DS29, and DS44.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Output for own final use generally relates only to R&D and software. The derivation of output for own final use with respect to software and R&D by sector, is available in the [GNI Inventory](#), in pp. 501-503, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.3.61 to 5.10.3.66; and in pp. 489-497, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.3.42 to 5.10.3.50.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Reference should be made to exhaustiveness as described in S.11, for transactions related to P.12.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5, DS28, DS40, DS41, and DS44.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The chart of accounts of the Central government sector, distinguishes separately, expenditures on intermediate consumption and compensation of employees, which are eventually capitalised as gross fixed capital formation. This allows for the derivation of output for own final use.

Output for own final use generally relates only to R&D and software. The derivation of output for own final use with respect to software and R&D is available in the [GNI Inventory](#), in pp. 501-503, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.3.61 to 5.10.3.66, and in pp. 489-497, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.3.42 to 5.10.3.50 respectively.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS14, DS29, DS30, DS31, DS34, DS44, and DS45.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Households as consumers are involved in the:

- Production of services of owner-occupied dwellings (imputed rents). In compliance with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1722/2005 of 20 October 2005, the estimate of imputed rents, is carried out using the user cost method up to 2015, and the stratification method thereafter. The stratification method is based on the stock of owner-occupied dwellings. These are stratified on the basis of different features of dwellings, in order to differentiate the average rents used to give a rental value to the dwellings. The average rent used in the calculation of output of imputed dwelling services, is the same used for the assessment of actual dwelling services output. Therefore, it excludes charge for insurance, heating, water, electricity, etc.
- Output for own final use of open sea fishing, is derived by applying the ratio of output for own final use to market output, resulting from Census of Fisheries 2006 (DS14).
- The source used to derive output for own final use of renewable energy (DS31), provides data at micro-level, thus allowing us to derive separate estimates for S.14.
- Construction activities of households for own final use, in relation to own gross fixed capital formation with respect to dwellings, disclosed in Specialised Construction Activities (NACE 43). Details are available in the [GNI Inventory](#), p. 138, Ch. 3, paras. 3.12.12 to 3.12.17.
- Production of services by paid domestic staff. The value of domestic services obtained by employing paid staff by households, is valued by the compensation of employees paid.

For more information, go to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 306-309, Ch. 3, Sect. 3.26, paras. 3.26.1 to 3.26.9.

Households, in their function as producers, are involved in the production of:

- Fixed assets produced by enterprises for their own use. These are generally derived from the Structural Business Statistics (SBS) survey (DS1) or financial statements (DS2). The SBR (DS4) ratios described in the indirect approach, applied for market output, are used to derive the breakdown between S.11 and S.14.
- Output for own final use with respect to software and R&D. Information is available in the [GNI Inventory](#), in pp. 501-503, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.3.61 to 5.10.3.66, and in pp. 489-497, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.3.42 to 5.10.3.50 respectively:

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Reference should be made to exhaustiveness as described in S.11, for transactions related to P.12.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2, DS11, DS17, DS29, and DS44.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Output for own final use, generally, relates only to R&D and software. The derivation of output for own final use with respect to software and R&D, is available in the [GNI Inventory](#), in pp. 501-503, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.3.61 to 5.10.3.66, and in pp. 489-497, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.3.42 to 5.10.3.50 respectively.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Reference should be made to exhaustiveness as described in S.11, for transactions related to P.12.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

2.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

2.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

3 NON-MARKET OUTPUT (P.13)

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sectors S.11, and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5, DS18, DS40, and DS41.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for S.13 are calculated residually. Firstly, P.1 is calculated using the sum of costs method ($D.1+P.2+D.29-D.39+P.51c$). Then, P.13 is calculated by subtracting P.11 and P.12 from P.1.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2, DS11, DS17, and DS20.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for S.15 are calculated residually. Firstly, P.1 is calculated using the sum of costs method (D.1+P.2+D.29-D.39+P.51c). Then, P.13 is calculated by subtracting P.11 and P.12 from P.1.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

3.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

3.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

4 INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION (P.2)

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS12, DS15, DS16, DS18, DS30, DS45, DS46, DS50, and DS56.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

To obtain the figures for S.11 and S.14, a deductive approach is used. This entails subtracting the figures of S.12, S.13, and S.15 from the overall economy (S.1), to obtain S.11 plus S.14 as residual.

For some economic activities, intermediate consumption is directly attributed to an institutional sector, to S.11 or S.14, due to the nature of the activity or because the data at source, clearly distinguishes between S.11 and S.14. Otherwise, an indirect approach, based on information derived from the Statistical Business Register (SBR) (DS4), is applied. This approach is applied

to all industries except for the following NACEs: 3, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 49, 52, 55, 68, 81, 85, 86, 91, 92, 94, 96 and 97.

The intermediate consumption for industries using the indirect approach, is derived using the same methodology applied for output. To split market output between S.11 and S.14, the SBR at micro-level is used. The SBR turnover is derived at NACE division level and by institutional sector. This is used as a proxy, to split intermediate consumption at NACE division level by institutional sector.

For more detail on the derivation of these ratios, refer to the sub-section on market output for S.11.

If intermediate consumption had to be derived solely on SBR ratios, the same intermediate consumption to output ratio would be assigned to S.11 and S.14, at NACE division level. Given that the cost structure by industry and institutional sector may differ, an analysis is done to derive separate intermediate consumption to output ratios, by industry and institutional sector. The Structural Business Statistics (SBS) survey (DS1) results of 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2019, have been used to analyse the intermediate consumption to output ratios, for S.11 and S.14.

It is important to point out that the SBS survey is designed to derive data by NACE divisions and not by sector. Thus, the unweighted data was used to analyse the data. The coverage of S.14 unweighted data, in terms of output versus the National Accounts estimate of output for S.14, was taken into consideration during the analysis.

The adjustments made were as follows:

The percentage deviation between the P.2:P.1 ratio of S.14 to the total i.e. the P.2:P.1 ratio of S.11+S.14, was applied to the actual P.2:P.1 ratio observed in National Accounts.

This was necessary as the National Accounts data are based on the weighted results of the SBS survey and the adjustments made by National Accounts over and above the SBS survey.

The following industries as per NACE code, were modified following this analysis: 10, 23, 25, 32, 41, 43, 46, 47, 49, 56, 62, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, and 81.

The P2:P1 ratio of S.14 for the mentioned industries, was adjusted downwards or upwards accordingly. The intermediate consumption of S.11 was derived as a residual.

Generally, the P.2:P.1 ratio of S.14 was lower than that of S.11, consequently, the gross operating surplus of S.14 was revised upwards.

The derivation of intermediate consumption for NACEs: 3, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 49, 52, 55, 68, 81, 85, 86, 91, 92, 94, 96 and 97, follows the same methodology as described in sub-section on market output for S.11.

- Conceptual adjustment:

For more detail, refer to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 78-80, Ch. 3, para. 3.4.7.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

For more detail on exhaustiveness, refer to the sub-section on exhaustiveness in market output for S.11.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2, DS3, DS23, DS24, DS25, DS26, and DS27.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The intermediate consumption of Financial and insurance activities (NACE Rev.2, Section K) is directly allocated to S.12. For more detail, refer to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 173-226, Ch. 3, paras. 3.17.1 to 3.17.134.

- Conceptual adjustment:

For more detail, refer to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 78-80, Ch. 3, para. 3.4.7.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

For more detail on exhaustiveness, refer to the sub-section on exhaustiveness in market output for S.11.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5, DS18, DS40, and DS41.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The intermediate consumption of Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (NACE Rev.2, Section O), is directly allocated to S.13. For more information, refer to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 450-461, Ch. 5, paras. 5.9.1 to 5.9.36.

Further information on the methods for the compilation of government sector accounts can be obtained from [Malta's EDP Inventory](#).

- Conceptual adjustment:

More detail on conceptual adjustments is available in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 77-80, Ch. 3, paras. 3.4.5 to 3.4.7.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS33, DS4, DS12, DS15, DS16, DS30, DS45, DS46, and DS50.

b. Methods
- Estimation methods:

The methodology used has been described in this same sub-section in S.11.

- Conceptual adjustment:

More detail on conceptual adjustments is available in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 77-80, Ch. 3, paras. 3.4.5 to 3.4.7.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

For more detail on exhaustiveness, refer to sub-section market output for S.14.

Sector S.15
a. Sources

DS2, DS4, DS11, DS17, DS20, and DS50.

b. Methods
- Estimation methods:

For the compilation of the Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) sector, the SBR is used to update its population on a yearly basis.

NPISH are present in the following economic activities:

Table D4.1.1 NACE code and description applicable for Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

NACE code	NACE Description
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
49	Land transport and transport via pipeline services
59	Motion Picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
60	Programming and Broadcasting Activities
75	Veterinary Activities
82	Office administration, office support and other business support activities
85	Education services
86	Human Health Activities
87	Residential Care Activities
88	Social work activities without accommodation
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities
91	Libraries, Archives, museums and other cultural activities
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
94	Activities of membership organisations

NPISH are based on the Voluntary Organisations' (NGO) Survey (DS11), which was last updated in 2017 and extrapolated thereafter, using the per capita ratio derived for market output vis-a-vie employment in full-time equivalent, at NACE division level. Per capita ratios, are adjusted, using the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) (DS50) and applied to the employment at NACE division level, for each respective period. Employment is obtained from Jobsplus (DS20).

The intermediate consumption to output ratio derived from the NGO Survey, is applied on the extrapolated market output at NACE division level. The intermediate consumption to output ratio is adjusted using HICP.

The NPISH sector is based on accounts and financial statements (DS2) which are updated annually. These include the Archdiocese of Malta and political parties. Church schools are covered by a statistical source (DS17) on a yearly basis. Intermediate consumption derived from financial statements, is adjusted to comply with ESA 2010 requirements. This entails excluding from total costs, the following items: labour costs, depreciation, other taxes on production, property income, current transfers, and capital gains or losses.

- Conceptual adjustment:

For more detail, refer to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 77-80, Ch. 3, paras. 3.4.5 to 3.4.7:

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Not applicable.

4.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

4.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

5 INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (P.31)

5.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Individual consumption includes:

- Household final consumption expenditure;
- Final consumption expenditure of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH); and
- Individual consumption of General government, including social transfers in kind.

Individual final consumption expenditure payable for total economy (S.1), is obtained as sum of Uses of resident sectors.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS18, DS38, DS40, DS41, and DS42.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The General government entities are by definition non-market producers. The total consumption (P.3) of the government sectors, is a result of their non-market output (P.132) and the expenditure on products supplied to households via market producers (social transfers in kind, D.632). The non-market production is measured as the sum of production costs: compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, consumption of fixed capital formation and other taxes paid minus other subsidies received. For data transmission required at t+9 months, the split between individual consumption expenditure and collective consumption expenditure, is estimated on data for previous years. During preparation of Table 11¹ of the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) transmission programme, concerning expenditures of the General government sector by Classification Of the Functions Of Government (COFOG), the split of the production costs between collective and individual consumption (D.631) of own output, is based on the COFOG methodological guidelines. The data elaborated in this way, are included in the accounts of S.13 sector, and transmitted to Eurostat at t+12 months deadline.

More information is available on the [NSO](#) website.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Allocation of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) and insurance.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Own account production of Research and Development (R&D) and software.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS6, DS7, DS9, DS10, DS15, DS16, DS21, DS22, DS23, DS25, DS26, DS32, DS33, DS34, and DS39.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) in the domestic market, consists of expenditure in Malta by residents and non-residents. Expenditure by resident consumers is mainly based on the Household Budgetary Survey (HBS) (DS33), for the benchmark years 2000, 2008 and 2015. The HBS is covered extensively in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 394-421, Ch. 5, paras. 5.7.2.1 to 5.7.2.43.

Expenditure by non-residents in Malta and expenditure by Maltese abroad is covered by Tourstat (DS7). The national concept presented, is arrived at, after adding expenditure abroad by residents

and deducting expenditure by tourists in Malta. The interpolation between benchmark years for HFCE in the domestic market, and the extrapolation thereafter, is based on locally produced consumer goods, imported consumer goods, and services rendered to consumers. The commodity flow method is generally used in case of manufactured goods, while services are covered extensively through ad-hoc questionnaires or supply-side sources. HFCE is classified by the Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).

For more detailed information on HCFE, refer to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 388-442, Ch. 5, paras. 5.7.1.1 to 5.7.3.63.

- Conceptual adjustment:

- i. Allocation of FISIM and insurance;
- i. Adjustments to HBS (DS33) so as to identify routine repair as distinct from Gross fixed capital formation for the compilation of Maintenance and repair of the dwelling (COICOP 04.3); and
- ii. Adjustments to HBS with respect of transactions between households of existing motor vehicles in COICOP 07.1.1.

Driving licences were excluded from the original HBS 2015 in COICOP 07.2.4, as these are considered as payments of taxes by households.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

- i. N2 covers illegal activities related to gambling, narcotics, and prostitution;
- ii. N7a mainly relates to output for own final use by market producers and data under this category; and
- iii. N7b includes estimates for wages in kind, undeclared expenditure abroad and tips.

Exhaustiveness adjustments in relation to HFCE, are discussed further in the [GNI Inventory](#), p. 393, Ch. 5, paras. 5.7.1.17 and 5.7.1.18.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2, DS11, DS17, DS20, DS29, and DS50.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The final consumption expenditure of the NPISH sector, which by convention is considered individual, includes both the value of the goods and services produced by NPISH, and the expenditure on goods and services produced by market producers, that are supplied to households to be consumed there, in the form of social transfers in kind. However, the statistical information currently available, does not make it possible to distinguish whether or not, a particular good or service acquired by a NPISH, has been used as intermediate consumption of the entity or has been supplied to the households, without any transformation for its consumption. The income obtained from the sale of other non-market output, at economically insignificant prices, is recorded together with the income from market output, since it is very difficult to distinguish between them. Therefore, in the accounts of the NPISH sector, within the National Accounts of Malta, the transactions, final consumption expenditure (P.3) and other non-market output (P.13), are of identical value.

For non-market production units, output is evaluated as the sum of costs incurred for its implementation (intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, depreciation and other production taxes, net of subsidies for production). Final consumption expenditure is obtained from output, after subtracting expenses incurred in the production of goods, used as investments for

own use (own-account production of software and research and development), and as payments for sales of goods and services to households (payments for non-market output).

The Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) final consumption expenditure is covered mainly by the Voluntary Organisations' (NGO) survey (DS11), which is an ad-doc NSO survey compiled approximately every 8 years, and by administrative (DS2) and statistical sources (DS17) which are available on a yearly basis. NPISH derived from the NGO Survey are extrapolated, using indicators such as employment (DS20) and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) (DS50).

For more detail with regard to NPISH final consumption expenditure, go to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 442-450, Ch. 5, paras. 5.8.1 to 5.8.27.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Allocation of FISIM.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Own account production of R&D and software.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Not applicable.

5.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

5.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

6 COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (P.32)

6.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

This transaction only applies to S.13.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS18, DS38, DS40, DS41, and DS42.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The General government entities are by definition non-market producers. The total consumption (P.3) of the government sectors, is a result of their non-market output (P.132) and the expenditure on products supplied to households via market producers (social transfers in kind, D.632). The non-market production is measured as the sum of production costs: compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, consumption of fixed capital formation and other taxes paid minus other subsidies received. For data transmission required at t+9 months, the split between individual consumption expenditure and collective consumption expenditure, is estimated on data for previous years. During preparation of Table 11¹ of the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) transmission programme concerning expenditures of the General government sector by Classification Of the Functions Of Government (COFOG) functions, the split of the production costs between collective and individual consumption (D.631) of own output, is based on the COFOG methodological guidelines. The data elaborated in this way, are included in the accounts of S.13 and transmitted to Eurostat at t+12 months deadline.

More information is available on the [NSO website](#).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Allocation of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) and insurance.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Own account production of Research and Development (R&D) and software.

Sectors S.14, S.15, and S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Not applicable.

6.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

6.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

7 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (P.51G)

7.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is derived in a matrix form with the following details:

- By activity in NACE Rev 2.;
- By product in the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA);
- By the type of fixed asset (see Table 5.10.1 and Table 5.10.2 in the [Gross National Inventory \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 463-465, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.1.5 to 5.10.1.6) and
- By institutional sectors (Table 5.10.3, [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 465-466, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.1.7 to 5.10.1.8).

The activity and product breakdown used for GFCF, are generally based on those used in the production approach, which is slightly more detailed than the official 88 divisions in NACE and CPA.

Initially, data by activity are grouped in case of S.11 and S.14. Data for S.12, S.13 and S.15 are derived directly from source.

GFCF is sub-divided by the type of producer: market (S.11); non-market producers (S.14); local government (S.13), where it is being further sub-divided into Central government (S.13111), and local government (S.1313); financial producers (S.12); and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) (S.15).

For a detailed breakdown of acquisitions less disposals by institutional sector, refer to Table 5.10.3 in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 465-466, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.1.7 to 5.10.1.8.

A detailed explanation on GFCF is available in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 461-505, Ch. 5, paras. 5.10.1.1 to 5.10.3.75.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS4, DS12, DS15, DS16, DS19, DS20, DS21, DS22, DS29, DS30, DS33, DS34, and DS39.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The breakdown of S.11 and S.14 for activities covered by the Structural Business Statistics (SBS) survey (DS1), is not readily available, given that the sample is not designed to cover institutional sectors. To derive the institutional breakdown, each enterprise covered by the SBS survey, is linked to the Statistical Business Register (SBR) (DS4) to extract the legal organisation code, which is then used to derive unweighted GFCF per unit for each activity, at NACE division level, for S.11 and S.14 for the following sub-headings: Additions Less Disposals of Buildings and Structures (applied to CPA 41.00.2) (applied to CPA 41.00.4); Additions Less Disposals of Machinery (applied to CPA 25-33); Additions of Construction (applied to CPA 41.00.4); and Additions less Disposals of Software (applied to purchased software). This is then multiplied by

the number of units in the population for S.11 and S.14, so as to derive ratios which are then applied for each activity, at product level.

GFCF in NACE Sections A and S is broken down in S.11 and S.14, using the average derived for NACE Sections B to N except K.

GFCF in NACE Sections P, Q, R, S is allocated to S.11.

The turnover reported in the SBR is derived by institutional unit and used to subdivide livestock between S.11 and S.14.

Dwellings are allocated to S.14.

Research and Development (R&D) data (DS29) at enterprise level, is linked to the SBR (DS4) to extract the legal organisation code, which is then used to subdivide R&D into S.11 and S.14.

Software for own final use is worked out using microdata from Jobsplus (DS20), which can be directly linked to the SBR (DS4). Thus, it can be derived immediately by NACE and sub-sector.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

- i. N5 GFCF which were not included in the SBS survey (DS1) since their turnover was less than €7,000; and
- ii. N7 Own account GFCF including production of R&D and software.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2, DS20, DS21, DS22, and DS29.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

On a yearly basis, samples are derived from the SBR (DS4) for NACEs 64-66, and data are derived from annual accounts and financial statements (DS2). All GFCF is allocated to S.12.

Output for own final use of R&D and software, are available by sector at source.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

N7 Own account GFCF, including production of R&D and software.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS18, DS20, DS38, DS40, DS41, and DS42.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Administrative sources are used to compile GFCF for S.13. The GFCF for Central government is obtained from the Departmental Accounting System (DAS) (DS40) and the Corporate Financial Management Solution (CFMS) (DS41), depending on the reference year, while financial statements (DS2) are used to derive GFCF for Extra-Budgetary Units (EBUs) and local government. The appropriate accrual adjustments are made in case GFCF derives from DAS.

Output for own final use of R&D and software, are available by sector at source.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

N7 Own account GFCF including production of R&D and software.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS1, DS15, DS16, DS19, DS20, DS21, DS22, DS29, DS30, DS33, DS34, and DS39.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Refer to S.11 Uses in this same sub-section.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

- i. N3 Own account construction of and repairs to dwellings;
- ii. N5 GFCF which were not included in the SBS survey since their turnover was less than €7,000; and
- iii. N7 Own account GFCF including production of R&D and software.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2, DS11, DS17, DS20, and DS29.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

NPISH which are based on the Voluntary Organisations' (NGO) Survey (DS11), were last updated in 2017 and extrapolations were done thereafter based on output. The asset breakdown is based on 2017. NPISH are also based on annual accounts and financial statements (DS2). These include the Archdiocese of Malta and political parties. Church schools are covered by a statistical source (DS17), which is available on a yearly basis.

Output for own final use of R&D and software, are available by sector at source.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

N7 Own account GFCF including production of R&D and software.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Not applicable.

7.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

7.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

8 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES (P.52)

8.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident subsectors.

For more detail, refer to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 505-517, Ch. 5, paras. 5.11.1 to 5.11.22.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS1 and DS12.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Changes in inventories are allocated between S.11 and S.14, using P.1 as a distribution key, after subtraction of known changes in inventories of S.13.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Exclusion of holding gains and losses from changes in inventories and the adjustment of basic prices to finished goods and work-in-progress.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

Not applicable.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Changes in inventories are assumed to be negligible unless, specific information is available.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS18, DS38, DS40, DS41, and DS42.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

For S.13, the main data sources are used to determine P.52.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS1.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Changes in inventories are allocated between S.11 and S.14, using P.1 as a distribution key, after subtraction of known changes in inventories of S.13.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Exclusion of holding gains and losses from changes in inventories and the adjustment of basic prices to finished goods and work-in-progress.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

Not applicable.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Changes in inventories are assumed to be negligible unless, specific information is available.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Not applicable.

8.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

8.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

9 ACQUISITION LESS DISPOSALS OF VALUABLES (P.53)

9.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident subsectors.

a. Sources

DS1, DS4, DS5, DS6, DS21, DS22, and DS33.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

For more detail, refer to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 517-521, Ch. 5, paras. 5.12.1 to 5.12.14.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS1, DS4, DS6, DS21, DS22, and DS33.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Valuables are derived using the commodity flow method. Since there is no statistical or administrative information on P.53 by institutional sectors, sectorisation is determined by fixed ratios such that 20% is allocated to S.11 and 80% to S.14 after deducting expenditures by S.13. None is allocated to S.12.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods

Valuables are identified in the primary accounts for all government sub-sectors (Central government, local councils and Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs)). Data are directly taken from the quarterly accounts provided by the Public Finance Unit (PFU) (DS5).

- Conceptual adjustment

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS1, DS4, DS6, DS21, DS22, and DS33.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Valuable are derived using the commodity flow method. Since there is no statistical or administrative information on P.53 by institutional sectors, sectorisation is determined by fixed ratios such that 20% is allocated to S.11 and 80% to S.14 after deducting expenditures by S.13. None is allocated to S.12.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.15 and S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Not applicable.

9.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

9.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

10 EXPORTS OF GOODS (P.61)

10.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sectors S.1, S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS1, DS6, DS19, DS21, and DS22.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Exports and imports of goods are derived from Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics (DS6). The basic data source is extracted from data as reported by the International Trade Unit within the National Statistics Office (NSO), who in turn compiles it from INTRASTAT (DS21) and EXTRASTAT (DS22) returns, within the International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) framework. IMTS data are adjusted in the BoP statement (DS6) so as to take into consideration concepts like the change in ownership principal, Free On Board (FOB) principal, the Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) principal, non-resident traders, merchanting, and adjustment for goods for processing.

For more information on exports of goods, go to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 521-526, Ch. 5, paras. 5.13.1 to 5.13.10.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Not applicable.

10.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

During supply and use tables' analysis, domestic output and imports are confronted with domestic use and exports. Checking is also done with administrative sources like financial statements (DS2) and Value Added Tax (VAT) data (DS19). Wherever it is possible, an adjustment is applied to make up for any over or under estimation of imports and exports. Such adjustments are shown in the [GNI Inventory](#), p. 526, Ch. 5, para. 5.13.10 in Table 5.13.2, under balancing adjustments.

10.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

11 EXPORTS OF SERVICES (P.62)

11.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sectors S.1, S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS1, DS6, and DS19.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Exports and imports of services consist of all services rendered to non-residents. The Balance of Payments (BoP) Unit derives exports and imports of services from a Direct Reporting (DR) survey of enterprises operating in the country. Enterprises are surveyed periodically (monthly/quarterly/annually), depending on significance.

For more information, refer to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 527-528, Ch. 5, paras. 5.14.1 to 5.14.2.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Allocation of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM), derivation of service charge for insurance and pension funds.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Not applicable.

11.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

During supply and use tables' analysis, domestic output and imports are confronted with domestic use and exports. Checking is also done with administrative sources such as financial statements (DS2) and Value Added Tax (VAT) data (DS19). Wherever it is possible, an adjustment is applied to make up for any over or under estimation of imports and exports. Such adjustments are shown in the [GNI Inventory](#), p. 526, Ch. 5, Table 5.13.2, under balancing adjustments.

11.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

12 EXPORTS OF FISIM (P.62F)

12.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sectors S.1, S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS23 and DS43.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

FISIM exports is equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{Accrued interest1} - (\text{Stock of loans} \times \text{External reference rate})) \\ & + ((\text{Stocks of deposits} \times \text{External reference rate}) - \text{Accrued interest2}) \end{aligned}$$

where

- i. Accrued interest is equal to the interest received by local core and non-core banks on loans granted to non-residents other than financial intermediaries;
- ii. The stock of loans is the amount of loans granted by local core and non-core banks to non-residents;
- iii. Accrued interest is equal to the interest paid by core and non-core banks on deposits by non-residents other than financial intermediaries; and
- iv. The stock of deposits is the amount of deposits held by non-residents with resident core and non-core banks.

Data on the stock of loans and deposits and accrued interest expense payable on deposits by non-residents and the accrued interest income receivable on loans granted to non-residents, are available by institutional sector at source.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Not applicable.

12.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

12.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

The Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) in S.2 is aligned with National Accounts. Currently, there is an inconsistency between S.2 and the Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics (DS6).

13 IMPORTS OF GOODS (P.71)

13.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Not applicable.

Resources

Sectors S.1, S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS1, DS6, DS19, DS21, and DS22.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Exports and imports of goods are derived from Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics (DS6). The basic data source is extracted from data as reported by the International Trade Unit within the National Statistics Office (NSO), who in turn compiles it from INTRASTAT (DS21) and EXTRASTAT (DS22) returns, within the International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) framework. IMTS data are adjusted in BoP so as to take into consideration concepts like the

change in ownership principal, Free On Board (FOB) principal, the Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) principal, non-resident traders, merchanting, and adjustment for goods for processing.

In case of imports of goods, BoP is adjusted for illegal importation of drugs and internet shopping with respect to goods.

For more detail, refer to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 521-526, Ch. 5, paras. 5.13.1 to 5.13.10.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

13.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

During supply and use tables' analysis, domestic output and imports are confronted with domestic use and exports. Checking is also done with administrative sources such as financial statements (DS2) and Value Added Tax (VAT) data (DSD19). Wherever it is possible, an adjustment is applied to make up for any over or under estimation of imports and exports. Such adjustments are shown in the [GNI Inventory](#), p. 526, Ch. 5, Table 5.13.2, under balancing adjustments.

13.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

14 IMPORTS OF SERVICES (P.72)

14.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Not applicable.

Resources

Sectors S.1, S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS1, DS6, and DS19.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Exports and imports of services consist of all services rendered to non-residents. The Balance of Payments (BoP) Unit derives exports and imports of services from a Direct Reporting (DR) survey of enterprises operating in the country. Enterprises are surveyed periodically (monthly/quarterly/annually), depending on significance.

In case of imports of services, BoP is adjusted for prostitution and internet shopping with respect to services.

For more information, refer to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 527-528, Ch. 5, paras. 5.14.1 to 5.14.2.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Allocation of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) and insurance.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

14.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

During supply and use tables' analysis, domestic output and imports are confronted with domestic use and exports. Checking is also done with administrative sources like financial statements (DS2) and Value Added Tax data (DS19). Wherever it is possible, an adjustment is applied to make up for any over or under estimation of imports and exports. Such adjustments can be seen in the [GNI Inventory](#), p. 526, Ch. 5, Table 5.13.2, under balancing adjustments.

14.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

15 IMPORTS OF FISIM (P.72F)

15.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Not applicable.

Resources

Sectors S.1, S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6, DS23, and DS43.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

FISIM imports is equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{Accrued interest} - (\text{Stock of loans} \times \text{External reference rate})) \\ & + ((\text{Stocks of deposits} \times \text{External reference rate}) - \text{Accrued interest}) \end{aligned}$$

where

- Accrued interest is equal to the interest receivable by non-resident financial intermediaries;
- the stock of loans is the amount of loans granted by non-resident financial intermediaries;
- Accrued interest is equal to the interest payable by non-resident financial intermediaries; and
- The stock of deposits is the amount of deposits held with non-resident financial intermediaries.

Imports of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) are derived by institutional sector:

- Non-financial corporations/Financial corporations: based on the stock of loans and deposits and the corresponding interest flows available in BoP statistics (DS6);
- General government: based on the loans and accrued interest charged by foreign institutions;
- Households: based on the Investment Registration Scheme and supplemented by additional information gathered as required by the European Union savings directive; and
- Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH).

Further detail is available in the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 197-203, Ch. 3, paras. 3.17.45 to 3.17.58.

- Conceptual adjustment

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments

Not applicable.

15.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

15.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

FISIM in S.2 is aligned with National Accounts. Currently, there is an inconsistency between S.2 and BoP statistics.

16 WAGES AND SALARIES (D.11)

16.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, DS15, DS16, DS20, DS32, DS46, and DS51.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

For details on the derivation of compensation of employees by economic activity, refer to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 329-341, Ch. 4, paras. 4.7.1 to 4.7.1.2.

Wages and salaries are supplemented by wages in kind as derived from the Labour Cost Survey (LCS) (DS32). Wages in kind are covered in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 339-341, Ch. 4, paras. 4.7.28 to 4.7.35.

Wages and salaries are adjusted due to the balancing procedure applied in the derivation of employers' actual social contributions. Wages and salaries are adjusted downwards when these are reclassified as employers' imputed social contributions based on the Labour Cost Survey. These adjustments do not have an impact on the overall compensation of employees as derived from source data.

To obtain the figures for S.11 and S.14, a deductive approach is used, that is subtracting the figures of sectors S.12, S.13, and S.15 from the overall economy (S.1) to obtain S.11 plus S.14 as residual.

For some economic activities, wages and salaries in cash and in kind are directly attributed to an institutional sector, to S.11 or S.14, due to the nature of the activity or because the data at source clearly distinguishes between S.11 and S.14. Otherwise, an indirect approach, based on information derived from the Statistical Business Register (SBR) (DS4), is applied. This approach is applied to all industries except for the following NACEs: 3, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 55, 68, 85, 86, 91, 92, 94, 96 and 97.

Indirect approach – Statistical Business Register (SBR)

To split wages and salaries between S.11 and S.14, the SBR at micro-level is used. The SBR employment is derived at NACE division level and by institutional sector, and this is used as a proxy to split wages and salaries in cash and in kind at NACE division level by institutional sector. The SBR variables used to derive this include: the economic activity (NACE), the Malta Business Registry (MBR) code, which is assigned to each enterprise listed with Malta's registrar of companies, and most importantly, the legal organisation code assigned in the SBR to each unit.

Table D16.1.1 Statistical Business Register as per code, legal organisation and sector

Code	Legal organisation	Sector
0	Not Available	S.11/S.12/S.14
1	Sole Ownership	S.14
2	Partnership	S.11/S.14
3	Limited Liability	S.11/S.12
4	Corporation	S.11/S.12
5	Cooperative	S.11/S.12
6	Public Limited corporation	S.11/S.12
7	Non-Profit	S.15
8	Government	S.13
9	Joint Stock Company	S.11/S.12
10	Joint Venture	S.11/S.12
11	Branch	S.11/S.12

In order to obtain employment at NACE division level by institutional sector, the following iteration is used:

1. Derive the active companies in the reference year 2019 from SBR (DS4).
2. If NACE=64, 65 or 66 then Sector=S.12 (Section K - financial services), otherwise
3. If Legal organisation=8 then Sector=S.13, otherwise
4. If the last letter of MBR code is C (where C=company), O (where O=branch) or E (where E=) then Sector=S.11, otherwise
5. If legal organisation=7 then Sector=S.15, otherwise
6. If the last letter of MBR code=L (where L=) or P (where P=)then Sector=S.11, otherwise
7. If legal organisation=2 (partnerships) and the turnover > 1 million euro then Sector=S.11, otherwise
8. If legal organisation=1 or 2 then Sector=S.14, otherwise
9. If legal organisation=3, 4, 5, 9, 10 or 11 then Sector=S.11.

Following this procedure, employment ratios at NACE division level split into S.11 and S.14, are derived. These are then used for the sectorisation of compensation of employees. Before applying these ratios, specific items which are allocated to one sector or another, are excluded from compensation of employees. In this case, these adjustments relate mainly to exhaustiveness. Wages and salaries are derived as the residual of Compensation of employees (D.1) and Employers' social contributions (D.12) i.e. $D.11=D.1-D.12$.

If compensation of employees were to be derived solely on SBR ratios, the same per capita wage would have to be assigned to S.11 and S.14 at NACE division level. Given that per capita wages by industry and institutional sector may differ, an analysis is done to derive specific per capita wages by industry and institutional sector.

Final Settlement (FS) 7 data (DS51) for 2014 to 2019 was used to check whether micro enterprises pay lower wages compared to larger enterprises, and whether enterprises which operate in the household sector pay lower wages than non-financial corporations. Compensation of employees were systematically lower for S.14, in almost all industries, for all years.

The following table provides an indication of the compensation of employees paid by self-employed as a percentage of the compensation of employees per head of each industry. The information presented in this table is based on average deviation for years 2014-2019 excluding 2020 (due to COVID pandemic effect). Thus, in case of NACE 01, compensation of employees paid by self-employed are equal to 75% of the average compensation of employees usually paid by enterprises operating in S.11 and S.14 for NACE 01.

Table D16.1.2 D.1 per head paid by self-employed as a percentage of D.1 per head of each industry, (%)

NACE	01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
	75		42				81	0	56	48	0	49	65	
NACE	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	76	36	43		29		75	67	71	74		101	60	52
NACE	30	31	32	33	35	36	37	38	39	41	42	43	45	46
		74	40	39		41	0	70		62	52	63	64	58
NACE	47	49	50	51	52	53	55	56	58	59	60	61	62	63
	74	61	10		59	28	66	80	45	159	55	17	53	67
NACE	64	65	66	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	77	78	79
	20	32	28	65	92	52	101		25	46	100	49	32	44
NACE	80	81	82	84	85	86	87	88	90	91	92	93	94	95
	30	71	50		134	84		101	63	124	29	73	85	64
NACE	96	97	98	99										
	76	0												

Consequently, compensation of employees is first derived using SBR (DS4) ratios and per capita wages, as the following mentioned industries were adjusted downwards or upwards accordingly. The compensation of employees and wages and salaries of S.11 are derived as a residual.

The following table provides a summary for each NACE as regards whether an adjustment in S.14 was done using FS7 data (DS51).

Table D16.1.3 Adjustments done in S.14 as per NACE using FS7 data

	Adjustment with D.1 per FTE ratio in S.14	No adjustment
Applicable - to apply in supporting file	01,08,10,11,13,14,16,18,20,22,23,24,25,31,32,33,41,42,43,45,46,47,49,56,62,70,73,74,77,78,79,81,82,90,93,95	
Applicable - to apply in compiler's file	68,86,96	
Only S.11 available in FS7		09,12,15,19,21,26,29,30,35,39,51,60,61,72,87
Only S.14 available in FS7		37
S.14 too small for further adjustments		17,28,36,39,50,53,63,80,91
S.11 and S.14 D.1 per FTE close / same		27, 69,71,75,88
Volatile sector		59
No need for adjustment		03,38,55,85,92,94,97
Not applicable		02,05,06,07,52,64,65,66,84,98,99

Direct approach

The direct approach is applied for the following NACE industries: 3, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 55, 68, 85, 86, 91, 92, 94, 96 and 97.

Fishing and aquaculture (NACE 03) – Aquaculture is allocated to S.11. Open sea fishing is allocated between S.11 and S.14, using SBR ratios excluding fish farms.

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (NACE 35) – Compensation of employees, wages and salaries and employers' social contributions are allocated to S.11.

Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACEs 36-39) – A main operator, responsible for the complete water cycle from production and distribution of water to the collection and treatment of wastewater, is allocated to S.11. This operator is included in NACE 36 and 37, using data from quarterly returns and audited financial statements. Data for the rest of the private sector is allocated between S.11 and S.14 using ratios derived from the SBR (DS4).

Accommodation (NACE 55) – Hotels and similar accommodation (NACE 55.1) is allocated to S.11. Holiday and other short-stay accommodation (NACE 55.2), Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks (NACE 55.3), and Other accommodation (NACE 55.4) are subdivided between S.11 and S.14 information on the number of licenced premises used for short-stay accommodation obtained from the Malta Tourism Authority (MTA) (DS8).

No adjustments with FS7 data (DS51) are done to wages and salaries for NACE 03, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 55.

Real estate activities (NACE 68) – SBR (DS4) ratios are used to derive the breakdown of NACE 68 between S.11 and S.14 for Buying and selling of own real estate (NACE 68.10), Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis (NACE 68.3) and the part of Renting and operating of own or leased real estate (NACE 68.20) related to actual rents earned on letting of commercial premises. An adjustment is done to the per capita wages, in case of S.14, based on the estimates derived from FS7 data (DS51).

Education (NACE 85) – Jobsplus data (DS20) provides information on full-time and part-time employment at micro-level and thus allows for the derivation of employment by institutional sector. Ratios are then derived to breakdown wages and salaries of NACE 85 between S.11 and S.14, except for English Language Schools, which are directly allocated to S.11. No adjustments are done with FS7 data (DS51) to the per capita wages of S.14.

Human health activities (NACE 86) – Jobsplus data (DS20) provides information on full-time and part-time employment at micro-level and thus allows for the derivation of employment by institutional sector. Ratios are then derived to breakdown wages and salaries of NACE 86 between S.11 and S.14, except for two enterprises which are directly allocated to S.11. An adjustment is done to the per capita wages in case of S.14, based on the estimates derived from FS7 data (DS51).

Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities (NACE 91) – Jobsplus data (DS20) provides information on full-time and part-time employment at micro-level and thus allows for the derivation of employment by institutional sector. Ratios are then derived to breakdown wages and salaries of NACE 91 between S.11 and S.14. For NACE 91, the sector of S.14 was considered too small to be adjusted with FS7 data (DS51).

Gambling and betting activities (NACE 92) – All is allocated to S.11 except for agents in relation to the national lottery, which are allocated to S.14. No adjustments are done with FS7 data (DS51) to the per capita wages of S.14.

Other personal service activities (NACE 96) – Jobsplus data (DS20) provides information on full-time and part-time employment at micro-level, and thus, it allows for the derivation of employment by institutional sector. Ratios are then derived to breakdown wages and salaries

of NACE 96 between S.11 and S.14, except for funeral services and the exhaustiveness adjustment for prostitution, which are both directly allocated to S.14. An adjustment is done to the per capita wages in case of S.14, based on the estimates derived from FS7 data (DS51).

Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel (NACE 97) – Allocated all to S.14.

- Conceptual adjustment:

For more detail, refer to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 77-80, Ch. 3, paras. 3.4.5 to 3.4.7.

Wages and salaries are adjusted due to the balancing procedure applied in the derivation of employers' actual social contributions. Wages and salaries are adjusted downwards when these are reclassified as employers' imputed social contributions based on the Labour Cost Survey. These adjustments do not have an impact on the overall compensation of employees as derived from source data.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Exhaustiveness adjustments included in S.11 comprise:

Employment method (across industries): Reference should be made to the employment method for exhaustiveness, as described in the sub-section on market output for S.11 Resources, which was applied to derive estimates for wages and salaries for non-financial corporations, financial corporations and the household sector across all industries.

An adjustment for Registered entrepreneurs not surveyed (N5) is applied to compensation of employees to cover those wages in cash paid by entrepreneurs whose turnover is less than €7,000 and were not surveyed by the SBS unit between 2013 and 2018. Wages in cash paid by these entrepreneurs are based on employment data excluded from the Structural Business Statistics (SBS) survey (DS1) population, and the wage per head derived from the lowest size class and turnover quartile of the SBS survey 2015.

Registered entrepreneurs not surveyed (N5) also includes an estimate of wages in cash for those registered entrepreneurs who are neither captured by the NSO surveys nor by TIFD (DS3). These entrepreneurs are mainly found in NACE 86 to 88 and NACE 96. Compensation of employees is estimated on employment data from Jobsplus (DS20) and on the previous year's wage per head adjusted for cost-of-living increases.

Other Statistical Deficiencies (N7) includes an exhaustiveness adjustment for wages in kind. Reference should be made to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 616-618, Ch. 7, paras. 7.2.3.8 to 7.2.3.14.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2, DS3, DS20, DS23, DS24, DS25, DS26, DS27, and DS32.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The compensation of employees of the Financial and insurance activities (NACE Rev.2, Section K) are directly allocated to S.12.

In Financial and insurance activities (Section K), data on compensation of employees are derived directly from aggregated quarterly income statements, provided by the Central Bank of Malta (CBM). These cover core, non-core and international banks (DS23), the CBM (DS27), investment

funds (DS25). Compensation of employees of Activities of holding companies (NACE 64.2), Trusts, funds and similar financial entities (NACE 64.3), Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding (NACE 64.9), insurances (S.128), pension funds (S.129) and Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities (NACE 66) are derived from audited financial statements (DS2), from the Tax Index of Financial Data (TIFD) (DS3), and other administrative sources.

Wages and salaries are supplemented by wages in kind as derived from LCS (DS32).

Wages and salaries are adjusted due to the balancing procedure applied in the derivation of employers' actual social contributions. Wages and salaries are adjusted downwards when these are reclassified to employers' imputed social contributions based on the LCS (DS32). These adjustments do not have an impact on the overall compensation of employees as derived from source data.

- Conceptual adjustment:

For more detail, refer to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 77-80, Ch. 3, paras. 3.4.5 to 3.4.7.

Wages and salaries are adjusted due to the balancing procedure applied in the derivation of employers' actual social contributions. Wages and salaries are adjusted downwards when these are reclassified to employers' imputed social contributions based on the LCS (DS32). These adjustments do not have an impact on the overall compensation of employees as derived from source data.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Exhaustiveness adjustments included in S.12 comprise employment method (across industries). Reference should be made to the employment method for exhaustiveness, as described in the sub-section on market output for S.11 Resources. This was applied to derive estimates for wages and salaries for non-financial corporations, financial corporations and the household sector across all industries.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS18, DS40, and DS41.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The wages and salaries of Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (NACE Rev.2, Section O) are directly allocated to S.13.

Wages and salaries incurred by the General government sector (S.13) are in the larger part obtained for Central government (S.1311), which is available from the Departmental Accounting System (DAS) (DS40). The personal emoluments category is available in a disaggregated level, including holders of political office, staff – wages and salaries, bonus, income supplement, social security contributions, allowances, and overtime. In addition, the wages and salaries and actual social contributions paid from the capital expenditure, are included in D.11 and D.121 respectively. As far as Extra-Budgetary Units (EBUs) are concerned, information on wages and salaries and on actual social contributions, is initially extracted from the Financial Data Reporting System (FDRS) (DS18) and then updated with data from audited financial statements (DS2), when available. Data for local councils is compiled from audited financial statements (DS2).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, DS15, DS16, DS20, and DS51.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The methodology used has been described in this same sub-section in S.11 Uses.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Refer to sub-section in S.11 Uses for conceptual adjustments.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Exhaustiveness adjustments included in S.14 comprise:

- Employment method (across industries): Reference should be made to the employment method for exhaustiveness, as described in the sub-section on market output for S.11 Resources, which was applied to derive estimates for wages and salaries for non-financial corporations, financial corporations and the household sector across all industries.

- Producers not required to register (N3) includes exhaustiveness adjustment to cover wages in cash paid to employed domestic personnel NACE 97 (Section T). Further detail on this variable is found in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 307-308, Ch. 3, para. 3.26.5.

- An adjustment for Registered entrepreneurs not surveyed (N5) is applied to compensation of employees, to cover those wages in cash paid by entrepreneurs whose turnover is less than €7,000 and were not surveyed by the SBS unit. Wages in cash data paid by these entrepreneurs are based on employment data excluded from the SBS survey population and the wage per head derived from the lowest size class and turnover quartile of the SBS survey 2015 (DS1).

- An adjustment for Registered entrepreneurs not surveyed (N5) also includes an estimate of wages in cash for those registered entrepreneurs, who are neither captured by the NSO surveys nor by TIFD (DS3). These entrepreneurs are mainly found in NACEs 86 to 88 and NACE 96. Compensation of employees is estimated on employment data from Jobsplus (DS20) and the previous year's wage per head, adjusted for cost-of living increases.

- Other Statistical Deficiencies (N7) includes an exhaustiveness adjustment for wages in kind. Reference should be made to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 616-618, Ch. 7, paras. 7.2.3.8 to 7.2.3.14.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2, DS11, DS17, DS20, DS46, and DS51.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

NPISH are derived mainly from the Voluntary Organisations (NGO) Survey (DS11). This survey is compiled sporadically by the NSO and was last compiled for reference year 2017. Given that more than 5 years have passed since the last NGO survey, Eurostat requested the NSO to seek more up to date sources. An administrative source (DS51) which is available on a yearly basis, was identified to update the NPISH sector yearly, from 2018 onwards.

This data source is available annually since 2014, at micro level, with a time lag of one year. The tax identification codes have been used to link this administrative source at micro level with the SBR and the employment database, with the latter being made available on a quarterly basis, from Malta's employment agency i.e. Jobsplus (DS20). The variables used to derive total compensation of employees are the following:

- Gross Emoluments Main;
- Gross Emoluments Part-Time;
- Total Fringe Benefits;
- Overtime taxed at 15%;
- Share Options;
- Tax Deduction Main;
- Tax Deduction Part;
- Tax Deduction Arrears;
- Tax deduction overtime;
- Tax deduction share options;
- Social Security Contributions; and
- Maternity Fund Contribution.

For the compilation of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH), the SBR (DS4) is used to update the population on a yearly basis. This database is updated on a quarterly basis with employment received from Jobsplus (DS20). The actual compensation of employees paid is uploaded at micro level. In case of NPISH which are not matched across databases, the average compensation of employees at NACE division level of each corresponding year is taken into consideration and applied to employment as derived from Jobsplus.

Several NPISH are derived using financial statements (DS2). In this case, wages and salaries are available with a time lag of approximately 2 years and extrapolated using per capita wages adjusted with the cost-of-living increase.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Refer to sub-section in S.11 Uses for conceptual adjustments.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The Balance of Payments (BoP) Unit provides compensation of employees received by resident workers from foreign enterprises. Reference should be made to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 626-627, Ch. 8, paras. 8.1.1 to 8.1.5.

Employers' actual social contribution is estimated at 10% and wages and salaries are derived as a residual.

Employers' imputed social contributions for S.2 are not derived.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Resources of S.14.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

This transaction for households includes wages and salaries paid to resident workers by resident and non-resident units.

Sector S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The BoP Unit provides wages and salaries received by foreign workers from resident enterprises and institutions. Reference should be made to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 626-627, Ch. 8, paras. 8.1.1 to 8.1.5.

Employers' actual social contributions are estimated at 10% and wages and salaries are derived as a residual.

Employers' imputed social contributions for S.2 are not derived.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

16.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

16.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

17 EMPLOYERS' SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (D.12)

17.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, DS15, DS16, DS17, DS32, and DS51.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Employers' social contributions are social contributions payable by employers to social security schemes or other employment-related social insurance schemes to secure social benefits for their employees. These consist of:

i. Employers' actual social contributions (D.121):

Employers' actual social contributions (D.121) consist of the payments made by employers for the benefit of their employees to insurers (social security and other employment-related social insurance schemes). Such payments cover statutory, conventional, contractual and voluntary contributions with respect to insurance against social risks or needs.

Actual social contributions for the total economy (S.1) are determined from the units at the receiving end. In Malta, most of the actual social contributions are paid to the Central government sector (S.1311), and to a lesser extent, to pension funds (S.129). Thus, as a first step, the Resources are calculated as the total actual contribution paid by all employers. The total actual social contributions are then re-distributed by industry, based on enterprise data obtained from administrative sources, surveys and extrapolations.

The difference between the original actual contribution compiled using administrative sources, surveys and extrapolations, and the adjusted actual social contributions, is deducted from wages and salaries in cash.

This procedure is applied only to non-financial corporations, financial corporations, and households. Data on actual social contributions are obtained from the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5) for the General government sector, whereas for the Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) sector, data are derived from administrative sources, surveys and extrapolations.

The original compensation of employees derived at NACE division level obtained from administrative sources, surveys and extrapolations are adhered to.

ii. Employers' imputed social contributions (D.122):

Employers' imputed social contributions (D.122) represent the counterpart to other social insurance benefits (D.622) (less eventual employees' social contributions) paid directly by employers to their employees or former employees and other eligible persons, without involving an insurance enterprise or autonomous pension fund, and without creating a special fund or segregated reserve for the purpose.

The imputed social contributions are being estimated using the Labour Cost Survey (LCS) (DS32) which includes the following sub-categories, of which D.1221, is the most significant.

- D.1221 Guaranteed remuneration in the event of sickness;
- D.1222 Employers' imputed social contributions for pensions and health care;
- D.1223 Payments to employees leaving the enterprise; and
- D.1224 Other imputed social contributions of the employer.

The imputed social contributions are subtracted from the wages and salaries in cash and added to the imputed social contributions. The LCS (DS32) is available every four years. Coefficients are derived at NACE division level. The coefficient used is:

$$\text{D.122 Employers' imputed social contributions (excluding apprentices) as a percentage of Wages and salaries (D.11) less Wages in kind plus Employers' imputed social contributions}$$

It is then applied on the Wages and salaries in cash derived from administrative sources, surveys and extrapolations.

This procedure is applied only to non-financial corporations, financial corporations, households and NPISH sectors. Data on imputed social contributions for the General government sector are obtained from GFS (DS5).

The original compensation of employees derived at NACE division level obtained from administrative sources, surveys and extrapolations are adhered to.

The LCS (DS32) covers all economic activities employing 10 or more persons, except agriculture, forestry and fishing (NACE Section A), activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use (NACE Section T) and activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (NACE Section U). Thus, the figures observed in National Accounts are much higher than those reported in LCS.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, and DS32.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

To obtain figures for S.11 and S.14, a deductive approach is used, where figures of sectors S.12, S.13, and S.15 are subtracted from the overall economy (S.1), to obtain S.11 plus S.14 as residual.

The actual and imputed social contributions to compensation of employees for S.11 plus S.14 ratio is applied to the compensation of employees derived for S.11, at NACE division level.

In case of economic activities where the wages and salaries of S.14 were adjusted with FS7 data (DS51), the actual and imputed social contributions are derived as a residual.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2, DS3, DS23, DS24, DS25, DS26, DS27, DS32, and DS51.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The actual and imputed social contributions of the Financial and insurance activities (NACE Rev.2, Section K) are directly allocated to S.12.

In Financial and insurance activities (Section K), data on actual social contributions are derived directly from aggregated quarterly income statements provided by the Central Bank of Malta (CBM). These cover core, non-core and international banks (DS23), the CBM (DS27), investment funds (DS25). Actual social contributions of Activities of holding companies (NACE 64.2), Trusts, funds and similar financial entities (NACE 64.3), Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding (NACE 64.9), insurances (S.128), pension funds (S.129) and Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities (NACE 66) are derived from audited financial statements (DS2), from the Tax Index of Financial Data (TIFD) (DS3) and other administrative sources.

Actual social contributions are ultimately adjusted to align Uses and Resources, given that actual social contributions are determined through Resources. The difference between the original

actual contribution compiled using administrative sources, surveys and extrapolations and the adjusted actual social contributions, is deducted from wages and salaries in cash.

The imputed social contributions of S.12 are estimated with an indirect approach, by applying to the compensation for employees, the imputed social contributions rate derived from the LCS (DS32) (i.e. the ratio between imputed social contributions and compensation of employees) estimated for enterprises of the same domains.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5, DS18, DS40, and DS41.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Actual social contributions paid by the General government sector (S.13), is in the larger part obtained for Central government (S.1311), which is available from the Departmental Accounting System (DAS) (DS40). The personal emoluments category is available in a disaggregated level, including holders of political office, staff – wages and salaries, bonus, income supplement, social security contributions, allowances, and overtime. In addition, the wages and salaries and actual social contributions paid from the capital expenditure, are included in D.11 and D.121 respectively. As far as Extra-Budgetary Units (EBUs) are concerned, information on actual social contributions, is initially extracted from the Financial Data Reporting System (FDRS) (DS18) and then updated with data from audited financial statements, when available. Data for local councils is compiled from audited financial statements (DS2).

Imputed social contributions are paid by the government, as an employer. These pensions and cost-of-living bonuses are granted to ex-civil servants and retired policemen, armed forces pensioners, widows and orphans and retired members of parliament. Data are provided by the Public Finance Unit (PFU) and compiled using the benefits-paid method, in line with the recommendations of the Gross National Income Committee (GNIC/396 Rev.1) on imputed social contributions. Calculations of imputed social contributions are based on the pensions paid by government to former government employees, who were in employment, prior to 1979. A non-contributory pension is paid as a lump sum upon reaching retirement age. Imputed social contributions are allocated to the government industries on their share of wages and salaries. The allocation of imputed social contributions across industries within S.13 is based on D.11.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, DS15, DS16, and DS51.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

To obtain the figures for S.11 and S.14, a deductive approach is used, by subtracting the figures of sectors S.12, S.13, and S.15 from the overall economy (S.1), in order to obtain S.11 plus S.14 as residual.

The actual and imputed social contributions to compensation of employees for S.11 plus S.14 ratio is applied to the compensation of employees derived for S.14, at NACE division level.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2, DS11, DS17, DS20, and DS51.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The actual social contributions of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) which are based on the Voluntary Organisations' (NGO) Survey (DS11) and FS7 data (DS51), are derived by applying to compensation of employees the actual social contributions rate derived from the NGO Survey and FS7 data. In case of NPISH which are based on financial statements (DS2), actual social contributions are available at source.

The imputed social contributions of NPISH are estimated with an indirect approach, by applying to the compensation for employees the imputed social contributions rate (i.e. the ratio between imputed social contributions and compensation of employees) estimated for enterprises of the same domains.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The Balance of Payments (BoP) Unit provides compensation of employees received by resident workers from foreign enterprises. Reference should be made to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 626-627, Ch. 8, paras. 8.1.1 to 8.1.5.

Employers' actual social contributions are estimated at 10% and wages and salaries are derived as a residual.

Employers' imputed social contributions for S.2 are not derived.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Resources of S.14.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

This transaction for households includes actual and imputed social contributions paid to resident workers by resident and non-resident employers for resident workers.

Sector S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The BoP data (DS6) provides actual social contributions paid by resident employers for non-resident workers. Reference should be made to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 626-627, Ch. 8, paras. 8.1.1 to 8.1.5.

Employers' actual social contributions are estimated at 10% and wages and salaries are derived as a residual.

Employers' imputed social contributions for S.2 are not derived.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

17.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

17.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

18 TAXES ON PRODUCTS (D.21)

18.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Total taxes on products are received by S.13 and S.2 and are allocated to total economy (S.1N not subdivided into sectors).

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to the Resources of S.13.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS18, DS40, and DS41.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Detail is available in the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 309-314, Ch. 3, paras. 3.28.1 to 3.28.14.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Taxes on products received by Rest Of the World (RoW) mainly refer to duties on imports (D.212) and taxes on products except VAT (D.214) and they include: customs and agricultural duties, sugar levies, milk and grains co-responsibility levies and other levies, and compensatory monetary amounts on exports.

Malta's National Statistics Office (NSO) calculates taxes on products paid by Malta to the European Union, on the basis of the information obtained from the Departmental Accounting System (DAS) (DS40) for cash data, and from the Treasury Department accruals templates (DS42). Government Finance Statistics (GFS) data (DS5) is taken over in Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

18.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

18.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

19 OTHER TAXES ON PRODUCTION (D.29)

19.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Taxes on production paid by S.1 correspond to the Resources of S.13.

Taxes on production by type are allocated to economic activities. Some types of taxes on production may be directly assigned to a specific industry. Otherwise, the breakdown criterion is based on the number of enterprises in each economic activity. This is further subdivided by institutional sector, using the turnover by institutional sector, as derived from the Statistical Business Register (SBR) (DS4), as a proxy.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

a. Sources

DS4 and DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The estimate of other taxes on production paid by these sectors, follows an indirect approach. The total amount of D.29 paid by private market producers is allocated to sectors using the turnover by institutional sector, as derived from the SBR (DS4), as a proxy.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

-Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS4 and DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The estimate of other taxes on production paid by these sectors, follows an indirect approach. The total amount of D.29 paid by private market producers is allocated to sectors using the turnover by institutional sector, as derived from the SBR (DS4), as a proxy.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.15 and S2

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to the Resources of S.13.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Detail is available in the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 342-345, Ch. 4, paras. 4.8.1 to 4.8.6.

Further general information is available in [Malta's Excessive Deficit Procedure \(EDP\) Inventory](#).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14, S.15, and S.2

Not applicable.

19.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

19.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

20 SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS (D.31)

20.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Uses of S.13.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Detail is available in the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 314-315, Ch. 3, paras. 3.29.1 to 3.29.5.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14, S.15, and S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Subsidies on products are allocated to the total economy (S.1N not subdivided into sectors) and it corresponds to Uses for S.13.

20.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

20.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

21 SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION (D.39)

21.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Uses of S.13.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Detail is available in the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 345-347, Ch. 4, paras. 4.9.1 to 4.9.6.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS4, DS5, and DS47.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Subsidies on production paid by the Rest of the World (RoW) mainly consist of endowments granted by the European Structural Funds (ESF). These include the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). Malta's National Statistics Office (NSO) estimates these subsidies received from the EU in relation to Agriculture, on the basis of the information obtained from the Agriculture and Rural Payment Agency (ARPA) (DS47). These are analysed and split between D.39 in the BoP primary income account (IN1), D.75 in the BoP secondary account (IN2), and D.9 in the BoP capital account (KA). This depends on the detailed description available.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Subsidies on production received by S.1 correspond to Uses of S.13 and S.2.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

a. Sources

DS4, DS5, and DS47.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Subsidies on production by type are allocated to economic activities. Some types of subsidies on production may be directly assigned to a specific industry. Otherwise, the breakdown criterion is based on the number of enterprises in each economic activity. This is further subdivided by institutional sector using the turnover by institutional sector, as derived from the Statistical Business Register (SBR) (DS4), as a proxy.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS4, DS5, and DS47.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Subsidies on production by type are allocated to economic activities. Some types of subsidies on production may be directly assigned to a specific industry. Otherwise, the breakdown criterion is based on the number of enterprises in each economic activity. This is further subdivided by institutional sector using the turnover by institutional sector, as derived from the Statistical Business Register (SBR) (DS4), as a proxy.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.15 and S.2

Not applicable.

21.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

21.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

22 INTEREST (D.41)

22.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

On a yearly basis, whom-to-whom matrices are compiled.

Interest before FISIM (D.41G) is derived using either basic data sources or through counterpart data, depending on the sector.

Interest (D.41) is arrived at after the adjustment for the Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM). Further detail on FISIM is available in the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 180-206, Ch. 3, paras. 3.17.15 to 3.17.67.

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS2, DS3, DS5, DS6, DS23 and DS36.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Interest payable by S.11 mainly relates to interest paid on bonds listed on the Malta Stock Exchange (MSE), which is obtained directly from the MSE (DS36). Interest paid on finance leases and bank interest are both derived from the counterpart sector and thus based on the interest receivables by other sectors.

The MSE database (DS36) provides data on the nominal values of the listed securities and bonds by institutional sector. Ownership ratios by institutional sector are derived for each listed security and bond. The same data source provides the interest paid for each listed bond, which is then distributed by institutional sector, based on the ownership ratios. Using this method, data for S.13 are derived. However, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) data (DS5) are given priority and in case of a mismatch, GFS data are taken over. Furthermore, the difference is spread across sectors, based on the original breakdown by sector of each particular bond, excluding S.13.

Interest paid on finance leases is partly obtained from annual accounts and financial statements (DS2) of S.11, and partly from the annual accounts and financial statements of finance lease companies operating in S.12. Given that we observe some inconsistencies between the interest as disclosed by the lessee and the lessor, priority is given to the interest as reported by S.11 in case of 2 companies which account for approximately 97% of total interest paid. The rest is based on the interest paid as disclosed by S.12 and thus, counterparty data are used to derive approximately 3% of the interest.

Interest paid by S.11 to Deposit-taking corporations except the Central bank (S.122) (DS23) and to S.13 (DS5), are based on counterpart data. The details are available in this same sub-section on Resources.

Interest paid to S.2 is derived from Balance of Payments (BoP) data (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

D.41 paid are obtained by subtracting FISIM on loans (including imports) from D.41G.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Total interest paid and received by S.11 as declared in TIFD (DS3) is cross-checked with the traditional sources used to derive the interest matrix and an exhaustiveness adjustment is included to allow for missed intra-company interest paid and received between resident sectors and S.2.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2, DS6, DS23, DS27, and DS36.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Interest paid by S.12 incorporates interest paid on listed bonds on the MSE. These are derived from DS36, using the same methodology as described for S.11 Resources.

Interest paid by the Central Bank of Malta (CBM) is derived from the quarterly Income statements and Balance Sheets of the CBM (DS27). These are then confirmed once the annual financial statements are published (DS2). Counterpart sector data are also available in the income statements and balance sheets of the CBM, thus the interest paid by CBM is allocated as received to other institutional sectors, in the interest matrix.

Interest paid by S.122 is derived from the quarterly Income statements and Balance Sheets of core, non-core, and international banks (DS23). Counterpart sector data are available in this same data source, thus the interest paid by S.122, is allocated as received to other institutional sectors in the interest matrix. Prior to 2015, such a breakdown was not available. The categorisation of interest by institutional sector was based on balance sheet data, where holders of deposits and loans were available by counterpart sector.

In case of interest paid by S.121 and S.122 to S.13 are derived from source data provided by the CBM. However, GFS data (DS5) are given priority and in case of a mismatch, GFS data are taken over and the difference is spread across sectors, based on the original breakdown by sector.

Interest paid by S.12 to S.13 is based on counterpart data. The details are available in S.13 Resources.

Interest paid to S.2 is derived from BoP data (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

D.41 paid is obtained by subtracting FISIM on loans (including imports) and by adding FISIM on deposits (including exports) from D.41G.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Total interest paid and received by S.12 as declared in TIFD (DS3) is cross-checked with the traditional sources used to derive the interest matrix and an exhaustiveness adjustment is included to allow for missed intra-company interest paid and received between resident sectors and S.2.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS18, DS36, DS40, and DS41.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Interest paid by S.13 on Malta Government Stocks (MGS), is first derived from the MSE (DS36), as described in S.11. The results are compared with GFS (DS5) data and the Government of

Malta Annual Report (DS38). The latter report is published by the [Treasury Department](#) on a yearly basis. Adjustments are made to MSE data to match these two sources.

Interest paid on MGS by auction is derived from GFS. The counterpart sector is available, thus allowing the compilation of interest received by other sectors in the interest matrix.

Other interest payable by S.13 is also derived from data source GFS (DS5). Data are available at micro-level, thus counter sector data can be derived and is used in the compilation of interest received by other sectors in the interest matrix.

Consult the [Excessive Deficit Procedure \(EDP\) Inventory](#), pp. 92-94, Sect. B, paras. 6.4 to 6.4.5 for more detail.

- Conceptual adjustment:

D.41 paid are obtained by subtracting FISIM on loans (including imports) from D.41G.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS6 and DS23.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The interest paid on loans to S.122 by households is derived from DS23 and is described in the sub-section on S.12 Resources.

Interest paid to S.2 is derived from BoP data (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

D.41 paid are obtained by subtracting FISIM on loans from D.41G.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS23.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The interest paid on loans to S.122 by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) is derived from DS23 and is described in sub-section on S.12 Resources.

- Conceptual adjustment:

D.41 paid are obtained by subtracting FISIM on loans from D.41G.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6, DS23, DS27, and DS36.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The starting point for the compilation of interest payable by S.2 is BoP data (DS6). S.2 may deviate from BoP if the checking process reveals misalignment with National Accounts data.

The same sources used to derive interest payable for all other sectors are used to cross-check the figures in BoP data. MSE (DS36) data are used to derive interest payable of listed bonds by S.2 of non-resident companies listed on the MSE, using the same process as that described for S.11. Initially, the income statements of S.121 (DS27) and S.122 (DS23) are used to derive S.2. Interest payable by S.2 to S.13 on loans and advances is derived from GFS (DS5) data. The information derived from these sources is then compared to the data provided in BoP data (DS6), and any large deviations are queried, so as to allow for corrections at source.

BoP data are available at micro-level, which allows enterprises to be categorised by institutional sectors. Ratios for each institutional sector as a percentage of the total interest flow from S.2, are derived on a yearly basis and applied to the most recent BoP data available during the compilation of the Annual Sector Accounts (ASA).

- Conceptual adjustment:

D.41 paid is obtained by subtracting FISIM on loans i.e. exports of FISIM, and by adding FISIM on deposits i.e. imported FISIM from D.41G.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Total interest paid and received by S.11 and S.12 as declared in TIFD (DS3) is cross-checked with the traditional sources used to derive the interest matrix and an exhaustiveness adjustment is included to allow for missed intra-company interest paid and received with S.2.

Moreover, BoP data are adjusted to align Special Purpose Entities (SPE), non-domestic investment funds and pension fund data as per National Accounts when necessary.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS2, DS3, DS5, DS6, DS23, DS36

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Interest received by S.11 is based on counterpart data. The details are available in this same sub-section, in Uses.

- Conceptual adjustment:

D.41 received are obtained by adding FISIM on deposits (including imports) from D.41G.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2, DS3, DS5, DS6, DS23, DS27, and DS36.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Interest received by S.12 incorporates interest paid on listed bonds on the MSE. These are derived from the MSE database (DS36), using the same methodology, as then described for S.11 Resources.

Interest receivable by S.121 and S.122, is derived using the same methodology as described in the sub-section of S.12 Uses.

Interest received on finance leases is partly obtained from counterpart data from annual accounts and financial statements (DS2) of S.11, and partly from the annual accounts and financial statements of finance lease companies operating in S.12. Given that we observe some inconsistencies between the interest as disclosed by the lessee and the lessor, priority is given to the interest as reported by S.11 in case of 2 companies which account for approximately 97% of total interest paid. The rest is based on the interest paid as disclosed by S.12 and thus, counterparty data are used to derive approximately 3% of the interest.

Interest received from S.13 is based on counterpart data (DS5). The details are available in S.13 Resources.

Interest received from S.2 is derived from BoP data (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

D.41 received is obtained by subtracting FISIM on loans (including exports), and by adding FISIM on deposits (including imports) from D.41G.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Interest received by government is derived from GFS (DS5). Data are received at micro-level, which allows for the allocation of a paying institutional unit on a transaction basis.

Consult the [Excessive Deficit Procedure \(EDP\) Inventory](#), pp. 92-94, Sect. B, paras. 6.4 to 6.4.5 for more detail.

- Conceptual adjustment:

D.41 received is obtained by adding FISIM on deposits (including imports) from D.41G.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS5, DS6, DS23, and DS36.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Interest receivable by S.14 is the aggregated value of the flow of interest payable from all other sectors to S.14.

- Conceptual adjustment:

D.41 received are obtained by adding FISIM on deposits (including imports) from D.41G.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

Counterpart data.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Interest receivable by S.15 is the aggregated value of the flow of interest payable from all other sectors to S.122.

- Conceptual adjustment:

D.41 received is obtained by adding FISIM on deposits (including imports) from D.41G.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS3, DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The starting point for the compilation of interest payable by S.2 is BoP data (DS6). S.2 may deviate from BoP if the checking process reveals misalignment with National Accounts data.

The same sources used to derive interest receivable for all other sectors are used to cross-check the figures in BoP. MSE (DS36) data are used to derive interest receivable of listed bonds by S.2 of non-resident companies listed on the MSE, using the same process as that described for S.11. Initially, the income statements of S.121 (DS27) and S.122 (DS23) are used to derive S.2. Interest receivable by S.2 to S.13 on loans and advances are derived from GFS (DS5) data. The information derived from these sources are compared to the data provided in BoP, and any large deviations, are queried.

BoP data are available at micro-level, which allows enterprises to be categorised by institutional sectors. Ratios for each institutional sector as a percentage of the total interest flow from S.2 are derived on a yearly basis and applied to the most recent BoP data available during the compilation of ASA.

- Conceptual adjustment:

D.41 paid is obtained by subtracting FISIM on loans i.e. imports of FISIM, and by adding FISIM on deposits i.e. exported FISIM from D.41G.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Total interest paid and received by S.11 and S.12 as declared in TIFD (DS3) is cross-checked with the traditional sources used to derive the interest matrix and an exhaustiveness adjustment is included to allow for missed intra-company interest paid and received with S.2.

Moreover, BoP data are adjusted to align Special Purpose Entities (SPE), non-domestic investment funds and pension fund data as per National Accounts when necessary.

22.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

22.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Interest paid and received by S.2 is aligned to values in BoP (DS6), regardless of the source. Interest paid and received by S.13 is aligned to values in GFS (DS5), regardless of the source.

23 DIVIDENDS (D.421)

23.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors. On a yearly basis, a whom-to-whom matrix for dividend flows is compiled.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS3, DS4, DS35, and DS36.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Dividends payable by S.11 include dividends paid either by listed or unlisted companies.

The Malta Stock Exchange (MSE) database (DS36) subdivides holders of each listed company by institutional sector, which is then used to create an ownership ratio for each sector per company. Using the same data source, a company's dividend paid for the year is sectorised according to this ratio. Therefore, the flow of dividends paid by S.11 is based on the share of ownership at company level.

The Tax Index of Financial Data (TIFD) (DS3) is used to determine dividends paid by unlisted non-financial companies. The data at company level is cross-checked with financial statements by setting thresholds eg. all companies reporting more than 1 million Euro in dividends paid. The dividends paid are then subdivided by institutional sector by merging two data sources, namely, the Shareholders' database (DS35) and the Statistical Business Register (SBR) (DS4). When these two sources are merged the holders by sector are derived.

- Conceptual adjustment:

The TIFD (DS3) is also used to determine any super dividends. The relationship between distributable income and dividends paid, along with the timeline of dividends paid and reserves, are considered. In the checking process, a threshold of around 5 million Euro is used.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Refer to S.2 Resources in this same sub-section.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2, DS3, DS5, DS35 and DS36.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Listed companies are worked in the same manner as S.11 (DS36)

Dividends paid by unlisted companies in NACE 64.19 and NACE 65 are derived from financial statements (DS2). Dividends paid by the Central Bank of Malta (CBM) (DS26) are derived from data collected by the Public Finance Unit (PFU) (DS5). Dividends paid by companies in NACEs 64.3, 64.9, and 66, are derived through the same compilation process as in S.11 using the TIFD (DS3). The Shareholders' database (DS35) is then used to derive dividends received from S.12.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Super dividends are determined in the same manner as S.11.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Dividends paid by S.13 include dividends paid by External Budgetary Units (EBUs). They are provided by the PFU through the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5). For more detail, refer to the [Excessive Deficit Procedure \(EDP\) Inventory](#), pp. 105-106, Sect. B, Sub-ss. 7.4.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Super dividends are provided in the data source provided by CBM (DS26). For more detail, refer to the [Excessive Deficit Procedure \(EDP\) Inventory](#), pp. 105-106, Sect. B, Sub-ss. 7.4.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Dividends paid by the rest of the world are provided by the BoP Unit at micro-level. A report is derived from the Balance of Payments (BoP) statement (DS6) at company level, whereby dividend flows are categorised into institutional sectors. They are then expressed into ratios for each institutional sector, as a percentage of the total dividend flow from S.2.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

BoP data are adjusted to align Special Purpose Entities (SPE), non-domestic investment funds and pension fund data as per National Accounts when necessary.

Resources

Sector S.1

Following an analysis of the data sources that are available, it was concluded that dividends payable are more easily and readily available, when compared to dividends receivable. As a result, in certain instances, where the source data for dividends receivable is limited or practically non-existent, it is assumed that an identity holds true, whereby dividends payable are equivalent to dividends receivable.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS2, DS3, DS6, DS35, and DS36.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Dividends receivable by S.11 are simply the aggregated value of the flow of dividends payable from all other sectors to S.11.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2, DS3, DS6, DS35, and DS36.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Dividends receivable by S.12 are simply the aggregated value of the flow of dividends payable from all other sectors to S.12.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Dividends received by S.13 are provided by the PFU through the GFS (DS5), for both the Central government and the External Budgetary Units (EBUs). A detailed report at transaction level is generated by the PFU, which allows for the proper categorisation of dividends into institutional sectors. For more detail, refer to the [Excessive Deficit Procedure \(EDP\) Inventory](#), pp. 105-106, Sect. B, Sub-ss. 7.4.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Super dividends are provided in the same source provided by the CBM (DS26). For more detail, refer to the [Excessive Deficit Procedure \(EDP\) Inventory](#), pp. 105-106, Sect. B, Sub-ss. 7.4.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

A cross-checking exercise is done to ensure that dividend flows to S.13 that are ultimately reported, are aligned to GFS (DS5). Therefore, in case of discrepancies obtained in the sectorisation of dividends for listed and unlisted shares when compared to GFS (DS5), the figures provided by the PFU are always given priority. The discrepancy is then spread on other sectors.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS2, DS3, DS6, DS35, and DS36.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Dividends receivable by S.14 are simply the aggregated value of the flow of dividends payable from all other sectors to S.14.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2, DS3, DS6, DS35, and DS36.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Dividends receivable by S.15 are simply the aggregated value of the flow of dividends payable from all other sector to S.15.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Dividends received by S.2 are compiled in the same manner as dividends paid by S.2.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

An adjustment is made to align dividends paid to S.2 according to the BoP (DS6) and TIFD (DS3). The former is given priority.

BoP data are adjusted to align Special Purpose Entities (SPE), non-domestic investment funds and pension fund data as per National Accounts when necessary.

23.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

23.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

23.4 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Uses of S.11.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS1, DS3, and DS4.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Withdrawals from the income of quasi-corporations are not directly observable. Hence, data must be indirectly derived and adjusted accordingly. Ratios of Gross operating surplus to Output are created for each year, at NACE division level, from the Tax Income of Financial Data (TIFD) (DS3). Using the same source, yearly ratios are created for dividends paid by observable corporations in relation to gross operating surplus at NACE division level, to use as a proxy for the calculation of dividends paid by quasi-corporations. These are then multiplied by total turnover at NACE division level, derived from the Statistical Business Register (SBR) (DS4). This derivation allows for the use of observable dividends of corporations, as a proxy for the unobservable quasi-corporations.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

The most detailed calculations were done for 2005 onwards. For prior years, estimates were derived using growth rates.

In the case of NACEs 45, 46, 47, the turnover is not an appropriate proxy or equivalent to Output. Hence, the turnover for these NACEs is adjusted by the yearly production value. This allows for a fairer representation of D.422 distributed by these corporations.

Sectors S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, and S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Resources of S.14.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

D.422 received by S.14 is the flow from S.11.

Sectors S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

For time series 1995 to 2023, no data has been observed.

23.5 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

23.6 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

24 REINVESTED EARNINGS ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS (D.43)

24.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Reinvested earnings on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) (D.43), payable for total economy (S.1), are obtained as sum of Uses of S.11 and S.12.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

a. Sources

DS3, DS4, DS6, and DS35.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The Balance of Payments (BoP) statement (DS6) provides information on the reinvested earnings on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) paid by non-financial corporations and financial corporations to non-resident units broken down by counterpart geographical area using the 'fixed composition' in the following breakdown:

- I9: Member states and institutions of the Euro area.
- J9: Extra Euro area.
- B6: Member states and institutions of the European Union.
- D6: Extra European Union.

To derive reinvested earnings by non-financial corporations and financial corporations to non-resident units, two administrative sources have been linked at micro-level to derive an exhaustive

measure of cross-border flows. On the one hand, the Tax Index of Financial Data (TIFD) (DS3) provides information about the income statements and balance sheets of all registered non-financial and financial corporations in Malta. The income statement is inclusive of primary income flows and identifies some cross-border flows. On the other hand, the Malta Business Registry (MBR) (DS35) administers a database with information about the immediate shareholders and the ultimate beneficiary owners of corporations registered in Malta. Micro-linking allowed the derivation of re-invested earnings paid abroad. The calculation of re-invested earnings takes into consideration the ultimate beneficiary owner. This methodology has been applied since 2017. Data prior this data relied on surveys.

Given there are some discrepancies in the reinvested earnings disclosed by National Accounts and BoP for special purpose entities, the data provided by BoP (DS6) is not taken directly. Instead, ratios by sector and geographical area are derived and applied on the total reinvested earnings by institutional sector as compiled by National Accounts. Once BoP is aligned with National Accounts, exhaustiveness will be ensured, and adjustments will be no longer be necessary.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

BoP data are adjusted to align Special Purpose Entities (SPE) as per National Accounts when necessary.

Sector S.13

There are no transactions of reinvested earnings between the General government and the Rest of the World (RoW).

Sectors S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

As from 2004 onwards, inward reinvested earnings are compiled by the BoP Unit through the enterprise survey. Reinvested earnings are calculated by the BoP as the difference between total net profits valued, using the Current Operating Performance Concept (COPC) (where enterprises are directed to do so by the guidelines accompanying the BoP forms), and dividends declared for a given year (gross of tax) collected from the newly designed stock-flow-income questionnaires.

The BoP provides information on the reinvested earnings on FDI received by non-financial corporations and financial corporations to non-resident units, broken down by counterpart geographical area, using the "fixed composition" in the following breakdown:

- I9: Member states and institutions of the Euro area.
- J9: Extra Euro area.

- B6: Member states and institutions of the European Union.
- D6: Extra European Union.

Given there are some discrepancies in the reinvested earnings disclosed by National Accounts and BoP, the data provided by BoP (DS6) is not taken directly. Instead, ratios by sector and geographical area are derived and applied on the total reinvested earnings by institutional sector as compiled by National Accounts. Once BoP is aligned with National Accounts, exhaustiveness will be ensured, and adjustments will no longer be necessary.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

BoP data are adjusted to align Special Purpose Entities (SPE) as per National Accounts when necessary.

Resources

Sector S.1

Reinvested earnings on FDI (D.43) receivable from economy are obtained as sum of Resources of non-financial corporations and financial corporations.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

a. Sources

DS3 and DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Refer to the description provided for reinvested earnings for S.2 Uses.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

There are no transactions of reinvested earnings between the General government and the RoW.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Refer to the description provided for reinvested earnings for S.11 and S.12 Uses.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

BoP data are adjusted to align Special Purpose Entities (SPE) as per National Accounts when necessary.

24.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

24.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

25 INVESTMENT INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO INSURANCE POLICY HOLDERS (D.441)

25.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Uses of Insurance corporations (S.128).

Sector S.11

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data on D.441 is compiled indirectly using financial statements. The compilation of D.441 payable by insurance corporations, is carried out separately for life and non-life insurance. The transaction D.441 corresponds to implicit premium supplements included in the output of insurance corporations, and it consists in the sum of all incomes received from the investments of insurance technical reserves. The income earned on own funds, is excluded from D.441, following the guidelines of the GNP Committee Task Force on Insurance Measurement, separately for life and non-life insurance. Total property income from the joint investment of technical reserves and own funds of the insurance corporations, is partitioned through a pro-rata approach according to the ratio of technical provisions to the total balance sheet value.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.13, S.14, and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS2 and DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Payables by the Rest of the World (RoW) are derived from the Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics (DS6). D.441 in relation to re-insurance is derived as a pro-rata to the reinsurer's share of technical provisions. Malta's National Statistics Office (NSO) provides the ratio of D.441 in relation to reinsurance derived, as a pro-rata to the reinsurance premiums, based on the financial statements of resident insurance undertakings (DS24) to the Central Bank of Malta (CBM). This is then applied to the total premium paid abroad in relation to reinsurance by the CBM. The results are then integrated in National Accounts through BoP.

Payables by the RoW also include the premium supplements received by residents in relation to insurance contracts with non-resident insurance undertakings through resident insurance agents. The NSO provides the D.441 to premiums ratio derived for resident insurance undertakings, and this is applied to the total premium paid abroad through agents. These results are then integrated in National Accounts through BoP.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.2

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS2.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The premium supplements related to non-life insurance, are allocated to the appropriate sector, based on the total share of that sector's insurance premiums.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The premium supplements related to non-life insurance, are allocated to the appropriate sector, based on the total share of that sector's insurance premiums. In addition, D.441 related to reinsurance paid by the RoW, is added, in case of S.12.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS2 and DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Initially, the premium supplements related to non-life insurance, are allocated to the appropriate sector, based on the total share of that sector's insurance premiums. However, ultimately, the value is determined according to what is reported in Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5), and the difference is re-apportioned across the other sectors.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS2.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data are compiled in the same manner as D.441 received by S.11. In addition, D.441 related to life insurance is directly allocated to S.14. This figure is compiled through annual accounts and financial statements data (DS2), same as D.441 paid by S.12.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data are compiled in the same manner as D.441 received by S.11.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS2 and DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Receivables by the RoW are initially derived in the same manner as S.11. Adjustments to data are carried out as per BoP statements (DS6). Malta's NSO provides the ratio of D.441 in relation to reinsurance derived as a pro-rata to the reinsurance premiums, based on the financial statements of resident insurance undertakings (DS24) to the CBM. This is then applied to the total premiums received from abroad, in relation to reinsurance by the CBM. The results are then integrated in National Accounts through BoP.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

25.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

To ensure internal consistency, D.441 paid and received by S.2, is adjusted to match the data received in from BoP. Any discrepancies are proportionally allocated to the other sectors.

25.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

26 INVESTMENT INCOME PAYABLE ON PENSION ENTITLEMENTS (D.442)

26.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Pension entitlements are a result of two different types of pension schemes: namely, the defined contribution and defined benefit scheme. At the time of writing, all pension schemes in Malta fall under defined contribution schemes. According to the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010), pp.103, Chap. 4, par. 4.69, "The investment income payable on defined contribution entitlements is equal to the investment income on the funds plus any income earned by renting land or buildings owned by the fund."

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Uses of Pension Funds (S.129).

Sector S.11

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2 and DS26.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The primary source for the compilation of D.442 payable by S.12, are financial statements (DS2), which are obtained from the Malta Financial Services Authority (MFSA). The National Statistics Office (NSO) of Malta derives the full sequence of non-financial accounts, at micro-level. The financial statements provide the necessary variables to derive D.442 i.e. investment income and rent, dividends and interest.

Pension funds are categorised as follows:

- Domestic, Occupational;
- Domestic, Non-occupational;
- Non-domestic, Occupational;
- Non-domestic, Non-occupational.

The term non-domestic denotes a pension scheme with non-resident employers and non-resident households.

This allows the distinction between the recipients of D.442 i.e. resident (S.14) and non-resident households (S.2).

Financial statements are available with a lag of two years, thus in absence of financial statements, the quarterly returns collected by the Central Bank of Malta (CBM) (DS26) are used. This dataset includes all the information necessary to derive D.442: dividend income, interest income, net investment income, other income, and rental income. The latter is categorised into domestic and non-domestic, occupation and non-occupational funds.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Data derived from financial statements is sometimes adjusted, due to the amalgamation of dividends and interest with net fair value gains and losses. The quarterly returns received from the CBM at micro-level, are used to distinguish between dividend, interest and net fair value gains and losses. Ratios for interest and dividend income flows to net investment income flows (net fair value results), are derived at micro-level and applied to the net fair values declared in the financial statements.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.13, S.14, S.15, and S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data S.1 correspond to Resources of households (S.14).

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS2 and DS26.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

D.442 receivable by resident households, relates to domestic occupational and non-occupational funds, and is the contra-entry of S.12.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS2 and DS26.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

D.442 receivable by resident households, relates to domestic occupational and non-occupational funds, and is the contra-entry of S.12.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

26.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

To ensure internal consistency, D.441 paid and received by S.2, is adjusted to match the data received from the Balance of Payments (BoP) Unit (DS6). Any discrepancies are proportionally allocated to the other sectors.

26.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

27 INVESTMENT INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT FUND SHAREHOLDERS (D.443)

27.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Uses of S.124.

Sector S.11

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS25.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Investment income attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.443), including mutual funds and unit trusts, consists of the following separate components:

- Dividends attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.4431); and
- Retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.4432).

They are both obtained directly from the income statement of investment funds, provided by the Central Bank of Malta (CBM) (DS25). This is done as follows:

Net operating surplus (operating revenue minus operating expenses) + Dividends receivable + Interest receivable + Rent receivable + Enterprise's share of reinvested earnings of any direct investment enterprises + Current transfers receivable – Dividends payable – Interest payable – Rent payable – Taxes and other current transfers payable.

Investment income attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.44), is subdivided by sector, using the investment fund shares by institutional sector, as provided in the balance sheet of resident investment funds.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.13, S.14, and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Resident units in S.12 disclose D.443 received from abroad in the monthly/quarterly submissions made to the CBM and are reported in BoP statistics (DS6).

Securities held abroad by the household sector (Debt, Equity and Investment Funds units), are collected from banks and Investment Service Providers (ISP), who act as nominees. This data are collected on a monthly basis from banks, and on a quarterly basis from ISP on a security-by-security basis. The Centralised Securities Database (CSDB) is used to calculate income earned from these investments in the form of interest, dividends, and investment income attributable to collective investment fund shareholders.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, and S.2

a. Sources

DS6 and DS25.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Investment income attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.44), is subdivided by sector, using the investment fund shares by institutional sector, as provided in the balance sheet of resident investment funds (DS25).

In case of S.12 and S.14, Balance of Payments (BoP) (DS6) transactions are observed. Resident units in S.12, disclose D.443 received from abroad in the monthly/quarterly submissions made to the CBM (DS25). Securities held abroad by the household sector (Debt, Equity and Investment Funds units), are collected from banks and ISP, who act as nominees. This data are collected monthly from banks, and on a quarterly basis from ISP on a security-by-security basis. The CSDB

is used to calculate income earned from these investments in the form of interest, dividends, and investment income attributable to collective investment fund shareholders.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

BoP data are adjusted to align non-domestic investment funds as per National Accounts when necessary.

27.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

To ensure internal consistency, D.443 paid and received by S.2, is adjusted to match the data received in, from BoP, as from 2017 onwards. Any discrepancies are proportionally allocated to the other sectors.

27.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

28 RENT (D.45)

28.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS1 and DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Rent paid by S.11 is based on the Structural Business Statistics (SBS) survey (DS1) and counterpart data from GFS (DS5).

The SBS survey data (DS1) covered rent on land up to 2018. This data are available at micro-level, which facilitates the sub-division between S.11 and S.14. From 2019 onwards data are extrapolated.

Rent paid by S.11 to S.13, is derived from Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5) and includes rent on land and radio spectra. The description of each transaction is enough to determine the institutional sector to be assigned to each transaction.

To avoid double counting, it is assumed that the rent on land included in the SBS survey, is inclusive of rent on land paid to S.13. This means that when deriving the total rent paid by S.11, the rent paid to S.13 is deducted from the total paid derived from SBS survey (DS1).

- Conceptual adjustment

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Between 2013 and 2017, an exhaustiveness adjustment was necessary in case of the SBS survey. Enterprises generating a turnover below €7,000, during the reference period, were excluded from the statistical population. The exhaustiveness adjustment is based on Rent on land to turnover ratio (as a proxy for output), for companies in the lowest size class and turnover quartile.

As from 2019, data on rent on land originating from the SBS survey (DS1), is no longer available, as the relevant sections have been discontinued from the survey. For this reason, an estimate is being derived, based on the rent on land to intermediate consumption ratio of 2018, at NACE division level. This estimate is subsequently allocated across institutional sectors, based on the 2018 SBS survey breakdown.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Sources

- Estimation methods:

Data are compiled using counterparty information from S.13.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Rent paid by S.13 is derived from GFS (DS5). Counterpart data are very limited, and if it is identifiable, this is allocated to the appropriate sector. If not, by assumption, it is allocated to S.11 Resources.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS5, DS34, and DS45.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Rent paid by S.14 is derived from the SBS survey (DS1), and counterpart data from GFS (DS5), using the same methodology described for S.11 Resources.

The Census of Population and Housing (CPH) (DS34) is used to derive ground rents paid by households. This source is available every ten years. Data are interpolated in between censuses, and extrapolated thereafter, based on past trends.

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) (DS45) is used to derive rents paid by farmers, which are classified in S.14. To avoid double counting, for data already accounted for through counterpart data from other sources, rent of rural tenements received by S.13, and rent received by S.15, an assumption of 30% is done with regards to farmland, and is deducted from EAA.

Counterpart data on rent received by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH), is attributed to S.14.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Between 2013 and 2017, an exhaustiveness adjustment was necessary in case of the SBS survey (DS1). Enterprises generating a turnover below €7,000, during the reference period, were excluded from the statistical population. The exhaustiveness adjustment is based on Rent on land to turnover ratio (as a proxy for output), for companies in the lowest size class and turnover quartile.

As from 2019, data on rent on land originating from the SBS survey (DS1), is no longer available, as the relevant sections have been discontinued from the survey. An estimate is being derived, based on the rent on land to intermediate consumption ratio of 2018, at NACE division level. This estimate is subsequently allocated across institutional sectors, based on the 2018 SBS survey breakdown.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS1 and DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Rent paid by S.15 is derived from SBS survey (DS1) and counterpart data from GFS (DS5), using the same methodology described for S.11 Resources.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Between 2013 and 2017, an exhaustiveness adjustment was necessary in case of the SBS survey. Enterprises generating a turnover below €7,000 during the reference period, were excluded from the statistical population. The exhaustiveness adjustment is based on Rent on land to turnover ratio (as a proxy for output), for companies in the lowest size class and turnover quartile.

As from 2019, data on rent on land originating from the SBS survey (DS1), is no longer available, as the relevant sections have been discontinued from the survey. An estimate is being derived, based on the rent on land to intermediate consumption ratio of 2018, at NACE division level. This estimate is subsequently allocated across institutional sectors, based on the 2018 SBS survey breakdown.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS1, DS5, and D45.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The SBS survey (DS1), provides information of rent on land paid up to 2018. Data from 2019 onwards is extrapolated. It is assumed that S.11, receives 60% of rents, declared in the SBS survey.

Counterpart data from GFS (D5), i.e. S.13, is used to derive S.11 Resources.

Counterpart data from EAA (D45), is used to derive S.11 Resources. It is assumed that S.11 receives 20% of rent on land paid by farmers, after subtracting rent of rural tenements on land, as received by S.13, from total rents paid, reported in EAA.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Sources

- Estimation methods:

Data are compiled using counterparty information from S.13.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data are derived from GFS (DS5).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS1, DS34, and DS45.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Counterpart data are used to derive S.14.

The SBS survey (DS1), provides information of rent on land paid. S.14 is derived as a residual, after deducting rent on land received by S.14 (assumed at 60%), and rent on land paid by S.13, obtained from GFS (DS5).

Counterpart data from GFS (D5), i.e. S.13, is used to derive S.14 Resources.

The Census of Population and Housing (CPH) (DS34), subdivides ground rents paid by counter sector, i.e. as paid to S.13, S.15 and the private sector. Ground rents paid to the private sector, are allocated to S.14 Resources.

Counterpart data from EAA (D.45), is used to derive S.14 Resources. It is assumed, that S.14 receives 50% of rent on land paid by farmers, after subtracting rent of rural tenements on land, as received by S.13, from total rents paid, reported in EAA.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2 and DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Rent received from S.15, is partially derived from financial statements (DS2), which identifies rent on land and ground rent, and urban and rural rents, as a separate item.

Counterpart data from GFS (D5), i.e. S.13, is also used, to derive S.15 Resources.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

28.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

28.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

29 TAXES ON INCOME (D.51)

29.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Taxes on income paid by S.1 correspond to the sum of the entries of S.13 and S.2.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

a. Sources

DS4, DS5, DS6, D37, and DS54.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Quarterly data obtained from the Malta Tax and Customs Administration (MTCA) (DS37), by type of tax and by type of taxpayer, is used to assign taxes on income by institutional sector, such that S.13, S.14, S.15, and S.2, are generally clearly identifiable, while S.11 and S.12, are available in aggregated form, in this dataset. The Public Finance Unit (PFU) also provides refunds, subdivided between companies and individuals. Refunds are thus allocated to the aggregate of S.11 and S.12 and to S.14.

Data at company level, obtained from the MTCA, related to corporate tax (DS54), allows microdata linking with the Statistical Business Register (SBR) (DS4). Thus, the subdivision between S.11 and S.12. This process is performed by the PFU. The resulting ratios of S.11 and S.12 are then applied, to subdivide D.51, the aggregate, derived from the quarterly source.

The interest matrix is used to allocate Withholding tax in terms of the Investment Income Provisions (IIP), by institutional sector.

This quarterly source is aligned with Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5), at the end of the year. Any discrepancy between MTCA quarterly data and GFS, is allocated by institutional sectors, as originally derived, using the quarterly source.

The granularity available in Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics (DS6), allows for the derivation of taxes on income paid by S.11 and S.12 to S.2.

- Conceptual adjustment

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Sources

- Estimation methods:

The taxes on income paid by S.13, mainly refer to taxes paid by Extra-Budgetary Units (EBUs). Data are extracted directly from the full sequence of accounts of S.13.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

a. Sources

DS5 and D37.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Quarterly data obtained from the MTCA (DS37), by type of tax and by type of taxpayer, is used to assign taxes on income by institutional sector, such that S.13, S.14, S.15, and S.2, are generally clearly identifiable. The PFU also provides refunds subdivided between companies and individuals. Refunds are thus allocated to the aggregate of S.11 and S.12 and to S.14.

The interest matrix is used to allocate Withholding tax in terms of the Investment Income Provisions, by institutional sector.

This quarterly source is aligned with GFS statistics (DS5), at the end of the year. Any discrepancy between MTCA quarterly data and GFS, is allocated by institutional sector, as originally derived, using the quarterly source.

Taxes on income reported in BoP (DS6) generally relate only to S.11 and S.12.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS5 and D37.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Quarterly data obtained from the MTCA (DS37), by type of tax and by type of taxpayer, is used to assign taxes on income by institutional sector, such that S.13, S.14, S.15, and S.2, are clearly identifiable. Data are derived on a quarterly basis and is provided to BoP compilers.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to the Resources of S.13.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5, DS37, and DS38.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Quarterly data obtained from the MTCA (DS37), by type of tax and by type of taxpayer, is compiled on a quarterly basis, to derive an estimate for S.2. Annually, the quarterly figures received from MTCA, are aligned with GFS data (DS5). These figures also are validated, using the Government of Malta Financial Report (DS38).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data are derived from BoP statistics (DS6). The granularity available allows for the derivation of Uses for S.11, S.12, S.14, and S.15.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

29.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

29.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

30 OTHER CURRENT TAXES (D.59)

30.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Other current taxes paid by S.1 correspond to the Resources of S.13.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

No transactions with respect to D.59 were ever recorded between 1995 to 2023.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS5 and DS55.

b. Methods

- **Estimation methods:**

The Public Finance Unit (PFU) provides a list of Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (DS55), such that these can be directly attributable by sector. The taxes allocated to households include: sporting licences, driving licences, motor vehicle licences related to households, and swimming pools licenses. The rest are allocated to S.2.

- **Conceptual adjustment:**

Not applicable.

- **Exhaustiveness adjustments:**

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

No transactions with respect to D.59 were ever recorded between 1995 to 2023.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS5 and DS55.

b. Methods

- **Estimation methods:**

The PFU provides a list of Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (DS55), that can be directly attributed to a sector. In the 2024 benchmark, transactions related to the Individual Investor Programme (IIP), which were previously included as market output and exports of services, have now been reclassified to D.59. This was done following an Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) action point.

- **Conceptual adjustment:**

Not applicable.

- **Exhaustiveness adjustments:**

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Resources of S.13.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- **Estimation methods:**

Data are obtained directly from Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5).

- **Conceptual adjustment:**

Not applicable.

- **Exhaustiveness adjustments:**

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14, S.15, and S.2

Not applicable.

30.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

30.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

31 EMPLOYERS' ACTUAL SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (D.611)

31.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Uses of S.14.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS6 and DS23.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

S.14 is the only relevant domestic sector for this transaction and is based on counterparty data. The Uses are equal to the total Uses for S.1. Data for S.1 are equal to the Resources for S.1 plus Resources for S.2 less Uses for S.2.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods

Balance of Payments (BoP) data (DS6) provides actual social contributions received by resident employers from non-resident workers. No adjustment is needed, neither for consistency between BoP data and the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) definitions, nor to ensure the exhaustiveness of the estimates.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sector S.11

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2 and DS23.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Pension funds were initiated in 2011. There are both occupational and non-occupational schemes. Data for 2011 to 2021, derive from annual accounts and financial statements.

Pension funds are categorised as follows:

- Domestic, Occupational;
- Domestic, Non-occupational;
- Non-domestic, Occupational; and
- Non-domestic, Non-occupational.

The term non-domestic, denotes a pension scheme with non-resident employers and non-resident households.

Domestic schemes

As regards to occupational schemes, set in 2019, a transaction is shown between the employer and the household, in the Generation of income and Distribution of primary income accounts, in the form of Employers' actual pension contributions (D.1211).

Non-Domestic schemes

With regard to occupational schemes, initiated in 2011, no transactions are shown in the Generation of income and Distribution of primary income accounts, in relation to Employers' actual pension contributions (D.1211), given that both are non-residents.

Eurostat recommended that instead of reporting pension contributions and benefits in D.61 and D.62, these are disclosed as other current transfers (D.75). The main reason behind this is, that any figures reported in D.6111, should have a corresponding entry in D.1211. However, in case of non-domestic funds, the transactions are between non-residents (employer vis-à-vis employee).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5, DS18, DS20, DS38, DS40, DS41, and DS42.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods

The Malta Tax and Customs Administration (MTCA) collects the information for social contributions receipts. The National Statistics Office (NSO) obtains the data from the DAS (DS40) / CFMS (DS41), and performs checks, by comparing to previous years and to the economic scenario. Furthermore, it compiles the time adjusted cash method for the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) tables, related questionnaires, and ESA 2010 transmission tables¹.

Social contributions, refunds, final settlement, interest on late payments, fines and penalties for non-payments, and tax amnesties, are captured with the time-adjusted method.

Following a Eurostat questionnaire on Member States' recording of deductions from employers' social contributions, and a paper presented in the Financial Accounts Working Party, as from 2012 and going back to 2008, there was a shift, in where to record the item in question. It is important to note that as regards the Maltese context, social security contributions deductions or refunds apply for the following: employers who employ a disabled person, disabled persons who employ a carer, previously unemployed over 45-year-old self-occupied person, and employers for employees benefitting from the 14th week maternity leave. These are now being recorded as Other subsidies on production (D.39), with gross recording in Compulsory employers actual social contributions (D.61111).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

BoP data (DS6) provides actual social contributions received by resident employers from non-resident workers. No adjustment is needed to ensure both consistency of the BoP data with ESA 2010 definitions and exhaustiveness of the estimates.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

31.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

31.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable

32 EMPLOYERS' IMPUTED SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (D.612)

32.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Uses of S.14.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

D.612 is by definition the same as D.122 Resources and corresponds to the Resources of D.612 of all domestic institutional sectors i.e. S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.15 and S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, and DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

This transaction corresponds to the amount of D.122 paid by the sectors. Go to Sub-section 17, Bii for more information.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

32.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

32.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

33 HOUSEHOLDS' ACTUAL SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (D.613)

33.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Resources data for S.12 and S.13.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS2, and DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

This transaction corresponds to the total amount of social contributions paid on their own behalf by employees and self-employed persons, to social security funds and to pension funds.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.15 and S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Resources data of S.12 and S.13.

Sector S.11

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Included here are contributions paid by households to non-occupational pension schemes. See sub-section 32 for more details on this variable.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5, DS18, DS20, DS38, DS40, DS41, and DS42.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The Malta Tax and Customs Administration (MTCA), collects the information for social contributions receipts. The National Statistics Office (NSO) obtains the data from the DAS (DS40) / CFMS (DS41), and performs checks by comparing to previous years and to the economic scenario. Furthermore, it compiles the time adjusted cash method for the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) tables, related questionnaires, and ESA 2010 transmission tables¹.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14, S.15, and S.2

Not applicable.

33.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

The contributions paid by households (S.14) to pension funds (S.129), social security funds (S.13), and the rest of the world (S.2), are set equal to the counterpart information of these sectors.

33.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

34 HOUSEHOLDS' CONTRIBUTIONS SUPPLEMENTS (D.614)

34.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

D.614 Uses applies only to S.14 Households.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS2.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

D.614 is by definition the same as D.614 S.12 Resources and is thus derived from counterpart data of domestic pension funds.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS2.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

D.614 is by definition the same as D.614 S.12 Resources and is thus derived from counterpart data of non- domestic pension funds.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 refer to the Resources for S.12 paid by S.14.

Sector S.11

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2 and DS23.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

D.6141 equals D.442 Investment income payable on pension entitlements. Please refer to sub-section 27 for details on variable D.442.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.13, S.14, S.15, and S.2

Not applicable.

34.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

34.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

35 SOCIAL INSURANCE SCHEME SERVICE CHARGES (D.61SC)

35.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Resources data of S.12.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS2.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Pension Funds service charges (D.61SC) correspond to output of pension funds. D.61SC is by definition the same as D.61SC S.12 Resources in relation to domestic funds.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS2.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Pension Funds service charges (D.61SC) correspond to output of pension funds. D.61SC is by definition the same as D.61SC S.12 Resources in relation to non-domestic funds.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Resources data of S.12.

Sector S.11

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2 and DS23.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The service charge is measured as the sum of costs:

Calculation of output = output = service charge = intermediate consumption + consumption of fixed capital + personnel costs + tax + FISIM

Intermediate consumption is inclusive of administrative expenses, bank charges, custodian fees, investment advisory and management services, legal and professional fees, other expenses, and trustee expenses.

Pension funds do not have employees.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.13, S.14, S.15, and S.2

Not applicable.

35.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

35.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

36 SOCIAL BENEFITS OTHER THAN SOCIAL IN KIND (D.62)

36.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant resident sectors.

Sector S.11

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2 and DS23.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Included here are benefits paid to households related to domestic oriented occupational and non-occupational pension schemes.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Expenditure data are extracted from the administrative records of the Social Security Department. They are based on the Government's Consolidated Fund. Social benefits are sub-divided into contributory and non-contributory benefits. Contributory benefits include pensions with respect to retirement, invalidity and widowhood, benefits in respect of industrial injuries and gratuities, other benefits, and COVID-19 benefits. Non-contributory benefits include child allowance, age pension, disability pensions/allowance, total social assistance, medical assistance, carers allowances/grants, total supplementary allowances, assistance to help the elderly live independently, and total in-work benefit.

Social benefits are paid in advance, meaning, time of recording is cash data supplemented by accruals data, mainly, from the prepayments template.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Benefits in cash from S.2, i.e. pensions paid from foreign countries to resident households, are derived from Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics data (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

It is equivalent to S.14.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS2, DS5 and DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Social security benefits in cash, receivable, and recorded in Households sector (S.14), are equal to the sum of social benefits paid by government (S.13), pension funds (S.129), and non-residents (S.2).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Benefits in cash to S.2, i.e. pensions paid by Malta to non-residents households, derive from BoP (DS6).

-Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

36.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

36.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

37 SOCIAL TRANSFERS IN KIND – NON-MARKET PRODUCTION (D.631)

37.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of Uses of S.13 and S.15.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS18, DS38, DS40, DS41, and DS42.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The government individual consumption expenditure consists of individual services within the health, recreation, culture, religion, education, and social protection sectors, which are produced by the government sector. The split between individual and collective consumption, is based on the Classification Of the Functions Of Government (COFOG). Please refer to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 450-461, Ch. 5, paras. 5.9.1 to 5.9.33, for details on this variable.

D.631 is equal to the government consumption, and it is found, by subtracting the revenue from sales and production for own final use from the output:

$$D.631=P.31=P.1 \text{ less } P.11 \text{ less } P.12 \text{ less } P.131$$

However, in practice, D.631 is derived as a residual after the derivation of D.632 i.e.

$$D.631=D.63 \text{ less } D.632 \text{ where } D.63=P.31$$

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2, DS11, and DS17.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

In theory, D.631 is equal to the Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) consumption, and it is found, by subtracting the revenue from sales and production for own final use from the output:

$$D.631=P.31=P.1 \text{ less } P.11 \text{ less } P.12 \text{ less } P.131.$$

Given that in practice, P.131 and P.132 are not calculated for S.15, the subdivision of D.63 between D.631 and D.632, is based on a ratio, derived from S.13.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Resources of S.14.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS11, and DS17.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

D.631 in S.14 is equal to the sum of Uses for S.13 and S.15.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.15 and S.2

Not applicable.

37.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

37.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

38 SOCIAL TRANSFERS IN KIND – PURCHASED MARKET PRODUCTION (D.632)

38.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of Uses of S.13 and S.15.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS18, DS38, DS40, DS41, and DS42.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The government individual consumption expenditure consists of individual services within the health, recreation, culture, religion, education, and social protection sectors, which are produced by the government sector. The split between individual and collective consumption, is based on the Classification Of the Functions Of Government (COFOG). Please refer to the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 450-461, Ch. 5, paras. 5.9.1 to 5.9.36, for details on this variable.

D.632 is derived as follows:

$$D.631 = D.632.d = P3.d \text{ less } P.1c \text{ plus } P10.c$$

where $P10.c = P11 \text{ plus } P12 \text{ plus } P131$.

where d=debit
c=credit

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2, DS11, and DS17.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

In theory, D.632 is equal to the NPISH consumption, which is derived as follows:

$$D.632.d = P3.d \text{ less } P.1c \text{ plus } P10.c.$$

where $P10.c = P11 \text{ plus } P12 \text{ plus } P131.$
where d=debit
c=credit

Given that in practice, P.131 and P.132 are not calculated for S.15, the subdivision of D.63 between D.631 and D.632, is based on a ratio derived from S.13.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Resources of S.14.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS11, and DS17.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

D.631 in S.14 is equal to the sum of Uses for S.13 and S.15.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.15 and S.2

Not applicable.

38.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

38.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

39 NET NON-LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS (D.71)

39.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 is equal to the total Resources for S.1 and S.2 less Uses for S.2.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

a. Sources

DS2 and DS52.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data sources do not provide information on the distribution of D.71 by institutional sector. The Uses for S.11, S.12, S.14, and S.15, are based on the institutional breakdown of D.71 of other EU member states (DS52).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Net non-life insurance premiums for S.13 are derived from Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

a. Sources

DS2 and DS52.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data sources do not provide information on the distribution of D.71 by institutional sector. The Uses for S.11, S.12, S.14, and S.15, are based on the institutional breakdown of D.71 of other EU member states (DS52).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS2, DS6, and DS52.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics (DS6), provide net premiums paid by non-resident units to Maltese insurance corporations, from 2004 to 2009, and from 2017 onwards.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Data for 2010 and 2016, have been interpolated, in absence of data. Data between 1995-2003, is estimated on the basis of total D.71, paid in that respective year, and the ratio of D.71 paid abroad to D.71 paid by the total economy, in the closest available year.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to the Resources of S.12.

Sector S.11

Not Applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2 and DS24.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Net non-life insurance premiums receivable by insurance corporations (S.128), are computed by deducting the insurance service charges, from the total amount of actual premiums payable and the premium supplements attributable to insurance policy holders.

The methodology to calculate premiums, is described in the [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), pp. 220-221, Ch. 3, para. 3.17.118.

Data are derived from financial statements (DS2). These are available with a time lag of approximately t+2 years. In absence of financial statements, an estimate is derived, based on the growth in actual non-life insurance premiums, available in the quarterly income statements for S.128. This is provided by the Central Bank of Malta (CBM) (DS24).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.13, S.14, and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The BoP Unit provides net premiums paid resident units to foreign insurance corporations, from 2004 to 2009, and from 2017 onwards. This mainly includes reinsurance paid by resident insurance undertakings, and insurance premiums paid by residents through insurance agents to non-resident insurance undertakings.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Data for 2010 and 2016, have been interpolated, in absence of data. Data between 1995-2003, are estimated on the basis of total D.71 paid in that respective year, and the ratio of D.71 paid abroad to D.71 paid by the total economy, in the closest available year.

39.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Data for S.13 and S.2 are derived from GFS (DS5) and BoP (DS6), respectively. To ensure consistency, these are taken over in the respective sectors, where total D.71 Resources less S.13 and S.2, is re-distributed across institutional sector to ensure that Resources equal Uses

39.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

40 NON-LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS (D.72)

40.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to Uses data for S.12.

Sector S.11

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2 and DS24.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

For S.12, the transaction corresponds to net non-life insurance premiums received by

resident insurance corporations.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.13, S.14, and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

BoP provides non-life insurance claims paid to residents by non-resident insurance corporations, from 2004 to 2009, and from 2017 onwards.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Data for 2010 and 2016, have been interpolated, in absence of data. Data between 1995-2003, are estimated on the basis of total D.71 paid in that respective year, and the ratio of D.71 paid abroad to D.71 paid by the total economy, in the closest available year.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of the relevant resident sectors.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15

a. Sources

DS5 and DS52.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data sources do not provide information on the distribution of D.72 by institutional sector. S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15 are based on the institutional breakdown of D.72 of other EU member states (DS52).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

BoP provides non-life insurance claims received by non-resident units from resident insurance corporations, from 2004 to 2009, and from 2017 onwards.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Data for 2010 and 2016, have been interpolated, in absence of data. Data between 1995-2003, are estimated on the basis of total D.71 paid in that respective year, and the ratio of D.71 paid abroad to D.71 paid by the total economy, in the closest available year.

40.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Data for S.13 and S.2 are derived from Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5) and Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics (DS6), respectively. To ensure consistency, these are taken over in the respective sectors, and total D.72 Uses less S.13 and S.2, is re-distributed across institutional sector, to ensure that Resources equal Uses.

40.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

41 CURRENT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (D.74)

41.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 is equal to S.13 Uses.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Current international cooperation (D.74) is compiled by identifying all expenses related to current international cooperation, in the primary accounts for all government sub-sectors (Central government, Local Councils and Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs)). Data are directly taken from the quarterly accounts, provided by the Public Finance Unit (PFU) (DS5). Furthermore, if funds in D.74 are related to EU funds, these are further classified as D.74A.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Quarterly flows from S.13 are the direct counterpart of D.74, for all government sub-sectors. D.74 is compiled by taking the summation of all expenses related to D.74, which are allocated to S.2.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

BoP data are adjusted to match S.13 when necessary.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 is equal to S.13 Resources.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

See sub-section 42.1 Description of compilation procedures, Uses.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

See sub-section 42.1 Description of compilation procedures, Uses.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

BoP data are adjusted to match S.13 when necessary.

41.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

41.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

42 MISCELLANEOUS CURRENT TRANSFERS (D.75)

42.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Whom-whom matrices are compiled annually up to 2019 and quarterly from 2020 onwards. Data for S.1 are equal to the sum of S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15 Uses.

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS6, DS11, and DS46.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Miscellaneous current transfers (D.75) for S.11, are compiled by taking the summation of current transfers to S.13, current transfers to S.15, and current transfers to S.2. They are derived using counterparty information from these three sectors.

Current transfers to S.13 are a summation of current transfers to all government sub-sectors (Central government, Local Councils and Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs)), which are directly taken from Government Finance Statistics (GFS) data (DS5). Miscellaneous current transfers received by S.13, are itemised and allocated either to a specific sector or across sectors. This depends on the item description, whether it is specific or of a more general nature.

Current transfers to S.15 are derived by taking: 12% of total donations less donations receivable by political parties; of which assistance is received from other Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH); of which current transfers from Rest of the World (RoW) plus 35% of donations receivable by political parties, plus 60% of other transfers less current transfers from RoW.

Current transfers to S.2 are directly taken from the Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS6, DS11, and DS46.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

D.75 for S.12 is compiled by taking the summation of current transfers to S.13, current transfers to S.15, and current transfers to S.2. It is derived using counterparty information from these three sectors.

Included in S.12 are transactions related to non-domestic pension funds. In case of occupational schemes, no transactions are shown in Generation of income and Distribution of primary income accounts in relation to Employers' actual pension contributions (D.1211), given that both are non-residents. Eurostat recommended that instead of reporting pension contributions and benefits in D.61 and D.62, these are disclosed as miscellaneous current transfers. The main reason behind this is the fact that any figures reported in D.6111, should have a corresponding entry in D.1211. However, in case of non-domestic funds, the transactions are between non-residents (employer vis-à-vis employee) and thus cannot be shown as compensation of employees in the primary income account. These transactions became relevant as from 2012. On the Uses side, pension benefits are disclosed, while on the Resources side, contributions are included.

Current transfers to S.13 are a summation of current transfers to all government sub-sectors (Central government, Local Councils and EBUs), which are directly taken from DS5. Miscellaneous current transfers received by S.13, are itemised and allocated either to a specific sector or across sectors. This depends on the item description, whether it is specific or of a more general nature.

Current transfers to S.15 are derived by taking 8% of total donations less donations receivable by political parties, plus 40% of other transfers less current transfers from RoW.

Current transfers to S.2 are directly taken from BoP statistics (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

D.75 for S.13 is taken directly from Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5) data. Itemised GFS data are used to compile counterparty data for S.11, S.12, S.14, S.15, and S.2. Thus, data on current transfers paid by S.13, are used to compile the current transfers received by the rest of the sectors.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS6, DS11, DS46, DS47, and DS56.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods

D.75 for S.14 is compiled by taking the summation of current transfers to S.13, current transfers to S.15, and current transfers to S.2. It is derived using counterparty information from these three sectors.

Current transfers to S.13 are a summation of current transfers to all government sub-sectors (Central government, Local Councils and EBUs), which are directly taken from DS5. Miscellaneous current transfers received by S.13. These are itemised and allocated either to a specific sector or across sectors. This depends on the item description, whether it is specific or of a more general nature.

The amounts paid for lottery tickets or placed in bets consist of two elements: the payment of a service charge to the unit organising the lottery or gambling, and a residual current transfer that is paid out to the winners. The transfers in the system, area considered as taking place directly, between those participating in the lottery or gambling, that is, between households. When non-resident households take part, significant net transfers can arise between the household sector and the rest of the world. Current transfers in relation to lotteries and gambling, are based on a wins-to-output ratio, applied to the total land-based output, recorded in National Accounts, which is then distributed across S.14 (60%) and S.2 (40%).

Current transfers to NPISH are derived, by taking the total membership contributions to NPISH plus 80% of total donations to NPISH less donations: receivable by political parties; of which assistance is received from other NPISH and of which current transfers from rest of the world plus 65% of donations receivable political parties plus fundraising funds to NPISH plus membership contributions from RoW.

Current transfers to RoW are directly taken from BoP statistics (DS6). Included here are emigrants' remittances.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS6, DS11, and DS17.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Miscellaneous current transfers of S.15 are primarily derived from the Voluntary Organisations' (NGO) Survey (DS11), which provides information on donations paid out. The latest survey was done in 2017, thus data are extrapolated thereafter. This source is supplemented with other sources, including financial statements for trade unions (DS46), the Archdiocese of Malta (DS2), and the Malta Community Chest Fund (MCCF) (DS2), as well as Church schools financial data (DS17). These sources are available on a yearly basis. This information is then used to derive counterparty transactions for S.14 and S.15.

Current transfers paid to S.14 are derived, by taking total donations by NPISH less donations of which transfers to government, less donations of which to the ROW, plus donations from individuals, plus assistance from NPISH and individuals, plus other contributions by NPISH.

Current transfers to S.13 are a summation of current transfers to all government sub-sectors (Central government, Local Councils and EBU's), which are directly taken from DS5. Miscellaneous current transfers received by S.13, are itemised and allocated either to a specific sector or across sectors. This depends on the item description, whether it is specific or of a more general nature.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS6, DS11, DS46, and DS47.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Current transfers paid by S.11 and S.12 are derived directly from DS6.

Included in S.12 are transactions related to non-domestic pension funds. In case of occupational schemes, no transactions are shown in Generation of income and Distribution of primary income accounts in relation to Employers' actual pension contributions (D.1211), given that both are non-residents. Eurostat recommended that instead of reporting pension contributions and benefits in D.61 and D.62, these are disclosed as miscellaneous current transfers. The main reason behind this, is the fact that any figures reported in D.6111 should have a corresponding entry in D.1211. However, in case of non-domestic funds, the transactions are between non-residents (employer vis-à-vis employee), and thus cannot be shown as compensation of employees in the primary income account. An exception to this methodology are the transactions related to D.614. This is a direct result to the required identity $D.442 = D.614$. Both flows are attributed to their respective items. D.614 is attributed as a flow from households to the RoW. These transactions became

relevant as from 2012. On the Uses side, pension contributions are disclosed, while on the Resources side, benefits are included.

Current transfers to S.13 are a summation of current transfers to all government sub-sectors (Central government, Local Councils and EBUs), which are directly taken from DS5. Miscellaneous current transfers received by S.13, are itemised and allocated either to a specific sector or across sectors. This depends on the item description, whether it is specific or of a more general nature.

Included in S.14 are transactions in relation to lotteries and gambling, the derivation of which follows the same procedure outlined in S.14 Uses. However, it only considers the part that is allocated to S.2 (40%). Included here are transfers to households in relation to:

- ERASMUS (European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students) (DS48);
- Subsidies received from the EU in relation to Agriculture, which are split between D.39 (IN1), D.75 (IN2), and D.9 (KA), based on the detailed description available from Agriculture and Rural Payment Agency (ARPA) (DS47); and
- Emigrants' remittances which are taken directly from BoP statistics (DS6).

Current transfers to NPISH from S.2 are the summation of membership contributions, donations, and other transfers.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

BoP data are adjusted to aligned with the above-mentioned sources, i.e. pension funds, ERASMUS, Subsidies received from the EU in relation to Agriculture and S.13 when necessary thus creating some discrepancies between BoP statistics and RoW.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 is equal to the sum of S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15 Resources.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

a. Sources

DS5 and DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for D.75 is taken directly from DS5 and DS6.

Current transfers received from S.13, are a summation of current transfers to all government sub-sectors (Central government, Local Councils and EBUs), available from DS5. Miscellaneous current transfers received by S.13, are itemised and allocated either to a specific sector or across sectors. This depends on the item description, whether it is specific or of a more general nature.

Included in S.12 are transactions related to contributions paid to non-domestic pension funds from S.2 as described in S.12 Uses.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for S.13 are taken directly from Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5). Itemised GFS data are used to compile counterparty data for S.11, S.12, S.14, S.15, and S.2. Thus, data on current transfers received by S.13, is used to compile the current transfers paid by the rest of the sectors.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS5, DS6, DS11, DS46, DS47, and DS48.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

S.14 is derived as a summation of current transfers from all government sub-sectors, transactions related to lotteries and gambling, and other current transfers from NPISH and the RoW.

Current transfers received from S.13 are a summation of current transfers to all government sub-sectors (Central government, Local Councils and EBUs), which are directly taken from GFS (DS5). Miscellaneous current transfers received by S.13, are itemised and allocated either to a specific sector or across sectors. This depends on the item description, whether it is specific or of a more general nature.

For current transfers in relation to transactions of lotteries and gambling, refer to S.14 Uses, in this same sub-section.

For current transfers received by S.14 from NPISH, refer to S.15 Uses, in this same sub-section.

Current transfers from RoW are derived directly from BoP statistics (DS6). Included here are transfers received by households in relation to:

- ERASMUS (DS48);
- Subsidies received from the EU in relation to Agriculture, which are split between D.39 (IN1), D.75 (IN2), and D.9 (KA), based on the detailed description available from Agriculture and Rural Payment Agency (ARPA) (DS47); and
- Emigrants' remittances which are taken directly from BoP statistics (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, DS11, DS17, and DS46.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Miscellaneous current transfers of S.15 are primarily derived from the NGO Survey (DS11) which provides information on Membership fees, government funds, donations, fundraising and other transfers. Data obtained from the NGO Survey in relation to government funds is not used since data obtained from GFS (DS5) is exhaustive. The latest survey was done in 2017, thus data are extrapolated thereafter. This source is supplemented with other sources, including financial statements for trade unions (DS46), Archdiocese of Malta (DS2), and MCCF (DS2), as well as Church Schools financial data (DS17) and data collected through TV marathons for various causes. These sources are available on a yearly basis.

This information is then used to derive counterparty transactions for S.11, S12, S.14, and S.2.

Current transfers received from S.13, are a summation of current transfers to all government sub-sectors (Central government, Local Councils and EBU), which are directly taken from DS5. Miscellaneous current transfers received by S.13, are itemised and allocated either to a specific sector or across sectors. This depends on the item description, whether it is specific or of a more general nature.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS2, DS5, and DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Miscellaneous current transfers received by S.2, originating from S.11 and S.12, are derived directly from DS6. Included in S.12 are transactions related to contributions paid to non-domestic pension funds from S.2, as described in this same sub-section of S.2 Uses. Data in relation to S.14, are equivalent to transactions related to lotteries and gambling, described in this same sub-section on S.14 Uses. Data for S.13 are taken directly from Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

BoP data are adjusted to aligned S.13 when necessary thus creating some discrepancies between BoP statistics and RoW.

42.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

No balancing adjustments are necessary.

42.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

43 VAT- AND GNI-BASED EU OWN RESOURCES (D.76)

43.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 is equal to S.13 Uses.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

Estimation methods:

Value Added Tax (VAT-) and Gross National Income (GNI-) based EU own resources (D.76), are compiled by identifying all expenses related to VAT- and GNI-based EU own resources, in the

primary accounts, for all government sub-sectors. Data are directly taken from the quarterly accounts, provided by the Public Finance Unit (PFU) (DS5).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14, S.15, and S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Not applicable.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Quarterly flows from DS5 are the direct counterpart of VAT- and GNI-based EU own resources, paid by all government sub-sectors. D.76 is compiled by taking the summation of all related expenses and allocate them to S.2.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

BoP data are adjusted to aligned S.13 when necessary thus creating some discrepancies between BoP statistics and RoW.

43.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

43.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

44 ADJUSTMENT FOR THE CHANGE IN PENSION ENTITLEMENTS (D.8)

44.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

As per the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) regulation, p. 118, Ch. 4, para. 4.141: “the adjustment for the change in pension entitlements (D.8), represents the adjustment needed to make appear in the saving of households the change in the pension entitlements on which households have a definite claim.” It is calculated as Household total pension contributions (D.61 tied to pension funds), less Social Insurance scheme service charges (D.61SC), less other social insurance benefits (D.62).

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to the Uses of S.12.

Sector S.11

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS2 and DS26.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The primary source for the compilation of D.8 payable by S.12, are financial statements (DS2), which are obtained from the Malta Financial Services Authority (MFSA). The National Statistics Office (NSO) of Malta, derives the full sequence of non-financial accounts, at micro-level. The financial statements provide the necessary variables to derive D.8 i.e. Household total pension contributions (D.61 tied to pension funds), the Social Insurance scheme service charges (D.61SC), and other social insurance benefits (D.62).

Pension funds are categorised as follows:

- Domestic, Occupational;
- Domestic, Non-occupational;
- Non-domestic, Occupational; and
- Non-domestic, Non-occupational.

The term non-domestic denotes a pension scheme with non-resident employers and non-resident households.

This allows the distinction between the recipients of D.8 i.e. resident (S.14) and non-resident households (S.2).

Financial statements (DS2) are available with a lag of 2 years, thus, in absence of financial statements, the quarterly returns collected by the Central Bank of Malta (CBM) (DS26), are used.

This dataset includes all the information necessary to derive D.8. Thus, Household total pension contributions (D.61 tied to pension funds), the Social Insurance scheme service charges (D.61SC), and other social insurance benefits (D.62) categorised into domestic and non-domestic, occupational and non-occupational funds.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.13, S.14, S.15, and S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 correspond to the Resources of S.14.

Sectors S.11, S.12, and S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS2 and DS26.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

D.8 receivable by resident households relates to domestic occupational and non-occupational funds.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS2 and DS26.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

D.8 receivable by resident households relates to non-domestic occupational and non-occupational funds.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

BoP data are adjusted to aligned non-domestic pension fund data when necessary thus creating some discrepancies between BoP statistics and RoW.

44.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

44.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

45 CAPITAL TAXES (D.91)

45.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 is equal to the summation of all relevant resident sectors.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.13, and S.14

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for capital taxes (D.91) is directly taken from Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5). Capital taxes received by S.13, are itemised and allocated to specific sectors or across sectors, when the description is of a more general nature.

However, data for 1995 to 2023, refer only to the household sector.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for capital taxes (D.91) is directly taken from Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5). Capital taxes received by S.13, are itemised and allocated to specific sectors or across sectors, when the description is of a more general nature.

However, data for 1995 to 2023, refers only to the household sector.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 is equal to S.13 Resources.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for D.91 is directly taken from DS5. Capital taxes received by S.13, are itemised and allocated to specific sectors or across sectors, when the description is of a more general nature.

However, data for 1995 to 2023, refers only to the household sector.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14, S.15, and S.2

Not applicable.

45.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

45.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

46 INVESTMENT GRANTS (D.92)

46.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 is equal to S.13 Uses.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data are obtained directly from the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5). Apart from investment grants, which are financed through national funds, there are also investment grants paid by the European Structural Funds (ESF). These include: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF), and the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF). They all refer to resident units through the General government, which then transfers them to the final beneficiaries. These are disclosed as Resources for S.13 and as Uses for S.13, when these are re-distributed across sectors.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS5, DS6, and DS47.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Included here are investment grants paid by the European Structural Funds (ERDF, EAFRD, EAGF, EAGGF) to resident units through the General government, which then transfers them to the final beneficiaries. Data are thus obtained from GFS (DS5). Data as compiled by the GFS, is used for the compilation of the Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics (DS6), to ensure consistency across domains.

Included here are Subsidies received from the EU in relation to Agriculture, which are split between D.39 (IN1), D.75 (IN2), and D.9 (KA), based on the detailed description available.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

BoP data are adjusted to aligned S.13 when necessary thus creating some discrepancies between BoP statistics and RoW.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are equal to the summation of all resident sectors.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

a. Sources

DS5 and DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Investment grants received from S.13, are itemised and allocated to specific sectors or across sectors, when the description is of a more general nature.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Included here are investment grants paid by the European Structural Funds (ERDF, EAFRD, EAGF, EAGGF) to resident units through the Central or Local Government, which then transfers them to the final beneficiaries. Data are thus obtained from GFS (DS5).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

a. Sources

DS5, DS6, and DS47.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Investment grants received from S.13, are itemised and allocated to specific sectors or across sectors, when the description is of a more general nature. Subsidies received from the EU in relation to Agriculture (DS47), are allocated to the household sector.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS5 and DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

No payments to the RoW have been reported so far.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

46.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

46.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

47 OTHER CAPITAL TRANSFERS (D.99)

47.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are equal to the summation of all resident sectors.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for other capital transfers are taken directly from Balance of Payments (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for other capital transfers are taken directly from Government Finance Statistics (GFS) (DS5).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for other capital transfers are taken directly from BoP (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for other capital transfers are taken directly from BoP (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are equal to the summation of all resident sectors.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

a. Sources

DS5 and DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for other capital transfers received from S.13, are itemised and allocated to specific sectors or across sectors, when the description is of a more general nature. Whereas Balance of Payments (BoP) data (DS6), are readily available, by institutional sector.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for other capital transfers are taken directly from GFS (DS5).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

a. Sources

DS5 and DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for other capital transfers received from S.13, are itemised and allocated to specific sectors or across sectors, when the description is of a more general nature. Whereas BoP data (DS6), are readily available, by institutional sector.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data for other capital transfers are taken directly from BoP (DS6).

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

47.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

47.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

48 CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL (P.51C)

48.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

Data for S.1 are obtained as sum of S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, and S.15.

a. Sources

Gross fixed capital formation. For more information, go to this inventory, in sub-section 7.

Service lives as per Task force on fixed assets and estimation of consumption of fixed capital under the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) (May 2023).

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

In Malta, the calculation of Capital Stock (CS) and Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC), is based on two approaches. The direct method is applied in the case of dwellings (see [Gross National Income \(GNI\) Inventory](#), p. 233, Ch. 3, para. 3.18.21) whilst the Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM) model is applied for all the remaining assets. The PIM model was applied across sectors and NACE section level.

For more detail, refer to the [GNI Inventory](#), pp. 348-366, Ch. 4, paras. 4.12.1 to 4.12.41.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

Resources

Not applicable.

48.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

48.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

49 ACQUISITION LESS DISPOSAL OF NON-PRODUCED ASSETS (NP)

49.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

The value of NP for the total economy, is equal to the value for S.2 in the Balance of Payments (BoP) (DS6) data, but with the opposite sign. This represents acquisitions less disposals of non-produced assets exchanged with the rest of the world, such as contracts, licenses, and permits. Transactions among resident sectors are net to zero.

Three categories of acquisition less disposals of non-produced assets are distinguished:

- i. Acquisition less disposal of natural resources (NP.1);
- ii. Acquisition less disposals of contracts, leases and licenses (NP.2); and
- iii. Purchases less sales of goodwill and marketing assets (NP.3) (ESA 2010, p. 85, Ch. 3, para. 3.185).

Sector S.11

a. Sources

DS5, DS6, and DS53.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The granularity available for S.13 and S.2 allows the derivation of counterpart information for the compilation of S.11, S.12, S.14, and S.15. Transactions related to S.13 generally relate to Acquisition less disposal of natural resources and Acquisition less disposals of contracts, leases and licenses, while transactions related to S.2 generally relate to Acquisition less disposals of contracts, leases and licenses and Purchases less sales of goodwill and marketing assets.

During the 2024 benchmark revision, transactions between households and non-financial corporations, in relation to the sale of residential dwellings for re-development, have been incorporated as acquisition less disposal of natural resources. It is assumed that when a household sells a certain type of residential dwelling to a contractor, the dwelling is demolished and converted into multi-dwelling unit to be resold, rented out by the contractor, or sold in the form of business premises. In this case, it is being assumed, that the household is selling the land for re-development rather than the dwelling per se. Data obtained from the Malta Tax and Customs Administration (MTCA) (DS53), allows for the identification of the taxpayer type, the property type,

and the total value of the transaction. It is being assumed that when a household sells certain type of properties to a company or body of persons, the buyer will re-develop the property and should thus be considered as sale of land. The type of properties include airspace, bungalow, farmhouse, field, garden, house, plot of land, terraced house, semi-detached villa, and villa. Purposely, the following type of dwellings, were not taken into consideration, as the developer would not be able to demolish everything and re-develop e.g. flat/apartment, penthouse, car space, garage, maisonette/terran (ground floor), and urban tenement. Actual data are available since 2001, while data for 1995-2000, has been extrapolated. These transactions are positive for S.11 and negative for S.14.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

a. Sources

DS5 and DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The granularity available for S.13 and S.2, allows the derivation of counterpart information, for the compilation of S.11, S.12, S.14, and S.15. Transactions related to S.13, generally relate to Acquisition less disposal of natural resources and Acquisition less disposals of contracts, leases and licenses, whereas transactions related to S.2, generally relate to Acquisition less disposals of contracts, leases and licenses and Purchases less sales of goodwill and marketing assets.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

DS5.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods

Valuables are identified in the primary accounts for all government sub-sectors (Central government, Local Councils and Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs)). Data are directly taken from the quarterly accounts, provided by the Public Finance Unit (PFU) (DS5).

- Conceptual adjustment

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments

Not applicable.

Sector S.14

a. Sources

DS5, DS6, and DS53.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The granularity available for S.13 and S.2, allows the derivation of counterpart information for the compilation of S.11, S.12, S.14, and S.15. Transactions related to S.13, generally relate to Acquisition less disposal of natural resources and Acquisition less disposals of contracts, leases and licenses. In most cases, there are no transactions between S.2 and S.14.

During the 2024 benchmark revision, transactions between households and non-financial corporations, in relation to the sale of residential dwellings for re-development, have been incorporated as acquisition less disposal of natural resources. This is clearly described in this same sub-section in S.11 Uses.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

a. Sources

DS5 and DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The granularity available for S.13 and S.2, allows the derivation of counterpart information, for the compilation of S.11, S.12, S.14, and S.15. Transactions related to S.13 generally relate to Acquisition less disposal of natural resources and Acquisition less disposals of contracts, leases and licenses. In most cases, there are no transactions between S.2 and S.14.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

a. Sources

DS6.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

Data are obtained directly from Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics (DS6). The granularity available for S.2, allows the derivation of counterpart information, for the compilation of S.11, S.12, S.14, and S.15.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Resources

Not applicable.

49.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

49.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

50 EMPLOYMENT (IN PERSONS) (EMP)

50.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION PROCEDURES

Uses

Sector S.1

a. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, DS11, DS12, DS15, DS16, DS18, DS20, DS23, DS24, DS25, DS26, DS27, DS30, DS46, and DS56.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

The number of persons employed in jobs is established by using various sources and depending on the activity at A88. These generally correspond to the sources used for the compilation of output, intermediate consumption, and compensation of employees.

Employment in jobs, is first derived, for full-time and part-time employment. To derive employment in persons, Jobsplus (DS20) data at A88, is used to subdivide part-time employed persons into part-time primary and part-time secondary.

In practice, the employment data in persons, is not used in the compilation of National Accounts. Reason being that employment in jobs is of more relevance when working by activity.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.11 and S.12

Employment data in persons, is currently voluntary for S.11, S.12, S.14, and S.15 in the ESA 2010 transmission programme, and is not usually estimated.

Sector S.13

a. Sources

D2, D18, and DS20.

b. Methods

- Estimation methods:

- Employment data (FT + PT) for Government Ministries and Departments, is derived from Jobsplus (DS20) data, as collected by the Labour Market and Information Society Unit.
- Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs) employment (FT + PT) is obtained from the workforce submission reports, available on the Financial Data Reporting System (FDRS) (D18). In case of missing entities, data are complimented by audited accounts or Jobsplus database (DS20).

- Local Councils' employment (FT + PT) is obtained from the Local Government Division.

Data are aggregated according to NACE Rev 2.

- Conceptual adjustment:

Not applicable.

- Exhaustiveness adjustments:

Not applicable.

Sectors S.14 and S.15

Employment data in persons, is currently voluntary for S.11, S.12, S.14, and S.15 in the ESA 2010 transmission programme, and is not usually estimated.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

50.2 BALANCING ADJUSTMENTS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Not applicable.

50.3 ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Not applicable.

ANNEXES

ANNEX D.1 SHARE OF ESTIMATES PER TRANSACTION/SECTOR

E80 - estimates dominate in the final value by more than 80%;
 E50 - estimates dominate in the final value between 50-80%;
 OE - observed value dominate final value, though estimates were used; and
 OV - only observed values.

Transaction/ sectors		S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14	S.15	S.2
P.11		OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	
P.12		OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	
P.13				OV		OE	
P.2		OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	
P.31				OV	OE	OE	
P.32				OV			
P.51G		OE	OE	OE	OE	OE	
P.52		OE		OE	OE		
P.53		E80		OV	E80		
P.61							OE
P.62							OE
P.62F							OE
P.71							OE
P.72							OE
P.72F							E80
D.11	Uses	OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	OE
	Resources				OE		OE
D.12	Uses	OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	OE
	Resources				OE		OE
D.21	Uses						
	Resources			OV			OV
D.29	Uses	E50	OV		E80		
	Resources			OV			
D.31	Uses			OV			
	Resources						
D.39	Uses			OV			OV
	Resources	OV	OV		E80		
D.41	Uses	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE
	Resources	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE
D.421	Uses	OE	OE	OE			OE
	Resources	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE
D.422	Uses	E80					

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Transaction/ sectors		S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14	S.15	S.2
	Resources				E80		E80
D.43	Uses	OV	OV				OV
	Resources	OV	OV				OV
D.441	Uses		OE				E80
	Resources	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE	E80
D.442	Uses		OE				
	Resources				OE		OE
D.443	Uses		OV				OV
	Resources	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV
D.45	Uses	E50	OV	OV	E50	OE	
	Resources	E50	OV	OV	E50	OE	
D.41G	Uses	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE
	Resources	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE
D.51	Uses	OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	OV
	Resources			OV			OV
D.59	Uses				OE		OV
	Resources			OV			
D.611	Uses				OV		OV
	Resources		OV	OV			OV
D.612	Uses				OE		
	Resources	OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	
D.613	Uses				OE		
	Resources		OV	OV			
D.614	Uses				OE		OE
	Resources		OE				
D.61SC	Uses				OE		OE
	Resources		OE				
D.62	Uses		OE	OV			OV
	Resources				OE		OE
D.63	Uses			OV		OE	
	Resources				OE		
D.631	Uses			OV		OE	
	Resources				OE		
D.632	Uses			OV		OE	
	Resources				OE		
D.71	Uses	OE	OV	OV	OE	OE	E50
	Resources		OV				E50
D.72	Uses		OV				E50
	Resources	OE	OV	OV	OE	OE	E50

Non-Financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) Inventory by Institutional Sector: Malta

Transaction/ sectors		S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14	S.15	S.2
D.74	Uses			OV			OV
	Resources			OV			OV
D.75	Uses	OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	OE
	Resources	OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	OE
D.76	Uses			OV			
	Resources						OV
D.8	Uses		OV				
	Resources				OV		OV
D.91	Uses	OV	OV	OV	OV		OV
	Resources			OV			
D.92	Uses			OV			OV
	Resources	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV
D.99	Uses	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV
	Resources	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV
P.51C		OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	
NP		OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	OV
EMP		OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	