

LATVIA

Table 1 Revenue, expenditure and deficit/surplus ¹⁾
(as a percentage of GDP; flows during one-year period)

1. Government revenue

	Total		Current revenue					Capital revenue		Memo: Fiscal burden
	1	2	Direct taxes	Indirect taxes	VAT	Net social contributions	Sales	8	Capital taxes	
2013 Q3	36.8	35.1	7.7	12.9	7.3	8.8	3.5	1.6	0.0	29.4
Q4	36.6	34.9	7.7	13.0	7.4	8.7	3.3	1.6	0.0	29.5
2014 Q1	36.2	34.7	7.7	13.0	7.4	8.8	3.4	1.5	0.0	29.5
Q2	36.3	34.9	7.7	13.1	7.4	8.8	3.4	1.5	0.0	29.6
Q3	36.3	34.8	7.8	13.2	7.5	8.8	3.4	1.5	0.0	29.8
Q4	36.6	35.0	7.8	13.3	7.6	8.7	3.4	1.6	0.0	29.8
2015 Q1	36.8	35.2	7.8	13.5	7.6	8.7	3.4	1.6	0.0	30.0
Q2	36.8	35.2	7.8	13.5	7.6	8.7	3.4	1.7	0.0	30.0
Q3	36.7	35.1	7.8	13.6	7.7	8.7	3.5	1.6	0.0	30.0
Q4	36.9	35.2	7.9	13.6	7.7	8.7	3.5	1.7	0.0	30.2
2016 Q1	37.0	35.4	7.9	13.7	7.8	8.7	3.5	1.6	0.0	30.4
Q2	37.1	35.6	8.0	13.9	7.9	8.7	3.5	1.5	0.0	30.7
Q3	37.5	36.1	8.3	14.1	8.0	8.7	3.4	1.3	0.0	31.1
Q4	37.0	36.2	8.4	14.2	8.1	8.6	3.4	0.9	0.0	31.2
2017 Q1	36.8	36.1	8.4	14.1	8.1	8.6	3.4	0.7	0.0	31.2
Q2	37.3	36.6	8.5	14.1	8.0	8.6	3.3	0.7	0.0	31.3
Q3	37.0	36.2	8.4	14.0	8.0	8.6	3.2	0.7	0.0	31.1
Q4	37.2	36.4	8.5	13.9	8.0	8.7	3.2	0.8	0.0	31.2
2018 Q1	37.6	36.6	8.3	14.0	8.1	8.9	3.2	1.0	0.0	31.2
Q2	38.1	37.1	8.3	14.0	8.2	9.0	3.2	1.0	0.0	31.4
Q3	37.9	36.9	7.8	14.1	8.2	9.2	3.2	1.0	0.0	31.2
Q4	37.5	36.3	7.3	14.1	8.3	9.3	3.2	1.2	0.0	30.8
2019 Q1	37.6	36.4	6.9	14.2	8.4	9.6	3.2	1.2	0.0	30.7

Source: ECB calculations based on Eurostat data; Eurostat for government revenue.

2. Government expenditure and deficit/surplus

	Total		Current expenditure					Capital expenditure			Deficit (-)/ surplus (+)	Primary deficit (-)/ surplus (+)
	1	2	Compensation of employees	Intermediate consumption	Interest	Social benefits	Subsidies	8	Investment	Capital transfers		
2013 Q3	38.5	32.9	9.3	6.5	1.6	11.4	1.5	5.6	5.0	0.7	-1.8	-0.2
Q4	37.7	32.9	9.4	6.3	1.5	11.4	1.5	4.9	4.4	0.4	-1.2	0.3
2014 Q1	37.3	32.5	9.4	6.2	1.4	11.3	1.5	4.8	4.3	0.4	-1.1	0.3
Q2	37.6	32.8	9.5	6.1	1.5	11.3	1.5	4.8	4.4	0.4	-1.2	0.3
Q3	37.4	33.0	9.6	6.1	1.5	11.3	1.6	4.3	4.2	0.1	-1.0	0.5
Q4	38.1	33.5	9.6	6.1	1.4	11.3	1.7	4.6	4.5	0.1	-1.4	0.0
2015 Q1	38.7	33.9	9.8	6.1	1.5	11.6	1.7	4.8	4.7	0.1	-1.9	-0.4
Q2	39.0	34.2	9.8	6.2	1.4	11.6	1.6	4.8	4.7	0.1	-2.2	-0.8
Q3	38.9	34.2	9.9	6.1	1.4	11.7	1.5	4.7	4.7	0.1	-2.2	-0.8
Q4	38.2	33.3	9.9	6.2	1.3	11.8	1.3	5.0	4.8	0.1	-1.4	0.0
2016 Q1	37.8	33.1	9.9	6.2	1.2	11.8	1.3	4.7	4.5	0.1	-0.8	0.3
Q2	37.6	33.0	10.0	6.0	1.1	12.0	1.3	4.5	4.2	0.1	-0.4	0.7
Q3	37.3	32.8	10.0	5.9	1.1	12.1	1.3	4.5	4.1	0.1	0.2	1.2
Q4	37.0	33.1	10.2	5.8	1.0	12.1	1.2	3.8	3.6	0.1	0.1	1.1
2017 Q1	37.2	33.3	10.2	5.8	1.1	12.1	1.2	3.8	3.6	0.1	-0.3	0.8
Q2	37.0	33.1	10.2	5.8	1.0	11.9	1.2	3.9	3.7	0.1	0.3	1.4
Q3	36.9	32.8	10.2	5.7	0.9	11.7	1.2	4.1	3.9	0.1	0.1	1.0
Q4	37.8	32.8	10.2	5.7	0.9	11.7	1.3	5.0	4.4	0.6	-0.6	0.3
2018 Q1	38.0	32.9	10.2	5.7	0.8	11.6	1.2	5.1	4.5	0.6	-0.4	0.4
Q2	38.3	33.0	10.2	5.7	0.8	11.5	1.1	5.3	4.6	0.6	-0.2	0.6
Q3	38.3	32.9	10.2	5.7	0.8	11.4	1.1	5.5	4.9	0.6	-0.5	0.3
Q4	38.5	32.9	10.2	5.9	0.7	11.5	1.0	5.6	5.4	0.2	-1.0	-0.3
2019 Q1	38.5	32.9	10.3	5.9	0.7	11.4	1.0	5.6	5.5	0.2	-0.9	-0.2

Source: ECB calculations based on Eurostat data; Eurostat for government expenditure and deficit/surplus.

1) Quarterly ratios (as a percentage of GDP) calculated using a four-quarter cumulated sum for flow data and GDP.