

ANNUAL REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2025



Malta Statistics Authority
Awtorità tal-Istatistika ta' Malta



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Malta Statistics Authority

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Malta

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MALTA STATISTICS AUTHORITY
BOARD MEMBERS



Dr Carl Camilleri
Chairperson



Dr Aaron G. Grech
Deputy Chairperson



Mr Etienne Caruana
Director General
National Statistics Office



Mr Gianluca Cutajar
Member



Mr Joseph Farrugia
Member

MALTA STATISTICS AUTHORITY
BOARD MEMBERS



Prof. Vincent Marmara
Member



Dr Fiona Sammut
Member



Mr Josef Vella
Member



Mr Kevin Vella
Member



Mr Keith Grech
Board Secretary



Malta Statistics Authority
Awtorità tal-Istatistika ta' Malta

2 May 2026

The Honourable Clyde Caruana
Minister for Finance
Maison Demandols
South Street
Valletta VLT 1102

Letter of Transmittal

In terms of the Malta Statistics Authority Act, Article 29 of Chapter 422 of the Laws of Malta, I have the honour to transmit to you, in your capacity as Minister responsible for official statistics, the Malta Statistics Authority's annual report for 2025.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Carl Camilleri', is written over a horizontal line.

Dr. Carl Camilleri

Chairperson
Malta Statistics Authority

Abbreviations:

Abbreviations	Descriptions
COP	Code of Practice
ESA	European System of Accounts
ESOP	European System on Population and Housing
ESS	European Statistical System
EU	European Union
HBS	Household Budget Survey
IT	Information Technology
MFIN	Ministry for Finance
MSA	Malta Statistics Authority
NSO	National Statistics Office
ONA	Other National Authorities
RPI	Retail Price Index
SPSA	Statistical Production Service Architecture

Chairman's Statement

Official statistics serve a fundamental purpose: to record, analyse, and interpret data in ways that guide policy makers to shape a better future. For decades, official data primarily focused on economic indicators, providing governments and the public with insights into the nation's economic health. Today, technological advances have transformed this landscape. Data collection has continued to evolve to encompass all aspects of society, generating an unprecedented wealth of information and offering new opportunities to understand the world around us.

In this era of abundant data, the National Statistics Office (NSO) faces both challenges and opportunities. Once perceived primarily as the country's principal source of official data, the NSO now operates within a context of information overload, where analytical speed and accuracy are more critical than ever. The Malta Statistics Authority (MSA) recognises that the mission of the NSO remains focused as outlined in its mission statement: to deliver timely, reliable, and impartial statistics that support policy making, guide research, and promote public understanding of the nation's wellbeing.

Against this backdrop, the NSO's work in 2025 reflects two complementary priorities:

- i) producing quality statistics in line with European standards and
- ii) the modernisation of the production process through automation. This involves the wider use of administrative and alternative data sources, and dissemination tools.

These efforts are pursued alongside a continued commitment to minimising respondent burden while safeguarding confidentiality through strong data governance and information security practices. The MSA notes the NSO's efforts towards strengthening transparency, through clearer metadata and quality reporting—foundations that sustain trust in official statistics in an increasingly complex data landscape.

To maintain the quality of data, coherence and timeliness, the MSA ensures that NSO is adequately staffed—particularly in specialist areas such as data integration, methodological development and analysis.

Strengthening NSO's talent pipeline is essential to safeguarding quality and continuity as the NSO's methods, data sources, and production systems continue to evolve.

The Board

In 2025, the Board convened nine times, exceeding the minimum requirement of at least two sittings per calendar quarter as established by the Malta Statistics Authority Act. Key agenda items included the Household Budget Survey, the implementation plan for the NSO's modernisation process, several EU regulatory impacts with the most topical being the European Statistics on Population and Housing (ESOP), the European System of National Accounts (2025) update (ESA), collective agreement negotiations, human resources needs and the extensive renovation of NSO premises in Valletta.

20 years of the Statistical Code of Practice (CoP)

To mark 20 years of the European Statistics Code of Practice, 2025 represented an important milestone for official statistics across the European Statistical System. Since its adoption in February 2005, the Code has served as the common quality framework for European statistics, embedding core principles such as professional independence, impartiality, transparency and methodological soundness, and thereby strengthening public trust in official data.

The anniversary was commemorated at EU level through a series of high-level events and seminars organised by Eurostat and the European Statistical Governance Advisory Board, which brought together heads of statistical authorities to reflect on achievements and emerging challenges in statistical governance. Malta took active part in these celebrations, with the Chairman of the Malta Statistics Authority participating in EU-level seminars and discussions that focused on safeguarding professional independence and reinforcing governance in an evolving data ecosystem.

In turn, we commemorated the anniversary by reaffirming our commitment to the principles of the Code of Practice. We highlighted the CoP as the ethical and professional backbone of the national statistical system. It serves as a guarantor of high-quality, credible and trustworthy official statistics for policymakers and the public alike.

The Household Budget Survey (HBS)

The Household Budget Survey (HBS) commenced on 25th November 2024, with data collection concluding on 7 December 2025. The survey covered a full twelve-month reference period and achieved an overall response rate of approximately 60 per cent.

The HBS provides significant social and economic value, supporting the analysis of household expenditure patterns and the calculation of income distribution indicators, including the Gini coefficient. In addition, the survey plays a crucial role when updating the fixed weighting

structure of the Retail Price Index (RPI). The forthcoming results of the latest Household Budget Survey are expected by social partners, as these will provide guiding parameters for wage negotiations, contractual arrangements, and socio-economic policy formulation.

National statistical surveys cannot come to fruition without the cooperation of the general public. The MSA is grateful that, whenever called upon, data subjects willingly participate and provide the information required. This cooperation gives the Board and national statisticians the confidence to continue investing in high-quality official statistics, and it stands as a direct gesture of public trust and appreciation.

New EU Statistical Frameworks

i) The European Statistics on Population and Housing (ESOP)

In 2025, the introduction of the European Statistics on Population and Housing regulation marked a significant shift in population and housing data collection across the EU, replacing traditional census-based methods. ESOP will provide key outputs such as detailed population counts, demographic and household characteristics, housing conditions, and migration statistics, offering a richer and more harmonised dataset for policy-making and international comparison. Unlike many larger EU countries, Malta does not maintain a population register. As a result, Malta will rely on a combination of administrative sources to produce the required statistics. While this approach benefits from the enhanced analytical capabilities brought by the NSO's ongoing modernisation programme, it also involves a complex and time-consuming record-matching process, reflecting the trade-offs inherent in adopting ESOP without a central population register.

ii) European System of Accounts (ESA)

The Board is also monitoring developments that will be impacting the National Accounting system. The United Nations adopted the System of National Accounts 2025 (SNA 2025) in March 2025, thereby bringing about a review of the current European System of Accounts (ESA). This triggers an EU legislative process whereby the updated ESA is translated into a legally binding European framework, supported by a new ESA Transmission Programme that will define the datasets and metadata to be delivered to Eurostat by all Member States.

The transition to the revised ESA will be phased and carefully managed within the European Statistical System (ESS). The current strategy foresees a two-stage approach, with a core set of methodological changes targeted for implementation by 2030 with further elements being introduced at the second stage.

Throughout this process, the principle of proportionality will apply, ensuring that new requirements remain realistic and workable, particularly for smaller National Statistical Institutes. In preparation, NSO has participated in relevant Eurostat and UN-led training activities.

The revised ESA shall strengthen how we measure a modern, globalised economy. It will enhance coverage of digital and intangible phenomena and refine the treatment of selected activities and assets. Implementing these changes will require substantial resources: comprehensive new data collection, the integration of administrative and survey sources, and investment in statistical infrastructure.

Readiness for ESOP and the revised ESA also underscores the importance of sustained methodological development, consistent production standards, and documented quality processes. Strengthening these elements supports the NSO's capacity to meet transmission requirements, respond to audits and reservations where applicable, and maintain comparability and credibility across the European Statistical System (ESS).

In implementing ESOP and the revised ESA, the Board will continue to support the Director General in advancing the Maltese statistical system, positioning it as a cornerstone in promoting evidence-based policy and public transparency. Strengthening data governance is critical for creating a fully functional statistical society, where all entities within the General Public Service maintain administrative data that is easily accessible for official statistics. This approach not only upholds the principles of open government but also ensures timely and accurate reporting while minimizing the burden on data providers, ultimately enhancing the credibility, efficiency, and societal value of Malta's official statistics.

Appeasing statistical burden

Access to administrative records remains essential for producing reliable official statistics, while the NSO is committed to minimising the burden on data providers. In a small island state like Malta, where each economic sector has a limited number of players, repeated information requests can quickly lead to compliance fatigue, underscoring the need for efficient data collection and innovative approaches. In line with EU guidance, National Statistical Institutes are increasingly encouraged to acquire and utilise big data from private organisations to improve data flows, and in Malta, this concept has been applied in economic statistics, particularly in price collection. Ethical web-scraping techniques have been implemented to gather timely, high-quality information while respecting privacy and reducing the reporting burden on respondents, reinforcing a balance between data quality, efficiency, and respondent care.

In parallel, investments in automation and more integrated use of administrative and privately held data are framed as practical ways to improve timeliness and consistency while reducing repetitive requests to the same respondents – an especially important consideration in Malta's small and concentrated economic landscape.

Data for the Future Conference: (NSO’s Multiannual Plan 2027–2029)

The conference, the first of its kind following a recommendation by MSA board members was well attended by participants from all walks of life, underscored the NSO’s commitment to meeting user requirements by enhancing the accessibility, relevance, and usability of official statistics. Key priorities identified include providing timely data for decision-making, improving data retrieval tools, increasing the availability of granular datasets, expanding coverage to non-regulated sectors, and aligning methodologies with national priorities. Recommendations from the discussions were noted and will be analysed by the NSO and incorporated in NSO’s work plan for the coming year. Building on its success, the conference is intended to become an annual event, ensuring continued engagement with diverse users and stakeholders.

This focus on user needs aligns with wider efforts to strengthen communication and accessibility—through improved digital tools, more interactive dissemination formats, and clearer statistical narratives—so that official statistics remain available, interpretable and fit for decision-making.

A new Collective Agreement for NSO employees

The collective agreement exercise, finalised last year and covering the period 2023-2028, went beyond adjustments to the take-home package, aiming to support professional staff retention and attract top talent. The exercise was closely aligned with a competency framework that underpins the NSO’s ongoing modernisation strategy. All employees, whether engaged in administrative or production functions, are to be equipped with a comprehensive toolkit, with any additional needs addressed through targeted professional training.

One of the hallmarks of the collective agreement was the establishment of an independent professional committee to support staff with specialised training and development needs. This initiative positions the organisation as a catalyst for reskilling through continuous learning — an imperative in a context where open-source data ecosystems and the accelerating adoption of AI are rapidly reshaping applied scientific and analytical fields. To support staff in reaching their full potential, this committee is tasked with designing individual development and support programmes. The programme has a dual purpose: first, to strengthen retention by safeguarding staff wellbeing and career progression; and second, to minimise knowledge gaps across different age groups and roles. In doing so, it also reinforces a culture of structured on-the-job learning.

Audited Financial Statement Review

During 2025, the Authority's financial statements were subject to an independent external audit, providing assurance on the stewardship of public funds and the robustness of the underlying financial reporting processes. The audited accounts are presented as a key transparency mechanism, supporting accountability to stakeholders and reinforcing confidence that resources are being managed in line with applicable requirements and the strategic priorities set for the national statistical system.

Total expenditure for the year amounted to €12,880,017. The largest share of spending related to human resources, with staff costs (wages and salaries) amounting to €9,876,848 (76.7% of total expenditure). This reflects the labour-intensive nature of statistical production, including the planning, collection, processing, validation and dissemination activities required to deliver official statistics to the expected quality and timeliness standards.

The remaining expenditure was primarily directed towards (i) direct statistical operations and data-collection costs, including surveys and interviews (€1,117,128), and (ii) continued investment in enabling capabilities such as ICT support (€625,824) underpinning modernisation, automation, and the increased use of administrative and alternative data sources. Expenditure also covered essential governance and safeguarding functions, including security services (€78,902) incorporating both physical security and IT security support, required to maintain confidentiality and secure operations.

Audited Financial Statements are being presented within this annual report.

Final Remarks

In conclusion, I wish to place on record my sincere appreciation to all members of the MSA Board for their professionalism, dedication, and steadfast commitment to the strengthening of official statistics in Malta.

The Authority's mandate would not be achievable without the continued financial support of the central government. In this regard, as Chairman and on behalf of all Board members, I would like to thank the Minister for Finance, the Hon. Clyde Caruana, for the confidence and trust he has consistently placed in the MSA Board.

Credit is also deserved for NSO's finance team who last year received the prize for Good Governance during the Public Service Awards 2025 organised by the Office of the Principal Permanent Secretary. The NSO was nominated by the Auditor General after noting quality work in several audits performed during the year. This further demonstrates that the MSA employs public finances to good use, making-use of robust internal policies, cognizant with the various public and European regulations protecting public funding.

I would also like to acknowledge the contribution of an outgoing member of the Board; Mr Godwin Mifsud, whose tenure as a Board member has come to an end. He has since assumed the role of Permanent Secretary for the Ministry for the Economy, Enterprise and Strategic Projects. His contribution and institutional insight are gratefully acknowledged. At the same time, I warmly welcome Mr Kevin Vella, Director General of the Economic Policy Department, whose experience and expertise will further strengthen the Board's work.

Service on the MSA Board represents both a duty and a privilege. Our duty lies in overseeing the continued development and expansion of the statistical services delivered by the National Statistics Office, aligned with the objectives of the European Statistical Programme. The privilege lies in contributing to the systematic documentation of Malta's socio-economic evolution. The resulting statistical databases constitute a valuable national asset, providing a comprehensive and enduring record of the country's economic and social development over time.



Dr Carl Camilleri
Chairperson
Malta Statistics Authority



MALTA STATISTICS AUTHORITY COMMITMENTS THROUGHOUT 2025



MEETINGS

x10

GOVERNANCE SUB-COMMITTEE



x9

MSA BOARD MEETINGS



x11

RETAIL PRICE INDEX



CONFERENCES

DATA FOR THE FUTURE



Hosted by the **National Statistics Office**

ESGAB CONFERENCE

TO CELEBRATE



ESGAB

EUROPEAN



20TH

ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
ENACTMENT
OF THE CODE
OF PRACTICE

20



BRUSSELS



CELEBRATING THE
CODE OF PRACTICE

ANNUAL REPORT
& FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2025



Malta Statistics Authority
Awtorità tal-Istatistika ta' Malta

Authority's Report

The members of the Authority present their report, together with the audited financial statements of the Authority, for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Authority

The following persons have served on the Board of the Authority during the year under review:

Chairperson

Dr Carl Camilleri

Deputy Chairperson

Dr Aaron George Grech

Members

Mr Etienne Caruana – Director General (ex officio)

Mr Gianluca Cutajar

Mr Joseph Farrugia

Prof. Vincent Marmara

Dr Fiona Sammut

Mr Josef Vella

Mr Kevin Vella

Principal activity

The Malta Statistics Authority (MSA) is a public corporate body with regulatory responsibility relating to the production of official statistics in accordance with internationally harmonised methodologies, for the benefit of the Government of Malta, the European Union, international organisations and the general public. The Authority was set up through the enactment of the Malta Statistics Authority Act (Cap. 422) as well as the Census Act (1948), Chapter 118 of the Laws of Malta. The Malta Statistics Authority reports to the Minister responsible for official statistics and the Authority's statutory audit financial statements are to be laid on the table of the Maltese Parliament as per Article 26 (4) of the said Act.

Review of business development and financial position

The financial position of the Authority as at 31 December 2025 is disclosed on page 24, while the results for the year under review are disclosed on page 25.

There were no other relevant events arising during the reporting date.

Future developments

No changes are envisaged in operations during the forthcoming year.

Statement of responsibilities of the Authority Board

The Authority is governed by a Board consisting of a Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson, a Director General (ex officio) and six members. Their responsibility is to prepare financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Authority at the end of each financial year and of the gain or loss for the year then ended.

In preparing the financial statements, the Authority is responsible to:

- ▶ Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- ▶ Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- ▶ Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is appropriate to presume that the Authority will not continue in business.

The Authority is responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Authority and to enable it to ensure that the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Authority is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Authority and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

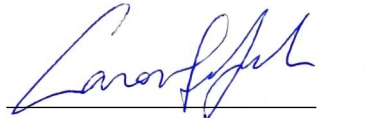
The Authority is responsible to ensure that it establishes and maintains internal control to provide reasonable assurance with regard to reliability of financial reporting, effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

In determining which controls to implement to prevent and detect fraud, the Board considers the risks that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.

Approved by the Authority's representatives on 25th March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Dr. Carl Camilleri
Chairperson



Dr. Aaron George Grech
Deputy Chairperson

Opinion

In my opinion:

- ▶ The Malta Statistics Authority's financial statements (the "financial statements") give a true and fair view of the Authority's financial position as at 31 December 2025, and of the Authority's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the EU; and
- ▶ The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Malta Statistics Authority Act (Cap. 422) as well as the Census Act (1948), Chapter 118 of the Laws of Malta.

What I have audited

Malta Statistics Authority's financial statements, set out on pages 24 to 45, comprise:

- ▶ the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- ▶ the Income statement for the Authority for the year then ended;
- ▶ the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- ▶ the Statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- ▶ the Notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAS). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Independence

I am independent of the Authority in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements of the Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive issued in terms of the Accountancy Profession Act (Cap. 281) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Malta.

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these Codes.

Other information

The Authority is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, including the Authority's report.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

With respect to the Authority's report, I considered whether the Authority's report includes the disclosures required by the Malta Statistics Authority Act (Cap. 422) as well as the Census Act (1948), Chapter 118 of the Laws of Malta.

Based on the work I have performed, in my opinion:

- ▶ the information given in the Authority's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- ▶ the Authority's report has been prepared in accordance with the Malta Statistics Authority Act (Cap. 422) as well as the Census Act (1948), Chapter 118 of the Laws of Malta.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Authority and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I am required to report if I have identified material misstatements in the Authority's report and other information. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Malta Statistics Authority for the financial statements

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and the requirements of the Malta Statistics Authority Act (Cap. 422) as well as the Census Act (1948), Chapter 118 of the Laws of Malta, and for such internal control as the Authority determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Ministry intends to liquidate the Authority or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do

so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control;
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Authority Board;
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of the Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- ▶ Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Authority to express an opinion on the financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion;

- ▶ I communicate with the Authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

I also have responsibilities under the Malta Statistics Authority Act (Cap. 422) as well as the Census Act (1948), Chapter 118 of the Laws of Malta, to report to you if, in my opinion:

- ▶ Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or that returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by me.
- ▶ The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.
- ▶ I have not received all the information and explanations I require for the audit.

I have nothing to report to you in respect of these responsibilities.



Sandro Grech
Certified Public Accountant

SG Malta Limited,
Hompesch Road,
Fgura FGR 2010,
Malta.

25 March 2026

Malta Statistics Authority

Annual Report and Financial Statements - 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position

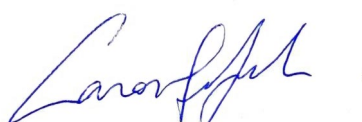
As at 31 December

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property plant and equipment	3	349,767	477,256
Current assets			
Inventory	4	47,992	48,764
Trade and other receivables	5	469,356	138,776
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,370,238	4,140,388
Total current assets		3,887,586	4,327,928
Total assets		4,237,353	4,805,184
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated funds		2,088,022	2,462,837
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	948,239	1,343,875
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	1,201,092	998,472
Total liabilities		2,149,331	2,342,347
Total equity and liabilities		4,237,353	4,805,184

The notes on pages 27 to 45 are an integral part of these financial statements. The financial statements on pages 24 to 26 were approved by the Authority's representatives and signed on its behalf on 25 March 2026.



Dr. Carl Camilleri
 Chairperson



Dr. Aaron George Grech
 Deputy Chairperson

Income statement

Year ended 31 December

	Notes	2025	2024
		€	€
Revenue	9	12,505,202	9,825,033
Administrative expenses	10	(12,880,017)	(10,061,074)
(Deficit) / Surplus for the year		(374,815)	(236,041)

Statement of changes in equity

	Accumulated funds
	€
As at 1 January 2024	2,698,878
Deficit for the year	(236,041)
As at 31 December 2024	2,462,837
As at 1 January 2025	2,462,837
Deficit for the Year	(374,815)
As at 31 December 2025	2,088,022

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	2025	2024
		€	€
Cash flow from operating activities			
Deficit for the year		(374,815)	(236,041)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	3	197,317	258,326
		(177,498)	22,285
Movement in working capital for:			
Inventory	4	772	(11,299)
Trade and other receivables	5	(330,580)	110,983
Trade and other payables	7	(193,016)	(494,107)
Net cash generated from operating activities		(700,322)	(372,138)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	3	(69,828)	(221,920)
Net cash outflow used in investing activities		(69,828)	(221,920)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
		(770,150)	(594,058)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6	4,140,388	4,734,446
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	3,370,238	4,140,388

Notes to the financial statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the provisions of the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (IFRSs) with the requirements of the Malta Statistics Authority Act (Cap. 422) as well as the Census Act (1948), Chapter 118 of the Laws of Malta.

The Authority has assessed that the Authority is expected to have the necessary funds to finance its operations and commitments towards employees, creditors and banks. Accordingly, the Board continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Authority's financial statements and considers that there are no material uncertainties which may cast doubt about the ability of the Authority to continue operating as a going concern.

1.2 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Authority's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Authority at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment, are initially recorded at cost and are subsequently stated at cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount, or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Authority, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Income, during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned having regard to their residual value. The annual rates used for this purpose, which are applied consistently, are:

	%
Improvement to leasehold premises	2
Computer equipment	33.33
Furniture and fixtures	15
Office equipment	15
Motor Vehicles	20

The assets’ residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each end of the reporting year. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Any gains or losses arising on the disposal or retirement of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within the other income or administrative and other expenses.

1.4 Financial assets and liabilities

1.4.1 Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition of financial assets

Receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

All purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date, which is the date that the Authority commits to purchase or sell the assets. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or where they have been transferred and the Authority has also transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI - equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Authority changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

The Authority classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- ▶ the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- ▶ the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Investments in debt instruments are classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) only if the contractual cash flows are solely principal and interest and the objective of the Authority's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Authority may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Business model assessment

The Authority makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

1.4.2 Classification of financial assets

The information considered includes:

- ▶ The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities, or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- ▶ how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Authority's management;
- ▶ the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed; and
- ▶ the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Authority's continuing recognition of the assets. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest:

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Authority considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Authority considers:

- ▶ contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- ▶ terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- ▶ prepayment and extension features; and
- ▶ terms that limit the Authority's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

1.4.3 Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is the initial measurement amount adjusted for the amortisation of any difference between the initial and maturity amounts using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

1.4.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Authority recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt investments measured at FVOCI to which the Authority is exposed. It measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- ▶ debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- ▶ other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Authority considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Authority's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward- looking information.

The Authority assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due, and it considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- ▶ the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Authority in full, without recourse by the Authority to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- ▶ the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Authority considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Authority considers this to be Baa3 or higher per Moody's or BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor's or Fitch.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Authority is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECL

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Authority expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Authority assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- ▶ significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- ▶ a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- ▶ the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Authority on terms that the Authority would not consider otherwise;
- ▶ it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- ▶ the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position:

- ▶ Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
- ▶ For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Authority has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For each of its financial assets that subject the Authority to credit risk, it makes an individual assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Authority expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Authority's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

1.4.5 Financial liabilities

Issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated at FVTPL are classified as other financial liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Authority having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.5 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less expected credit loss allowances. Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Authority holds the trade and other receivables with the

objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

1.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the weighted average cost method. Cost is the invoiced value of goods and, in general, includes transport and handling costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

1.8 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if not longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Authority's assets are also reviewed at each end of reporting year to determine whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior years may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss previously recognised is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Impairment reversals are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they relate to an asset which is carried at revalued amount, in which case they are treated as a revaluation increase in accordance with the applicable Section in IFRS.

1.10 Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

A financial instrument is recognised if the Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Authority's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Authority transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date, i.e., the date that the Authority commits itself to purchase or sell the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognized if the Authority's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Reserves

The accumulated fund includes all current and prior year retained surpluses and deficits.

1.12 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable by the Authority for services provided. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Authority, and these can be measured reliably.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

- ▶ The Authority has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the services provided. This is generally when the customer has approved the services that have been provided;
- ▶ The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- ▶ It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority; and
- ▶ The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.
- ▶ Government Grants and EU Grants are not recognised until there is a reasonable assurance that the Authority will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.
- ▶ Government Grants and EU Grants are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive

Income on a systematic basis over the years in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

- ▶ Government Grants and EU Grants related to assets are presented in the Statement of Financial Position by setting up the grant as deferred income and is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.
- ▶ Government Grants and EU Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purposes of giving immediate financial support to the Authority with no future related costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they become receivable.

1.13 Interest income

Interest is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's net carrying amount.

1.14 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assume that the Authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. With reference to the Malta Statistics Authority Act, 2000 Part 4 article 19 sub-article 3, the Government shall pay the Authority to meet any of its expenditure that cannot be met out of its revenue and the costs of specified works to be continued or otherwise carried out by the Authority, being works of infrastructure or of a similar capital nature.

2. Financial risk management

The Authority is exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Authority's risk management is coordinated by the Board members and focuses on actively securing the Authority's short to medium term cash flows by minimising the exposure to financial risk.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Authority has no significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities, and its income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Credit risk

The Authority's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognized at the end of the reporting date, as summarised below. The Authority's exposures to credit risk as at the end of the reporting periods are analysed.

	2025	2024
	€	€
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (<i>Note 6</i>)	3,370,238	4,140,388

The Authority applies the low credit risk simplification for all instruments that are externally rated at a rating of BBB- (or equivalent) or better; and the EGL provision for these instruments is accordingly measured at an amount equivalent to the 12-month ECLs. The Authority thus applies the simplification for its bank deposits.

Liquidity risk

The Authority is exposed to liquidity risk in relation to meeting future obligations associated with its financial liabilities, which comprise trade and other payables (*Note 7*). Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash reserves to ensure the availability of an adequate amount of funding to meet the Authority's obligations.

The Authority monitors liquidity risk by reviewing expected cash flows and ensures that no additional financing facilities are expected to be required over the coming year. The Authority's liquidity risk is not deemed material in view of the matching of cash inflows and outflows arising from expected maturities of financial instruments and commitments.

2.1 Capital risk management

The Authority's equity, which constitutes its capital base, is disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position. The Authority's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the respective entity's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In accordance with section 19(3) of the provisions of the Malta Statistics Authority, the Authority shall be paid by the Government of Malta out of the Consolidated Fund such sums as Parliament may from time to time authorise to be appropriated to meet any of its expenditure that cannot be met out of its revenue and the costs of specified works to be continued or otherwise carried out by the Authority, being works of infrastructure or a similar capital nature.

2.2 Fair values of financial instruments

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the carrying amounts of cash at bank, receivables, payables and accrued expenses reflected in the financial statements are reasonable estimates of fair value in view of the nature of these instruments or the relatively short period of time between the origination of the instruments and their expected realisation.

2.3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In the opinion of the Authority Board, the accounting estimates and judgements made in the course of preparing these financial statements are not difficult, subjective or complex to a degree which would warrant their description as critical in terms of the requirements of IAS.

3. Property, plant and equipment

	Improvement to Premises	Computer Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Totals
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Cost						
As at 1 January 2025	238,051	1,867,197	439,180	353,562	94,108	2,992,098
Additions	-	13,174	15,312	6,297	35,045	69,828
Write-off	-	(69,123)	-	-	-	(69,123)
As at 31 December 2025	238,051	1,811,248	454,492	359,859	129,153	2,992,803
Depreciation						
As at 1 January 2025	119,339	1,696,419	370,387	286,872	41,825	2,514,842
Write-off	-	(69,123)	-	-	-	(69,123)
Charge for the year	5,828	131,841	19,767	18,510	21,371	197,317
As at 31 December 2025	125,167	1,759,137	390,154	305,382	63,196	2,643,036
NBV as at 31 December 25	112,884	52,111	64,338	54,477	65,957	349,767
NBV as at 31 December 24	118,712	170,778	68,793	66,690	52,283	477,256

4. Inventory

	2025	2024
	€	€
Books and publications	23,441	21,702
Stationery	24,551	27,062
	47,992	48,764

5. Trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade receivables	61,693	37,548
Accrued income	274,538	4,786
Prepayments	133,125	96,442
	469,356	138,776

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Cash at bank	3,370,238	4,140,388

7. Trade and other payables

	2025	2024
	€	€
Non-current		
Deferred income from Eurostat grants	282,842	391,356
Deferred income from Government grants	186,222	220,316
Amounts received in advance	479,175	732,203
	948,239	1,343,875
Current		
Trade payables	40,183	28,982
Other payables	-	2,122
Deferred income from Government grants	89,281	165,442
Deferred income from Eurostat grants	268,850	265,740
Indirect taxation	21,740	42,963
Other payables from service pension	420,341	336,311
Accruals	360,697	156,912
Amounts received in advance	-	-
	1,201,092	998,472

Short term financial liabilities are carried at their nominal value which is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value. Prepaid income from grants relating to expenses pertaining to a project which will be implemented in 2025, 2026 and 2027.

8. Deferred Income from Government Grants

Deferred income from Government grants refers to capital grants relating to improvements to premises, computer equipment, furniture and office equipment which are deferred over the assets' useful lives.

	2025	2024
	€	€
As at 1 January	385,758	450,926
Additions	69,827	175,923
Amounts transferred to income and expenditure account	(180,083)	(241,091)
As at 31 December	275,502	385,758

	2025	2024
	€	€
Non-current deferred income:		
Between 2 and 5 years	89,280	146,041
After more than 5 years	186,222	74,275
	275,502	220,316

9. Revenue

	2025	2024
	€	€
Government subvention		
Directly paid to Malta Statistic Authority	8,300,000	6,500,000
Programs and initiatives	1,520,000	1,520,000
European social fund	-	3,450
Refurbishment of premises paid by Ministry of finance	157,545	135,947
Income received for IT expenditure	675,606	594,209
Government grant capital nature	180,082	241,091
EU grant agreement	515,356	257,913
Sale of publications and surveys	128,607	186,630
Household Budgetary	979,443	339,263
Legal Notices	-	17,337
Sale of assets	9,101	-
Other income	39,462	29,193
	12,505,202	9,825,033

10. Administrative expenses

	2025	2024
	€	€
Air conditioning running costs	1,884	2,508
Auditor's remuneration	3,006	2,997
Bank interest and charges	162	217
Board members' remuneration	19,492	19,500
Cleaning expenses	51,758	47,242
Depreciation	197,317	258,326
Donations	2,200	3,100
General expenses	16,372	12,219
Hire of equipment	-	7,550
Hospitality, entertainment and conferences	27,133	25,637
Insurance fees	25,244	20,819
IT Support	625,824	502,625
Consultancy and professional fees	134,575	82,037
Legal fees	11,328	11,869
Licences, memberships, and subscriptions	125,938	114,982
Medical services	890	1,110
Motor vehicles running expenses	6,437	7,665
Non-Claimable vat fees	37,464	39,844
Pensions payable to ex government employees	84,029	186,201
Postage and couriers	27,380	20,161
Print and stationery fees	23,730	36,710
Publicity fees	75,864	54,748
Rental fees	22,507	22,912
Repair and maintenance	23,941	22,575
RPI Advisory Committee members' remuneration	16,486	15,324
Salaries	9,876,848	7,887,818
Surveys and interviews	1,117,128	383,768
Training costs	15,495	13,218
Telecommunication costs	31,208	30,139
Travelling expenses	166,957	112,225
Uniform expenses	4,889	3,029
Water and electricity fees	20,292	24,400
Premises maintenance	7,337	20,621
Security services	78,902	66,978
	12,880,017	10,061,074

11. Salaries and social security costs

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	9,876,848	7,887,819
Board Members remuneration	19,492	19,500
RPI advisory committee members remuneration	16,486	15,324
	9,912,826	7,922,643
Average number of MSA employees	231	224
Average number of casual survey interviewers	81	51

12. Taxation

The Board as per previous practice, considers the Authority as tax exempt and did not provide for taxation at 35% in the financial statements. In accordance to subsidiary legal notice issued on 21st of October 2022 (S.L. 422.03), it is now confirmed that the Authority is tax exempt.

13. Related party transactions

Malta Statistics Authority is an autonomous public institution enacted by the Malta Statistics Authority Act (Cap. 422) as well as the Census Act (1948) and Chapter 118 of the Laws of Malta. The Authority is the regulator for official statistics in Malta. In accordance with article 26 (4) of the Malta Statistics Authority Act, audited financial statements shall be laid on the table of the Maltese Parliament by the Authority's line Minister.

During the year under review, the Authority entered into transactions with a number of Government-related entities. As at 31 December 2025, the Authority had an outstanding receivable balance due from other governmental entities amounting to €61,693 (2024: €37,524), and an outstanding payable owed to other governmental entities amounting to €420,341 (2024: €341,621).

Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporate special terms and conditions and no guarantee was given or received. Transactions with related entities are unsecured and interest free.

Income recognised for the year under review relating to subventions received from the Government of Malta are disclosed in note 9.

14. Comparative information

Comparative figures disclosed in the main components of these financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation format for the purpose of fairer presentation.

15. Statutory information

The Malta Statistics Authority (MSA) ("the Authority") is the Authority which ensures that official statistics produced independently by its executive arm, the National Statistics Office, are reliable, robust, timely and impartial. The Authority is enacted by virtue of the Malta Statistics Authority Act, (Chapter 422 of the laws of Malta).

