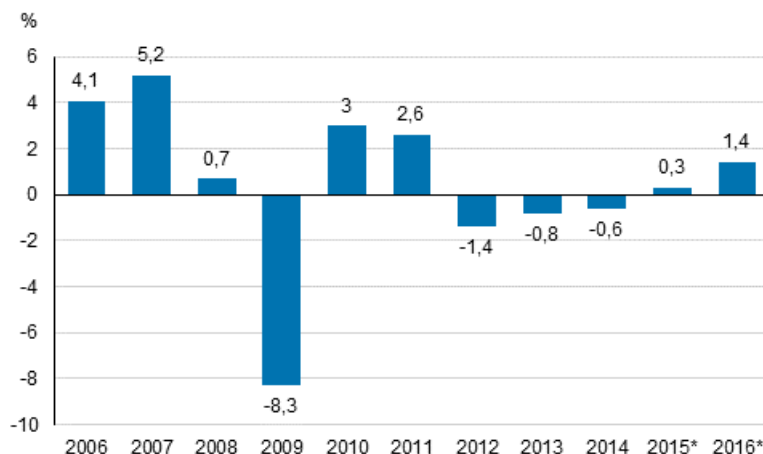


# National Accounts 2016

## Gross domestic product grew by 1.4 per cent last year

According to Statistics Finland's preliminary data, the volume of Finland's GDP grew by 1.4 per cent in 2016. The growth rate became slightly revised from the data published in early March (was 1.6 per cent). Last year, GDP that describes the output of the national economy stood at EUR 214 billion. National income describing the income of the national economy went up by 2.0 per cent in real terms.

### Annual change in the volume of gross domestic product, per cent



The demand of the national economy went up by 1.7 per cent last year. The demand was raised in particular by investments and households' consumption expenditure. Investments were 5.2 per cent higher than one year previously. The volume of private consumption went up by two per cent and public consumption by 0.5 per cent. The volume of exports grew by 0.5 per cent and that of imports by 2.5 per cent.

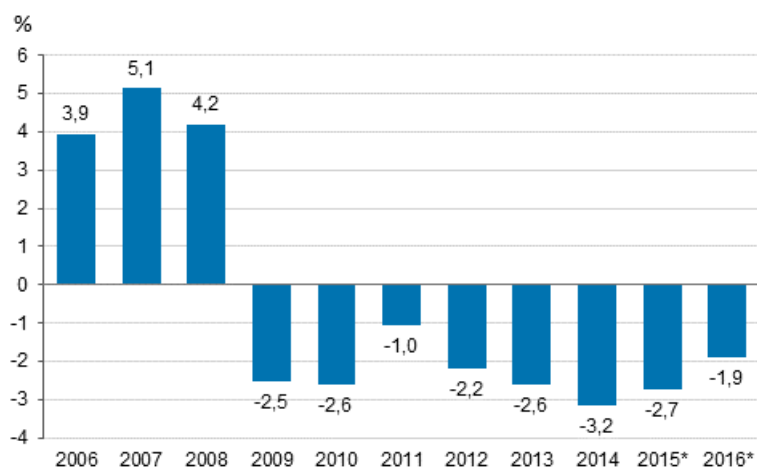
Non-financial corporations' operating surplus describing profits from their actual operations grew by 3.4 per cent. Entrepreneurial income that describes the profit before payment of taxes and dividends also grew by 3.4 per cent. It is estimated that non-financial corporations paid around five per cent less dividends and eight per cent more direct taxes than in the year before. Non-financial corporations' financial position showed a surplus of EUR 8.2 billion.

The financial position of financial and insurance corporations showed a deficit of EUR 0.5 billion. Financial corporations' interest income (financial intermediation services indirectly measured) remained unchanged and commission income increased by two per cent.

## General government deficit 1.9 per cent of GDP

The financial position of general government, i.e. net lending, was in deficit for the eight successive year, EUR 4.1 billion. In the previous year, the deficit was EUR 5.7 billion. The deficit amounted to 1.9 per cent relative to GDP. Statistics Finland will publish the deficit and debt data to be reported to the European Commission on 31 March 2017. The deficit data published here may become revised in that connection.

### General government surplus / deficit relative to GDP, per cent



The deficit of central government was EUR 5.9 billion, while one year before it was EUR 6.3 billion. One of the reasons for the contraction of the deficit was a 5.1 per cent growth in tax revenues. The deficit or net borrowing of local government (municipalities and joint municipal authorities, etc.) contracted to EUR one billion according to preliminary data, having been EUR 1.3 billion in the year before.

The surplus of employment pension funds decreased from EUR 2.7 billion to EUR 2.3 billion. The surplus was lowered by growth in paid pension benefits, while pension contributions remained almost unchanged. The surplus does not include holding gains in assets. Other social security funds showed a surplus of EUR 0.5 billion due to increased income from unemployment insurance contributions.

General government's share of the gross value added was 19.8 per cent in 2016, which is 0.6 percentage points lower than in 2015.

## Households' real income grew by 1.1 per cent

Households' adjusted real income grew by 0.7 per cent. Adjusted income also takes into consideration welfare services, i.e. the individual services that general government and organisations produce for households, such as educational, health and social services.

Wage and salary income grew by 1.6 per cent in nominal terms. Social security benefits went up by 2.1 per cent as the number of pensioners increased.

Direct taxes paid by households and compulsory social security contributions increased by 1.8 per cent. Final consumption expenditure grew by 2.7 per cent in nominal terms. Investments, mainly in dwellings, increased by as much as 12.2 per cent.

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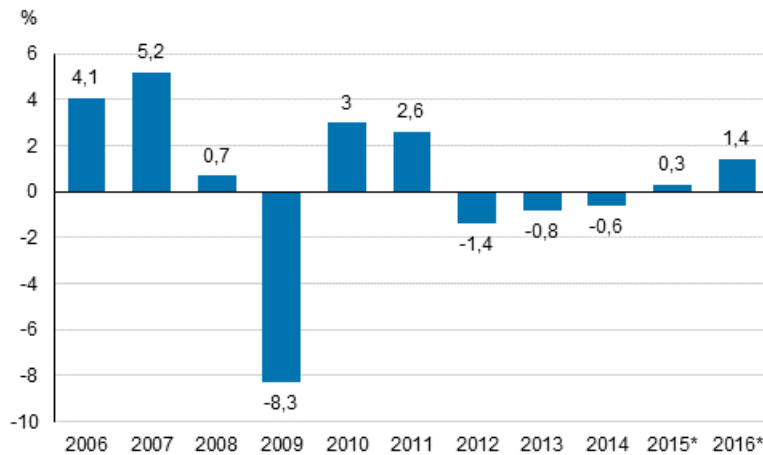
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# 1. Gross domestic product grew by 1.4 per cent in 2016

The volume of GDP grew by 1.4 per cent in 2016. The growth rate became slightly revised from the data published in early March (was 1.6 per cent). Last year, GDP that describes the output of the national economy stood at EUR 214 billion.

**Figure 1. Annual change in the volume of gross domestic product, per cent**



The demand of the national economy went up by 1.7 per cent last year. Demand was particularly raised by an increase in investments and in households' consumption expenditure. Investments were 5.2 per cent higher than one year previously. The volume of private consumption went up by two per cent and public consumption by 0.5 per cent. The volume of exports grew by 0.5 per cent and that of imports by 2.5 per cent.

## 1.1 National income increased in real terms

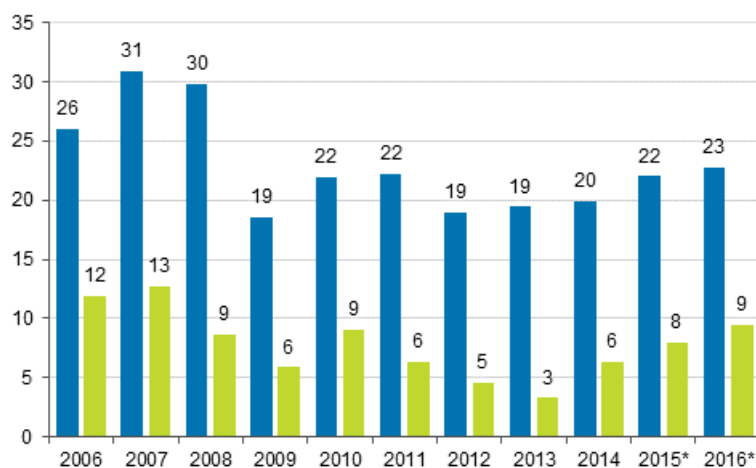
Net national income grew by 2.9 per cent in nominal terms but by two per cent in real terms last year because the terms of trade weakened. National income per capita was EUR 32,000. Finland's gross national income amounted to EUR 216 billion last year. Gross national income grew by 1.4 per cent in real terms.

Households' wage and salary income went up by 1.6 per cent and employers' social insurance contributions by 2.6 per cent. In all, the share of compensation of employees in national income was 59.1 per cent, as against 59.8 per cent in the year before. Property and entrepreneurial income in the national economy increased by 4.3 per cent and its share of the national income rose to 24.8 per cent.

## 1.2 Enterprises' financial position improved

Non-financial corporations' operating surplus describing profits from their actual operations went up by 3.4 per cent from the previous year. Non-financial corporations' entrepreneurial income also increased by 3.4 per cent as property expenditure paid by enterprises declined more than property income received. Entrepreneurial income also takes into consideration property income and paid interests and rents, and corresponds roughly with profit before payment of taxes and dividends.

**Figure 2. Non-financial corporations, operating profit from the operations proper before payment of taxes and dividends, etc. (= operating surplus, left column) and after (= net saving, right column), EUR billion.**



Non-financial corporations paid eight per cent more direct taxes last year than in the previous year. Non-financial corporations are estimated to have paid five per cent less dividends. Non-financial corporations' net lending, or financial position, showed a surplus of EUR 8.2 billion, as against EUR 7.9 billion in the previous year.

The financial position of financial and insurance corporations showed a deficit of EUR 0.5 billion while it was EUR 0.1 billion in the previous year. Financial corporations' interest income (financial intermediation services indirectly measured) remained unchanged and commission income increased by two per cent. Because the compensation of employees paid by financial and insurance corporations and intermediate consumption grew more than income, the operating surplus decreased by 19 per cent.

### 1.3 General government deficit 1.9 per cent of GDP

General government's net lending, or financial position, showed a deficit of EUR 4.1 billion, while the deficit was EUR 5.7 billion in the previous year. The deficit amounted to 1.9 per cent relative to GDP. In the previous year, the deficit amounted to 2.7 per cent of GDP.

Last year, the financial position of central government showed a notable deficit for the eight successive year. The deficit (net borrowing) was EUR 5.9 billion, while one year before it was EUR 6.3 billion.

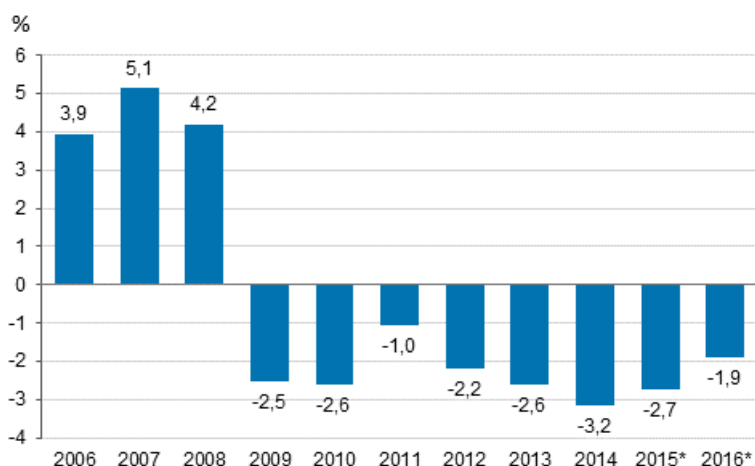
State revenues from taxes went up by 3.9 per cent. Revenue grew most from the vehicle and car tax, income tax from corporations and households, energy taxes and tobacco tax. Tax revenue was decreased by a decline in death duty and gift tax.

Current transfers to local government (incl. repayments of value added tax) went up by 2.9 per cent. Current transfers to social security funds grew by 2.5 per cent. Central government's consumption expenditure increased by 4.1 per cent and investments by 1.9 per cent.

The deficit or net borrowing of local government (municipalities and joint municipal authorities, etc.) was EUR one billion, having been EUR 1.3 billion in the year before. Tax revenues received by municipalities went up by only 0.4 per cent. Final consumption expenditure went up by 0.8 per cent in nominal terms and gross fixed capital formation is estimated to have declined by 1.3 per cent.

The surplus of employment pension schemes decreased from the previous year. The surplus was now EUR 2.3 billion, while one year before it was EUR 2.7 billion. The surplus does not include holding gains in assets. Revenues from pension contributions grew by 0.7 per cent and employment pensions paid by employment pension funds went up by 3.6 per cent mainly as a result of an increase in the number of pensioners. Other social security funds showed a surplus of EUR 0.5 billion after two years in deficit mainly due to an increase in received unemployment insurance contributions.

**Figure 3. General government surplus/deficit, per cent of GDP**



The so-called EDP debt, or consolidated gross debt, of general government went up by EUR 2.7 billion to EUR 136 billion. The debt was 63.6 per cent relative to gross domestic product at the end of 2016. Statistics Finland will publish the deficit and debt data to be reported to the European Commission on 31 March 2017. The deficit and debt data published here may become revised in that connection.

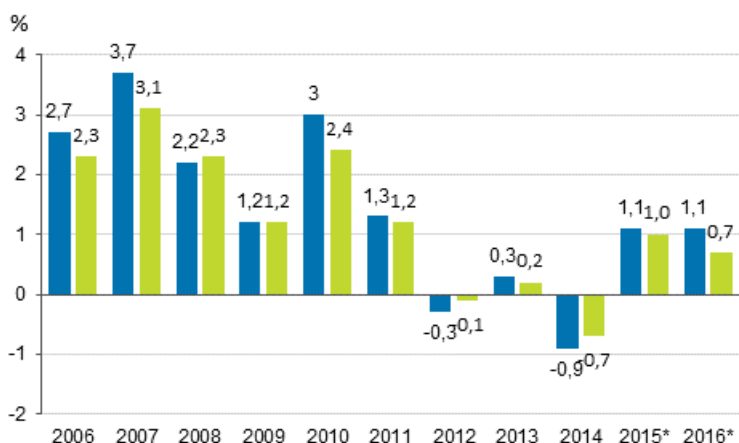
General government's share of the gross value added was 19.8 per cent, having been 20.4 per cent one year earlier. The proportion of total public expenditure to GDP dropped to 56.1 per cent. In the previous year, the proportion was 57.0 per cent. Total public expenditure includes a notable amount of internal public sector expenses that are included in the calculations twice.

The tax ratio, or the ratio of taxes and statutory social security contributions to GDP, was 44.3 per cent last year. The tax ratio increased by 0.4 percentage points from the previous year.

### 1.4 Households' real income grew by 1.1 per cent

In 2016, households' disposable income increased by 1.6 per cent in nominal terms and by 1.1 per cent in real terms. Households' adjusted disposable income increased by 1.4 per cent in nominal terms and by 0.7 per cent in real terms. Adjusted income also takes into consideration welfare services, i.e. the individual services that general government and organisations produce for households, such as educational, health and social services.

**Figure 4. Annual change in households' disposable real income (left column) and household's adjusted real income (right column), per cent.**



Wages and salaries received by households went up by 1.6 per cent and social benefits by 2.1 per cent. The wages and salaries sum went up due to the risen level of earnings and a slight improvement in employment. Social benefits increased because the number of pensioners grew. Households' property and entrepreneurial income decreased by 7.8 per cent.

Direct taxes paid by households and compulsory social security contributions increased by 1.8 per cent. Final consumption expenditure grew by 2.7 per cent in nominal terms. The savings rate, i.e. the ratio of savings to disposable income, turned negative in 2016, to -1.0 per cent.

Households' fixed investments primarily in dwellings increased by 12.2 per cent in nominal terms. The financial position of households showed a deficit of EUR 6.4 billion, while the deficit in the previous year was EUR 3.9 billion.

Households' indebtedness ratio grew further and stood at 126.5 per cent at the end of 2016, which was two percentage points higher than one year earlier. The indebtedness ratio expresses the ratio between the loans and annual disposable net income in accordance with financial accounts. Annual financial accounts data on the situation at the end of the year are preliminary assessments.

## 1.5 Current account still shows a deficit

Last year, Finland's current account was EUR 2.8 billion in deficit, which was the sixth year running of being in deficit. When imports are also valued at FOB price (at the border of the exporting country) and not at CIF price (at the border of the importing country), as is done in the foreign trade statistics of Finnish Customs, the goods trade showed a surplus of EUR 0.5 billion. However, the balance of services trade showed a deficit of EUR 3.1 billion.

EUR 1.6 billion more property income was received from the rest of the world than was paid there. The current transfer outflow was clearly higher than the received income transfers.

The data on property items and international trade in services are very preliminary.

## 1.6 Next revisions in June and July 2017

National accounts data concerning the first quarter of 2017 will be released on 1 June 2017. National Accounts for 2016 with more detailed data contents will be released on 13 July 2017.

These preliminary data are based on the information on economic development available by 8 March 2017. More information on the national accounts methods can be found on Statistics Finland's website.

# Appendix tables

**Appendix table 1. Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices 1975-2016\***

Year	At current prices, million EUR	At reference year 2010 prices, million EUR	Change in value, %	Change in volume, %	Change in prices, %	GDP per capita, EUR
1975	18 154	78 581	.	.	.	3 853
1976	20 615	78 988	13,6	0,5	13,0	4 362
1977	22 627	79 268	9,8	0,4	9,4	4 775
1978	25 065	81 759	10,8	3,1	7,4	5 274
1979	29 070	87 630	16,0	7,2	8,2	6 101
1980	33 682	92 601	15,9	5,7	9,6	7 047
1981	38 094	93 799	13,1	1,3	11,7	7 936
1982	42 831	96 695	12,4	3,1	9,1	8 873
1983	47 790	99 714	11,6	3,1	8,2	9 842
1984	53 498	102 918	11,9	3,2	8,5	10 959
1985	58 285	106 558	8,9	3,5	5,2	11 890
1986	62 740	109 463	7,6	2,7	4,8	12 757
1987	67 751	113 359	8,0	3,6	4,3	13 737
1988	76 754	119 265	13,3	5,2	7,7	15 517
1989	85 929	125 333	12,0	5,1	6,5	17 309
1990	91 010	126 181	5,9	0,7	5,2	18 252
1991	86 962	118 717	-4,4	-5,9	1,6	17 345
1992	84 852	114 771	-2,4	-3,3	0,9	16 829
1993	85 748	113 928	1,1	-0,7	1,8	16 925
1994	90 768	118 416	5,9	3,9	1,8	17 839
1995	98 556	123 399	8,6	4,2	4,2	19 295
1996	102 060	127 913	3,6	3,7	-0,1	19 916
1997	110 738	135 911	8,5	6,3	2,1	21 545
1998	120 382	143 288	8,7	5,4	3,1	23 359
1999	126 923	149 656	5,4	4,4	0,9	24 571
2000	136 261	158 089	7,4	5,6	1,6	26 325
2001	144 437	162 170	6,0	2,6	3,3	27 841
2002	148 289	164 895	2,7	1,7	1,0	28 514
2003	151 569	168 183	2,2	2,0	0,2	29 075
2004	158 477	174 786	4,6	3,9	0,6	30 312
2005	164 387	179 646	3,7	2,8	0,9	31 335
2006	172 614	186 930	5,0	4,1	0,9	32 777
2007	186 584	196 623	8,1	5,2	2,8	35 280
2008	193 711	198 040	3,8	0,7	3,1	36 457
2009	181 029	181 664	-6,5	-8,3	1,9	33 908
2010	187 100	187 100	3,4	3,0	0,4	34 885
2011	196 869	191 910	5,2	2,6	2,6	36 536
2012	199 793	189 173	1,5	-1,4	3,0	36 903
2013	203 338	187 738	1,8	-0,8	2,6	37 385
2014	205 474	186 552	1,1	-0,6	1,7	37 615
2015*	209 511	187 053	2,0	0,3	1,7	38 228
2016*	214 062	189 648	2,2	1,4	0,8	38 959



**Appendix table 2. Revision of annual volume change, %**

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Gross domestic product	1. release	5,5	4,4	0,9	-7,8	3,1	2,9	-0,2	-1,4	-0,1	0,4	1,6
	Previous release	4,1	5,2	0,7	-8,3	3,0	2,6	-1,4	-0,8	-0,6	0,3	1,6
	Latest release	4,1	5,2	0,7	-8,3	3,0	2,6	-1,4	-0,8	-0,6	0,3	1,4
	Revision, %-points (latest minus first)	-1,4	0,8	-0,2	-0,5	-0,1	-0,3	-1,2	0,6	-0,5	-0,2	-0,2
Imports	1. release	5,4	4,1	-1,3	-22,3	2,6	0,1	-3,7	-1,8	-1,4	-1,2	2,0
	Previous release	6,7	7,4	7,9	-16,9	6,5	6,0	1,6	0,5	-1,3	3,1	2,0
	Latest release	6,7	7,4	7,9	-16,9	6,5	6,0	1,6	0,5	-1,3	3,1	2,5
	Revision, %-points (latest minus first)	1,3	3,3	9,2	5,4	3,9	5,9	5,3	2,3	0,1	4,3	0,4
Exports	1. release	10,7	4,8	-1,1	-24,3	5,1	-0,8	-1,4	0,3	-0,4	0,4	0,7
	Previous release	10,1	9,1	6,6	-20,1	6,2	2,0	1,2	1,1	-2,7	2,0	0,7
	Latest release	10,1	9,1	6,6	-20,1	6,2	2,0	1,2	1,1	-2,7	2,0	0,5
	Revision, %-points (latest minus first)	-0,6	4,3	7,7	4,2	1,1	2,8	2,6	0,8	-2,4	1,6	-0,2
Final consumption expenditure	1. release	2,3	2,8	1,9	-1,3	1,9	2,6	1,4	-0,3	-0,1	0,8	1,4
	Previous release	3,2	2,8	2,0	-1,4	2,1	2,0	0,4	0,0	0,4	1,1	1,4
	Latest release	3,2	2,8	2,0	-1,4	2,1	2,0	0,4	0,0	0,4	1,1	1,5
	Revision, %-points (latest minus first)	0,9	0,0	0,1	-0,1	0,2	-0,6	-1,0	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,1
Gross fixed capital formation	1. release	5,1	7,6	1,0	-13,4	0,8	4,6	-2,9	-4,6	-5,1	-1,1	5,2
	Previous release	1,3	10,0	0,3	-12,5	1,1	4,1	-1,9	-4,9	-2,6	1,1	5,2
	Latest release	1,3	10,0	0,3	-12,5	1,1	4,1	-1,9	-4,9	-2,6	1,1	5,2
	Revision, %-points (latest minus first)	-3,8	2,4	-0,7	0,9	0,3	-0,5	1,0	-0,3	2,5	2,1	0,0

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Source: National Accounts 2016, preliminary data. Statistics Finland