

16/2017 - 23 January 2017

Third quarter of 2016

Seasonally adjusted government deficit up to 1.7% of GDP in the euro area

Slight increase to 1.9% of GDP in the EU28

In the third quarter of 2016, the seasonally adjusted general government deficit to GDP ratio stood at 1.7% in the **euro area** (EA19), an increase compared with 1.5% in the second quarter of 2016. In the **EU28**, the deficit to GDP ratio stood at 1.9%, a slight increase compared with 1.8% in the previous quarter.

These data are released by **Eurostat**, the statistical office of the European Union.

Seasonally adjusted* government revenue, expenditure and surplus/deficit in the euro area and EU

(% of GDP)	2014Q3	2014Q4	2015Q1	2015Q2	2015Q3	2015Q4	2016Q1	2016Q2	2016Q3
EA19									
surplus (+)/ deficit (-)	-2.8	-2.5	-2.1	-2.1	-1.8	-2.2	-1.6	-1.5	-1.7
total revenue	46.8	46.7	46.4	46.4	46.5	46.5	46.3	46.5	46.5
total expenditure	49.5	49.1	48.6	48.5	48.3	48.7	47.9	48.1	48.2
EU28									
surplus (+)/ deficit (-)	-3.1	-2.7	-2.5	-2.4	-2.2	-2.3	-1.8	-1.8	-1.9
total revenue	45.1	45.2	44.8	44.8	44.9	45.1	44.8	45.0	45.1
total expenditure	48.2	47.9	47.4	47.2	47.1	47.4	46.6	46.8	46.9

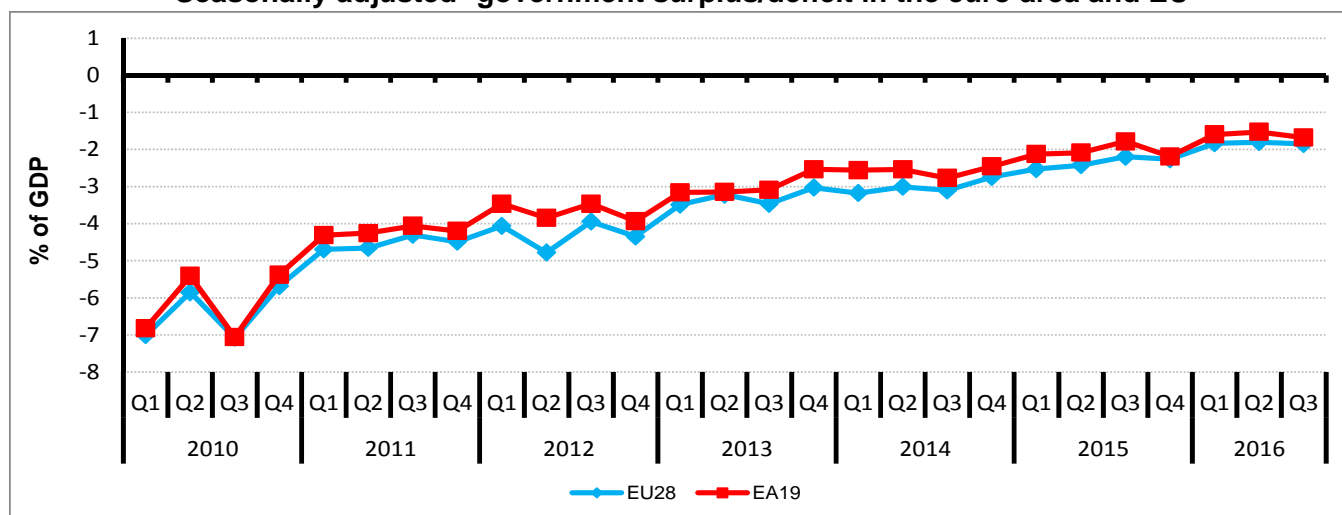
* Calendar day and seasonally adjusted. Data are a combination of national and Eurostat estimates.

Government revenue and expenditure for the euro area and EU28

In the third quarter of 2016, total government revenue in the **euro area** amounted to 46.5% of GDP, unchanged compared with the second quarter of 2016. Total government expenditure in the **euro area** stood at 48.2% of GDP, an increase compared to the previous quarter (48.1% of GDP).

In the **EU28**, total government revenue was 45.1% of GDP in the third quarter of 2016, compared with 45.0% in the second quarter of 2016. Total government expenditure in the **EU28** was 46.9% of GDP, compared with 46.8% in the previous quarter.

Seasonally adjusted* government surplus/deficit in the euro area and EU



* Calendar and seasonally adjusted. Data are a combination of national and Eurostat estimates. EU28 excludes Croatia up to 2011Q4

Geographical information

The **euro area** (EA19) includes Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

The **European Union** (EU28) includes Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Methods and definitions

Data for the euro area and EU aggregates are calendar and seasonally adjusted by Eurostat using an indirect approach (by country) for total revenue and total expenditure. Both revenue and expenditure exhibit a clear seasonal pattern. The surplus (+)/deficit (-) is derived indirectly from the above-mentioned transactions. For the ratios to GDP, calendar and seasonally adjusted GDP is used. Several countries supply Eurostat with their own estimates of calendar and seasonally adjusted data for general government total revenue and total expenditure on a voluntary basis and permit Eurostat to publish these estimates.

Detailed metadata on seasonal adjustment is available in [Statistics Explained](#).

Quarterly non-financial accounts for general government use concepts that are fully in line with the methodology laid out in the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) as well as the concept of general government deficit/ surplus used in the context of the Excessive Deficit Procedure. Annual Excessive Deficit Procedure data, next to be notified by Member States in April 2017, are the subject of a thorough verification by Eurostat, which can lead to a revision of previously published quarterly data.

Quarterly data on GDP are the most recent transmitted by the EU Member States. While non-seasonally adjusted quarterly government deficit/surplus figures are consistent with annual figures, differences between the sum of quarterly non-seasonally adjusted data and annual figures may occur due to quarterly data being more updated. Differences between annualised seasonally adjusted data and annual data may also occur for technical reasons. Differences between quarterly and annual GDP figures also occur.

Differences between the change in total revenue and total expenditure and the change in surplus (+)/deficit (-) are due to rounding.

For more information

[Quarterly government finance statistics in "Statistics Explained"](#)

[Quarterly non-financial accounts for general government](#)

Further data are available in the [integrated publication on quarterly government finance statistics](#)

ESA 2010: [Regulation \(EU\) No 549/2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union](#)

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Issued by: **Eurostat Press Office**

Vincent BOURGEAIS
Tel: +352-4301-33 444
eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu


 ec.europa.eu/eurostat

 [@EU Eurostat](https://twitter.com/EU_Eurostat)

For further information on data:

Laura WAHRIG
Raquel DIAS
Pavel DVORAK
Lukas RUCKA
Elvira GOEBEL

Tel: +352 4301 37687
estat-stpfs-data@ec.europa.eu

 **Media requests:** Eurostat media support / Tel: +352-4301-33 408 / eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu

Seasonally adjusted* surplus/ deficit by Member State

	% of GDP									Change on the previous quarter in pp of GDP							
	2014Q3	2014Q4	2015Q1	2015Q2	2015Q3	2015Q4	2016Q1	2016Q2	2016Q3	2014Q4	2015Q1	2015Q2	2015Q3	2015Q4	2016Q1	2016Q2	2016Q3
EA19	-2.8	-2.5	-2.1	-2.1	-1.8	-2.2	-1.6	-1.5	-1.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.4	0.6	0.1	-0.2
EU28	-3.1	-2.7	-2.5	-2.4	-2.2	-2.3	-1.8	-1.8	-1.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Belgium	-2.9	-3.0	-3.3	-2.7	-2.3	-1.9	-3.6	-3.4	-3.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	-1.8	0.2	-0.4
Bulgaria	-2.8	-8.9	0.4	-1.0	-3.2	-2.3	1.4	0.6	-0.4	-6.1	9.3	-1.4	-2.2	0.9	3.8	-0.8	-1.0
Czech Republic	-1.2	-1.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	-0.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5
Denmark	2.4	1.7	-2.3	-1.9	-2.0	1.6	-2.5	-1.6	-2.0	-0.8	-3.9	0.4	-0.1	3.6	-4.1	0.9	-0.4
Germany	-0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	-0.9	0.5	-0.2	-0.4
Estonia	-0.1	1.6	-0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.0	-0.2	1.7	-2.0	0.8	-0.1	0.5	0.8	-1.5	-0.2
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	-4.0	-4.0	-3.7	-3.9	-3.6	-2.8	-3.4	-3.2	-3.5	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.3
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	-1.2	-2.3	-2.2	-1.9	-1.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.4	-1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.3	-0.7	0.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	-1.7	-2.0	-2.4	-0.6	-0.9	-2.1	2.1	3.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	1.7	-0.2	-1.2	4.2	1.2	-3.8
Netherlands	-1.9	-1.8	-2.1	-2.6	-1.8	-1.1	-1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.5	-0.1
Austria	-1.2	-6.5	-0.6	-0.4	-2.4	-0.5	0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-5.3	5.9	0.2	-2.0	1.9	0.5	-0.9	0.7
Poland	-3.9	-3.0	-3.8	-3.4	-2.3	-1.4	-0.8	-1.9	-2.6	0.9	-0.8	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	-1.1	-0.8
Portugal	-15.8	-3.5	-3.8	-3.2	-2.5	-8.1	-1.3	-2.0	-3.0	12.3	-0.3	0.6	0.7	-5.6	6.8	-0.7	-1.0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	-3.2	-9.3	-2.6	-3.2	-2.4	-2.5	-1.9	-0.3	-1.5	-6.1	6.7	-0.6	0.9	-0.1	0.6	1.5	-1.1
Slovakia	-4.1	-2.0	-3.1	-2.9	-2.8	-1.9	-2.8	-2.5	-1.8	2.0	-1.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	-0.9	0.3	0.6
Finland	-3.0	-3.5	-3.6	-2.5	-2.7	-2.4	-2.0	-2.7	-2.1	-0.5	-0.1	1.1	-0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.7	0.6
Sweden	-1.2	-2.1	-0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	-0.9	2.0	0.4	0.4	-0.5	0.4	-0.2	0.4
United Kingdom	-5.6	-4.8	-4.5	-4.7	-4.5	-3.7	-3.3	-3.9	-3.7	0.8	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	-0.6	0.3
Switzerland	-0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.4

* Calendar and seasonally adjusted. Data are a combination of national and Eurostat estimates.

: confidential or Eurostat estimate

The source dataset can be found [here](#).