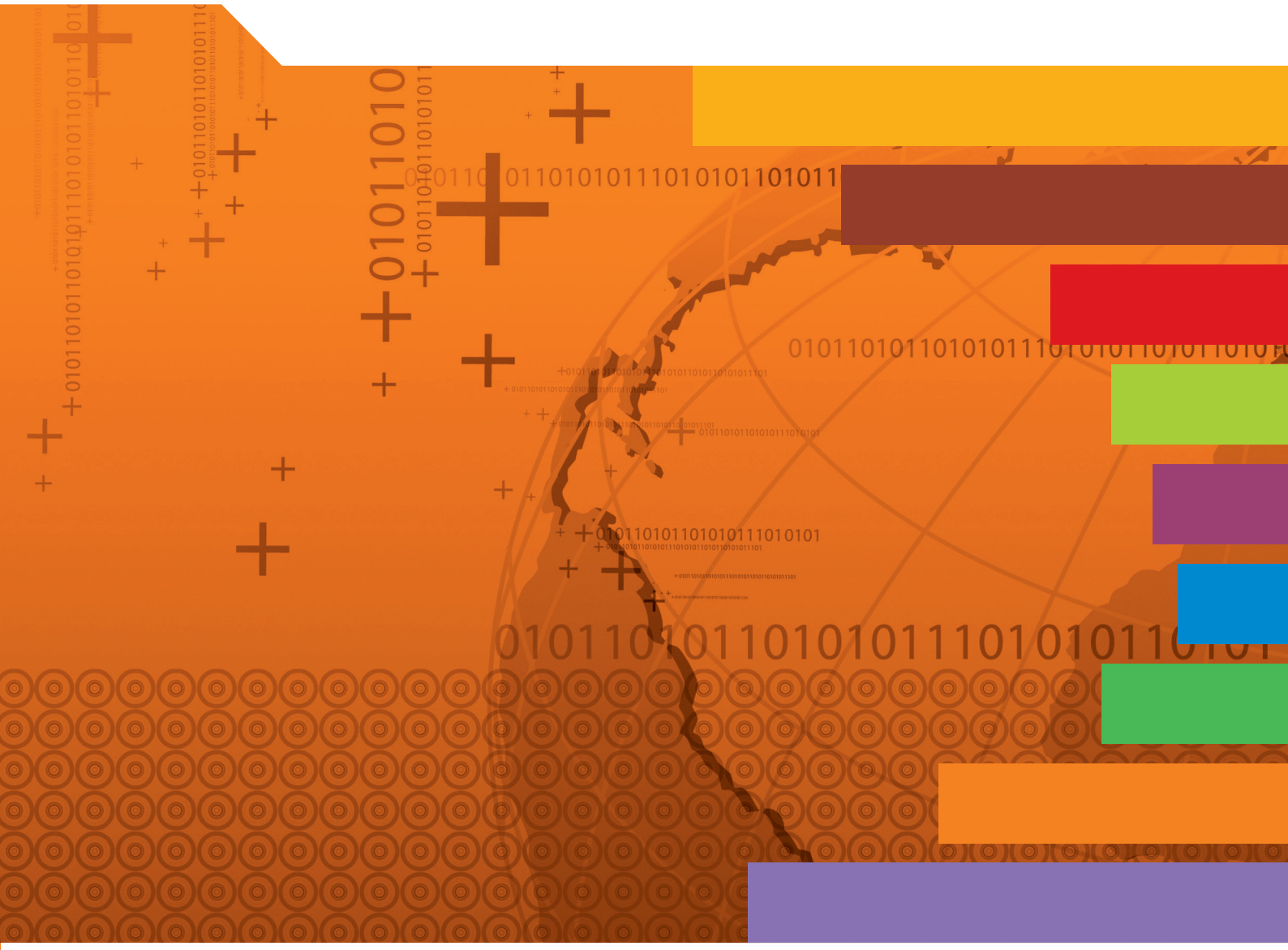
National Accounts at a Glance 2013



OECD

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Foreword

This publication presents information using an "indicator" approach, focusing on cross-country comparisons; the aim being to make the accounts more accessible and informative, whilst, at the same time, taking the opportunity to present the conceptual underpinning of, and comparability issues inherent in, each of the indicators presented.

The range of indicators is set deliberately wide to reflect the richness of the national accounts dataset and to encourage users of economic statistics to refocus some of the spotlight that is often placed on GDP to other important economic indicators, which may better respond to their needs. Indeed many users themselves have been instrumental in this regard. The report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission) is but one notable example.

That is not to undermine the importance of GDP, which arguably remains the most important measure of total economic activity but other measures may better reflect other aspects of the economy. For example, net national income, may be a more appropriate measure of income available to citizens in countries with large outflows of property income and household adjusted disposable income per capita may be a better indicator of the material well-being of citizens. But certainly from a data perspective more can and remains to be done. The Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission for example highlights the pressing need for the provision, by official statistics institutes, of more detailed information that better describes the distributional aspects of activity, especially income, and the need to build on the national accounts framework to address issues such as non-market services produced by households or leisure. It is hoped that by producing a publication such as this, so raising awareness, the momentum from this and other initiatives will be accelerated. The publication itself will pick up new indicators in the future as they become available at the OECD.

The publication is broken down into six chapters: The first provides a general introduction focusing on indicators of GDP. The second focuses on Income and presents a number of important indicators such as savings and net lending/net borrowing rates. The third chapter looks at indicators related to the Expenditure approach to GDP estimation, with information on the key components of demand and imports. The fourth chapter looks at indicators from a Production perspective. Fifth and sixth chapters focus on General Government and Capital respectively. Finally the annex provides important reference indicators, important in their own-right but also because they are used in the construction of many of the indicators presented elsewhere in the publication. It also provides further background on the new 2008 System of National Accounts, *which will eventually be the basis of data published here. Indeed the indicators presented for Australia follow the 2008 SNA. For all other countries indicators are presented on the basis of the* 1993 System of National Accounts. *It's important to note however that differences between the 2008 SNA and the 1993 SNA do not have a significant impact on the comparability of indicators presented in this publication. The annex at the end of this publication describes the key changes from the 1993 SNA that impact on the indicators presented here and, for Australia, it also provides an indication of the size of the impact for the most important changes.*

Reader's guide

Main features

Each indicator is preceded by a short text that opens with an explanation in general terms of what is measured and why. This is followed by a more detailed description of the underlying concept (Definition) consistent with the *1993 System of National Accounts (SNA)*. The final paragraph (Comparability) highlights those areas where some caution may be needed when comparing performance across countries or over time. Some issues relating to comparability, or the care that should be taken when making comparisons, cut across a number of subject areas. Rather than refer to these each time they arise these generic cases are described below.

1993 SNA – Standard definitions

Data included in this publication are compiled according to the 1993 SNA "System of National Accounts, 1993"; jointly prepared by the Commission of the European Communities, the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations and the World Bank.

2008 SNA – Changes from the 1993 SNA

The 2008 SNA has been finalised but it will be a number of years before most OECD countries are in a position to provide statistics on the basis of the new system. Key changes from the 1993 SNA are presented in the annex.

Questionnaires and source data

Unless otherwise specified all data have been provided by countries via standardised OECD questionnaires.

Statistical conventions

- All growth rates refer to constant prices (or real) data.
- Ratios, percentages and shares are derived from current prices data.
- Contribution of Y to the growth of X (Y being a component of X) is defined as the growth rate of Y (chained or fixed constant prices) weighted by the share of Y in X at current prices (period t-1).

Signs and abbreviations

..: Missing values, not applicable or not available.

e: OECD estimates.

|: Break.

Countries and zones

Data are available for most indicators for all OECD countries. Where data are not available or have not been provided to the OECD, estimates are often produced.

OECD total

OECD total refers to all OECD countries unless otherwise specified.

Euro area

Data for the zone "euro area" are taken from Eurostat databases.

Data in euros

Data for all member countries of the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) are expressed in euros.

Data relating to years prior to entry into the EMU have been converted from the former national currency using the appropriate irrevocable conversion rate. This presentation facilitates comparisons within a country over time and ensures that the historical evolution (*i.e.* growth rates) is preserved. However, pre-EMU euros are a notional unit and are not normally suitable to form area aggregates or to carry out cross-country comparisons.

OECD accession countries

In 2010, Chile (on 7 May), Slovenia (on 21 July), Israel (on 7 September) and Estonia (on 9 December), became members of the OECD. The Russian Federation is still in the process of accession. The OECD is also engaging key global players in its work, such as Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa. Although data for these countries do not currently form part of this publication, some national accounts data for them are available on the OECD website. See below for more information on how to find the data online.

General comments on concepts and comparability

The list of comments described below relates to cross-cutting issues and is provided here to avoid repetition in the sections that follow.

Purchasing power parities for GDP and for actual individual consumption

PPPs are the rates of currency conversion that equalise the purchasing power of different countries by eliminating differences in price levels between countries. When converted by means of PPPs, expenditures on GDP across countries are in effect expressed at the same set of prices, enabling comparisons between countries that reflect only differences in the volume of goods and services purchased. Simplistic comparisons of economic activity using exchange rates should generally be avoided as such comparisons will embody these price differences, and, moreover, exchange rate series tend to be more volatile than PPPs, presenting difficulties when comparing across countries and time.

However, a caveat related to international comparisons is still necessary in the context of PPPs. When countries are clustered around a very narrow range of outcomes, it may be misleading to establish a strict order of ranking. As is often the case with statistical information, there is a level of uncertainty associated with the data sources and procedures on which PPP computations rely. Relatively minor differences between two countries' PPP adjusted indicators, such as PPP adjusted GDP or NNI, may not be statistically or economically significant.

PPPs for GDP are used in all tables and graphs using PPPs as conversion rates except in the following tables and graph where PPPs for actual individual consumption are used: Table 6.1 (Household gross adjusted disposable income per capita), Figure 10.2 for household actual individual consumption, Table A.5 (Actual individual consumption, current PPPs) and Table A.6 (Actual individual consumption, 2005 constant PPPs).

1995-98: PPPs for all European countries are annual benchmark results provided by Eurostat. PPPs for all other countries are OECD estimates.

1999, 2002, 2005 and 2008: PPPs for all OECD countries except Chile are triennial benchmark results calculated jointly by the OECD and Eurostat.

2000-01, 2003-04, 2006-07, 2009-10: PPPs for all European countries are annual benchmark results provided by Eurostat. PPPs for all non-European countries are OECD estimates.

2011: PPPs for all European countries are preliminary annual benchmark results provided by Eurostat. PPPs for non-European countries are OECD estimates. Estimates and preliminary results should be interpreted with caution as they are subject to revision.

PPPs for Chile are estimates based on the results of the 2005 International Comparison Programme (ICP) round.

More information is available on the PPP Internet site: *www.oecd.org/std/ppp*.

Exchange rates

The exchange rates used in this publication have been calculated by the International Monetary Fund, and are published in *International Financial Statistics*. They are market rates averaged over the year.

Per capita indicators

Many of the indicators that follow are shown on a per capita basis. It is important to note therefore that the underlying population estimates are based on the SNA notion of residency: namely they include persons who are resident in a country for one year or more, regardless of their citizenship. This includes diplomatic personnel, defence personnel, together with their families located abroad, and students studying and patients seeking treatment abroad, even if they stay abroad for more than one year. The "one-year rule" means that usual residents who live abroad for less than one year are included in their "home country's" population and foreign visitors (for example, holidaymakers) who are in the country for less than one year are not included.

An important point to note in this context is that individuals may feature as employees of one country (contributing to the GDP of that country via production), but residents of another (with their wages and salaries reflected in the GNI of their resident country).

Calendar/fiscal years

Unless specified below, or in the text accompanying the section, all data are on the basis of calendar years.

Data for Australia and New Zealand refer to fiscal years – 1 July of the year indicated to 30 June for Australia and 1 April of the year indicated to 31 March for New Zealand.

Volume (constant price) estimates

Most OECD countries now produce their accounts using annual chain volume series. Mexico however currently produces fixed-base volume estimates with the base year updated, at present, less periodically with links created to earlier base year estimates.

The SNA recommends the production of estimates on the basis of annual chain volume series. These produce better estimates of growth as the weights used for the contribution of different goods and services are more relevant to the period in question. There is one downside to (annual) chaining however: aggregates may not equal the sum of their components in volume terms.

Gross and net values

The term "gross" is a common means of referring to values before deducting consumption of fixed capital. But not all references to "net" are necessarily in the context of net of depreciation. The reference to "net lending/borrowing" is the relevant example in this publication where "net" is not in the context of "depreciation".

Industrial classification (ISIC Rev. 4 and ISIC Rev. 3, International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities)

Previously the industrial classification was based on ISIC Rev. 3. Currently, the reference classification is ISIC Rev. 4.

Many countries provide now their series by activity according to ISIC Rev. 4 classification, whereas they used to provide them according to ISIC Rev. 3.

It is important to note that many countries have improved their sources in switching to the new classification (and therefore changed their totals). ISIC Rev. 3 won't be updated anymore for countries which have switched to ISIC Rev. 4. Most of non-EU countries are still providing their data according to ISIC Rev. 3. But the concerned countries are expected to change in the coming years to ISIC Rev. 4. Details of countries concerned are available in the comparability section.

The new ISIC Rev. 4 classification is broken down into 10 activities. The ISIC Rev. 3 is broken down in 6 activities. Therefore, categories have been gathered by the OECD for sake of presentation, as showed below, and one should keep in mind that they are not "equivalent", though comparability has been kept as much as possible:

Rev. 4	Rev. 3
A	A – B
B – E	C – E
F	F
G – I + J	G – I
K + L + M – N	J – K
O – Q + R – U	L – P

These two ISIC classifications and their correspondence are available on UNSD website:

- *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=2.*
- *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=27.*

Households and NPISHs

A number of countries are not able to provide a breakdown of Households and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) in their sector accounts. As a consequence, to ensure the highest level of comparability, unless otherwise specified, the accounts for the households sector include NPISHs in this publication.

Important equalities in the SNA

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices

= Final consumption expenditure
+ Gross capital formation
+ Exports of goods and services
– Imports of goods and services
= Gross value added at basic prices
+ Taxes less subsidies on products

Net National Income (NNI) at market prices

= GDP at market prices
+ Taxes less subsidies on production and imports (net, receivable from abroad)
+ Compensation of employees (net, receivable from abroad)
+ Property income (net, receivable from abroad)
– Consumption of fixed capital

Net National Disposable Income (NNDI)

= NNI at market prices
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (net, receivable from abroad)
+ Social contributions and benefits and other current transfers (net, receivable from abroad)

Saving, net

= NNDI at market prices
– Final consumption expenditure
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension entitlements (net, receivable from abroad)

Net lending/net borrowing

= Saving, net
+ Capital transfers (net, receivable from abroad)
– Gross capital formation
– Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets
+ Consumption of fixed capital

Further reading

Useful references for "further reading" are available at the bottom of most sections.

For all sections, general information on methodology and detailed definitions can be found in:

- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts 1993*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/sna1993*. *System of National Accounts 2008*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna2008.asp*.

Extracts of the SNA publication are available in:

- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.

Finally, additional information and complementary tables can be found in:

- OECD (2012), *OECD Factbook 2011-2012: Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics*, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/factbook-2011-en*.

Online data

National Accounts at a Glance – Database edition

The database edition of *National Accounts at a Glance* is continuously updated on line and contains longer time series than the publication: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00369-en*. Data are available as far back as 1970 for some countries.

An inventory of the series published in *National Accounts at a Glance* is available on line. The inventory includes the titles of the individual time series along with the corresponding database codes. This inventory may be accessed via: *www.oecd.org/statistics/nationalaccounts/ataglance*.

Detailed National Accounts data

The *National Accounts at a Glance* dataset is published as part of the *OECD National Accounts Statistics* online database which can be accessed via *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na-data-en*. This database includes very detailed information from the annual national accounts as well as financial and general government accounts, mainly of which are also available on a quarterly basis.

The following is a list of the datasets which are available:

Aggregate national accounts

- Gross domestic product.
- Disposable income and net lending/borrowing.
- Population and employment by main activity.
- PPPs and exchange rates.

Detailed national accounts

- Balance sheets for non-financial assets.
- Capital formation by activity.
- Final consumption expenditure of households.
- Fixed assets by activity and by type of product.
- Labour input by activity.
- Non-financial accounts by sectors.
- Simplified non-financial accounts.
- Value added and its components by activity.

Financial accounts

- Consolidated financial accounts (flows).
- Non-consolidated financial accounts (flows).
- Consolidated financial balance sheets (stocks).
- Non-consolidated financial balance sheets (stocks).

General government accounts

- Government expenditure by function.
- Maastricht debt.
- Main aggregates.
- Taxes and social contributions receipts.

Website

OECD National Accounts, *www.oecd.org/std/national-accounts*.





GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

1. Size of GDP
2. GDP growth
3. GDP per capita

1. Size of GDP

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the standard measure of the value of final goods and services produced by a country during a period. While GDP is the single most important indicator to capture these economic activities, it is not a good measure of societies' well-being and only a limited measure of people's material living standards. The sections and indicators that follow better address this and other related issues and this is one of the primary purposes of this publication.

Countries calculate GDP in their own currencies. In order to compare across countries these estimates have to be converted into a common currency. Often the conversion is made using current exchange rates but these can give a misleading comparison of the true volumes of final goods and services in GDP. A better approach is to use purchasing power parities (PPPs). PPPs are currency converters that control for differences in the price levels of products between countries and so allow an international comparison of the volumes of GDP and of the size of economies.

Definition

What does gross domestic product mean? "Gross" signifies that no deduction has been made for the depreciation of machinery, buildings and other capital products used in production. "Domestic" means that it is production by the resident institutional units of the country. The products refer to final goods and services, that is, those that are purchased, imputed or otherwise, as: final consumption of households, non-profit institutions serving households and government; fixed assets; and exports (minus imports).

GDP at market prices can be measured in three different ways:

- as output less intermediate consumption (*i.e.* value added) plus taxes on products (such as VAT) less subsidies on products;
- as the income earned from production, equal to the sum of: employee compensation; the gross operating surplus of enterprises and government; the gross mixed income of unincorporated enterprises; and net taxes on production and imports (VAT, payroll tax, import duties, etc., less subsidies);
- or as the expenditure on final goods and services minus imports: final consumption expenditures, gross capital formation, and exports less imports.

Comparability

Comparability is good but in some countries, for example in specific areas such as the own account production of software or financial intermediation services (indirectly measured) (FISIM), differences remain, which can impact on comparisons of GDP. The measurement of the non-observed economy (NOE, often referred to as the informal, grey, shadow, economy) can also have an impact on comparability, although for OECD economies, in general, this is not thought to be significant. (See also "Reader's guide", relating to PPP based comparisons.)

For some countries, the latest year has been estimated by the Secretariat. Historical data have also been estimated for those countries that revise their methodologies but only supply revised data for some years. This estimation process mechanically links the new and old series to preserve growth rates.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Gross domestic product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00001-en*.

Further reading

- Ahmad, N. (2003), *Measuring Investment in Software*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/335303788330*.
- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- Lequiller, F. *et al.* (2003), *Report of the OECD Task Force on Software Measurement in the National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/334811030426*.
- OECD (2002), *Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook*, International Labour Office/International Monetary Fund/International Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264175358-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 1.1. **Gross domestic product, current PPPs**

Billion US dollars

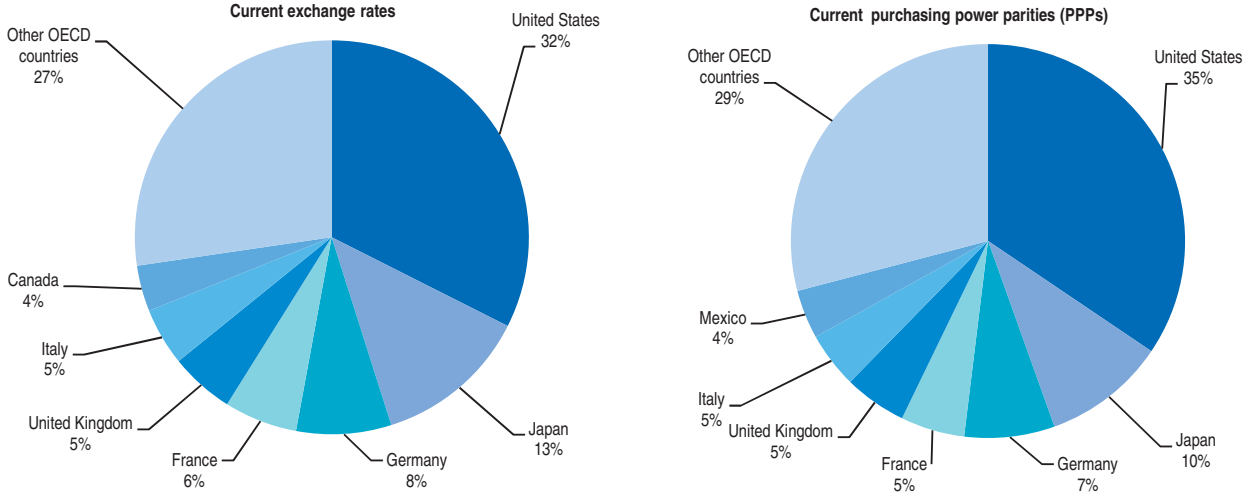
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	478	510	539	568	599	638	674	717	768	824	847	883	916	956 e
Austria	209	217	232	233	246	254	268	277	302	316	332	326	336	355
Belgium	249	259	283	293	310	314	325	337	361	379	397	396	412	427
Canada	770	825	874	910	938	989	1 049	1 132	1 201	1 263	1 299	1 276	1 333	1 396 e
Chile	137 e	138 e	147 e	156 e	162 e	172	189	206	226	243	257	257	276	299
Czech Republic	148	152	160	172	179	191	205	218	239	263	270	270	267	277
Denmark	139	143	154	158	165	164	174	180	196	206	219	211	224	229
Estonia	12	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	26	29	30	26	27	29
Finland	116	122	133	138	143	144	156	161	175	191	202	190	195	203
France	1 367	1 424	1 533	1 628	1 705	1 693	1 761	1 861	1 992	2 114	2 191	2 171	2 221	2 290
Germany	1 984	2 052	2 118	2 199	2 264	2 340	2 449	2 566	2 764	2 925	3 048	2 952	3 084	3 232
Greece	177 e	184 e	199 e	216 e	235 e	248 e	264 e	270	298	311	333	331	314	295
Hungary	109	113	121	136	149	155	164	171	184	190	205	202	204	213
Iceland	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	12	13	12	11	11
Ireland	89	98	110	118	130	139	149	161	181	197	188	178	182	189
Israel[1]	125	131	147	150	154	149	160	161	169	183	187	191	202	217
Italy	1 359	1 386	1 467	1 554	1 540	1 571	1 601	1 657	1 792	1 903	1 997	1 941	1 930	2 000
Japan	3 076	3 116	3 295	3 382	3 472	3 571	3 748	3 890	4 063	4 264	4 289	4 096	4 326	4 383 e
Korea	647	727	808	860	936	966	1 039	1 097	1 173	1 268	1 306	1 324	1 423	1 506
Luxembourg	18	21	23	24	26	27	30	32	37	41	41	40	43	46
Mexico	849 e	894 e	987 e	1 009 e	1 048 e	1 109	1 186	1 294	1 439	1 531	1 627	1 541	1 645	1 745 e
Netherlands	400	426	468	494	516	514	540	573	622	667	706	682	701	715
New Zealand	72	77	81	86	90	95	100	105	113	121	124	127	130 e	134 e
Norway	122	133	162	167	168	175	195	220	251	263	292	264	280	306
Poland	363	383	404	419	442	458	497	526	575	639	687	722	760	814
Portugal	159	170	182	190	199	203	209	225	243	257	265	265	271	270
Slovak Republic	56	56	59	65	70	73	79	87	99	113	125	122	127	131
Slovenia	31	33	35	37	39	41	44	47	51	55	59	56	55	57
Spain	751	792	858	919	994	1 040	1 108	1 189	1 340	1 446	1 511	1 477	1 466	1 485
Sweden	216	230	248	251	261	273	292	295	324	352	365	347	370	392
Switzerland	215	219	234	241	252	254	265	275	306	338	367	362	379	403
Turkey	536	518	589	561	572	588	688	781	895	976	1 068	1 038	1 137	1 292
United Kingdom	1 369	1 424	1 534	1 627	1 703	1 773	1 897	1 985	2 128	2 189	2 214	2 143	2 226	2 236
United States	8 741	9 301	9 899	10 234	10 590	11 089	11 798	12 564	13 315	13 962	14 219	13 898	14 419	14 991
Euro area	6 996	7 270	7 717	8 146	8 457	8 644	9 031	9 506	10 313	10 976	11 420	11 190	11 404	11 764
OECD-Total	25 098 e	26 295 e	28 107 e	29 219 e	30 324 e	31 436 e	33 335 e	35 293	37 859	40 030	41 279	40 320	41 895 e	43 525 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762235

Figure 1.1. **Gross domestic product, current exchange rates and current PPPs**

The seven largest economies in the OECD. Percentage of OECD total, 2011



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761532

2. GDP growth

Changes in the size of economies are usually measured by changes in the volume (often referred to as real) levels of GDP. Real reflects the fact that changes in GDP due to inflation are removed. This provides a measure of changes in the volume of production of an economy.

Definition

Converting nominal values of GDP to real values requires a set of detailed price indices, implicit or directly collected. When applied to the nominal value of transactions, the corresponding volume changes can be captured. The detailed volume changes for goods and services – typically several hundred – are then aggregated to yield an overall change in the volume of GDP. In the past, most countries used fixed weights for this aggregation and the base year to which weights related was only modified every five to ten years. It is important to recognise that growth rates are not invariant to the choice of this reference period and measures of growth could turn out to be biased for reporting years that were remote from the base year.

Since the *1993 System of National Accounts* it has therefore been recommended that weights should be representative of the periods for which growth rates are calculated. This means that new weights should be introduced every year, giving rise to chain-linked (volume) indices (see Comparability, below).

Comparability

As described in Section 1, comparability of nominal values of GDP across countries is good. There is generally some variability in how countries calculate their volume estimates of GDP, particularly in respect of government consumption, but this doesn't necessarily mean that growth rates are less comparable.

With the exception of Mexico, all OECD countries derive their annual estimates of real GDP using annually chain-linked volume indices (that is the weights are updated every year). Mexico like many non-OECD countries, revises their weights less frequently. Such practices however tend to lead to biased growth rates, usually upward.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Gross domestic product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00001-en*.

Further reading

- Ahmad, N. *et al.* (2003), *Comparing Labour Productivity Growth in the OECD Area: The Role of Measurement*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/838342850485*.
- Eurostat (2001), *Handbook on Price and Volume Measures in National Accounts*, Eurostat, Luxembourg.
- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 2.1. **Gross domestic product, volume**

Annual growth rates in percentage

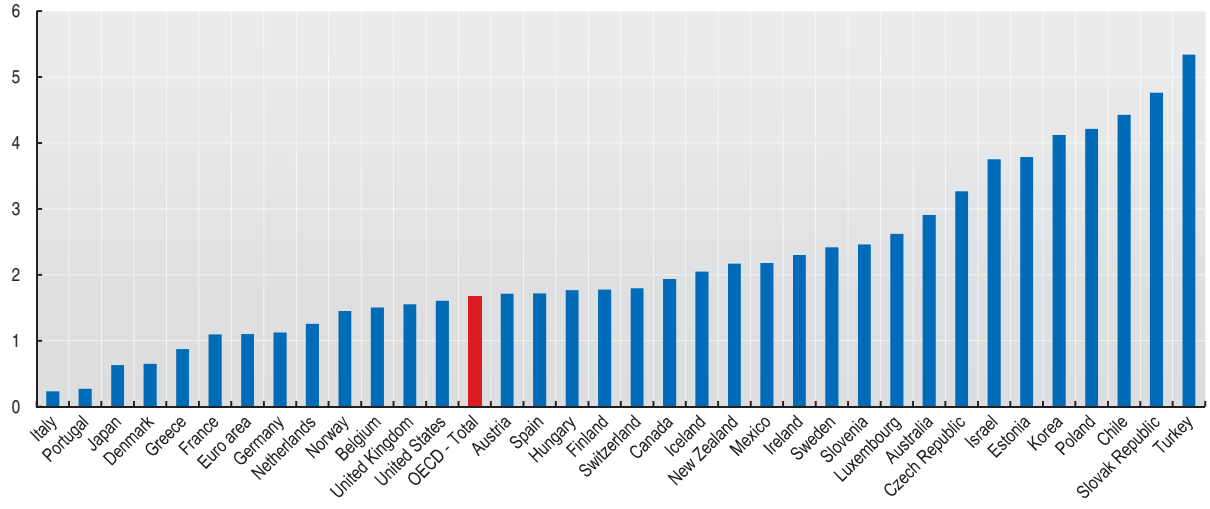
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	5.0	3.8	1.9	3.9	3.2	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.8	3.8	1.4	2.3	2.1	2.3 e
Austria	3.8	3.5	3.7	0.9	1.7	0.9	2.6	2.4	3.7	3.7	1.4	-3.8	2.1	2.7
Belgium	1.9	3.5	3.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	3.3	1.8	2.7	2.9	1.0	-2.8	2.4	1.8
Canada	4.1	5.5	5.2	1.8	2.9	1.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.2	0.7	-2.8	3.2	2.4 e
Chile	3.3 e	-0.7 e	4.5 e	3.3 e	2.2 e	4.0 e	7.0	6.2	5.7	5.2	3.3	-1.0	6.1	6.0
Czech Republic	-0.2	1.7	4.2	3.1	2.1	3.8	4.7	6.8	7.0	5.7	3.1	-4.5	2.5	1.9
Denmark	2.2	2.6	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.4	3.4	1.6	-0.8	-5.7	1.6	1.1
Estonia	6.8	-0.3	9.7	6.3	6.6	7.8	6.3	8.9	10.1	7.5	-4.2	-14.1	3.3	8.3
Finland	5.0	3.9	5.3	2.3	1.8	2.0	4.1	2.9	4.4	5.3	0.3	-8.5	3.3	2.7
France	3.4	3.3	3.7	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.8	2.5	2.3	-0.1	-3.1	1.7	1.7
Germany	1.9	1.9	3.1	1.5	0.0	-0.4	1.2	0.7	3.7	3.3	1.1	-5.1	4.2	3.0
Greece	3.4 e	3.4 e	4.5 e	4.2 e	3.4 e	5.9 e	4.4 e	2.3 e	5.5	3.5	-0.2	-3.1	-4.9	-7.1
Hungary	4.1	3.2	4.2	3.7	4.5	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.9	0.1	0.9	-6.8	1.3	1.6
Iceland	6.3	4.1	4.3	3.9	0.1	2.4	7.8	7.2	4.7	6.0	1.2	-6.6	-4.0	2.6
Ireland	8.8	11.1	10.7	5.3	5.6	3.9	4.4	5.9	5.4	5.4	-2.1	-5.5	-0.8	1.4
Israel[1]	4.2	3.3	8.7	-0.2	-0.1	1.5	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.9	4.1	1.1	5.0	4.6
Italy	1.4	1.5	3.7	1.9	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.9	2.2	1.7	-1.2	-5.5	1.8	0.4
Japan	-2.0	-0.2	2.3	0.4	0.3	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.7	2.2	-1.0	-5.5	4.4	-0.8 e
Korea	-5.7	10.7	8.8	4.0	7.2	2.8	4.6	4.0	5.2	5.1	2.3	0.3	6.3	3.6
Luxembourg	6.5	8.4	8.4	2.5	4.1	1.7	4.4	5.3	4.9	6.6	-0.7	-4.1	2.9	1.7
Mexico	5.0 e	3.8 e	6.6 e	0.0 e	0.8 e	1.4 e	4.1	3.3	5.1	3.4	1.2	-6.3	5.6	3.9 e
Netherlands	3.9	4.7	3.9	1.9	0.1	0.3	2.2	2.0	3.4	3.9	1.8	-3.7	1.6	1.0
New Zealand	1.2	5.2	2.5	3.5	4.9	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.2	2.9	-1.1	0.8	0.9 e	0.5 e
Norway	2.7	2.0	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	4.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	0.0	-1.7	0.7	1.4
Poland	5.0	4.5	4.3	1.2	1.4	3.9	5.3	3.6	6.2	6.8	5.1	1.6	3.9	4.3
Portugal	5.1	4.1	3.9	2.0	0.8	-0.9	1.6	0.8	1.4	2.4	0.0	-2.9	1.4	-1.7
Slovak Republic	4.4	0.0	1.4	3.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.7	8.3	10.5	5.8	-4.9	4.4	3.2
Slovenia	3.5	5.3	4.3	2.9	3.8	2.9	4.4	4.0	5.8	7.0	3.4	-7.8	1.2	0.6
Spain	4.5	4.7	5.0	3.7	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	3.5	0.9	-3.7	-0.3	0.4
Sweden	4.2	4.7	4.5	1.3	2.5	2.3	4.2	3.2	4.3	3.3	-0.6	-5.0	6.6	3.9
Switzerland	2.7	1.4	3.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	2.4	2.7	3.8	3.8	2.2	-1.9	3.0	1.9
Turkey	3.1 e	-3.4	6.8	-5.7	6.2	5.3	9.4	8.4	6.9	4.7	0.7	-4.8	9.2	8.5
United Kingdom	3.5	3.2	4.2	2.9	2.4	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.6	-1.0	-4.0	1.8	0.8
United States	4.4	4.9	4.2	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.5	3.1	2.7	1.9	-0.4	-3.1	2.4	1.8
Euro area	2.8	2.9	3.8	2.0	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.7	3.2	3.0	0.4	-4.4	2.0	1.4
OECD-Total	2.7 e	3.4 e	4.1 e	1.4 e	1.7 e	2.1 e	3.2 e	2.7	3.2	2.8	0.2	-3.6	3.0 e	1.8 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762254

Figure 2.1. **Gross domestic product, volume**

Average annual growth rates between 2001 and 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761551

3. GDP per capita

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is a core indicator of economic performance and commonly used as a broad measure of average living standards or economic well-being; despite some recognised shortcomings.

For example average GDP per capita gives no indication of how GDP is distributed between citizens. Average GDP per capita may rise for example but more people may be worse off if income inequalities also increase.

Equally, in some countries (see Comparability), there may be a significant number of non-resident border or seasonal workers or indeed inflows and outflows of property income and both phenomena imply that the value of production differs from the income of residents, thereby over or understating their living standards.

A full discussion of these issues can be found in the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report (see "Further reading").

Definition

The definition for GDP is described in Section 1 and population estimates are described in the "Reader's guide".

A focus on per capita GDP is also useful in decomposing drivers of overall GDP growth. For example real GDP can grow without there being any improvement in real GDP per capita. Decomposing per capita growth into two parts, labour productivity growth (measured as GDP per hour worked) and labour utilisation growth (measured as hours worked per capita) is helpful in this context.

Comparability

The comparability of population and GDP estimates across countries is good (see Section 1). However, some care is needed in interpretation, for example Luxembourg and, to a lesser extent, Switzerland have a relatively large number of frontier workers. Such workers contribute to GDP but are excluded from the population figures, which is one of the reasons why cross-country comparisons of income per capita based on gross or net national income (GDI and NNI) are often preferred, see second chapter on Income. (See also "Reader's guide", relating to PPP based comparisons.)

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Gross domestic product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00001-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2002), *Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook*, International Labour Office/International Monetary Fund/International Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264175358-en*.
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- Report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Report), *www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 3.1. **Gross domestic product per capita, OECD = 100**

Based on current PPPs

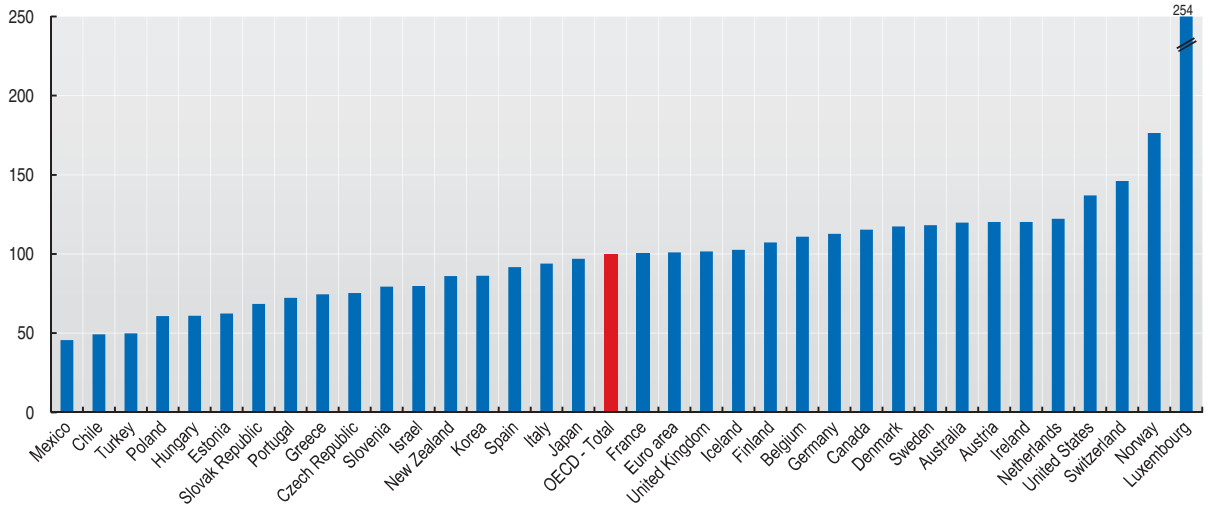
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	115	117	115	115	117	119	118	118	117	117	115	121	120	120 e
Austria	119	118	118	115	117	117	117	114	116	115	117	119	118	120
Belgium	110	110	113	113	116	113	111	109	109	108	109	112	112	111
Canada	116	118	117	116	115	117	117	119	117	116	115	115	115	115 e
Chile	41 e	40 e	39 e	40 e	40 e	40	42	43	44	44	45	46	48	49
Czech Republic	65	64	64	67	68	70	71	72	74	77	76	78	75	75
Denmark	118	117	118	117	119	114	115	112	114	114	118	116	119	117
Estonia	38	38	40	42	46	50	52	56	61	65	65	60	60	62
Finland	102	103	105	105	106	103	106	104	105	109	112	108	107	107
France	103	103	103	106	107	102	100	100	100	100	101	102	101	100
Germany	109	109	106	106	106	106	105	105	106	107	109	110	111	113
Greece	74 e	73 e	75 e	78 e	82 e	84 e	85 e	82	85	84	87	89	82	74
Hungary	48	48	49	53	57	57	58	57	58	57	60	61	60	61
Iceland	126	124	118	121	120	115	120	118	114	112	116	112	105	103
Ireland	109	113	118	122	128	130	130	131	134	136	125	121	120	120
Israel[1]	94	93	96	92	90	83	83	78	76	77	75	77	78	80 e
Italy	108	106	106	108	104	102	98	96	96	97	98	98	94	94
Japan	110	107	106	105	105	105	104	103	101	101	99	98	99	97 e
Korea	63	68	70	72	76	76	77	77	77	79	79	82	85	86
Luxembourg	195	213	220	214	221	227	231	231	249	255	249	243	251	254
Mexico	40 e	40 e	41 e	40 e	40 e	41	41	42	44	44	45	44	45	46 e
Netherlands	115	117	121	122	123	119	118	119	121	123	127	125	124	122
New Zealand	86	88	86	87	88	88	87	85	86	86	86	89	87 e	86 e
Norway	124	130	148	147	143	143	151	161	171	169	181	166	169	176
Poland	43	43	43	43	45	45	46	47	48	51	53	58	59	61 e
Portugal	71	73	73	73	74	73	71	72	73	73	74	76	75	72
Slovak Republic	47	45	45	48	50	51	52	55	58	63	68	69	69	69
Slovenia	71	73	72	73	76	77	79	79	81	82	86	83	80	79
Spain	85	86	87	90	93	93	92	93	96	97	98	98	94	92
Sweden	110	113	115	112	113	114	115	111	113	116	117	113	116	118
Switzerland	137	133	133	131	132	128	126	124	129	134	140	141	143	146
Turkey	39	36	38	34	33	33	36	39	41	42	44	44	46	50
United Kingdom	106	106	107	109	111	111	113	111	111	108	106	105	105	102
United States	143	145	144	142	142	143	143	143	141	140	138	137	137	137
Euro area	101	101	100	102	103	101	100	99	100	101	102	103	101	101
OECD-Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762273

Figure 3.1. **Gross domestic product per capita, OECD = 100**

Based on current PPPs, 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761570





INCOME

4. National income
5. Real measures of income
6. Disposable income
7. Saving
8. Household saving rate
9. Net lending/net borrowing

4. National income

While per capita gross domestic product is the indicator most commonly used to compare income levels, two other measures are preferred, at least in theory, by many analysts. These are per capita Gross National Income (GNI) and Net National Income (NNI).

Definition

GNI is defined as GDP plus net receipts from abroad of wages and salaries and of property income plus net taxes and subsidies receivable from abroad. NNI is equal to GNI net of depreciation.

Wages and salaries from abroad are those that are earned by residents who essentially live and consume inside the economic territory but work abroad (this happens in border areas on a regular basis) or for persons that live and work abroad for only short periods (seasonal workers) and whose centre of economic interest remains in their home country. Guest-workers and other migrant workers who live abroad for twelve months or more are considered to be resident in the country where they are working. Such persons may send part of their earnings to relatives at home, but these remittances are treated as transfers between resident and non-resident households and are recorded in national disposable income (Section 6) but not national income.

Property income from abroad includes interest, dividends and all or part of the retained earnings of foreign enterprises owned fully or in part by residents. In most countries, net receipts of property income account for most of the difference between GDP and GNI.

Note that retained earnings of foreign enterprises owned by residents may not actually return to the residents concerned, and, in some countries, there are restrictions on the repatriation of profits. Receipt of retained earnings is an imputation, and, since there is no actual transaction, it is necessary to impute an outflow of the same amount. The imputed outflow is treated as a financial transaction (a reinvestment of earnings abroad) and not as an outflow of property income. Countries with large stocks of outward foreign direct investment may be shown as having large receipts of property income from abroad and therefore high GNI even though much of the property income may never actually be returned to the country but instead added to foreign direct investment.

Comparability

Comparability is good but there are practical difficulties in the measurement both of international flows of wages and salaries and property income and of depreciation. It is for that reason that GDP per capita is the most widely used indicator of income or welfare, even though it is theoretically inferior, in that context, to either GNI or NNI.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Disposable income and net lending/borrowing", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00002-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2009), *Handbook on Deriving Capital Measures of Intellectual Property Products*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264079205-en*.
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- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 4.1. **Net national income per capita, OECD = 100**

Based on current PPPs

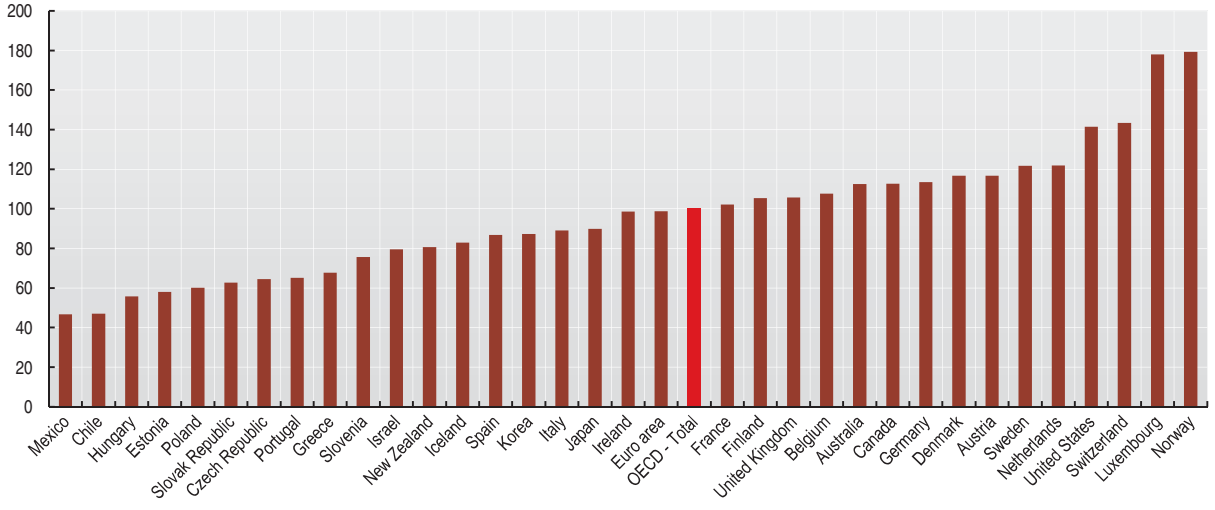
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	107	109	107	109	110	113	110	109	107	108	107	114	112	112 e
Austria	114	113	113	110	113	113	112	109	111	111	115	115	115	117
Belgium	110	110	114	113	116	113	109	106	105	105	107	107	110	108
Canada	111	113	114	113	112	114	114	116	115	115	114	113	112	113 e
Chile	41 e	39 e	38 e	39 e	38 e	38 e	38 e	39 e	38 e	39 e	42 e	44 e	45 e	47 e
Czech Republic	59	58	57	59	60	62	63	64	65	67	69	68	64	64
Denmark	113	112	111	111	113	109	111	110	113	112	115	114	118	117
Estonia	38	38	39	41	45	48	50	54	57	61	62	57	55	58
Finland	97	98	101	103	104	100	104	101	103	107	110	107	106	105
France	106	106	107	109	109	105	103	102	101	103	103	105	103	102
Germany	106	106	102	103	103	104	105	104	107	108	109	111	112	113
Greece	77 e	76 e	77 e	81 e	85 e	85 e	85 e	81	83	82	85	87	77	68
Hungary	42	42	43	48	52	53	53	53	53	52	55	57	55	56
Iceland	125	123	116	118	122	115	116	115	106	106	86	83	80	83
Ireland	99	99	104	105	108	114	114	114	119	120	110	103	102	99
Israel[1]	92	89	90	89	87	79	80	77	75	77	75	77	78	80 e
Italy	105	104	103	106	102	100	95	93	93	94	94	95	90	89
Japan	103 e	101 e	99 e	98	98	98	97	97	95	96	93	91	92	90 e
Korea	61	66	69	72	76	76	77	77	76	79	80	83	86	87
Luxembourg	176	189	187	186	182	174	201	198	185	205	193	150	163	178
Mexico	41 e	41 e	42 e	41 e	42 e	42	42	43	45	45	47	45	46	47 e
Netherlands	112	117	121	121	123	118	119	117	122	124	122	121	120	122
New Zealand	80	81	79	82	83	83	81	78	78	78	78	84	82 e	81 e
Norway	119	126	145	147	142	144	151	163	172	169	182	167	170	179
Poland	42	43	43	43	44	44	45	46	46	49	53	58	58	60 e
Portugal	69	70	69	69	70	69	67	68	67	67	67	69	68	65
Slovak Republic	43	41	41	44	46	44	46	49	52	58	64	64	64	63
Slovenia	68	70	69	70	73	75	76	76	77	79	82	79	76	76
Spain	85	85	87	89	92	92	90	90	93	93	93	94	90	87
Sweden	110	113	114	111	113	117	116	112	115	121	122	117	119	122
Switzerland	137	135	135	129	129	131	128	129	133	128	123	138	146	143
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	109	107	108	112	115	116	117	116	114	113	113	111	109	106
United States	148	150	149	148	146	147	147	148	146	143	141	140	141	142
Euro area	100	100	99	101	101	100	99	98	99	100	100	102	100	99
OECD-Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762292

Figure 4.1. **Net national income per capita, OECD = 100**

Current PPPs, 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761589

5. Real measures of income

As described in earlier sections, measures of income, such as national or disposable income are generally preferred, in theory, to GDP, in analyses of well-being both in nominal and real terms. However there are some specificities related to the calculation and associated interpretations of real income, as opposed to real GDP say, that are worth mentioning.

Definition

Whereas GDP can be measured relatively simply in volume terms because price and quantity components exist, at least in principle, for all of the flows in GDP (via the expenditure or production approach), this is not the case for the additional income components that reflect the difference between GNI say and GDP; which cannot be decomposed into price and quantity dimensions. These flows can be measured in "real" terms through the use of an appropriate price index that measures their real purchasing power in relation to a selected basket of goods and services. But moving from real GDP to real GNI is not simply a case of choosing an appropriate price index to deflate the additional income components. Another adjustment that takes account of changes in the *terms of trade* is needed; which is only relevant for real measures.

Gross Domestic Income (GDI), as opposed to Gross National Income, in current prices is exactly equal to GDP. But if the prices of a country's exports rise faster (or fall more slowly) than the prices of its imports (that is, if its terms of trade improve) fewer exports are needed to pay for a given volume of imports. Thus, an improvement in the terms of trade makes it possible for an increased volume of goods and services to be purchased by residents out of the incomes generated by a given level of domestic production. This improvement (or otherwise, *e.g.* if the prices of imports rise faster than exports), known as *trading gains and losses from changes in the terms of trade*, reflects the difference between real GDI and real GDP. It follows that it also forms part of the difference between real GDP and real national income (GNI and NNI) and disposable (and adjusted disposable) income.

These trading gains or losses are equal to the current trade balance deflated by a single price index, minus real exports, plus real imports (where estimates of real exports and real imports are consistent with those used in real GDP). And so real GDI is equal to final consumption (households, NPISH and general government final consumption) + real gross capital formation + the "real" trade balance.

Comparability

The comparability of current price measures of income is described in the previous sections. The choice of the single price index used to deflate the current trade balance varies across countries. The SNA recommends that the choice of the price index is left to statistical authorities to decide on the basis of national circumstances. Three approaches are commonly used. The first is to use either the overall import (or export) price index. The second is to use a weighted average of the overall import and export price indices. The third method, which is the approach used by many countries for simplicity, is a general price index (typically this is the implied deflator for gross domestic final expenditure). The advantage of this third approach is that the income components that reflect the difference between GNI (and other income measures) and GDP can also be (and usually are) meaningfully deflated using this same general price index.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Disposable income and net lending/borrowing", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00002-en*.

Further reading

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- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 5.1. **Real net national income index**

Year 2005 = 100

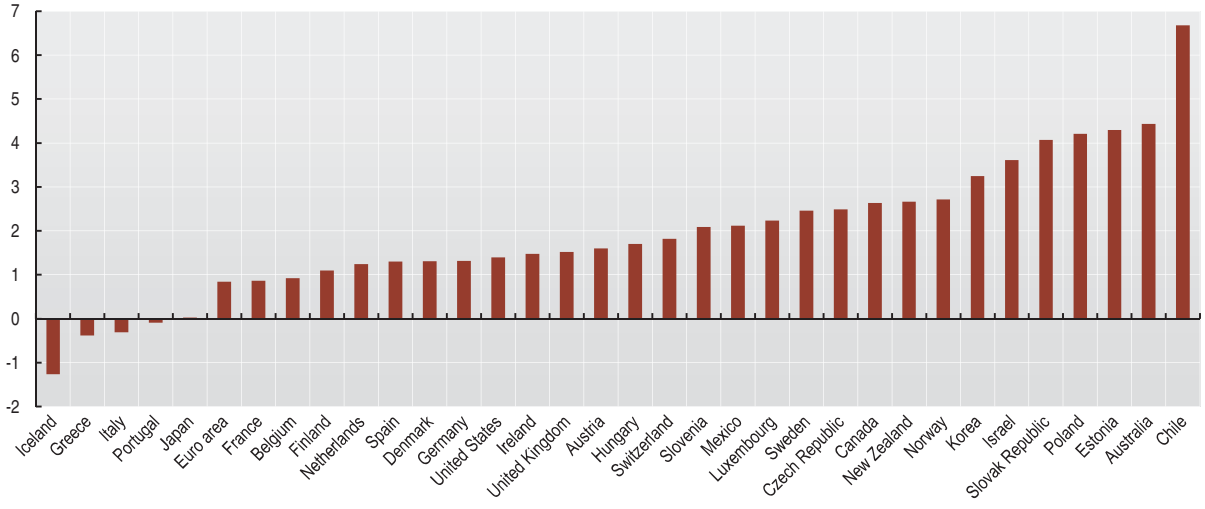
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	75	79	80	84	87	92	96	100	104	110	114	115	122	129 e
Austria	87	89	92	92	95	96	98	100	104	107	108	103	106	108
Belgium	90	93	95	95	97	97	99	100	102	105	104	100	105	104
Canada	74	78	85	85	87	91	96	100	104	107	110	101	106	110 e
Chile	71 e	71 e	74 e	76 e	78 e	81 e	91 e	100	111 e	119 e	119 e	120 e	135 e	145 e
Czech Republic	80	80	81	84	87	90	94	100	105	109	114	106	106	107
Denmark	84	86	88	89	90	91	95	100	104	104	104	96	101	102
Estonia	61	61	66	70	76	83	90	100	110	120	115	98	98	107
Finland	82	86	90	93	95	94	99	100	104	108	107	98	102	103
France	87	91	93	95	95	96	98	100	102	105	104	101	102	103
Germany	91	93	94	96	96	97	100	100	105	108	107	103	107	109
Greece	79 e	81 e	83 e	87 e	91 e	95 e	99 e	100	104	107	106	102	94	84
Hungary	73	75	78	82	88	93	97	100	102	101	102	96	97	97
Iceland	77	80	83	84	88	88	92	100	101	108	82	73	75	82
Ireland	68	73	80	82	85	91	94	100	107	111	106	97	99	95
Israel[1]	82	83	88	90	89	89	93	100	107	113	114	117	123	128
Italy	92	94	95	97	98	98	100	100	102	103	99	95	96	94
Japan	94 e	94 e	95 e	95	95	97	99	100	101	103	99	93	96	95 e
Korea	71	77	83	86	93	95	98	100	104	109	108	109	116	118
Luxembourg	71	78	80	81	80	80	95	100	96	111	104	78	90	101
Mexico	78 e	83 e	90 e	90 e	92 e	92	96	100	106	110	111	101	107	111 e
Netherlands	84	90	95	96	96	96	100	100	106	109	106	100	103	108
New Zealand	76	78	81	85	89	95	98	100	101	106	104	106	109 e	111 e
Norway	66	71	83	84	82	84	91	100	107	108	114	101	106	110
Poland	80	83	86	87	88	90	95	100	106	113	121	123	128	131 e
Portugal	91	95	96	97	99	99	100	100	100	102	100	98	100	96
Slovak Republic	79	78	80	83	87	86	92	100	108	120	127	119	123	124
Slovenia	76	81	82	86	90	94	97	100	106	113	115	107	106	106
Spain	78	81	85	88	91	94	97	100	104	106	106	103	102	100
Sweden	82	85	88	89	90	94	97	100	105	110	110	102	109	113
Switzerland	86	88	91	88	88	93	95	100	103	98	91	101	108	106
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	78	80	83	87	91	95	98	100	101	106	106	99	100	101
United States	82	86	90	90	91	93	97	100	103	103	102	98	102	104
Euro area	88	90	93	94	95	96	99	100	103	106	105	100	102	103
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762311

Figure 5.1. **Real net national income**

Average annual growth rates between 2001 and 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761608

6. Disposable income

Disposable income, as a concept, is closer to the concept of income generally understood in economics, than either national income or GDP. At the total economy level it differs from national income in that additional income items are included, mainly *other current transfers* such as *remittances*. For countries where these additional items form significant sources of income the importance of focusing on disposable income in formulating policy is clear. For OECD countries the differences between national and disposable income at the total economy level are typically insignificant. But another very important difference between national income and disposable income concerns the allocation of income across sectors. At this level significant differences arise. In the main these reflect the reallocation of national income: *from corporations and households to government*, on account of income taxes; from *households to government* to reflect social contributions; and, *from government and corporations to households* to reflect social benefits other than social transfers in kind. It is mainly this reallocation of income that brings the concept of income closer to the economic concept. Indeed, ignoring, for simplicity, changes in net worth that arise from capital transfers or holding gains say, disposable income can be seen as the maximum amount that a unit can afford to spend on consumption goods or services without having to reduce its financial or non-financial assets or by increasing its liabilities.

Definition

The description given above relates to what is known as *disposable income*, which can be shown gross or net of depreciation. However there is an important variant of this concept, described as *adjusted disposable income*, which additionally reallocates "income" from government and NPISHs to households to reflect social transfers in kind. These transfers reflect expenditures made by government or NPISHs on individual goods and services, such as health and education, on behalf of an individual household.

This variant provides an important mechanism for international comparisons of households' "income" as it adjusts for the levels of individual goods and services indirectly "consumed" by households via taxation for example. The adjustment in effect imputes these expenditures from government/NPISHs to households (*actual consumption*) and also imputes the same values to households as if they were income (meaning that *net saving* is unaffected by this reallocation, see Section 7). In theory some social transfers in kind may involve non-resident households or governments/NPISH but these are typically insignificant and, so, the SNA recommends, unless strong evidence to the contrary exists, that these cross border flows net out.

Comparability

Comparability is good but there are practical difficulties in the measurement of the additional income components, such as remittances, that make up the difference between GDP and disposable income (including adjusted). It is for that reason that GDP per capita is the most widely used indicator of income or welfare, even though it is theoretically inferior, in that context, to measures of disposable income.

Both measures of disposable income include the payments of pension contributions to pension schemes and to social security and the receipts of pensions from pension schemes and social security. The SNA prescribes this treatment as it aligns better with the individual's concept of income and comes despite the fact that payments of pension contributions into the schemes and the receipts of pensions by pensioners constitute the acquisition and disposal of financial assets (see also Section 7). Not all countries however include these particular flows into and out of pension schemes as parts of disposable income and so comparability at the sectoral level is affected, albeit only marginally.

Table 6.2 shows annual growth in household net disposable income in real terms (with nominal values deflated by the total household final consumption deflator). Table 6.3 shows annual growth in households net adjusted disposable income in real terms (with nominal values deflated by the actual individual consumption deflator).

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Detailed National Accounts: Non-financial accounts by sectors, annual", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00034-en*.
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Further reading

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- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 6.1. **Household gross adjusted disposable income per capita**

US dollars at current PPPs

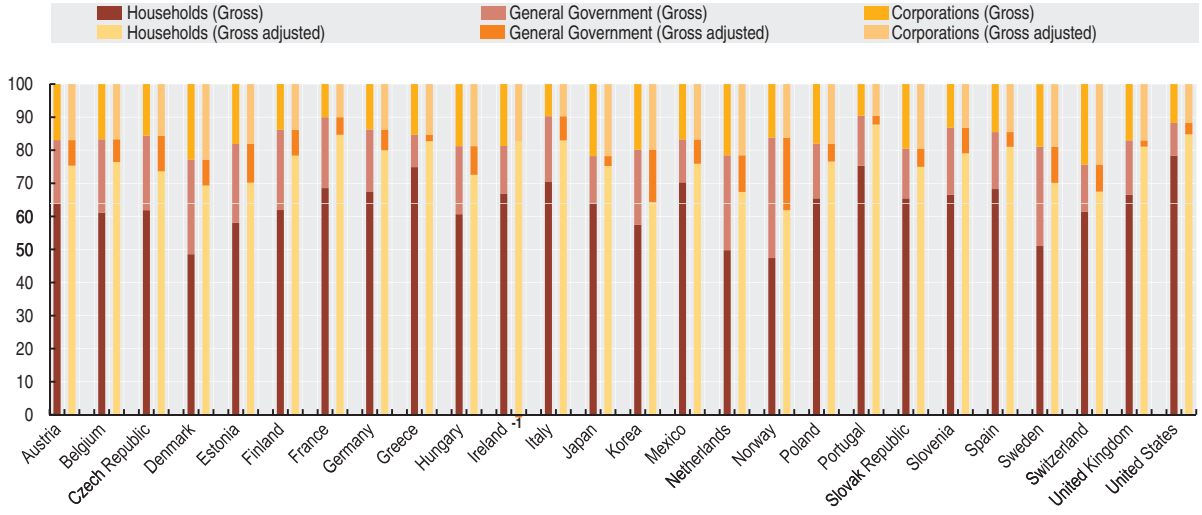
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	18 876	19 786	21 493	22 224	23 295	23 992	25 482	25 907	27 004	28 696	30 094	30 202	31 362	..
Austria	19 372	20 270	22 165	21 981	23 505	24 196	25 169	25 704	27 403	28 250	29 264	29 333	29 813	30 609
Belgium	18 766	19 377	21 829	22 738	24 295	23 704	24 273	24 160	25 113	25 994	27 469	28 017	28 121	28 657
Canada	19 029	19 718	20 898	21 711	22 169	22 786	24 013	24 977	25 897	27 348	28 226	28 339	29 433	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 848	10 353	11 041	..
Czech Republic	10 496	10 871	11 732	12 673	13 361	13 885	14 521	14 999	15 857	16 903	16 645	17 602	17 738	17 868
Denmark	17 560	17 389	18 498	19 055	20 762	20 248	21 078	20 988	22 327	23 367	24 466	24 865	25 873	26 444
Estonia	6 582	6 621	7 567	7 954	9 058	9 557	9 980	10 712	11 761	13 233	14 169	13 972	13 685	13 858
Finland	14 547	15 421	16 840	17 417	18 933	19 360	20 705	21 114	22 333	24 258	26 087	26 654	27 493	27 924
France	18 637	19 230	21 301	22 756	24 768	23 909	24 671	25 116	26 032	27 408	28 348	28 726	29 316	29 876
Germany	19 667	20 381	21 415	22 213	23 307	24 150	24 745	26 084	27 075	28 015	29 269	29 484	30 518	31 868
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 553	21 027	22 821	23 682	23 549	21 859	20 303
Hungary	8 714	9 039	9 751	10 632	11 966	12 303	12 853	13 306	13 872	13 861	14 309	14 428	14 494	15 275
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	19 538	20 449	21 570	22 972	23 918	25 004	25 433	24 886	24 706	24 594
Israel[1]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	18 552	18 988	20 365	22 133	22 145	22 326	22 475	22 909	24 016	25 066	26 323	25 627	25 836	26 275
Japan	..	..	..	18 760	19 813	20 478	21 228	22 380	23 035	23 908	24 339	24 708	25 616	..
Korea	10 939	11 321	11 741	11 978	12 654	13 278	14 220	14 749	15 454	16 255	16 860	17 136	18 084	18 592
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 222	35 153	37 277	37 559	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	9 124	9 624	10 239	11 084	11 679	12 217	11 290	12 924	..
Netherlands	17 609	18 386	20 477	21 947	23 523	22 427	23 059	23 468	25 096	26 706	27 445	27 294	27 442	27 510
New Zealand	14 077	15 190	15 037	15 771	15 743	16 401	17 556	17 753	18 787	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	18 696	19 139	20 816	21 260	23 737	25 132	26 349	27 665	27 117	29 377	30 701	31 891	32 863	34 791
Poland	8 168	8 593	9 270	9 783	10 368	10 444	10 757	11 024	11 780	13 094	13 989	14 831	15 540	..
Portugal	12 107	13 136	14 475	15 067	15 816	16 062	16 542	17 685	18 264	18 905	19 772	20 067	20 713	20 663
Slovak Republic	8 448	8 241	8 803	9 701	10 700	10 463	10 915	11 856	12 692	14 574	16 120	16 486	17 334	17 508
Slovenia	12 346	12 949	14 208	15 021	16 445	16 354	17 184	17 846	18 781	19 675	20 717	20 553	20 777	21 305
Spain	..	..	16 987	18 005	19 785	19 913	20 532	21 347	22 554	23 347	24 740	24 885	24 289	23 983
Sweden	15 863	16 886	18 668	19 842	21 476	21 715	22 153	22 182	23 415	25 289	26 791	26 874	27 008	28 109
Switzerland	20 737	21 176	22 645	23 494	24 758	24 069	24 923	25 272	26 643	29 021	30 495	30 537	31 813	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	18 123	18 736	20 945	22 525	24 115	24 441	25 616	26 050	27 177	27 196	27 205	27 493	28 123	27 927
United States	25 515	26 474	28 139	29 162	30 348	31 617	33 123	34 373	36 360	37 810	39 662	38 608	39 658	..
Euro area	..	18 220	19 705	20 910	22 166	22 238	22 818	23 580	24 640	25 772	26 886	26 908	27 270	27 803
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762330

Figure 6.1. **Disposable income – gross and gross adjusted – by sector**

Total economy = 100%, 2010



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761627

Table 6.2. **Real household net disposable income**

Annual growth rates in percentage

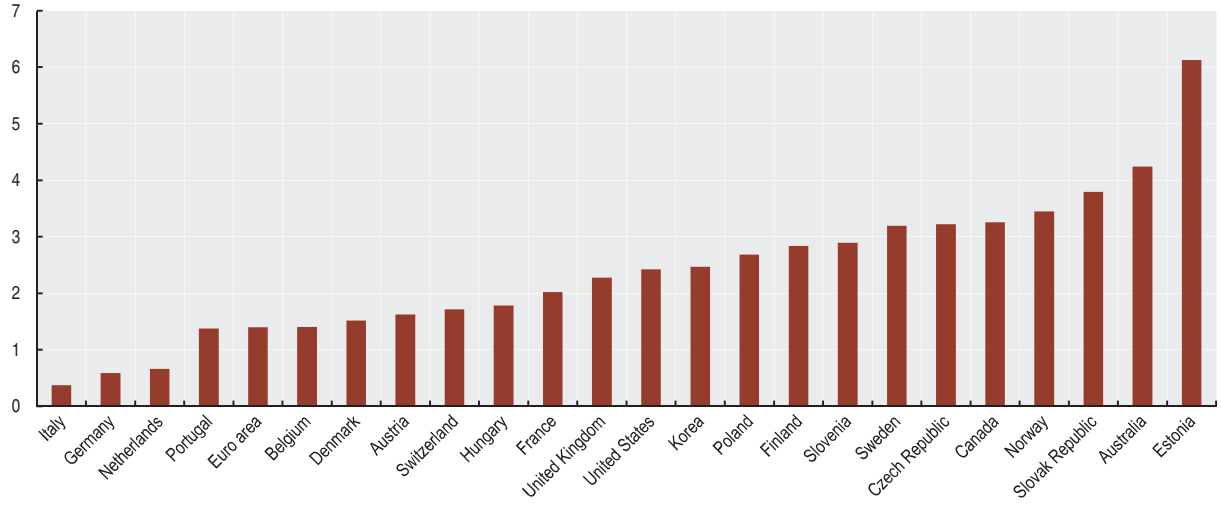
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	3.0	4.3	4.6	3.0	1.9	5.0	4.9	3.5	6.2	5.1	7.4	1.1	3.7	..
Austria	2.5	4.1	1.9	-0.5	1.5	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	0.7	0.3	-0.6	-0.9
Belgium	2.0	2.5	1.8	3.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.8	-1.3	-1.1
Canada	2.8	2.9	4.8	2.8	1.8	2.1	3.8	2.5	5.7	3.8	4.2	1.1	3.5	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.4	5.9	..
Czech Republic	-2.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.0	4.0	1.8	5.1	5.6	3.8	2.1	2.7	1.2	-1.4
Denmark	2.7	-3.8	0.5	3.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.8	0.1	-0.2	0.0	3.7	1.1
Estonia	2.5	-1.9	11.2	5.9	7.0	7.3	2.0	11.0	10.8	11.8	-0.1	-4.3	-6.4	2.5
Finland	2.4	4.5	0.6	3.2	2.2	6.0	4.8	1.0	2.7	3.6	2.4	1.9	2.5	0.0
France	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.5	0.5	2.1	1.1	2.4	3.0	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.6
Germany	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.9	-0.5	0.9	1.2
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	7.3	-2.3	-0.4	-11.4	-10.7
Hungary	3.4	1.5	1.2	5.2	6.4	5.5	4.0	3.6	1.7	-3.0	-1.8	-4.4	-2.1	2.6
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	5.3	7.9	4.4	4.4	6.0	1.3	-2.7	-3.9
Israel[1]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	-1.4	1.5	0.1	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	-1.4	-3.0	-0.7	-0.8
Japan	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	-1.2	1.3	2.5	..
Korea	-4.0	2.8	0.4	0.9	3.4	4.9	4.7	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.6	4.1	0.9
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	3.7	1.5	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	4.6	5.5	3.4	1.0	-7.7	4.1	..
Netherlands	3.5	2.1	2.2	5.6	-0.6	-2.5	0.6	-0.3	0.5	2.6	-0.3	-1.1	-0.1	-0.2
New Zealand	5.4	7.8	-4.1	3.7	-0.5	8.4	5.8	2.4	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	5.7	2.5	3.8	0.0	8.0	4.6	3.3	7.8	-6.4	6.3	3.9	3.9	3.5	4.2
Poland	5.5	3.5	1.7	4.1	-1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.7	2.1	..
Portugal	4.6	6.6	3.6	1.6	1.0	0.3	1.7	0.7	-0.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	-4.6
Slovak Republic	4.7	-1.3	2.0	3.0	5.1	-0.7	3.9	6.2	3.4	9.1	5.0	1.2	3.6	-1.4
Slovenia	1.7	3.5	4.5	4.6	3.2	0.6	3.9	4.1	3.2	4.2	1.8	-1.1	-0.2	-0.4
Spain	..	..	..	3.1	3.0	3.7	2.7	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	1.8	-5.0	-3.4
Sweden	1.6	2.9	5.1	6.5	3.1	0.9	1.3	1.9	3.6	5.5	2.3	2.0	1.6	3.5
Switzerland	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	-1.3	-0.8	2.3	2.2	3.7	4.1	0.1	1.5	1.8	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	2.6	2.5	5.0	5.4	2.6	2.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.8	-1.5
United States	6.0	3.1	4.8	2.5	3.6	2.9	3.1	1.4	4.0	2.0	2.7	-2.5	2.1	1.6
Euro area	..	..	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762349

Figure 6.2. **Real household net disposable income**

Average annual growth rates between 2000 and 2010



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761646

Table 6.3. **Real household net adjusted disposable income**

Annual growth rates in percentage

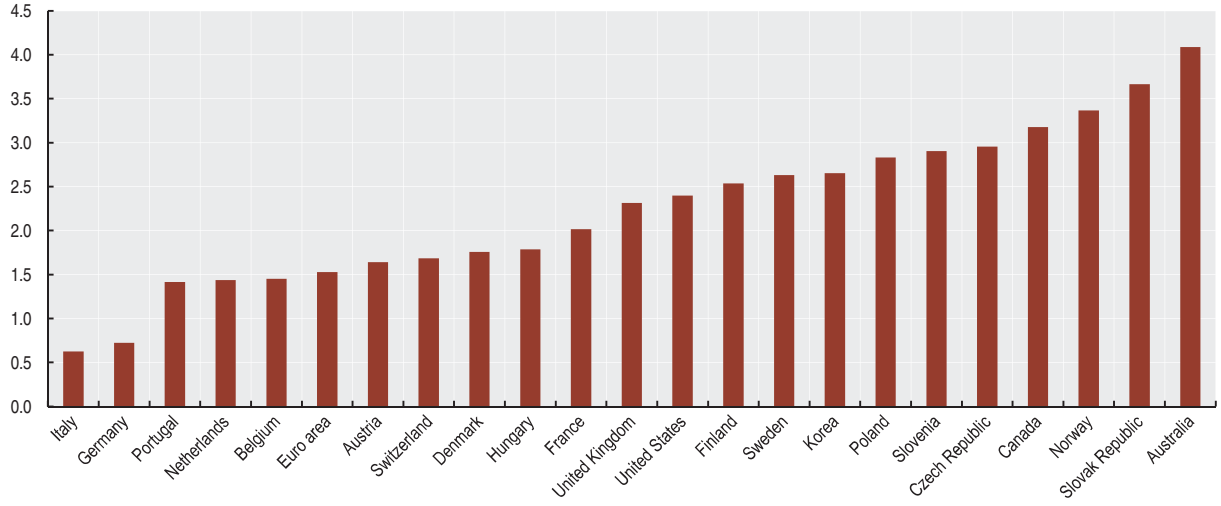
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.0	2.1	5.2	4.9	3.0	5.8	4.7	6.8	1.2	3.2	..
Austria	2.6	3.9	1.7	-0.4	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.7
Belgium	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.8	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	-0.8	-0.5
Canada	2.6	2.7	4.4	2.9	1.8	2.2	3.6	2.5	5.1	3.7	4.1	1.4	3.3	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	-2.7	1.7	1.4	3.2	3.6	3.9	1.6	3.5	4.4	3.3	1.8	2.9	1.1	-1.5
Denmark	3.0	-2.0	1.0	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.9	0.3
Estonia	1.4	-1.6	8.7	4.8	6.4	6.7	2.4	9.6	10.3	10.9	0.6	-3.5	-5.5	2.3
Finland	2.6	3.9	0.8	2.8	2.2	5.0	4.2	1.4	2.2	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.8	0.0
France	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.3	0.8	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.8	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.8
Germany	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.0	1.1	1.2
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	7.4	-2.4	-0.5	-10.3	-10.4
Hungary	2.7	1.4	1.1	5.1	6.3	5.6	3.8	3.7	1.9	-4.2	-1.1	-3.7	-2.6	2.1
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	4.9	6.8	4.5	4.9	4.8	1.5	-2.7	-4.4
Israel[1]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	-1.1	1.4	0.4	3.2	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	-1.0	-2.4	-0.6	-0.7
Japan	..	..	..	..	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	-0.8	1.4	2.5	..
Korea	-3.7	2.9	0.5	0.7	3.7	4.9	4.8	2.5	3.0	2.7	1.6	2.1	4.2	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	3.3	2.3	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	4.5	5.3	3.4	0.9	-7.1	3.9	..
Netherlands	3.4	2.0	2.3	5.2	0.2	-1.4	0.6	0.2	3.5	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
New Zealand	5.4	6.7	-3.1	3.7	0.0	7.6	5.6	2.7	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	5.5	2.6	3.6	1.2	7.1	4.3	3.1	7.0	-4.5	5.2	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.7
Poland	4.9	3.3	1.8	3.9	-1.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	5.0	4.2	4.6	4.6	2.3	..
Portugal	4.8	6.1	3.6	1.7	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.2	-0.6	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.5	-4.6
Slovak Republic	4.7	-4.4	1.3	3.0	5.0	-1.0	2.6	5.7	3.9	9.9	5.5	1.3	3.4	-1.9
Slovenia	2.2	3.4	4.1	4.3	3.4	1.0	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.9	2.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.1
Spain	..	..	..	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.9	2.9	3.3	3.4	1.8	-4.4	-3.2
Sweden	2.6	2.4	3.2	5.9	3.0	0.8	0.8	1.8	3.0	4.1	1.9	2.0	1.5	3.0
Switzerland	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	-0.8	-0.1	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.8	-0.5	1.9	1.7	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	2.5	2.5	4.5	5.0	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.9	-1.2
United States	5.8	3.0	4.7	2.5	3.6	2.8	2.8	1.4	3.7	1.9	2.5	-1.8	1.7	..
Euro area	..	..	1.9 e	2.7 e	1.5 e	1.1 e	1.6 e	1.5 e	1.9 e	2.2 e	0.7 e	0.1 e	-0.1 e	-0.1 e
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762368

Figure 6.3. **Real household net adjusted disposable income**

Average annual growth rates between 2000 and 2010



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761665

7. Saving

The purpose of saving is to increase future resources available for consumption and to protect against unexpected changes in income. Saving in its simplest terms is very similar to the concept of saving commonly used by the man on the street. It reflects the amount of disposable income that remains after final consumption expenditures, and that is invested – be that in financial assets, such as bank deposits or shares, or non-financial assets, such as real estate. Its importance is therefore paramount in many areas such as: analyses of the sustainability of consumption patterns; or the scope of governments to stimulate demand or raise taxes. Government saving is also an important indicator in a budgetary context. The "Golden rule", for example, that government saving should be zero over the course of an economic cycle is often set as a fiscal objective.

Definition

Saving is the difference between disposable income and final consumption expenditure plus the change in net equity of households in pension funds (since this component is also a determinant of household disposable income but with an opposite sign, see also Section 6). It can also be calculated using adjusted disposable income and actual final consumption instead of disposable income and final consumption. It therefore reflects the residual income used to acquire financial and non-financial assets. Net saving is equal to saving net of depreciation.

Because by definition they have no final consumption, saving and disposable income are exactly equal for corporations.

It's important to note that disposable income does not include any capital gains or indeed losses, and, so, neither does saving. Some have argued that disposable income and saving should include capital gains. But asset prices may rise for reasons unconnected with the productive potential of the economy, for example, a reduction of the risk premium. Moreover capital gains have to be realised before they are available to support consumption, and the very act of realising gains may actually reduce their size. Finally households respond differently to capital gains than to income. This is partly because asset prices are volatile, and partly because much household wealth is not liquid (*e.g.* pension funds).

An interesting point to note in this context is the treatment of capital gains taxes, which are included in disposable income. Taken to an extreme, for households this means that savings will fall, everything else being equal, during periods of strong asset prices because of the taxes payable on capital gains realised.

Comparability

Because disposable income and final consumption expenditure are large aggregates, small changes to either are capable of producing a large change in gross saving. Although in itself this does not impair international comparability it does mean that some care is needed in interpreting early estimates of saving's statistics, which may be affected by revisions.

As described in Section 6 not all countries include changes in net equity of households in pension funds and so comparisons of savings estimates at the sectoral, but not national, level will be affected.

Some care is also needed in terms of economic interpretability at the sectoral level. For example, because in many countries capital gains taxes are lower than marginal income taxes, instead of paying a dividend, a company may choose to buy its own equity at a premium, so rewarding its shareholders with a capital gain. This would result in lower estimates of households savings than if dividends were paid, as dividends are recorded as disposable income.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Disposable income and net lending/borrowing", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00002-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 7.1. **Net saving**

Percentage of GDP

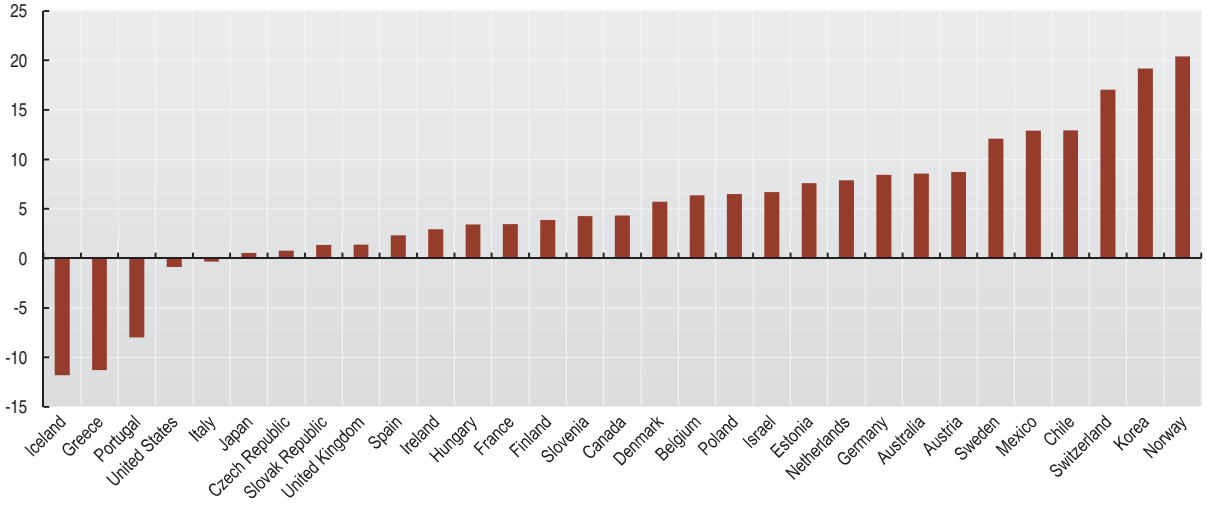
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	4.8	5.5	4.6	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.6	6.6	6.5	7.0	8.7	7.0	8.6	..
Austria	8.4	8.3	8.6	7.9	9.6	8.9	9.6	9.2	10.4	12.2	12.3	7.5	8.7	9.8
Belgium	10.7	11.2	11.6	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.9	9.5	9.8	10.8	8.6	3.2	6.4	5.4
Canada	5.7	7.5	10.8	8.9	7.7	8.0	10.0	11.0	11.7	10.9	10.4	3.1	4.3	..
Chile	10.0 e	9.1 e	8.7 e	8.4 e	8.4 e	8.5 e	10.9 e	11.6 e	13.9 e	13.2 e	10.3 e	10.1 e	12.9 e	11.1 e
Czech Republic	7.0	5.0	5.3	5.0	3.4	2.2	4.0	6.0	7.1	7.1	8.3	1.7	0.8	1.6
Denmark	4.8	5.7	6.8	7.4	6.6	6.6	7.0	9.3	9.9	8.7	8.2	2.4	5.7	6.7
Estonia	10.6	8.7	11.4	10.8	9.8	9.7	9.4	11.3	10.8	10.9	8.4	6.1	7.6	11.1
Finland	9.4	10.9	13.0	13.4	12.4	9.2	11.0	9.7	10.4	11.7	9.5	3.6	3.9	3.8
France	8.9	9.7	9.3	8.8	7.4	6.7	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.7	6.6	3.2	3.4	4.1
Germany	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.3	4.9	7.6	7.6	10.1	12.3	10.6	6.7	8.4	8.8
Greece	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	0.1 e	-0.9 e	-0.1 e	-0.1 e	-1.7	-1.3	-3.1	-6.8	-9.9	-11.3	-14.3
Hungary	3.0	-0.2	1.0	2.4	2.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.2	1.8	1.4	3.4	4.3
Iceland	5.9	3.1	1.2	4.8	7.7	3.0	2.1	0.5	-1.1	0.1	-14.8	-14.6	-11.8	-8.1
Ireland	14.4	13.3	13.6	11.2	10.3	12.8	13.1	13.2	13.8	10.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	2.1
Israel[1]	8.7	7.4	6.8	5.9	3.7	4.2	5.3	8.2	10.3	8.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8
Italy	7.1	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.5	4.7	5.2	2.6	-0.2	-0.3	-1.1
Japan	8.8 e	7.3 e	7.3 e	5.3	4.3	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.7	4.1	-0.6	0.5	..
Korea	21.5	19.8	19.1	17.5	17.5	18.8	21.1	18.8	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.0	19.2	18.7
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	14.2 e	14.8 e	15.5 e	11.5 e	12.3 e	12.8	15.2	14.8	16.9	16.8	16.2	12.1	12.9	..
Netherlands	10.8	12.5	13.7	12.0	10.8	10.4	12.6	11.8	14.5	14.5	10.9	6.2	7.9	11.6
New Zealand	2.1	1.7	3.6	5.7	5.3	5.6	4.9	2.4	1.2	2.2	0.0	1.7	..	..
Norway	10.9	13.5	21.9	21.2	17.3	16.4	19.7	25.0	27.2	25.5	27.7	18.4	20.4	23.6
Poland	7.7	6.6	6.1	4.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	5.2	5.3	7.3	7.7	6.2	6.5	..
Portugal	5.2	4.4	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.1	-1.1	-3.8	-4.6	-4.1	-6.7	-8.3	-8.0	-7.6
Slovak Republic	3.8	2.8	2.7	1.8	0.9	-2.3	-0.1	1.0	1.5	5.2	4.4	-1.8	1.4	2.5
Slovenia	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.8	8.6	9.1	9.6	10.1	11.6	12.8	10.9	5.2	4.3	4.0
Spain	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.2	9.8	10.0	8.7	8.0	7.6	6.6	4.7	3.7	2.3	1.4
Sweden	10.0	10.1	10.6	10.0	9.3	11.3	11.3	12.4	14.3	16.6	16.0	9.3	12.1	13.1
Switzerland	13.0	13.2	15.3	12.2	9.5	13.4	13.7	17.4	18.7	13.7	6.8	12.1	17.0	14.4 e
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	6.7	4.1	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.5	5.1	5.6	1.5	1.4	1.8
United States	7.4	6.7	6.4	4.4	2.5	1.8	2.6	3.0	4.0	1.9	0.2	-2.4	-0.9	-0.8
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762387

Figure 7.1. **Net saving**

Percentage of GDP, 2010



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761684

8. Household saving rate

Household saving is the main domestic source of funds to finance capital investment, which is a major impetus for long-term economic growth. Household saving rates vary considerably between countries because of institutional, demographic and socio-economic differences. For example government provisions for old-age pensions and the demographic age structure of the population will all influence the rate at which populations save (older persons tend to run down their financial assets during their retirement to the detriment of saving). Equally the availability and price of credit, as well as attitudes towards debt, may also influence choices made by individuals regarding whether to spend or save.

The household saving rate is calculated as the ratio of household saving (plus the change in net equity of households in pension funds) to household disposable income.

Definition

In the national accounts, household saving is estimated by subtracting household consumption expenditure from household disposable income plus the change in net equity of households in pension funds (since this component is also a determinant of household disposable income but with an opposite sign).

Household disposable income consists essentially of income from employment and from the operation of unincorporated enterprises, plus receipts of interest, dividends and social benefits minus payments of current taxes, interest and social contributions. Note that enterprise income includes imputed rents "paid" by owner-occupiers of dwellings.

Household consumption expenditure consists mainly of cash outlays for consumer goods and services but it also includes the imputed expenditures that owner occupiers pay, as occupiers, to themselves as owners of their dwellings and the production of goods for own-final use such as agricultural products – the values of which are also included in income.

Comparability

Saving rates may be measured on either a net or a gross basis. Net saving rates are measured after deducting consumption of fixed capital (in respect of assets used in unincorporated enterprises and in respect of owner-occupied dwellings), from saving and from the disposable income of households, so that both saving and disposable income are shown on a net basis.

Most countries publish ratios on a net basis. However some countries publish these ratios on a gross basis; which causes an upward bias compared to net ratios: (as saving is always less than disposable income, and depreciation is unlikely to ever be larger than disposable income).

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Detailed National Accounts: Simplified non-financial accounts", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00010-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 8.1. **Household net saving**

Percentage of household disposable income

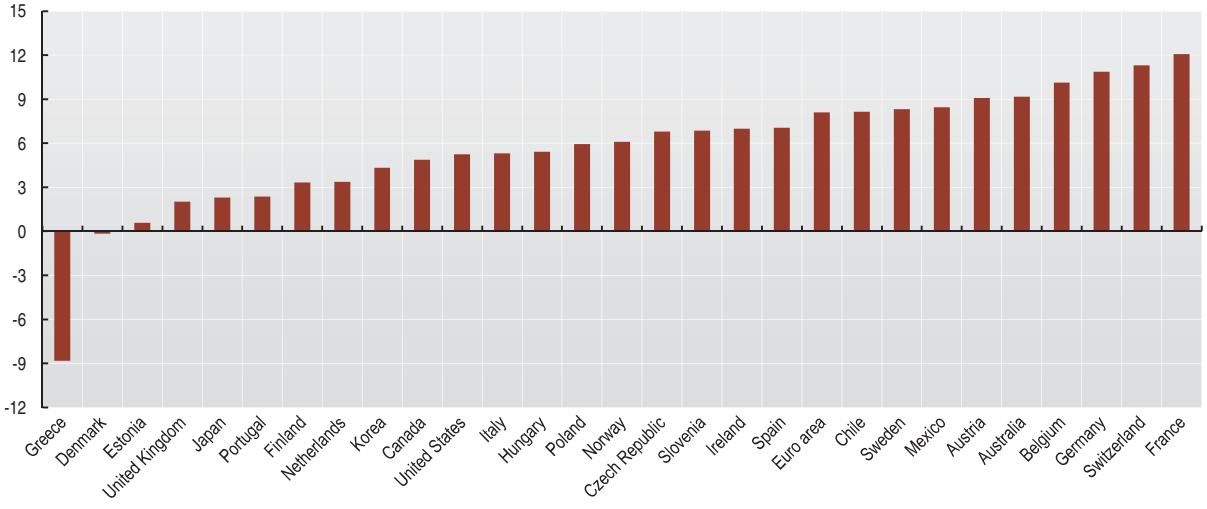
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.6	3.2	3.6	10.2	8.9	9.2	..
Austria	8.5	9.9	9.3	7.6	7.9	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.4	11.6	11.5	11.2	9.1	7.4
Belgium	12.8	13.2	12.5	13.8	13.1	12.3	10.7	9.9	10.7	11.4	11.5	13.3	10.1	8.8
Canada	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.3	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.6	2.9	4.0	4.7	4.9	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	10.9	8.1	..
Czech Republic	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	5.2	4.1	2.9	4.8	6.1	5.7	4.8	6.8	6.8	4.9
Denmark	-1.2	-5.6	-4.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	-1.3	-4.2	-2.3	-4.0	-3.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Estonia	-2.8	-5.4	-3.0	-4.0	-6.4	-7.1	-12.8	-10.8	-13.1	-8.2	-4.1	5.7	0.6	-0.2
Finland	0.6	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	2.7	0.9	-1.1	-0.9	-0.3	4.2	3.3	1.1
France	11.9	11.3	11.0	11.7	13.0	11.9	12.2	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.7	12.6	12.1	12.3
Germany	10.3	9.6	9.4	9.5	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.5	10.9	10.9	10.4
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.7	-1.0	2.5	-4.1	-2.9	-8.8	-12.5
Hungary	11.7	7.8	6.2	6.7	5.3	2.9	5.4	6.7	7.2	3.3	2.7	4.8	5.4	5.1
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	-0.5	0.4	1.2	1.9	-0.9	-2.2	3.7	9.8	7.0	5.4
Israel[1]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	10.7	9.9	7.9	9.9	10.8	10.3	10.5	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.4	7.1	5.3	4.3
Japan	..	..	..	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.3	2.3	..
Korea	23.2	16.1	9.3	5.2	0.4	5.2	9.2	7.2	5.2	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.3	3.1
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	4.3	5.0	6.4	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	11.4	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.4	..
Netherlands	12.2	9.0	6.9	9.7	8.7	7.6	7.4	6.4	6.1	6.9	5.9	5.6	3.4	5.0
New Zealand	-3.3	1.0	-4.6	-3.6	-9.1	-6.9	-5.6	-7.6	-8.0	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	5.7	4.7	4.3	3.1	8.2	8.8	6.9	9.6	-0.5	0.8	3.4	6.6	6.1	8.0
Poland	12.1	10.5	10.0	11.9	8.3	7.7	5.5	5.9	6.5	4.6	-0.3	6.8	5.9	..
Portugal	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	2.8	2.7	0.4	-0.7	-0.8	3.2	2.4	1.7
Slovak Republic	7.6	6.2	6.0	3.8	3.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.1	2.2	1.1	..	..	..
Slovenia	7.3	4.5	7.8	9.8	10.5	8.2	9.5	11.2	11.7	10.0	9.6	8.4	6.9	5.0
Spain	..	..	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.7	5.2	4.8	3.9	4.0	7.7	12.3	7.1	4.7
Sweden	1.8	1.6	3.1	7.3	7.1	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.9	7.2	9.0	11.0	8.3	10.0
Switzerland	10.3	10.6	10.6	11.2	9.9	8.6	8.0	8.8	10.7	12.5	11.7	11.4	11.3	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	2.4	-0.1	-0.3	1.2	0.2	-0.1	-1.7	-2.5	-3.1	-4.3	-2.7	1.8	2.0	1.3
United States	5.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	1.7	2.7	2.4	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.4
Euro area	..	9.2	8.2	8.9	9.4	9.2	9.2	8.6	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.6	8.1	7.6
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762406

Figure 8.1. **Household net saving**

Percentage of household disposable income, 2010



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761703

9. Net lending/net borrowing

Net lending/borrowing is one of only two balancing items in the SNA where the reference to "net" is not in juxtaposition to "gross": in other words it is not in reference to lending net of depreciation. If it is positive it is described as net lending and if negative, as net borrowing. It reflects the amount of financial assets that are available for lending or needed for borrowing to finance all expenditures – consumption expenditure, gross capital formation and capital transfers – in excess of disposable income. Its importance as an economic concept is best illustrated by the fact that it forms one of the two Maastricht excessive deficit criteria (with an additional adjustment to reflect net streams of interest payments resulting from swaps arrangements and forward rate agreements) used by the European Commission to assess the soundness and sustainability of public finances.

Definition

Net lending or borrowing can be measured identically as the balancing item in either the capital or financial accounts.

It can therefore be derived as saving less acquisitions plus disposals of non-financial assets plus capital transfers receivable minus capital transfers payable.

Or it can be derived as the difference between net acquisition of financial assets and net incurrence of liabilities. Financial assets (and liabilities) include: Monetary gold, Special Drawing Rights, Currency and Deposits, Securities, Shares and other equity, Insurance Technical Reserves (including net equity of households in pension funds, see Sections 6, 7 and 8) and Other accounts receivable and payable (such as trade credits and advances for work in progress or to be undertaken).

Although it can be derived via either approach it is important to note that, in practice, achieving this equivalence is one of the most difficult tasks in compiling national accounts.

Another important point worth making in this context concerns contingencies. Many types of contractual financial arrangements do not give rise to unconditional requirements either to make payments or to provide other objects of value. These "contingencies" are not recorded as financial assets in the SNA. If an event occurs (and a feature of contingencies is that they may not), for example, transactions in financial assets related to the realisation of the contingency, the transactions are recorded in the accounts in the usual way. A simple example of a contingency is an overdraft facility on a bank account. The existence of the facility does not of itself create a financial asset (of the bank) and liability (of the account holder). But any borrowing that subsequently occurs in relation to the facility will.

Comparability

Generally the comparability of statistics on net lending and net borrowing is good, especially for EU countries. That said, the difficulty that many countries face in reconciling the two approaches to measurement gives some indication of the care needed. Comparability, or rather the care needed when interpreting cross-country data, is perhaps a bigger issue at the sectoral level. Again, this is not fundamentally a question of conceptual differences but real differences in the types of institutions included within institutional sectors: for example in some countries hospitals are outside of the general government sector – see also Section 16.

In Ireland, in 2010, the government made massive capital transfers to Anglo Irish Bank, Irish Nationwide Building Society and EBS Building Society, which had a big impact on the government net lending figures.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Detailed National Accounts: Simplified non-financial accounts", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00010-en*.

Further reading

- Eurostat (2002), *ESA95 Manual on Government Deficit and Debt*, European Communities, Luxembourg.
- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 9.1. **Net lending/net borrowing by institutional sector**

Percentage of GDP

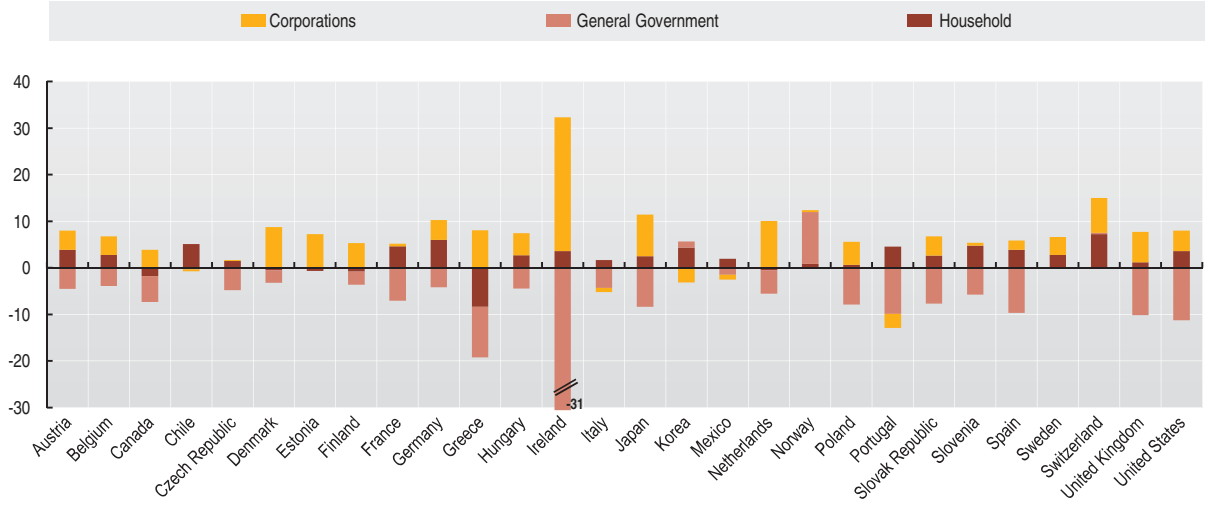
	Total			Corporations			General government			Households		
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010
Australia	-2.6	-5.5	-2.4	0.0	-3.6	-0.3	-0.7	1.6	..	-1.6	-3.5	2.6
Austria	-0.9	2.1	3.5	-3.1	-0.8	4.1	-1.8	-1.8	-4.5	4.0	4.6	3.9
Belgium	4.1	3.1	2.9	-0.6	3.4	4.0	-0.1	-2.6	-3.9	4.7	2.3	2.8
Canada	3.8	2.2	-3.5	1.0	3.9	3.9	2.9	1.5	-5.6	-0.1	-3.2	-1.8
Chile	..	..	4.4	..	..	-0.4	..	..	-0.3	..	..	5.1
Czech Republic	-4.0	-2.4	-3.1	-1.9	-0.3	0.2	-3.6	-3.2	-4.8	1.5	1.1	1.4
Denmark	1.4	4.5	5.5	2.8	3.6	8.8	2.2	5.0	-2.7	-3.5	-4.0	-0.5
Estonia	-4.8	-9.4	6.7	-4.3	-2.1	7.1	-0.2	1.6	0.2	-0.3	-8.4	-0.7
Finland	7.7	3.6	1.7	3.0	3.8	5.3	7.0	2.7	-2.8	-2.3	-2.9	-0.8
France	1.3	-0.6	-1.9	-1.1	-0.9	0.5	-1.5	-3.0	-7.1	3.9	3.2	4.6
Germany	-1.4	5.1	6.1	-6.3	1.9	4.3	1.1	-3.3	-4.1	3.7	6.5	6.0
Greece	..	-9.5	-11.0	..	4.5	8.1	-3.8 e	-5.6 |	-10.8	..	-8.0	-8.4
Hungary	-7.6	-7.5	3.0	-6.8	-1.5	4.7	-3.1	-7.9	-4.5	2.4	2.1	2.7
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	4.9	-10.1	..	..	..
Ireland	..	-2.9	0.7	..	2.4	28.8	4.7	1.7	-30.9	..	-8.6	3.6
Israel[1]	-0.4	3.5	..	..	..	..	-4.0	-5.1	-4.8	..	..	..
Italy	0.1	-0.8	-3.6	-1.7	-0.4	-0.9	-0.9	-4.5	-4.3	2.7	4.1	1.6
Japan	..	3.2	3.1	..	6.9	9.0	..	-4.8	-8.4	..	1.1	2.5
Korea	2.2	2.0	2.5	-6.8	-5.2	-3.1	5.4	3.4	1.3	3.6	3.8	4.3
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	0.0	-0.8	..	..	..
Mexico	..	-0.6	-0.6	..	-3.7	-1.0	..	0.4	-1.5	..	2.7	2.0
Netherlands	6.1	7.1	4.5	4.6	8.1	10.1	2.0	-0.3	-5.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6
New Zealand	-3.9	-8.9	..	..	..	..	1.7	4.6	..	-5.0	-8.0	..
Norway	15.0	16.0	12.4	-0.5	-0.9	0.4	15.4	15.0	11.2	0.1	1.9	0.8
Poland	-5.4	-1.9	-2.3	-6.6	1.3	4.9	-3.0	-4.1	-7.9	4.3	0.9	0.7 e
Portugal	-9.2	-8.8	-8.4	-6.9	-5.2	-3.1	-3.3	-6.5	-9.8	1.0	2.9	4.5
Slovak Republic	-2.8	-8.9	-0.9	8.7	-4.6	4.1	-12.3	-2.8	-7.7	0.7	-1.5	2.7
Slovenia	-3.2	-2.2	-0.3	-3.3	-6.6	0.6	-3.7	-1.5	-5.7	3.8	5.9	4.8
Spain	-3.2	-6.5	-3.8	-3.6	-6.1	2.0	-1.0	1.3	-9.7	1.3	-1.7	3.9
Sweden	4.5	7.2	6.6	-0.1	4.4	3.8	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.5	2.8
Switzerland	9.4	13.6	14.3	2.9	10.9	7.5	-0.4	-1.1	0.3	8.1	4.8	7.3
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2.6	..	..	..
United Kingdom	-2.7	-1.9	-2.3	-3.1	4.9	6.5	3.6	-3.4	-10.2	-1.1	-3.6	1.2
United States	-2.8	-5.0	-3.3	-2.5	1.5	4.4	1.5	-3.2	-11.3	-1.8	-3.4	3.6
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.1	-2.6	-6.2	2.3	2.6	3.3
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762425

Figure 9.1. **Net lending/net borrowing by institutional sector**

Percentage of GDP, 2010



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761722





EXPENDITURE

10. Household consumption
11. General government final consumption
12. Investment
13. Exports and imports of goods and services

10. Household consumption

Household final consumption expenditure is typically the largest component of final uses of GDP, representing in general around 60% of GDP. It is therefore an essential variable for economic analysis of demand. An additional concept, *(household) actual individual consumption*, also exists in the SNA. This concept allocates individual consumption expenditures of general government and NPISHs (those that directly benefit households) to households (the ultimate consumers of these expenditures), providing an important measure for cross-country comparisons, in particular for comparisons of well-being.

Definition

Household final consumption expenditure covers all purchases made by resident households (home or abroad) to meet their everyday needs: food, clothing, housing services (rents), energy, transport, durable goods (notably cars), spending on health, on leisure and on miscellaneous services.

It also includes a number of imputed expenditures, for example agricultural products produced for own-consumption but the most significant imputation is typically owner-occupiers' imputed rents. The other main imputed item of expenditure relates to income in kind (employees may receive goods and services either free of charge or at very low prices as part of their wages).

By convention, apart from dwellings, all goods and services bought by households to meet their own everyday needs are recorded as final consumption. Purchases of dwellings are recorded as gross fixed capital formation. Partial payments for goods and services "provided" by general government are included in household final consumption. This covers cases in which households have to pay a part of the public services provided, for example prescription medicines and medical services partly reimbursed by government. The portion that is reimbursed forms part of expenditure by general government, and, so, also, of household actual individual consumption.

Households' actual individual consumption is equal to households' consumption expenditure plus those (individual) expenditures of general government and NPISHs that directly benefit households, such as, health care and education. See also Section 6 on disposable income.

Comparability

Comparability of both concepts (household final consumption and household actual individual consumption) is good. However, cross-country comparisons of actual individual consumption provide a better basis to measure relative well-being of households across countries. This is because there are significant differences between countries regarding the proportion of expenditure on health care and education paid directly by households and the proportion paid on their behalf by government, which are financed for example through taxes and that do not form part of household final consumption.

Figure 10.2 shows actual individual consumption per head using PPPs specifically related to actual individual consumption and are therefore different to those used for overall GDP.

Table 10.3 and Figure 10.3 show the contribution made by household final consumption (and other components of final demand and imports) to overall GDP growth. Note that for those countries that deflate their current price estimates of GDP using so-called superlative price indices, such as the United States, the sum of the contribution of the individual components will not necessarily sum to the overall GDP growth rate.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Gross domestic product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00001-en*.

Further reading

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- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 10.1. **Household final and actual individual consumption**

Percentage of GDP

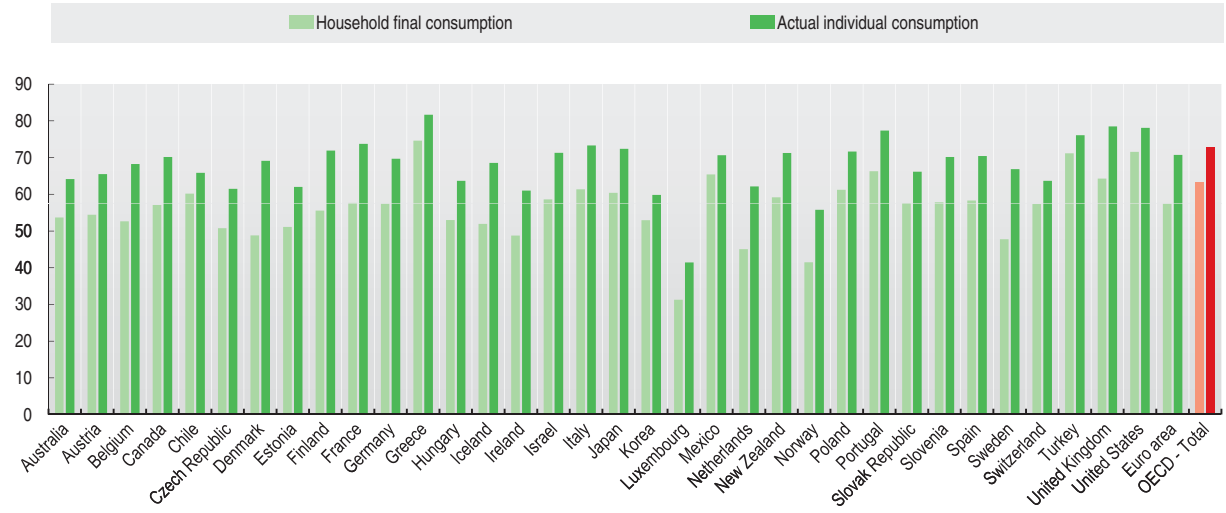
	Household final consumption							Actual individual consumption						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	56.5	56.0	55.9	54.0	55.1	54.0	53.7 e	67.1	66.6	66.4	64.9	66.3	64.8	64.2 e
Austria	55.0	54.2	52.9	52.8	54.8	54.7	54.4	65.6	64.8	63.5	63.7	66.3	66.1	65.5
Belgium	51.5	51.3	50.9	52.0	52.8	52.9	52.6	65.5	65.3	64.9	66.6	68.4	68.3	68.3
Canada	55.2	55.3	55.7	55.5	58.7	57.9	57.1 e	66.8	67.0	67.5	67.6	72.2	71.2	70.2 e
Chile	58.9	55.0	55.8	60.8	59.6	58.3	60.2	64.1 e	59.9 e	60.9 e	66.6 e	66.1 e	64.3 e	65.9 e
Czech Republic	49.3	48.6	47.7	48.9	50.6	50.7	50.8	60.0	58.9	57.6	58.8	61.5	61.5	61.5
Denmark	48.2	48.2	48.4	47.9	49.4	48.7	48.8	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.7	70.6	69.4	69.1
Estonia	55.5	55.4	54.1	54.8	54.4	52.4	51.1	65.0	64.3	63.1	65.4	66.7	64.0	62.0
Finland	51.5	51.7	50.4	51.5	54.6	55.5	55.5	66.3	66.4	64.6	66.3	71.3	72.0	71.9
France	56.9	56.7	56.5	56.9	58.1	58.0	57.7	72.2	71.9	71.5	72.0	74.2	74.2	73.7
Germany	58.8	57.9	55.9	56.2	58.6	57.4	57.4	70.5	69.5	67.2	67.8	71.4	69.9	69.7
Greece	69.8	69.7	69.6	72.3	72.4	73.4	74.6	76.6	76.5	76.7	79.6	80.0	80.9	81.7
Hungary	55.0	53.8	55.0	54.2	54.5	52.9	53.0	67.6	66.3	66.6	65.9	66.6	64.2	63.7
Iceland	59.4	58.2	57.4	53.4	51.0	51.4	51.9	76.0	74.6	73.8	70.1	68.7	68.5	68.6
Ireland	45.7	45.9	47.3	50.5	49.2	49.9	48.7	56.1	56.4	58.2	62.5	62.9	63.0	61.0
Israel[1]	56.1	56.0	57.8	58.3	57.4	58.6	58.6	69.0	68.6	70.3	71.0	70.0	71.3	71.3
Italy	59.0	59.0	58.6	59.2	60.3	60.6	61.3	70.8	70.9	70.2	71.0	72.8	73.0	73.3
Japan	57.8	57.9	57.3	58.3	60.1	59.2	60.4 e	67.9	67.9	67.4	68.7	71.4	70.6	72.4 e
Korea	53.8	54.5	54.4	54.7	54.1	52.6	52.9	59.6	60.7	60.7	61.2	61.0	59.3	59.8 e
Luxembourg	35.5	33.5	32.0	32.9	33.9	31.8	31.3	45.5	42.9	41.1	42.4	44.7	42.2	41.4
Mexico	66.6	64.9	64.8	64.8	66.1	65.9	65.4 e	72.0	70.1	70.0	70.1	71.9	71.6	70.6 e
Netherlands	48.8	47.2	46.2	45.5	46.0	45.5	45.0	62.1	62.0	61.1	60.7	63.0	62.5	62.1
New Zealand	59.5	59.7	58.0	58.5	59.0	58.5 e	59.2 e	70.4	70.7	69.2	70.3	71.3	70.6 e	71.2 e
Norway	42.6	40.9	41.3	39.2	43.6	43.1	41.5	55.7	53.5	54.0	51.7	58.3	57.6	55.8
Poland	63.4	62.5	60.5	61.6	61.1	61.3	61.2	73.5	72.7	70.5	72.0	71.7	72.1	71.6
Portugal	64.7	65.1	65.3	66.8	65.1	66.0	66.3	77.0	76.8	76.4	78.0	77.3	78.1	77.4
Slovak Republic	57.5	57.2	56.1	57.2	61.0	58.3	57.5	64.9	64.9	64.1	65.6	70.5	67.7	66.2
Slovenia	54.3	52.8	52.5	52.6	55.7	57.2	57.8	65.6	63.9	62.8	63.3	67.7	69.5	70.2
Spain	57.8	57.4	57.4	57.2	56.5	58.0	58.3	68.3	67.9	68.1	68.6	69.2	70.5	70.4
Sweden	48.2	47.2	46.7	47.0	49.3	48.5	47.8	67.3	66.1	65.4	65.9	69.5	67.7	66.8
Switzerland	59.9	58.2	56.8	56.5	58.5	57.8	57.4	66.5	64.5	62.9	62.1	64.8	64.0	63.6
Turkey	71.7	70.5	71.3	69.8	71.5	71.7	71.2	75.9 e	74.9 e	75.9 e	74.4 e	76.7 e	76.8 e	76.1 e
United Kingdom	64.6	63.8	63.5	63.3	63.9	64.2	64.3	77.2	76.7	76.3	76.8	78.7	78.7	78.5
United States	70.1	69.9	70.0	70.6	70.8	70.8	71.6	76.4	76.2	76.4	77.2	77.8	77.6	78.1
Euro area	57.2	56.7	55.9	56.3	57.5	57.4	57.4	69.6 e	69.1 e	68.2 e	68.9 e	71.2 e	71.0 e	70.7 e
OECD-Total	62.6	62.2	61.9	62.2	63.1	62.9 e	63.3 e	72.6 e	71.3 e	71.0 e	71.3 e	72.4 e	72.8 e	73.0 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762444

Figure 10.1. **Household final and actual individual consumption**

Percentage of GDP, 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761741

Table 10.2. **Household final consumption, volume**

Annual growth rates in percentage

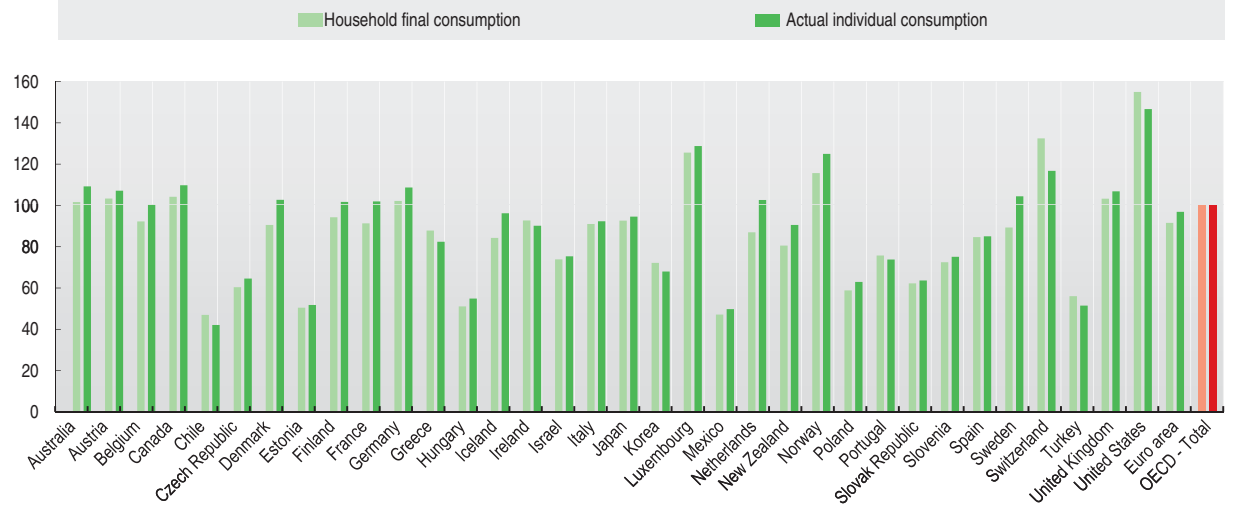
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	5.1	4.2	3.5	2.9	4.0	5.0	4.4	2.9	4.4	4.7	0.1	2.5	3.4	3.3 e
Austria	2.3	2.0	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.7
Belgium	2.6	2.0	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.6	2.7	0.2
Canada	2.8	3.8	4.0	2.3	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.6	3.0	0.4	3.3	2.4 e
Chile	4.7 e	-1.0 e	3.7 e	2.9 e	2.4 e	4.2 e	8.4	8.5	7.8	7.6	5.2	-0.8	10.0	8.8
Czech Republic	-1.3	2.2	0.9	3.1	3.1	5.3	3.2	3.1	4.4	4.2	2.8	0.2	1.0	0.7
Denmark	2.3	-0.4	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.0	4.7	3.8	3.6	3.0	-0.3	-3.6	1.7	-0.5
Estonia	5.3	0.9	7.8	7.0	9.5	9.2	8.1	9.5	13.5	8.8	-5.2	-14.8	-2.4	3.5
Finland	4.6	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.5	4.8	3.4	3.1	4.3	3.5	1.9	-2.9	3.3	2.5
France	3.7	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.3
Germany	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.3	-0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.5	-0.2	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.7
Greece	3.5 e	2.5 e	2.0 e	5.0 e	4.7 e	3.3 e	3.8 e	4.5 e	4.4	3.6	4.3	-1.6	-6.2	-7.7
Hungary	4.9	6.8	3.1	4.6	8.2	8.4	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.1	-0.7	-6.6	-3.0	0.5
Iceland	10.2	7.9	4.2	-2.8	-1.5	6.2	7.0	12.7	3.6	5.7	-7.8	-15.0	0.0	2.7
Ireland	7.8	9.2	10.7	4.8	3.8	3.1	3.7	7.0	7.0	6.2	-0.4	-5.7	0.5	-2.3
Israel[1]	5.6	3.9	8.2	3.4	1.6	-0.3	5.5	3.3	5.1	8.4	1.6	1.9	5.3	3.8
Italy	3.5	2.6	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	-0.8	-1.6	1.2	0.1
Japan	-0.8	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	-0.9	-0.7	2.6	0.1 e
Korea	-12.5	11.9	9.2	5.7	8.9	-0.4	0.3	4.6	4.7	5.1	1.3	0.0	4.4	2.3
Luxembourg	5.7	3.6	5.0	3.4	5.8	-5.3	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.3	-0.8	-1.7	2.2	2.4
Mexico	5.4 e	4.3 e	8.2 e	2.5 e	1.6 e	2.2 e	5.6	4.8	5.7	4.0	1.7	-7.3	5.3	4.5 e
Netherlands	5.1	5.3	3.7	1.8	0.9	-0.2	1.0	1.0	-0.3	1.8	1.3	-2.1	0.3	-1.0
New Zealand	3.0	3.2	1.4	2.7	4.8	6.2	4.6	4.4	2.4	3.3	-1.1	0.4	2.3 e	1.4 e
Norway	2.8	3.7	4.2	2.1	3.1	3.2	5.4	4.4	5.0	5.4	1.8	0.0	3.7	2.4
Poland	5.0	5.7	3.1	2.2	3.4	2.1	4.7	2.1	5.0	4.9	5.7	2.0	3.1	2.5
Portugal	5.1	5.5	3.8	1.3	1.3	-0.2	2.7	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.3	-2.3	2.1	-4.0
Slovak Republic	6.6	0.4	2.2	5.5	5.7	1.7	4.6	6.5	5.9	6.8	6.1	0.2	-0.7	-0.5
Slovenia	2.8	6.6	0.8	2.5	2.6	3.4	3.0	2.1	2.8	6.3	2.3	0.1	1.3	0.9
Spain	4.8	5.3	5.0	3.5	2.8	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.5	-0.6	-3.8	0.7	-1.0
Sweden	3.3	4.0	5.3	0.7	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.7	0.0	-0.3	4.0	2.1
Switzerland	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.0	0.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.2
Turkey	0.6 e	0.1	5.9	-6.6	4.7	10.2	11.0	7.9	4.6	5.5	-0.3	-2.3	6.7	7.8
United Kingdom	4.3	5.0	5.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.6	1.5	2.7	-1.6	-3.1	1.3	-1.0
United States	5.2	5.5	5.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.3	-0.6	-1.9	1.8	2.5
Euro area	3.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.7	0.4	-1.0	0.9	0.1
OECD-Total	3.2 e	4.2 e	4.1 e	2.3 e	2.4 e	2.3 e	2.9 e	2.9	2.8	2.5	0.0	-1.6	2.1 e	1.7 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762463

Figure 10.2. **Household final and actual individual consumption per capita, OECD = 100**

Current PPPs, 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761760

Table 10.3. **Contribution to GDP growth by final demand components**

Percentage

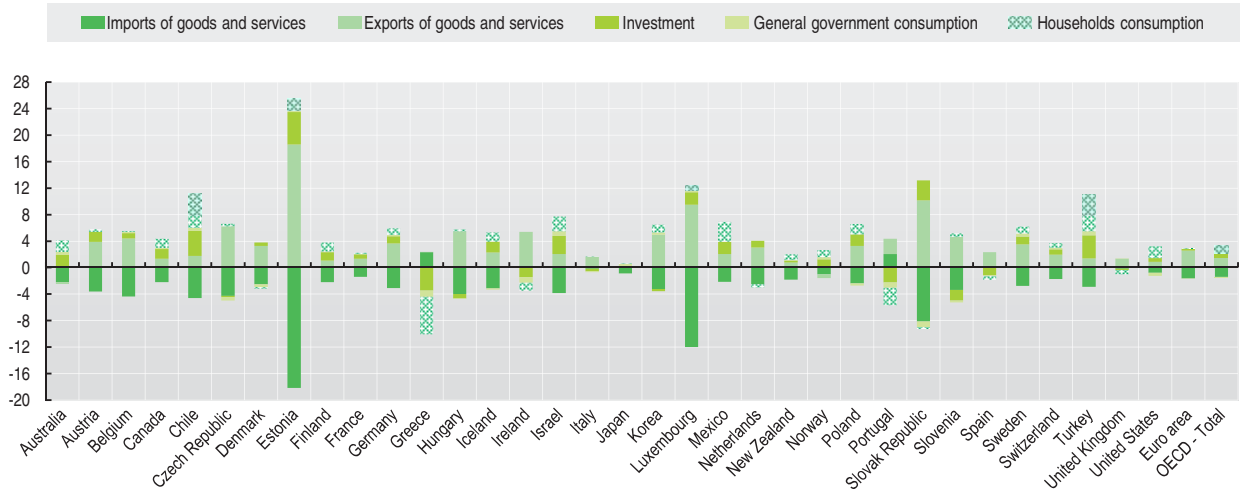
	Household consumption			General government consumption			Gross fixed capital formation			Exports			Imports		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
Australia	1.7	2.5	1.8 e	0.6	0.6	0.5 e	2.1	1.4	1.9 e	-0.2	0.8	-0.3 e	-0.3	-2.0	-2.2 e
Austria	0.8	1.0	0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.1	1.5	2.9	4.2	3.9	-2.5	-2.6	-3.6
Belgium	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	4.3	4.4	-0.1	-3.7	-4.4
Canada	1.3	2.3	1.4 e	0.7	0.6	0.2 e	0.8	1.5	1.5 e	-1.4	0.2	1.3 e	2.0	-1.7	-2.2 e
Chile	1.8 e	4.6	5.1	0.3 e	0.7	0.5	0.9 e	0.9	3.8	2.2 e	2.1	1.8	-1.2 e	-3.6	-4.6
Czech Republic	1.6	2.2	0.4	0.8	-0.1	-0.5	1.3	1.5	-0.2	7.1	8.9	6.3	-7.9	-6.6	-4.3
Denmark	0.0	1.7	-0.2	0.6	0.7	-0.4	-0.3	2.8	0.5	1.5	4.4	3.3	-0.8	-5.9	-2.5
Estonia	3.9	7.5	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.3	3.4	7.4	4.9	3.4	4.7	18.6	-4.2	-11.7	-18.2
Finland	1.5	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.7	5.1	1.1	-0.5	-3.0	-2.2
France	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.3	-0.6	-1.4	-1.4
Germany	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.7	1.4	1.1	2.1	5.4	3.7	-0.4	-4.3	-3.1
Greece	3.5 e	3.0	-5.7	0.1 e	0.6	-0.9	1.1 e	3.1	-3.5	0.0 e	1.0	0.1	-0.5 e	-3.6	2.3
Hungary	2.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	-0.7	6.0	12.6	5.5	-4.2	-10.3	-4.0
Iceland	-1.7	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	-0.2	-1.0	6.9	1.6	2.5	-1.5	2.3	3.7	-5.0	-3.1
Ireland	2.3	3.2	-1.2	1.5	0.9	-0.8	0.1	1.3	-1.5	8.2	4.1	5.1	-6.1	-4.8	0.3
Israel[1]	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	-0.6	1.9	2.7	-4.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	-1.4	-3.9
Italy	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	-0.2	0.6	0.7	-0.4	0.7	2.2	1.6	-0.5	-2.0	-0.2
Japan	0.9	0.6	0.1 e	0.7	0.0	0.4 e	-0.5	0.3	0.2 e	-0.8	1.4	0.0 e	-0.1	-0.6	-0.9 e
Korea	3.1	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.0	-0.3	-1.3	4.5	5.0	1.7	-4.1	-3.2
Luxembourg	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.8	1.9	6.7	20.2	9.5	-7.8	-16.7	-12.0
Mexico	1.6 e	3.8	3.0 e	-0.2 e	0.2	0.1 e	-1.2 e	2.0	1.8 e	-1.0 e	3.0	2.0 e	0.5 e	-3.6	-2.1 e
Netherlands	0.9	-0.2	-0.5	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	5.1	3.0	-1.6	-5.4	-2.5
New Zealand	1.6	1.5	0.8 e	0.7	0.7	0.1 e	1.4	-0.6	0.3 e	1.1	0.8	0.8 e	-1.3	0.5	-1.8 e
Norway	0.9	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-2.5	-1.0
Poland	1.4	3.2	1.6	0.5	1.1	-0.3	-2.3	2.7	1.8	0.8	5.4	3.3	1.8	-6.6	-2.4
Portugal	0.8	1.2	-2.6	0.7	-0.1	-0.8	0.2	-0.3	-2.2	0.5	3.2	2.3	-0.4	-2.7	2.0
Slovak Republic	3.1	3.4	-0.3	1.1	1.6	-0.8	3.3	2.5	3.0	4.9	16.0	10.2	-9.8	-14.4	-8.1
Slovenia	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	-0.3	0.3	2.6	-1.6	3.4	7.8	4.6	-1.8	-7.6	-3.4
Spain	2.1	2.3	-0.6	0.7	0.8	-0.1	1.2	2.1	-1.2	1.2	1.7	2.1	-1.5	-3.2	0.3
Sweden	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.2	0.3	4.3	3.5	0.7	-3.7	-2.7
Switzerland	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.8	1.1	0.8	0.3	4.8	2.0	-0.6	-2.8	-1.7
Turkey	-4.7	3.3	5.6	-0.1	1.0	0.6	-6.1	2.8	3.5	0.8	1.5	1.4	5.7	-1.7	-2.9
United Kingdom	2.5	1.0	-0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.1	-0.2	0.6	3.3	1.3	-1.4	-3.0	-0.2
United States	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.6	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.6	-0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	-1.0	-0.8
Euro area	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	3.4	2.6	-0.8	-3.2	-1.6
OECD-Total	1.4 e	1.7	1.1 e	0.5 e	0.3	-0.1 e	-0.2 e	0.9	0.6 e	0.1 e	2.2	1.6 e	0.0 e	-2.2	-1.4 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762482

Figure 10.3. **Contribution to GDP growth by final demand components**

Percentage, 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761779

11. General government final consumption

General government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure incurred by government in its production of non-market final goods and services (except GFCF) and market goods and services provided as social transfers in kind. Total general government final consumption is perhaps of less political relevance, from a fiscal perspective, than general government expenditure (see Section 16) but its importance as a component of total GDP, and, so, as a reflection of its direct role as a "consumer" of final goods and services is significant.

Definition

General government final consumption can be broken down into two distinct groups.

The first reflects expenditures for collective consumption (defence, justice, etc.) which benefit society as a whole, or large parts of society, and are often known as public goods and services.

The second reflects expenditures for individual consumption (health care, housing, education, etc.), that reflect expenditures incurred by government on behalf of an individual household (see also Section 10). This category of expenditure is equal to social transfers in kind from government to households (see Section 6) and so includes expenditure by government on market goods and services provided to households.

As goods and services produced by government usually do not have a market price, the relevant products are valued at the sum of costs needed to produce these goods and services. These costs mainly consist of compensation of employees, intermediate consumption and depreciation. Final consumption of government can then be estimated as the difference between on the one hand government output, and on the other hand payments made for goods and services produced by government and the relevant output that is used for fixed capital formation.

The borderline between individual and collective consumption is in some cases not completely clear. For example, expenditures incurred by Ministries of Health and Education at a national level are included in collective services, reflecting their role as producers of policy, standards and regulation. But expenditures on the administration or functioning of a group of hospitals say are recorded as individual. To assist in this delineation the SNA provides guidance based on the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) see also section 17. It states that all government final consumption expenditures under the following headings (*Health, Recreational and sporting services, Cultural services, Education and social protection*) should be treated as expenditures on individual services except for expenditures on general administration, regulation, research, etc.

Comparability

The comparability of general government final consumption across countries is high. However interpretations of comparisons of general government final consumption across countries are enhanced when breakdowns between individual and collective consumption are provided (see also Section 6).

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Gross domestic product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00001-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 11.1. **General government final consumption expenditure**

Percentage of GDP

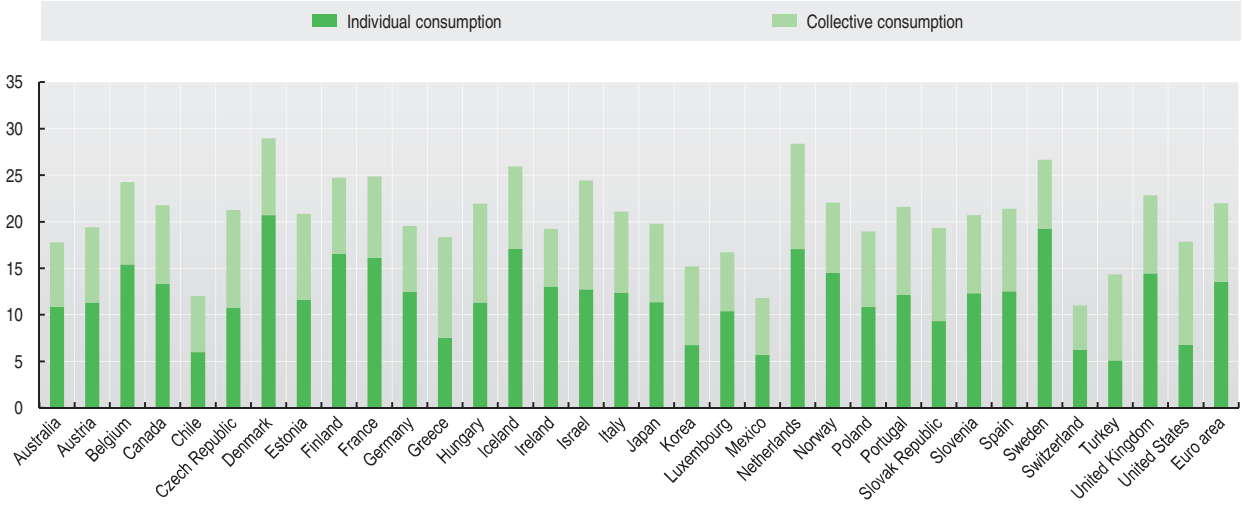
	Individual consumption							Collective consumption						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.2	10.8	..	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	..
Austria	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.9	11.5	11.3	11.1	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.8	8.3	8.1	7.7
Belgium	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.6	15.6	15.4	15.6	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.5	9.1	8.8	8.8
Canada	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.0	13.4	13.3	..	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.7	8.7	8.4	..
Chile	5.1 e	4.9 e	5.1 e	5.7 e	6.4 e	6.0 e	5.7 e	5.5 e	5.1 e	5.3 e	5.5 e	6.2 e	6.0 e	6.2 e
Czech Republic	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.4	9.9	9.9	10.6	10.5	9.9
Denmark	18.2	18.1	18.2	18.8	21.2	20.7	20.3	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	8.6	8.2	8.1
Estonia	9.4	8.9	9.0	10.6	12.3	11.6	10.9	7.8	7.3	7.5	8.7	9.7	9.2	8.6
Finland	14.7	14.7	14.2	14.8	16.6	16.5	16.3	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	8.6	8.2	7.9
France	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.7	8.7	8.4
Germany	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.6	12.8	12.5	12.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.0
Greece	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.1	11.3	10.3	10.7	10.9	12.8	10.8	10.3
Hungary	12.7	12.5	11.6	11.7	12.1	11.3	10.7	10.0	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.1
Iceland	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.8	17.6	17.1	16.6	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.9	8.8	8.7
Ireland	10.4	10.5	10.9	12.0	13.6	13.0	12.3	5.8	6.0	6.3	7.2	6.8	6.2	6.1
Israel[1]	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.2	11.9	11.7	11.5
Italy	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.8	12.5	12.4	12.0	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.9	8.7	8.5
Japan	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.5	11.4	11.4	..	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.4	..
Korea	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.8	..	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.4	..
Luxembourg	10.0	9.4	9.1	9.5	10.8	10.4	10.2	6.5	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.7	6.3	6.3
Mexico	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.7	..	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.1	..
Netherlands	13.4	14.8	15.0	15.2	17.0	17.1	17.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.5	11.7	11.3	10.8
New Zealand	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.8	12.2	..	..	7.1	7.5	7.6	8.3	8.1	..	..
Norway	13.1	12.6	12.7	12.5	14.7	14.5	14.3	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.8	7.5	7.3
Poland	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.4	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.1	7.7
Portugal	12.2	11.7	11.1	11.1	12.1	12.1	11.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.9	9.5	9.0
Slovak Republic	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.4	9.4	9.3	8.7	10.9	11.1	9.1	9.1	10.5	10.0	9.3
Slovenia	11.3	11.1	10.4	10.7	12.0	12.3	12.3	7.7	7.7	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.4	8.5
Spain	10.5	10.5	10.7	11.4	12.7	12.5	12.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.7	8.9	8.8
Sweden	19.0	18.9	18.6	19.0	20.1	19.2	19.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.4
Switzerland	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8
Turkey	4.2 e	4.4 e	4.5 e	4.6 e	5.2 e	5.1 e	4.9 e	7.6 e	7.9 e	8.2 e	8.2 e	9.5 e	9.2 e	9.0 e
United Kingdom	12.6	12.9	12.9	13.5	14.8	14.5	14.2	8.6	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.1
United States	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.5	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.3	10.9	11.1	10.8
Euro area	12.4 e	12.4 e	12.3 e	12.6 e	13.6 e	13.6 e	13.4 e	8.0 e	7.9 e	7.7 e	8.0 e	8.6 e	8.4 e	8.2 e
OECD-Total	9.2 e	9.2 e	9.2 e	9.5 e	10.2 e	..	..	8.4 e	8.4 e	8.3 e	8.7 e	9.3 e	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762501

Figure 11.1. **General government final consumption expenditure**

Percentage of GDP, 2010



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761798

12. Investment

Investment, or to be more precise, gross fixed capital formation, is an essential variable in economic analyses, such as analyses of demand and productivity.

Definition

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is defined in the national accounts as acquisition less disposals of produced fixed assets, *i.e.* assets intended for use in the production of other goods and services for a period of more than a year.

Acquisition includes both purchases of assets (new or second-hand) and the construction of assets by producers for their own use.

The term *produced assets* signifies that only those assets produced as a result of a production process recognised in the national accounts are included. The national accounts also record transactions in non-produced assets such as land, oil and mineral reserves for example; which are recorded separately as purchases of non-produced assets and not as GFCF.

Acquisition prices of capital goods include transport and installation charges, as well as all specific taxes associated with purchase.

GFCF can be broken down into particular asset groups. Table 12.2 contains 6 groups: dwellings (excluding land); other buildings and structures (roads, bridges, airfields, dams, etc.); transport equipment (ships, railway, aircraft, etc.); other machinery and equipment (office machinery and hardware, etc.); cultivated assets (managed forests, livestock raised for milk production, etc.) and intangible fixed assets (intellectual property type fixed assets such as mineral exploration, software and databases, and literary and artistic originals, etc.).

An additional important grouping of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) products is shown in Figure 12.2. ICT has three components: office machinery and hardware (computers and related hardware); radio, TV and communication (mainly communications equipment); and computer software. It is important to note that ICT embodied in non ICT assets is not included in this concept.

GFCF can also be broken down into institutional sectors. For government this typically means investment in transport infrastructure and public buildings such as schools and hospitals.

For households, GFCF generally equates to dwellings, although investments made by unincorporated enterprises in other products do occur as well.

Comparability

When the *System of National Accounts* was revised in 1993, the scope of GFCF was widened to include mineral exploration, computer software and entertainment, literary and artistic originals. Comparability of these items has improved in recent years but the scope with which the various items are covered is smaller in some countries, particularly in the case of own-account production of software.

In making comparisons of GFCF by institutional sector, attention should be given to the mechanisms commonly used to "acquire" assets. For example a unit may prefer to rent an asset, which will not count as GFCF of the lessee. If however the agreement between the lessee and the lessor resembles a finance lease, the SNA treats the lessee as having acquired the asset. On a larger scale many governments are increasingly turning to private finance initiatives to create public infrastructure. Determining who the owner of these schemes is in an SNA sense is non-trivial and may cause problems for temporal and international comparability.

The scope of assets has been widened in the 2008 SNA to include Research and Experimental Development and military weapons systems (see Annex B for further information) but the figures contained here do not reflect these additions (except for Australia which follows the *2008 System of National Accounts*).

Note on Table 12.2: "Dwellings" includes "Other buildings and structures" for Chile, Norway, Portugal and Turkey. It also includes "Cultivated assets" for Chile. "Cultivated assets" are not capitalised for Canada and USA. "Cultivated assets" is included in "Other machinery and equipment" for United Kingdom. "Transport equipment" is included in "Other machinery and equipment" for Chile and Turkey. "Ownership transfer costs" are included in the total assets but not in the breakdown for Australia.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online databases

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Gross domestic product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00001-en*.
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Further reading

- Ahmad, N. (2003), *Measuring Investment in Software*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/335303788330*.
- Lequiller, F. *et al.* (2003), *Report of the OECD Task Force on Software Measurement in the National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/334811030426*.
- OECD (2009), *Handbook on Deriving Capital Measures of Intellectual Property Products*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264079205-en*.

Table 12.1. **Gross fixed capital formation, volume**

Annual growth rates in percentage

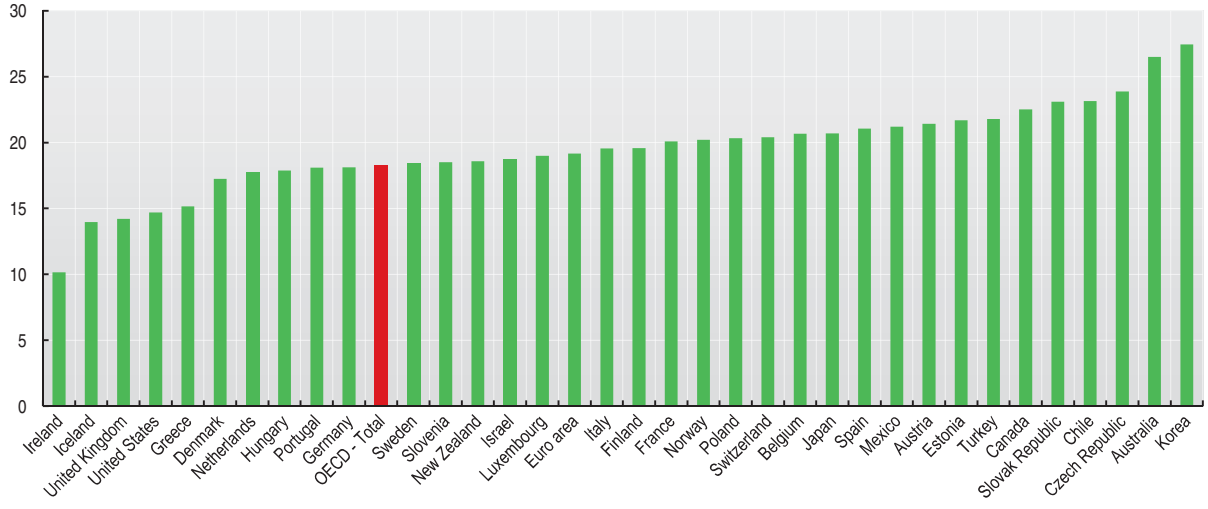
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	4.6	8.2	-7.9	9.0	12.7	9.0	6.9	9.3	5.1	9.6	1.4	2.3	4.1	7.2 e
Austria	3.3	1.2	5.2	-1.0	-4.0	4.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.6	0.7	-7.8	0.8	7.3
Belgium	3.3	2.6	5.1	1.0	-4.5	0.1	7.8	6.4	2.6	6.3	2.0	-8.4	-1.4	4.1
Canada	2.4	7.3	4.7	4.0	1.6	6.2	7.8	9.3	7.1	3.5	2.0	-13.0	10.0	6.6 e
Chile	1.9 e	-18.2 e	8.9 e	4.3 e	1.5 e	5.7 e	11.4	23.5	4.3	10.8	17.9	-12.1	14.3	17.6
Czech Republic	-1.0	-2.1	6.5	4.5	3.8	0.6	3.0	6.0	5.8	13.2	4.1	-11.0	1.0	-0.7
Denmark	8.1	-0.1	7.6	-1.4	0.1	-0.2	3.9	4.7	14.3	0.4	-4.2	-15.9	-2.4	2.9
Estonia	21.4	-15.5	16.7	13.1	24.2	16.7	6.0	15.2	23.0	9.3	-13.3	-38.3	-7.4	25.7
Finland	11.1	3.3	6.4	2.9	-3.7	3.0	4.9	3.6	1.9	10.7	-0.6	-13.2	1.9	6.8
France	7.4	8.5	6.8	2.2	-1.9	2.2	3.4	4.4	4.0	6.3	0.3	-10.6	1.2	3.5
Germany	4.0	4.5	2.6	-3.3	-6.1	-1.2	-0.2	0.8	8.2	4.7	1.3	-11.6	5.9	6.2
Greece	10.6 e	11.0 e	8.0 e	4.8 e	9.5 e	11.8 e	0.4 e	-6.3 e	14.9	22.8	-14.3	-13.7	-15.0	-19.6
Hungary	12.8	7.4	6.0	1.9	7.4	1.5	7.2	4.5	-2.7	3.8	2.9	-11.1	-9.5	-3.6
Iceland	34.4	-4.1	11.8	-4.3	-14.0	11.1	28.7	34.4	24.4	-12.2	-20.4	-51.4	-8.6	12.8
Ireland	13.2	13.4	6.2	0.2	2.4	6.4	9.5	14.9	4.9	2.4	-10.0	-27.7	-22.7	-12.2
Israel[1]	-4.5	0.0	2.3	-3.3	-6.7	-4.5	-0.1	3.2	11.7	12.6	4.6	-3.1	12.2	16.0
Italy	3.9	4.0	6.4	2.7	3.4	-1.3	2.0	1.3	3.4	1.8	-3.7	-11.7	2.1	-1.8
Japan	-6.9	-0.6	0.7	-2.1	-4.9	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.3	-4.1	-10.6	-0.2	0.8 e
Korea	-22.0	8.7	12.3	0.3	7.1	4.4	2.1	1.9	3.4	4.2	-1.9	-1.0	5.8	-1.1
Luxembourg	6.1	22.0	-4.7	8.8	5.2	6.2	2.7	2.5	4.1	18.4	2.0	-15.5	6.8	10.2
Mexico	10.3 e	7.7 e	11.4 e	-5.6 e	-0.6 e	0.4 e	8.0	7.5	9.9	6.9	5.5	-11.8	6.4	8.9 e
Netherlands	6.8	8.7	0.6	0.2	-4.5	-1.5	-1.6	3.7	7.5	5.5	4.5	-12.0	-7.2	5.7
New Zealand	-2.4	10.6	0.4	6.8	7.8	12.9	7.6	5.2	-2.3	4.7 e	-5.2 e	-12.0 e	2.2 e	1.6 e
Norway	13.6	-5.4	-3.5	-1.1	-1.1	0.8	11.1	13.5	9.8	11.4	0.2	-7.5	-5.2	6.4
Poland	14.0	6.6	2.7	-9.7	-6.3	-0.1	6.4	6.5	14.9	17.6	9.6	-1.2	-0.4	9.0
Portugal	11.8	6.0	3.9	0.6	-3.2	-7.1	0.0	-0.5	-1.3	2.6	-0.3	-8.6	-4.1	-11.3
Slovak Republic	9.4	-15.7	-9.6	12.9	0.2	-2.7	4.8	17.5	9.3	9.1	1.0	-19.7	6.5	14.2
Slovenia	8.6	14.7	2.6	1.3	0.3	7.6	5.0	3.0	10.4	13.3	7.1	-23.2	-13.8	-8.1
Spain	11.3	10.4	6.6	4.8	3.4	5.9	5.1	7.1	7.1	4.5	-4.7	-18.0	-6.2	-5.3
Sweden	8.8	8.7	5.7	0.5	-1.3	1.6	5.7	8.1	9.2	8.9	1.4	-15.5	7.2	6.7
Switzerland	7.0	2.3	4.7	-3.3	-1.0	-2.0	4.2	4.1	5.3	5.4	0.7	-8.0	4.8	4.0
Turkey	-3.9 e	-16.2	17.5	-30.0	14.7	14.2	28.4	17.4	13.3	3.1	-6.2	-19.0	30.5	18.5
United Kingdom	13.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.7	1.2	5.0	2.4	6.3	8.2	-4.6	-13.7	3.5	-1.4
United States	9.9	9.1	6.9	-1.1	-3.0	3.2	6.2	5.3	2.3	-1.6	-5.8	-16.1	-0.5	4.0
Euro area	6.0	6.0	4.7	0.7	-1.6	1.1	2.2	3.2	5.6	5.2	-1.4	-12.7	-0.1	1.4
OECD-Total	3.9 e	5.2 e	5.1 e	-0.9 e	-1.0 e	2.4 e	4.6 e	4.6 e	4.5	2.9 e	-2.6 e	-12.5 e	1.9 e	3.4 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762520

Figure 12.1. **Gross fixed capital formation, volume**

Percentage of GDP, 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761817

Table 12.2. **Gross fixed capital formation by asset**

Percentage of total GFCF

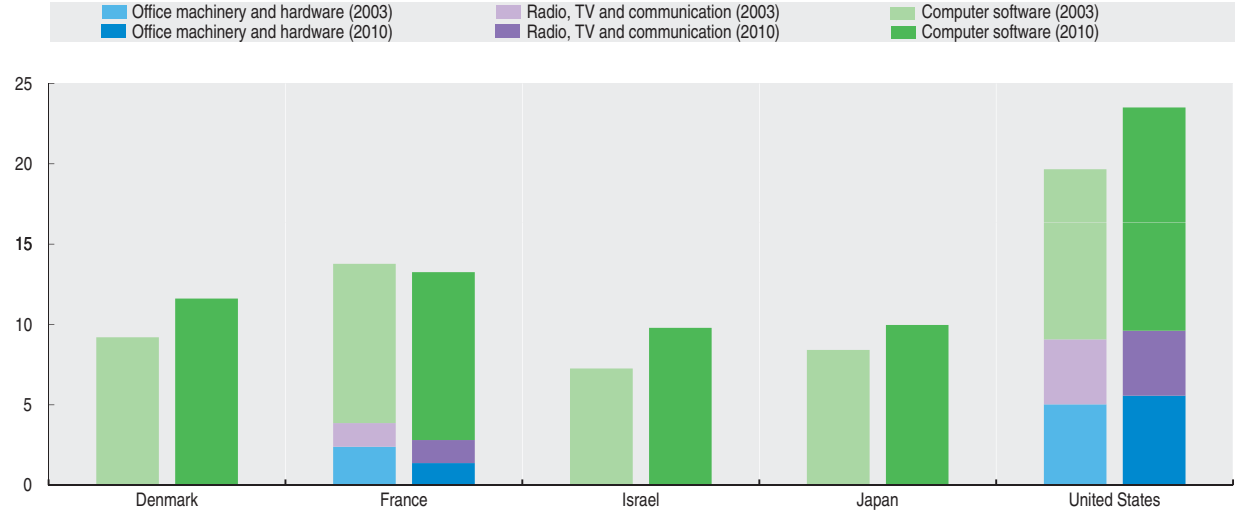
	Dwellings		Other buildings and structures		Transport equipment		Other machinery and equipment		Cultivated assets		Intangible fixed assets	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Australia	21.3	20.1	24.6	37.5	9.0	6.8	35.0	25.8	1.6	0.9	12.1	11.1
Austria	22.2	21.8	33.0	32.1	10.7	10.1	27.2	27.3	0.3	0.2	6.7	8.5
Belgium	24.9	30.9	22.5	22.0	10.9	9.4	36.2	30.9	0.2	0.3	5.3	7.2
Canada	23.7	31.7	29.2	36.8	11.3	6.2	27.4	16.9	..	..	8.4	8.4
Chile	64.7 e	62.4	..	..	33.2 e	37.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	12.7	17.0	32.9	34.7	11.4	12.4	37.4	30.7	0.7	0.2	4.8	5.0
Denmark	23.4	23.9	25.9	23.7	12.5	12.3	29.3	25.2	0.0	-0.1	8.8	14.9
Estonia	7.8	16.7	42.5	50.4	13.7	7.5	34.6	21.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	3.2
Finland	31.2	35.2	31.8	33.4	6.7	5.4	23.9	17.7	0.2	0.2	6.4	8.1
France	27.7	30.5	29.1	32.1	8.7	7.3	23.6	18.9	0.6	0.3	10.3	10.9
Germany	31.8	30.6	22.7	23.8	9.9	12.8	30.4	26.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	6.4
Greece	40.7 e	30.7	23.2 e	23.1	12.5 e	18.9	18.1 e	20.7	0.2 e	0.3	3.1 e	6.3
Hungary	14.8	13.5	32.2	42.6	7.4	7.6	39.0	30.3	2.0	1.2	4.7	4.8
Iceland	16.6	18.1	42.0	50.4	11.2	3.5	29.1	25.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.2
Ireland	36.0	25.6	29.1	32.0	12.6	20.6	19.5	14.7	-0.1	-0.3	2.9	7.4
Israel[1]	27.1	31.7	23.1	22.0	10.3	11.6	31.4	23.7	0.3	0.3	7.7	10.8
Italy	23.7	27.9	23.5	23.5	10.5	8.7	36.2	34.2	0.3	0.2	5.7	5.5
Japan	16.7 e	13.7	34.4 e	33.4	6.7 e	9.6	34.5 e	33.3	..	..	6.1 e	10.0
Korea	13.2	12.8	40.4	46.0	9.8	7.4	31.2	28.0	..	..	5.3	5.8
Luxembourg	12.2	19.2	41.0	40.9	16.0	17.1	22.3	14.0	0.1	0.1	8.4	8.7
Mexico	..	22.8	..	41.7	..	9.2	..	26.4	..	0.0	..	..
Netherlands	26.9	28.1	27.2	30.0	9.6	7.0	26.5	23.8	0.4	0.3	9.3	10.7
New Zealand	23.4	..	25.1	..	10.0	..	32.8	..	..	..	8.6	..
Norway	61.9	67.5	..	..	11.8	9.6	24.6	17.9	..	..	1.7	4.9
Poland	12.8	13.3	42.5	49.1	10.4	9.1	30.7	25.1	0.0	0.1	3.7	3.2
Portugal	29.6	19.1	30.9	43.4	11.6	8.1	23.2	22.0	0.9	0.8	3.8	6.5
Slovak Republic	17.3	11.6	34.6	36.3	15.1	12.4	26.7	27.5	3.2	1.5	3.2	10.7
Slovenia	13.9	15.9	40.0	40.7	8.9	7.1	31.8	29.2	0.3	0.5	5.0	6.7
Spain	34.8	31.9	29.3	35.8	10.2	6.4	21.4	19.2	0.3	0.6	3.9	6.1
Sweden	11.3	18.3	23.7	25.7	10.9	8.4	36.7	31.1	0.4	0.4	17.1	16.2
Switzerland	17.4	23.3	23.0	22.0	9.4	9.8	42.3	34.1	0.2	0.2	7.6	10.7
Turkey	43.7	44.5	..	..	..	..	56.3	55.5	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	14.6	20.8	32.4	40.5	8.4	7.0	37.5	23.7	..	..	7.1	8.0
United States	22.6	16.6	25.0	31.6	9.4	6.7	32.5	31.1	..	..	10.4	14.1
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762539

Figure 12.2. **Investment in information and communication technologies (ICT)**

Percentage of total gross fixed capital formation, 2003 and 2010



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761836

Table 12.3. **Gross fixed capital formation by institutional sector**

Percentage of total GFCF

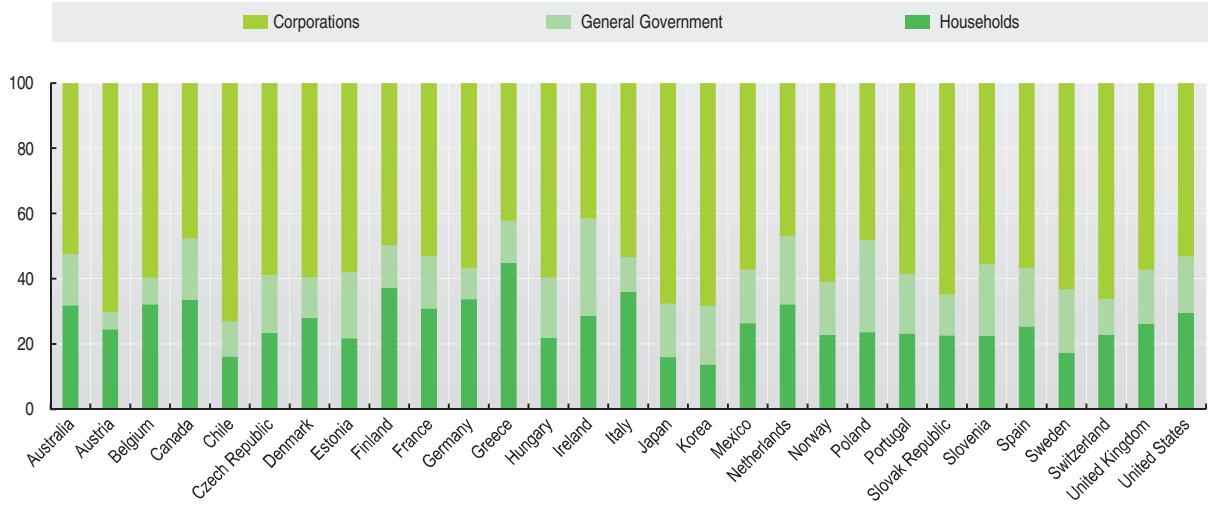
	Corporations				General government				Households			
	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010	1998	2002	2006	2010
Australia	51.3	49.7	54.1	52.5	11.5	11.2	10.9	15.6	37.1	39.1	35.0	31.9
Austria	68.7	71.3	72.2	70.2	7.7	6.1	5.3	5.3	23.6	22.5	22.5	24.5
Belgium	61.1	63.5	60.8	59.7	8.1	8.7	7.5	8.1	30.8	27.9	31.7	32.2
Canada	61.5	55.3	55.5	47.7	11.0	12.7	12.7	18.8	27.5	32.0	31.8	33.5
Chile	..	..	..	73.2	..	..	..	10.6	..	..	..	16.2
Czech Republic	69.9	70.1	62.4	58.9	14.3	11.1	17.5	17.6	15.8	18.8	20.1	23.5
Denmark	68.8	67.4	61.6	59.5	8.2	9.0	9.0	12.5	23.0	23.6	29.4	28.0
Estonia	72.5	68.3	61.9	58.0	16.0	17.9	13.0	20.3	11.5	13.8	25.1	21.8
Finland	55.1	54.4	50.6	49.7	14.3	14.2	11.6	13.2	30.6	31.5	37.8	37.2
France	52.4	53.6	51.4	53.1	16.2	15.9	16.0	16.0	31.4	30.5	32.6	30.8
Germany	53.3	56.1	58.5	56.6	8.8	9.6	8.1	9.6	37.9	34.2	33.4	33.8
Greece	..	..	28.7	42.3	..	..	15.1	12.8	..	..	56.2	44.9
Hungary	65.9	53.0	58.2	59.7	13.5	21.1	20.6	18.4	20.6	25.9	21.2	21.9
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	38.6	32.9	41.4	..	19.5	14.0	29.9	..	41.8	53.1	28.7
Israel[1]	..	..	..	..	..	14.4	9.6	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	52.9	57.1	53.1	53.4	12.0	8.3	11.0	10.6	35.1	34.6	35.9	36.0
Japan	..	59.0	66.7	67.6	..	20.5	14.7	16.4	..	20.5	18.6	15.9
Korea	59.0	63.1	65.5	68.4	19.4	17.9	17.3	17.9	21.6	19.1	17.2	13.7
Luxembourg	..	..	61.0	..	20.7	21.9	18.8	..	..	..	20.2	..
Mexico	..	..	59.3	57.2	..	..	9.8	16.4	..	..	30.9	26.4
Netherlands	55.8	49.2	46.8	46.9	13.3	17.7	16.8	20.9	30.9	33.1	36.4	32.2
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	13.8	13.0	15.2	..	21.0	20.4	21.2	..
Norway	66.4	59.1	59.5	61.0	14.6	15.5	14.5	16.2	19.0	25.3	26.0	22.9
Poland	65.8	56.0	55.8	48.1	16.0	18.4	19.9	28.3	18.2	25.7	24.3	23.6
Portugal	50.8	52.6	59.5	58.5	17.4	15.9	12.7	18.2	31.8	31.5	27.8	23.3
Slovak Republic	74.8	65.4	70.9	64.9	11.1	12.0	8.2	12.4	14.1	22.7	20.9	22.7
Slovenia	61.8	64.3	62.1	55.4	11.9	12.7	13.9	22.1	26.4	23.0	24.0	22.5
Spain	..	56.0	55.8	56.8	..	13.5	12.2	17.9	..	30.5	32.0	25.4
Sweden	71.0	68.6	66.8	63.4	18.4	17.8	16.3	19.3	10.6	13.6	16.9	17.3
Switzerland	63.9	67.0	67.1	66.2	11.8	11.5	9.8	11.0	24.3	21.5	23.1	22.8
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	70.3	60.6	53.6	57.2	7.6	8.6	10.4	16.6	22.1	30.8	36.0	26.2
United States	53.6	48.3	48.3	53.3	12.3	14.1	12.2	17.2	34.1	37.5	39.5	29.5
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762558

Figure 12.3. **Gross fixed capital formation by sector**

Percentage of total gross fixed capital formation, 2010



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761855

13. Exports and imports of goods and services

In today's increasingly globalised world, exports and imports are key aggregates in the analysis of a country's economic situation. Whenever the world economy slows down or accelerates, the national economy is potentially affected.

Definition

Exports of goods and services consist of sales, of goods and services (included in the production boundary of GDP) from residents to non-residents. These also include transactions in barter or goods exported as part of gifts or grants. Equally, imports reflect the same transactions from non-residents to residents.

A unit is said to be resident in a country when its "centre of economic interest" is situated in that country's economic territory. A country's economic territory is the geographic area corresponding to the nation state. It includes its air space, its territorial waters, its territorial enclaves in the rest of the world (embassies in foreign countries) and free zones. Conversely, it excludes foreign embassies located in the country.

Not all goods need to physically enter a country's border to be recorded as an export or import. Transportation equipment, goods produced by residents in international waters sold directly to non-residents, and food consumed in ships or planes are but a few examples of transactions which may be recorded as exports or imports without physically crossing borders.

Equally not all goods that enter a country's borders are necessarily imports or exports. Transportation equipment, goods sent abroad for minor processing (or which enter and leave a country in their original state and ownership) are examples of goods that cross borders but are not recorded as imports or exports.

A number of indicators can be derived from exports and imports of goods and services. For example the degree of openness (export + imports)/GDP (Tables 13.3 and 13.4) or the terms of trade (Table 13.5). The terms of trade are defined as the ratio between the index of export prices and the index of import prices.

Comparability

Goods (merchandise trade) reflect the bulk of import and exports, and these are generally well covered and afford good comparability across countries; although discrepancies between total imports and exports of traded goods at the global level reveal that measurement in practice is not trivial. Growth in trade through the Internet has increased measurement difficulties.

The comparability of trade in services is greater affected by practical measurement issues however; even if the conceptual approach, as it is for goods, is the same for all OECD countries.

Until recently, exports and imports of services mainly consisted of transport services (sea, air) and insurance. But increases in outsourcing, merchanting, processing services (see also Annex B for changes implied by the 2008 SNA) and transactions in intellectual property, such as software and artistic originals, have increased the difficulties inherent in the measurement of trade in services. Some payments, for example in software, are incorrectly recorded as property income say and not in the goods and services accounts.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Gross domestic product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00001-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 13.1. **Exports of goods and services, volume**

Annual growth rates in percentage

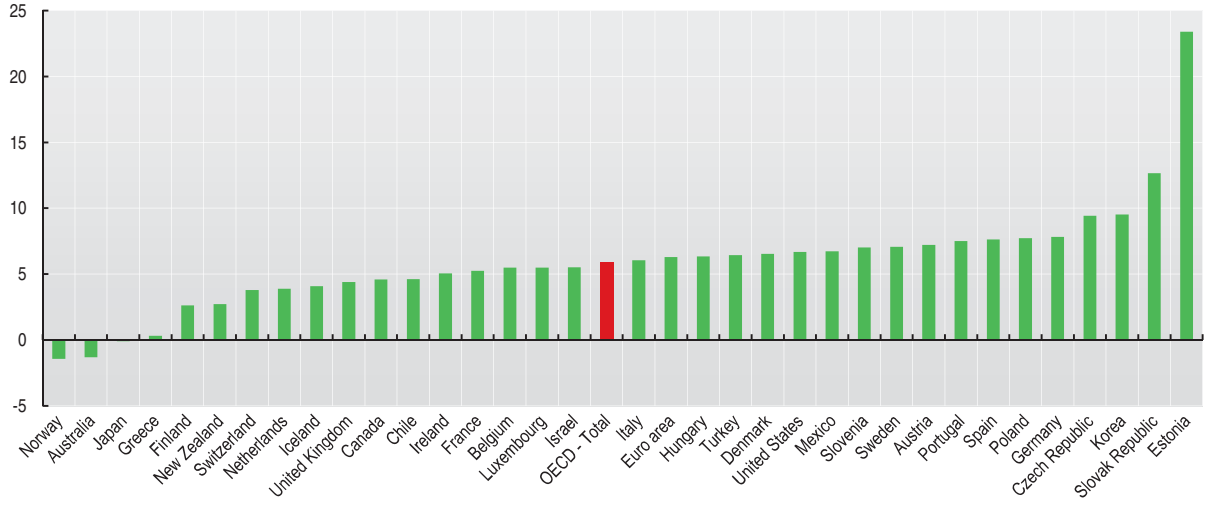
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	1.9	9.7	8.2	-0.7	0.2	1.2	3.5	2.7	4.0	3.7	1.7	5.3	0.4	-1.3 e
Austria	8.3	6.1	13.5	6.2	3.9	1.5	10.1	7.4	7.7	8.9	1.4	-15.6	8.7	7.2
Belgium	4.8	4.5	11.8	1.1	2.5	0.5	6.1	3.8	5.4	5.2	2.1	-11.1	9.6	5.5
Canada	9.1	10.7	8.9	-3.0	1.2	-2.3	5.0	1.9	0.6	1.2	-4.7	-13.8	6.4	4.6 e
Chile	5.2 e	7.3 e	5.1 e	7.2 e	1.6 e	6.5 e	14.0	2.8	5.1	7.2	-0.7	-4.5	1.4	4.6
Czech Republic	11.6	5.7	17.3	11.6	2.4	7.6	13.6	11.6	13.8	11.2	4.0	-10.9	15.5	9.4
Denmark	4.1	11.6	12.8	3.1	4.1	-1.0	2.8	8.1	9.0	2.8	3.3	-9.5	3.0	6.5
Estonia	13.4	0.4	27.4	4.0	-2.7	7.7	14.5	18.6	6.1	3.7	1.0	-20.6	22.9	23.4
Finland	9.2	11.1	17.3	1.7	3.3	-1.9	8.2	7.0	12.2	8.2	5.8	-21.3	7.5	2.6
France	8.2	4.6	12.4	2.6	1.6	-1.3	4.8	2.9	5.2	2.3	-0.3	-12.1	9.6	5.3
Germany	7.7	5.8	13.2	6.4	4.2	2.5	10.7	7.7	13.1	8.0	2.8	-12.8	13.7	7.8
Greece	5.3 e	18.1 e	14.1 e	0.0 e	-8.4 e	2.9 e	17.3 e	2.5 e	4.3	7.1	1.7	-19.4	5.2	0.3
Hungary	16.5	11.1	19.7	8.0	3.8	6.2	15.0	11.3	19.1	15.0	5.7	-10.2	14.2	6.3
Iceland	2.5	4.0	4.2	7.4	3.8	1.6	8.4	7.5	-4.6	17.7	7.0	7.0	0.6	4.1
Ireland	23.1	15.6	20.9	8.4	4.9	0.7	7.6	4.4	5.0	8.4	-1.1	-3.8	6.2	5.1
Israel[1]	6.6	14.1	23.5	-11.8	-2.2	8.0	17.5	4.5	5.5	9.2	7.1	-12.3	13.5	5.5
Italy	2.5	-1.1	11.6	2.8	-3.0	-1.2	6.3	3.4	8.4	6.2	-2.8	-17.5	11.4	6.0
Japan	-2.7	1.8	12.6	-7.0	7.9	9.5	14.0	6.2	9.9	8.7	1.4	-24.2	24.2	-0.1 e
Korea	12.9	14.4	18.1	-3.4	12.1	14.5	19.7	7.8	11.4	12.6	6.6	-1.2	14.7	9.5
Luxembourg	11.2	14.3	12.6	4.5	2.1	6.8	11.1	4.4	12.9	9.0	4.4	-10.9	7.7	5.5
Mexico	12.1 e	12.4 e	16.3 e	-3.6 e	1.4 e	2.7 e	11.5	6.8	10.9	5.7	0.5	-13.5	21.7	6.7 e
Netherlands	6.7	8.7	13.5	1.9	0.9	1.5	7.9	6.0	7.3	6.4	2.0	-7.7	11.2	3.9
New Zealand	2.9	7.4	6.3	3.0	7.8	1.1	4.8	-0.2	2.9	3.2	-3.5	4.6	3.7 e	2.7 e
Norway	0.7	2.8	3.2	4.3	-0.3	-0.1	1.0	0.5	-0.8	1.4	0.1	-4.2	1.8	-1.4
Poland	14.4	-2.5	23.2	3.1	4.8	14.2	14.0	8.0	14.6	9.1	7.1	-6.8	12.1	7.7
Portugal	8.3	3.8	8.8	1.8	2.8	3.6	4.1	0.2	11.6	7.5	-0.1	-10.9	8.8	7.5
Slovak Republic	21.0	12.2	8.9	6.9	5.2	15.9	7.4	10.0	21.0	14.3	3.1	-16.3	16.0	12.7
Slovenia	7.5	1.6	13.1	6.4	6.8	3.1	12.4	10.6	12.5	13.7	4.0	-16.7	10.1	7.0
Spain	8.0	7.5	10.2	4.2	2.0	3.7	4.2	2.5	6.7	6.7	-1.0	-10.0	11.3	7.6
Sweden	9.0	7.2	11.7	0.6	1.3	4.2	10.8	6.6	9.0	5.7	1.7	-13.8	11.4	7.1
Switzerland	4.1	6.4	12.8	0.7	0.2	-0.9	7.9	7.7	10.1	9.9	2.9	-7.7	7.8	3.8
Turkey	12.0 e	-10.7	16.0	3.9	6.9	6.9	11.2	7.9	6.6	7.3	2.7	-5.0	3.4	6.4
United Kingdom	3.6	3.1	9.4	2.3	1.9	2.8	4.8	9.1	12.1	-2.5	1.2	-8.2	6.4	4.4
United States	2.3	4.4	8.6	-5.6	-2.0	1.6	9.5	6.8	9.0	9.3	6.1	-9.1	11.1	6.7
Euro area	7.3	5.7	12.9	4.0	2.0	1.2	7.8	5.2	8.9	6.6	1.1	-12.4	11.2	6.3
OECD-Total	6.2 e	5.9 e	12.2 e	0.5 e	2.1 e	3.0 e	9.2 e	6.0 e	9.1	6.8	2.3	-10.9	11.5 e	5.9 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762577

Figure 13.1. **Exports of goods and services, volume**

Annual growth rates in percentage, 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761874

Table 13.2. **Imports of goods and services, volume**

Annual growth rates in percentage

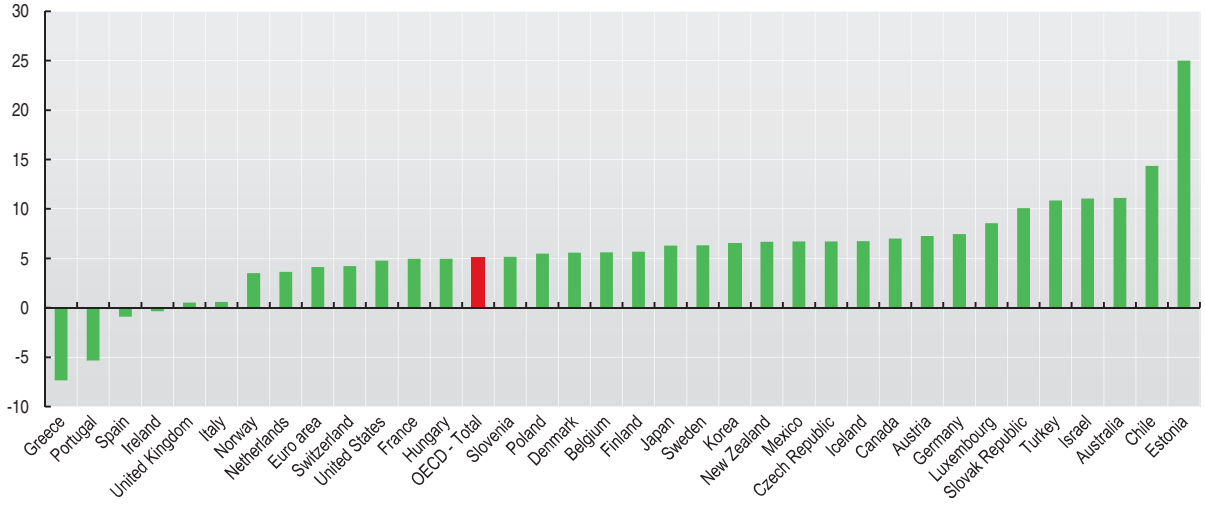
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	4.7	11.9	-1.0	1.4	13.1	12.7	12.2	7.2	9.4	14.6	-3.3	5.6	10.4	11.1 e
Austria	5.2	4.7	10.7	5.6	-0.5	4.5	9.8	6.4	5.2	7.1	0.0	-13.3	8.8	7.2
Belgium	5.6	2.7	12.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	6.1	5.0	5.0	5.5	3.5	-10.6	8.9	5.6
Canada	5.1	7.8	8.1	-5.1	1.7	4.1	8.0	7.1	4.9	5.9	1.5	-13.4	13.1	7.0 e
Chile	6.7 e	-9.5 e	10.1 e	4.1 e	2.3 e	9.7 e	18.3	17.3	11.4	14.3	11.2	-16.2	27.4	14.4
Czech Republic	7.1	4.9	16.0	12.5	4.7	7.4	10.0	5.9	10.8	12.8	2.7	-12.1	15.8	6.7
Denmark	8.5	3.5	13.1	1.9	7.5	-1.6	7.7	11.2	13.4	4.3	3.3	-12.3	3.2	5.6
Estonia	12.5	-5.9	27.1	4.8	7.2	11.2	14.7	18.9	13.9	6.3	-7.0	-32.0	21.0	25.0
Finland	8.7	4.2	16.7	1.3	3.2	3.2	7.4	11.4	7.9	7.0	7.5	-17.2	6.9	5.7
France	11.6	6.6	14.8	2.2	1.7	0.8	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.5	0.9	-9.6	8.9	4.9
Germany	9.5	8.6	10.5	1.2	-1.2	5.5	8.2	6.2	11.8	5.4	3.4	-8.0	11.1	7.4
Greece	9.2 e	15.0 e	15.1 e	1.2 e	-1.3 e	3.0 e	5.7 e	-1.5 e	11.1	14.5	0.9	-20.2	-6.2	-7.3
Hungary	22.9	12.3	18.0	5.4	6.7	9.3	14.3	6.9	15.1	12.8	5.5	-14.8	12.7	5.0
Iceland	23.4	4.4	8.6	-9.1	-2.6	10.7	14.5	29.3	11.3	-1.5	-18.4	-24.0	4.5	6.8
Ireland	27.5	12.6	21.5	7.3	2.4	-1.2	8.7	8.4	6.9	7.9	-3.0	-9.7	3.6	-0.3
Israel[1]	1.7	15.6	12.2	-5.3	-1.4	-1.1	12.0	3.6	3.2	11.6	2.3	-13.9	12.5	11.1
Italy	9.0	4.5	9.7	1.9	0.2	2.1	4.8	3.5	7.9	5.2	-3.0	-13.4	12.5	0.6
Japan	-6.7	3.3	10.7	0.9	0.3	3.9	7.9	4.2	4.5	2.3	0.3	-15.7	11.1	6.3 e
Korea	-22.0	26.4	22.6	-4.9	14.4	11.1	11.7	7.6	11.3	11.7	4.4	-8.0	17.3	6.5
Luxembourg	11.8	14.8	10.5	6.0	0.8	6.9	11.8	4.2	12.8	9.3	6.1	-14.1	12.1	8.6
Mexico	16.6 e	14.1 e	21.5 e	-1.6 e	1.5 e	0.7 e	10.7	8.5	12.6	7.1	2.6	-18.4	20.5	6.7 e
Netherlands	9.0	9.3	12.2	2.5	0.3	1.8	5.7	5.4	8.8	5.6	2.3	-7.1	10.2	3.6
New Zealand	2.1	11.3	-0.7	4.0	7.2	12.7	12.5	4.2	-1.6	10.1	-4.4	-9.4	11.0 e	6.7 e
Norway	8.8	-1.6	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	9.7	7.9	9.1	10.0	3.9	-12.5	9.9	3.5
Poland	18.6	1.0	15.5	-5.3	2.8	9.6	15.8	4.7	17.3	13.7	8.0	-12.4	13.9	5.5
Portugal	14.7	9.0	5.6	1.0	-0.5	-0.5	7.6	2.3	7.2	5.5	2.3	-10.0	5.4	-5.3
Slovak Republic	19.1	0.4	8.1	13.4	4.4	7.4	8.3	12.3	17.8	9.2	3.1	-18.9	14.9	10.1
Slovenia	9.6	7.8	7.1	3.1	4.9	6.7	13.3	6.7	12.2	16.7	3.7	-19.5	7.9	5.2
Spain	14.8	13.7	10.8	4.5	3.7	6.2	9.6	7.7	10.2	8.0	-5.2	-17.2	9.2	-0.9
Sweden	11.3	5.1	11.7	-1.7	-1.3	3.7	6.6	7.0	9.0	9.0	3.5	-14.3	12.0	6.3
Switzerland	6.9	4.5	10.5	1.5	-0.8	0.7	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.2	-0.3	-5.2	7.4	4.2
Turkey	2.3 e	-3.7	21.8	-24.8	20.9	23.5	20.8	12.2	6.9	10.7	-4.1	-14.3	20.7	10.9
United Kingdom	9.9	7.5	9.5	4.8	5.2	2.6	7.0	6.9	10.1	-1.7	-1.8	-11.0	8.0	0.5
United States	11.7	11.5	13.0	-2.8	3.4	4.4	11.1	6.1	6.1	2.4	-2.7	-13.5	12.5	4.8
Euro area	10.3	7.7	11.9	2.3	0.6	3.1	7.2	5.7	8.7	6.3	0.9	-11.1	9.6	4.1
OECD-Total	8.1 e	8.8 e	12.5 e	-0.1 e	3.0 e	4.5 e	9.3 e	6.4 e	8.4	5.7	0.4	-12.1	11.9 e	5.1 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762596

Figure 13.2. **Imports of goods and services, volume**

Annual growth rates in percentage, 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761893

Table 13.3. **Exports of goods and services**

Percentage of GDP

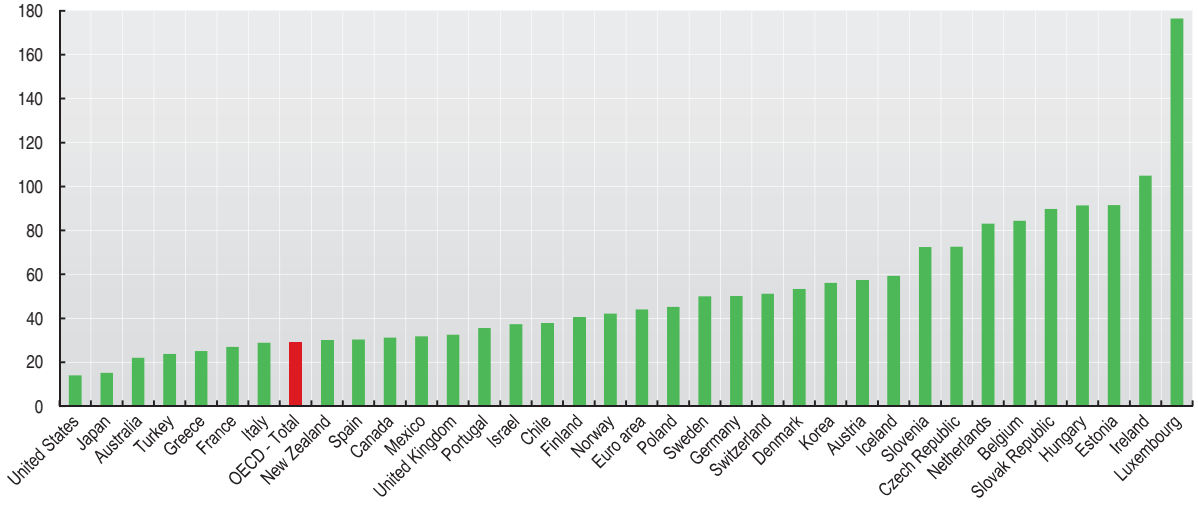
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	18.3	19.4	22.1	20.6	18.9	17.0	18.1	19.7	20.0	19.9	22.7	19.6	21.2	22.0 e
Austria	40.9	42.1	46.2	48.1	48.7	48.2	51.5	53.8	56.4	58.9	59.3	50.1	54.1	57.3
Belgium	69.7	70.0	78.1	77.8	76.7	73.9	75.9	78.7	80.8	82.5	84.9	72.8	79.9	84.3
Canada	41.4	43.2	45.6	43.5	41.6	38.1	38.4	37.8	36.1	35.0	35.1	28.7	29.4	31.1 e
Chile	25.5 e	28.7 e	30.6 e	32.3 e	33.0 e	35.5	39.8	40.3	43.9	45.2	41.5	37.0	38.1	38.1
Czech Republic	52.3	53.3	60.9	62.6	57.6	59.1	63.0	64.4	67.0	68.2	64.4	59.0	66.5	72.5
Denmark	38.2	40.7	46.5	47.2	47.2	45.3	45.3	49.0	52.1	52.2	54.7	47.6	50.4	53.4
Estonia	74.6	70.4	84.6	79.8	70.9	69.2	73.1	77.7	72.7	67.1	71.0	65.1	79.4	91.5
Finland	38.6	38.8	43.6	41.5	40.5	38.7	39.9	41.8	45.5	45.8	46.8	37.3	40.3	40.7
France	26.5	26.4	28.8	28.4	27.5	25.9	26.1	26.4	27.0	26.9	26.9	23.4	25.6	27.0
Germany	28.6	29.4	33.4	34.8	35.7	35.7	38.5	41.3	45.5	47.2	48.2	42.4	47.0	50.2
Greece	20.0 e	22.5 e	25.7 e	24.9 e	21.8 e	20.7 e	23.1 e	23.2	23.2	23.8	24.1	19.3	22.2	25.1
Hungary	61.7	64.6	74.6	72.0	63.3	61.4	63.3	65.9	77.7	81.3	81.7	77.6	86.9	91.3
Iceland	34.7	33.6	33.6	38.8	37.4	34.3	34.1	31.7	32.2	34.6	44.4	52.8	56.3	59.3
Ireland	86.8	89.1	97.4	99.5	93.7	83.2	83.4	81.3	79.2	80.7	84.0	90.8	100.8	104.9
Israel[1]	29.9	34.2	37.5	33.1	34.9	36.6	41.4	42.8	42.8	42.6	40.5	35.0	37.2	37.3
Italy	25.2	24.3	26.8	26.9	25.5	24.4	25.2	25.9	27.6	28.9	28.5	23.7	26.6	28.8
Japan	10.8	10.2	10.9	10.4	11.3	11.9	13.2	14.3	16.2	17.7	17.7	12.7	15.2	15.2 e
Korea	44.3	37.2	38.6	35.7	33.1	35.4	40.9	39.3	39.7	41.9	53.0	49.7	52.3	56.2
Luxembourg	127.5	134.3	150.0	146.6	140.7	137.0	152.4	155.8	169.9	175.9	181.8	163.5	172.4	176.5
Mexico	28.0 e	28.1 e	28.2 e	25.1 e	24.5 e	25.4	26.6	27.2	28.1	28.0	28.1	27.7	30.4	31.8 e
Netherlands	62.6	63.0	70.1	67.3	64.2	63.0	66.4	69.6	72.8	74.2	76.3	68.6	78.2	83.0
New Zealand	29.0	30.2	35.0	34.6	32.0	28.7	28.6	27.4	28.6	28.3	30.8	27.9	28.4 e	29.8 e
Norway	37.6	39.4	46.5	45.8	41.1	40.3	41.8	44.1	45.4	44.1	46.8	39.4	41.1	42.1
Poland	26.0	24.2	27.1	27.1	28.6	33.3	37.5	37.1	40.4	40.8	39.9	39.4	42.2	45.2
Portugal	27.9	27.1	28.9	28.1	27.6	27.6	28.0	27.7	30.9	32.2	32.4	28.0	31.0	35.5
Slovak Republic	59.2	61.2	70.4	72.7	71.1	75.8	74.5	76.3	84.5	86.9	83.5	70.6	80.4	89.7
Slovenia	51.1	47.2	53.7	55.2	55.1	53.8	57.8	62.2	66.5	69.5	67.9	58.7	66.0	72.4
Spain	26.7	26.7	29.1	28.5	27.3	26.3	25.9	25.7	26.3	26.9	26.5	23.9	27.2	30.3
Sweden	43.0	43.1	46.5	46.3	44.4	43.5	46.0	48.4	51.1	51.9	53.5	48.0	49.5	49.9
Switzerland	39.7	41.2	45.4	44.7	43.3	42.9	45.0	47.6	50.8	54.4	54.3	50.4	51.7	51.2
Turkey	21.3	19.4	20.1	27.4	25.2	23.0	23.6	21.9	22.7	22.3	23.9	23.3	21.2	23.7
United Kingdom	26.6	26.1	27.7	27.3	26.3	25.8	25.5	27.0	29.1	26.9	29.8	28.8	30.5	32.5
United States	10.9	10.6	11.0	10.0	9.5	9.4	10.0	10.4	11.0	11.9	13.0	11.4	12.8	14.0
Euro area	32.5	32.9	36.8	37.0	36.3	35.2	36.7	38.1	40.4	41.5	42.0	36.8	41.1	44.0
OECD-Total	22.2 e	22.0 e	23.9 e	23.5 e	22.8 e	22.5 e	23.7 e	24.4	25.9	26.8	28.0	24.8	27.2 e	29.0 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.*

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762615

Figure 13.3. **Exports of goods and services**

Percentage of GDP, 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.*

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761912

Table 13.4. **Imports of goods and services**

Percentage of GDP

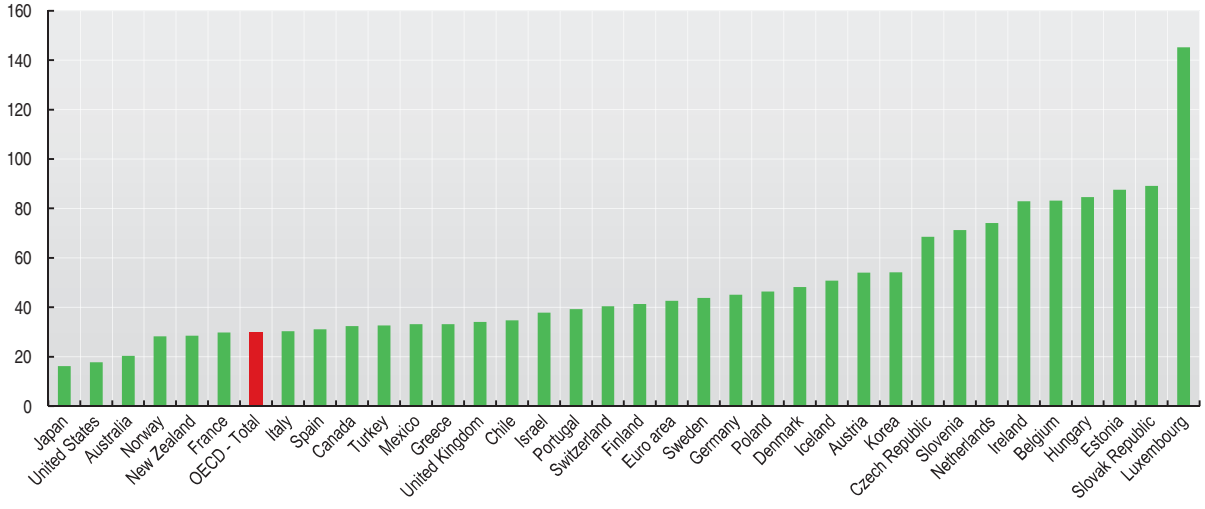
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.6	21.0	19.6	20.6	21.2	21.1	22.0	22.1	20.0	19.7	20.3 e
Austria	40.3	40.9	44.5	45.9	43.9	44.7	47.7	49.9	51.3	53.2	53.5	45.6	49.9	54.0
Belgium	65.9	65.8	75.2	74.2	71.0	68.5	71.0	74.7	77.0	78.7	84.1	70.1	77.6	83.1
Canada	39.4	39.5	39.8	37.8	37.1	34.4	34.1	34.1	33.6	33.0	33.6	30.4	31.3	32.4 e
Chile	28.7 e	26.6 e	28.9 e	30.9 e	30.7 e	31.5	30.5	31.8	29.6	31.9	39.5	29.5	31.9	34.7
Czech Republic	52.8	53.9	63.1	64.1	58.8	60.3	62.1	61.7	64.0	65.6	62.1	54.9	63.3	68.5
Denmark	36.1	35.6	40.5	40.6	41.4	39.1	40.4	44.1	48.9	49.9	51.6	43.7	44.8	48.2
Estonia	84.6	75.3	88.2	82.3	78.3	76.7	80.1	84.2	82.9	76.3	75.1	59.3	72.7	87.6
Finland	30.5	29.7	34.4	32.1	31.3	31.9	33.3	37.7	40.8	40.7	43.1	35.7	39.0	41.4
France	23.9	24.2	27.8	27.2	26.0	25.0	25.7	27.0	28.1	28.4	29.1	25.2	27.7	29.8
Germany	27.2	28.5	33.1	32.8	31.2	31.8	33.5	36.1	39.9	40.2	41.9	37.5	41.4	45.1
Greece	31.0 e	34.0 e	39.6 e	38.4 e	35.7 e	33.3 e	33.5 e	32.5	34.6	37.9	38.6	30.7	31.5	33.1
Hungary	63.0	67.1	78.1	73.0	65.1	65.2	66.9	68.1	78.7	80.4	81.2	72.7	80.4	84.6
Iceland	39.2	38.3	40.9	39.9	35.9	37.4	39.7	44.0	50.5	45.3	47.2	44.2	46.2	50.8
Ireland	75.2	75.2	84.1	84.1	76.5	67.2	68.5	69.6	69.5	71.7	74.8	74.6	82.0	82.9
Israel[1]	32.7	36.9	37.7	35.7	38.0	37.5	41.5	43.2	42.6	44.1	41.6	32.3	34.9	37.8
Italy	21.9	22.4	25.8	25.5	24.5	23.9	24.5	25.9	28.4	29.1	29.3	24.3	28.5	30.3
Japan	8.9	8.6	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.2	11.3	12.9	14.9	16.1	17.5	12.3	14.0	16.1 e
Korea	32.1	30.8	35.7	33.5	31.7	33.1	36.7	36.6	38.3	40.4	54.2	46.0	49.7	54.1
Luxembourg	111.1	115.0	129.0	129.0	121.1	113.2	128.2	130.3	139.1	143.6	151.8	131.4	140.3	145.3
Mexico	29.9 e	29.5 e	30.0 e	27.1 e	26.1 e	26.8	28.4	28.6	29.3	29.6	30.4	29.2	31.6	33.1 e
Netherlands	57.9	58.8	64.5	61.5	57.6	56.7	59.0	61.1	65.1	66.0	68.0	61.6	70.1	74.1
New Zealand	28.7	30.9	33.4	32.3	30.2	28.3	29.3	29.6	30.0	29.2	32.1	26.5	26.9 e	28.5 e
Norway	35.8	32.0	29.4	28.8	27.7	27.4	28.4	27.8	28.2	30.5	29.5	28.0	28.8	28.3
Poland	30.8	30.1	33.5	30.7	32.1	36.0	39.8	37.8	42.2	43.6	43.9	39.4	43.4	46.4
Portugal	37.2	37.4	39.9	38.3	35.9	34.4	36.4	37.1	39.6	40.2	42.5	35.4	38.2	39.3
Slovak Republic	70.0	65.7	73.0	80.8	78.4	77.8	77.3	80.9	88.5	88.0	85.9	71.1	80.6	89.1
Slovenia	52.6	51.4	57.2	56.0	53.9	54.0	59.1	62.6	67.1	71.2	70.4	56.7	65.0	71.2
Spain	26.9	28.5	32.2	31.1	29.4	28.7	29.9	30.9	32.7	33.6	32.3	25.8	29.4	31.1
Sweden	36.4	36.6	40.2	39.6	37.6	36.7	37.8	40.6	43.0	44.4	46.8	41.5	43.3	43.7
Switzerland	35.6	36.5	40.4	40.0	37.1	36.5	38.3	40.9	42.8	44.4	43.2	39.3	40.5	40.4
Turkey	20.2	19.3	23.1	23.3	23.6	24.0	26.2	25.4	27.6	27.5	28.3	24.4	26.8	32.6
United Kingdom	27.2	27.6	29.6	29.6	29.0	28.1	28.3	29.8	31.7	29.6	32.1	30.3	32.7	34.1
United States	12.8	13.5	14.9	13.7	13.5	13.9	15.2	16.1	16.8	17.0	18.0	14.2	16.3	17.8
Euro area	30.6	31.6	36.2	35.6	33.9	33.3	34.7	36.6	39.3	40.1	41.1	35.5	39.7	42.6
OECD-Total	21.9 e	22.3 e	24.9 e	24.1 e	23.4 e	23.3 e	24.7 e	25.8	27.5	28.0	29.6	25.2	27.9 e	30.1 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762634

Figure 13.4. **Imports of goods and services**

Percentage of GDP, 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761931

Table 13.5. **Terms of trade**

Ratio of export prices to import prices

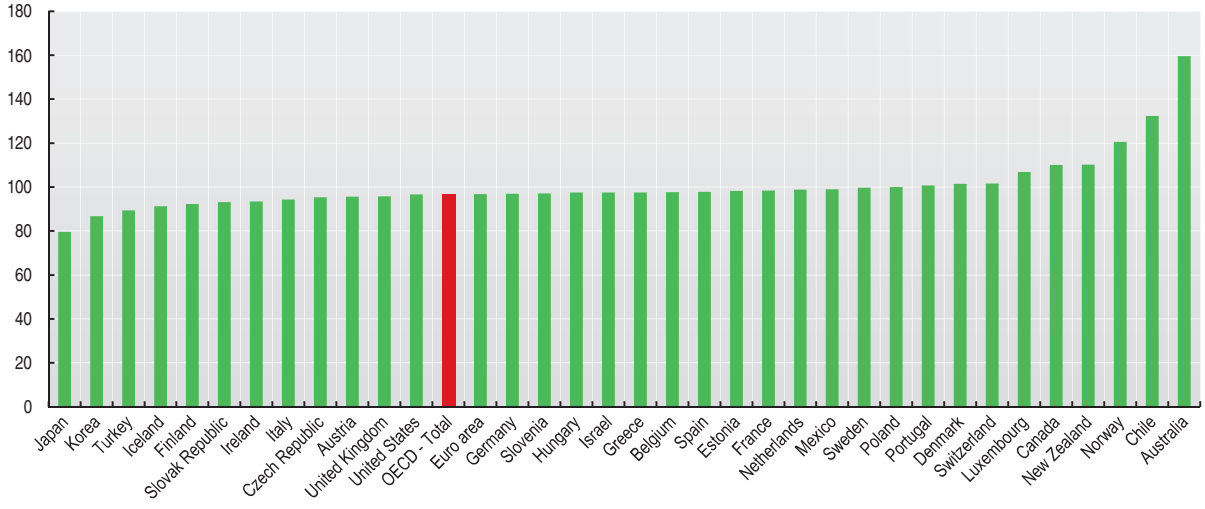
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	70.5	73.3	74.5	75.7	76.7	82.4	90.3	100.0	107.2	113.2	121.9	117.1	141.0	159.6 e
Austria	100.7	100.8	99.2	99.5	100.8	101.0	100.8	100.0	99.4	98.5	97.1	99.0	97.7	95.7
Belgium	103.5	102.2	100.2	100.3	101.5	101.3	100.4	100.0	99.3	99.5	97.1	100.5	98.9	97.6
Canada	86.5	87.6	91.1	89.6	87.5	92.4	96.6	100.0	101.1	104.2	109.5	99.4	105.2	110.1 e
Chile	66.7 e	68.4 e	70.3 e	67.3 e	69.5 e	75.1	90.5	100.0	124.1	126.4	105.0	110.3	131.7	132.3
Czech Republic	102.1	101.4	97.9	99.7	102.3	102.2	102.4	100.0	97.6	98.4	97.0	98.9	96.9	95.4
Denmark	93.9	93.9	94.8	94.8	96.0	96.9	98.1	100.0	99.8	99.4	100.9	100.4	103.9	101.4
Estonia	88.9	88.4	90.4	92.1	94.8	97.4	98.6	100.0	102.0	105.0	104.1	103.4	101.4	98.2
Finland	112.9	109.5	105.4	107.2	107.4	105.9	103.6	100.0	96.8	96.6	94.7	95.9	94.1	92.3
France	102.7	103.0	100.3	100.5	102.3	102.2	101.3	100.0	98.5	99.7	99.0	101.8	100.4	98.4
Germany	102.4	103.2	98.5	98.5	100.8	101.8	101.9	100.0	98.6	99.1	97.6	101.3	99.2	96.9
Greece	97.2 e	97.4 e	96.3 e	97.1 e	98.6 e	100.5 e	100.7 e	100.0	99.8	100.0	98.9	98.2	98.6	97.6
Hungary	103.1	102.4	100.2	100.8	102.1	101.8	101.7	100.0	98.6	99.0	98.3	99.0	99.0	97.6
Iceland	106.9	106.2	103.6	103.9	104.6	100.3	99.0	100.0	103.4	103.4	97.1	87.6	92.8	91.3
Ireland	101.6	101.6	99.8	100.9	101.9	101.0	100.4	100.0	99.2	97.7	95.5	97.2	95.9	93.5
Israel[1]	107.2	109.7	107.2	107.2	107.0	104.4	101.5	100.0	99.2	97.4	93.8	102.4	100.0	97.6
Italy	105.8	105.8	99.4	100.2	101.9	103.8	103.1	100.0	96.9	97.9	95.9	101.3	97.5	94.4
Japan	122.9	122.2	116.9	117.1	116.0	112.8	107.9	100.0	93.0	89.2	80.7	91.4	86.2	79.6 e
Korea	123.2	119.4	110.6	107.7	107.8	106.8	103.8	100.0	96.4	95.7	88.4	91.0	90.5	86.8
Luxembourg	96.7	98.8	96.6	95.8	96.7	100.8	99.7	100.0	102.0	102.5	102.0	102.2	105.1	106.9
Mexico	92.1 e	95.0 e	98.1 e	98.7 e	99.9 e	98.7	97.2	100.0	102.3	102.5	102.3	99.0	99.2	99.1 e
Netherlands	97.8	97.5	97.7	98.9	100.0	100.1	99.3	100.0	99.6	99.4	99.5	99.4	98.7	98.9
New Zealand	89.9	90.1	90.5	93.3	91.9	97.7	101.2	100.0	98.5	107.1	104.8	99.7	106.8 e	110.1 e
Norway	60.1	67.2	85.5	83.7	79.2	79.7	86.5	100.0	111.9	109.2	123.9	100.5	110.4	120.6
Poland	103.9	102.6	96.8	96.8	96.1	95.7	98.9	100.0	99.9	101.6	99.8	103.3	101.9	100.0
Portugal	101.6	102.8	99.8	100.1	101.7	102.0	101.3	100.0	100.5	101.2	98.7	103.4	102.8	100.7
Slovak Republic	100.4	99.1	101.9	100.8	100.8	100.4	100.1	100.0	98.6	97.5	96.0	95.0	94.5	93.2
Slovenia	101.7	101.9	98.7	100.4	102.3	103.1	102.1	100.0	99.5	100.4	98.9	102.7	98.7	97.1
Spain	97.2	97.0	94.1	96.1	98.7	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.3	100.8	98.9	103.0	100.9	97.8
Sweden	110.6	107.9	106.1	104.7	102.9	103.0	101.7	100.0	99.7	101.0	100.6	101.2	100.6	99.8
Switzerland	100.0	99.7	97.0	96.9	100.4	103.0	102.3	100.0	99.1	98.7	98.3	102.8	102.1	101.7
Turkey	101.3	104.1	94.4	92.4	94.9	98.2	100.3	100.0	95.6	97.4	94.4	96.4	93.4	89.3
United Kingdom	97.9	99.0	98.0	98.8	100.1	101.4	101.7	100.0	99.4	99.4	98.4	97.8	97.4	95.7
United States	106.1	104.8	102.3	104.4	105.2	103.8	102.5	100.0	99.3	99.2	93.9	99.4	98.0	96.7
Euro area	102.1	102.2	99.0	99.5	101.2	101.8	101.2	100.0	98.8	99.1	97.6	100.6	98.8	96.8
OECD-Total	101.8 e	101.7 e	99.6 e	100.3 e	101.2 e	101.4 e	101.1 e	100.0	99.2	99.4	96.7	99.4	98.6 e	96.8 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762653

Figure 13.5. **Terms of trade**

Ratio of export prices to import prices, 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761950



PRODUCTION

14. Value added

15. Compensation of employees

14. Value added

Value added reflects the contribution of labour and capital to production. It can be shown by type of activity, by type of product, by institutional sector, etc. Value added is a key variable in economic analyses such as productivity and structural analysis.

Definition

Value added at basic prices can be simply defined as the difference between gross output (at basic prices) and intermediate consumption (at purchasers prices) and can be decomposed into the following components: compensation of employees; gross operating surplus; mixed income; and other taxes on production less subsidies on production. It can also be derived as the difference between GDP (at market prices) and taxes on products less subsidies on products.

The SNA recommends the basic price valuation for value added but it can also be measured on different price bases such as producers prices and at factor cost.

One of the major advantages of value added is that it avoids problems inherent in the measurement of output which is a gross concept – gross in the sense that it counts the output of all production units whether or not the output is used in the domestic production of other goods and services. Countries with fragmented production networks therefore will have, all other things equal, higher output than those with more consolidated networks, complicating international comparisons. This can also be a temporal problem as production networks can become more or less consolidated (through outsourcing for example) within a country from one year to another. Indeed production networks have become increasingly globalised in recent years, further affecting temporal and cross-country comparability.

Value added avoids these problems by measuring *the value* that a resident unit *adds* to that of the units that supply its inputs.

Like its GDP counterpart, value added can also be measured on a net basis, where the "net" refers to net of depreciation.

Like its nominal counterpart, real value added can be derived as the difference between real output and real intermediate consumption, an approach known as double-deflation.

A useful additional comment worth making in the context of value added concerns non-market output. By convention, because market prices are not observable, non-market output is calculated on a sum of costs approach with gross operating surplus set equal to depreciation only and no net return to capital imputed.

Comparability

Not all countries produce value added on the basis of basic prices. *Japan* uses approximately market prices. *New Zealand* uses producer prices, and *Iceland* and the *USA* use factor costs.

The tables and figures showing breakdowns by activity are based on the recently revised classification system (ISIC Rev. 4). Countries generally collect information using their own industrial classification systems. The conversion from a national classification system to ISIC may create some comparability issues. For example, for Japan, Hotels (which form approximately 3.0% of value added) are included in Other services not wholesale, retail, etc. That said, at the 6 "recomposed" activity level presented here, for most countries the sectors are generally comparable. The following countries report their data using the ISIC Rev. 3 classification: Canada, Israel, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey and USA. For more information see reader's guide "industrial classification".

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Gross domestic product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00001-en*.
- OECD (2012), "Detailed National Accounts: Value added and its components by activity", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00006-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 14.1. **Gross value added at basic prices, volume**

Annual growth rates in percentage

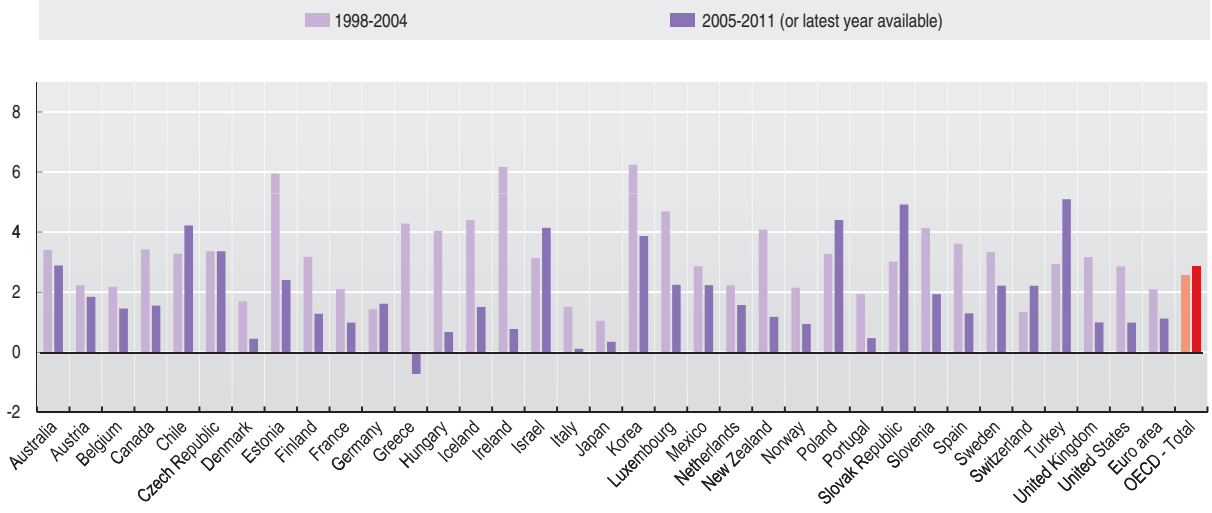
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	5.0	3.9	2.3	3.9	2.9	4.2	3.2	3.1	3.9	3.9	1.6	2.5	2.3	..
Austria	3.7	3.2	3.6	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.7	2.6	4.0	3.8	1.6	-4.2	2.2	3.1
Belgium	1.9	3.3	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	2.7	1.8	2.7	2.9	1.6	-2.9	2.2	2.1
Canada	3.9	5.6	5.5	1.5	2.6	2.1	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.3	0.8	-3.1	3.6	..
Chile	3.0 e	-0.4 e	4.2 e	3.4 e	2.2 e	3.7 e	6.7	5.9	5.6	4.7	3.0	-0.8	5.5	5.8
Czech Republic	-0.2	1.9	4.5	3.2	2.8	3.1	4.7	7.0	7.7	5.5	4.1	-5.2	3.1	1.9
Denmark	1.9	2.9	4.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.5	3.2	1.6	-0.4	-5.1	1.4	1.2
Estonia	6.9	0.2	10.1	6.1	6.0	7.9	5.7	8.9	9.6	7.0	-3.4	-14.6	3.7	8.0
Finland	4.8	4.1	6.0	2.4	1.5	1.1	4.0	2.7	4.2	6.1	0.4	-9.1	3.2	2.2
France	3.4	3.2	3.4	1.7	0.9	0.7	2.7	1.7	2.5	2.4	0.1	-3.0	1.5	1.8
Germany	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.8	0.3	-0.2	1.6	0.8	3.8	3.9	1.2	-5.6	4.6	3.0
Greece	3.9 e	2.1 e	4.4 e	3.6 e	4.1 e	6.4 e	5.1 e	2.4 e	4.1	3.0	0.0	-2.2	-5.2	-6.6
Hungary	4.0	3.1	4.1	3.8	4.6	4.0	4.7	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.7	-6.8	1.6	1.8
Iceland	6.8	5.6	6.1	3.9	-0.1	3.9	7.2	7.4	6.3	6.4	1.1	-8.1	-3.0	..
Ireland	8.5 e	9.7 e	8.8 e	5.6	5.5	2.7	4.8	3.6	5.0	5.4	-2.0	-3.9	-0.2	-2.1
Israel[1]	4.1	3.4	9.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.4	4.5	0.6	..	..
Italy	1.2	1.2	4.0	1.9	0.5	-0.2	1.8	1.0	2.2	1.8	-1.1	-5.6	2.1	0.6
Japan	-1.8 e	0.2 e	2.2 e	0.1 e	0.3	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.2	-1.1	-6.4	4.2	..
Korea	-5.3	10.2	8.6	4.0	7.2	3.0	4.7	4.0	5.1	5.4	2.6	0.5	6.2	3.4
Luxembourg	6.4	8.1	7.5	3.3	3.9	1.6	3.9	5.4	5.4	6.8	-1.3	-4.2	3.0	1.2
Mexico	5.0 e	3.8 e	6.6 e	0.1 e	1.0 e	1.6 e	4.2	3.6	5.4	3.7	1.6	-6.0	5.7	..
Netherlands	3.8	4.6	4.0	1.9	0.2	0.5	2.3	2.1	3.3	4.0	2.1	-3.3	1.8	1.2
New Zealand	0.4	5.2	2.7	3.8	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.4	0.8	3.2	-1.1	-0.4	..	..
Norway	2.4	2.0	3.3	1.7	1.2	0.9	3.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	0.2	-1.7	0.3	1.3
Poland	4.8 e	4.3 e	4.0 e	1.3 e	1.3	3.6	5.2	3.3	6.0	6.7	5.1	1.8	3.7	4.3
Portugal	4.3	3.5	3.8	2.4	0.9	-0.6	1.7	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.4	-2.2	1.4	-1.3
Slovak Republic	2.9	0.3	0.5	4.9	4.2	3.8	4.4	5.9	10.0	10.6	6.4	-4.7	4.4	2.7
Slovenia	3.2	4.7	4.8	3.5	4.3	3.1	4.4	3.9	6.1	7.1	3.0	-7.8	1.4	0.5
Spain	4.2	4.5	5.1	3.7	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	4.2	3.8	1.0	-3.6	-0.4	1.0
Sweden	4.2	4.6	5.0	1.1	2.4	2.4	4.5	3.0	4.4	3.3	-0.4	-5.5	6.7	4.5
Switzerland	2.7	0.9	3.4	1.3	0.3	-0.1	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.9	2.3	-1.9	3.1	1.9
Turkey	3.4 e	-3.0	6.5	-4.5	5.2	4.5	9.6	8.5	7.5	4.8	1.3	-3.6	9.1	8.7
United Kingdom	3.7	3.3	4.3	2.6	2.1	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.5	3.7	-0.8	-4.1	1.8	1.0
United States	5.1 e	5.0 e	4.3 e	1.3 e	1.3 e	2.2 e	3.1 e	2.9 e	2.6 e	1.8 e	-0.5 e	-3.7 e	3.0 e	..
Euro area	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.1	1.0	0.7	2.4	1.7	3.3	3.3	0.6	-4.4	2.1	1.6
OECD-Total	3.0 e	3.4 e	4.2 e	1.4 e	1.5 e	1.9 e	3.1 e	2.7 e	3.1 e	2.8 e	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762672

Figure 14.1. **Gross value added at basic prices, volume**

Average annual growth rates in percentage



Note: Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761969

Table 14.2. **Gross value added by activity**

Percentage of total activity

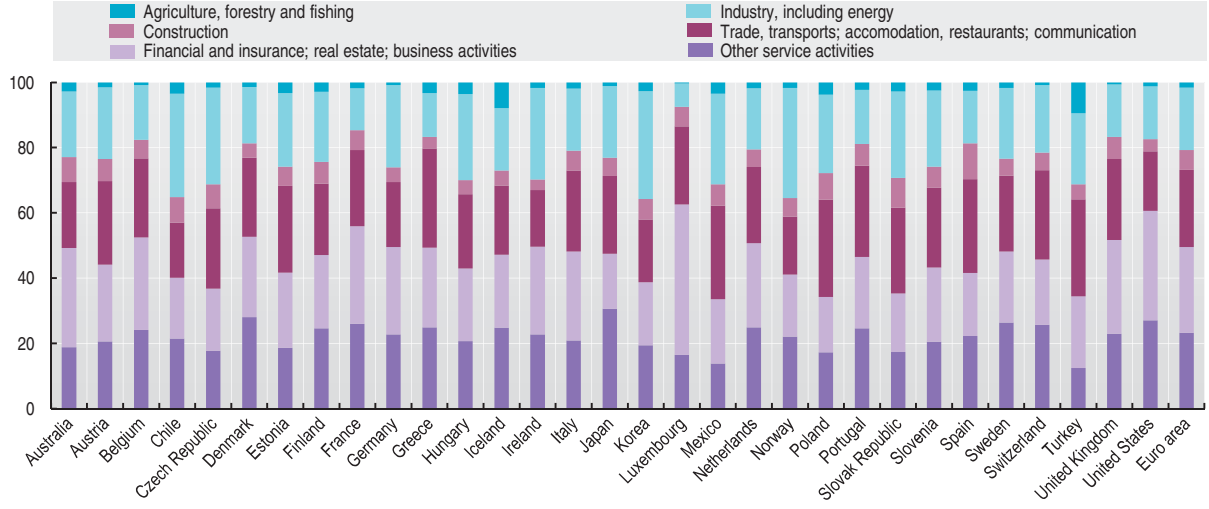
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry, including energy		Construction		Trade, transports; accommodation, restaurants; communication		Financial and insurance; real estate; business activities		Other service activities	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Australia	3.8	2.8	20.6	20.1	5.6	7.7	22.5	20.2	28.1	30.4	19.4	18.8
Austria	1.9	1.5	23.7	22.0	7.7	6.7	26.2	25.6	20.7	23.5	19.8	20.6
Belgium	1.3	0.8	21.9	16.9	5.2	5.6	23.1	24.2	26.6	28.4	21.8	24.1
Canada	2.3	..	28.2	..	5.0	..	20.3	..	25.0	..	19.2	..
Chile	..	3.4	..	31.8	..	7.8	..	16.9	..	18.7	..	21.4
Czech Republic	3.6	1.7	30.9	29.6	6.6	7.3	27.1	24.6	15.0	19.0	16.8	17.8
Denmark	2.5	1.4	21.1	17.3	5.5	4.4	24.4	24.3	21.1	24.6	25.4	28.0
Estonia	4.8	3.3	21.6	22.5	5.9	5.9	29.4	26.5	21.6	23.1	16.7	18.6
Finland	3.5	2.9	28.0	21.5	6.3	6.7	21.9	21.9	19.6	22.5	20.6	24.6
France	2.5	1.8	17.8	12.8	5.0	6.1	23.1	23.4	27.5	29.9	24.1	26.0
Germany	1.1	0.8	25.2	25.3	5.3	4.5	20.3	19.9	26.2	26.9	21.9	22.7
Greece	..	3.2	..	13.5	..	3.5	..	30.4	..	24.4	..	24.9
Hungary	5.9	3.5	27.1	26.5	5.3	4.2	21.5	22.8	19.2	22.2	21.0	20.7
Iceland	8.5	7.9	17.2	19.2	9.3	4.6	24.8	21.3	18.5	22.3	21.8	24.8
Ireland	3.4	1.7	33.8	28.1	7.2	3.2	18.1	17.4	20.9	26.9	16.5	22.7
Israel[1]	1.7	..	19.2	..	5.8	..	18.2	..	30.5	..	24.6	..
Italy	2.8	1.9	22.6	19.0	5.1	6.1	26.1	24.9	24.4	27.2	18.9	20.9
Japan	1.5 e	1.2	24.3 e	21.9	7.0 e	5.6	20.7 e	23.9	15.9 e	16.9	30.7 e	30.6
Korea	4.6	2.6	31.6	33.1	6.9	6.3	21.6	19.3	19.3	19.3	15.9	19.4
Luxembourg	0.7	0.3	12.8	7.2	6.5	6.0	23.5	24.0	41.9	46.1	14.7	16.4
Mexico	4.2 e	3.5	29.4 e	27.7	6.4 e	6.6	29.8 e	28.6	19.0 e	19.7	12.7 e	13.8
Netherlands	2.5	1.8	19.1	18.8	5.7	5.3	26.1	23.4	25.6	25.7	21.0	24.9
New Zealand	8.5	..	19.9	..	4.4	..	21.8	..	27.8	..	17.6	..
Norway	2.1	1.7	37.7	33.7	4.0	5.8	21.0	17.8	15.3	19.0	20.0	22.0
Poland	4.9	3.7	23.3	24.1	7.8	8.1	29.2	29.9	18.0	16.9	16.8	17.3
Portugal	3.6	2.2	20.3	16.6	8.2	6.7	26.7	28.0	19.2	21.9	22.0	24.6
Slovak Republic	4.5	2.8	28.8	26.5	7.2	9.1	26.4	26.3	16.6	17.9	16.6	17.3
Slovenia	3.4	2.5	28.1	23.4	6.7	6.5	22.6	24.4	19.8	22.8	19.4	20.4
Spain	4.2	2.6	20.8	16.2	10.3	10.9	28.1	28.7	16.9	19.4	19.6	22.2
Sweden	2.0	1.7	24.2	21.7	4.3	5.2	22.2	23.2	22.5	21.8	24.7	26.4
Switzerland	1.3	0.8	21.2	20.7	5.2	5.4	25.7	27.3	21.3	20.1	25.1	25.7
Turkey	10.8	9.5	24.6	21.8	5.4	4.7	29.1	29.7	19.5	22.1	10.6	12.4
United Kingdom	1.0	0.6	20.8	16.1	6.2	6.8	26.9	24.8	24.5	28.7	20.5	23.0
United States	1.2	1.2	18.4	16.2	5.0	3.7	20.0	18.2	31.7	33.5	23.7	27.1
Euro area	2.4	1.7	22.0	19.1	5.9	6.1	23.8	23.7	24.6	26.3	21.3	23.2
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762691

Figure 14.2. **Gross value added by activity**

Percentage of total activity, 2010



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932761988

Table 14.3. **Contribution to gross value added growth by activity**

Percentage

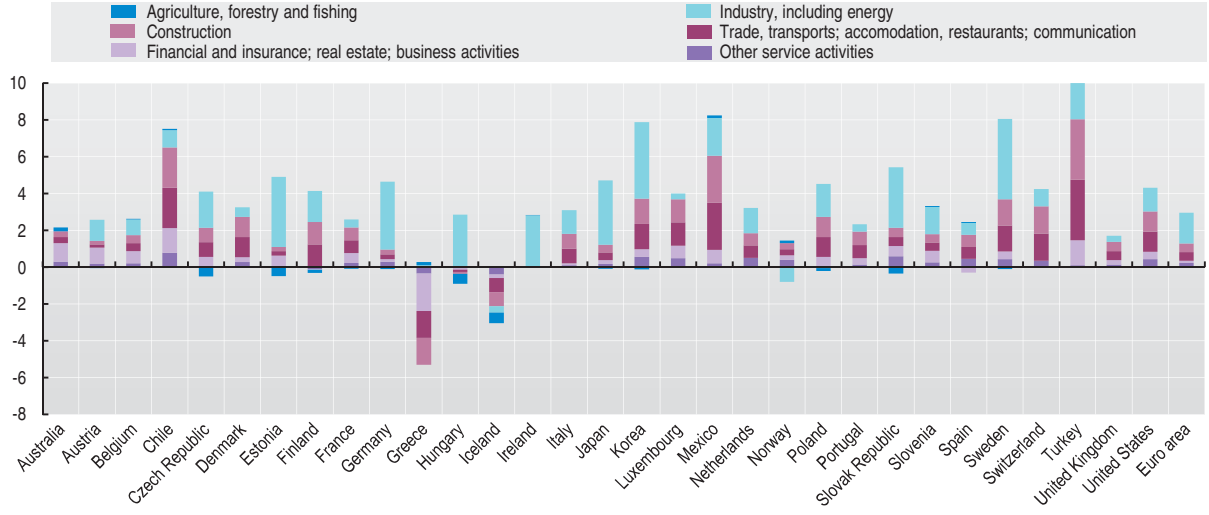
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry, including energy		Construction		Trade, transports; accommodation, restaurants; communication		Financial and insurance; real estate; business activities		Other service activities	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Australia	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	-1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.3
Austria	-0.1	-0.1	1.4	1.2	0.0	-0.2	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.9	-0.1	0.2
Belgium	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.2
Canada	0.0	..	2.2	..	0.3	..	1.3	..	1.3	..	0.5	..
Chile	..	0.1	..	0.9	..	0.1	..	2.2	..	1.3	..	0.8
Czech Republic	0.0	-0.5	3.3	2.0	-0.6	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0
Denmark	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	-0.8	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Estonia	0.7	-0.5	3.8	3.8	1.4	-0.4	2.2	0.2	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.0
Finland	0.3	-0.2	3.5	1.7	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	-0.1
France	0.0	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.3	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.2
Germany	0.0	-0.1	1.6	3.7	-0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3
Greece	..	0.2	..	0.1	..	-1.7	..	-1.5	..	-2.0	..	-0.3
Hungary	-0.6	-0.5	1.5	2.8	0.7	-0.4	0.7	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	1.0	0.0
Iceland	-0.2	-0.6	0.8	-0.3	1.2	-0.7	2.3	-0.8	1.8	-0.2	0.3	-0.4
Ireland	..	0.0	..	2.8	..	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel[1]	0.1	..	2.6	..	-0.1	..	1.3	..	4.9	..	0.4	..
Italy	-0.1	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.2	-0.2	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Japan	0.0 e	-0.1	1.1 e	3.5	-0.3 e	-0.1	-0.2 e	0.4	0.6 e	0.2	0.6 e	0.2
Korea	0.1	-0.1	5.1	4.2	-0.3	-0.2	2.7	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6
Luxembourg	-0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	4.2	0.7	0.7	0.5
Mexico	0.0 e	0.1	2.0 e	2.1	0.3 e	0.0	3.2 e	2.6	1.1 e	0.7	0.4 e	0.2
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.2	-0.7	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5
New Zealand	0.2	..	0.5	..	-0.3	..	1.1	..	0.6	..	0.6	..
Norway	-0.1	0.1	1.2	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Poland	0.0	-0.2	1.4	1.8	-0.1	0.5	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0
Portugal	-0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	-0.3	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1
Slovak Republic	0.3	-0.4	2.2	3.3	0.4	-0.2	-1.9	0.5	-0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.5	-0.1	-1.4	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
Spain	..	0.0	..	0.7	..	-1.9	..	0.7	..	-0.3	..	0.4
Sweden	0.1	-0.1	2.0	4.4	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Switzerland	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Turkey	0.8	0.2	1.7	2.7	0.3	0.8	2.6	3.3	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.1
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.1
United States	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.2	-0.1	1.3	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
Euro area	..	0.0	..	1.7	..	-0.3	..	0.5	..	0.1	..	0.2
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762710

Figure 14.3. **Contribution to gross value added growth by activity**

Percentage, 2010



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762007

15. Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees reflects the total remuneration in cash or in kind paid to employees and comprises wages and salaries and the value of social contributions paid by employers. They typically form the largest part of value added. Combined with estimates of labour input they provide the basis for a number of important statistics including unit labour costs and average earnings; which play an important role in many countries in monetary policy and cross country comparisons of labour costs.

Definition

Compensation of employees is made up of two components:

- *Wages and salaries payable in cash or in kind:* These include the values of any social contributions, income taxes, etc., *payable by the employee* even if they are actually withheld by the employer and paid on behalf of the employee.
- *The value of social contributions payable by employers:* These may be the actual social contributions payable by employers to social security schemes or to private funded social insurance schemes to secure social benefits for their employees; or imputed social contributions by employers providing social benefits through unfunded schemes.

Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (*e.g.* payroll tax, fringe benefits tax).

It's important to note that compensation of employees does not represent the entire costs of labour within production. Mixed income, which reflects the income paid to the owner(s) or members of the same household who contribute unpaid labour inputs in unincorporated enterprises owned by households, also contains a labour component.

Comparability

Comparability is generally very good across all countries. The presented tables and figures showing breakdowns by activities are re-based on the recently revised classification system (ISIC Rev. 4). However, the following countries report their data according to ISIC Rev. 3: Canada, Israel, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey and USA. For more information see reader's guide "industrial classification". Some care should be taken in interpreting labour costs by activity however, especially in a cross-country context. In some countries, and notably in some sectors, the shares of self-employed in the labour force may be significant and, so, differences in the shares of compensation of employees across countries may reflect institutional differences, for example tax incentives to be self-employed or otherwise. This can also have implications in a temporal context. For example systematic declines in the contribution of compensation of employees to value added may reflect a move by individuals to become self-employed rather than a decline in the share of labour overall; this can be both through push and pull mechanisms. For example squeezes on wages and salaries and social benefits (push) or tax incentives (pull).

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Gross domestic product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00001-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 15.1. **Compensation of employees**

Percentage of gross value added

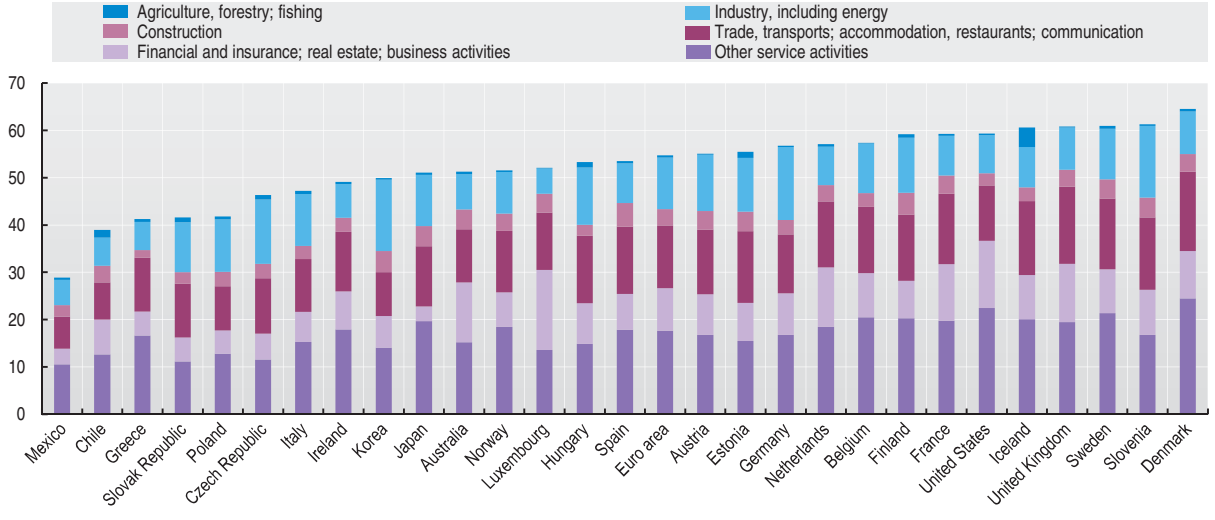
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	53.8	53.5	53.9	53.0	53.1	52.7	52.9	52.7	52.8	52.9	51.0	51.4	51.3	..
Austria	57.8	57.8	57.0	56.2	55.5	55.5	54.5	54.1	53.3	53.0	54.0	56.0	55.1	54.4
Belgium	56.7	57.7	57.1	58.3	58.6	58.0	56.7	56.3	56.2	56.1	57.2	58.6	57.4	57.6
Canada	56.2	55.3	54.5	55.2	55.5	55.0	54.7	54.3	54.9	54.9	54.2	..	..	..
Chile	43.9 e	45.1 e	44.0 e	43.9 e	43.9 e	42.5 e	39.9 e	38.3 e	34.8 e	35.2 e	39.7	41.0	38.9	..
Czech Republic	44.6	44.2	44.3	44.3	45.2	45.6	45.8	46.2	45.9	45.8	46.5	46.2	46.3	47.0
Denmark	62.9	63.2	61.2	62.5	63.2	63.5	62.7	62.9	63.2	64.7	65.3	68.3	64.6	64.4
Estonia	53.4	51.5	50.6	49.8	49.7	49.6	50.1	49.9	50.5	52.5	57.1	60.1	55.5	53.1
Finland	55.6	55.5	54.2	54.5	54.6	55.8	55.3	56.4	56.1	54.4	56.3	60.4	59.2	59.0
France	57.7	58.3	58.1	58.3	58.8	58.8	58.5	58.5	58.5	57.8	58.1	59.4	59.3	59.7
Germany	59.1	59.7	60.5	60.0	59.4	59.2	57.9	56.8	55.5	54.5	55.5	58.2	56.7	57.2
Greece	37.6 e	38.9 e	38.5 e	37.9 e	40.7 e	39.7 e	39.8 e	40.2	39.7	40.1	40.4	41.2	41.2	40.0
Hungary	51.7	50.9	52.7	52.5	52.6	54.0	53.9	54.2	53.3	54.7	54.5	54.9	53.3	52.2
Iceland	61.0	64.5	65.7	62.8	63.8	65.9	66.1	68.3	70.9	72.8	65.6	59.1	60.6	..
Ireland	45.6	45.3	44.1	43.9	42.8	43.6	44.6	46.1	46.5	46.9	51.1	51.4	49.1	48.3
Israel[1]	57.2	57.7	57.5	59.0	57.2	56.5	54.7	54.1	54.7	55.2	55.7	53.3	..	..
Italy	44.5	44.5	43.9	43.8	44.1	44.4	44.3	45.1	45.8	45.5	46.4	47.5	47.2	47.2
Japan	53.6 e	53.2 e	53.1 e	53.3	52.4	51.5	50.6	50.7	50.8	50.0	51.5	52.0	51.0	..
Korea	48.8	47.9	48.1	49.1	49.0	50.0	49.8	51.1	51.5	51.3	51.6	51.5	49.9	50.1
Luxembourg	53.2	51.1	51.8	54.9	55.1	52.7	52.8	51.5	48.6	47.7	52.1	55.6	52.1	51.3
Mexico	31.2 e	31.7 e	32.1 e	33.2 e	33.0 e	32.5	30.8	30.4	29.2	28.7	28.3	30.0	28.9	..
Netherlands	56.8	57.3	56.7	57.2	57.6	57.8	57.5	55.8	55.3	55.2	55.8	58.4	57.1	56.8
New Zealand	44.4	42.9	42.7	42.6	43.1	43.5	44.1	44.8	45.2	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	57.6	56.3	49.0	50.1	52.7	51.9	49.3	46.6	45.8	48.3	47.1	53.1	51.6	50.6
Poland	47.2	47.1	45.2	46.0	44.3	43.3	40.7	40.7	40.4	40.6	42.6	41.5	41.8	41.0
Portugal	55.7	55.8	56.1	56.1	56.5	56.9	56.5	58.0	57.6	56.7	57.4	57.8	57.4	57.5
Slovak Republic	47.4	45.4	45.7	43.9	43.9	43.3	41.3	41.9	40.6	40.2	40.1	42.2	41.6	41.3
Slovenia	58.9	58.1	59.0	59.2	58.5	58.0	58.1	58.1	57.5	56.7	58.0	60.6	61.3	60.0
Spain	54.3	54.7	54.8	54.2	53.8	53.6	53.1	53.2	53.2	53.3	53.9	53.9	53.5	52.1
Sweden	61.5	60.2	62.4	64.4	63.9	63.2	62.2	62.0	60.4	61.2	61.4	63.0	60.9	59.7
Switzerland	61.7	62.5	62.3	64.2	65.2	64.7	63.1	63.2	62.1	61.4	61.4	64.4	62.1	63.1
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	59.3	60.2	61.7	62.3	61.8	60.9	60.5	60.2	60.0	59.9	59.7	61.5	60.8	60.8
United States	61.8	61.8	62.7	62.6	62.0	61.8	61.0	60.5	60.5	60.5	61.0	60.5	59.3	..
Euro area	54.7	55.1	55.0	54.8	54.8	54.7	54.0	53.8	53.5	53.0	53.8	55.4	54.7	54.7
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762729

Figure 15.1. **Compensation of employees by activity**

Percentage of gross value added, 2010



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762026





GENERAL GOVERNMENT

16. Total expenditure
17. General government expenditure by function
18. Taxes
19. Social contributions
20. Social benefits
21. Gross saving and net lending/net borrowing
22. Financial assets and liabilities

16. Total expenditure

Section 11 described the concept of general government final consumption, reflecting the contribution government makes as a consumer of final goods and services for individual and collective consumption. Whilst useful in illustrating the scope for government to stimulate demand directly, it does not tell the full story. For a start the measure does not include gross fixed capital formation of government which is an area where the scope to stimulate demand is considerable. But it also excludes other components of spending by government not recorded as final consumption, for example, debt interest payments, and cash transfers, such as social benefits, which, collectively, better reflect the size of government and its ability to stimulate demand, without changing taxes say, both directly and indirectly. The concept that best reflects this overall expenditure is referred to as *general government expenditure*. It reflects the total amount of expenditure by government that needs to be financed via revenues, such as taxation, and borrowing.

Definition

Total general government expenditure (GGE) is equivalent to expenditures by general government on the following items: intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, subsidies, social benefits and social transfers in kind (via market producers), other current transfers, property income, capital transfers (payable), the adjustment for the net equity of households in pension funds reserves, gross capital formation and net acquisition of non-financial non-produced assets. It also includes taxes on income and wealth and any other taxes on production that government may be required to pay.

Many of the transactions are better recorded on a consolidated basis (*i.e.* transactions between general government sub-sectors are netted out) to avoid exaggerating the role of general government. Items that are usually consolidated include: debt interest (part of property income), and capital transfers (except capital taxes payable) and other current transfers.

The government sector covers all units producing (all or mostly) non-market goods and services that are publicly owned. Publicly owned units producing (all or mostly) market goods and services are not in the government sector but are instead recorded as public corporations.

Comparability

The biggest issue affecting comparability across countries concerns the scope of the government sector. In many countries, hospitals, for example, are classified outside of the government sector and are instead recorded as public corporations; on the grounds that they charge market prices for their services. How significant this is for international comparisons of GGE ultimately depends on the share of goods and services provided to the market, as general government expenditure will still record payments to the hospitals for these services. This is an important point as the guidance provided in the SNA on the delineation of units between market and non-market providers (which refers to most output being non-market) provides scope for differences in country practices. EU countries have adopted a 50% rule for "most" in this context.

Another potential area where comparability may be affected relates to the determination of public ownership. The SNA requires that "control" be the determining factor and describes a number of criteria that can be used to assess this requirement. Recognising that this is non-trivial it includes a practical recommendation that a 50% rule relating to share ownership should be adopted. However, in practice, countries may still choose to measure ownership on the basis of other determining criteria.

For most general government expenditures there is little scope for ambiguity in treatment and the quality of underlying data is very good, so the level of comparability is generally good.

Data for all countries are on a consolidated basis, except Canada (which consolidates only current transfers) and New Zealand.

In Figure 16.1, "social benefits and social transfers in kind" is to be completed by "for products supplied to households via market producers".

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "General Government Accounts: Main aggregates", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00020-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 16.1. **Total general government expenditure**

Percentage of GDP

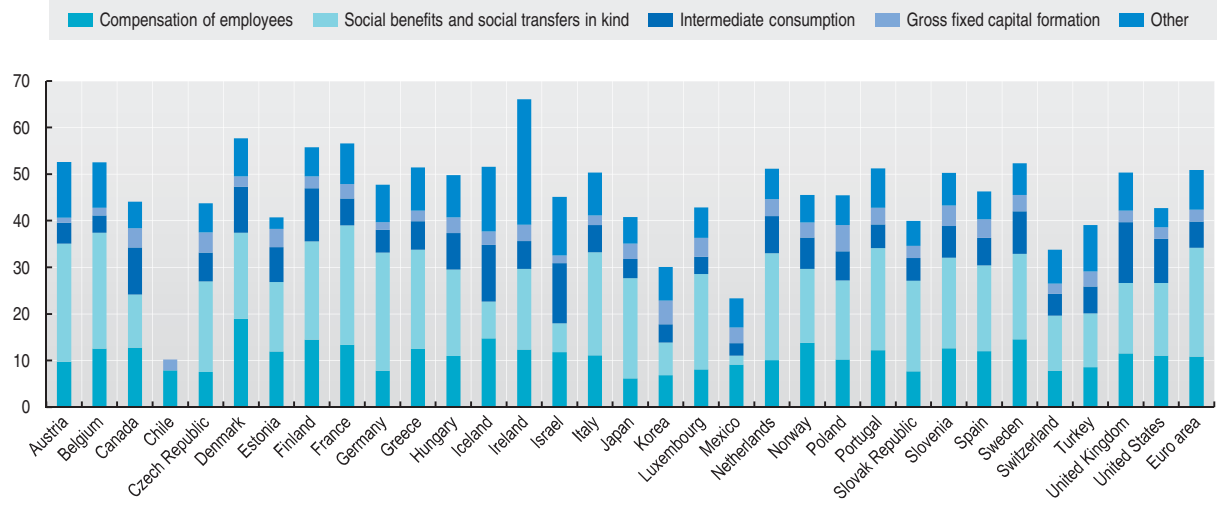
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	35.0	34.5	35.6	35.1	34.5	34.7	34.7	33.9	33.7	33.6	36.1	36.9	..	..
Austria	53.7	53.4	51.9	51.3	50.7	51.3	53.8	50.0	49.1	48.6	49.3	52.6	52.6	50.5
Belgium	50.4	50.1	49.1	49.1	49.8	51.0	49.2	51.9	48.5	48.2	49.8	53.7	52.5	53.3
Canada	44.8	42.7	41.1	42.0	41.2	41.2	39.9	39.3	39.4	39.4	40.0	44.4	44.1	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	43.0	42.2	41.6	43.9	45.6	50.0	43.3	43.0	42.0	41.0	41.1	44.7	43.7	43.0
Denmark	56.3	55.5	53.7	54.2	54.6	55.1	54.6	52.8	51.6	50.8	51.5	58.1	57.7	57.6
Estonia	39.2	40.1	36.1	34.8	35.8	34.8	34.0	33.6	33.6	34.0	39.7	45.5	40.7	38.3
Finland	52.9	51.7	48.3	48.0	49.0	50.3	50.2	50.3	49.2	47.4	49.2	56.1	55.8	54.8
France	52.8	52.6	51.7	51.7	52.9	53.4	53.3	53.6	53.0	52.6	53.3	56.8	56.6	56.0
Germany	48.0	48.2	45.1	47.6	47.9	48.5	47.1	46.9	45.3	43.5	44.1	48.2	47.7	45.3
Greece	44.7	44.9	47.2	45.8	45.5	45.1	45.9	44.6	45.3	47.5	50.6	54.0	51.5	51.8
Hungary	51.2	49.2	47.8	47.8	51.5	49.7	49.1	50.1	52.2	50.7	49.2	51.4	49.8	49.6
Iceland	41.3	42.0	41.9	42.6	44.3	45.6	44.0	42.2	41.6	42.3	57.7	51.0	51.5	47.3
Ireland	34.8	34.3	31.2	33.2	33.5	33.2	33.6	33.8	34.4	36.8	43.1	48.7	66.1	48.1
Israel[1]	54.7	53.5	51.6	53.9	55.3	54.0	50.8	49.4	47.8	46.5	46.0	45.8	45.1	44.6
Italy	48.9	47.9	45.9	47.7	47.1	48.1	47.5	47.9	48.5	47.6	48.6	51.9	50.4	49.9
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.4	36.0	35.8	36.9	41.9	40.8	..
Korea	24.1	23.2	22.4	23.9	23.6	28.9	26.1	26.6	27.7	28.7	30.4	33.1	30.1	..
Luxembourg	41.1	39.2	37.6	38.1	41.5	41.8	42.6	41.5	38.6	36.3	39.1	44.6	42.8	42.0
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	19.1	18.3	19.1	19.7	20.5	25.7	23.3	23.3	..
Netherlands	46.7	46.0	44.2	45.4	46.2	47.1	46.1	44.8	45.5	45.3	46.2	51.4	51.2	49.8
New Zealand	40.2	39.5	37.8	37.1	36.5	36.8	36.7	37.8	39.0	38.8	41.6	42.3	..	..
Norway	49.1	47.7	42.3	44.1	47.1	48.2	45.1	41.8	40.0	40.3	39.8	46.7	45.5	44.5
Poland	44.3	42.7	41.1	43.8	44.3	44.7	42.6	43.4	43.9	42.2	43.2	44.6	45.4	43.6
Portugal	41.4	41.5	41.6	43.2	43.1	44.7	45.4	46.6	45.2	44.4	44.8	49.8	51.3	49.4
Slovak Republic	45.8	48.1	52.1	44.5	45.1	40.1	37.7	38.0	36.5	34.2	34.9	41.5	40.0	38.2
Slovenia	45.4	46.2	46.5	47.3	46.2	46.2	45.7	45.3	44.6	42.4	44.3	49.1	50.3	50.7
Spain	41.1	39.9	39.2	38.7	38.9	38.4	38.9	38.4	38.4	39.2	41.5	46.3	46.3	45.2
Sweden	58.8	58.1	55.1	54.5	55.6	55.7	54.2	53.9	52.7	51.0	51.7	54.9	52.3	51.1
Switzerland	35.4	34.7	35.6	34.8	36.9	36.3	35.9	35.2	33.2	32.1	32.1	34.1	33.8	33.8
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.0	34.5	34.8	40.5	39.0	..
United Kingdom	39.3	38.9	36.8	40.2	41.4	42.2	43.1	43.8	44.0	43.7	47.7	51.3	50.4	48.6
United States	34.6	34.2	33.9	35.0	35.9	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.0	36.8	39.1	42.8	42.7	41.7
Euro area	48.4	48.0	46.2	47.2	47.5	48.0	47.4	47.3	46.7	46.0	47.1	51.2	50.9	49.4
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762748

Figure 16.1. **Total general government expenditure by main component**

Percentage of GDP, 2010



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762045

17. General government expenditure by function

Section 16 presented information on total general government expenditure. But breakdowns of these expenditures on the basis of the activities they support is also of considerable interest to policy makers and analysts. The classification system used to provide this breakdown on an internationally comparable basis is known as the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG). It provides a means to compare expenditures on specific functions, such as public order and safety, for example, in a comparable way across countries and over time.

Definition

Total general government expenditure (GGE) is defined in Section 16.

COFOG is available at two levels: A first level which splits expenditures into ten functional classes, and a second level which further splits the first level classes into up to nine further classes, as shown below:

General public services, which includes: Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs, Foreign economic aid; General services; Basic research; R&D general public services; General public services not elsewhere classified (n.e.c), Public debt transactions and Transfers of a general character between different levels of government.

Defence includes: Military defence, Civil defence, Foreign military aid, R&D defense and Defence n.e.c.

Public order and safety covers: Police services, Fire-protection services, Law courts, Prisons, R&D public order and safety and Public order and Safety n.e.c.

Economic affairs which includes: General economic, commercial and labour affairs, Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Fuel and energy, Mining, manufacturing and construction, Transport, Communication, Other industries, R&D economic affairs and Economic affairs n.e.c.

Environmental protection includes: Waste management, Waste water management, Pollution abatement, Protection of biodiversity and landscape, R&D environmental protection and Environmental protection n.e.c.

Housing and community amenities covers: Housing development, Community development, Water supply, Street lighting, R&D housing and community amenities, Housing and community amenities n.e.c.

Health, which includes: Medical products, appliances and equipment, Outpatient services, Hospital services, Public health services, R&D health,and Health n.e.c.

Recreation, culture and religion, includes: Recreational and sporting services, Cultural services, Broadcasting and publishing services, Religious and other community services, R&D recreation, culture and religion, Recreation, and culture and religion n.e.c.

Education, which covers: Pre-primary and primary education, Secondary education, Post-secondary non-tertiary education, Tertiary education, Education not definable by level, Subsidiary services to education, R&D education, and Education n.e.c.

Social protection, includes: Sickness and disability, Old age, Survivors, Family and children, Unemployment, Housing, Social exclusion n.e.c., R&D social protection, and Social protection n.e.c.

Comparability

The biggest issue affecting comparability across countries concerns the scope of the government sector. In many countries, hospitals, for example, are classified outside of the government sector and are instead recorded as public corporations; on the grounds that they charge market prices for their services. This may impact on comparisons of expenditures of total government and breakdowns by function, especially if the public corporations produce very little non-market services and require little additional financing or subsidies from government.

For the United States expenditures on environment protection are included in expenditures for housing and community amenities.

Data for all countries are on a consolidated basis, except Canada (which consolidates only current transfers) and New Zealand.

Data are on a fiscal basis for Japan.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "General Government Accounts: Main aggregates", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00020-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2011), *Government at a Glance 2011*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2011-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 17.1. **General government expenditure by function**

Percentage of GDP, 2010

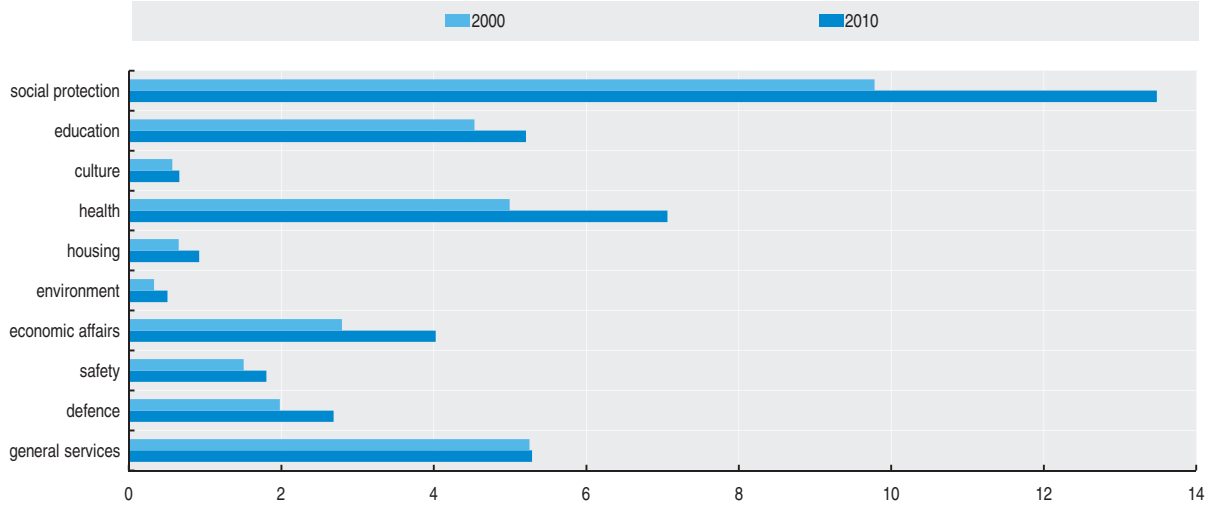
	Total expenditure	General public services	Defence	Public order and safety	Economic affairs	Environment protection	Housing and community amenities	Health	Recreation, culture and religion	Education	Social protection
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	52.5	6.8	0.7	1.5	5.7	0.5	0.7	8.1	1.0	5.7	21.7
Belgium	52.7	8.3	1.0	1.8	6.0	0.6	0.4	7.9	1.2	6.2	19.2
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	43.8	4.6	1.0	2.0	6.6	1.0	0.9	7.8	1.4	4.8	13.7
Denmark	57.6	7.5	1.4	1.1	3.4	0.5	0.4	8.4	1.6	8.0	25.3
Estonia	40.6	3.1	1.8	2.2	4.4	-0.3	0.6	5.3	2.1	6.8	14.6
Finland	55.8	7.3	1.6	1.5	4.9	0.3	0.5	7.9	1.2	6.6	24.1
France	56.5	6.9	2.1	1.7	3.4	1.0	1.9	8.0	1.5	6.0	24.1
Germany	47.5	6.1	1.1	1.6	4.7	0.7	0.7	7.1	0.8	4.3	20.5
Greece	51.4	11.4	2.2	1.7	4.5	0.6	0.4	7.7	0.6	3.9	18.4
Hungary	49.7	9.4	1.2	1.9	5.8	0.6	0.4	5.2	1.8	5.6	17.9
Iceland	51.5	8.9	0.0	1.4	7.0	0.6	2.5	7.9	3.7	8.3	11.2
Ireland	66.4	3.8	0.5	1.9	25.0	1.1	1.8	8.5	0.7	6.0	17.1
Israel[1]	45.1	6.7	6.7	1.7	2.6	0.7	0.4	5.5	1.7	7.3	11.8
Italy	50.4	8.3	1.4	1.9	3.8	0.8	0.7	7.6	0.8	4.5	20.4
Japan	40.7	4.7	0.9	1.3	3.9	1.2	0.8	6.9	0.4	3.6	17.2
Korea	30.1	4.6	2.6	1.2	6.1	0.8	1.1	4.6	0.7	4.7	3.8
Luxembourg	42.8	4.6	0.5	1.0	4.3	1.1	0.7	5.0	1.8	5.2	18.5
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	51.2	5.9	1.4	2.1	6.0	1.8	0.7	8.3	1.8	5.9	17.2
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	45.5	4.7	1.5	1.0	4.4	0.7	0.7	7.5	1.3	5.9	17.8
Poland	45.3	5.9	1.4	1.9	5.6	0.7	1.0	5.0	1.3	5.6	16.9
Portugal	51.4	7.0	1.7	2.4	5.6	0.7	0.6	7.0	1.3	6.5	18.7
Slovak Republic	40.0	6.3	1.2	2.6	3.6	0.9	1.0	6.4	1.2	4.5	12.2
Slovenia	49.8	5.7	1.5	1.8	5.1	0.8	0.7	6.9	2.2	6.6	18.6
Spain	45.7	5.2	1.1	2.1	5.2	0.9	1.2	6.5	1.6	4.9	17.0
Sweden	52.2	6.9	1.6	1.4	4.6	0.3	0.7	7.1	1.2	7.0	21.5
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	39.0	9.8	1.3	1.6	3.7	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.6	3.4	15.8
United Kingdom	50.2	5.3	2.7	2.6	3.1	1.0	1.3	8.2	1.1	6.9	17.9
United States	42.7	5.0	5.1	2.3	4.1	..	1.0	8.9	0.3	6.7	9.2
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762767

Figure 17.1. **General government expenditure by main function for OECD total**[1]

Percentage of GDP, 2000 and 2010



1. OECD total: include all OECD countries except Australia, Chile, Mexico, New Zealand and Switzerland. It also excludes Japan, Poland and Turkey in 2000 and Canada in 2010.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762064

18. Taxes

In the SNA, taxes are compulsory unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to the general government exercising its sovereign powers or to a supranational authority. And generally constitute the major part of government revenue in most countries. Social security contributions, which although being compulsory payments to general government, are not treated as taxes in the SNA because the receipt of social security benefits depends, in most countries, upon appropriate contributions having been made, even though the size of the benefits is not necessarily related to the amount of the contributions. However, many policy makers and users prefer to define taxes to include social security contributions. Indeed this is the basis of tax measures used in the OECD *Revenue Statistics* publication. This partly reflects the fact that the contributions to general government are compulsory but also because not all countries operate social security schemes, choosing instead to finance social benefits paid by government through other taxes or revenue (see also Section 19).

From a practical policy perspective, definitions of taxes that include social security contributions are generally preferred. This section however focuses on the SNA definition.

Definition

The SNA describes three categories of taxes:

- The first category, *taxes on production and imports*, historically referred to as indirect taxes, is broken down into two components in the SNA: *taxes on products*, such as VAT, and other *taxes on production* such as taxes on the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on labour employed (payroll tax).
- The second category, *current taxes on income, wealth, etc.*, consists mainly of taxes levied on the incomes of households and corporations. The category is not described simply as "current taxes on income and wealth" because it includes periodic taxes on households that are assessed neither on the income nor the wealth of the household or its members, for example, poll taxes.
- The final category, *capital taxes*, consists of taxes levied at irregular and very infrequent intervals on the values of assets or net worth owned by or transferred between units, such as inheritance taxes and betterment levies, *e.g.* taxes on the increase in the value of land resulting from planning permission.

Definition of taxes used in OECD Revenue Statistics

The Revenue Statistics definition differs from the SNA in the following respects:

- Includes social contributions paid to government.
- Adopts different views on whether some fees and licenses at the margin are taxes.
- Excludes imputed taxes/subsidies related to the operation of official multiple exchange rates.
- Nets off some tax credits within overall taxes that the SNA records as government expenditure.

Comparability

Generally the comparability of taxes across countries is good but the rules that delineate taxes from revenues, (typically those relating to fees/licenses) may at the margin, cause some comparability issues. In general, if the issue of a licence involves little work by government the related fee should be recorded as a tax. But if government provides some service associated with, and in proportion to the size of, the fee, it is treated as a purchase of services.

Fees for licenses to use natural resources (radio spectra, land, fish) are nearly always recorded as rent or payments for an asset and not as taxes. But not all, *e.g.* licenses for recreational, as opposed to commercial, fishing. Indeed, payments by persons or households for licences to own or use vehicles, boats or aircraft and for licences for recreational hunting, shooting or fishing are treated as taxes. Fees for licenses to engage in a specific activity (*e.g.* to operate a taxi or casino) are generally treated as a tax. Payments for all other kinds of licences (*e.g.* driving, television, firearm) or fees to government (*e.g.* payments for passports) are generally but not universally treated as payments for services.

The chart shows general government revenue (taxes plus other government receipts/revenues) = general government expenditure +/(–) net lending (borrowing), as a percentage of GDP.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "General Government Accounts: Main aggregates", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00020-en*.

Further reading

- IMF (2001), *Government Finance Statistics Manual*, IMF, Washington.
- OECD (2012), *Revenue Statistics*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/19963726*.

Table 18.1. **Taxes in the *System of National Accounts* (SNA)**

Percentage of GDP

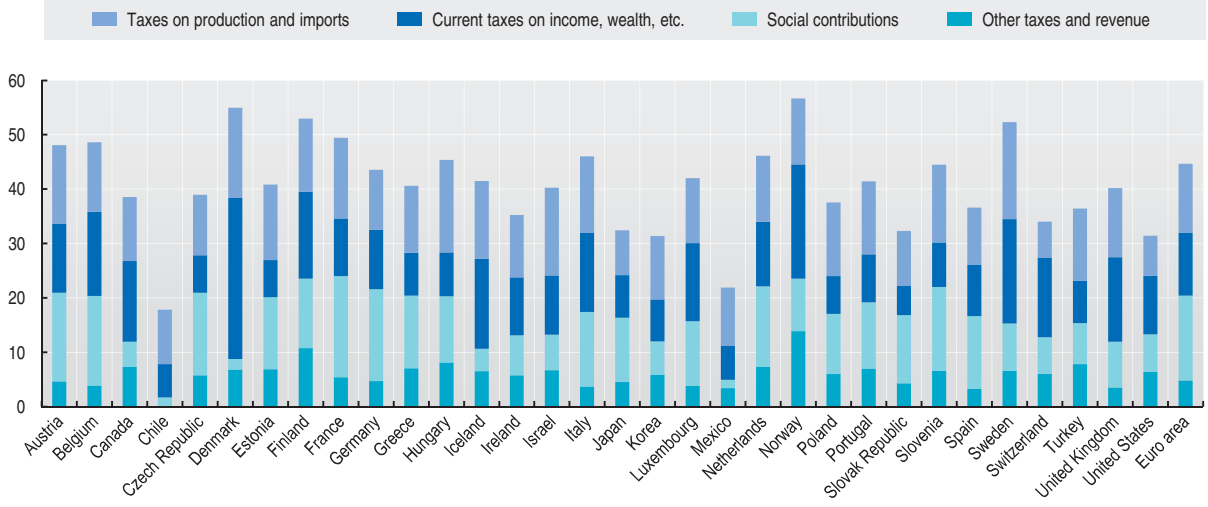
	Total tax receipts			Taxes on production and imports			Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.			Capital taxes		
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010
Australia	29.4	30.2	..	12.6	12.1	..	16.8	18.1	..	0.0	0.0	..
Austria	27.8	27.3	27.2	14.6	14.5	14.5	13.1	12.8	12.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Belgium	30.4	30.5	29.0	12.9	13.0	12.8	17.0	16.9	15.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Canada	31.1	28.5	26.6	12.9	12.6	11.8	18.2	16.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	..	..	6.1	..	..	..
Czech Republic	18.8	19.9	18.0	10.8	11.0	11.1	7.9	8.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	47.5	49.7	46.4	17.0	17.7	16.6	30.3	31.7	29.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Estonia	20.1	20.1	20.7	12.3	13.1	13.9	7.7	7.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	34.8	31.7	29.6	13.5	13.8	13.4	21.1	17.5	16.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
France	27.7	27.3	25.9	15.2	15.4	14.9	12.0	11.3	10.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Germany	23.6	21.6	22.2	10.6	10.5	11.0	12.8	10.9	10.9	0.1	0.2	0.2
Greece	23.8	20.6	20.3	13.8	11.8	12.3	9.7	8.6	7.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
Hungary	26.5	24.6	25.6	16.6	15.5	17.0	9.8	9.0	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.5
Iceland	34.2	37.4	30.9	18.2	19.1	14.3	16.1	18.3	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	26.3	25.6	22.3	13.0	13.4	11.5	13.2	12.1	10.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Israel[1]	31.7	30.0	27.0	16.0	16.7	16.2	15.7	13.4	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	29.0	27.5	28.8	14.6	14.1	14.0	14.3	13.2	14.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Japan	..	..	..	..	8.4	8.3	..	8.3	7.8	..	..	..
Korea	19.2	19.3	19.7	11.8	11.5	11.7	7.2	7.5	7.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Luxembourg	28.5	26.9	26.5	13.5	13.2	11.9	14.9	13.6	14.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mexico	..	15.7	..	..	10.3	10.6	..	5.4	6.3	..	0.0	..
Netherlands	23.7	24.2	24.3	11.7	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
New Zealand	32.2	34.4	..	12.5	12.7	..	19.7	21.6	..	0.0	0.1	..
Norway	33.7	34.4	33.3	13.6	12.2	12.1	20.0	22.1	21.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Poland	19.8	20.6	20.5	12.6	13.6	13.6	7.2	7.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	22.5	22.8	22.3	13.0	14.5	13.4	9.5	8.2	8.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Slovak Republic	19.9	18.4	15.5	12.5	12.4	10.1	7.4	6.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	23.1	24.2	22.5	15.7	15.5	14.3	7.3	8.7	8.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Spain	22.1	23.9	20.4	11.4	12.4	10.5	10.3	11.0	9.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Sweden	38.5	38.3	37.0	15.9	16.3	17.8	22.5	22.0	19.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	22.2	21.6	21.4	7.2	6.9	6.6	14.7	14.5	14.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Turkey	..	..	21.1	..	..	13.3	..	..	7.8	..	..	0.0
United Kingdom	29.9	28.7	28.4	13.3	12.5	12.7	16.5	16.0	15.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
United States	22.6	20.5	18.3	7.2	7.4	7.3	15.1	12.9	10.8	0.4	0.3	0.1
Euro area	25.9	25.0	24.5	12.9	13.0	12.7	12.8	11.7	11.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762786

Figure 18.1. **Total general government revenue**

Percentage of GDP, 2010



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762083

19. Social contributions

Social contributions are actual or imputed payments to social insurance schemes to make provision for social insurance benefits (see Section 18). They may be made by employers on behalf of their employees or by employees, self-employed or non-employed persons on their own behalf. The contributions may be compulsory or voluntary and the schemes may be funded or unfunded. Compulsory social security contributions paid to general government or to social security funds under the effective control of government form an important part of government revenue and, although they are not treated so in the SNA, many analysts (including the OECD's Tax Directorate) consider the payments as being analogous to a tax on income and so part of a country's overall tax burden. They are important not only in the sense that they form a significant share of government revenue but also because they reflect part of the costs of doing business. In many developing countries high social contributions coupled with low social benefits are often cited as a reason for a large informal economy.

Definition

Social insurance schemes may be managed by any sector and the schemes may be funded or unfunded. Moreover the contributions paid to the schemes may be compulsory or voluntary. Typically the most important types of schemes are social security schemes; *i.e.* those imposed, controlled and financed by government. But in many countries the role of private funded or unfunded schemes is growing.

Social security funds established for social security schemes are separate institutional units in the SNA, forming a subcomponent of the government sector. Although contributions to the scheme are obligatory, payments can be made to the funds on a voluntary basis to qualify for social security benefits. Social insurance schemes organised by government for their own employees are classified as private funded or unfunded schemes as appropriate. As such, they may be part or not of government, depending on certain criteria.

Comparability

Not all countries operate social security schemes. Some may choose instead to finance social benefits paid by government through other taxes or revenue; which is one of the reasons why analysts often prefer to show the totality of taxes and social contributions in calculating the tax burden. But even these comparisons should be interpreted carefully. Governments may encourage employers and employees to opt out of social security schemes and instead pay contributions, even if compulsory, to schemes managed by corporations, thus reducing the revenues and expenditures of government, without necessarily reducing the well-being of households. This is one of the reasons why comparisons of taxes on income are often shown as rates, with the component for social contributions reflecting the compulsory rate irrespective of whether the associated scheme is managed by government or corporations.

In Finland, Iceland and the Netherlands, some contributions are levied as a function of taxable income (*i.e.* gross wage earnings after most/all tax reliefs). Australia and New Zealand do not levy social security contributions.

The figures shown include both voluntary and compulsory social contributions paid to government.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "General Government Accounts: Main aggregates", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00020-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 19.1. **Social contributions to government**

Percentage of GDP

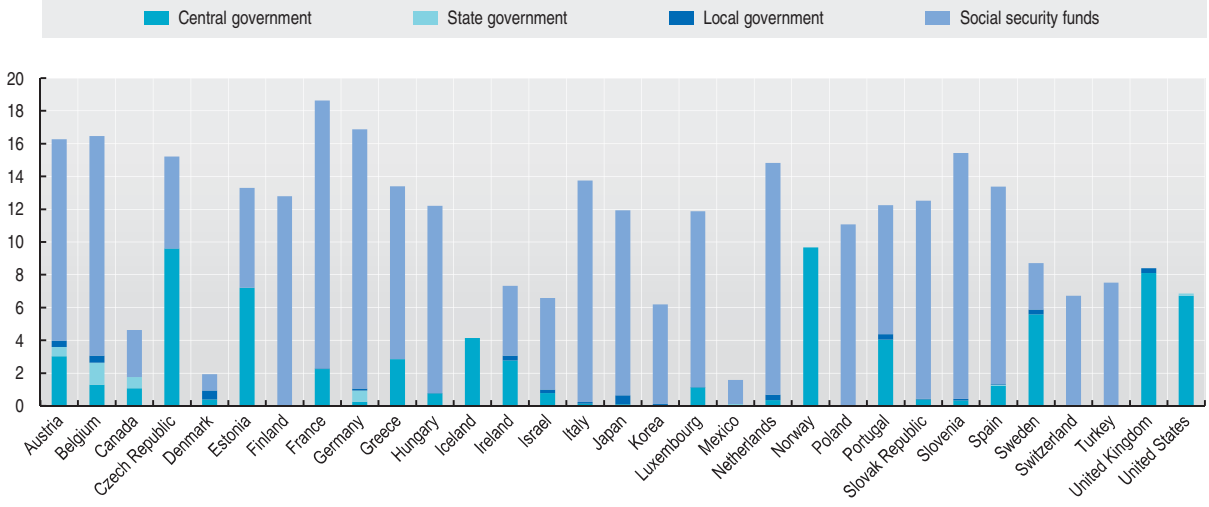
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..
Austria	17.1	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.9	16.5	16.3	16.2
Belgium	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.7	16.1	16.8	16.5	16.6
Canada	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.6	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	1.8	1.7	..
Czech Republic	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.0	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.6	14.9	15.2	15.4
Denmark	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Estonia	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.7	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.6	11.8	13.4	13.3	12.3
Finland	13.0	13.0	12.1	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.0	12.2	12.9	12.8	12.7
France	17.9	18.1	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.3	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.1	18.8	18.6	18.8
Germany	19.2	19.0	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.1	17.9	17.3	16.5	16.5	17.3	16.9	16.9
Greece	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.7	13.7	13.9	13.4	13.5	12.4	13.0	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.2
Hungary	13.9	13.3	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.7	13.9	13.8	13.3	12.2	13.2
Iceland	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.1	4.1	4.1
Ireland	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.3	6.4
Israel[1]	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.6
Italy	12.6	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	13.1	13.7	14.0	13.7	13.7
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.6	10.9	11.0	11.5	11.8	11.9	..
Korea	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.2	..
Luxembourg	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.3	10.8	10.7	11.5	12.7	11.9	12.0
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	..
Netherlands	16.1	16.6	16.4	14.7	14.3	14.7	14.9	13.9	14.8	14.2	15.2	14.6	14.8	15.4
New Zealand	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	..	..
Norway	10.3	10.1	8.9	9.3	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.9	10.0	9.7	9.6
Poland	11.6	13.7	12.9	13.4	12.9	12.8	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.5
Portugal	10.3	10.2	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.6	11.5	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.5	12.2	12.2
Slovak Republic	14.9	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.0	13.3	12.8	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.9	12.5	12.5
Slovenia	14.5	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.3	13.9	14.3	15.2	15.4	15.3
Spain	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.2
Sweden	13.5	12.0	13.1	12.6	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.7	9.8	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.7	7.6
Switzerland	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.9
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	6.6	6.3	7.2	7.5	..
United Kingdom	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4
United States	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.2
Euro area	16.2	16.1	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.3	15.8	15.6	15.7
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762805

Figure 19.1. **Social contributions to government**

Percentage of GDP, 2010



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762102

20. Social benefits

Social benefits reflect current transfers to households in cash or in kind to provide for the needs that arise from certain events or circumstances, for example sickness, unemployment, retirement, housing, education or family circumstances that may adversely affect the well-being of the households concerned either by imposing additional demands on their resources or by reducing their incomes. Transfers are typically made by governments and NPISH, and they form a significant share of total general government expenditure and households disposable income; particularly for the lower income groups of society. They are an important factor in analyses of households' welfare and income inequality and the redistributive role of government.

Definition

The National Accounts have two distinct categories of Social benefits: the first is *Social benefits other than social transfers in kind*. The second is *Social transfers* in kind (see also Sections 6, 10 and 11). The distinction between the two is important. Transfers relating to the former are typically in cash and so allow households to use the cash indistinguishably from income coming from other sources, whereas transfers under the latter are always related to the provision of a certain good or service, and so households have no discretion over their use.

Social benefits other than social transfers in kind is further broken down into two key components: *Social insurance benefits and social assistance benefits in cash*.

The latter consist of cash transfers made by government units or NPISHs to households to meet the same kinds of needs as social insurance benefits but where the households or needs are outside of any social insurance scheme or where the social insurance benefits are not considered sufficient to cover the needs. It does not include payments to government/NPISH employees in their capacity as current or former employees.

The SNA breaks down *Social insurance benefits* into three further categories: *Social Security benefits in cash; Unfunded employee social insurance benefits; and Private funded social insurance benefits*. The first two are most relevant for government and the first, in particular, reflects a significant proportion of government expenditure. It includes cash payments for: sickness and invalidity benefits; children, family, dependants' and maternity allowances; unemployment benefits; pensions; and death benefits. *Unfunded employee social insurance benefits* include cash or in kind payments to employees for similar circumstances including payments on general medical services not related to the employee's work. Government as an employer incurs expenditures here, typically reflecting employee pensions.

Social transfers in kind reflect payments for individual goods and services such as education, health and housing, provided by government and NPISHs, to households either free or at prices that are not economically significant.

Comparability

Whilst there are significant differences between *Social transfers in kind and Social benefits other than social transfers in kind vis-à-vis* households' choice, they are not entirely mutually exclusive in a policy context. Governments for example can provide pensions that include a free housing component (and this component would be recorded as a social transfer in kind), rather than a pension in cash that allows the recipient to pay a market rent. Similarly some governments provide food coupons, which would be recorded as a social transfer in kind, instead of cash benefits.

This suggests that international comparisons of social benefits should focus on the totality, those in kind and in cash. Indeed comparisons of the components of *social benefits other than social transfers in kind* should be attempted with some caution as the coverage of people and consequences/needs in social insurance schemes varies across countries. A further caveat concerns social benefits paid to government employees as these can be delivered through private funded rather than unfunded schemes.

Moreover, in practice not all countries record all *social transfers in kind* in the same way. Some countries treat the reimbursements on some individual goods and services as transfers in cash; with the reimbursed component forming part of household final consumption and not general government final consumption. Total general government expenditure, households' actual final consumption, adjusted disposable income and saving are unaffected by these differences however.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "General Government Accounts: Main aggregates", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00020-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 20.1. **Social benefits to households**

Percentage of GDP

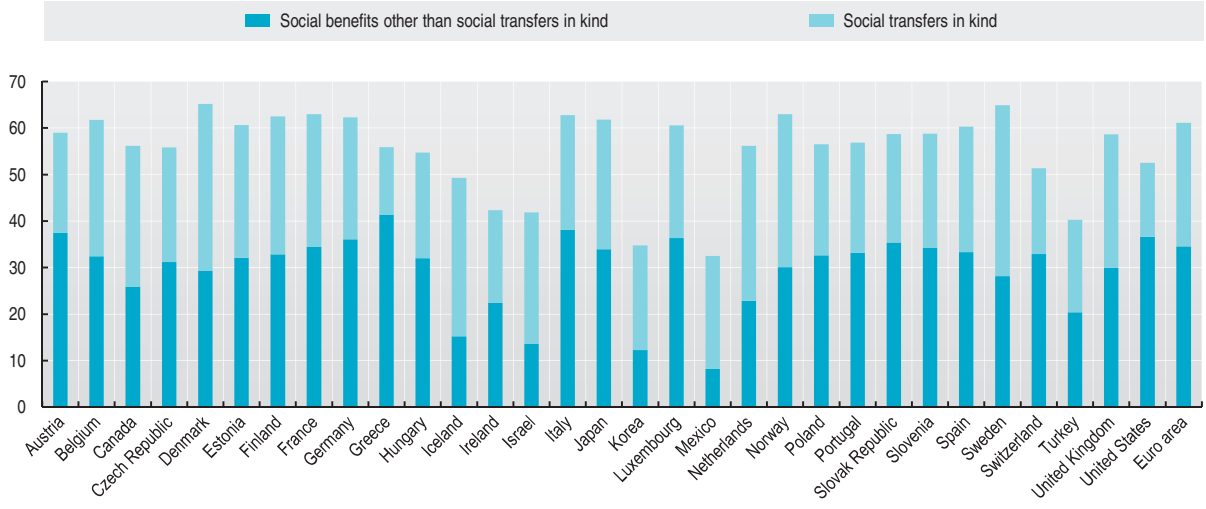
	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind							Social transfers in kind						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	7.8	7.6	7.4	9.0	7.8	..	..	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.2	..	..
Austria	18.8	18.4	17.8	18.1	19.7	19.7	19.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.9	11.5	11.3	11.1
Belgium	15.7	15.5	15.4	15.8	17.3	17.0	17.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.6	15.6	15.4	15.6
Canada	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.3	11.6	11.4	..	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.0	13.4	13.3	..
Chile	..	..	..	4.2	4.6	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.9	10.9	10.8	10.7
Denmark	16.3	15.4	14.9	14.7	16.7	16.9	17.1	18.2	18.1	18.2	18.8	21.2	20.7	20.3
Estonia	8.9	8.7	8.5	10.5	14.1	13.0	11.7	9.4	8.9	9.0	10.6	12.3	11.6	10.9
Finland	16.5	16.0	15.1	15.3	18.2	18.3	18.0	14.7	14.7	14.2	14.8	16.6	16.5	16.3
France	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.8	19.4	19.5	19.5	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
Germany	18.5	17.7	16.5	16.3	17.9	17.2	16.4	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.6	12.8	12.5	12.3
Greece	16.5	17.1	17.9	19.6	21.2	21.3	22.6	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.0
Hungary	14.5	15.0	15.5	15.9	16.5	15.9	15.5	12.7	12.5	11.6	11.7	12.1	11.3	10.7
Iceland	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.1	8.1	7.9	8.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.8	17.9	17.5	16.6
Ireland	8.8	8.9	9.6	11.6	14.5	14.8	15.0	10.4	10.5	10.9	12.0	13.7	13.1	12.5
Israel[1]	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7
Italy	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.6	19.2	19.2	19.3	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.8	12.5	12.4	12.0
Japan	11.2	11.5	11.6	12.1	13.7	13.9	..	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.5	11.4	11.4	..
Korea	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.7	..	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.8	..
Luxembourg	14.4	13.5	12.9	14.4	16.6	15.6	15.1	10.0	9.4	9.0	9.5	10.8	10.4	10.2
Mexico	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	..	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.7	..
Netherlands	10.9	10.8	10.3	10.3	11.4	11.7	11.8	13.4	14.8	15.0	15.2	17.0	17.1	17.1
New Zealand	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.7	11.4	..	..	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.8	12.2	..	..
Norway	13.2	12.2	12.1	11.6	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.3	12.8	13.1	13.0	15.2	15.0	14.6
Poland	15.7	15.2	14.2	14.0	14.7	14.8	14.1	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.4
Portugal	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.1	17.0	17.0	17.3	12.2	11.7	11.1	11.1	12.1	12.1	11.1
Slovak Republic	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.4	13.8	14.1	13.5	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.4	9.4	9.3	8.7
Slovenia	15.7	15.3	14.4	14.7	16.4	17.2	17.6	11.3	11.1	10.4	10.7	12.0	12.3	12.3
Spain	11.6	11.4	11.6	12.5	14.7	15.4	15.4	10.5	10.5	10.7	11.4	12.7	12.5	12.1
Sweden	15.7	15.2	14.4	14.4	15.7	14.7	14.0	19.0	18.9	18.6	19.0	20.1	19.2	19.1
Switzerland	11.5	10.9	10.5	10.1	11.2	11.1	10.9	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.3
Turkey	..	6.6	7.0	7.4	8.8	8.0	..	..	5.5	5.8	6.2	7.9	7.8	..
United Kingdom	12.8	12.5	12.6	13.2	15.0	15.1	15.1	12.7	13.0	12.9	13.5	14.8	14.5	14.0
United States	11.9	12.0	12.2	13.1	15.2	15.6	15.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.5
Euro area	16.3	16.0	15.6	16.0	17.6	17.6	17.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.6	13.6	13.5	13.3
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762824

Figure 20.1. **Social benefits to households**

Percentage of total general government expenditure, 2010



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762121

21. Gross saving and net lending/net borrowing

The concepts of saving and net-lending are introduced in Sections 7 and 9 respectively. However they are reintroduced in this section on General Government to reflect the particular importance these concepts have in the area of government finances. Saving is typically associated with the "Golden Rule" concept, namely that government current expenditures minus current receipts (such as taxes) should net out over the course of an economic cycle. Net lending/borrowing reflects the fiscal position after accounting for capital expenditures. Net-lending means that government is providing financial resources to other sectors and net-borrowing means that government requires financial resources from other sector.

It's important to note in this context that whilst general government saving and net lending/borrowing are important concepts in the SNA accounting framework and provide the basis for sound international comparisons, they are not necessarily the key fiscal measures targeted by governments. Some countries for example manage their budgets using broader notions that incorporate the positions of public corporations and others focus on more narrow concepts such as central government. The European Commission uses the net-lending concept to monitor government fiscal surpluses/deficits with an additional adjustment to reflect net streams of interest payments resulting from swaps arrangements and forward rate agreements.

Definition

Gross saving = Disposable income *minus* general government final consumption

= Current receipts *minus* current expenditure (except depreciation)

Net-lending = Gross saving *plus* net capital transfers (receivable minus payable) *minus* gross capital formation minus acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets

= Total general government revenue *minus* total general government expenditure

= Net acquisition of financial assets *minus* net incurrence of liabilities.

Comparability

The biggest issue affecting comparability across countries concerns the scope of the government sector. In many countries, hospitals, for example, are classified outside of the government sector and are instead recorded as public corporations; on the grounds that they charge market prices for their services. This is an important point as the guidance provided in the SNA on the delineation of units between market and non-market providers (which refers to most output being non-market) provides scope for differences in country practices. EU countries have adopted a 50% rule for "most" in this context.

Another potential area where comparability may be affected relates to the determination of public ownership. The SNA requires that "control" be the determining factor and describes a number of criteria that can be used to assess this requirement. Recognising that this is non-trivial it includes a practical recommendation that a 50% rule relating to share ownership should be adopted. However, in practice, countries may still choose to measure ownership on the basis of other determining criteria.

Generally however the comparability of net-lending/borrowing and saving figures for countries is very high.

In Ireland, in 2010, the government made massive capital transfers to Anglo Irish Bank, Irish Nationwide Building Society and EBS Building Society, which had a big impact on the government net lending figures.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online databases

- OECD (2012), "Detailed National Accounts: Simplified non-financial accounts", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (Database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00010-en*.

Further reading

- Eurostat (2002), *ESA95 Manual on Government Deficit and Debt*, European Communities, Luxembourg.
- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 21.1. **Gross saving and net lending/net borrowing of general government**

Percentage of GDP

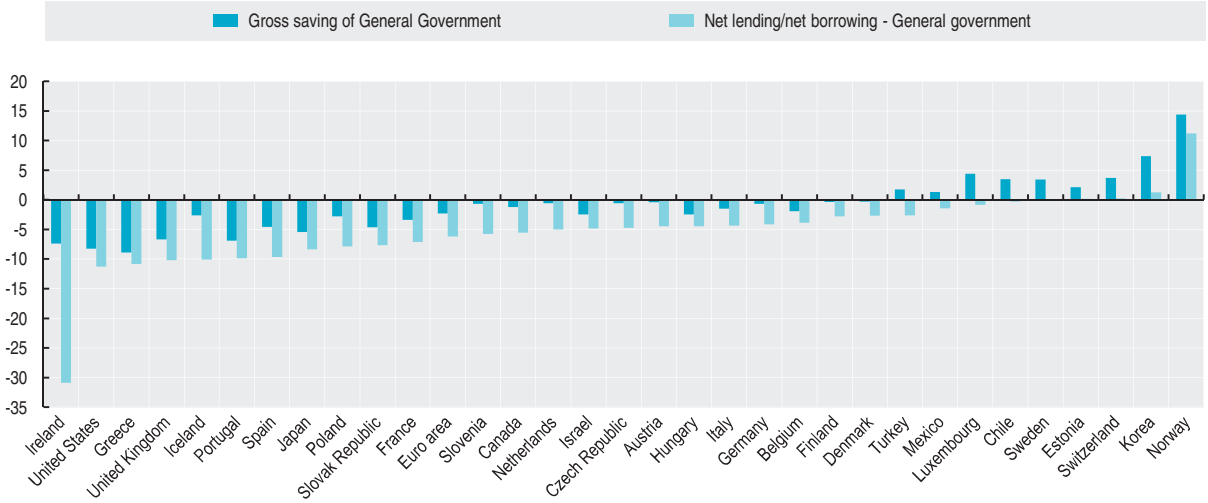
	Gross saving							Net lending/net borrowing						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	4.9	4.8	5.1	0.6	-0.3	..	..	1.6	1.3	1.5	-3.2	-5.3	..	..
Austria	1.3	1.4	2.5	2.3	-0.6	-0.4	0.9	-1.8	-1.7	-1.0	-1.0	-4.1	-4.5	-2.5
Belgium	1.7	2.1	1.9	0.9	-3.0	-1.9	-1.6	-2.6	0.3	-0.1	-1.1	-5.6	-3.9	-3.9
Canada	4.4	4.6	4.5	2.9	-0.9	-1.2	..	1.5	1.6	1.4	-0.4	-4.9	-5.6	..
Chile	..	..	..	8.4	0.1	3.5	..	..	..	..	4.8	-3.9	-0.3	..
Czech Republic	3.5	3.5	4.5	3.2	-0.9	-0.6	0.3	-3.2	-2.4	-0.7	-2.2	-5.8	-4.8	-3.2
Denmark	6.5	6.6	6.5	5.5	-0.6	-0.3	0.6	5.0	5.0	4.8	3.3	-2.8	-2.7	-2.0
Estonia	5.3	6.8	7.6	3.2	2.0	2.1	3.4	1.6	2.5	2.4	-2.9	-2.0	0.2	1.2
Finland	5.2	6.2	7.7	6.7	0.2	-0.3	1.5	2.7	4.1	5.3	4.3	-2.7	-2.8	-0.9
France	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	-3.4	-3.4	-1.6	-3.0	-2.4	-2.8	-3.3	-7.6	-7.1	-5.2
Germany	-0.9	0.7	2.5	2.4	-0.4	-0.7	1.5	-3.3	-1.7	0.2	-0.1	-3.1	-4.1	-0.8
Greece	-2.9 |	-3.8	-4.3	-6.5	-11.8	-8.9	-8.4	-5.6 |	-6.0	-6.8	-9.9	-15.6	-10.8	-9.5
Hungary	-3.2	-4.1	-0.4	-0.2	-1.6	-2.5	-2.4	-7.9	-9.5	-5.1	-3.7	-4.5	-4.5	4.3
Iceland	8.7	10.8	10.1	4.6	-5.3	-2.6	-1.8	4.9	6.3	5.4	-13.5	-10.0	-10.1	-5.4
Ireland	4.8	6.2	4.2	-1.4	-7.7	-7.4	-6.6	1.7	2.9	0.1	-7.4	-13.9	-30.9	-13.3
Israel[1]	-2.6	-0.3	0.9	-1.2	-3.8	-2.5	-2.1	-5.1	-2.7	-1.6	-4.0	-6.7	-4.8	-4.4
Italy	-0.8	1.3	2.1	0.8	-2.0	-1.5	-1.4	-4.5	-3.4	-1.6	-2.7	-5.4	-4.3	-3.8
Japan	-1.1	0.4	0.6	-0.1	-5.8	-5.4	..	-4.8	-1.3	-2.1	-1.9	-8.8	-8.4	..
Korea	9.8	10.0	10.6	9.4	6.8	7.4	..	3.4	3.9	4.7	3.0	-1.1	1.3	..
Luxembourg	5.7	6.5	8.0	7.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	1.4	3.7	3.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.3
Mexico	2.9	2.7	2.1	3.1	0.6	1.3	..	0.4	0.2	-0.5	-2.4	-0.9	-1.5	..
Netherlands	2.8	3.5	3.4	4.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	-5.6	-5.0	-4.4
New Zealand	7.9	8.6	7.5	4.2	1.2	..	..	4.6	5.2	4.4	0.4	-2.5	..	..
Norway	17.8	21.1	20.3	21.9	14.2	14.4	17.0	15.0	18.3	17.3	18.8	10.6	11.2	13.7
Poland	-0.2	0.7	2.5	1.3	-1.8	-2.8	-0.5	-4.1	-3.6	-1.9	-3.7	-7.4	-7.9	-5.0
Portugal	-3.2	-2.0	-0.7	-1.3	-6.9	-6.9	-4.8	-6.5	-4.6	-3.2	-3.7	-10.2	-9.8	-4.4
Slovak Republic	1.0	-0.2	0.7	1.0	-3.7	-4.6	-2.3	-2.8	-3.2	-1.8	-2.1	-8.0	-7.7	-4.9
Slovenia	2.5	2.8	4.7	3.6	-0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.5	-1.4	0.0	-1.9	-6.0	-5.7	-6.4
Spain	5.4	6.7	6.8	0.7	-5.3	-4.6	-5.2	1.3	2.4	1.9	-4.5	-11.2	-9.7	-9.4
Sweden	5.1	5.3	6.7	5.4	2.5	3.4	3.6	1.9	2.2	3.6	2.2	-1.0	0.0	0.2
Switzerland	2.3	3.6	4.1	5.6	4.1	3.7	4.1	-1.1	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.5
Turkey	..	4.5	2.6	1.3	-2.8	1.8	..	..	0.8	-1.5	-2.8	-7.0	-2.6	..
United Kingdom	-1.1	-0.2	-0.4	-1.7	-6.7	-6.7	-5.1	-3.4	-2.7	-2.8	-5.0	-11.4	-10.2	-7.8
United States	-0.7	0.2	-0.2	-3.4	-8.2	-8.2	-7.4	-3.2	-2.0	-2.8	-6.4	-11.9	-11.3	-10.1
Euro area	0.7	1.9	2.6	1.3	-2.6	-2.3	-1.2	-2.6	-1.4	-0.7	-2.1	-6.4	-6.2	-4.1
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762843

Figure 21.1. **Gross saving and net lending/net borrowing**

Percentage of GDP, 2010



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762140

22. Financial assets and liabilities

The amount of financial assets and liabilities held by government has significant political and economic importance. The assets reflect a source of additional income available to government and a source of funds that it can draw on without necessarily increasing liabilities, for example as an additional lever to protect its currency when money markets exert prohibitive upward pressure on bond yields say. The liabilities reflect the debts accumulated by government and, so, provide an indication of the structural nature of debt interest payments (which add to government deficit). This matters because, in general, the higher the liabilities the higher the perceived risk of default (and therefore the higher the risk premium required by the market). Typically, this cycle can eventually force governments to either cut spending or raise taxes. General government gross debt's importance, and, in particular, the importance of sustainable levels of debt, is reflected in the European Maastricht criteria, where it is one of the two measures referred to in the Excessive Deficit Procedure.

Definition

The SNA defines the following as financial assets: monetary gold and special drawing rights; currency and deposits; securities other than shares; shares and other equity; loans; insurance technical reserves; and other accounts receivable/payable.

The valuations of both assets and liabilities in the balance sheets should be at the market prices at the end of the year and preferably with the accounts consolidating assets and liabilities between all general government sectors.

The measure used by the European Commission as part of the excessive debt procedure (General Government Gross Debt) is also consolidated but is based on nominal valuations, that is, the amount contractually agreed to be repaid by government on maturity. It also excludes any liabilities relating to shares and other equity, insurance technical reserves, and other accounts payable and also financial derivatives (part of securities other than shares).

Comparability

Data are not consolidated for: Chile, Japan, Korea and United Kingdom.

Mexican data are compiled by the Central Bank (Banco de Mexico). All available information is obtained from financial corporations (sector S12) which is the only sector for which Mexico has recorded detailed counterparts data (end of year flows).

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries, Financial Balance Sheets*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/22214461*.

Online databases

- OECD (2012), "Financial Balance Sheets", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na-fbs-data-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 22.1. **Financial assets and liabilities of general government**

Percentage of GDP

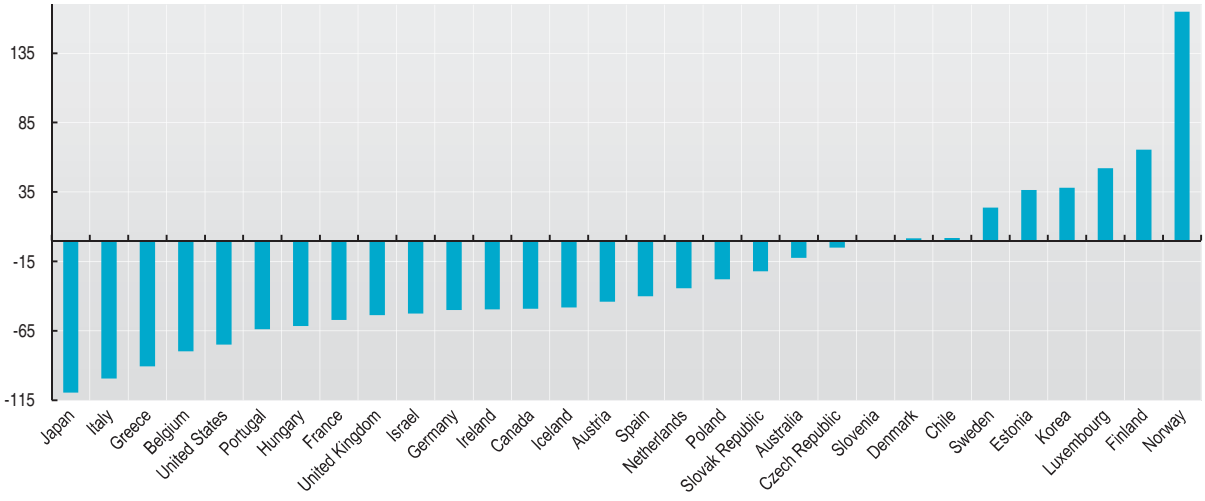
	Financial assets							Liabilities						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	27.9	28.8	29.1	28.7	30.3	29.5	28.0	29.0	27.8	26.6	29.1	37.4	42.0	46.8
Austria	32.7	32.4	32.0	33.6	33.6	34.1	33.8	70.6	66.4	63.3	68.3	74.0	78.2	79.8
Belgium	13.9	14.6	14.8	19.4	20.3	19.8	20.7	95.9	91.6	87.9	92.7	99.8	99.5	102.0
Canada	42.3	45.9	45.1	47.4	55.1	55.1	52.7	91.2	89.2	83.9	89.1	102.9	104.2	106.2
Chile	8.5	13.2	18.3	29.6	19.6	17.5	23.1	17.4	14.1	12.2	12.4	13.4	15.6	18.1
Czech Republic	45.0	45.1	46.5	41.1	43.6	40.1	42.2	32.8	32.6	31.0	34.4	40.9	45.1	48.0
Denmark	35.3	39.3	38.2	47.6	55.8	56.2	58.2	45.9	41.2	34.3	41.4	51.3	54.6	61.5
Estonia	40.2	39.5	36.5	34.4	42.0	49.0	..	8.2	8.0	7.2	8.3	12.4	12.5	..
Finland	107.0	115.0	113.9	92.6	114.6	123.4	112.0	48.4	45.6	41.4	40.3	51.8	57.8	57.9
France	33.6	34.6	37.3	33.4	39.2	38.1	37.0	78.9	73.9	73.0	79.2	91.2	95.4	99.9
Germany	22.1	22.0	23.0	25.0	28.0	36.0	34.9	71.8	69.8	65.7	69.7	77.4	86.0	86.3
Greece	29.7	29.9	32.8	27.6	33.4	35.8	36.5	113.4	117.2	115.2	118.6	134.3	126.4	103.7
Hungary	22.5	20.6	19.9	25.4	27.0	26.0	33.5	68.8	72.4	73.6	77.1	86.7	87.5	86.1
Iceland	39.0	49.6	54.3	76.2	79.9	76.9	78.9	52.6	57.4	53.3	102.2	119.8	125.0	134.2
Ireland	26.2	27.1	28.9	37.2	44.2	42.9	..	33.0	29.3	29.5	50.7	71.9	92.5	..
Israel[1]	44.6	43.5	39.0	34.3	36.3	33.7	..	102.3	90.4	88.1	86.7	89.5	86.4	..
Italy	26.1	26.6	25.3	24.9	27.1	27.2	25.8	119.8	117.2	112.4	114.8	128.0	126.6	119.9
Japan	106.3	107.1	102.0	96.8	108.8	105.4	..	184.9	184.7	184.5	188.8	212.2	215.0	..
Korea	61.4	65.3	69.0	68.1	72.5	72.4	72.7	25.6	28.6	28.8	30.4	33.5	34.3	36.1
Luxembourg	..	62.4	66.1	72.9	76.9	77.8	70.7	..	11.5	11.3	19.3	19.0	25.8	25.8
Mexico	4.0	5.4	7.2	7.8	8.3	..	..	31.2	28.9	28.2	30.1	37.7	..	..
Netherlands	25.7	22.9	23.7	37.8	38.0	37.2	37.2	60.7	54.5	51.5	64.8	67.6	71.6	75.9
New Zealand	..	..	45.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.7	..	..	..	..
Norway	168.2	192.6	195.7	177.8	205.6	214.5	194.1	47.8	59.0	56.8	54.3	48.9	49.6	33.8
Poland	31.3	32.8	34.8	37.3	36.3	34.6	31.6	54.1	54.2	50.4	55.5	58.4	62.6	63.6
Portugal	27.2	27.4	25.8	26.6	28.8	33.8	43.3	77.7	77.5	75.5	80.8	93.5	97.7	97.5
Slovak Republic	34.2	27.2	26.2	22.9	24.2	23.7	21.8	37.4	35.0	33.5	32.2	40.4	45.9	48.0
Slovenia	42.5	43.8	47.5	35.4	43.9	47.3	48.4	34.0	33.8	30.6	30.4	44.0	48.2	52.1
Spain	21.7	23.9	24.6	25.1	28.9	27.5	27.5	50.8	46.2	42.4	47.7	62.9	67.7	76.9
Sweden	68.9	73.0	72.2	64.8	74.5	73.0	69.9	61.2	54.3	49.8	50.0	52.2	49.3	49.2
Switzerland	43.4	40.3	41.5	36.0	39.3	..	..	51.4	45.5	42.4	38.7	37.5	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	26.1	25.5	25.0	30.5	35.2	35.2	36.5	53.0	52.8	53.3	63.6	79.1	88.9	104.4
United States	18.5	17.8	18.6	22.0	23.1	23.7	20.8	67.9	66.6	67.0	76.0	89.5	98.6	103.0
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762862

Figure 22.1. **Financial net worth of general government**

Percentage of GDP, 2010



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762159



CAPITAL

Financial and non-financial assets

23. Net capital stock
24. Consumption of fixed capital
25. Non-financial assets held by households
26. Financial assets held by households

23. Net capital stock

Net capital stock reflects the market value of the stock of fixed assets in the economy and as such provides an important indication of overall wealth. It also forms an important input into the derivation of other statistical indicators, such as depreciation and, in some cases, capital services.

Definition

The stock of assets surviving from past periods, and corrected for depreciation is the net (or wealth) capital stock. The net stock is valued as if the capital good (used or new) were acquired on the date to which a balance sheet relates. The net stock is designed to reflect the wealth of the owner of the asset at a particular point in time.

The value of the net stock of produced fixed assets is usually estimated by the *perpetual inventory method* (PIM). The PIM cumulates past flows of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in volume terms and corrects them for the retirement of assets and for their loss in value due to ageing and depreciation. Each annual investment is an addition to the stock, while each retirement or deterioration enters as a deduction.

Some countries also compute a measure of the gross capital stock which corresponds to the net stock before depreciation is taken into account. Thus, the gross stock only adjusts for retirements but otherwise treats every asset as if it were new.

It is also noteworthy that neither the net nor the gross stock are the conceptually correct measure to capture capital inputs into production – these are best reflected through measures of the flow of capital services (see *Measuring Capital* in "Further reading" for more information).

Comparability

Cross country comparability is driven by three major factors: i) the coverage of fixed assets; ii) the retirement and depreciation profiles used; and iii) for those countries that use the PIM model, the length of time series available for GFCF by product.

OECD countries use various types of retirement and depreciation functions that may differ in shape and in regard to the average and maximum service lives for different types of assets. For example, some countries use linear depreciation profiles (corresponding to a constant amount of depreciation every period) and others use geometric profiles (corresponding to a constant rate of depreciation every period). However, the use of different parameters and profiles for depreciation does not in itself imply a lack of comparability. There may be very good reasons for these differences. For example, even if one could assume that the buildings in one country were exactly the same as another, one might expect a higher rate of depreciation in a country with extreme temperatures say.

An area where comparability is directly affected concerns the coverage of assets in estimates of net capital stock, and these are not always fully comparable across countries (see Section 12).

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Detailed National Accounts: Fixed assets by activity and by type of product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00009-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2009), *Measuring Capital – OECD Manual 2009: Second edition*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264068476-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 23.1. **Net capital stock, volume**

Year 2005 = 100

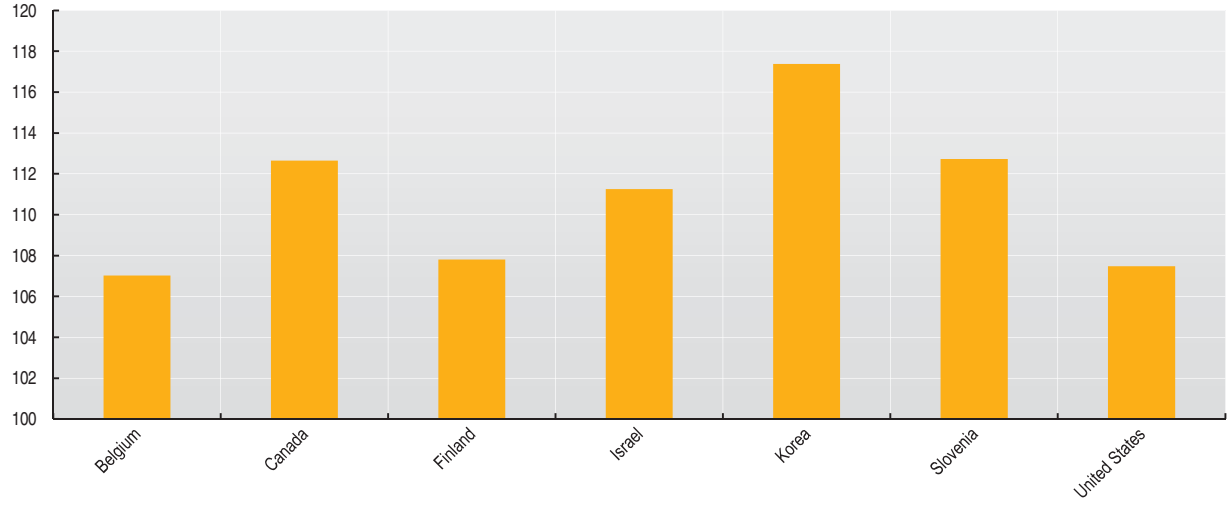
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	78.3	81.1	83.2	85.6	88.7	92.3	95.9	100.0	104.2	109.1	114.0	..	..	..
Austria	86.4	88.5	90.9	93.2	94.6	96.6	98.2	100.0	101.9	104.0	..	..	..	..
Belgium	85.7	87.5	91.9	93.8	95.2	96.5	98.1	100.0	101.8	104.0	106.2	107.0	..	..
Canada	85.0	86.8	88.6	90.5	92.2	94.2	96.7	100.0	103.7	107.4	111.0	112.6	115.3	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	89.6	91.0	92.5	94.2	95.4	96.7	98.3	100.0	101.8	104.3	106.7	107.8	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel[1]	83.7	87.3	90.8	93.7	95.7	97.2	98.6	100.0	102.3	105.6	108.9	111.3	114.7	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	73.2	76.6	80.5	84.0	87.8	91.8	95.8	100.0	104.4	109.2	113.4	117.4	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	90.6	92.4	94.2	95.4	97.5	100.0	102.2	105.4	108.8	112.7	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	91.9	93.7	95.4	97.1	98.4	100.0	102.0	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	82.9	85.6	88.5	91.0	93.1	95.3	97.7	100.0	102.6	105.0	106.7	107.5	108.3	..
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762881

Figure 23.1. **Net capital stock, volume**

Year 2005 = 100, 2009



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762178

24. Consumption of fixed capital

Economically, consumption of fixed capital, (depreciation), is best described as a deduction from income to account for the loss in capital value owing to the use of capital goods in production. Its primary importance in an accounting sense is in its use as the "netting" component in estimates of net domestic product, net national income, etc., as described in earlier sections, and, so, in its ability to permit analyses that are closer to a welfare perspective than gross measures. It also constitutes one part of the costs of capital services and so plays a role in productivity measurement. Moreover it has a direct impact on GDP because estimates of non-market value-added explicitly include a component for depreciation.

Definition

The 1993 *System of National Accounts* defines consumption of fixed capital (depreciation), in the following way:

Consumption of fixed capital is the decline, during the course of the accounting period, in the current value of the stock of fixed assets owned and used by a producer as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. […] Losses due to war or to major natural disasters that occur very infrequently […] are not included under consumption of fixed capital. […]

It further states that:

The values of the assets lost in these ways are recorded in the other changes in the volume of assets accounts. […] Consumption of fixed capital is defined in the System in a way that is intended to be theoretically appropriate and relevant for purposes of economic analysis. Its value may deviate considerably from depreciation as recorded in business accounts or as allowed for taxation purposes, especially when there is inflation.

Depreciation in business accounts is typically measured differently from depreciation in the national accounts. The latter measures depreciation by applying a "depreciation coefficient" to the *current value* of each capital asset whereas company accountants typically apply a depreciation coefficient to the value of the capital good at its *original purchase price* ("historic cost"). When the prices of capital goods rise, the difference can therefore be significant.

With the increasing importance of high-tech capital goods that undergo rapid technical change, there has been renewed discussion about the measurement of depreciation. In particular, some have argued that depreciation should incorporate expected real holding losses on the grounds that this is the appropriate way of capturing expected obsolescence. Others have come to a different conclusion, and draw a distinction between value changes of an asset due to ageing (which they identify with depreciation) and value changes due to overall price changes of the group of capital goods; which corresponds to the position of the SNA and, indeed, the practice of statistical offices.

Comparability

Like estimates of net capital stock, the international comparability of estimates of depreciation are dependent on: *i)* the coverage of fixed assets; *ii)* the retirement and depreciation profiles used; and *iii)* for those countries that use the PIM model, the length of time series available for GFCF by product. Although the comparability of points *i)* and *iii)* are generally good across countries (see also Section 12), the assumptions on service lives and depreciation rates differ across countries, although as described in Section 23, there are often sound reasons for such differences, reflecting an economic reality.

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2221433x*.

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Aggregate National Accounts: Gross domestic product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00001-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2009), *Measuring Capital – OECD Manual 2009: Second edition*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264068476-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 24.1. **Consumption of fixed capital**

Percentage of GDP

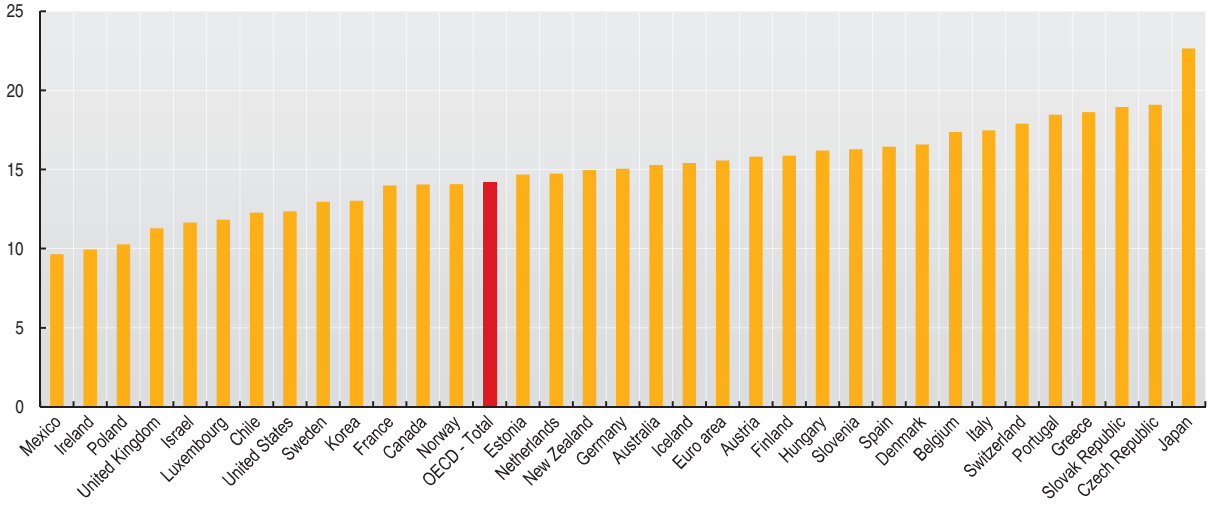
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.9	16.0	15.5	15.3 e
Austria	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.3	15.1	15.4	16.1	16.0	15.8
Belgium	15.0	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.7	16.0	16.1	16.5	17.3	17.2	17.4
Canada	13.4	13.1	12.8	13.3	13.5	13.3	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.1	14.4	14.1	14.0 e
Chile	12.8 e	12.7 e	12.6 e	12.6 e	12.5 e	12.2 e	12.0 e	11.9 e	11.5 e	11.6 e	12.1 e	12.2 e	12.1 e	12.3 e
Czech Republic	19.9	20.3	20.6	20.2	19.8	19.7	19.0	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.9	19.0	19.1
Denmark	15.9	16.1	15.8	16.1	16.2	16.5	16.4	15.9	15.8	16.1	17.0	17.9	16.9	16.6
Estonia	11.1	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	13.1	15.9	15.7	14.7
Finland	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.9	17.0	16.2	15.9
France	11.7	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.8	12.9	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.0
Germany	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.8	15.8	15.2	15.1
Greece	11.4 e	11.4 e	11.3 e	11.5 e	11.4 e	12.4 e	12.2 e	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.8	14.1	16.0	18.6
Hungary	18.2	18.7	18.3	17.3	15.9	15.3	14.7	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.9	16.5	16.4	16.2
Iceland	11.5	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.7	12.4	13.0	14.8	17.0	16.3	15.4
Ireland	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.2	9.9
Israel[1]	11.6	12.2	11.5	12.0	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.3	12.7	12.6	12.2	12.4	11.8	11.6
Italy	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.7	16.2	17.0	17.0	17.5
Japan	19.6 e	19.6 e	19.9 e	20.3	20.4	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.5	20.7	21.7	22.7	22.4	22.7 e
Korea	14.8	14.4	13.8	13.5	12.9	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3	12.9	13.0
Luxembourg	13.7	13.0	13.2	13.6	12.1	11.3	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.7	12.1	13.1	12.4	11.8
Mexico	9.3 e	9.0 e	8.6 e	8.8 e	8.8 e	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.6	9.0	10.6	10.1	9.6 e
Netherlands	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.4	15.3	15.2	14.7
New Zealand	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.6	14.0	13.9	14.7	15.1	14.9 e	15.0 e
Norway	15.5	15.0	13.5	13.9	14.2	13.9	13.2	12.5	12.2	12.7	12.7	14.9	14.5	14.1
Poland	13.5	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.1	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.3 e
Portugal	15.4	15.4	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.7	16.8	17.0	17.0	16.7	17.3	17.7	17.9	18.5
Slovak Republic	20.3	20.9	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.5	19.7	19.3	18.2	17.0	17.0	18.9	18.7	18.9
Slovenia	17.2	16.7	17.1	16.9	16.2	15.4	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.6	14.8	16.5	16.3	16.3
Spain	12.9	13.2	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.8	15.6	16.1	16.4
Sweden	11.9	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	13.0	14.1	13.4	13.0
Switzerland	18.0	18.4	18.5	19.0	19.2	19.3	18.8	18.6	18.0	17.7	17.7	18.6	18.0	17.9
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.4	11.2	11.3
United States	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.9	12.4	12.4
Euro area	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.7	15.5	15.4	15.6
OECD-Total	13.2 e	13.3 e	13.3 e	13.6 e	13.6 e	13.5 e	13.4 e	13.4 e	13.5 e	13.6 e	13.9 e	14.6 e	14.2 e	14.2 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762900

Figure 24.1. **Consumption of fixed capital**

Percentage of GDP, 2011



Note: Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762197

25. Non-financial assets held by households

Non-financial assets held by households reflect the assets owned by unincorporated household enterprises and dwellings owned by households, with the latter component forming by far the bulk of non-financial assets held by households. They form an important part of overall wealth and can provide an important additional source of revenue; either through their sale or refinancing, or as income via rentals of residential property for example. Estimates of non-financial assets held by households also play an important role in economic analyses, such as studies of asset bubbles, and analyses of living standards.

Definition

Non-financial assets held by households include in theory both produced and non-produced non-financial assets and therefore include: dwellings and other buildings and structures and land improvements; machinery and equipment including livestock; and even intellectual property products, such as software and literary originals, and non-produced assets such as land and taxi-licenses. In practice dwellings form by far the most significant component.

Except for dwellings, only those assets owned by household unincorporated enterprises, and used in production, are included as non-financial assets. For example a car used by a household purely for household transport is not a non-financial asset whereas a car used by a self-employed taxi driver is.

Non-financial assets are valued in the balance sheets at the market prices of the time of the balance sheet, and are recorded net of depreciation.

Comparability

Information on non-financial assets held by households typically relies on household based surveys and so the quality of such information, except for that pertaining to dwellings and land, is generally of lower quality than it is for similar information collected on incorporated businesses.

Moreover, in practice, countries use a variety of methods to differentiate between the value of dwellings and the land on which the dwellings sit, meaning that comparisons of these subcomponents across countries are challenging. Some countries, for example the United Kingdom, include the value of land under dwellings within the figures for dwellings. This matters not only for international comparability, and indeed temporal comparisons, but also because dwellings, as produced assets depreciate whereas (most) land, as a non-produced asset, does not. A particular challenge arises from capturing quality change and quality differences in the housing stock and valuing it accordingly.

The caveats above, pertaining to the distinction between land and dwellings, mean that users should be particularly careful in using the relevant figures in making international comparisons. The OECD Statistics Directorate will be working with national statistics institutes so that future versions of this publication reflect a greater degree of international comparability.

Data are net assets for all countries except for Slovak Republic and Poland (gross assets).

Online database

- OECD (2012), "Detailed National Accounts: Balance sheets for non-financial assets", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00368-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 25.1. **Non-financial assets of households per capita**

US dollars at current PPPs

	Dwellings				Land				Other			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australia	42 469	42 256	43 965	43 696	86 849	77 480	95 181	85 326	16 737	16 212	16 815	16 215
Austria	43 418	46 184	47 975	49 222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	39 981	44 275	46 006	47 183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	34 690	35 239	36 494	37 598	30 072	30 908	32 804	33 502	1 587	1 693	1 675	1 599
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	21 972	22 773	23 938	23 892	2 652	2 926	2 913	2 998	4 816	4 594	4 671	4 883
Denmark	53 465	58 300	60 880	61 702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	23 643	24 083	24 157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	35 627	38 965	38 652	37 502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	51 547	54 244	55 840	57 690	63 944	60 795	57 289	66 769	7 339	7 445	7 487	7 516
Germany	47 581	51 491	54 091	54 907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	20 308	22 169	23 544	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel[1]	25 758	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	39 513	42 644	43 559	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	20 295	21 141	20 606	..	54 363	54 263	52 911	..	4 816	4 842	4 648	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	63 180	69 022	71 992	73 528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	48 245	51 652	53 782	54 859	55 232	58 541	54 107	51 970	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	6 529	7 496	7 728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	26 157	28 778	31 047	31 198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	32 187	33 829	34 158	35 007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	23 861	26 147	26 806	26 531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	103 646	92 311	94 676	98 418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	54 288	52 833	51 348	51 184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762919

26. Financial assets held by households

Financial assets held by households include cash, shares, pension funds, etc., and form an important part of overall wealth and an important source of revenue; either through their sale or refinancing, or other property income via interest and dividends say. Data on financial assets held by households play an important role in economic analyses, such as studies of asset bubbles and analyses of welfare.

Definition

Financial assets held by households include: currency and deposits; securities other than shares; loans; shares and other equity; net equity of households in life insurance reserves; net equity of households in pension funds; prepayments of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims; and other accounts receivable.

Most of the asset classes above are self-explanatory but in the following cases a few additional elaborations are helpful.

Life insurance reserves and pension funds are typically managed by institutions outside of the household sector but the reserves and funds are considered the property of the household sector.

Non-life insurance is treated differently however and only the prepayment of premiums made by households and outstanding claims payable to households are considered as financial assets of the households themselves.

Other accounts receivable typically reflect payments due to households not included elsewhere, such as tax reimbursements, outstanding wages and salaries and often, depending on national practice, interest accruing on deposits and loans that is not capitalised in the underlying asset.

In practice the bulk of financial assets held by households reflects currency and deposits, securities, shares and equity and net equity in life insurance reserves and pension funds.

An important additional item relating to household financial assets, concerns contingencies, in particular, entitlements of households to pensions from unfunded schemes, such as pay as you go social security schemes. In these cases no actual financial reserves hypothecated to a pension fund exist and, so, no financial assets are recorded to the households sector (see Annex B for changes in the 2008 SNA).

Comparability

Comparability is good but data are not always available for all asset-types or not separately identifiable. As such considerable care is needed when making cross country comparisons, not only of totals, but especially of sub-totals.

Furthermore, it has to be noted that in particular institutional differences in the organisation of pension systems across countries may affect a straightforward interpretation of the subcomponents.

The estimates shown in the tables and charts that follow present statistics on a non-consolidated basis (except for Australia and Israel).

Source

- OECD (2012), *National Accounts of OECD Countries, Financial Balance Sheets*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/22214461*.

Online databases

- OECD (2012), "Financial Balance Sheets", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na-fbs-data-en*.

Further reading

- Lequiller, F. and D. Blades (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264027657-en*.
- OECD (2000), *System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary*, OECD Publishing, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264180871-en*.
- UN, OECD, IMF, World Bank and Eurostat (eds.) (1993 and 2008), *System of National Accounts*, United Nations, Geneva, *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp*.

Table 26.1. **Financial assets of households by type of assets**

Percentage of total assets

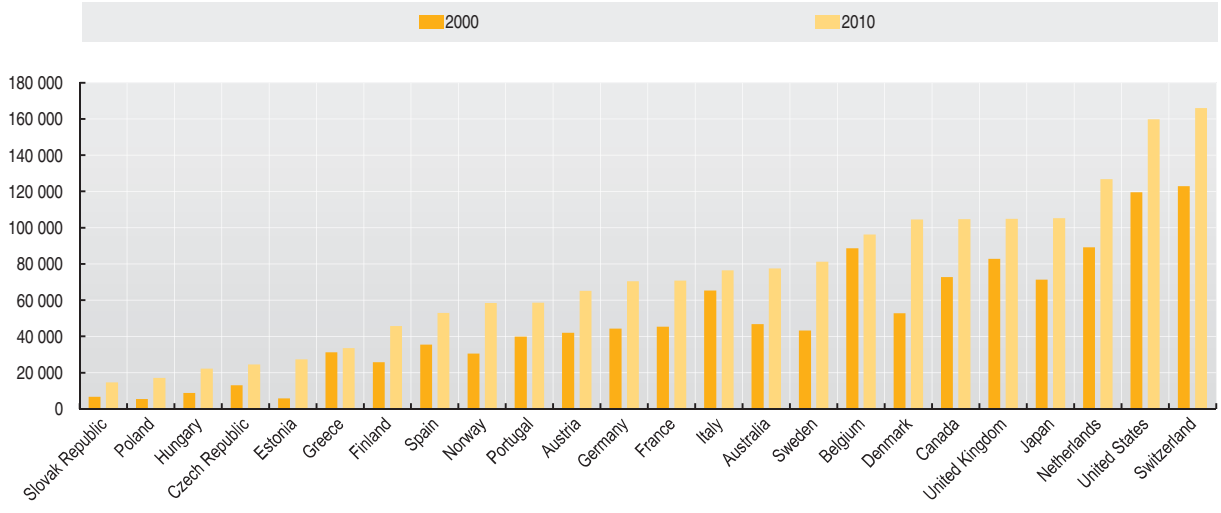
	Currency and deposits		Securities other than shares		Loans		Shares and other equity		Insurance technical reserves		Other accounts	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Australia	19.4	24.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	20.3	10.5	54.5	61.4	4.2	3.2
Austria	51.2	47.4	6.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	23.6	21.7	17.7	20.1	0.5	1.9
Belgium	21.0	32.4	19.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	44.4	31.2	12.8	26.3	2.6	1.2
Canada	19.4	22.8	5.0	2.1	0.9	0.2	34.2	35.5	35.8	35.9	4.6	3.4
Chile	..	11.4	..	0.7	..	0.0	..	26.4	..	60.5	..	1.0
Czech Republic	51.0	55.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	39.0	25.5	7.3	14.0	2.1	3.5
Denmark	20.9	19.2	8.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	22.6	29.1	46.5	46.6	1.8	1.5
Estonia	33.8	21.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	55.0	68.9	1.3	5.8	8.9	3.6
Finland	33.2	35.3	1.1	2.8	0.3	0.0	44.0	40.1	19.0	19.4	2.4	2.4
France	31.6	28.6	3.0	1.6	0.8	0.7	32.1	24.5	28.1	37.3	4.4	7.3
Germany	35.1	40.0	6.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	28.3	18.8	28.8	35.0	1.3	0.8
Greece	43.9	77.3	8.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	43.3	8.9	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.0
Hungary	41.8	34.4	8.8	5.5	1.0	0.9	33.7	35.6	9.7	20.7	5.0	2.9
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	40.5	..	0.2	..	0.0	..	17.7	..	40.8	..	0.8
Israel[1]	..	19.9	..	11.7	..	0.2	..	25.5	..	39.6	..	3.1
Italy	22.9	30.0	16.6	18.8	0.3	0.4	46.4	29.7	10.8	18.2	2.9	2.8
Japan	53.6	54.3	4.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	10.9	10.8	26.9	28.0	4.5	4.3
Korea	..	45.1	..	9.7	..	..	..	20.1	..	20.9	..	4.2
Luxembourg	..	49.0	..	14.5	..	0.5	..	22.4	..	13.5	..	0.0
Mexico	20.8	..	41.8	..	0.0	..	34.5	..	2.9	..	0.0	..
Netherlands	17.3	23.1	3.2	2.5	0.2	0.2	25.7	12.9	51.9	60.6	1.7	0.7
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	33.0	31.7	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	17.6	13.2	37.2	39.8	9.9	13.0
Poland	60.3	42.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.9	22.0	27.4	6.5	26.5	10.3	1.7
Portugal	36.5	37.4	4.4	5.7	9.3	7.0	32.2	27.4	12.4	19.1	5.2	3.3
Slovak Republic	77.7	64.5	2.8	1.7	0.5	0.3	6.1	7.6	1.3	20.9	11.6	4.9
Slovenia	..	49.9	..	1.2	..	2.4	..	29.8	..	11.4	..	5.4
Spain	39.8	49.0	2.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	40.4	28.9	13.9	15.4	3.4	3.7
Sweden	14.8	17.6	3.1	2.2	0.5	0.2	40.9	39.7	40.5	38.9	0.2	1.4
Switzerland	23.4	29.9	9.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	26.6	20.3	40.7	42.4	0.0	0.0
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	20.5	28.2	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.4	23.0	15.3	52.2	51.7	2.7	3.0
United States	10.4	13.7	7.3	10.8	1.5	1.6	50.1	43.4	30.7	30.4	0.0	0.0
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762938

Figure 26.1. **Financial assets of households per capita**

US dollars at current PPPs



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ANNEX A

Reference series

Gross domestic product

Actual individual consumption

Population

Purchasing power parities

Exchanges rates

Table A.1. **Gross domestic product, 2005 constant PPPs**

Billion US dollars

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	571	592	604	627	647	674	695	717	744	772	782	800	817	835 e
Austria	237	246	255	257	261	263	270	277	287	297	302	290	296	304
Belgium	290	301	312	314	318	321	331	337	346	356	360	350	358	365
Canada	899	949	998	1 016	1 046	1 066	1 099	1 132	1 164	1 190	1 198	1 165	1 202	1 231 e
Chile	160 e	158 e	166 e	171 e	175 e	182	194	206	218	229	237	235	249	264
Czech Republic	168	171	178	184	188	195	204	218	233	246	254	242	249	253
Denmark	159	163	169	170	171	172	176	180	186	189	187	177	180	182
Estonia	14	14	16	17	18	19	20	22	25	26	25	22	22	24
Finland	129	134	141	145	147	150	157	161	168	177	178	163	168	173
France	1 604	1 657	1 718	1 750	1 766	1 782	1 827	1 861	1 907	1 950	1 949	1 887	1 919	1 951
Germany	2 373	2 417	2 491	2 529	2 529	2 519	2 549	2 566	2 661	2 748	2 778	2 635	2 745	2 828
Greece	205 e	212 e	222 e	231 e	239 e	253 e	264 e	270	285	295	295	285	271	252
Hungary	130	134	140	145	151	157	165	171	178	178	180	168	170	173
Iceland	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	11	10	11
Ireland	103	114	126	133	141	146	152	161	170	179	176	166	165	167
Israel[1]	129	133	145	145	145	147	154	161	171	181	188	190	200	209
Italy	1 501	1 523	1 578	1 608	1 615	1 614	1 642	1 657	1 694	1 722	1 702	1 609	1 638	1 645
Japan	3 591	3 584	3 665	3 678	3 689	3 751	3 840	3 890	3 955	4 042	4 000	3 779	3 947	3 917 e
Korea	731	809	880	915	981	1 008	1 055	1 097	1 154	1 212	1 240	1 244	1 323	1 371
Luxembourg	23	25	27	27	28	29	30	32	33	36	35	34	35	35
Mexico	1 066 e	1 106 e	1 179 e	1 178 e	1 187 e	1 204	1 253	1 294	1 359	1 405	1 422	1 333	1 407	1 462 e
Netherlands	493	516	537	547	547	549	561	573	592	616	627	604	614	620
New Zealand	80	85	87	90	94	98	101	105	107	110	109	110	111 e	111 e
Norway	187	191	197	201	204	206	215	220	226	232	232	228	229	233
Poland	415	433	452	457	464	482	508	526	559	597	627	638	662	691
Portugal	200	208	216	221	222	220	224	225	229	234	234	227	230	227
Slovak Republic	68	68	69	71	74	78	82	87	94	104	110	105	109	113
Slovenia	36	38	39	40	42	43	45	47	50	53	55	51	51	52
Spain	920	964	1 013	1 050	1 078	1 111	1 148	1 189	1 237	1 280	1 292	1 243	1 239	1 245
Sweden	237	248	259	262	268	275	286	295	308	318	316	300	320	332
Switzerland	245	248	258	261	261	261	268	275	285	296	303	297	306	312
Turkey	606	586	625	590	626	659	721	781	835	874	880	837	914	992
United Kingdom	1 595	1 646	1 715	1 765	1 808	1 877	1 931	1 985	2 036	2 110	2 090	2 007	2 043	2 059
United States	10 214	10 711	11 158	11 280	11 486	11 780	12 189	12 564	12 898	13 144	13 097	12 690	12 992	13 226
Euro area	8 264	8 502	8 822	8 997	9 079	9 144	9 346	9 506	9 814	10 109	10 147	9 702	9 895	10 038
OECD-Total	29 387 e	30 392 e	31 642 e	32 080 e	32 627 e	33 302 e	34 366 e	35 293	36 405	37 414	37 473	36 116	37 185 e	37 863 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

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Table A.2. **Gross domestic product per capita, current PPPs**

US dollars

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	25 388	26 816	27 968	29 077	30 314	31 875	33 306	34 882	36 814	38 744	38 964	39 904	40 790	41 993 e
Austria	26 231	27 186	28 909	29 025	30 463	31 319	32 856	33 637	36 586	38 073	39 785	39 026	40 065	42 132
Belgium	24 390	25 366	27 669	28 524	30 054	30 292	31 190	32 204	34 254	35 667	37 032	36 743	37 881	38 872
Canada	25 550	27 138	28 485	29 332	29 911	31 267	32 837	35 106	36 863	38 350	38 985	37 842	39 050	40 489 e
Chile	9 143 e	9 088 e	9 572 e	10 004 e	10 272 e	10 784	11 736	12 690	13 734	14 628	15 328	15 201	16 156	17 312
Czech Republic	14 423	14 782	15 549	16 833	17 578	18 768	20 081	21 268	23 268	25 457	25 872	25 752	25 420	26 389
Denmark	26 150	26 926	28 831	29 432	30 756	30 430	32 290	33 196	36 048	37 723	39 841	38 233	40 338	41 136
Estonia	8 421	8 752	9 865	10 691	11 967	13 371	14 753	16 531	19 146	21 583	22 061	19 679	20 418	21 909
Finland	22 575	23 613	25 674	26 531	27 531	27 616	29 863	30 708	33 140	36 167	38 080	35 655	36 307	37 642
France	22 773	23 612	25 249	26 611	27 676	27 283	28 185	29 554	31 426	33 144	34 167	33 676	34 256	35 133
Germany	24 190	24 994	25 768	26 707	27 446	28 354	29 684	31 117	33 552	35 559	37 115	36 052	37 723	39 518
Greece	16 363 e	16 877 e	18 249 e	19 744 e	21 401 e	22 497 e	23 861 e	24 348	26 768	27 758	29 604	29 313	27 797	26 113
Hungary	10 639	11 059	11 884	13 394	14 669	15 344	16 188	16 975	18 298	18 932	20 430	20 159	20 448	21 403
Iceland	27 837	28 632	28 849	30 438	31 084	30 776	33 731	34 992	35 831	37 171	39 477	36 721	35 646	35 999
Ireland	24 029	25 973	28 911	30 651	33 157	34 730	36 706	38 795	42 387	45 130	42 313	39 923	40 606	42 189
Israel[1]	20 877	21 312	23 346	23 274	23 441	22 152	23 468	23 210	23 817	25 332	25 463	25 469	26 561	27 968 e
Italy	23 881	24 345	25 758	27 276	26 942	27 271	27 528	28 280	30 399	32 056	33 372	32 250	31 909	32 927
Japan	24 323	24 600	25 958	26 567	27 233	27 966	29 327	30 443	31 796	33 370	33 592	32 119	33 785	34 031 e
Korea	13 985	15 601	17 197	18 151	19 656	20 180	21 624	22 783	24 247	26 102	26 689	26 931	28 797	30 254
Luxembourg	43 216	48 976	53 571	53 844	57 469	60 592	64 872	68 211	78 442	84 414	84 298	79 805	85 310	89 164
Mexico	8 916 e	9 259 e	10 042 e	10 134 e	10 396 e	10 882	11 529	12 461	13 741	14 486	15 267	14 343	15 195	15 980 e
Netherlands	25 489	26 933	29 414	30 783	31 943	31 705	33 197	35 111	38 088	40 736	42 929	41 244	42 219	42 838
New Zealand	18 911	20 165	21 036	22 017	22 775	23 433	24 498	25 219	27 020	28 600	29 077	29 386	29 678 e	30 199 e
Norway	27 425	29 800	36 137	37 085	37 052	38 262	42 479	47 640	53 846	55 874	61 332	54 713	57 259	61 870
Poland	9 472	9 996	10 570	10 948	11 563	11 986	13 010	13 786	15 077	16 759	18 025	18 928	19 910	21 313 e
Portugal	15 732	16 744	17 797	18 507	19 146	19 456	19 854	21 369	22 967	24 201	24 939	24 938	25 444	25 336
Slovak Republic	10 328	10 407	10 983	12 069	12 966	13 599	14 654	16 175	18 383	20 876	23 214	22 583	23 308	24 035
Slovenia	15 694	16 707	17 554	18 438	19 759	20 516	22 268	23 472	25 444	27 243	29 037	27 342	27 086	27 811
Spain	18 899	19 824	21 314	22 578	24 068	24 755	25 956	27 392	30 406	32 233	33 131	32 157	31 829	32 197
Sweden	24 428	25 976	27 957	28 226	29 278	30 420	32 494	32 701	35 703	38 478	39 613	37 339	39 428	41 467
Switzerland	30 192	30 626	32 403	33 062	34 354	34 245	35 593	36 648	40 537	44 362	47 552	46 343	48 657	51 224
Turkey	8 575	8 171	9 173	8 612	8 667	8 791	10 164	11 394	12 900	13 903	15 021	14 413	15 571	17 468
United Kingdom	23 410	24 268	26 046	27 520	28 702	29 771	31 700	32 952	35 119	35 897	36 059	34 685	35 756	35 642
United States	31 653	33 298	35 053	35 880	36 777	38 157	40 230	42 448	44 557	46 278	46 691	45 236	46 548	48 043
Euro area	22 377	23 189	24 520	25 766	26 604	27 024	28 056	29 351	31 677	33 519	34 684	33 868	34 413	35 394
OECD-Total	22 108 e	23 002 e	24 402 e	25 184 e	25 953 e	26 715 e	28 137 e	29 590	31 529	33 104	33 896	32 903	33 972 e	35 069 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

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Table A.3. **Gross domestic product per capita, 2005 constant PPPs**

US dollars

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	30 327	31 123	31 328	32 119	32 734	33 681	34 342	34 882	35 629	36 296	36 001	36 173	36 397	36 689 e
Austria	29 733	30 725	31 776	31 926	32 306	32 441	33 073	33 637	34 691	35 834	36 193	34 714	35 322	36 131
Belgium	28 454	29 407	30 415	30 556	30 824	30 944	31 823	32 204	32 846	33 542	33 600	32 419	32 920	33 217
Canada	29 812	31 207	32 536	32 760	33 358	33 679	34 402	35 106	35 730	36 124	35 948	34 527	35 223	35 697 e
Chile	10 643 e	10 426 e	10 749 e	10 985 e	11 099 e	11 412	12 081	12 690	13 277	13 823	14 138	13 854	14 557	15 273
Czech Republic	16 333	16 627	17 340	17 962	18 390	19 081	19 976	21 268	22 689	23 860	24 347	23 113	23 631	24 124
Denmark	30 016	30 681	31 662	31 772	31 807	31 847	32 500	33 196	34 209	34 604	34 133	32 024	32 388	32 611
Estonia	10 345	10 421	11 491	12 258	13 118	14 191	15 146	16 531	18 238	19 638	18 844	16 198	16 741	18 126
Finland	25 085	26 005	27 333	27 893	28 336	28 838	29 940	30 708	31 939	33 501	33 443	30 441	31 310	32 025
France	26 737	27 477	28 296	28 609	28 668	28 724	29 241	29 554	30 076	30 576	30 384	29 271	29 598	29 938
Germany	28 923	29 443	30 306	30 708	30 659	30 530	30 891	31 117	32 306	33 404	33 825	32 187	33 573	34 581
Greece	18 946 e	19 508 e	20 317 e	21 107 e	21 758 e	22 976 e	23 896 e	24 348	25 587	26 387	26 226	25 301	23 997	22 287
Hungary	12 644	13 085	13 674	14 214	14 897	15 515	16 295	16 975	17 663	17 710	17 899	16 714	16 972	17 301
Iceland	28 248	29 045	29 873	30 620	30 395	30 951	32 998	34 992	35 620	36 896	36 403	34 020	32 782	33 514
Ireland	27 673	30 399	33 225	34 446	35 758	36 542	37 476	38 795	39 921	41 089	39 521	37 154	36 806	37 210
Israel[1]	21 597	21 738	22 997	22 413	21 944	21 862	22 523	23 210	24 117	25 081	25 643	25 439	26 222	26 969 e
Italy	26 374	26 752	27 717	28 216	28 254	28 022	28 227	28 280	28 738	29 008	28 454	26 729	27 083	27 081
Japan	28 397	28 297	28 876	28 890	28 936	29 375	30 047	30 443	30 958	31 636	31 326	29 637	30 819	30 414 e
Korea	15 790	17 360	18 730	19 331	20 598	21 070	21 961	22 783	23 847	24 948	25 339	25 299	26 774	27 541
Luxembourg	53 317	56 989	60 993	61 836	63 688	63 932	65 824	68 211	70 488	73 913	72 095	67 906	68 605	68 143
Mexico	11 187 e	11 450 e	11 990 e	11 831 e	11 780 e	11 815	12 176	12 461	12 976	13 295	13 344	12 404	12 991	13 384 e
Netherlands	31 401	32 652	33 698	34 089	33 894	33 849	34 494	35 111	36 250	37 585	38 119	36 530	36 933	37 123
New Zealand	21 058	22 037	22 431	23 020	23 720	24 184	24 705	25 219	25 473	25 936	25 420	25 318	25 246 e	25 166 e
Norway	42 299	42 866	43 974	44 631	45 042	45 226	46 751	47 640	48 399	49 208	48 575	47 191	46 908	46 972
Poland	10 833	11 327	11 814	11 958	12 137	12 618	13 298	13 786	14 655	15 656	16 459	16 711	17 343	18 098 e
Portugal	19 747	20 466	21 155	21 432	21 439	21 095	21 300	21 369	21 607	22 068	22 037	21 376	21 665	21 277
Slovak Republic	12 545	12 539	12 698	13 192	13 799	14 456	15 179	16 175	17 512	19 329	20 406	19 356	20 159	20 767
Slovenia	18 059	19 007	19 762	20 316	21 061	21 665	22 607	23 472	24 758	26 336	27 185	24 812	25 032	25 133
Spain	23 165	24 140	25 147	25 777	26 095	26 459	26 882	27 392	28 075	28 530	28 330	27 070	26 899	26 981
Sweden	26 724	27 948	29 146	29 434	30 067	30 656	31 826	32 701	33 915	34 783	34 299	32 298	34 126	35 211
Switzerland	34 363	34 674	35 736	35 802	35 586	35 295	35 912	36 648	37 739	38 876	39 242	38 038	39 267	39 600
Turkey	9 702	9 242	9 732	9 054	9 484	9 854	10 642	11 394	12 034	12 449	12 376	11 622	12 521	13 412
United Kingdom	27 278	28 042	29 129	29 855	30 475	31 514	32 273	32 952	33 614	34 605	34 041	32 479	32 814	32 814
United States	36 986	38 346	39 512	39 548	39 889	40 531	41 565	42 448	43 165	43 568	43 006	41 303	41 940	42 385
Euro area	26 433	27 118	28 034	28 459	28 560	28 589	29 033	29 351	30 146	30 869	30 818	29 363	29 860	30 202
OECD-Total	25 885 e	26 586 e	27 471 e	27 650 e	27 924 e	28 302 e	29 006 e	29 590	30 319	30 941	30 770	29 472	30 153 e	30 507 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762995

Table A.4. **Gross domestic product per capita, OECD = 100 in 2005**

Based on 2005 constant PPPs

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	102	105	106	109	111	114	116	118	120	123	122	122	123	124 e
Austria	100	104	107	108	109	110	112	114	117	121	122	117	119	122
Belgium	96	99	103	103	104	105	108	109	111	113	114	110	111	112
Canada	101	105	110	111	113	114	116	119	121	122	121	117	119	121 e
Chile	36 e	35 e	36 e	37 e	38 e	39	41	43	45	47	48	47	49	52
Czech Republic	55	56	59	61	62	64	68	72	77	81	82	78	80	82
Denmark	101	104	107	107	107	108	110	112	116	117	115	108	109	110
Estonia	35	35	39	41	44	48	51	56	62	66	64	55	57	61
Finland	85	88	92	94	96	97	101	104	108	113	113	103	106	108
France	90	93	96	97	97	97	99	100	102	103	103	99	100	101
Germany	98	100	102	104	104	103	104	105	109	113	114	109	113	117
Greece	64 e	66 e	69 e	71 e	74 e	78 e	81 e	82	86	89	89	86	81	75
Hungary	43	44	46	48	50	52	55	57	60	60	60	56	57	58
Iceland	95	98	101	103	103	105	112	118	120	125	123	115	111	113
Ireland	94	103	112	116	121	123	127	131	135	139	134	126	124	126
Israel[1]	73	73	78	76	74	74	76	78	82	85	87	86	89	91 e
Italy	89	90	94	95	95	95	95	96	97	98	96	90	92	92
Japan	96	96	98	98	98	99	102	103	105	107	106	100	104	103 e
Korea	53	59	63	65	70	71	74	77	81	84	86	85	90	93
Luxembourg	180	193	206	209	215	216	222	231	238	250	244	229	232	230
Mexico	38 e	39 e	41 e	40 e	40 e	40	41	42	44	45	45	42	44	45 e
Netherlands	106	110	114	115	115	114	117	119	123	127	129	123	125	125
New Zealand	71	74	76	78	80	82	83	85	86	88	86	86	85 e	85 e
Norway	143	145	149	151	152	153	158	161	164	166	164	159	159	159
Poland	37	38	40	40	41	43	45	47	50	53	56	56	59	61 e
Portugal	67	69	71	72	72	71	72	72	73	75	74	72	73	72
Slovak Republic	42	42	43	45	47	49	51	55	59	65	69	65	68	70
Slovenia	61	64	67	69	71	73	76	79	84	89	92	84	85	85
Spain	78	82	85	87	88	89	91	93	95	96	96	91	91	91
Sweden	90	94	98	99	102	104	108	111	115	118	116	109	115	119
Switzerland	116	117	121	121	120	119	121	124	128	131	133	129	133	134
Turkey	33	31	33	31	32	33	36	39	41	42	42	39	42	45
United Kingdom	92	95	98	101	103	107	109	111	114	117	115	110	111	111
United States	125	130	134	134	135	137	140	143	146	147	145	140	142	143
Euro area	89	92	95	96	97	97	98	99	102	104	104	99	101	102
OECD-Total	87 e	90 e	93 e	93 e	94 e	96 e	98 e	100	102	105	104	100	102 e	103 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

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Table A.5. **Actual individual consumption, current PPPs**

Billion US dollars

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	327	346	377	395	426	443	474	486	508	548	556	575	604	636 e
Austria	138	142	157	158	169	174	182	186	198	202	210	213	221	231
Belgium	165	171	194	201	216	214	223	225	233	242	257	260	272	281
Canada	528	556	592	618	648	676	716	758	785	843	871	880	924	968 e
Chile	74 e	74 e	79 e	83 e	86 e	91 e	102 e	114 e	127 e	141 e	153 e	151 e	168 e	186 e
Czech Republic	99	103	110	119	126	132	140	143	150	161	161	168	170	174
Denmark	94	95	101	102	112	108	114	116	125	133	140	139	144	146
Estonia	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	19	19	17	17	18
Finland	71	74	82	85	93	94	100	104	111	121	130	129	135	140
France	981	1 023	1 144	1 223	1 326	1 302	1 348	1 396	1 454	1 533	1 592	1 611	1 661	1 699
Germany	1 401	1 461	1 550	1 606	1 681	1 738	1 776	1 867	1 939	1 996	2 077	2 097	2 169	2 275
Greece	136 e	139 e	152 e	167 e	190 e	190 e	201 e	208	223	237	261	258	251	238
Hungary	78	84	91	99	113	119	122	124	129	133	138	136	135	140
Iceland	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	8	8	8
Ireland	51	55	64	68	75	79	84	90	97	107	107	100	102	104
Israel[1]	75	79	90	95	102	100	108	111	114	126	128	131	140	149
Italy	909	940	1 028	1 099	1 092	1 113	1 130	1 164	1 232	1 294	1 375	1 360	1 397	1 435
Japan	1 887	1 947	2 096	2 179	2 312	2 403	2 496	2 648	2 731	2 837	2 892	2 891	3 018	3 115 e
Korea	378	428	482	518	577	580	601	638	684	738	770	777	826	866 e
Luxembourg	10	10	12	12	14	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	16	17
Mexico	615 e	653 e	739 e	768 e	810 e	835	901	969	1 060	1 133	1 202	1 123	1 310	1 391 e
Netherlands	256	276	313	328	358	349	360	371	394	417	435	431	437	438
New Zealand	54	56	59	62	65	68	73	76	82	87	91	92	98 e	102 e
Norway	76	79	87	91	99	104	111	115	123	134	140	143	150	158
Poland	273	293	320	332	366	371	391	402	430	481	521	542	574	615
Portugal	113	122	136	142	150	153	159	172	181	189	197	194	201	201
Slovak Republic	41	40	43	48	53	53	56	61	67	75	84	86	87	89
Slovenia	22	23	25	26	28	29	30	31	32	35	37	37	38	39
Spain	517	548	620	665	739	750	795	841	908	959	1 001	971	995	1 004
Sweden	141	151	168	172	186	190	197	199	210	225	237	236	243	252
Switzerland	139	141	152	158	170	169	175	178	186	201	215	219	227	235
Turkey	375 e	383 e	455 e	441 e	469 e	481 e	540 e	602 e	649 e	699 e	767 e	772 e	849 e	974 e
United Kingdom	1 022	1 079	1 210	1 290	1 397	1 432	1 528	1 581	1 656	1 696	1 681	1 643	1 705	1 715
United States	6 442	6 901	7 432	7 791	8 119	8 524	9 019	9 598	10 141	10 662	10 977	10 807	11 193	11 710
Euro area	..	5 051 e	5 536 e	5 861 e	6 222 e	6 292 e	6 489 e	6 765 e	7 122 e	7 463 e	7 825 e	7 803 e	8 028 e	8 242 e
OECD-Total	17 500 e	18 489 e	20 172 e	21 158 e	22 384 e	23 099 e	24 287 e	25 610 e	27 001 e	28 426 e	29 450 e	29 211 e	30 487 e	31 752 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

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Table A.6. **Actual individual consumption, 2005 constant PPPs**

Billion US dollars

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	376	390	403	415	431	454	474	486	507	529	533	545	562	578 e
Austria	165	168	172	174	177	179	182	186	190	192	195	197	199	201
Belgium	202	206	212	215	216	218	222	225	228	232	238	239	245	246
Canada	607	628	652	668	690	711	733	758	787	822	847	855	881	899 e
Chile	87 e	86 e	89 e	92 e	94 e	98 e	105 e	114 e	123 e	132 e	138 e	138 e	150 e	162 e
Czech Republic	117	120	120	125	130	136	140	143	147	153	156	158	159	160
Denmark	103	103	104	105	107	108	112	116	120	123	124	121	123	122
Estonia	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	15	17	19	18	16	15	16
Finland	85	87	89	92	94	98	101	104	107	110	113	110	113	115 e
France	1 185	1 221	1 259	1 288	1 316	1 341	1 365	1 396	1 425	1 458	1 465	1 475	1 498	1 506
Germany	1 763	1 799	1 832	1 854	1 850	1 858	1 860	1 867	1 893	1 898	1 921	1 934	1 955	1 987
Greece	160 e	164 e	167 e	175 e	183 e	190 e	198 e	208	218	227	235	231	218	202
Hungary	90	95	98	102	110	119	121	124	127	126	125	118	114	115
Iceland	7 e	7 e	7 e	7 e	7 e	8 e	7 e	8 e	8 e	8 e	8 e	7 e	7 e	7 e
Ireland	59	64	71	76	79	82	85	90	96	102	102	98	98	95
Israel[1]	88	91	98	101	103	103	107	111	116	124	127	130	136	141
Italy	1 052	1 077	1 103	1 118	1 124	1 136	1 149	1 164	1 180	1 193	1 187	1 173	1 184	1 184
Japan	2 413	2 450	2 478	2 524	2 557	2 573	2 606	2 648	2 675	2 704	2 689	2 683	2 752	2 769 e
Korea	437	486	528	555	604	604	610	638	670	702	713	718	749	766 e
Luxembourg	11	12	12	13	14	13	13	14	14	15	15	15	15	15
Mexico	752 e	785 e	843 e	859 e	871 e	881	926	969	1 022	1 062	1 079	1 007	1 057	1 098 e
Netherlands	322	337	349	356	362	363	366	371	381	390	396	395	398	398
New Zealand	59 e	60 e	61 e	63 e	66 e	70 e	73 e	76 e	78 e	80 e	80 e	81 e	82 e	83 e
Norway	89	92	96	98	102	105	110	115	120	125	127	129	133	136
Poland	322	339	350	358	368	377	393	402	423	443	470	481	497	506
Portugal	147	155	161	163	165	165	169	172	175	178	180	178	182	175
Slovak Republic	51	49	50	52	55	56	57	61	65	70	74	74	74	73
Slovenia	25	27	27	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	34	35	35
Spain	635 e	668 e	701 e	726 e	749 e	772 e	807 e	841 e	872 e	904 e	905 e	880 e	882 e	872 e
Sweden	168	174	180	183	187	191	194	199	204	209	210	211	218	222
Switzerland	159	162	166	169	170	173	175	178	180	184	185	189	192	195 e
Turkey	443 e	444 e	470 e	441 e	462 e	506 e	560 e	602 e	631 e	666 e	665 e	653 e	695 e	748 e
United Kingdom	1 228	1 284	1 344	1 393	1 447	1 496	1 543	1 581	1 605	1 647	1 629	1 596	1 618	1 608
United States	7 541	7 937	8 329	8 560	8 793	9 028	9 303	9 598	9 857	10 073	10 026	9 872	10 029	10 236
Euro area	5 919 e	6 082 e	6 259 e	6 383 e	6 456 e	6 542 e	6 643 e	6 765 e	6 915 e	7 045 e	7 097 e	7 057 e	7 137 e	7 158 e
OECD-Total	20 935 e	21 761 e	22 621 e	23 148 e	23 716 e	24 251 e	24 911 e	25 610 e	26 293 e	26 933 e	27 007 e	26 735 e	27 263 e	27 674 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

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Table A.7. **Population**

Thousands

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	18 812	19 036	19 270	19 531	19 768	20 009	20 250	20 542	20 871	21 261	21 728	22 129	22 446	22 769 e
Austria	7 977	7 992	8 012	8 042	8 082	8 118	8 169	8 225	8 268	8 301	8 337	8 363	8 388	8 421
Belgium	10 203	10 222	10 246	10 281	10 330	10 373	10 417	10 474	10 543	10 622	10 708	10 790	10 883	10 978
Canada	30 155	30 401	30 686	31 019	31 354	31 640	31 941	32 245	32 576	32 930	33 319	33 730	34 126	34 483
Chile	14 997	15 197	15 398	15 572	15 746	15 919	16 093	16 267	16 433	16 598	16 763	16 929	17 094	17 268
Czech Republic	10 295	10 283	10 273	10 224	10 201	10 202	10 207	10 234	10 267	10 323	10 430	10 491	10 517	10 497
Denmark	5 303	5 321	5 338	5 357	5 376	5 390	5 403	5 419	5 437	5 460	5 492	5 522	5 546	5 569
Estonia	1 393	1 379	1 372	1 367	1 361	1 356	1 351	1 348	1 345	1 342	1 341	1 340	1 340	1 340
Finland	5 154	5 166	5 176	5 188	5 201	5 213	5 228	5 246	5 266	5 289	5 313	5 339	5 363	5 387
France	60 011	60 315	60 725	61 163	61 605	62 038	62 491	62 958	63 393	63 781	64 133	64 476	64 824	65 176
Germany	82 029	82 087	82 188	82 340	82 482	82 520	82 501	82 464	82 366	82 263	82 120	81 875	81 757	81 779
Greece	10 835	10 883	10 917	10 950	10 988	11 024	11 062	11 104	11 149	11 193	11 237	11 283	11 308	11 310
Hungary	10 267	10 238	10 211	10 188	10 159	10 130	10 107	10 087	10 071	10 056	10 038	10 023	10 000	9 972
Iceland	274	277	281	285	288	289	293	296	304	311	319	319	318	319
Ireland	3 714	3 755	3 804	3 864	3 932	3 997	4 067	4 160	4 261	4 365	4 443	4 468	4 476	4 491
Israel[1]	5 978	6 135	6 301	6 453	6 587	6 709	6 831	6 955	7 082	7 211	7 343	7 484	7 622	7 752 e
Italy	56 907	56 916	56 942	56 977	57 157	57 605	58 175	58 607	58 942	59 375	59 832	60 193	60 483	60 749
Japan	126 472	126 667	126 926	127 316	127 485	127 694	127 786	127 767	127 769	127 770	127 692	127 509	128 057	128 781 e
Korea	46 287	46 617	47 008	47 357	47 622	47 859	48 039	48 138	48 372	48 598	48 949	49 182	49 410	49 779
Luxembourg	425	431	437	442	447	452	459	466	473	481	489	498	508	519
Mexico	95 259	96 569	98 295	99 580	100 783	101 884	102 888	103 831	104 748	105 677	106 573	107 443	108 292	109 220 e
Netherlands	15 703	15 809	15 922	16 043	16 147	16 223	16 276	16 317	16 341	16 378	16 440	16 526	16 612	16 691
New Zealand	3 822	3 843	3 868	3 900	3 970	4 045	4 101	4 148	4 198	4 241	4 281	4 332	4 384 e	4 421 e
Norway	4 432	4 462	4 491	4 513	4 539	4 565	4 591	4 622	4 661	4 706	4 769	4 827	4 889	4 953
Poland	38 283	38 270	38 256	38 251	38 232	38 195	38 180	38 161	38 132	38 116	38 116	38 153	38 187	38 176 e
Portugal	10 129	10 172	10 226	10 293	10 368	10 441	10 502	10 549	10 584	10 608	10 622	10 632	10 637	10 651
Slovak Republic	5 391	5 396	5 401	5 380	5 379	5 379	5 382	5 387	5 391	5 397	5 406	5 418	5 430	5 441
Slovenia	1 982	1 984	1 989	1 992	1 995	1 996	1 997	2 001	2 008	2 019	2 022	2 042	2 049	2 053
Spain	39 722	39 927	40 264	40 721	41 314	42 005	42 692	43 398	44 068	44 874	45 593	45 929	46 073	46 125
Sweden	8 851	8 858	8 872	8 896	8 925	8 958	8 994	9 030	9 081	9 148	9 220	9 299	9 378	9 442
Switzerland	7 132	7 167	7 209	7 285	7 343	7 405	7 454	7 501	7 558	7 619	7 711	7 801	7 786	7 869
Turkey	62 464	63 364	64 252	65 133	66 008	66 873	67 723	68 566	69 395	70 215	71 095	72 050	73 003	73 950
United Kingdom	58 475	58 684	58 886	59 113	59 319	59 552	59 842	60 235	60 584	60 986	61 398	61 792	62 262	62 735
United States	276 154	279 328	282 398	285 225	287 955	290 626	293 262	295 993	298 818	301 696	304 543	307 240	309 774	312 040
Euro area	312 640	313 508	314 706	316 138	317 897	319 861	321 904	323 851	325 562	327 473	329 246	330 405	331 387	332 373
OECD-Total	1 135 285	1 143 150	1 151 840	1 160 242	1 168 445	1 176 684	1 184 755	1 192 741	1 200 754	1 209 209	1 217 817	1 225 427	1 233 223 e	1 241 106 e

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

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Table A.8. **Purchasing power parities for GDP**

National currency per US dollar

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.43	1.48	1.46	1.53	1.56
Austria	0.917	0.917	0.900	0.918	0.896	0.885	0.874	0.886	0.856	0.867	0.852	0.846	0.852	0.848
Belgium	0.924	0.921	0.891	0.886	0.865	0.879	0.897	0.900	0.883	0.886	0.874	0.860	0.864	0.867
Canada	1.19	1.19	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.23	1.20	1.22	1.23
Chile	275	277	284	288	296	307	321	334	363	372	365	376	400	402
Czech Republic	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.9	14.3	13.9	14.2	13.9
Denmark	8.39	8.47	8.41	8.47	8.30	8.54	8.40	8.59	8.32	8.23	8.01	7.89	7.87	7.82
Estonia	0.429	0.444	0.455	0.477	0.477	0.481	0.486	0.502	0.520	0.555	0.549	0.522	0.523	0.543
Finland	1.003	1.003	0.995	1.012	1.003	1.011	0.975	0.977	0.950	0.940	0.918	0.905	0.918	0.934
France	0.967	0.960	0.939	0.919	0.905	0.938	0.940	0.923	0.903	0.893	0.882	0.868	0.872	0.872
Germany	0.988	0.975	0.967	0.956	0.942	0.918	0.897	0.867	0.837	0.830	0.812	0.804	0.809	0.802
Greece	0.662	0.681	0.678	0.671	0.660	0.689	0.696	0.714	0.699	0.718	0.701	0.699	0.707	0.706
Hungary	94.1	101.1	107.9	110.7	114.9	120.6	126.3	128.6	128.5	131.3	129.4	126.8	130.1	130.7
Iceland	77.2	79.7	84.3	89.0	91.3	94.5	94.2	99.1	107.2	113.0	117.4	127.8	135.5	141.6
Ireland	0.882	0.930	0.962	0.993	1.004	1.014	1.006	1.010	0.984	0.958	0.952	0.904	0.861	0.839
Israel[1]	3.344	3.505	3.441	3.424	3.463	3.629	3.534	3.717	3.834	3.741	3.867	4.019	4.021	4.021
Italy	0.808	0.818	0.817	0.808	0.845	0.854	0.873	0.867	0.833	0.817	0.789	0.783	0.805	0.790
Japan	167	162	155	149	144	140	134	130	125	120	117	115	111	107
Korea	774	755	746	758	770	794	796	789	775	769	786	804	825	821
Luxembourg	0.948	0.941	0.940	0.949	0.934	0.942	0.923	0.953	0.914	0.924	0.906	0.906	0.922	0.920
Mexico	4.97	5.63	6.10	6.31	6.55	6.82	7.22	7.13	7.19	7.38	7.47	7.71	7.93	8.19
Netherlands	0.906	0.907	0.892	0.907	0.902	0.927	0.909	0.896	0.868	0.857	0.842	0.841	0.839	0.842
New Zealand	1.45	1.43	1.44	1.47	1.47	1.50	1.51	1.54	1.49	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.51	1.53
Norway	9.38	9.33	9.13	9.18	9.11	9.12	8.99	8.90	8.69	8.77	8.75	8.92	9.01	8.88
Poland	1.66	1.74	1.84	1.86	1.83	1.84	1.86	1.87	1.84	1.84	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.87
Portugal	0.693	0.697	0.700	0.706	0.708	0.706	0.716	0.684	0.662	0.660	0.649	0.635	0.638	0.633
Slovak Republic	0.470	0.501	0.526	0.522	0.528	0.555	0.573	0.566	0.555	0.545	0.533	0.513	0.520	0.528
Slovenia	0.485	0.511	0.532	0.565	0.588	0.615	0.611	0.612	0.608	0.629	0.634	0.637	0.642	0.634
Spain	0.719	0.733	0.734	0.740	0.733	0.753	0.759	0.765	0.736	0.728	0.720	0.710	0.715	0.716
Sweden	9.37	9.29	9.13	9.35	9.35	9.34	9.11	9.38	9.08	8.88	8.77	8.94	9.03	8.95
Switzerland	1.88	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.77	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.66	1.60	1.55	1.53	1.52	1.46
Turkey	0.131	0.202	0.283	0.428	0.613	0.774	0.812	0.831	0.847	0.864	0.890	0.917	0.967	1.005
United Kingdom	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.63	0.64	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.68
United States	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Euro area	0.882	0.887	0.879	0.870	0.867	0.873	0.870	0.857	0.830	0.823	0.809	0.797	0.805	0.801
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

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Table A.9. **Purchasing power parities for actual individual consumption**

National currency per US dollar

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.32	1.31	1.34	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.43	1.46	1.49	1.50	1.50
Austria	0.924	0.921	0.873	0.889	0.847	0.848	0.844	0.864	0.847	0.860	0.856	0.861	0.857	0.853
Belgium	0.929	0.924	0.861	0.865	0.822	0.856	0.856	0.886	0.893	0.901	0.897	0.896	0.896	0.897
Canada	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.24	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.25
Chile	364	368	375	384	391	394	386	387	387	391	409	424	422	425
Czech Republic	13.1	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.1	14.0	13.7	13.7	13.6
Denmark	8.45	8.54	8.28	8.48	8.08	8.57	8.56	8.86	8.66	8.46	8.38	8.46	8.50	8.46
Estonia	0.394	0.412	0.406	0.433	0.421	0.436	0.446	0.477	0.506	0.543	0.555	0.537	0.529	0.557
Finland	1.056	1.050	1.010	1.033	0.993	1.019	1.000	1.006	0.988	0.960	0.945	0.950	0.954	0.971
France	0.949	0.937	0.886	0.866	0.830	0.880	0.883	0.888	0.889	0.880	0.875	0.868	0.865	0.866
Germany	0.971	0.957	0.925	0.921	0.889	0.876	0.867	0.840	0.829	0.818	0.807	0.808	0.805	0.794
Greece	0.679	0.697	0.673	0.657	0.622	0.667	0.678	0.711	0.715	0.724	0.710	0.718	0.717	0.714
Hungary	84.0	90.3	94.6	99.9	101.0	109.9	115.0	119.7	121.5	125.1	126.6	125.3	126.2	126.8
Iceland	81.1	81.4	84.5	91.0	91.9	95.7	96.6	100.3	106.4	109.3	120.0	134.6	138.0	142.0
Ireland	0.904	0.950	0.949	0.987	0.990	1.004	1.010	1.015	1.029	1.031	1.048	1.013	0.963	0.936
Israel[1]	3.773	3.924	3.765	3.749	3.691	3.743	3.668	3.744	3.875	3.824	4.007	4.083	4.131	4.159
Italy	0.840	0.848	0.824	0.803	0.834	0.849	0.867	0.874	0.859	0.843	0.813	0.814	0.812	0.807
Japan	176	172	160	156	147	140	136	129	126	122	119	116	113	109
Korea	729	737	742	770	774	796	801	809	806	801	816	836	843	854
Luxembourg	0.969	0.959	0.926	0.940	0.891	0.910	0.926	1.001	0.977	1.002	0.997	1.011	1.023	1.032
Mexico	4.81	5.43	5.75	6.08	6.20	6.56	6.80	6.84	6.84	6.98	7.09	7.61	7.12	7.26
Netherlands	0.882	0.878	0.835	0.851	0.821	0.869	0.858	0.861	0.850	0.838	0.829	0.837	0.843	0.853
New Zealand	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.45	1.44	1.49	1.46	1.45	1.43	1.46	1.42	1.42
Norway	9.36	9.53	9.32	9.48	9.20	9.30	9.25	9.50	9.45	9.29	9.46	9.60	9.72	9.58
Poland	1.59	1.67	1.73	1.77	1.71	1.73	1.76	1.80	1.79	1.73	1.76	1.78	1.78	1.77
Portugal	0.721	0.721	0.701	0.707	0.697	0.705	0.711	0.689	0.681	0.684	0.679	0.672	0.670	0.657
Slovak Republic	0.429	0.461	0.473	0.469	0.460	0.498	0.525	0.526	0.536	0.523	0.521	0.517	0.513	0.516
Slovenia	0.480	0.504	0.514	0.547	0.553	0.590	0.600	0.613	0.613	0.628	0.642	0.651	0.651	0.643
Spain	0.723	0.734	0.707	0.704	0.673	0.706	0.722	0.739	0.738	0.748	0.745	0.747	0.743	0.746
Sweden	9.72	9.53	9.03	9.23	8.97	9.14	9.11	9.36	9.27	9.06	8.92	9.15	9.30	9.28
Switzerland	1.96	1.97	1.90	1.87	1.76	1.80	1.78	1.79	1.76	1.69	1.64	1.64	1.62	1.59
Turkey	0.131	0.199	0.274	0.397	0.542	0.715	0.782	0.818	0.875	0.915	0.922	0.946	0.993	1.014
United Kingdom	0.65	0.66	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.69
United States	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Euro area	..	0.883	0.848	0.838	0.816	0.836	0.840	0.838	0.831	0.825	0.814	0.814	0.811	0.809
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.

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Table A.10. **Exchange rates**

National currency per US dollar

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	1.59	1.55	1.72	1.93	1.84	1.54	1.36	1.31	1.33	1.20	1.19	1.28	1.09	0.97
Austria	0.900	0.939	1.085	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
Belgium	0.900	0.939	1.085	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
Canada	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.55	1.57	1.40	1.30	1.21	1.13	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.03	0.99
Chile	460	509	540	635	689	691	610	560	530	522	522	561	510	484
Czech Republic	32.3	34.6	38.6	38.0	32.7	28.2	25.7	24.0	22.6	20.3	17.1	19.1	19.1	17.7
Denmark	6.70	6.98	8.08	8.32	7.89	6.59	5.99	6.00	5.95	5.44	5.10	5.36	5.62	5.37
Estonia	0.900	0.938	1.084	1.117	1.062	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.719	0.755	0.719
Finland	0.899	0.939	1.085	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
France	0.899	0.939	1.085	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
Germany	0.900	0.939	1.085	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
Greece	0.867	0.897	1.072	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
Hungary	214.4	237.1	282.2	286.5	257.9	224.3	202.7	199.6	210.4	183.6	172.1	202.3	207.9	201.1
Iceland	71.0	72.3	78.6	97.4	91.7	76.7	70.2	63.0	70.2	64.1	87.9	123.6	122.2	116.0
Ireland	0.892	0.939	1.085	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
Israel[1]	3.800	4.140	4.077	4.206	4.738	4.554	4.482	4.488	4.456	4.108	3.588	3.932	3.739	3.578
Italy	0.897	0.939	1.085	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
Japan	131	114	108	122	125	116	108	110	116	118	103	94	88	80
Korea	1 401	1 189	1 131	1 291	1 251	1 192	1 145	1 024	955	929	1 102	1 277	1 156	1 108
Luxembourg	0.900	0.939	1.085	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
Mexico	9.14	9.56	9.46	9.34	9.66	10.79	11.29	10.90	10.90	10.93	11.13	13.51	12.64	12.42
Netherlands	0.900	0.939	1.085	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
New Zealand	1.87	1.89	2.20	2.38	2.16	1.72	1.51	1.42	1.54	1.36	1.42	1.60	1.39	1.27
Norway	7.55	7.80	8.80	8.99	7.98	7.08	6.74	6.44	6.41	5.86	5.64	6.29	6.04	5.60
Poland	3.48	3.97	4.35	4.09	4.08	3.89	3.66	3.24	3.10	2.77	2.41	3.12	3.02	2.96
Portugal	0.898	0.939	1.085	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
Slovak Republic	1.170	1.373	1.528	1.605	1.505	1.221	1.071	1.030	0.986	0.820	0.709	0.720	0.755	0.719
Slovenia	0.693	0.759	0.929	1.013	1.003	0.864	0.803	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
Spain	0.898	0.939	1.085	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
Sweden	7.95	8.26	9.16	10.33	9.74	8.09	7.35	7.47	7.38	6.76	6.59	7.65	7.21	6.49
Switzerland	1.45	1.50	1.69	1.69	1.56	1.35	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.08	1.09	1.04	0.89
Turkey	0.261	0.419	0.625	1.226	1.507	1.501	1.426	1.344	1.428	1.303	1.302	1.550	1.503	1.675
United Kingdom	0.60	0.62	0.66	0.69	0.67	0.61	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.50	0.54	0.64	0.65	0.62
United States	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Euro area	0.892	0.939	1.085	1.118	1.063	0.886	0.805	0.804	0.797	0.731	0.683	0.720	0.755	0.719
OECD-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.

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ANNEX B

The 2008 SNA – changes from the 1993 SNA

For all OECD countries except Australia, the indicators presented in this publication are based on the 1993 SNA. The 2008 SNA has recently been finalised and includes a number of changes to the 1993 SNA. Although it will be a number of years (2014 for most countries) before the national accounts and this publication reflect these changes, it is all the same instructive to present the key changes (those that will eventually impact on the indicators presented in this publication) here. For Australia, an indication of the size of the changes for the two most significant items (R&D and weapons system) that impact on the indicators is also presented below. A full description of the impact of the 2008 SNA on Australia's accounts can be found at: *www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/Ausstats/subscriber.nsf/0/8DD6B1990BCE6806CA25765D0004DD3F/$File/5310055002_September%202009.pdf*.

Changes affecting whole economy levels of income, etc.

Research and experimental development: R&D is recognised for the first time as a produced asset. This also means that payments for the acquisition of patents, treated as acquisition or disposal of non produced, non-financial assets in the 1993 SNA, will be treated as transactions in produced assets, R&D. This also has implications for sectoral gross value added as the 2008 SNA also recommends that a separate establishment is distinguished for R&D producers when possible. See also the *OECD Handbook on Deriving Capital Measures of Intellectual Property Products*. For Australia the direct inclusion of R&D as a capital asset raises GDP by between 1 and 1.25 per cent in the most recent years. This is lower than the share of R&D investment as a share of GDP since some investment in R&D is conducted by general government (which amounts to about 0.25 per cent of GDP). Under the 1993 SNA expenditure on R&D by government already adds to government output (which is estimated on a sum of costs basis) and subsequently as general government final consumption. So, for government the direct impact of the capitalisation merely involves a reclassification of expenditure from government final consumption to government gross fixed capital formation. Indirectly however government output and, so GDP, will increase as part of the costs of government include an imputation for depreciation; which now includes a component for the capital stock of R&D by government. This increases government output and general government final consumption by about 0.25 per cent of GDP. The total direct and indirect increase to GDP because of the capitalisation of R&D therefore is between 1.25 and 1.5 per cent.

Weapons systems: Military weapons systems such as vehicles, warships, etc. used continuously in the production of defence (and deterrence) services are recognised as fixed assets in the 2008 SNA (the 1993 SNA recorded these as fixed assets only if they had dual civilian use and as intermediate consumption otherwise). Some single-use items such as

certain types of ballistic missiles with a highly destructive capability, but which provide ongoing deterrence services, are also recognised as fixed assets in the 2008 SNA. Because most if not all of these expenditures are carried out by government (whose output is typically valued by summing costs) GDP will only increase by the related new consumption of fixed capital. In recent years for Australia this increase amounts to less than ¼ per cent of GDP.

For Australia, the total impact of the changes made for R&D and weapons systems as a per cent of total gross fixed capital formation on a 1993 SNA basis increase GFCF by about 5.5 per cent.

Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM): The method recommended in the 2008 SNA for the calculation of FISIM implies several changes from that in the 1993 SNA. For example it explicitly recommends that FISIM only applies to loans and deposits provided by/deposited with financial institutions, and that for financial intermediaries all loans and deposits are included, not just those of intermediated funds. In addition, the 2008 SNA no longer allows countries to record FISIM as a notional industry.

Financial services: The 2008 SNA defines financial services more explicitly to ensure that services such as financial risk management and liquidity transformation, are captured.

Ouput of non-life insurance services: The methodology used to indirectly estimate this activity in the 1993 SNA (premiums plus premium supplements minus claims) could lead to extremely volatile (and negative) series in cases of catastrophic losses. The 2008 SNA recommends a different indirect approach to measurement that better reflects the pricing structures used by insurance companies and the underlying provision of insurance services *per se*. The approach can be simply described as an *ex ante* expectation approach. Output is equal to premiums plus *expected* premium supplements minus *expected* claims. The 2008 SNA also recommends that exceptionally large claims, following a catastrophe, are recorded as capital, rather than current, transfers which will have an impact on (particularly sectoral) estimates of disposable income.

Output of Central Banks: The 2008 SNA has provided further clarification on the calculation of FISIM in calculating the output of Centrals Banks. Where Central Banks lend or borrow at rates above or below the effective market lending/borrowing rate the 2008 SNA recommends the recording of a tax or subsidy from the counterpart lender/borrower to/from government to reflect the difference between the two rates. Correspondingly a current transfer (the counterpart to the tax/subsidy) is recorded between government and the Central Bank. These flows will have an impact on the distribution of income in national income compared to the 1993 SNA treatment.

Valuation of output for own final use: The 2008 SNA recommends that estimates of output for own final use should include a component for the return to capital as part of the sum of costs approach when comparable market prices are not available. However no return to capital should be included for non-market producers.

Costs of ownership transfer: The 1993 SNA recommended that these costs (treated as GFCF in the accounts) should be written off over the life of the related asset. The 2008 SNA instead recommends that these costs be written off over the period the asset is expected to be held by the purchaser. This will impact on measures of net income and only marginally on gross measures, reflecting the calculation of output for own final use and government output (which is calculated as the sum of costs including depreciation).

Re-allocating income, etc. across categories

Goods sent abroad for reprocessing: The 2008 SNA recommends that imports and exports are recorded on a strict ownership basis. This means that the values of a flow of goods moving from one country (that retains ownership of the goods) to another providing processing services should not be recorded. Only the charge for the processing service should be recorded in the trade statistics. The 1993 SNA imputed an effective change of ownership.

(Pensions) Defined benefit schemes: The 1993 SNA stated that actual social contributions by employers and employees should reflect the amounts actually paid. The 2008 SNA differs, recognising that the amounts actually set aside may not match the liability to the employees. As such the 2008 SNA recommends that the employer's contribution should reflect the increase in the net present value of the pension entitlement plus costs charged by the pension fund minus the employee's own contributions. This change will result in a shift of income between gross operating surplus and compensation of employees and between institutional sectors (corporations/government and households).

Ancillary activities: The 2008 SNA recommends that if the activity of a unit undertaking purely ancillary activities is statistically observable (separate accounts, separate location) it should be recognised as a separate establishment.

Holding companies: The 2008 SNA recommends that holding companies should always be allocated to the financial corporations sector even if all their subsidiary corporations are non-financial corporations. The 1993 SNA recommended that they were assigned to the institutional sector in which the main group of subsidiaries was concentrated.

Exceptional payments from public corporations: The 2008 SNA recommends that these should be recorded as withdrawals from equity when made from accumulated reserves or sales of assets. The 1993 SNA treated such transactions as dividends.

Exceptional payments from governments to quasi public corporations: The 2008 SNA recommends that these should be treated as capital transfers to cover accumulated losses and as additions to equity when a valid expectation of a return in the form of property income exists. The 1993 SNA treated all such payments as additions to equity.

ANNEX C

Glossary of main terms

System of National Accounts, 1993

The definitions in this Glossary are based on the actual wording used in the *System of National Accounts, 1993* (SNA93). Where applicable, each definition shows the paragraph of SNA93 from which the definition has been derived.

Term	Definition	Paragraph(s)
Acquisitions	Goods (including assets) and services are acquired by institutional units when they become the new owners of the goods or when the delivery of services to them is completed.	9.32
Actual final consumption of general government	*Actual final consumption of general government* is measured by the value of the collective (as opposed to individual) consumption services provided to the community, or large sections of the community, by general government; it is derived from their final consumption expenditure by subtracting the value of social transfers in kind payable.	9.97 and 9.3
Actual final consumption of households	*Actual final consumption of households* is the value of the consumption goods and services acquired by households, whether by purchase in general, or by transfer from government units or NPISHs, and used by them for the satisfaction of their needs and wants; it is derived from their final consumption expenditure by adding the value of social transfers in kind receivable.	9.11 and 9.3 [9.72, 9.96]
Actual final consumption of NPISHs	There is no *actual final consumption of NPISHs* because, in practice, most of their services are individual in nature and so, for simplicity, all services provided by NPISHs are treated by convention as individual (as social transfers in kind).	9.44 [9.94, 9.95]
Actual individual consumption	*Actual individual consumption* is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, NPISH final consumption expenditure and government expenditure on individual consumption goods and services.	[9.94]
Adjustment for the change in the net equity of households in pension fund reserves	The *adjustment for the change in the net equity of households in pension fund reserves* is equal to the total value of the actual social contributions payable into private funded pension schemes plus the total value of contribution supplements payable out of the property income attributed to insurance policy holders (*i.e.* holders of pension rights) minus the value of the associated service charges minus the total value of the pensions paid out as social insurance benefits by private funded pension schemes; this adjustment is designed to ensure that the balance of pension contributions over pension receipts (*i.e.* of "transfers" payable over "transfers" receivable) does not enter into household saving.	9.16 [10.30]
Basic price	The *basic price* is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.	6.205, 15.28 [3.82]
Capital transfers	*Capital transfers* are transactions, either in cash or in kind, in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash and inventories) is transferred from one institutional unit to another, or in which cash is transferred to enable the recipient to acquire another asset, or in which the funds realised by the disposal of another asset are transferred.	10.29 [3.22, 8.3]
Chain indices	*Chain indices* are obtained by linking price (or volume) indices for consecutive periods; the short-term movements which are linked are calculated using weighting patterns appropriate to the periods concerned.	16.41
Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress)	*Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress)* consist of changes in: *a)* stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways; and *b)* stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing; they are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories.	10.7 and 10.28

Term	Definition	Paragraph(s)
Collective consumption service	A *collective consumption service* is a service provided by general government simultaneously to all members of the community or to all members of a particular section of the community, such as all households living in a particular region.	9.43
Compensation of employees	*Compensation of employees* is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period.	7.21 [7.31]
Constant prices	*Constant prices* are obtained by directly factoring changes over time in the values of flows or stocks of goods and services into two components reflecting changes in the prices of the goods and services concerned and changes in their volumes (*i.e.* changes in "constant price terms"); the term "at constant prices" commonly refers to series which use a fixed-base Laspeyres formula.	16.2
Consumption of fixed capital	*Consumption of fixed capital* represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.	10.27 [6.179, 10.118]
Current transfers	*Current transfers* consist of all transfers that are not transfers of capital; they directly affect the level of disposable income and should influence the consumption of goods or services.	8.32 [3.22, 8.3, 10.133]
Current transfers from/to abroad	*Current transfers* which take place between resident and non-resident institutional units are referred to as current transfers *from/to abroad*.	8.4
Disposable income	*Disposable income* is derived from the balance of primary incomes of an institutional unit or sector by adding all current transfers, except social transfers in kind, receivable by that unit or sector and subtracting all current transfers, except social transfers in kind, payable by that unit or sector; it is the balancing item in the Secondary Distribution of Income Account.	8.11
Disposals	*Disposals* of assets (inventories, fixed assets or land or other non-produced assets) by institutional units occur when one of those units sells or transfers any of the assets to another institutional unit; when the ownership of an existing fixed asset is transferred from one resident producer to another, the value of the asset sold, bartered or transferred is recorded as negative gross fixed capital formation by the former and as positive gross fixed capital formation by the latter.	10.40 [9.32]
Employee	An *employee* is a person who enters an agreement, which may be formal or informal, with an enterprise to work for the enterprise in return for remuneration in cash or in kind.	7.23
Exports of goods and services	*Exports of goods and services* consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to non-residents; the treatment of exports and imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.	14.88 [14.91, 14.94]
External balance of goods and services	The *external balance of goods and services* is the value of exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.	2.166 and Table 2.3 V.1
Factor cost	Gross value added at *factor cost* is not a concept used explicitly in the SNA but it can easily be derived by subtracting the value of any taxes, less subsidies, on production payable out of gross value added.	6.229
Final consumption	*Final consumption* consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.	1.49
Final consumption expenditure of government	*Government final consumption expenditure* consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.	9.94
Final consumption expenditure of households	*Household final consumption expenditure* consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.	9.94 [9.45]
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	*Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs* consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.	9.94
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	*Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)* is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly.	6.124
Full-time equivalent employment	*Full-time equivalent employment* is the number of full-time equivalent jobs, defined as total hours worked divided by average annual hours worked in full-time jobs.	17.14 [15.102, 17.28]
General government	The *general government* sector consists of the totality of institutional units which, in addition to fulfilling their political responsibilities and their role of economic regulation, produce principally non-market services (possibly goods) for individual or collective consumption and redistribute income and wealth.	2.20
Government final consumption expenditure	*Government final consumption expenditure* consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.	9.94
Gross	The term "*gross*" is a common means of referring to values before deducting consumption of fixed capital (generally used as in "gross capital stock" or "gross domestic product"); all the major balancing items in the accounts from value added through to saving may be recorded gross or net.	6.201
Gross capital formation	*Gross capital formation* is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector.	10.32

Term	Definition	Paragraph(s)
Gross domestic product (GDP) – expenditure based	*Expenditure-based gross domestic product* is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including the fob value of exports of goods and services), less the fob value of imports of goods and services.	6.235
Gross domestic product (GDP) – income based	*Income-based gross domestic product* is compensation of employees, plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports, plus gross mixed income, plus gross operating surplus.	2.222
Gross domestic product (GDP) – output based	*Output-based gross domestic product* is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at basic prices, plus all taxes less subsidies on products.	6.235 – 6.237
Gross domestic product at market prices	*Gross domestic product at market prices* is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at market prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports.	6.235 – 6.237
Gross fixed capital formation	*Gross fixed capital formation* is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realised by the productive activity of institutional units.	10.33 and 10.51 [10.26]
Gross national disposable income	*Gross national disposable income* may be derived from gross national income by adding all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units and subtracting all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units.	8.16 [2.183]
Gross national income (GNI)	*Gross national income (GNI)* is GDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world (in other words, GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units); an alternative approach to measuring GNI at market prices is as the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; [note that gross national income is identical to gross national product (GNP) as previously used in national accounts generally].	2.81 and 7.16 and Table 7.2 [2.181]
Gross saving	*Gross saving* is gross disposable income less final consumption expenditure.	9.2
Gross value added	*Gross value added* is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector; gross value added is the source from which the primary incomes of the SNA are generated and is therefore carried forward into the primary distribution of income account.	1.6 [2.172, 6.4, 6.222]
Gross value added at basic prices	*Gross value added at basic prices* is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.	6.226, 15.37 [6.231]
Gross value added at producers' prices	*Gross value added at producers' prices* is output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.	6.227, 15.37
Household final consumption expenditure	*Household final consumption expenditure* consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.	9.94 [9.45]
Import duties	*Import duties* consist of customs duties, or other import charges, which are payable on goods of a particular type when they enter the economic territory.	7.66
Import subsidies	*Import subsidies* consist of subsidies on goods and services that become payable to resident producers when the goods cross the frontier of the economic territory or when the services are delivered to resident institutional units.	7.74
Imports of goods and services	*Imports of goods and services* consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from non-residents; the treatment of exports and imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.	14.88 [14.91, 14.94]
Income from abroad – net	*Net income from abroad* is the difference between the total values of the primary incomes receivable from, and payable to, non-residents.	7.15
ISIC	*ISIC* is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities; the third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA.	1.47
Mixed income	*Mixed income* is the surplus or deficit accruing from production by unincorporated enterprises owned by households; it implicitly contains an element of remuneration for work done by the owner, or other members of the household, that cannot be separately identified from the return to the owner as entrepreneur but it excludes the operating surplus coming from owner-occupied dwellings.	7.8 [4.143, 7.81]
National disposable income	*National disposable income* may be derived from national income by adding all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units and subtracting all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units.	8.16 [2.183]
National expenditure	Capital formation and final consumption grouped together constitute *national expenditure*.	2.187
National income	*National income* is the total value of the primary incomes receivable within an economy less the total of the primary incomes payable by resident units.	7.14

Term	Definition	Paragraph(s)
Net	The term "*net*" is a common means of referring to values after deducting consumption of fixed capital (generally used as in "net capital stock" or "net domestic product"); all the major balancing items in the accounts from value added through to saving may be recorded gross or net; it should be noted, however, that the term "net" can be used in different contexts in the national accounts, such as "net income from abroad" which is the difference between two income flows.	6.201
Net borrowing	*Net borrowing* See "net lending".	
Net income from abroad	*Net income from abroad* is the difference between the total values of the primary incomes receivable from, and payable to, non-residents.	7.15
Net lending	*Net lending* is the net amount a unit or a sector has available to finance, directly or indirectly, other units or other sectors; it is the balancing item in the capital account and is defined as: (Net saving plus capital transfers receivable minus capital transfers payable) minus (the value of acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets, less consumption of fixed capital); negative net lending may also be described as "net borrowing".	2.137 and Tables 2.1 III.1 and 10.30
Net national disposable income	*Net national disposable income* may be derived from net national income by adding all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units and subtracting all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units.	8.16
Net national income	The aggregate value of the balances of net primary incomes summed over all sectors is described as *net national income*.	7.16 and Table 7.2 [2.182]
Net saving	*Net saving* is net disposable income less final consumption expenditure.	9.2
Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	*Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)* consist of NPIs which are not predominantly financed and controlled by government and which provide goods or services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant.	4.64 and 4.65 [2.20]
NPISH final consumption expenditure	*Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs* consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.	9.94
Operating surplus	The *operating surplus* measures the surplus or deficit accruing from production before taking account of any interest, rent or similar charges payable on financial or tangible non-produced assets borrowed or rented by the enterprise, or any interest, rent or similar receipts receivable on financial or tangible non-produced assets owned by the enterprise; (note: for unincorporated enterprises owned by households, this component is called "mixed income").	7.8
Primary incomes	*Primary incomes* are incomes that accrue to institutional units as a consequence of their involvement in processes of production or ownership of assets that may be needed for purposes of production.	7.2
Purchasing power parity (PPP)	A *purchasing power parity (PPP)* is a price relative which measures the number of units of country B's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service as 1 unit of country A's currency will purchase in country A.	16.82
Real gross domestic income (real GDI)	*Real gross domestic income (real GDI)* measures the purchasing power of the total incomes generated by domestic production (including the impact on those incomes of changes in the terms of trade); it is equal to gross domestic product at constant prices plus the trading gain (or less the trading loss) resulting from changes in the terms of trade.	16.152
Rebasing	In the course of time, the pattern of relative prices in the base period tends to become progressively less relevant to the economic situations of later periods to the point at which it becomes unacceptable to continue using them to measure volume measures from one period to the next; it may then be necessary to update the base period, a process which is commonly referred to as "*rebasing*".	16.31
Saving	*Saving* is disposable income less final consumption expenditure (or adjusted disposable income less actual final consumption), in both cases after taking account of an adjustment for pension funds; saving is an important aggregate which can be calculated for each institutional sector or for the whole economy.	9.17 [1.10, 9.2, 9.19]
Self-employed workers	*Self-employed workers* are persons who are the sole owners, or joint owners, of the unincorporated enterprises in which they work, excluding those unincorporated enterprises that are classified as quasi-corporations.	7.24
SNA (*System of National Accounts*)	The *System of National Accounts (SNA)* consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets and tables based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules.	1.1
Subsidies	*Subsidies* are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services which they produce, sell or import.	7.71 [15.52]
Subsidies on production – other	*Other subsidies on production* consist of subsidies, except subsidies on products, which resident enterprises may receive as a consequence of engaging in production (*e.g.* subsidies on payroll or workforce or subsidies to reduce pollution).	7.79

Term	Definition	Paragraph(s)
Subsidies on products – other	*Other subsidies on products* (other than export or import subsidies) consist of subsidies on goods or services produced as the outputs of resident enterprises that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation; there are three broad categories: *a)* subsidies on products used domestically; *b)* losses of government trading organisations; and *c)* subsidies to public corporations and quasi-corporations.	7.78
System of National Accounts (SNA)	The *System of National Accounts (SNA)* consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets and tables based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules.	1.1
Taxes	*Taxes* are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units; they are described as unrequited because the government provides nothing in return to the individual unit making the payment, although governments may use the funds raised in taxes to provide goods or services to other units, either individually or collectively, or to the community as a whole.	7.48 [8.43]
Taxes on production and imports	*Taxes on production and imports* consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by their producers plus taxes and duties on imports that become payable when goods enter the economic territory by crossing the frontier or when services are delivered to resident units by non-resident units; they also include other taxes on production, which consist mainly of taxes on the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on the labour employed, or compensation of employees paid.	7.49
Taxes on products	*Taxes on products,* excluding VAT, import and export taxes, consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.	7.69, 15.47
Total final consumption	*Total final consumption* is the total value of all expenditures on individual and collective consumption goods and services incurred by resident households, resident NPISHs and general government units; it may also be defined in terms of actual final consumption as the value of all the individual goods and services acquired by resident households plus the value of the collective services provided by general government to the community or large sections of the community.	9.98
Trading gains and losses	*Trading gains and losses* arise from changes in a country's terms of trade; for example, if the prices of a country's exports rise faster (or fall more slowly) than the prices of its imports (*i.e.* if its terms of trade improve) then an increased volume of imports of goods and services can be purchased by residents out of the receipts generated by a given level of exports.	16.152
Valuables	*Valuables* are produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value, that do not deteriorate over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value.	(AN.13) – Annex to Chapter XIII [10.7, 10.116, 13.15, 13.50]
Wages and salaries	*Wages and salaries* consist of the sum of wages and salaries in cash and wages and salaries in kind.	7.33 and 7.37
Wages and salaries in cash	*Wages and salaries in cash* consist of wages or salaries payable at regular weekly, monthly or other intervals, including payments by results and piecework payments; plus allowances such as those for working overtime; plus amounts paid to employees away from work for short periods (*e.g.* on holiday); plus *ad hoc* bonuses and similar payments; plus commissions, gratuities and tips received by employees.	7.33
Wages and salaries in kind	*Wages and salaries in kind* consist of remuneration in the form of goods and/or services that are not necessary for work and can be used by employees in their own time, and at their own discretion, for the satisfaction of their own needs or wants or those of other members of their households.	7.39

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