

**Table 1324. Gross Public Debt, Expenditures, and Receipts by Country: 1990 to 2008**

[Percent of nominal gross domestic product. Gross debt includes one-off revenues from the sale of the mobile telephone licenses. Expenditures and receipts refer to the general government sector, which is a consolidation of accounts for the central, state, and local governments plus social security. Expenditures, or total outlays, are defined as current outlays plus capital outlays. Receipts cover current receipts, but exclude capital receipts. Nontax receipts consist of property income (including dividends and other transfers from public enterprises), fees, charges, sales, fines, capital transfers received by the general government, etc. Minus sign (-) indicates deficit]

Country	Gross debt			Expenditures			Receipts		
	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008
<b>United States</b> <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	-4.2	1.6	-5.3	37.1	34.2	38.6	32.8	35.8	33.3
Australia . . . . .	-2.0	<sup>2</sup> 0.9	1.8	35.7	<sup>2</sup> 35.2	33.7	33.7	36.1	35.5
Austria . . . . .	-2.5	<sup>2</sup> -1.9	-1.0	51.9	<sup>2</sup> 52.1	48.4	49.4	50.3	47.4
Belgium . . . . .	-6.8	(Z)	-0.7	52.2	49.2	48.9	45.5	49.1	48.2
Canada . . . . .	-5.8	2.9	0.3	48.8	41.1	39.6	43.0	44.1	39.9
Czech Republic . . . . .	(X)	-3.7	-1.6	(X)	41.7	41.5	(X)	37.9	39.9
Denmark . . . . .	-1.3	2.3	2.4	55.9	53.3	50.4	54.6	55.5	52.9
Finland . . . . .	5.4	6.9	4.6	47.9	48.4	47.3	53.3	55.3	51.9
France . . . . .	-2.4	-1.5	-2.9	49.4	51.6	52.5	47.0	50.1	49.6
Germany . . . . .	(X)	<sup>2</sup> 1.3	(Z)	(X)	<sup>2</sup> 45.1	43.4	(X)	46.4	43.4
Greece . . . . .	-14.0	-3.7	-2.8	44.9	46.7	43.2	30.9	43.0	40.4
Hungary . . . . .	(NA)	-2.9	-3.4	(NA)	46.5	48.6	(NA)	43.6	45.2
Iceland . . . . .	-3.3	1.7	3.2	41.5	41.9	43.9	38.3	43.6	47.1
Ireland . . . . .	-2.8	4.7	-5.6	42.9	31.5	39.6	40.1	36.2	34.0
Italy . . . . .	-11.4	<sup>2</sup> -0.9	-2.5	52.9	<sup>2</sup> 46.1	48.4	41.5	45.3	45.9
Japan <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	2.1	-7.6	-1.4	32.0	39.0	36.4	34.0	31.4	35.0
Korea, South . . . . .	3.1	5.4	4.8	20.0	23.9	30.9	23.1	29.3	35.7
Netherlands . . . . .	-5.3	<sup>2</sup> 2.0	1.0	54.9	<sup>2</sup> 44.2	45.1	49.6	46.1	46.0
New Zealand . . . . .	-4.6	<sup>2</sup> 1.6	2.5	53.2	<sup>2</sup> 39.6	42.6	48.7	41.2	45.1
Norway . . . . .	2.2	15.4	20.0	53.3	42.3	40.5	55.5	57.7	60.5
Portugal . . . . .	-6.1	<sup>2</sup> -3.0	-2.2	40.5	<sup>2</sup> 43.1	46.3	34.5	40.2	44.1
Spain . . . . .	-4.1	<sup>2</sup> -1.0	-1.5	42.8	<sup>2</sup> 39.1	39.7	38.7	38.1	38.2
Sweden . . . . .	3.3	3.7	2.8	59.7	57.0	51.2	63.1	60.7	54.0
United Kingdom . . . . .	-2.0	<sup>2</sup> 3.7	-3.6	41.5	<sup>2</sup> 36.6	45.4	39.4	40.3	41.9

NA Not available. X Not applicable. Z Less than 0.05 percent. <sup>1</sup> Receipts exclude the operating surpluses of public enterprises, while expenditures include them. <sup>2</sup> Includes substantial one-off revenues from the sale of the mobile telephone licenses. <sup>3</sup> The 2000 expenditures include capital transfers to the Deposit Insurance Company. Receipts include deferred tax payments on postal savings accounts in 2000.

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France, *OECD Economic Outlook*, June 2009 (copyright). See also <<http://www.oecd.org>>.