

160/2017 - 23 October 2017

Provision of deficit and debt data for 2016 - second notification

Euro area and EU28 government deficit at 1.5% and 1.7% of GDP respectively

Government debt at 88.9% and 83.2%

In 2016, the government deficit and debt of both the **euro area** (EA19) and the **EU28** decreased in relative terms compared with 2015. In the **euro area** the government deficit to GDP ratio fell from 2.1% in 2015 to 1.5% in 2016, and in the **EU28** from 2.4% to 1.7%. In the **euro area** the government debt to GDP ratio declined from 89.9% at the end of 2015 to 88.9% at the end of 2016, and in the **EU28** from 84.5% to 83.2%.

In this release, **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**, is providing government deficit and debt data based on figures reported in the second 2017 notification by EU Member States for the years 2013-2016, for the application of the excessive deficit procedure (EDP). This notification is based on the ESA 2010 system of national accounts. This release also includes data on government expenditure and revenue.

		2013	2014	2015	2016
Euro area (EA19)					
GDP market prices (mp)	(million euro)	9 934 758	10 157 540	10 515 065	10 788 775
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-302 105	-260 039	-218 795	-166 351
	(% of GDP)	-3.0	-2.6	-2.1	-1.5
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	49.8	49.2	48.3	47.6
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	46.7	46.7	46.2	46.1
Government debt	(million euro)	9 074 248	9 328 914	9 455 587	9 592 515
	(% of GDP)	91.3	91.8	89.9	88.9
EU28					
GDP market prices (mp)	(million euro)	13 577 229	14 044 108	14 797 378	14 904 722
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-449 200	-415 580	-351 864	-249 437
	(% of GDP)	-3.3	-3.0	-2.4	-1.7
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	48.6	48.0	47.0	46.3
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	45.3	45.0	44.6	44.7
Government debt	(million euro)	11 618 770	12 144 427	12 503 497	12 402 058
	(% of GDP)	85.6	86.5	84.5	83.2

In 2016, **Luxembourg** (+1.6%), **Malta** and **Sweden** (both +1.1%), **Germany** (+0.8%), the **Czech Republic** (+0.7%), **Greece** and **Cyprus** (both +0.5%), the **Netherlands** (+0.4%) and **Lithuania** (+0.3%) registered a government surplus, while **Latvia** and **Bulgaria** reported a government balance. The lowest government deficits as a percentage of GDP were recorded in **Estonia** (-0.3%), **Denmark** (-0.6%), **Ireland** (-0.7%) and **Croatia** (-0.9%). Three Member States had deficits equal to or higher than 3% of GDP: **Spain** (-4.5%), **France** (-3.4%) and **Romania** (-3.0%).

At the end of 2016, the lowest ratios of government debt to GDP were recorded in **Estonia** (9.4%), **Luxembourg** (20.8%), **Bulgaria** (29.0%), the **Czech Republic** (36.8%), **Romania** (37.6%) and **Denmark** (37.7%). Sixteen Member States had government debt ratios higher than 60% of GDP, with the highest registered in **Greece** (180.8%), **Italy** (132.0%), **Portugal** (130.1%), **Cyprus** (107.1%) and **Belgium** (105.7%).

In 2016, government expenditure in the **euro area** was equivalent to 47.6% of GDP and government revenue to 46.1%. The figures for the **EU28** were 46.3% and 44.7% respectively. In both zones, the government expenditure ratio decreased between 2015 and 2016, while the government revenue ratio decreased in the **euro area** and increased in the **EU28**.

Reservations on reported data

France: Eurostat is **expressing a reservation** on the quality of the data reported by France in relation to the recording of some operations of the Agence Française de Développement. Eurostat will investigate these issues with the French statistical authorities.

Belgium: Eurostat is **maintaining the reservation** on the quality of the data reported by Belgium in relation to the sector classification of hospitals. Eurostat considers that, in line with ESA 2010, government controlled hospitals in Belgium should be classified inside government. This is currently not the case. A future reclassification will most likely result in a limited increase in government debt.

Hungary:

Eurostat is **maintaining the reservation** on the quality of the data reported by Hungary in relation to the sector classification of Eximbank (Hungarian Export-Import Bank Plc). Eurostat considers that Eximbank should be reclassified inside the general government sector, which will result in an increase in government debt. Moreover, Eurostat is discussing with the Hungarian statistical authorities the possible rerouting of operations carried out by the Hungarian National Bank and its Foundations, deemed to be undertaken on behalf of government.

Eurostat is **withdrawing the reservation** on the quality of the data reported by Hungary in relation to the sector classification of the statutory protection funds and the Hungarian Restructuring and Debt Management Plc. MARK. The statutory protection funds and all their subsidiaries have been retrospectively reclassified inside the general government sector. MARK has been retrospectively consolidated with its parent, the Hungarian National Bank.

Luxembourg: Eurostat is **withdrawing the reservation** on the quality of the data reported by Luxembourg in relation to the sector classification of hospitals, as well as a number of technical issues such as the recording of receivables and payables, the size of statistical discrepancies in the EDP tables and the unavailability of data for local government. Public hospitals have been reclassified to general government. Significant improvement has been made regarding the other technical issues.

Amendment by Eurostat to reported data

Eurostat has made no amendments to the data reported by Member States.

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Geographical information

Euro area (EA19): Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland. In the attached table, the euro area is defined as including Latvia and Lithuania for the full period, although Latvia joined the euro area on 1 January 2014 and Lithuania on 1 January 2015.

Up to 30 June 2013, the **European Union (EU27)** included 27 Member States. From 1 July 2013 the **European Union (EU28)** also includes Croatia. In the attached table, all periods refer to the EU28.

Methods and definitions

According to Article 14 (1) of Council Regulation (EC) 479/2009, Eurostat publishes the actual government deficit and debt data for the application of the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure, within three weeks after the reporting deadlines.

The Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure annexed to the EC Treaty, defines **government deficit (surplus)** as the net borrowing (net lending) of the whole general government sector (central government, state government, local government and social security funds). It is calculated according to national accounts concepts (European System of Accounts, ESA 2010). **Government debt** (commonly known as Maastricht or EDP debt) is the consolidated gross debt of the whole general government sector outstanding at the end of the year (at nominal value).

- Table of euro area and EU28 aggregates: the data are in euro. For those countries not belonging to the euro area, the rate of conversion into euro is as follows:
 - for deficit / surplus and GDP data, the annual average exchange rate;
 - for the stock of government debt, the end of year exchange rate.
- Table of national data: the data are in national currencies. For Latvia and Lithuania, data for the years prior to the adoption of the euro have been converted into euro according to the irrevocable conversion rate.

Government expenditure and revenue are reported to Eurostat under the ESA 2010 transmission programme. They cover non-financial transactions of general government, and include both current and capital transactions. For definitions, see Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union.

Intergovernmental lending

For the purpose of proper consolidation of general government debt in European aggregates and to provide users with information, Eurostat is collecting and publishing data on government loans to other EU governments, including those made through the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF). For the years 2013 to 2016 the intergovernmental lending figures relate mainly to lending to Greece, Ireland and Portugal.

Valuation of debt instruments

Eurostat is currently reviewing, in co-operation with Member States, the valuation of certain debt instruments, such as non-negotiable saving and treasury certificates, for EDP purposes. This may lead to a future increase in government debt in some Member States due to the inclusion of accumulated capitalised interest under these instruments.

Reservations and amendments

The term "**reservations**" is defined in article 15 (1) of Council Regulation (EC) 479/2009. The Commission (Eurostat) expresses reservations when it has doubts on the quality of the reported data.

According to Article 15 (2) of Council Regulation (EC) 479/2009, the Commission (Eurostat) may **amend** actual data reported by Member States and provide the amended data and a justification of the amendment where there is evidence that actual data reported by Member States do not comply with the quality requirements (compliance with accounting rules, completeness, reliability, timeliness and consistency of statistical data).

Revisions and timetable

In the previous provision of data for the excessive deficit procedure, the 2016 government deficit for the EA19 was 1.5% and for EU28 1.7% of GDP, and the government debt was 89.2% and 83.5% of GDP respectively. See [News Release 67/2017](#) of 24 April 2017.

For more information

For further information on the methodology of statistics reported under the excessive deficit procedure, please see the Eurostat publication "[Manual on government deficit and debt – Implementation of ESA 2010](#)".

Note on main revisions: Eurostat publishes on its website a note containing specific explanations of the [largest revisions](#) in deficit and debt for 2013-2016 between the April 2017 and the October 2017 notifications, as well as in GDP.

Background note and supplementary tables on government interventions to support financial institutions: Eurostat publishes [supplementary tables by Member State](#) on the impact of the government support to financial institutions on its website. Eurostat also publishes a [background note](#) providing further information on the supplementary tables, including summary tables for the EU and the euro area. Table 2 of the background note shows government deficit/surplus data for 2015 and 2016 excluding the impacts of government interventions to support financial institutions. It should be noted that this adjusted measure of government deficit/surplus is only intended to be an improvement in the presentation of data for users.

Stock of liabilities of trade credits and advances: Eurostat publishes on its website, as complementary information on government liabilities, [data on trade credits and advances](#), as reported by Member States for the years 2013 to 2016. It should be noted that, according to Council Regulation (EC) 479/2009, the liabilities in trade credits and advances of government units are not part of EDP debt.

Stock-flow adjustment: Eurostat also publishes a note on the [Stock-flow adjustment](#) which presents the contribution of deficit/surplus as well as other relevant factors to the variation in the debt level.

Eurostat will also be releasing information on the underlying government sector accounts on the [government finance and EDP statistics section](#) on its website.

GDP, government deficit/surplus and debt in the EU (in national currencies)

		2013	2014	2015	2016
Belgium					
GDP mp	(million euro)	392 340	400 288	410 435	423 048
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-12 310	-12 233	-10 145	-10 531
	(% of GDP)	-3.1	-3.1	-2.5	-2.5
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	55.8	55.2	53.8	53.2
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	52.7	52.1	51.3	50.7
Government debt	(million euro)	413 727	427 504	434 898	447 216
	(% of GDP)	105.5	106.8	106.0	105.7
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	8 600	8 956	8 547	8 546
	(% of GDP)	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Bulgaria					
GDP mp	(million BGN)	82 166	83 634	88 571	94 130
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million BGN)	-296	-4 561	-1 421	-36
	(% of GDP)	-0.4	-5.5	-1.6	0.0
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	37.6	42.1	40.7	35.0
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	37.2	36.6	39.1	34.9
Government debt	(million BGN)	13 978	22 554	23 024	27 322
	(% of GDP)	17.0	27.0	26.0	29.0
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million BGN)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic					
GDP mp	(million CZK)	4 098 128	4 313 789	4 595 783	4 773 240
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million CZK)	-51 129	-83 063	-28 961	34 995
	(% of GDP)	-1.2	-1.9	-0.6	0.7
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	42.6	42.2	41.7	39.4
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	41.4	40.3	41.1	40.1
Government debt	(million CZK)	1 840 412	1 819 098	1 836 255	1 754 883
	(% of GDP)	44.9	42.2	40.0	36.8
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million CZK)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark					
GDP mp	(million DKK)	1 929 677	1 977 255	2 027 171	2 064 847
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million DKK)	-23 845	21 079	-35 609	-12 890
	(% of GDP)	-1.2	1.1	-1.8	-0.6
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	55.8	55.3	54.8	53.5
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	54.6	56.4	53.1	52.9
Government debt	(million DKK)	849 938	869 605	801 455	778 502
	(% of GDP)	44.0	44.0	39.5	37.7
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million DKK)	2 984	2 977	2 985	2 974
	(% of GDP)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Germany					
GDP mp	(million euro)	2 826 240	2 932 470	3 043 650	3 144 050
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-3 967	9 535	19 397	25 674
	(% of GDP)	-0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	44.7	44.3	43.9	44.2
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	44.5	44.6	44.5	45.0
Government debt	(million euro)	2 186 643	2 186 954	2 156 645	2 140 009
	(% of GDP)	77.4	74.6	70.9	68.1
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	67 024	69 804	66 764	66 751
	(% of GDP)	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1

GDP, government deficit/surplus and debt in the EU (in national currencies)

		2013	2014	2015	2016
Estonia					
GDP mp	(million euro)	18 932	19 766	20 348	21 098
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-32	134	14	-61
	(% of GDP)	-0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.3
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	38.5	38.4	40.2	40.6
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	38.3	39.1	40.3	40.3
Government debt	(million euro)	1 924	2 108	2 035	1 987
	(% of GDP)	10.2	10.7	10.0	9.4
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	458	485	455	455
	(% of GDP)	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2
Ireland					
GDP mp	(million euro)	180 298	194 537	262 037	275 567
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-11 019	-7 099	-4 969	-1 907
	(% of GDP)	-6.1	-3.6	-1.9	-0.7
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	40.2	37.5	28.8	27.1
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	34.1	33.9	26.9	26.4
Government debt	(million euro)	215 296	203 326	201 589	200 592
	(% of GDP)	119.4	104.5	76.9	72.8
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	347	347	347	347
	(% of GDP)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Greece					
GDP mp	(million euro)	180 654	178 656	176 312	174 199
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-23 774	-6 407	-10 083	790
	(% of GDP)	-13.2	-3.6	-5.7	0.5
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	62.2	50.2	53.8	49.7
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	49.0	46.6	48.1	50.2
Government debt	(million euro)	320 509	319 726	311 763	315 036
	(% of GDP)	177.4	179.0	176.8	180.8
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain					
GDP mp	(million euro)	1 025 693	1 037 820	1 079 998	1 118 522
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-71 687	-61 942	-57 004	-50 401
	(% of GDP)	-7.0	-6.0	-5.3	-4.5
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	45.6	44.8	43.8	42.2
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	38.6	38.9	38.5	37.7
Government debt	(million euro)	979 031	1 041 624	1 073 934	1 107 205
	(% of GDP)	95.5	100.4	99.4	99.0
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	29 351	30 575	29 181	29 181
	(% of GDP)	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6
France					
GDP mp	(million euro)	2 115 256	2 147 609	2 194 243	2 228 858
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-87 477	-84 333	-78 832	-75 957
	(% of GDP)	-4.1	-3.9	-3.6	-3.4
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	57.0	57.1	56.7	56.4
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	52.9	53.1	53.1	53.0
Government debt	(million euro)	1 954 941	2 040 380	2 101 200	2 150 950
	(% of GDP)	92.4	95.0	95.8	96.5
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	50 266	52 362	49 976	49 976
	(% of GDP)	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2

GDP, government deficit/surplus and debt in the EU (in national currencies)

		2013	2014	2015	2016
Croatia					
GDP mp	(million HRK)	331 374	331 266	338 975	348 678
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million HRK)	-17 517	-17 033	-11 210	-3 155
	(% of GDP)	-5.3	-5.1	-3.3	-0.9
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	47.7	48.0	47.6	47.2
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	42.4	42.9	44.3	46.3
Government debt	(million HRK)	270 841	284 183	289 582	289 076
	(% of GDP)	81.7	85.8	85.4	82.9
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million HRK)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy					
GDP mp	(million euro)	1 604 599	1 621 827	1 652 153	1 680 523
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-47 333	-49 142	-42 702	-41 937
	(% of GDP)	-2.9	-3.0	-2.6	-2.5
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	51.1	50.9	50.2	49.4
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	48.1	47.9	47.7	46.9
Government debt	(million euro)	2 070 228	2 137 316	2 173 329	2 218 471
	(% of GDP)	129.0	131.8	131.5	132.0
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	44 156	45 998	43 901	43 901
	(% of GDP)	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Cyprus					
GDP mp	(million euro)	18 140	17 606	17 742	18 123
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-931	-1 541	-209	82
	(% of GDP)	-5.1	-8.8	-1.2	0.5
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	41.6	48.2	40.2	38.3
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	36.4	39.5	39.0	38.8
Government debt	(million euro)	18 615	18 922	19 072	19 418
	(% of GDP)	102.6	107.5	107.5	107.1
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	393	362	339	339
	(% of GDP)	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
Latvia					
GDP mp	(million euro)	22 787	23 618	24 271	24 866
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-219	-288	-298	9
	(% of GDP)	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	0.0
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	37.7	38.3	38.5	37.4
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	36.8	37.1	37.3	37.4
Government debt	(million euro)	8 893	9 669	8 953	10 092
	(% of GDP)	39.0	40.9	36.9	40.6
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania					
GDP mp	(million euro)	34 960	36 568	37 427	38 668
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-912	-226	-92	103
	(% of GDP)	-2.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.3
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	35.5	34.6	34.9	34.2
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	32.9	34.0	34.6	34.5
Government debt	(million euro)	13 550	14 825	15 940	15 514
	(% of GDP)	38.8	40.5	42.6	40.1
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

GDP, government deficit/surplus and debt in the EU (in national currencies)

		2013	2014	2015	2016
Luxembourg					
GDP mp	(million euro)	46 500	49 993	52 102	53 005
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	454	672	720	865
	(% of GDP)	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	43.3	41.8	41.5	42.1
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	44.3	43.1	42.8	43.8
Government debt	(million euro)	11 014	11 330	11 446	11 025
	(% of GDP)	23.7	22.7	22.0	20.8
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	617	643	614	614
	(% of GDP)	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Hungary					
GDP mp	(million HUF)	30 247 077	32 591 713	34 324 110	35 420 320
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million HUF)	-792 769	-895 193	-684 265	-656 528
	(% of GDP)	-2.6	-2.7	-2.0	-1.9
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	49.3	49.5	50.2	46.7
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	46.6	46.8	48.2	44.8
Government debt	(million HUF)	22 974 245	24 494 729	25 654 043	26 164 421
	(% of GDP)	76.0	75.2	74.7	73.9
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million HUF)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta					
GDP mp	(million euro)	7 642	8 455	9 274	9 943
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-186	-149	-104	113
	(% of GDP)	-2.4	-1.8	-1.1	1.1
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	42.0	41.3	41.2	38.0
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	39.5	39.6	40.1	39.2
Government debt	(million euro)	5 227	5 395	5 591	5 728
	(% of GDP)	68.4	63.8	60.3	57.6
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	223	232	222	222
	(% of GDP)	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2
Netherlands					
GDP mp	(million euro)	652 748	663 008	683 457	702 641
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-15 497	-15 028	-14 019	2 573
	(% of GDP)	-2.4	-2.3	-2.1	0.4
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	46.3	46.2	44.9	43.4
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	43.9	43.9	42.8	43.8
Government debt	(million euro)	442 543	450 615	441 401	434 205
	(% of GDP)	67.8	68.0	64.6	61.8
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	14 096	14 684	14 015	14 015
	(% of GDP)	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Austria					
GDP mp	(million euro)	323 910	333 063	344 493	353 297
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-6 316	-8 944	-3 561	-5 804
	(% of GDP)	-2.0	-2.7	-1.0	-1.6
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	51.6	52.3	51.0	50.7
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	49.7	49.6	49.9	49.1
Government debt	(million euro)	262 404	279 036	290 567	295 245
	(% of GDP)	81.0	83.8	84.3	83.6
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	6 863	7 149	8 053	8 053
	(% of GDP)	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3

GDP, government deficit/surplus and debt in the EU (in national currencies)

		2013	2014	2015	2016
Poland					
GDP mp	(million PLN)	1 656 895	1 719 769	1 799 392	1 858 637
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million PLN)	-68 146	-61 820	-47 489	-45 870
	(% of GDP)	-4.1	-3.6	-2.6	-2.5
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	42.6	42.3	41.6	41.2
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	38.5	38.7	38.9	38.7
Government debt	(million PLN)	922 755	863 974	919 588	1 006 284
	(% of GDP)	55.7	50.2	51.1	54.1
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million PLN)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal					
GDP mp	(million euro)	170 269	173 079	179 809	185 179
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-8 245	-12 402	-7 918	-3 665
	(% of GDP)	-4.8	-7.2	-4.4	-2.0
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	49.9	51.8	48.2	45.0
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	45.1	44.6	43.8	43.0
Government debt	(million euro)	219 715	226 029	231 541	240 958
	(% of GDP)	129.0	130.6	128.8	130.1
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	1 119	1 119	1 119	1 119
	(% of GDP)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Romania					
GDP mp	(million RON)	637 456	668 144	712 659	761 474
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million RON)	-13 531	-9 121	-5 537	-22 848
	(% of GDP)	-2.1	-1.4	-0.8	-3.0
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	35.4	34.9	35.7	34.0
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	33.3	33.5	34.9	31.0
Government debt	(million RON)	240 777	263 153	270 121	286 303
	(% of GDP)	37.8	39.4	37.9	37.6
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million RON)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia					
GDP mp	(million euro)	36 239	37 615	38 837	40 418
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-5 319	-1 992	-1 122	-754
	(% of GDP)	-14.7	-5.3	-2.9	-1.9
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	59.5	49.6	47.7	45.1
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	44.8	44.3	44.9	43.3
Government debt	(million euro)	25 505	30 199	32 063	31 730
	(% of GDP)	70.4	80.3	82.6	78.5
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	1 162	1 210	1 155	1 155
	(% of GDP)	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9
Slovakia					
GDP mp	(million euro)	74 170	76 088	78 896	81 154
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-2 017	-2 056	-2 160	-1 774
	(% of GDP)	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.2
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	41.4	42.0	45.2	41.5
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	38.7	39.3	42.5	39.3
Government debt	(million euro)	40 600	40 725	41 295	42 053
	(% of GDP)	54.7	53.5	52.3	51.8
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	1 895	1 997	1 881	1 881
	(% of GDP)	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3

GDP, government deficit/surplus and debt in the EU (in national currencies)

		2013	2014	2015	2016
Finland					
GDP mp	(million euro)	203 338	205 474	209 581	215 615
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-5 315	-6 597	-5 710	-3 769
	(% of GDP)	-2.6	-3.2	-2.7	-1.7
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	57.5	58.1	56.9	55.8
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	54.9	54.9	54.2	54.0
Government debt	(million euro)	114 801	123 696	133 235	135 991
	(% of GDP)	56.5	60.2	63.6	63.1
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	4 432	4 617	4 407	4 407
	(% of GDP)	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Sweden					
GDP mp	(million SEK)	3 769 909	3 936 840	4 199 860	4 404 938
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million SEK)	-51 458	-61 437	6 633	50 479
	(% of GDP)	-1.4	-1.6	0.2	1.1
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	52.0	51.1	49.6	49.5
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	50.6	49.6	49.8	50.6
Government debt	(million SEK)	1 537 078	1 792 832	1 855 300	1 858 672
	(% of GDP)	40.8	45.5	44.2	42.2
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million SEK)	5 321	5 657	5 519	5 749
	(% of GDP)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
United Kingdom*					
GDP mp	(million GBP)	1 752 554	1 837 062	1 888 737	1 961 130
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million GBP)	-94 736	-100 209	-80 525	-57 227
	(% of GDP)	-5.4	-5.5	-4.3	-2.9
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	44.2	43.2	42.4	41.5
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	38.8	37.7	38.1	38.6
Government debt	(million GBP)	1 499 789	1 604 784	1 665 978	1 731 392
	(% of GDP)	85.6	87.4	88.2	88.3
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million GBP)	3 226	3 226	3 226	3 226
	(% of GDP)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Financial year (fy)</i>		2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
<i>GDP mp</i>	<i>(million GBP)</i>	<i>1 773 683</i>	<i>1 849 131</i>	<i>1 902 142</i>	<i>1 981 282</i>
<i>Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)</i>	<i>(million GBP)</i>	<i>-100 061</i>	<i>-91 013</i>	<i>-75 843</i>	<i>-45 535</i>
	<i>(% of GDP)</i>	<i>-5.6</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>-2.3</i>
<i>Government debt</i>	<i>(million GBP)</i>	<i>1 522 460</i>	<i>1 604 017</i>	<i>1 651 966</i>	<i>1 720 036</i>
	<i>(% of GDP)</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>86.8</i>
<i>memo: intergovernmental lending</i>	<i>(million GBP)</i>	<i>3 226</i>	<i>3 226</i>	<i>3 226</i>	<i>3 226</i>
	<i>(% of GDP)</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>

* Data refer to calendar years. Data referring to the financial year (1 April to 31 March) are shown in italics. GDP used is non-seasonally adjusted. For the United Kingdom the relevant data for implementation of the excessive deficit procedure are financial year data.