

לוח ו'-נ' 21

הגירעון הכולל, החוב ברוטו וההוצאה הממשלתית בישראל ובמדינות OECD, מ-2014 ועד 2019  
(אחוזי תוצר)

המדינה	הגירעון הכולל של הממשלה הרחבה							החוב ברוטו של הממשלה הרחבה <sup>6</sup>							ההוצאה הממשלתית						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	השינוי	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	השינוי	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	השינוי
ישראל <sup>1</sup>	2.6	1.6	2.0	2.2	4.4	4.6	2.0	65.7	63.8	62.1	60.5	60.8	59.9	-5.8	39.0	38.2	38.3	39.6	40.2	39.7	0.8
יפן	-5.4	-3.6	-3.5	-2.9	-2.3	-2.6	2.8	235.8	231.3	236.4	234.5	236.6	238.0	2.2	39.7	38.9	38.9	38.2	38.5	38.7	-1.1
יוון	-3.6	-5.7	-2.6	0.5	0.7	1.5	5.1	180.2	177.8	181.1	179.3	184.8	180.9	0.7	50.7	53.9	49.7	48.4	48.4	47.5	-3.2
איטליה	-3.0	-2.6	-2.4	-2.4	-2.2	-1.6	1.4	135.4	135.3	134.8	134.1	134.8	134.8	-0.6	50.8	50.4	49.1	48.7	48.4	48.7	-2.2
פורטוגל	-7.4	-4.5	-1.9	-3.0	-0.4	0.1	7.4	132.9	131.2	131.5	126.1	122.0	117.7	-15.2	51.7	48.2	44.8	45.4	43.2	42.7	-9.1
איסלנד	-0.1	-0.8	12.4	0.6	0.8	-1.5	-1.5	78.8	65.0	51.2	43.2	37.4	37.0	-41.8	43.8	41.4	44.5	42.9	42.3	42.3	-1.5
אירלנד	-3.6	-2.0	-0.7	-0.3	0.1	0.5	4.2	104.3	104.3	76.7	74.2	62.9	57.3	-47.0	37.9	29.3	28.3	26.4	25.6	24.5	-13.4
ארה"ב	-5.4	-4.7	-5.4	-4.3	-6.3	-6.7	-1.3	104.5	104.6	106.6	105.7	106.9	108.7	4.2	38.5	38.0	38.3	38.1	37.9	38.3	-0.2
בריטניה	-5.5	-4.6	-3.3	-2.4	-2.2	-2.4	3.2	86.2	86.9	86.8	86.2	85.7	85.4	-0.8	43.0	42.2	41.4	41.1	40.9	41.0	-2.0
צרפת	-3.9	-3.6	-3.6	-3.0	-2.3	-3.0	0.9	94.9	95.6	98.0	98.3	98.1	98.1	3.2	57.2	56.8	56.7	56.5	55.6	55.5	-1.6
בלגיה	-3.1	-2.4	-2.4	-0.7	-0.8	-2.0	1.1	107.0	105.2	104.9	101.8	99.9	98.7	-8.2	55.6	53.7	53.1	52.0	52.2	52.1	-3.5
ספרד	-5.9	-5.2	-4.3	-3.0	-2.5	-2.9	3.1	100.7	99.3	99.2	98.6	97.6	95.5	-5.2	45.1	43.9	42.4	41.2	41.7	42.1	-3.1
גרמניה	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.5	0.9	75.7	72.2	69.2	65.0	61.6	59.5	-16.1	44.2	44.2	44.4	44.2	44.4	45.1	0.9
הונגריה	-2.8	-2.0	-1.8	-2.4	-2.1	-2.1	0.7	76.8	76.2	75.5	72.9	70.2	66.3	-10.5	50.1	50.4	46.8	46.5	45.9	45.6	-4.5
קנדה	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	85.6	91.2	91.7	90.5	89.7	88.6	3.0	38.4	40.0	40.8	40.6	41.0	41.2	2.8
אוסטריה	-2.7	-1.0	-1.5	-0.8	0.2	0.7	3.4	83.8	84.4	82.6	78.4	74.0	70.3	-13.4	52.4	51.1	50.1	49.3	48.7	48.4	-3.9
הולנד	-2.2	-2.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	3.9	68.0	64.6	61.9	56.9	52.4	48.4	-19.6	45.7	44.6	43.6	42.4	42.3	42.0	-3.7
פולין	-3.7	-2.6	-2.4	-1.5	-0.2	-0.7	3.0	50.8	51.3	54.3	50.6	48.8	46.0	-4.8	42.6	41.7	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.8	-0.8
פינלנד	-3.0	-2.4	-1.7	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	2.0	59.8	63.6	63.2	61.3	59.6	59.0	-0.8	57.3	56.5	55.6	53.7	53.4	53.3	-4.0
דנמרק	1.1	-1.3	1.1	1.8	0.7	3.8	2.6	44.3	39.8	37.2	35.8	34.2	29.4	-14.9	55.2	54.5	52.5	50.6	50.5	49.2	-6.0
סלובניה	-5.5	-2.9	-1.9	-0.1	0.7	0.5	6.0	80.3	82.6	78.7	74.1	70.4	66.1	-14.2	50.8	48.7	46.2	44.1	43.5	43.3	-7.5
סלובקיה	-3.1	-2.7	-2.6	-0.9	-1.0	-1.4	1.8	53.5	51.9	52.0	51.3	49.5	48.0	-5.5	43.3	45.8	42.7	41.4	41.7	42.6	-0.7
ניו-זילנד	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.2	-0.6	-0.9	30.4						-30.4	37.9	37.2	37.4	36.3	36.9	37.9	0.0
צ'כיה	-2.1	-0.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.3	2.4	41.9	39.7	36.6	34.2	32.1	30.2	-11.6	42.6	41.9	39.8	38.9	40.6	41.3	-1.3
שבדיה	-1.5	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.5	2.0	44.9	43.7	42.3	40.7	38.8	34.8	-10.0	50.6	49.4	49.8	49.3	49.8	49.3	-1.3
נורבגיה	8.6	6.0	4.1	5.0	7.8	6.2	-2.4	29.9	34.5	38.1	38.6	39.9	41.3	11.4	46.3	49.3	51.5	50.5	48.8	51.5	5.2
שוויץ	-0.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	43.1	43.0	41.9	42.7	41.0	42.1	-1.0	32.9	33.2	33.3	33.2	32.5	32.7	-0.2
קוריאה	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	3.0	0.9	-0.3	39.7	40.8	41.2	40.1	40.0	41.9	2.2	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.3	31.2	34.0	3.5
לוקסמבורג	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.3	3.1	2.4	1.1	22.7	22.0	20.1	22.3	21.0	22.1	-0.7	42.2	41.9	40.9	42.1	42.2	42.2	0.0
אוסטרליה	-1.8	-1.1	-1.7	-0.7	0.2	-0.2	1.6	34.0	37.7	40.5	41.1	41.7	46.3	12.3	35.5	35.6	36.2	35.7	35.4	35.6	0.1
אסטוניה	0.7	0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	0.1	-0.6	10.4	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.4	-2.1	37.5	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.0	1.4
ממוצע OECD <sup>2</sup>	-2.0	-1.6	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	1.8	77.9	77.9	77.3	75.2	73.8	72.4	-5.4	45.0	44.4	43.6	42.9	42.8	43.0	-2.0
ממוצע EU <sup>3</sup>	-2.8	-2.2	-1.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	2.6	78.8	76.7	75.9	73.6	71.7	69.4	-9.4	47.9	47.1	45.6	44.9	44.8	44.6	-3.3
ממוצע מדינות קטנות <sup>4</sup>	-1.5	-1.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.7	71.4	72.8	72.1	70.1	68.6	67.7	-3.8	45.7	45.2	44.6	43.9	43.8	44.2	-1.5
ממוצע מדינות בעלות חוב גדול <sup>5</sup>	-4.1	-3.4	-2.6	-2.0	-1.6	-1.7	2.4	122.4	122.1	123.0	121.2	120.9	119.7	-2.7	47.6	47.0	45.9	45.4	45.1	45.1	-2.5

1) בישראל הנתונים הם נתוני הגירעון של הממשלה הרחבה ללא בנק ישראל. נתוני הגירעון הותאמו להגדרה הבין-לאומית המקובלת.

2) ממוצע פשוט למדינות OECD.

3) ממוצע פשוט של מדינות ה-EU שחברות גם ב-OECD.

4) ממוצע פשוט של מדינות ה-OECD שהאוכלוסייה שלהן קטנה מ-15 מיליון איש ב-2004.

5) ממוצע פשוט של מדינות ה-OECD שחובן בשנת 2000 היה גדול מהממוצע ב-OECD.

6) נתוני החוב הציבורי הם לפי הגדרת IMF ונלקחו ממערכת ה-IMF.

המקור: OECD Economic Outlook, הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה ועיבודי בנק ישראל.

**הסברים ללוח ו-ג' 21: הגירעון הכולל, החוב ברוטו וההוצאה הממשלתית בישראל ובמדינות OECD**

המקור	תדירות הנתון	יחידת המדידה	הגדרה והסבר	הנתון
הלמ"ס ועיבודי בנק ישראל	שנתית	אחוזים מהתמ"ג	Government net lending is general government current tax and non-tax receipts less general government total outlays. Tax receipts of the government sector are defined as the sum of direct taxes on household and business sectors, indirect taxes and social security contributions. Non-tax receipts include operating surpluses, property income, user charges and fees, other current and capital transfers received by the general government. Data refer to the general government sector, which is a consolidation of accounts for the central, state and local government plus social security. The data for Israel were brought into line with the accepted international definition: indexation differentials (accrual basis) on the NIS debt (indexed to the CPI and unindexed) were added to the general government's deficit as defined in the National Accounts. Interest payments on the unindexed local currency debt were included without offsetting the inflation element, unlike in the National Accounts. Indexation differentials on the public's debt to the government were deducted.	הגירעון הכולל של הממשלה הרחבה ישראל
OECD Economic Outlook	שנתית	אחוזים מהתמ"ג	Government net lending is general government current tax and non-tax receipts less general government total outlays. Tax receipts of the government sector are defined as the sum of direct taxes on household and business sectors, indirect taxes and social security contributions. Non-tax receipts include operating surpluses, property income, user charges and fees, other current and capital transfers received by the general government. Data refer to the general government sector, which is a consolidation of accounts for the central, state and local government plus social security. The data for Israel were brought into line with the accepted international definition: indexation differentials (accrual basis) on the NIS debt (indexed to the CPI and unindexed) were added to the general government's deficit as defined in the National Accounts. Interest payments on the unindexed local currency debt were included without offsetting the inflation element, unlike in the National Accounts. Indexation differentials on the public's debt to the government were deducted.	הגירעון הכולל של הממשלה הרחבה מדינות OECD
הלמ"ס ועיבודי בנק ישראל	שנתית	אחוזים מהתמ"ג	שיעור יתרת החוב הציבורי לטופח התקופה מהתמ"ג השנתי.	החוב ברוטו של הממשלה הרחבה ישראל
IMF	שנתית	אחוזים מהתמ"ג		החוב ברוטו של הממשלה הרחבה מדינות OECD
הלמ"ס ועיבודי בנק ישראל	שנתית	אחוזים מהתמ"ג	Data refer to the general government sector, which is a consolidation of accounts for the central, state and local governments plus social security. Total outlays are defined as current outlays plus capital. The data for Israel were brought into line with the accepted international definition: indexation differentials (accrual basis) on the NIS debt (indexed to the CPI and unindexed) were added to the general government's expenditure as defined in the National Accounts. Interest payments on the unindexed local currency debt were included without offsetting the inflation element, unlike in the National Accounts.	ההוצאה הממשלתית ישראל
OECD Economic Outlook	שנתית	אחוזים מהתמ"ג	Data refer to the general government sector, which is a consolidation of accounts for the central, state and local governments plus social security. Total outlays are defined as current outlays plus capital. The data for Israel were brought into line with the accepted international definition: indexation differentials (accrual basis) on the NIS debt (indexed to the CPI and unindexed) were added to the general government's expenditure as defined in the National Accounts. Interest payments on the unindexed local currency debt were included without offsetting the inflation element, unlike in the National Accounts.	ההוצאה הממשלתית OECD