



Economy



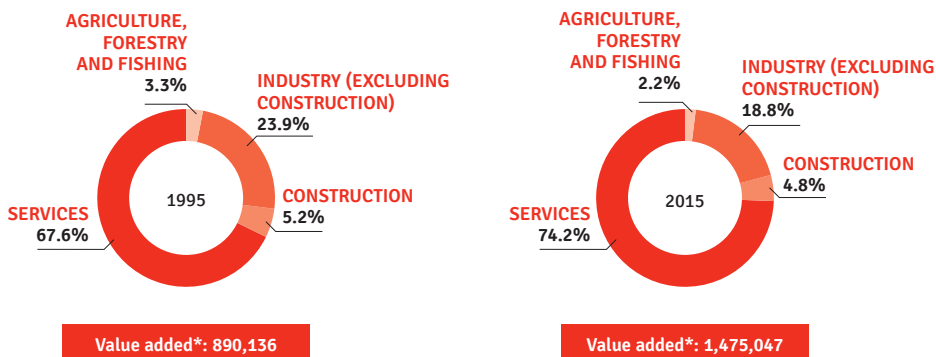
RESOURCES AND USES ACCOUNT

Years 2012-2015, millions of euros

	2012	2013	2014	2015
CURRENT PRICES				
Gdp at market prices	1,613,265	1,604,599	1,620,381	1,642,444
Imports of goods and services (Fob)	445,237	426,888	428,997	443,149
Total resources	2,058,502	2,031,487	2,049,378	2,085,593
Domestic consumption	1,309,173	1,296,296	1,300,113	1,312,808
Gross fixed capital formation	296,166	276,668	269,330	273,364
Changes in inventories	-10,642	-6,418	2,775	3,890
Valuables	2,632	1,812	1,867	1,851
Exports of goods and services (Fob)	461,174	463,129	475,292	493,680
Total uses	2,058,502	2,031,487	2,049,378	2,085,593
CHAIN-LINKED VOLUMES (IN MONETARY TERMS) WITH REFERENCE YEAR 2010				
Gdp at market prices	1,568,274	1,541,172	1,542,588	1,553,876
Imports of goods and services (Fob)	402,755	393,242	406,164	430,733
Total resources	1,970,088	1,933,340	1,948,094	1,984,033
Domestic consumption	1,257,227	1,232,845	1,234,359	1,246,831
Gross fixed capital formation	284,720	265,832	257,846	261,096
Changes in inventories	-	-	-	-
Valuables	2,118	1,456	1,525	1,511
Exports of goods and services (Fob)	434,987	438,035	450,619	469,778
Total uses	1,970,087	1,933,339	1,948,093	1,984,032

VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

Years 1995 and 2015, percentage compositions



* millions of euros at current prices

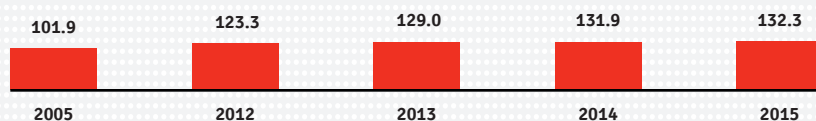
GLOSSARY

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES (GDP): final result of production activities of resident units. GDP at market prices is the sum of final uses of goods and services (domestic consumption and gross capital formation) plus exports and less imports of goods and services.

VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES: difference between total production and intermediate consumption used in production, net of taxes and gross of subsidies on products.

GOVERNMENT DEBT

Years 2005-2015, percentage on GDP



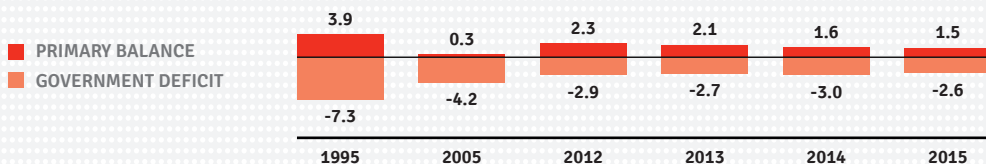
NON FINANCIAL CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Years 2012-2015, millions of euros

	2012	2013	2014	2015
EXPENDITURES				
Employment income	166,142	164,784	163,525	161,453
Intermediate consumption	87,023	89,579	88,401	89,248
Social benefits in kind directly purchased on the market	43,345	43,552	44,235	44,145
Social benefits in money	311,442	319,688	326,863	332,985
Other current expenditures	63,479	66,065	67,678	63,777
Interests payable	83,566	77,568	74,337	68,216
Total current expenditures	754,997	761,236	765,039	759,824
Gross fixed capital formation	41,422	38,508	36,697	36,770
Grants for investment and other capital transfers	22,455	15,943	23,429	31,186
Total capital expenditures	63,877	54,451	60,126	67,956
Total expenditures	818,874	815,687	825,165	827,780
REVENUES				
Market production of for own final consumption	34,246	36,574	36,758	37,901
Direct and indirect taxes	486,506	480,733	486,903	492,340
Social contributions	215,837	215,289	214,360	218,552
Other current revenues	29,148	30,556	31,660	30,559
Total current revenues	765,737	763,152	769,681	779,352
Total capital revenues	5,921	9,317	7,002	5,497
Total revenues	771,658	772,469	776,683	784,849
CURRENT BALANCE	10,740	1,916	4,642	19,528
GOVERNMENT DEFICIT	-47,216	-43,218	-48,482	-42,931
PRIMARY BALANCE	36,350	34,350	25,855	25,285

GOVERNMENT FINANCE BALANCES

Years 1995-2015, percentage on GDP



GLOSSARY

GENERAL GOVERNMENT: includes all institutional units whose main function is to produce non-market services for individual and collective consumption and to perform operations of redistribution of national income and wealth. Their activities are mainly financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors.

GOVERNMENT DEBT: the amount of General Government liabilities (EU definition). Calculations are made according to the methodological criteria set by the Council Regulation (EC) no. 3605/93.

GOVERNMENT DEFICIT (OR NET LENDING/NET BORROWING): the difference between revenues and expenditure is the balancing item in the account. It is the sum of current balance and capital balance.

PRIMARY BALANCE: net lending(+)/net borrowing (-) less consolidated interest expenditure.

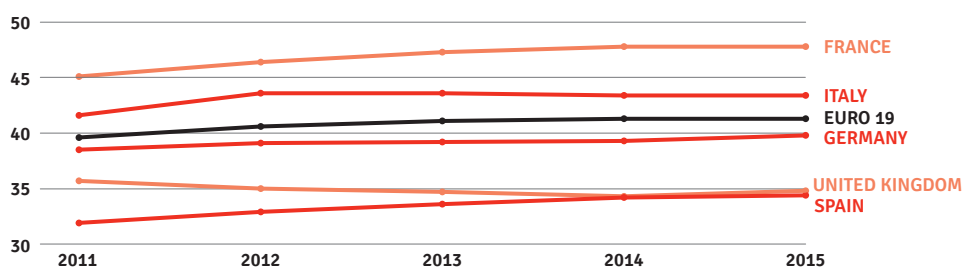
SOME INDICATORS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Year 2015, percentage values

	Government deficit (% on Gdp)	Government debt (% on Gdp)	Inflation rate	Employment rate
Austria	-1.0	85.5	0.8	71.1
Belgium	-2.5	105.8	0.6	61.8
Cyprus	-1.1	107.5	-1.5	62.7
Finland	-2.8	63.6	-0.2	68.5
France	-3.5	96.2	0.1	63.8
Germany	0.7	71.2	0.1	74.0
Greece	-7.5	177.4	-1.1	50.8
Ireland	-1.9	78.6	0.0	63.3
Italy	-2.6	132.3	0.1	56.3
Luxembourg	1.6	22.1	0.1	66.1
Malta	-1.4	64.0	1.2	63.9
Netherlands	-1.9	65.1	0.2	74.1
Portugal	-4.4	129.0	0.5	63.9
Slovakia	-2.7	52.5	-0.3	62.7
Slovenia	-2.7	83.1	-0.8	65.2
Spain	-5.1	99.8	-0.6	57.8
Bulgaria	-1.7	26.0	-1.1	62.9
Croatia	-3.3	86.7	-0.3	55.8
Denmark	-1.7	40.4	0.2	73.5
Estonia	0.1	10.1	0.1	71.9
Latvia	-1.3	36.3	0.2	68.1
Lithuania	-0.2	42.7	-0.7	67.2
Poland	-2.6	51.1	-0.7	62.9
United Kingdom	-4.3	89.1	0.0	72.7
Czech Republic	-0.6	40.3	0.3	70.2
Romania	-0.8	37.9	-0.4	61.4
Sweden	0.2	43.9	0.7	75.5
Hungary	-1.6	74.7	0.1	63.9
Euro area (19 Countries)	-2.1	90.4	0.0	64.5
EU28	-2.4	85.0	0.0	65.6

FISCAL DRAG IN SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Years 2011-2015, percentage on Gdp



GLOSSARY

EURO AREA: since 1 January 2001 is constituted by Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain; Slovenia joined on 1 January 2007, Cyprus and Malta on 1 January 2008, Slovakia on 1 January 2009, Estonia on 1 January 2011, Latvia on 1 January 2014, and Lithuania on 1 January 2015.

EUROPEAN UNION: since 2015 it is constituted by 28 Countries, the 19 Euro Countries plus Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Poland, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Romania, Sweden and Hungary.