

69/2018 - 23 April 2018

Provision of deficit and debt data for 2017 - first notification

Euro area and EU28 government deficit at 0.9% and 1.0% of GDP respectively

Government debt at 86.7% and 81.6%

In 2017, the government deficit and debt of both the **euro area** (EA19) and the **EU28** decreased in relative terms compared with 2016. In the **euro area** the government deficit to GDP ratio fell from 1.5% in 2016 to 0.9% in 2017, and in the **EU28** from 1.6% to 1.0%. In the **euro area** the government debt to GDP ratio declined from 89.0% at the end of 2016 to 86.7% at the end of 2017, and in the **EU28** from 83.3% to 81.6%.

In this release, **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**, is providing government deficit and debt data based on figures reported in the first 2018 notification by EU Member States for the years 2014-2017, 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.

		2014	2015	2016	2017
Euro area (EA19)					
GDP market prices (mp)	(million euro)	10 159 695	10 520 039	10 789 787	11 168 356
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-253 404	-213 577	-159 015	-98 925
	(% of GDP)	-2.5	-2.0	-1.5	-0.9
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	49.2	48.3	47.6	47.1
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	46.7	46.3	46.1	46.2
Government debt	(million euro)	9 334 844	9 462 000	9 601 613	9 685 501
	(% of GDP)	91.9	89.9	89.0	86.7
EU28					
GDP market prices (mp)	(million euro)	14 046 788	14 802 343	14 908 783	15 326 971
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-408 781	-345 702	-241 796	-146 589
	(% of GDP)	-2.9	-2.3	-1.6	-1.0
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	48.0	47.0	46.3	45.8
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	45.0	44.7	44.7	44.9
Government debt	(million euro)	12 151 728	12 512 303	12 412 599	12 504 712
	(% of GDP)	86.5	84.5	83.3	81.6

In 2017, **Malta** (+3.9%), **Cyprus** (+1.8%), the **Czech Republic** (+1.6%), **Luxembourg** (+1.5%), **Sweden** and **Germany** (both +1.3%), the **Netherlands** (+1.1%), **Denmark** (+1.0%), **Bulgaria** (+0.9%), **Greece** and **Croatia** (both +0.8%) and **Lithuania** (+0.5%) registered a government surplus, while **Slovenia** reported a government balance. The lowest government deficits as a percentage of GDP were recorded in **Ireland** and **Estonia** (both -0.3%), **Latvia** (-0.5%) and **Finland** (-0.6%). Two Member States had deficits equal to or higher than 3% of GDP: **Spain** (-3.1%) and **Portugal** (-3.0%).

At the end of 2017, the lowest ratios of government debt to GDP were recorded in **Estonia** (9.0%), **Luxembourg** (23.0%), **Bulgaria** (25.4%), the **Czech Republic** (34.6%), **Romania** (35.0%) and **Denmark** (36.4%). Fifteen Member States had government debt ratios higher than 60% of GDP, with the highest registered in **Greece** (178.6%), **Italy** (131.8%), **Portugal** (125.7%), **Belgium** (103.1%) and **Spain** (98.3%).

In 2017, government expenditure in the **euro area** was equivalent to 47.1% of GDP and government revenue to 46.2%. The figures for the **EU28** were 45.8% and 44.9% respectively. In both zones the government expenditure ratio decreased between 2016 and 2017, while the government revenue ratio increased.

Reservations on reported data

France: Eurostat is **expressing a reservation** on the quality of the data reported by France. Firstly, in relation to the sector classification of the Agence Française de Développement, which Eurostat considers should be classified inside the general government sector. A future reclassification will result in an increase in government debt.

Moreover, Eurostat considers that the capital injection by the State into AREVA (NewCo/Orano) for an amount of €2.5 bn (0.1% of GDP) in 2017 should be treated as a capital transfer, with an impact on the deficit.

Hungary:

Eurostat is **expressing a reservation** on the quality of the data reported by Hungary in relation to the sector classification of the foundations created by the Hungarian National Bank. Eurostat considers that these foundations, including their subsidiaries, should be classified inside general government.

Eurostat is **withdrawing the reservation** on the quality of the data reported by Hungary in relation to the sector classification of Eximbank (Hungarian Export-Import Bank Plc), due to the reclassification of Eximbank inside general government undertaken by the Hungarian statistical authorities.

Belgium: Eurostat is **withdrawing the reservation** on the quality of the data reported by Belgium in relation to the sector classification of hospitals, pending the results of on-going consultations on the issue at EU level.

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 Lithuania for the full period, although Lithuania joined the euro area on 1 January 2015.

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 Lithuania, data for the year 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 2014 to 2017 the intergovernmental lending figures relate mainly to lending to Greece, Ireland and Portugal.

Valuation of debt instruments

Eurostat is 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 the EU28 1.7% of GDP, and the government debt was 89.2% and 83.5% of GDP respectively. See [News Release 160/2017](#) of 23 October 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 2014-2016 between the October 2017 and the April 2018 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, 2016 and 2017 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 2014 to 2017. 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)

		2014	2015	2016	2017
Belgium					
GDP mp	(million euro)	400 288	410 435	423 048	438 485
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-12 324	-10 180	-10 493	-4 523
	(% of GDP)	-3.1	-2.5	-2.5	-1.0
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	55.2	53.8	53.2	52.2
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	52.1	51.3	50.8	51.2
Government debt	(million euro)	428 122	435 312	448 161	452 170
	(% of GDP)	107.0	106.1	105.9	103.1
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	8 956	8 547	8 546	8 546
	(% of GDP)	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Bulgaria					
GDP mp	(million BGN)	83 634	88 571	94 130	98 631
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million BGN)	-4 561	-1 420	209	920
	(% of GDP)	-5.5	-1.6	0.2	0.9
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	42.1	40.7	35.0	35.2
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	36.6	39.1	35.2	36.1
Government debt	(million BGN)	22 554	23 023	27 321	25 064
	(% of GDP)	27.0	26.0	29.0	25.4
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)	4 313 789	4 595 783	4 773 240	5 055 029
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million CZK)	-90 561	-27 929	34 642	80 621
	(% of GDP)	-2.1	-0.6	0.7	1.6
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	42.4	41.7	39.4	38.8
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	40.3	41.1	40.2	40.4
Government debt	(million CZK)	1 819 098	1 836 255	1 754 883	1 749 141
	(% of GDP)	42.2	40.0	36.8	34.6
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million CZK)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark					
GDP mp	(million DKK)	1 981 165	2 027 108	2 065 962	2 145 095
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million DKK)	22 673	-29 819	-8 445	21 460
	(% of GDP)	1.1	-1.5	-0.4	1.0
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	55.2	54.8	53.6	51.9
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	56.4	53.3	53.2	52.9
Government debt	(million DKK)	877 067	809 346	782 346	780 934
	(% of GDP)	44.3	39.9	37.9	36.4
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million DKK)	2 977	2 985	2 974	0
	(% of GDP)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Germany					
GDP mp	(million euro)	2 932 470	3 043 650	3 144 050	3 263 350
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	15 507	25 432	31 864	41 215
	(% of GDP)	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	44.1	43.7	44.0	43.9
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	44.6	44.5	45.0	45.2
Government debt	(million euro)	2 192 004	2 161 775	2 145 473	2 092 643
	(% of GDP)	74.7	71.0	68.2	64.1
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	69 804	66 764	66 751	66 737
	(% of GDP)	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0

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

		2014	2015	2016	2017
Estonia					
GDP mp	(million euro)	19 766	20 348	21 098	23 002
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	134	14	-61	-66
	(% of GDP)	0.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.3
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	38.4	40.2	40.6	40.2
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	39.1	40.3	40.3	39.9
Government debt	(million euro)	2 108	2 035	1 987	2 066
	(% of GDP)	10.7	10.0	9.4	9.0
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	485	455	455	455
	(% of GDP)	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0
Ireland					
GDP mp	(million euro)	194 537	262 037	275 567	296 152
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-7 062	-4 952	-1 422	-1 014
	(% of GDP)	-3.6	-1.9	-0.5	-0.3
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	37.6	28.9	27.1	26.1
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	33.9	27.0	26.6	25.7
Government debt	(million euro)	203 355	201 631	200 693	201 294
	(% of GDP)	104.5	76.9	72.8	68.0
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	347	347	347	347
	(% of GDP)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Greece					
GDP mp	(million euro)	178 656	176 312	174 199	177 735
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-6 460	-9 990	1 094	1 454
	(% of GDP)	-3.6	-5.7	0.6	0.8
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	50.2	53.8	49.5	48.0
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	46.6	48.2	50.2	48.8
Government debt	(million euro)	319 629	311 724	315 009	317 407
	(% of GDP)	178.9	176.8	180.8	178.6
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain					
GDP mp	(million euro)	1 037 820	1 079 998	1 118 522	1 163 662
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-61 942	-57 004	-50 401	-36 233
	(% of GDP)	-6.0	-5.3	-4.5	-3.1
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	44.8	43.8	42.2	41.0
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	38.9	38.5	37.7	37.9
Government debt	(million euro)	1 041 624	1 073 934	1 107 220	1 144 298
	(% of GDP)	100.4	99.4	99.0	98.3
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	30 575	29 181	29 181	29 181
	(% of GDP)	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5
France					
GDP mp	(million euro)	2 149 765	2 198 432	2 228 568	2 287 402
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-83 941	-79 697	-75 939	-59 341
	(% of GDP)	-3.9	-3.6	-3.4	-2.6
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	57.2	56.8	56.6	56.5
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	53.3	53.2	53.2	53.9
Government debt	(million euro)	2 039 852	2 101 251	2 152 523	2 218 436
	(% of GDP)	94.9	95.6	96.6	97.0
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	52 362	49 976	49 976	49 976
	(% of GDP)	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2

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

		2014	2015	2016	2017
Croatia					
GDP mp	(million HRK)	331 266	338 975	349 410	363 310
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million HRK)	-17 033	-11 687	-3 275	2 754
	(% of GDP)	-5.1	-3.4	-0.9	0.8
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	48.1	48.4	47.2	45.3
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	43.0	44.9	46.3	46.0
Government debt	(million HRK)	278 366	284 203	281 738	283 313
	(% of GDP)	84.0	83.8	80.6	78.0
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million HRK)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy					
GDP mp	(million euro)	1 621 827	1 652 622	1 680 948	1 716 935
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-48 426	-42 567	-41 638	-39 691
	(% of GDP)	-3.0	-2.6	-2.5	-2.3
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	50.9	50.3	49.3	48.9
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	47.9	47.7	46.9	46.6
Government debt	(million euro)	2 137 320	2 173 387	2 219 546	2 263 056
	(% of GDP)	131.8	131.5	132.0	131.8
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	45 998	43 901	43 901	43 901
	(% of GDP)	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Cyprus					
GDP mp	(million euro)	17 606	17 742	18 219	19 214
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-1 577	-236	59	344
	(% of GDP)	-9.0	-1.3	0.3	1.8
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	48.8	40.7	38.6	38.2
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	39.8	39.3	38.9	40.0
Government debt	(million euro)	18 922	19 072	19 418	18 725
	(% of GDP)	107.5	107.5	106.6	97.5
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	362	339	339	339
	(% of GDP)	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
Latvia					
GDP mp	(million euro)	23 618	24 320	24 926	26 857
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-352	-331	16	-131
	(% of GDP)	-1.5	-1.4	0.1	-0.5
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	38.1	38.2	37.1	38.0
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.5
Government debt	(million euro)	9 669	8 953	10 092	10 782
	(% of GDP)	40.9	36.8	40.5	40.1
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania					
GDP mp	(million euro)	36 568	37 427	38 668	41 857
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-226	-92	103	221
	(% of GDP)	-0.6	-0.2	0.3	0.5
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	34.6	34.9	34.2	33.3
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	34.0	34.6	34.5	33.8
Government debt	(million euro)	14 825	15 940	15 514	16 632
	(% of GDP)	40.5	42.6	40.1	39.7
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)

		2014	2015	2016	2017
Luxembourg					
GDP mp	(million euro)	49 993	52 102	53 005	55 378
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	663	710	856	839
	(% of GDP)	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	41.8	41.5	42.1	42.9
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	43.1	42.9	43.7	44.4
Government debt	(million euro)	11 330	11 446	11 024	12 709
	(% of GDP)	22.7	22.0	20.8	23.0
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	643	614	614	614
	(% of GDP)	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Hungary					
GDP mp	(million HUF)	32 591 713	34 324 110	35 420 320	38 183 290
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million HUF)	-846 970	-654 195	-589 439	-746 319
	(% of GDP)	-2.6	-1.9	-1.7	-2.0
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	49.4	50.1	46.5	46.5
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	46.8	48.2	44.9	44.5
Government debt	(million HUF)	24 975 014	26 336 529	26 912 198	28 095 665
	(% of GDP)	76.6	76.7	76.0	73.6
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million HUF)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta					
GDP mp	(million euro)	8 454	9 517	10 192	11 109
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-149	-104	101	437
	(% of GDP)	-1.8	-1.1	1.0	3.9
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	41.3	40.1	37.1	36.5
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	39.6	39.0	38.1	40.5
Government debt	(million euro)	5 390	5 586	5 728	5 643
	(% of GDP)	63.8	58.7	56.2	50.8
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	232	222	222	222
	(% of GDP)	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0
Netherlands					
GDP mp	(million euro)	663 008	683 457	702 641	733 168
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-15 028	-14 019	2 573	8 014
	(% of GDP)	-2.3	-2.1	0.4	1.1
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	46.2	44.9	43.4	42.6
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	43.9	42.8	43.8	43.7
Government debt	(million euro)	450 615	441 401	434 205	416 067
	(% of GDP)	68.0	64.6	61.8	56.7
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	14 684	14 015	14 015	14 015
	(% of GDP)	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Austria					
GDP mp	(million euro)	333 063	344 493	353 297	369 218
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-9 092	-3 602	-5 622	-2 589
	(% of GDP)	-2.7	-1.0	-1.6	-0.7
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	52.3	51.0	50.6	49.1
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	49.6	49.9	49.0	48.4
Government debt	(million euro)	279 862	291 393	295 200	289 490
	(% of GDP)	84.0	84.6	83.6	78.4
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	7 149	8 053	8 053	8 053
	(% of GDP)	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2

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

		2014	2015	2016	2017
Poland					
GDP mp	(million PLN)	1 719 769	1 799 392	1 858 468	1 982 080
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million PLN)	-62 338	-47 632	-43 642	-32 953
	(% of GDP)	-3.6	-2.6	-2.3	-1.7
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	42.3	41.6	41.1	41.2
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	38.6	38.9	38.8	39.6
Government debt	(million PLN)	864 240	919 889	1 006 585	1 003 399
	(% of GDP)	50.3	51.1	54.2	50.6
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million PLN)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal					
GDP mp	(million euro)	173 079	179 809	185 494	193 049
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-12 402	-7 918	-3 665	-5 709
	(% of GDP)	-7.2	-4.4	-2.0	-3.0
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	51.8	48.2	44.9	45.9
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	44.6	43.8	43.0	42.9
Government debt	(million euro)	226 041	231 513	240 883	242 620
	(% of GDP)	130.6	128.8	129.9	125.7
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	1 119	1 119	1 119	1 119
	(% of GDP)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Romania					
GDP mp	(million RON)	668 144	712 659	762 342	858 333
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million RON)	-8 942	-5 653	-22 678	-25 018
	(% of GDP)	-1.3	-0.8	-3.0	-2.9
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	35.0	35.8	34.6	33.4
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	33.6	35.0	31.6	30.5
Government debt	(million RON)	261 401	268 595	284 958	300 777
	(% of GDP)	39.1	37.7	37.4	35.0
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million RON)	0	0	0	0
	(% of GDP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia					
GDP mp	(million euro)	37 615	38 837	40 418	43 278
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-2 075	-1 109	-781	13
	(% of GDP)	-5.5	-2.9	-1.9	0.0
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	49.9	47.7	45.3	43.1
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	44.3	44.9	43.3	43.1
Government debt	(million euro)	30 220	32 087	31 753	31 860
	(% of GDP)	80.3	82.6	78.6	73.6
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	1 210	1 155	1 155	1 155
	(% of GDP)	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7
Slovakia					
GDP mp	(million euro)	76 088	78 896	81 154	84 985
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-2 056	-2 151	-1 791	-884
	(% of GDP)	-2.7	-2.7	-2.2	-1.0
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	42.0	45.2	41.5	40.4
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	39.3	42.5	39.3	39.4
Government debt	(million euro)	40 725	41 295	42 053	43 226
	(% of GDP)	53.5	52.3	51.8	50.9
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	1 997	1 881	1 881	1 881
	(% of GDP)	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2

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

		2014	2015	2016	2017
Finland					
GDP mp	(million euro)	205 474	209 604	215 773	223 522
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million euro)	-6 597	-5 782	-3 867	-1 279
	(% of GDP)	-3.2	-2.8	-1.8	-0.6
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	58.1	57.1	56.0	53.7
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	54.9	54.4	54.2	53.2
Government debt	(million euro)	123 696	133 175	136 040	137 286
	(% of GDP)	60.2	63.5	63.0	61.4
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million euro)	4 617	4 407	4 407	4 407
	(% of GDP)	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Sweden					
GDP mp	(million SEK)	3 936 840	4 199 860	4 404 802	4 604 205
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million SEK)	-61 437	7 693	52 233	58 488
	(% of GDP)	-1.6	0.2	1.2	1.3
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	51.1	49.6	49.4	49.1
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	49.6	49.8	50.6	50.3
Government debt	(million SEK)	1 792 219	1 856 652	1 855 931	1 869 936
	(% of GDP)	45.5	44.2	42.1	40.6
memo: intergovernmental lending	(million SEK)	5 657	5 519	5 749	0
	(% of GDP)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom*					
GDP mp	(million GBP)	1 837 062	1 888 737	1 963 311	2 037 638
Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(million GBP)	-100 088	-80 495	-58 324	-39 355
	(% of GDP)	-5.4	-4.3	-3.0	-1.9
Government expenditure	(% of GDP)	43.2	42.4	41.5	41.1
Government revenue	(% of GDP)	37.7	38.1	38.6	39.1
Government debt	(million GBP)	1 604 784	1 665 978	1 731 392	1 786 274
	(% of GDP)	87.4	88.2	88.2	87.7
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>		2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
<i>GDP mp</i>	<i>(million GBP)</i>	<i>1 849 131</i>	<i>1 902 281</i>	<i>1 986 101</i>	<i>2 054 247</i>
<i>Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)</i>	<i>(million GBP)</i>	<i>-90 906</i>	<i>-75 812</i>	<i>-47 362</i>	<i>-46 065</i>
	<i>(% of GDP)</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-2.2</i>
<i>Government debt</i>	<i>(million GBP)</i>	<i>1 604 017</i>	<i>1 651 966</i>	<i>1 720 055</i>	<i>1 757 376</i>
	<i>(% of GDP)</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>85.5</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.