

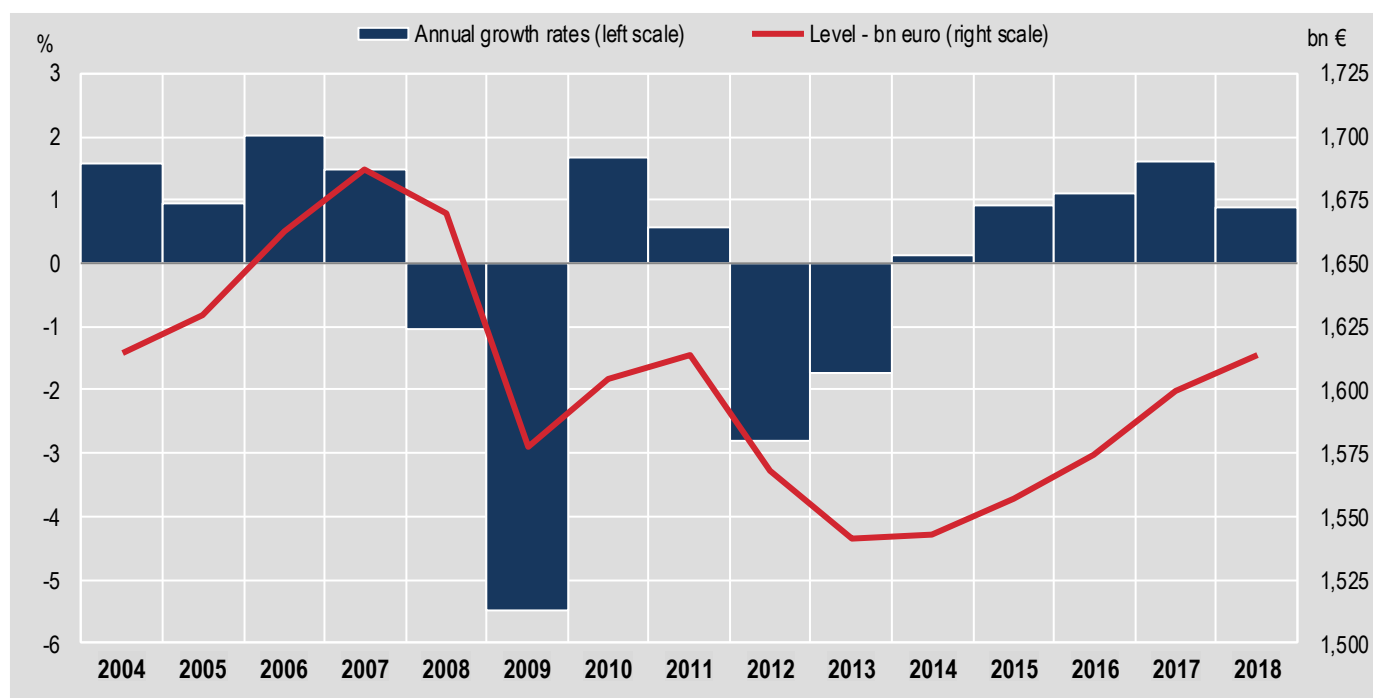
## Years 2016 - 2018

# GDP AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT NET BORROWING

- In 2018 GDP at current prices increased by 1.7% (to 1,753,949 million euro) compared with the previous year. The chained volume measure of GDP increased by 0.9%.
- Gross fixed capital formation increased in volume by 3.4% and final consumption expenditure by 0.5%. Imports of goods and services increased by 2.3% and exports by 1.9%.
- National demand has contributed to GDP growth by +1.0 percentage points (+0.9 excluding changes in inventories) and net exports by -0.1 points.
- Value added in volume increased in all the main sectors: 1.8% in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and other industrial activities, 1.7% in constructions, 0.9% in agriculture, forestry and fishing and 0.7% in services activities.
- General Government net borrowing was -37,605 million euro: -2.1% of GDP, compared with -2.4% in 2017.
- Primary balance (General Government net borrowing net of interests) was 1.6% of GDP (+1.4% in 2017).

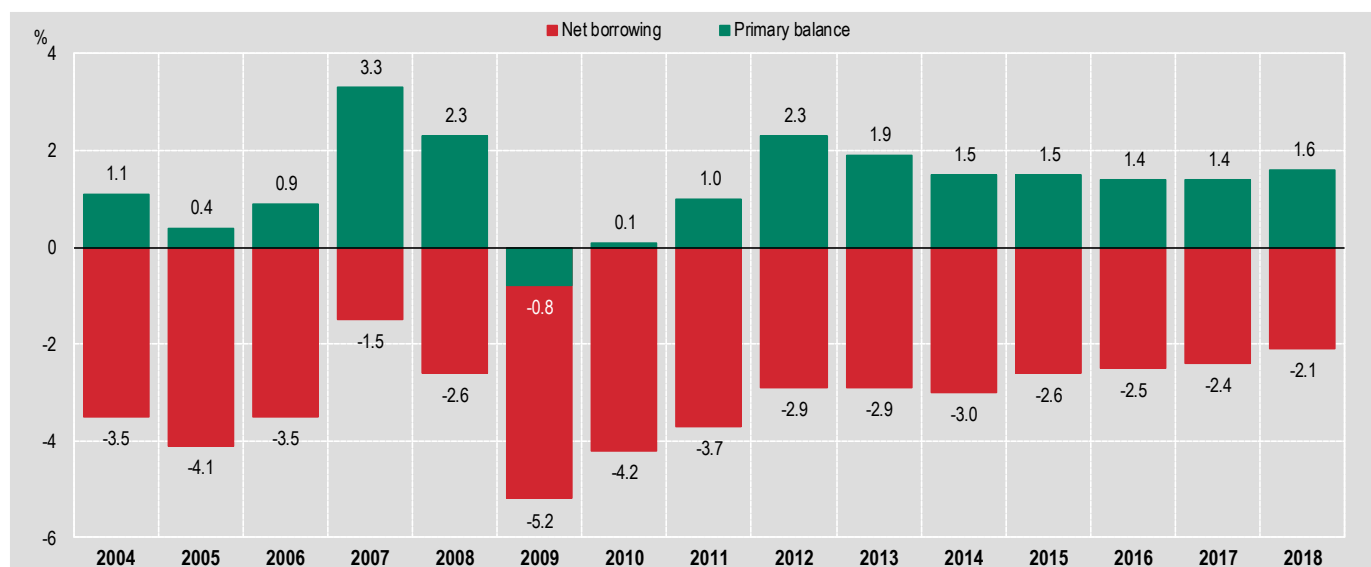
### CHART 1. GDP IN VOLUME

Years 2004-2018, billion euro (chain linked volumes, reference year 2010,) and annual percentage changes



## CHART 2. GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCES

Years 2004-2018, annual percentage values on GDP



## TABLE 1. GDP AND EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS

Year 2018, million euro (current prices, chain linked volumes - reference year 2010) and annual percentage changes

AGGREGATES	Current prices	Percentage changes 2018/2017	Chained volumes	Percentage changes 2018/2017
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>1,753,949</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>1,613,852</b>	<b>+0.9</b>
<b>Imports</b>	513,991	+5.3	484,608	+2.3
<b>Final Consumption Expenditure</b>	1,394,518	+1.8	1,282,125	+0.5
- Households final consumption expenditure	1,057,127	+1.7	960,363	+0.6
- Government final consumption expenditure	327,502	+2.3	312,451	+0.2
- NPISH final consumption expenditure	9,889	+3.1	8,740	-0.3
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	315,703	+4.0	296,328	+3.4
<b>Changes in inventories</b>	-2,978	-	-	-
<b>Acquisitions less disposals of valuables</b>	2,745	+13.4	2,175	+13.9
<b>Exports</b>	557,952	+3.6	517,649	+1.9

**Table 2. CONTRIBUTIONS OF EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS TO GDP GROWTH**

Years 2014-2018, previous year prices

AGGREGATES	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
National demand (excluding changes in inventories)	-0.4	+1.4	+1.4	+1.6	+1.0
- Final consumption expenditure	+0.0	+1.0	+0.8	+0.9	+0.4
- Households final consumption expenditure and NPISH	+0.2	+1.1	+0.8	+0.9	+0.3
- Government final consumption expenditure	-0.1	-0.1	+0.0	-0.0	+0.0
- Gross fixed capital formation and acquisitions less disposals of valuables	-0.4	+0.4	+0.6	+0.7	+0.6
Changes in inventories	+0.5	+0.1	+0.0	-0.4	-0.1
External balance of goods and services	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	+0.3	-0.1
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+0.9</b>

The sum of individual contributions may differ from the total - i.e. the rate of change of GDP - due to rounding effects.

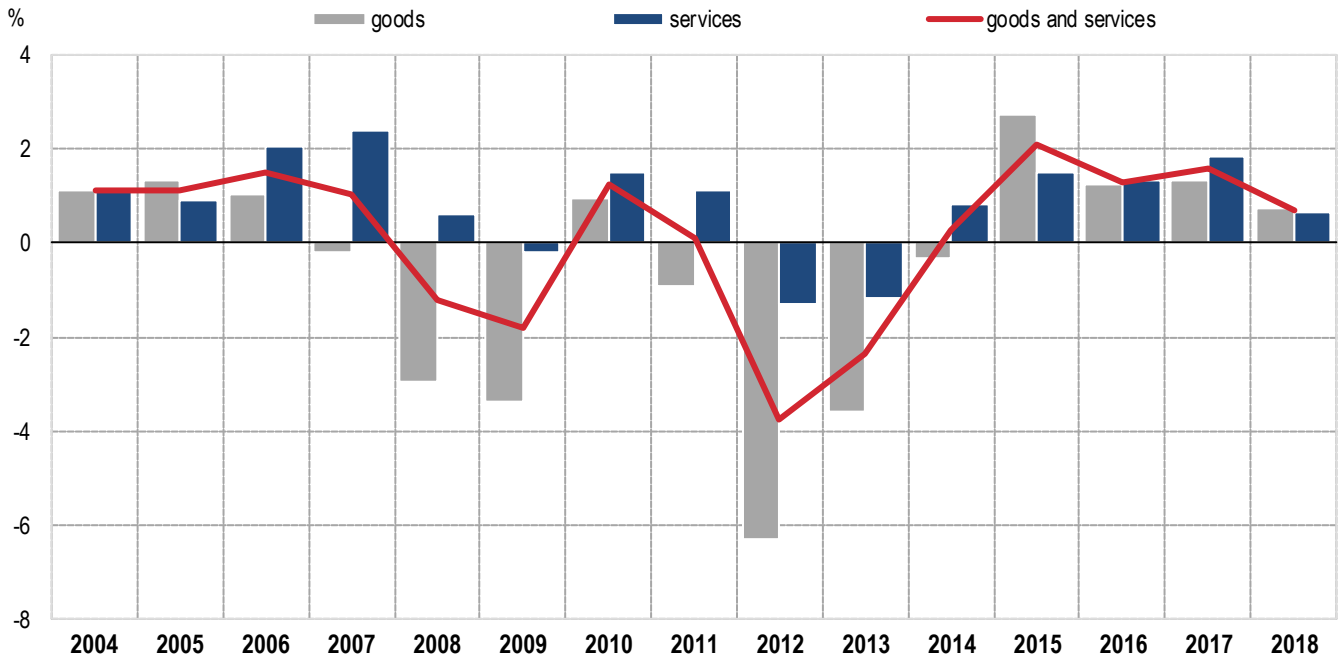
**Table 3. GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES**

Years 2014-2018, annual percentage change on chain linked volumes (reference year 2010)

AGGREGATES	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Gross Value Added</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+0.9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-2.3	+4.6	+0.2	-3.9	+0.9
Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing and Other industrial activities	-0.3	+1.1	+2.1	+3.6	+1.8
of which: Manufacturing	+0.6	+2.8	+2.6	+3.7	+2.0
Construction	-5.7	-0.8	+0.4	+0.7	+1.7
Services	+0.8	+0.8	+0.9	+1.3	+0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	+1.4	+2.1	+1.8	+2.8	+2.1
Information and communication	+0.9	+1.2	+4.6	+1.5	-2.8
Financial and insurance activities	-0.4	-0.9	+0.4	+1.1	-1.3
Real estate activities	+0.8	+1.4	-0.3	+1.2	+1.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	+0.9	+0.9	+1.8	+1.2	+0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	+0.5	-0.5	-0.9	-0.2	-0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	+1.2	-0.0	+4.0	-0.6	+0.6

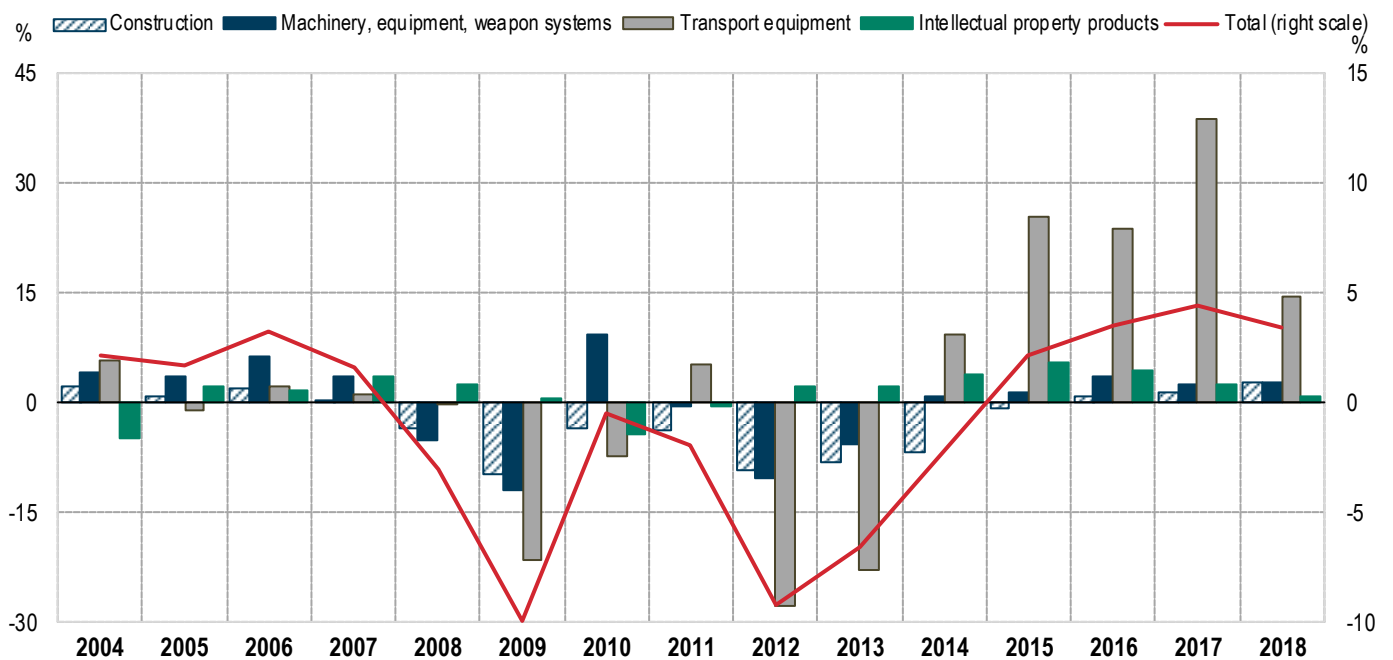
**CHART 3. DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY PRODUCT**

Years 2004-2018, annual percentage change on chain linked volumes (reference year 2010)



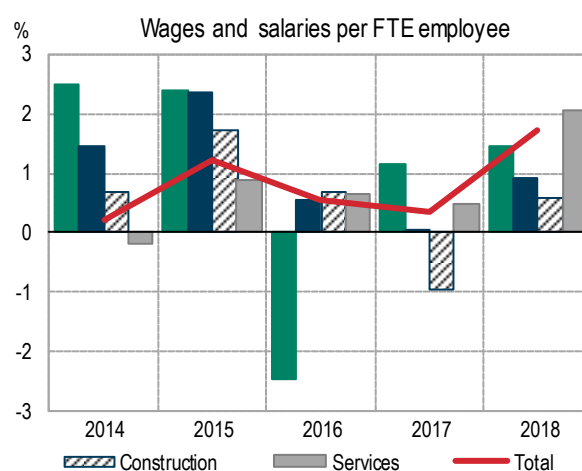
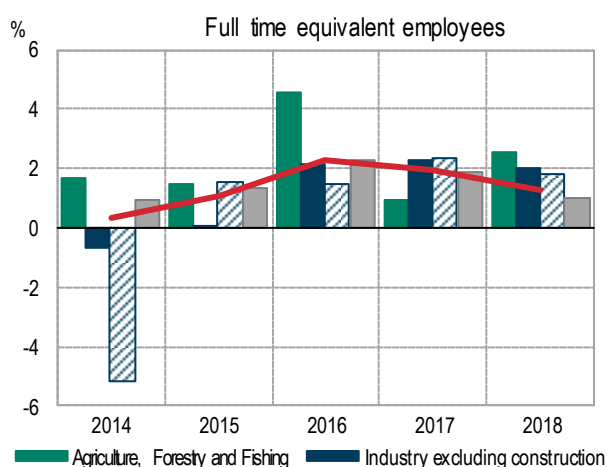
**CHART 4. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY ASSET**

Years 2004-2018, annual percentage change on chain linked volumes (reference year 2010)



**CHART 5. FULL TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES, WAGES AND SALARIES PER FTE EMPLOYEE**

Years 2014-2018, annual percentage change



**TABLE 4. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MAIN AGGREGATES AND RATIOS**

Years 2015- 2018

MAIN AGGREGATES AND RATIOS	2015	2016	2017	2018
Net lending (+) or Net borrowing (-)	-43,140	-42,656	-41,541	-37,605
<b>Net lending (+) or Net borrowing (-) / GDP (%)</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
Primary balance (a)	24,917	23,632	23,956	27,274
<b>Primary balance/GDP (%)</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Total receipts from taxes and compulsory social contributions	710,019	715,660	726,910	739,609
<b>Tax burden (a)</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>
Debt	2,173,403	2,219,581	2,263,479	2,316,697
<b>Debt/GDP (%)</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>131.3</b>	<b>131.3</b>	<b>132.1</b>

Debt is reported by Bank of Italy, Statistics, "The Public Finances: Borrowing Requirement and Debt - December 2018" 15 February 2019

(a) see glossary

## The revision of GDP estimates for 2016 and 2017

Here are reported the changes with respect to the previous release of GDP and main aggregates for the two previous years (2016 and 2017) due to the routine revision process applied in the national accounts compilation. Specifically, the revision process foresees a semi-annual cycle of yearly estimates, regularly released at the beginning of March and at the end of September (see the methodological note).

The rate of change of GDP in volume terms is unchanged both for 2016 and 2017 (Table 5). Concerning 2016, the rate of growth of final consumption expenditure has been slightly revised downward (from +1.1 to +1.0%). As for 2017, there are small revisions in the rates of change of fixed capital formation (+4.4 from +4.3%), of exports (from +5.7 to +5.9%) and of imports (from +5.2 to +5.5%).

**TABLE 5. REVISIONS TO ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF GDP AND ITS EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS**

Years 2016-2017, chain linked volumes (reference year 2010), vintage comparison (March 2019 versus September 2018)

AGGREGATES	2016			2017		
	March 2019 estimate a	September 2018 estimate b	Revisions a-b	March 2019 estimate a	September 2018 estimate b	Revisions a-b
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Imports	+3.6	+3.6	0.0	+5.5	+5.2	+0.3
Final Consumption Expenditure	+1.0	+1.1	-0.1	+1.1	+1.1	0.0
- Households final consumption expenditure	+1.3	+1.3	0.0	+1.5	+1.5	0.0
- Government final consumption expenditure	+0.1	+0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
- NPISH final consumption expenditure	+2.2	+2.2	0.0	+3.0	-0.9	+3.9
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	+3.5	+3.5	0.0	+4.4	+4.3	+0.1
Exports	+2.1	+2.1	0.0	+5.9	+5.7	+0.2

Concerning General Government account, the net borrowing of General Government remained almost unchanged for 2015 and 2016. As for 2017, there is a small increase in deficit (by 481 million) but the ratio to GDP is unchanged at 2.4 per cent.

**TABLE 6. REVISIONS TO GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT**

Years 2015-2017, million euro current prices, vintage comparison (March 2019 versus September 2018)

AGGREGATES	2015			2016			2017		
	March 2019 estimate a	September 2018 estimate b	Revisions a-b	March 2019 estimate a	September 2018 estimate b	Revisions a-b	March 2019 estimate a	September 2018 estimate b	Revisions a-b
Market and for own final use output	38,203	38,203	0	37,821	37,663	+158	38,382	38,300	+82
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	242,471	242,471	0	247,633	247,458	+175	250,642	250,192	+450
Taxes on production and imports	247,270	249,616	-2346	242,016	242,294	-278	248,384	249,405	-1,021
Social contributions receivable	219,064	219,064	0	220,648	220,632	+16	225,566	225,671	-105
Other current revenues	31,065	31,065	0	31,098	31,107	-9	31,155	31,225	-70
<b>Total current revenues</b>	<b>778,073</b>	<b>780,419</b>	<b>-2346</b>	<b>779,216</b>	<b>779,154</b>	<b>+62</b>	<b>794,129</b>	<b>794,793</b>	<b>-664</b>
<b>Total capital revenues</b>	<b>9,199</b>	<b>6,853</b>	<b>+2,346</b>	<b>6,804</b>	<b>6,791</b>	<b>+13</b>	<b>6,615</b>	<b>4,910</b>	<b>+1,705</b>
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>787,272</b>	<b>787,272</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>786,020</b>	<b>785,945</b>	<b>+75</b>	<b>800,744</b>	<b>799,703</b>	<b>+1,041</b>
Compensation of employees	162,074	162,074	0	164,096	163,975	+121	164,993	164,231	+762
Intermediate consumption	133,799	133,799	0	136,652	136,804	-152	140,036	140,213	-177
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	332,792	332,792	0	336,354	336,354	0	341,258	341,408	-150
Other current expenditures	133,386	133,390	-4	134,141	134,376	-235	129,064	128,000	+1,064
<b>Total current expenditures</b>	<b>762,051</b>	<b>762,055</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>771,243</b>	<b>771,509</b>	<b>-266</b>	<b>775,351</b>	<b>773,852</b>	<b>+1,499</b>
<b>Total capital expenditures</b>	<b>68,361</b>	<b>68,370</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>57,433</b>	<b>57,373</b>	<b>+60</b>	<b>66,934</b>	<b>66,911</b>	<b>+23</b>
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>830,412</b>	<b>830,425</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>828,676</b>	<b>828,882</b>	<b>-206</b>	<b>842,285</b>	<b>840,763</b>	<b>+1,522</b>
Net lending (+) or Net borrowing (-)	-43,140	-43,153	+13	-42,656	-42,937	+281	-41,541	-41,060	-481
GDP	1,652,085	1,652,085	0	1,689,824	1,689,748	+76	1,724,205	1,724,954	-749
Net lending (+) or Net borrowing (-)/GDP	-2.6	-2.6	0.0	-2.5	-2.5	0.0	-2.4	-2.4	0.0
Tax burden (a)	43.0	43.1	-0.1	42.4	42.4	0.0	42.2	42.2	0.0

(a) See glossary

**Acquisitions less disposals of valuables** are non-financial goods that are not used primarily for production or consumption, do not deteriorate (physically) over time under normal conditions and are acquired and held primarily as stores of value.

**Basic price** is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any trade margins and transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

**Chain-linked volume** measure of national accounts aggregates referred to data net of price movements. For each aggregate and each observation, a volume index is calculated as the ratio between its value at previous year prices and that at current prices referred to previous year. These volume indices are chained together by multiplying (and dividing by 100) the consecutive indices starting from a value of 100 relative to the first year and then shifting the base to the year taken as reference (currently 2010). The result is a chain-linked index that multiplied for the current value of the reference year (and divided by 100) produces the chain-linked volume measure of the aggregate.

**Changes in inventories** are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. They consist of changes in: material and supplies, work in progress, finished goods, goods for resale.

**Compensation of employees** the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during an accounting period. Compensation of employees is made up of wages and salaries and employers' social contributions, actual and/or imputed.

**Current balance of the General government** the difference between General government current revenue and current expenditure.

**Exports** consist of transactions in goods and services (sales, barter, gifts or grants) from residents to non-residents. Exports of a good occurs when economic ownership changes between residents and non-resident. This applies irrespective of corresponding physical movements of goods across frontiers. They are valued *free on board (FOB)* that is the value of the goods at the exporter's customs frontier. Export of services consist of all services rendered by residents to non-residents.

**Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs** consists of the expenditure incurred by resident non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) on individual consumption goods and services. It includes:

- the value of the goods and services produced by NPISHs other than own-account capital formation and other than expenditure made by households and other units;
- expenditures by NPISHs on goods or services produced by market producers that are supplied to households for their consumption without any transformation.

**Full time equivalents (FTEs)** is an employment measure obtained by transformation of part-time and multiple jobs into full-time equivalent units. FTEs are net of hours paid for by CIG (Wage Supplementation Fund).

**General government gross debt**, also known as **public debt**, is calculated according to the definition adopted in the Excessive Deficit Procedure of the European Union (Council Regulation (EC) No. 479/2009), as the sum of General government financial liabilities in the following categories: currency and deposits, debt securities, and loans; liabilities are valued at face value. Debt is also consolidated, thus excluding liabilities of which the corresponding financial assets are held by the sector of general government. The Bank of Italy calculates the monthly general government debt on the basis of statistical rules established at European level ("Maastricht debt").

**Government final consumption expenditure** consists of expenditure incurred by general government on both individual and collective goods and services to be supplied freely to households for consumption purposes. It includes:

- the value of goods and services produced by general government, other than own account capital formation and sales;
- purchases by general government of goods and services produced by market producers that are supplied to households without any transformation

**Gross domestic product at market prices (Gdp)** final outcome of the production activity of resident units. Sum of the values added by all activities producing goods and services, plus taxes less subsidies on products. Gross value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption. GDP is also equal to the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, minus the



value of imports of goods and services; it corresponds to the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units.

**Gross fixed capital formation** consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of producer or institutional units. Fixed assets are material and immaterial (as software) produced assets used in production for more than one year.

**Household final consumption expenditure** consists of expenditures incurred by resident households on individual goods and services for the direct satisfaction of individual needs. A distinction is made between:

- domestic final consumption expenditure, incurred on the economic territory of resident and non-resident units;
- national final consumption expenditure, incurred by resident households on the economic territory and abroad.

**Imports** consist of transactions in goods and services (purchases, barter, and gifts) from non-residents to residents. Imports of goods occur when economic ownership changes between non-residents and residents. In supply and use account, imports are valued *free on board (FOB)* that is the value of the goods at the exporter's custom frontier. Imports of services consist of all services rendered by non-residents to residents.

**Net lending (+)/ net borrowing (-)** is a national accounts balancing item. It is the last balancing item of the non-financial accounts - namely the balancing item of the capital account. If positive (lending), it is a surplus loaned out, that is to say the amount available to a sector for financing, directly or indirectly, other sectors; if negative (borrowing), it is the financing of a debt, namely the amount which a sector is obliged to borrow from other sectors. The net lending (+) or borrowing (-) of the total economy is the sum of the net lending or borrowing of the institutional sectors. It represents the net resources that the total economy makes available to the rest of the world (if it is positive) or receives from the rest of the world (if it is negative). The net lending (+) or borrowing (-) of the total economy is equal but of opposite sign to the net borrowing (-) or lending (+) of the rest of the world.

**Net lending (+)/ net borrowing (-) of General Government Sector** corresponds to the General Government surplus (+) / deficit (-) and is calculated as total revenue less total expenditure. It is used in the context of the Excessive deficit procedure (EDP) and government finance statistics.

**Price deflators** ratio of the nominal (or current-price) measure of an economic aggregate to the corresponding real (or chain linked value) measure. It measures the part of the nominal growth due to price changes.

**Primary balance of the General government** the balance between revenues and expenditure (government net borrowing or net lending) excluding interest payments.

**Resources and Use Account** is an overview in tabular form of an accounting identity, under which, for the economy as a whole, total resources (gross domestic product and imports) are equal to total final uses (final consumption, changes in inventories, gross fixed capital formation, acquisitions less disposals of valuables, and exports).

**Tax burden** total tax revenues (current taxes on income, wealth, taxes on production and imports, capital taxes and social security contributions) as a percentage of GDP.

**Taxes** consist of compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, which are levied by general government, or by the institutions of the European Union. Three type of taxes are recorded:

- current taxes on income, wealth levied periodically on the income and wealth and some periodic taxes, which are assessed neither on that income nor that wealth.
- taxes on production and imports levied in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production.
- capital taxes levied at irregular and very infrequent intervals on the values of the assets or net worth owned by institutional units or on the values of assets transferred between institutional units as a result of legacies, gifts between persons, or other transfers.

**Terms of trade** Ratio of percent change of export prices to percent change of import prices.

**Value added at basic prices** the production value of goods and services less the purchases of goods and services consumed in the production process, where the production is evaluated at basic prices, i.e. net of taxes on products and including subsidies on products. Intermediate consumption is evaluated at purchasing prices. Value added is the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units and of the consumption of fixed capital.

**Wages and salaries** is the total remuneration in cash and in kind, including income taxes, and other payments payable by the employee, including those withheld by the employer and paid directly to social insurance schemes, tax authorities, etc. on behalf of the employee.

## Introduction and legal framework

The system of national accounts describes in quantitative terms and in the context of an accounting framework the whole set of economic and financial activities of a country or its specific territorial subdivisions, for a period coinciding with the calendar year and for shorter time intervals (quarters).

As for any organized economic unit, be it a large enterprise or a single family, also for a country taken as a whole it is possible to build periodic cost and revenue statements in order to record, in aggregate form and systematic way, all the actions undertaken by economic agents taking part in the process of formation, distribution and use of resources.

National accounts estimates are produced in accordance with the provisions of the European System of National and Regional Accounts Manual (ESA 2010), which represents the application at European level of the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) of the United Nations. The methodological provisions act as binding rules for EU member states, ensuring comparability of the estimates. ESA 2010 was introduced by Regulation (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 549/2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts<sup>1</sup>, which includes a mandatory transmission programme of data.

The recording method of economic and financial flows adopted by national accounts follows the rules of quadruple entry, since most operations involve two institutional units and each operation has to be recorded twice by both intervening parties. The system is organized in an ordered set of accounts describing the performance of the economy, showing how the income is formed, distributed and used, how savings are accumulated, what are the forms of financing of the activities and what is the position of the country with respect to the rest of the world. The networks, the interdependencies and the behavioural relationships among sectors operating in the context of the country are also represented.

In a first step, all flows and stocks are measured in money terms (that is at current prices), which by definition incorporate the underlying price levels. When comparing different periods (years), it is essential to decompose the change of aggregates expressed in value terms, separating the component derived from price changes from the component derived from changes in volume (also called “real” or “at constant prices”). For all the variables subject to this decomposition, this result is obtained by the application of deflation techniques, resulting in estimates of the aggregates expressed first at prices of the previous year and then in “chain-linked” terms. The calculation allows the derivation of price indices (deflators) and of aggregates expressed in volume, that are comparable over the years. Particularly relevant is the measure of GDP at chain-linked values that represents the main reference variable summarizing the evolution of the economy in real terms.

All the estimation processes that contribute to the building of national economic accounts are included in the National Statistical Plan (current edition: PSN 2017-2019) approved by Presidential Decree of 31 January 2018.

## Data compilation: process, tools and techniques

In Italy, national accounts are compiled building on a system of statistical sources and administrative data adapted to match ESA definitions. The accounts measure a broad set of variables that describe the economic system, its evolution over time and its relationships with the rest of the world. The annual estimates of GDP at current prices are obtained starting from the estimates of demand components (final consumption, gross fixed capital formation, intermediate consumption and exports) and of supply components (domestic production and imports). Estimates of the two sides of the economy, carried out mainly on the basis of independent approaches, are integrated within a system of supply and use tables (SUT) which allows to analyse and reconcile the differences between demand and supply until they are reduced to statistical discrepancies that can be handled through a mathematical balancing process.

In the current compilation process of national accounts, there is no independent estimate of GDP/GNI obtained through the income approach, that is based on the sum of the remunerations of the production factors. In fact, the available statistical sources are inadequate in deriving a direct estimate of gross operating surplus and mixed income. These components are estimated in a second step, when compiling national accounts by institutional

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<sup>1</sup> The main characteristics of the first version of national accounts compiled in accordance with the criteria laid down by ESA 2010 have been described in the information note “*I nuovi conti nazionali in SEC 2010 – Innovazioni e ricostruzione delle serie storiche (1995-2013)*” (October 2014).

sector, as the difference between final estimates of value added and the other distributed primary incomes (in the first place compensation of employees) that can be measured from direct sources. The resulting income shares distributed to the production factors are a very important indicator of the reliability and economic plausibility of value added estimates.

As a rule, the estimation processes are performed at the highest possible level of disaggregation to ensure both a high degree of reliability of the estimates and an adequate detail to represent the economic phenomena under analysis and their evolution over time. The methods applied in the compilation process provide comprehensive estimates of GDP and national income, including the non-observed components of the economy<sup>2</sup>.

As regards volume estimates (also called “at constant prices”), the deflation of aggregates previously estimated at current prices is performed applying different methods to the supply side and to the demand side. For the former, value added at prices of the previous year is estimated by applying the double-deflation method, which entails: a) the estimation of the current values of output and intermediate consumption; b) their deflation through Paasche-type price indexes of output and input respectively, obtaining output and intermediate consumption at prices of the previous year; c) the calculation of value added at prices of the previous year as the difference between these two aggregates. On the demand side, each component of expenditure is deflated using price indices appropriate to the types of goods and services. These indices are mainly based on consumer prices, output prices, as well as import and export prices.

Since aggregates expressed at prices of the previous year are not suitable for time comparisons, they must be chain-linked and referred to a base year (presently 2010). The resulting values are based on Laspeyres type of chained volume indexes, which are subsequently expressed in money terms by multiplying them by the value at current prices in the base year.

## Main sources used for the estimates

In order to compile the estimates of aggregates included in the system of national accounts, data derived from a large set of sources are used. Sources of Istat own production include both business surveys and household surveys, and statistical registers built integrating survey and administrative data. These are supplemented by specific administrative archives (such as some INPS archives), as well as information drawn from external sources, both public and private. Data drawn from surveys or other sources are in part already defined in a consistent way with the definitions of national accounts, while those that follow different definitions must be corrected and appropriately reclassified to comply with the recording rules established by ESA.

Here follows a synthetic list of main sources used to compile the final version of national accounts, usually accomplished more than two years after the end of the reference year (in March of year  $t$  for data referring to year  $t-3$ ).

As regards estimates of the supply side, the most relevant sources are those providing census-type information on enterprises: the statistical register of active enterprises (ASIA-Enterprises) and the information system on economic results of enterprises (Frame-SBS in the following). This micro database includes information on economic results for the whole population of active market enterprises (excluding agriculture and financial intermediation). It is built through a complex integration procedure of data from administrative archives, treated statistically and combined with data drawn from the survey on small and medium enterprises (PMI) and from the survey on the financial statements of large enterprises (SCI). Information on the financial statements of companies operating in financial intermediation are provided by the supervisory authorities, that is the Bank of Italy, the insurance supervisory authority (Istituto per la vigilanza sulle assicurazioni - IVASS) and the supervisory commission on pension funds (Commissione di vigilanza sui fondi pensione - COVIP). Estimates for the primary sector (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing) are based on several sectoral sources, complementing the information derived from the survey on economic outcomes of agricultural holdings (RICA-REA) and the survey on the structure and output of agricultural holdings (SPA).

Concerning the General Government a very analytical approach is utilised, based on the collection and treatment of financial statement data of the whole set of institutional units included in this sector, both at the central and at the local level. For some government units (e.g. the State, municipalities, regions, local health care units, universities, social security institutions) data are collected through a centralized system, while for other units a specific statistical survey of financial statements in summary form is used (RIDDCUE survey). For the estimation of taxes, source

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<sup>2</sup> See the methodological note accompanying the press release “The non observed economy in National Accounts” normally released (in Italian) in October of each year.

data are integrated with those provided by the Tax and revenue agency (Agenzia delle entrate) and by the Finance Department of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). For the most recent year, information provided by the public sector working balance compiled by the Ministry of Economy and Finance is used, together with cash flow data collected by the Information System on the Operations of Government Bodies (SIOPE), extensively exploited for local entities.

As regards the demand side, estimates of private consumption are based primarily on data provided by the household expenditure survey. For part of the goods purchased by households, as well as for some capital goods, the commodity-flow method is utilized, calculating the value of final uses available for consumption and for capital formation in an indirect way, starting from the resources (defined as the sum of production and imports, less exports). For gross fixed capital formation, estimates obtained with the commodity-flow method are complemented by information on firm activities derived from Frame-SBS and specific sources, such as registers of vehicles and of shipping, the Building Permits Survey, data on military expenditure from the Ministry of Defence, and the results of R&D surveys. As regards foreign trade (imports and exports of goods and services), the data derive from the survey on traded goods (Intrastat and Extrastat components) conducted by Istat and from information on the trade of services extracted from the Balance of Payments compiled by the Bank of Italy.

As regards labour input estimates, information collected by the Labour force survey is integrated with a broad database of administrative data (particularly social contribution statements) submitted to a statistical treatment.

As explained in more detail below, estimates for year  $t-3$  disseminated in March of year  $t$  are usually considered final, since they incorporate the final version of data from the information system on economic results of enterprises Frame-SBS (first used in the compilation of the estimates disseminated the previous September) and other structural sources which take longer than 18 months from the end of the reference period to be finalised.

This year, however, estimates for year  $t-3$  (that is 2016) have been only partially revised in respect of those disseminated the previous September, since the revision process will be concluded in the next September. In fact, an extraordinary revision is in progress which will result in a new measure of the level of GDP (benchmark estimate) for 2016 and in a generalized recalculation of accounts for preceding and succeeding years. The first dissemination of this new version of national accounts time series is scheduled for the next September the 22<sup>nd</sup>.

Therefore, the version of national accounts for 2016 presented here only incorporates routine updates of the General Government accounts, which are regulated by the specific revision policy provided for public finance aggregates, as detailed below. These updates also have an impact on some aggregates of the remaining national accounts (and in particular on GDP): for this reason the estimates shows marginal differences with respect to the version disseminated in September 2018.

Estimates for year  $t-2$  are broadly based on provisional data, also of a structural kind, and on short-term indicators. Estimates for year  $t-1$  are directly calculated starting from quarterly estimates based on indicators derived from Istat sources and, to a lesser extent, from other sources, administrative and other.

The following table summarizes the main changes affecting statistical sources used for the estimates related to years  $t-2$  and  $t-3$  with respect to the version of annual national accounts published on the web site ([www.istat.it](http://www.istat.it)) in 2018 on September the 21<sup>st</sup>.

Aggregates	Reference years	New statistical sources and updates
Value added of agriculture	2017	Provisional results of surveys of crops and animal production. Provisional results of estimative surveys run by regional and/or provincial agriculture representative offices. Provisional data on technical means of production (seeds, fertilizers, plant protection products, feeding stuff).
Value added of industry and market services	2017	Provisional data of company financial statements. Provisional database of business sector studies for small enterprises. Banks and other financial intermediaries, insurance companies and pension funds: final data under the reporting scheme in force.
Value added of non market services and final consumption expenditure of General Government (GG)	2016	Local health agencies, provinces and metropolitan areas, municipalities and other local units: final version of the database of profit and loss accounts. Final data from the annual account of General Government employees compensation.
	2017	Central units other than State, regions, autonomous provinces, social security institutions and universities: final data. Local health care units, provinces, municipalities and other local units: updated database. Provisional data from the annual account of General Government employees compensation.

Final consumption expenditure of NPISH	2017	Update of Social Security Institute (INPS) administrative data on employees.
Household expenditure	2017	Data on expenditure for recreational services from the Italian Society of Authors and Publishers (SIAE). Data on expenditure for pharmaceuticals from the Medicines Utilization Monitoring Centre (OsMED) and on hospital services from the Ministry of Health. Data on students by level of education and on hotel stays. Provisional data on expenditure for fuels and energy; insurance and financial services; domestic services.
Imports and exports of goods and services	2017	Final data on the foreign trade of goods: values and average unit values. Revision of the balance of payments.
Employment	2016	Final data from the annual account of General Government employees compensation.
	2017	Provisional data from Business register (ASIA 2017). Social Security Institute data on employees, outworkers, domestic workers and employees in agriculture. Results of the quarterly survey on job vacancies and hours worked. Provisional data from the annual account of General Government employees compensation. Provisional data from the Ministry of education. Updated data on hours compensated by the Wage Supplementation Fund (INPS).
Compensation of employees	2016	Final version of budget data of local units of General Government on personnel costs.
	2017	Social Security Institute data on employees. Provisional data on financial statements of corporations. Provisional database of business sector studies for small enterprises. Final data on banks, other financial intermediaries and insurance companies. Provisional budget data of General Government on personnel costs.

In principle, the revision of the General Government consolidated account covers a longer time span than the rest of the accounts, extending back to year  $t-4$ , in accordance with European rules concerning EDP statistics, that is data relevant for the excessive deficit procedure (Council Regulation No 3605/93). The following table displays in a synthetic form the sources used to revise the estimates for the years  $t-3$  (2016) and  $t-2$  (2017).

GG subsectors	New statistical sources and updates
<b>State</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ State budget recorded on a cash and legal commitments basis, provided by the State General Accounting Department (RGS) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF);</li> <li>■ State sector working balance (RGS);</li> <li>■ Analytic information provided by various MEF departments: treasury management of flows with the European Union due to Community programmes (RGS); revenue of state and local taxes centrally managed, by type of tax (Finance Department); interests and cash flows arising from public debt management (Treasury Department);</li> <li>■ Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A.: data on interest payments and interest earnings on loans provided to General Government.</li> </ul>
<b>Other central units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Constitutional bodies, other central government bodies producing economic services and regulating economic activities, research bodies, government bodies providing social care, recreational, cultural and sectoral regulation services: financial statements and Istat surveys on budget flows, integrated by specific detailed information provided by the units, survey of information, data and document for the classification of economic units within institutional sectors established by ESA (RIDDCUE)</li> </ul>
<b>Local government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Regions: financial statements of regional governments, integrated with specific detailed information provided by specific entities;</li> <li>■ Provinces and metropolitan areas: financial statement certificates – Ministry of the Interior;</li> <li>■ Municipalities, associations of municipalities and mountain communities: financial statement certificates – Ministry of the Interior.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local health agencies, hospital agencies, public research hospitals, university polyclinics: budget flows collected by the healthcare information system managed by the Ministry of Health;</li> </ul>
<b>Other local units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local bodies producing economic services and regulating economic activities, or providing social care, recreational, cultural and sectoral regulation services: RIDDCUE survey on budget flows, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets;</li> <li>Universities: survey carried out by the Ministry of Education, University and Research, Unified report of final statements of universities (up to 2015) and profit and loss accounts and balance sheets (since 2016).</li> </ul>
<b>Social security institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INPS and INAIL financial statements and Istat survey on budget flows of social security institutions. For some specific flows, information from financial statements is integrated with extra-budgetary information or additional sources.</li> </ul>

Concerning the State, for the year  $t-1$  (2018) all information recorded in the final documents for the year  $t-2$  referred to above is available at the level of preliminary consolidated results. Estimates for local health units are based on data communicated by the regions to the Ministry of Health. For all other units, estimates for the year  $t-1$  are calculated applying to the value of single economic items for each unit, as quantified for the previous year, the yearly rates of change of corresponding items based on data collected by the Ministry of Economy and Finance for the purposes of the public sector borrowing requirement. These data are previously adjusted for the effects of concentrations of receipts or payments (e.g. arrear payments related to labour agreements signed in the previous year), which by definition must not alter the evolution of flows recorded on an accrual basis.

## Output: main analytical measures

The economic accounts provide a picture of the main macroeconomic variables of demand and supply in which GDP is the reference variable.

Variables on the demand side are final consumption expenditure of households, of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and of General Government, gross fixed capital formation, valuables, changes in inventories and exports. Variables on the supply side are value added, net indirect taxes and imports. These aggregates are expressed both in value (at current prices) and in volume (at prices of the previous year or at chain-linked values).

Measures of labour input are the number of persons employed, the number of jobs, worked hours and and full-time equivalent units.

Value added, output, incomes, wages and salaries and measures of labour input are made available for up to a maximum of 64 economic activity groups (aggregations of the divisions of two-digit NACE Rev.2).

Exports and imports are divided into goods and services.

Household expenditure on the economic territory is made available by expenditure function (62 purposes of the COICOP classification identified by 3-digit or 4-digit code) and by group of products (durable, non-durable and semi-durable goods, and services). Final consumption expenditure of resident households is obtained adding their expenditure in the rest of the world to their expenditure on the economic territory, and subtracting expenditure on the economic territory of non-resident households.

Gross fixed capital formation is available by type of asset, material and immaterial: dwellings, non-residential buildings and other structures, transport equipment, computer hardware, communication equipment, other machinery and equipment, weapons systems, cultivated biological resources, research and development, mineral exploration, entertainment, literary or artistic originals, software and databases. Gross fixed capital formation, depreciation and fixed capital stock are also disseminated by industry.

## Data revision policy

“Revision” means the change of any previously disseminated statistical data, while “revision policy” is the set of rules that define the timing of the release of revised data and the length of the revision period: the revision policy adopted by Istat is aligned with European recommendations.

Revisions are classified as routine, extraordinary and other non-scheduled revisions. Revisions are defined as routine when they mainly derive from the update of data due to the availability of more up-to-date sources of information.

Revisions are defined as extraordinary when they are triggered by methodological changes in the treatment of basic data, extraordinary changes in the classification and/or definition of variables. In the context of national

accounts, or by extraordinary revisions – usually introduced every five years – affect the whole time series of data, starting from the reference year for which the new estimate of the level of the aggregates is performed (defined as benchmark estimate). The last extraordinary revision of national accounts, implementing the transition to the new ESA (from ESA95 to ESA 2010) with the ensuing methodological changes, has been published in September 2014. As already mentioned, the results of the estimates of the next revision of national accounts will be disseminated in September 2019. The revision will take account of new available sources and of methodological innovations and improvements aimed at enhancing the quality of national accounts. As regards timing, the revision is coordinated with similar operations taking place in most European countries.

National accounts data are published twice a year, at the beginning of March and at the end of September. In March of every year (hereafter defined as year  $t$ ) final data for year  $t-3$  are disseminated, together with provisional data for years  $t-2$  and  $t-1$ . The September release fulfils the need to take into account with as much timeliness as possible information for years  $t-1$  and  $t-2$  that becomes available after the first annual release in March. Moreover, it allows the alignment between the estimates of the national accounts and those of the Balance of payments.

If it is deemed necessary to revise some aggregates outside of the scheduled timetable, following the correction of errors and/or inconsistencies, the new estimates are treated as non-scheduled revisions and the modified time-series are re-published in the data warehouse [I.Stat](#). Users are duly informed through the institutional website.

Finally, the General Government consolidated account is subject to a revision covering a longer time span than the rest of the accounts, since it extends back to year  $t-4$ , in accordance with European rules concerning data relevant for the excessive deficit procedure (EDP, Council Regulation No 3605/93).

## Coverage and geographic detail

The national accounts provide a picture of the economy of a country as a whole. All units that have their centre of predominant economic interest on the economic territory of the country are covered. These units are defined as resident units, irrespective of their nationality, legal form or presence on the economic territory at the time they carry out a transaction.

The main geographic reference of annual economic accounts is the whole economic territory.

## Timeliness

The first release of annual economic accounts and of the General Government consolidated account takes place two months after the end of the reference year (generally the 1<sup>st</sup> of March). Subsequent estimates are released approximately nine months after the end of the reference year (generally the 21<sup>st</sup> of September).

## Dissemination

Information on national accounts is available at <http://www.istat.it/en/national-accounts>.

For less recent information, click on the button “Archive” at the bottom of the page.

Time series of national economic accounts according to ESA 2010 are produced and disseminated in millions of euro at current prices, at prices of the previous year and at chain-linked values with 2010 as the base year. Time series of the General Government consolidated account are produced and disseminated in millions of euro at current prices.

The main time series are disseminated in Excel format as attachment to the two yearly press releases (“GDP and General Government net borrowing” and “Annual national accounts”).

The complete set of time series is disseminated through the [I.Stat](#) data warehouse in the section “National Accounts\Annual national accounts” immediately after the publication of the press release on the website. The data warehouse can be accessed from the “national-accounts” page or directly from the homepage. The data warehouse displays data in multidimensional tables that allow the drafting of customised figures and tables for many economic aggregates by acting on variables, reference periods and the arrangement of table heads and sides.

The time series of General Government accounts will be disseminated through the [I.Stat](#) data warehouse in section “National Accounts\General Government statistics” on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April 2019, after the conclusion of the validation process by the European Commission and simultaneously with the publication of the press release on “Notification of general government deficit and debt according to the excessive deficit procedure”.

[I.Stat](#) displays time series according to ESA 2010 starting from 1995 for values at current prices and chain-linked values, from 1996 for values at prices of the previous year. In addition, in the section “National Accounts\Annual national accounts\Broken time series” it is possible to find time series according to ESA95 covering the period 1970 to 2013.