

February 27th 2026
 QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (Base 2021)
 Fourth quarter 2025 and year 2025

GDP IN VOLUME GREW BY 1.9% IN YEAR-ON-YEAR TERMS AND BY 0.9% COMPARING WITH THE PREVIOUS QUARTER. IN 2025 GDP GREW BY 1.9%.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in volume, recorded a year-on-year rate of change of 1.9%, a rate 0.3 percentage points lower than that observed in the previous quarter. The negative contribution of net external demand to the year-on-year growth rate of GDP was less pronounced in the fourth quarter, with the slowdown in imports of goods and services more than offsetting the decrease in exports of goods and services. The positive contribution of domestic demand to the year-on-year growth rate of GDP declined from 3.7 percentage points in the third quarter to 2.9 percentage points.

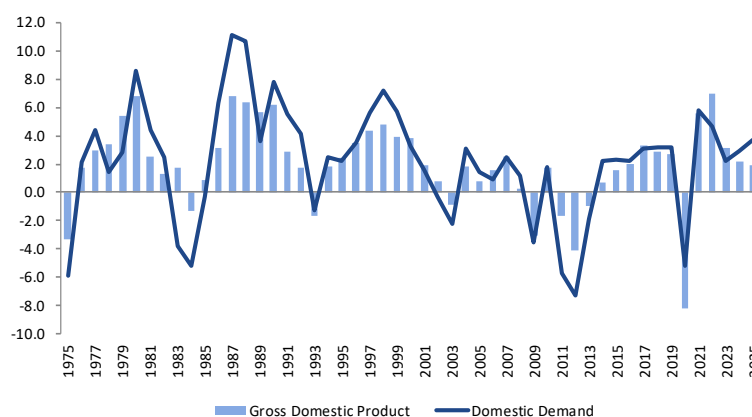
Compared to the third quarter of 2025, GDP increased by 0.9% in volume, following a 0.6% increase in the previous quarter. The contribution of net external demand to the GDP quarter-on-quarter rate of change moved from -0.9 percentage points to +1.1 percentage points, reflecting decreases both in exports of goods and services and in imports of goods and services, more intense in the latter case. On the other hand, the contribution of domestic demand was -0.2 percentage points (+1.5 percentage points in the previous quarter), with a decrease in investment and a deceleration in final consumption expenditures.

In 2025, GDP grew by 1.9% in volume, after increasing by 2.2% in 2024. Domestic demand presented a positive contribution to the annual growth rate of GDP, higher than that observed in the previous year, with an acceleration of final consumption expenditures. The contribution of net external demand was more negative in 2025, with exports of goods and services in volume slowing down more intensely than imports of goods and services.

In nominal terms, GDP increased by 5.9% in 2025 (7.2% in 2024), reaching around 307 billion euros.

Figure 1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND DOMESTIC DEMAND, VOLUME (REFERENCE YEAR =2021)
 ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE, %



These results¹ correspond to the preliminary version of the Annual National Accounts for 2025. The provisional data for 2024 was revised due to the incorporation of new base information, with upward revision in the external balance of goods and services. Thus, compared to previous estimates, the new results determined an upward revision of 0.1 percentage points in the nominal GDP growth rate in 2024, to 7.2%, and an upward revision of 0.1 percentage points in real terms, to 2.2%. In 2025, the new information did not change the annual growth rate of GDP (1.9%), published in the Flash Estimate for the fourth quarter disseminated by INE on January 30. However, in quarterly terms, the volume growth rates were revised from the first quarter of 2024 onwards, also impacting the quarters of 2025.

GDP IN REAL TERMS INCREASED BY 1.9% IN 2025

In 2025, GDP grew by 1.9% in real terms, after the 2.2% increase in 2024. In nominal terms, GDP increased by 5.9% in 2025 (7.2% in 2024), reaching around 307 billion euros. The implicit GDP deflator decelerated in 2025, to a growth rate of 3.9%, after a growth of 4.9% in the previous year.

Table 1

DECOMPOSITION OF GDP RATE OF CHANGE (VOLUME)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Annual rate of change (%)				
Domestic Demand	5.8	4.7	2.2	2.9	3.7
Exports (FOB)	12.0	17.2	4.3	3.2	0.4
Imports (FOB)	12.3	11.3	2.3	4.7	4.2
GDP	5.6	7.0	3.1	2.2	1.9
Contributions to GDP rate of change (percentage points)					
Domestic Demand	5.9	4.9	2.2	2.9	3.7
External Demand Balance ¹	-0.3	2.1	0.9	-0.6	-1.8

¹ - External Demand Balance (Exports less Imports)

- Differences may occur due to non-additivity of chain-linked volume data and rounding procedures.

- 2021 to 2023: final data; 2024: provisional data; 2025: preliminary data.

Domestic demand accelerated in 2025, contributing to the annual GDP growth rate from 2.9 percentage points in 2024 to 3.7 percentage points.

¹ In addition to the tables attached to this press release, a broader set of information can be found in the National Accounts [thematic area of the INE Portal](#).

Table 2

COMPONENTS OF DOMESTIC DEMAND (VOLUME)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Annual rate of change (%)				
Domestic Demand	5.8	4.7	2.2	2.9	3.7
Private Consumption ¹	4.9	5.6	2.4	3.0	3.5
Public Consumption ²	3.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7
Investment	10.5	4.9	1.9	3.8	5.7

¹ - Final Consumption Expenditure of Resident Households and NPISHs

² - Final Consumption Expenditure of General Government

Private consumption (Final Consumption Expenditures of Resident Households and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households) grew by 3.5% in real terms, accelerating by 0.5 percentage points. Expenditure on non-durable goods and services accelerated slightly to 3.2% (3.1% in 2024), while the durable goods component accelerated to 7.1% in 2025 (1.3% in 2024).

Table 3

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS (VOLUME)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Year-on-year rate of change (%)				
Total	5.0	5.5	2.3	3.0	3.6
Durable Component	6.1	11.7	5.7	1.3	7.1
Non-Durable Component	4.9	4.9	2.0	3.1	3.2
Of which:					
Food and beverage product	2.7	-0.3	1.1	2.4	2.5

In 2025, public consumption (Final Consumption Expenditure of General Government) accelerated in real terms, with a growth rate of 1.7% (1.5% in the previous year). In nominal terms, it grew by 7.2% (8.1% in 2024).

Investment increased by 5.7% in real terms in 2025, after a growth of 3.8% in the previous year. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) recorded a less intense increase compared to the previous year (from 4.3% to 3.5%), while Changes in Inventories contributed +0.4 percentage points to the annual GDP rate of change (-0.1 percentage points in 2024). By GFCF components, GFCF in Construction accelerated, increasing by 5.5% (3.0% in the previous year) and GFCF in Intellectual Property Products also accelerated, growing by 5.0% which compared to an increase of 2.5% in 2024. GFCF in Transport Equipment decelerated from a growth of 6.2% in 2024 to 2.1% in 2025 and GFCF in Other Machinery and Equipment decreased 1.3% in 2025, after increasing by 8.4% in 2024.

Table 4

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (VOLUME)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Annual rate of change (%)				
Total	7.8	3.3	6.0	4.3	3.5
Of which:					
Transport Equipment	6.9	8.7	20.7	6.2	2.1
Other Machinery and Equipment ¹	15.3	7.1	8.6	8.4	-1.3
Construction	6.6	0.9	4.5	3.0	5.5
Intellectual Property Products ²	4.3	5.5	2.7	2.5	5.0

¹ - Includes weapon systems; ² - includes Research and Development (R&D)

Net external demand presented a more negative contribution to the annual GDP variation, shifting from -0.6 percentage points in 2024 to -1.8 percentage points in 2025, as Exports of Goods and Services slowed down more intensely than Imports of Goods and Services. Exports of Goods and Services in volume grew by 0.4% in 2025, after an increase of 3.2% in the previous year, reflecting similar developments in both components. Imports of Goods and Services slowed down to a rate of change of 4.2% in 2025 (4.7% in 2024), due to the deceleration of imports of goods, from a 5.3% growth in 2024 to 4.6%, while imports of services accelerated slightly to a rate of change of 2.6% (2.3% in 2024).

Table 5

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS (FOB) AND SERVICES (VOLUME)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Annual rate of change (%)				
Exports	12.0	17.2	4.3	3.2	0.4
Goods (FOB)	10.7	8.2	0.6	3.3	0.3
Services	15.7	40.2	11.7	3.2	0.4
Imports	12.3	11.3	2.3	4.7	4.2
Goods (FOB)	11.7	8.9	1.5	5.3	4.6
Services	15.1	22.9	5.9	2.3	2.6

In 2025, there was a gain in the terms of trade, although less significant than in the two previous years. The deflator of Imports of Goods and Services recorded a rate of change of -1.0% (-2.4% in the previous year) and the deflator of Exports of Goods and Services increased by 0.4% (0.9% in 2024).

Table 6

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS (FOB) AND SERVICES (IMPLICIT DEFLATORS)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Annual rate of change (%)				
Exports	7.2	14.6	1.2	0.9	0.4
Imports	8.3	18.5	-4.0	-2.4	-1.0
Terms of Trade	-1.0	-3.4	5.5	3.3	1.5

Mainly reflecting the less expressive gain in terms of trade, the implicit GDP deflator slowed down in 2025, with a growth rate of 3.9% (4.9% in the previous year). The implicit deflator of domestic demand increased by 3.2%, similarly to what was observed in 2024 (3.3%), with the deflator of final consumption recording a rate of change of 3.1% (3.6% in 2024) and that of investment, 3.4% (2.4% in 2024).

In nominal terms, the external balance of Goods and Services stood at 0.9% of GDP in 2025, a rate 1.1 percentage point lower than in 2024.

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES INCREASED BY 1.7% IN VOLUME IN 2025

In 2025, GVA at basic prices recorded a volume growth rate of 1.7%, after an increase of 2.1% in 2024. For this evolution, the behaviour of the GVA in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing stands out, which decreased by 2.8% in 2025 (4.8% increase, in 2024), contributing by -0.1 percentage points (0.1 percentage points in 2024) to the growth rate of total GVA (including taxes less subsidies).

In real terms, Taxes less Subsidies on Products increased by 3.0% in 2025 (3.2% in the previous year).

Table 7

GROSS VALUE ADDED, VOLUME (REFERENCE YEAR=2021)

	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Annual rate of change (%)			
GVA at basic prices	6.9	3.1	2.1	1.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-7.8	-2.0	4.8	-2.8
Industry	3.6	-0.8	1.0	0.8
Energy, Water Supply and Sewerage	-9.8	26.4	11.5	3.5
Construction	2.6	7.0	2.4	1.7
Trade, Repair of Vehicles; Accommodation and Food Services	14.3	2.2	1.5	1.4
Transportation and Storage; Information and Communication	14.5	7.1	4.6	3.4
Financial, Insurance and Real Estate Activities	3.2	0.6	1.5	0.7
Other Services Activities	7.9	3.5	1.3	2.4
Taxes less subsidies on products	7.4	3.2	3.2	3.0

EMPLOYMENT INCREASED BY 2.3% IN 2025

In 2025, total employment (measured in number of individuals) grew by 2.3%, after an increase of 0.7% in the previous year. The number of employees increased by 2.1% in 2025 (1.0% in the previous year). Considering employment measured in terms of hours worked, there was a growth of 1.9% in 2025 (0.9% in 2024).

In 2025, productivity measured by the ratio between GDP in volume and the number of people employed increased by 0.4% (+1.5% in 2024), while productivity measured by the ratio between GDP in volume and the number of hours worked stabilized (1.3% in 2024).

IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2025, GDP IN VOLUME INCREASED BY 1.9% IN YEAR-ON-YEAR TERMS AND BY 0.9% COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS QUARTER

Preliminary GDP estimates for the fourth quarter of 2025 point to a year-on-year growth of 1.9% in volume, lower by 0.3 percentage points compared to the rate of the previous quarter.

In nominal terms, GDP increased by 6.0% year-on-year in the fourth quarter (compared to 6.5% in the previous quarter), with the implicit GDP deflator recording a year-on-year rate of change of 3.9% (4.2% in the third quarter).

In the fourth quarter, the positive contribution of domestic demand to the year-on-year rate of change of GDP declined from 3.6 percentage points in the third quarter to 2.9 percentage points, reflecting the deceleration of final consumption expenditures.

Figure 2

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND DOMESTIC DEMAND IN VOLUME (REFERENCE YEAR = 2021)

SEASONALLY AND CALENDAR ADJUSTED DATA

YEAR-ON-YEAR RATE OF CHANGE, %

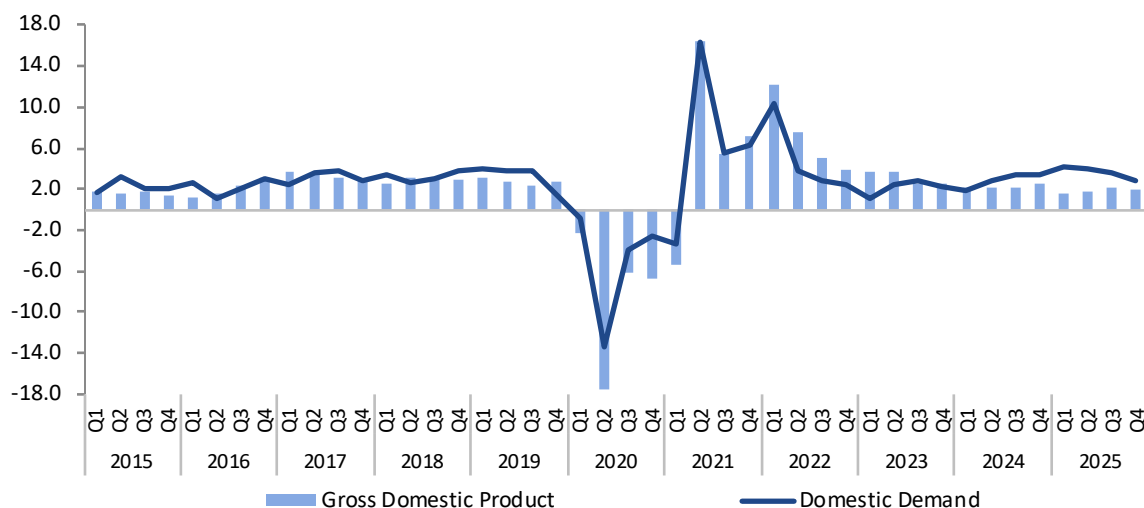


Table 8

COMPOSITION OF GDP RATE OF CHANGE (VOLUME)

	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Year-on-Year rate of change (%)					
Domestic Demand	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.6	2.9
Exports (FOB)	4.6	3.8	1.8	-0.2	0.6	-0.7
Imports (FOB)	7.3	5.5	7.3	4.7	3.6	1.4
GDP	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.9
	Contributions to GDP year-on-year rate of change (percentage points)					
Domestic Demand	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	2.9
External Demand Balance ¹	-1.2	-0.8	-2.5	-2.3	-1.5	-1.0

¹ - External Demand Balance (Exports less Imports)

- Differences may occur due to non-additivity of chain-linked volume data and rounding procedures.

By components of domestic demand, in volume terms, there was deceleration in private consumption (including Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households) to a rate of change of 2.8% in the fourth quarter 2025 (3.9% in the previous quarter). Investment also recorded a less intense increase (moving from a growth rate of 4.3% in the third quarter to 4.1%), reflecting the behaviour of Changes in Inventories. Public consumption (Final Consumption Expenditure of General Government) slightly accelerated to a growth rate of 1.8% (1.7% in the previous quarter).

Table 9

COMPOSITION OF DOMESTIC DEMAND (VOLUME)

	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Year-on-Year rate of change (%)					
Domestic Demand	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.6	2.9
Private Consumption ¹	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	2.8
Public Consumption ²	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Investment	4.1	3.2	7.3	7.1	4.3	4.1

¹ - Final Consumption Expenditure of Resident Households and NPISHs

² - Final Consumption Expenditure of General Government

In the fourth quarter of 2025, the negative contribution of net external demand to the year-on-year growth of GDP was less pronounced (moving from -1.5 percentage points to -1.0), with Exports of Goods and Services decreasing by 0.7% (increase of 0.6% in the third quarter) and Imports of Goods and Services decelerating (rates of change of 3.6% and 1.4% in the third and fourth quarters).

Compared to the previous quarter, GDP increased by 0.9% in volume, following an increase of 0.6% in the previous quarter. The contribution of domestic demand was negative (0.2 percentage points), which compares with a 1.5 percentage points contribution in the previous quarter, reflecting the decrease in investment and the deceleration of final consumption expenditures. The contribution of net external demand to the quarter-on-quarter GDP growth rate moved from -0.9 percentage points to +1.1 percentage points, due to a more pronounced decrease in Imports of Goods and Services that more than offsets the decrease in Exports of Goods and Services.

Table 10

COMPOSITION OF GDP RATE OF CHANGE (VOLUME)

	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Quarter-on-quarter rate of change (%)					
Domestic Demand	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	-0.2
Exports (FOB)	-0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.6
Imports (FOB)	3.0	-0.7	1.8	0.6	1.9	-2.9
GDP	0.1	1.2	-0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9
Contributions to GDP quarter-on-quarter rate of change (percentage points)						
Domestic Demand	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.5	-0.2
Net External Demand ¹	-1.7	0.7	-0.9	-0.3	-0.9	1.1

¹ - Net External Demand (Exports less Imports)

-Differences may occur due to non-additivity of chain-linked volume data and rounding procedures.

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

Final consumption expenditure of Resident Households, in volume terms, grew by 2.8% in year-on-year terms in the fourth quarter, decelerating from the rate of change of 3.9% observed in the previous quarter. Expenditure on durable goods moved from a growth rate of 9.7% to 5.5% and expenditure on non-durable goods and services decelerated from a year-on-year growth of 3.3% to 2.5% in the fourth quarter.

Table 11

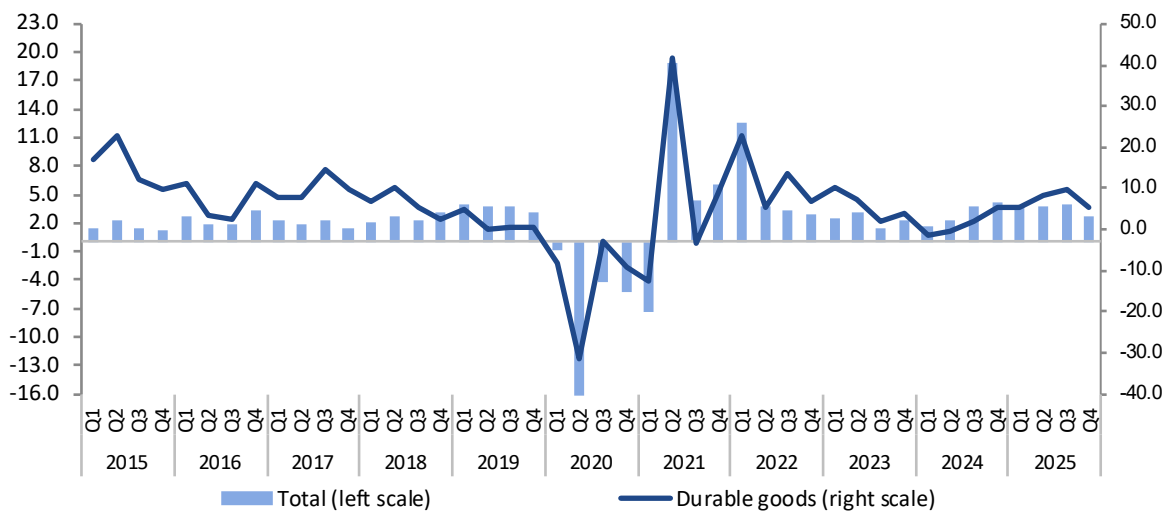
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS (VOLUME)

	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Year-on-year rate of change (%)					
Total	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.9	2.8
Durable Component	1.8	5.2	5.2	8.1	9.7	5.5
Non-Durable Component	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.5
Of which:						
Food and beverage product	2.3	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.3	2.4

Figure 3

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS, VOLUME (REFERENCE YEAR=2021)

YEAR-ON-YEAR RATE OF CHANGE, %



Compared to the third quarter, final consumption expenditure of Resident Households increased by 0.9% (quarter-on-quarter rate of change of 1.1% in the previous quarter), reflecting increases of 1.0% in the non-durable goods and services component and of 0.6% in the durable goods component (increases of 0.9% and 3.2% in the previous quarter, respectively).

Table 12

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS (VOLUME)

	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Quarter-on-Quarter rate of change (%)					
Total	1.0	2.0	-0.1	0.8	1.1	0.9
Durable Component	1.7	4.6	-1.0	2.7	3.2	0.6
Non-Durable Component	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.0
Of which:						
Food and beverage products	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.7

INVESTMENT

In the fourth quarter, Investment in volume terms recorded a year-on-year growth of 4.1% (4.3% in the previous quarter). This reflected a less pronounced contribution of Changes in Inventories to the year-on-year rate of change of GDP, which was null in the fourth quarter, compared to +0.1 percentage points in the previous quarter. In turn, Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) accelerated compared to the third quarter, to a rate of change of 4.2% (3.6% in the third quarter).

Table 13

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (VOLUME)

	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Year-on-year rate of change (%)					
Total	6.2	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.2
Of which:						
Transport Equipment	2.0	-0.2	-0.9	-9.4	20.5	-1.5
Other Machinery and Equipment ¹	21.8	2.7	1.3	1.3	-8.9	1.9
Construction	1.7	4.0	3.6	5.7	6.9	5.6
Intellectual Property Products ²	2.5	3.0	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.9

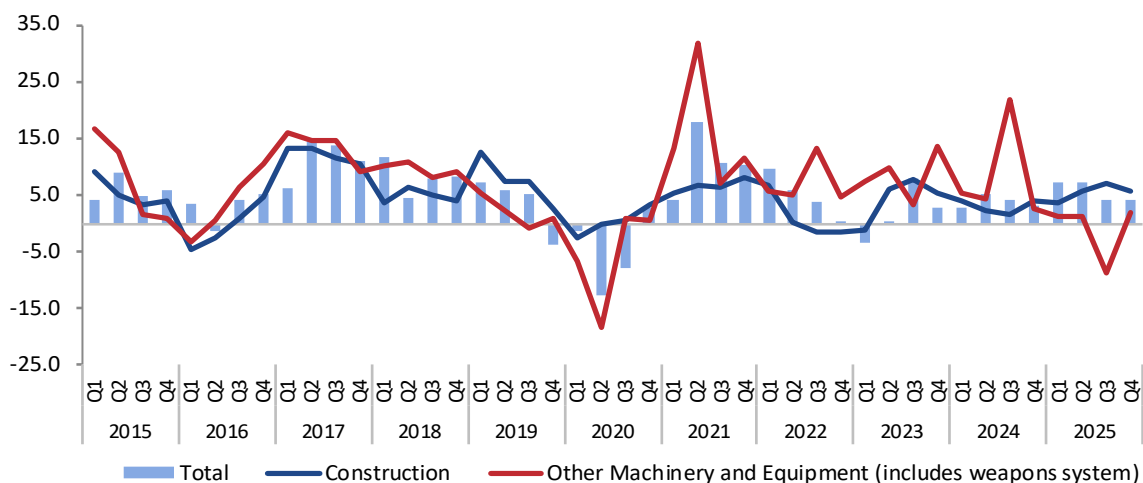
¹ - Includes weapon systems; ² - includes Research and Development (R&D)

GFCF in Intellectual Property Products increased by 5.9% year-on-year in the fourth quarter (after an increase of 5.4% in the previous quarter). GFCF in Other Machinery and Equipment registered a year-on-year growth of 1.9% in the fourth quarter (-8.9% in the previous quarter). In the opposite direction, GFCF in Construction recorded a year-on-year growth of 5.6%, following a rate of 6.9% in the third quarter while GFCF in Transport Equipment declined by 1.5% in the fourth quarter compared to the same period of the previous year, after a growth of 20.5% in the previous quarter.

Figure 4

INVESTMENT, VOLUME (REFERENCE YEAR = 2021)

YEAR-ON-YEAR RATE OF CHANGE, %



Compared with the third quarter of 2025, total Investment, in volume, decreased by 3.9% (quarter-on-quarter growth rate of 3.2% in the previous quarter), with a contribution of -0.9 percentage points from Changes in Inventories to the quarter-on-quarter GDP growth rate (contribution of -0.1 percentage points in the previous quarter). In turn, GFCF recorded a quarter-on-quarter growth rate of 0.3% (3.9% increase in the third quarter).

Table 14

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (VOLUME)

	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Quarter-on-Quarter rate of change (%)					
Total	3.5	-0.2	-2.1	2.2	3.9	0.3
Of which:						
Transport Equipment	-2.6	1.7	-8.2	-0.4	29.6	-16.9
Other Machinery and Equipment ¹	14.6	-6.5	-7.4	2.1	3.1	4.6
Construction	0.6	2.2	0.0	2.8	1.8	1.0
Intellectual Property Products ²	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4

¹- Includes weapon systems; ²- includes Research and Development (R&D)

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

In the fourth quarter, Exports of Goods and Services, in volume, decreased by 0.7%, in year-on-year terms, after an increase of 0.6% in the previous quarter. There was a decrease in both components, with a rate of change of -0.8% in the goods component and -0.5% in the services component (growth rates of 0.4% and 0.8%, respectively, in the third quarter).

Imports of Goods and Services, in volume, slowed down to a year-on-year rate of change of 1.4% in the fourth quarter (3.6% in the previous quarter), reflecting the less intense growth of the goods component, which shifted from a growth of 4.3% in the third quarter to 0.3%. In the opposite direction, imports of services accelerated from a year-on-year rate of change of 0.5% in the third quarter to 6.1%.

Table 15

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (VOLUME)

	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Year-on-year rate of change (%)					
Exports	4.6	3.8	1.8	-0.2	0.6	-0.7
Goods (FOB)	4.8	3.7	1.4	0.3	0.4	-0.8
Services	4.3	3.8	2.4	-0.9	0.8	-0.5
Imports	7.3	5.5	7.3	4.7	3.6	1.4
Goods (FOB)	7.7	6.9	7.8	6.0	4.3	0.3
Services	5.4	-0.4	4.7	-0.8	0.5	6.1

Compared to the previous quarter, total exports, in volume, decreased by 0.6% (rate of change of 0.1% in the previous quarter), with a decline of 1.0% in the goods component and a nil growth in the services component (rates of -0.5% and 1.2% in the third quarter). Total imports recorded a reduction of 2.9% in the fourth quarter (1.9% growth in the previous quarter), reflecting the behaviour of the goods component, which decreased by 3.7% (rate of change of 1.9% in the third quarter), while imports of services increased by 1.0% (1.7% in the third quarter).

Table 16

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (VOLUME)

	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Quarter-on-Quarter rate of change (%)					
Exports	-0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.6
Goods (FOB)	-0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.5	-1.0
Services	-0.6	1.4	-0.8	-0.9	1.2	0.0
Imports	3.0	-0.7	1.8	0.6	1.9	-2.9
Goods (FOB)	3.6	0.1	1.6	0.7	1.9	-3.7
Services	0.3	-4.4	3.1	0.3	1.7	1.0

In the fourth quarter, there was a slight increase in the terms of trade gains, as the deflator of Exports of Goods and Services increased by 0.6%, in year-on-year terms, and the deflator of Imports of Goods and Services decreased by 1.5% (rates of change of 0.3% and -1.6%, respectively, in the third quarter).

Table 17

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS (FOB) AND SERVICES IMPLICIT DEFLATORS

	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Year-on-year rate of change (%)					
Exports	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
Imports	-1.9	-1.4	0.4	-1.4	-1.6	-1.5
Terms of Trade	3.5	2.4	0.2	1.9	1.9	2.1

In nominal terms, the external balance of Goods and Services stood at 1.4% of GDP in the fourth quarter, which compares with 0.8% of GDP in the previous quarter and 1.5% of GDP in the fourth quarter of 2024.

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES

In the fourth quarter of 2025, GVA at base prices recorded a year-on-year growth of 1.4% in volume (2.1% in the previous quarter).

Table 18

GROSS VALUE ADDED, VOLUME (REFERENCE YEAR = 2021)

	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Year-on-Year rate of change (%)				
GVA at basic prices	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4.1	-0.1	-2.5	-4.0	-4.6
Industry	2.9	-0.3	0.4	1.8	1.4
Energy, Water Supply and Sewerage	1.9	5.0	2.8	2.7	3.6
Construction	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.2	1.8
Trade, Repair of Vehicles; Accommodation and Food Services	2.6	0.4	2.3	1.9	1.0
Transportation and Storage; Information and Communication	5.5	4.3	2.5	3.9	2.8
Financial, Insurance and Real Estate Activities	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3
Other Services Activities	1.7	2.5	2.4	3.0	1.9
Taxes less subsidies on products	5.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3

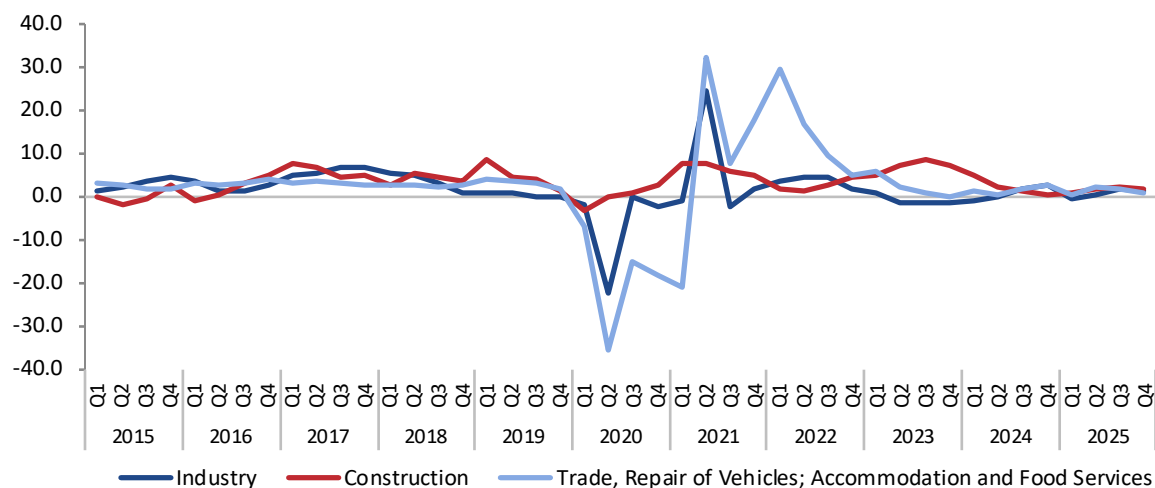
The GVA of Other Service Activities slowed to a year-on-year change of 1.9% (3.0% in the third quarter), contributing 0.5 percentage points to the year-on-year change in total GVA (contribution of 0.8 percentage points in the previous quarter). The slowdown in GVA was also influenced by the decelerations observed in the sectors of Trade and Repair of Vehicles and Accommodation and Food Services, Transportation and Storage and Information and Communication, as well as Financial, Insurance and Real Estate Activities (rates of change of 1.0%, 2.8% and 0.3% in the fourth quarter, compared with increases of 1.9%, 3.9% and 0.5% in the previous quarter).

Taxes less Subsidies on Products in volume grew by 3.3% in year-on-year terms in the fourth quarter, after an increase of 3.0% in the previous quarter.

Figure 5

GROSS VALUE ADDED, VOLUME (REFERENCE YEAR=2021)

YEAR-ON-YEAR RATE OF CHANGE, %



EMPLOYMENT

In the fourth quarter, total employment (measured in number of persons and seasonally adjusted) for all sectors of economic activity increased by 2.7% year-on-year (2.8% in the previous quarter). The number of employees (also seasonally adjusted) registered a year-on-year growth of 2.6% (2.7% in the previous quarter).

Considering employment measured in terms of hours worked, there was a year-on-year increase of 2.1% in the fourth quarter (3.0% in the previous quarter).

Table 19

EMPLOYMENT – QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Year-on-Year rate of change (%)					
Employment						
Persons	0.7	0.8	1.5	2.2	2.8	2.7
Hours worked	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	3.0	2.1
Employees						
Persons	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.6
Hours worked	-0.2	1.6	0.8	0.2	2.7	1.4

Compared to the previous quarter, total employment (measured in number of persons) grew by 0.5% in the fourth quarter, as the number of working hours increased by 0.4% (rates of change of 0.9% and 1.7%, respectively, in the third quarter).

Table 20

EMPLOYMENT – QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Quarter-on-Quarter rate of change (%)					
Employment						
Persons	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
Hours worked	-0.2	1.3	-0.2	0.1	1.7	0.4
Employees						
Persons	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.3
Hours worked	-0.7	1.4	-0.4	0.0	1.7	0.1

In the fourth quarter, productivity measured by the ratio between GDP in volume and the number of employed persons decreased by 0.7% in year-on-year terms (rate of change of -0.5% in the previous quarter), while the productivity measured by the number of hours worked decreased by 0.1%, after a decline of 0.7% in the third quarter.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

Revisions:

The preliminary results for 2024 were revised due to the incorporation of previously unavailable primary information, with upward revision in the external balance of goods and services. This new information resulted in an upward revision of 0.1 percentage points in the nominal GDP growth rate in 2024, to 7.2%, and an upward revision of 0.1 percentage points in real terms, to 2.2%.

Regarding 2025, the new set of information did not imply a revision of the annual volume growth rate of GDP disseminated in the Flash Estimate for the fourth quarter published by INE on January 30th. However, there were revisions in the quarterly results, with changes in the volume rates growth from the first quarter of 2024 onwards.

Additionally, the newly incorporated information particularly highlights:

- The latest version for the short-term statistics (retail trade turnover, industry turnover, industrial production, prices in industrial production and services turnover);
- The most recent information on the Balance of Payments and Monetary and Financial Statistics compiled by Banco de Portugal;
- The December 2025 preliminary version of the international trade goods statistics. In what concerns the deflators for external trade of goods for the fourth quarter of 2025, the Unit Value Quarterly Indices were used, calculated based on the International Trade of Goods Statistics for December 2025. It should be noticed that this information was not available when the flash estimates were compiled.

Table 21

REVISIONS

	3Q 23	4Q 23	1Q 24	2Q 24	3Q 24	4Q 24	1Q 25	2Q 25	3Q 25	4Q 25
	Year-on-year rate of change (%)									
QNA 4Q 2025 (60 days)	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.9
QNA 4Q 2025 (30 days)	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.9
Revision (p.p.)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
	Quarter-on-quarter rate of change (%)									
QNA 4Q 2025 (60 days)	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.2	-0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9
QNA 4Q 2025 (30 days)	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.2	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
Revision (p.p.)	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1



Methodological aspects:

The volume data presented in this press release is chain-linked, with 2021 as reference year. GDP quarterly aggregates for demand and production approaches are estimated using seasonally and calendar effects adjusted quarterly indicators. The seasonal adjustment procedure used is indirect, i.e. seasonally adjusted GDP is the sum of its seasonally and calendar effects adjusted components. This procedure is based on probabilistic models estimated using the X-13 Arima software. As a result, the estimated figures are subject to minor revisions as new observations become available.

It should be noted that in the concept of employment underlying the National Accounts, only individuals who work in resident production units (domestic employment) are counted, that is, total employment includes individuals who carry out a productive activity included within the scope of production limits of national accounts. This concept is not exactly coincident with that of the Labour Force Survey. In effect, National Accounts follow the concept of domestic employment, considering resident and non-resident individuals employed in resident production units, while in the Labour Force Survey, the concept of employment covers resident individuals employed by resident production units and non-residents. In addition, the employment data of Quarterly National Accounts are adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, so the published employment levels differ from those in the Labour Force Survey.

Reference date of the primary data used:

These estimates incorporate primary information available until February 25th, 2026.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NPISH – Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

Gross Capital Formation (Investment); includes: Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables and Changes in Inventories

Exports (FOB) – Exports of Goods at FOB (Free On Board) prices and Services

Imports (FOB) – Imports of Goods at FOB (Free On Board) prices and Services

GDP – Gross Domestic Product at market prices

GVA – Gross Value Added at basic prices

ESA – European System of National and Regional Accounts

QNA – Quarterly National Accounts



DIIISTAQUE

PRESS RELEASE



Next press release - National Accounts by Institutional Sector for the fourth quarter of 2025 are scheduled for March 26th, 2026.
