

List of Public Institutions, 2023

Tiranë, September 11th 2024:

According to the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010), INSTAT provides the list of Public Sector institutions, which includes all entities within the General Government sector, Public Non-financial Corporations, Public Financial Corporations, and the Central Bank.

[The list of public institutions \(Link\)](#)

The General Government sector (S.13), as defined by the ESA 2010 methodology, is further divided into the following sub-sectors: Central Government (S.1311), State Government¹ (S.1312), Local Government (S.1313), and Social Security Funds (S.1314).

Table 1: Public Sector by sub-sectors in Albania, Years 2020 – 2023

Public Sector, classification by sub-sector		2020	2021	2022	2023
Public Non – Financial Corporations	S.11001	33	35	36	37
Public Financial Corporations (from which):	S.12	2	2	2	2
Other Financial Intermediaries	S.12501	1	1	1	1
Financial Auxiliaries	S.12601	1	1	1	1
Insurance Corporations	S.12801	0	0	0	0
Central Bank	S.121	1	1	1	1
Central Government (from which):	S.1311	1,465	1,410	1,418	1,376
Budgetary ²		1,403	1,349	1,361	1,319
Extra-budgetary		62	61	57	57
State Government	S.1312	0	0	0	0
Local Government (from which):	S.1313	369	360	377	330
Budgetary		249	240	241	248
Extra-budgetary		120	120	136	82
Social Security Funds	S.1314	2	2	2	2
Total		1,872	1,810	1,836	1,748

¹S.1312 - This subsector is not applied in the case of Albania.

²The list of institutions classified as budgetary units is composed by the active spending units for each respective year.

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The units classified within the Public Sector for the year 2023 are comprised of the following: the Central Government sub-sector (S.1311) with 1,376 units (including 1,319 budgetary spending units and 57 extra-budgetary spending units), the Local Government sub-sector (S.1313) with 330 units (including 248 budgetary spending units and 82 extra-budgetary spending units), and the Social Security Funds sub-sector (S.1314) with 2 spending units. In addition to the budgetary and extra-budgetary units, the Public Sector also includes the following: the Non-Financial Public Corporations sub-sector (S.11001) with 37 units, the Public Financial Corporations sub-sector (S.12) with 2 units, and the Central Bank sub-sector (S.121) with 1 unit.

The fluctuation in the number of spending units over the years is due to government structural changes, reclassifications, the establishment of new units, or the closure of existing ones.

The primary purpose of publishing the list of units within the General Government sector (S.13) is to facilitate the compilation of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) tables, in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) methodology.

Classifying units by economic sectors and sub-sectors is crucial for various evaluations and analyses, enabling better monitoring of the existence and functioning of units that contribute to the country's economy, particularly in the context of policymaking.

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Methodology

In the context of statistical analysis, National Accounts are used to describe the activities within a national economy. All entities (enterprises) operating in an economy are classified into one of the institutional sectors: financial corporations, non-financial corporations, general government, households, non-profit institutions, and the rest of the world. Transactions between these sectors are categorized into specific components within the National Accounts, making the classification of units by institutional sectors a vital part of the statistical production process.

The classification of units by institutional sectors and the transactions between them play a crucial role in the development of other statistical data produced by the Albanian Institute of Statistics (INSTAT). This classification ensures that Albania's statistics are aligned with data from other European Union countries. It has a significant impact on labour market statistics, trade statistics, government finance statistics, debt statistics (based on EU legislation and the Maastricht criteria), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and other macroeconomic indicators.

This publication provides an overview of the Public Sector in Albania, following the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) methodology, which is also adopted by all European Union member states.

For the compilation of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) tables, it is necessary to classify all units within the General Government sector (S.13) and its sub-sectors: Central Government (S.1311), State Government (S.1312), Local Government (S.1313), and Social Security Funds (S.1314). This classification adheres to the ESA 2010 methodology, the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (MGDD 2022), and other guidelines published by Eurostat.

Which is the difference between “General Government sector” and the “Public Sector”?

The General Government sector (S.13) is composed by the subsectors:

- 1- Central Government (S.1311)** – under this sub-sector are classified the budgetary units like: the ministries, the parliament or other central institutions. Part of this sub-sector are also the extra – budgetary units that are under the units that operate in the central level of governance.
- 2- Local Government (S.1313)** – under this sub-sector are classified the budgetary units like: the municipalities, prefectures or other local institutions under the municipalities. Part of this sub-

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Definitions

Budgetary units - are all the units that periodically report on their revenues, their expenditures and other transactions included in the Albanian Government Financial Information System (AGFIS), using all data sources that are reported from the Ministry of Finance.

Extra-budgetary unit – are all the units that have a state capital and that receive transfers from the government periodically, due to their inability to cover all their activities costs.

Financial public corporations – consist of the institutional units that have a state capital and that receive transfers from the government or self-financing and for which the main activity is on financial services provision.

Non-financial public corporations – consist of the institutional units that have a state capital and that receive transfers or grants from the government in order to cover investments or other expenditures to support other sectors of the economy.

Non-profit institutions serving households (where the government has shares) consist of units that are created by a state capital (partly or fully funded) and that are mostly funded by donations, foreign grants and government transfers. Their main goal is not to gain profits and they also fulfil other criteria's or elements that makes possible their classification under the sector of the non-profits institutions serving households (NPISH).

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