Table 3.16. Main central government taxes as % of total tax revenues of central government, 2018

	1000 Income & profits	2000 Social security ³	3000 Payroll	4000 Property	5000 Goods and services	6000 Others
ederal countries						
Australia	74.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	25.6	0.0
Austria	43.4	7.8	6.4	1.2	40.7	0.5
Belgium ¹	56.9	0.1	0.0	2.2	40.8	0.0
Canada	72.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
Germany	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	54.4	0.0
Mexico	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	1.5
Switzerland ¹	44.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	53.4	0.1
United States	90.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	8.1	0.0
Unweighted average	60.3	1.9	0.8	0.8	35.9	0.3
egional countries						
Colombia ²	46.0	0.0	2.5	5.2	45.9	0.4
Spain ²	41.2	2.0	0.0	0.3	56.4	0.1
nitary countries						
Chile	41.4	1.4	0.0	2.1	56.4	-1.3
Czech Republic	41.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	57.4	0.0
Denmark ¹	52.5	0.1	0.9	1.6	44.9	0.0
Estonia	27.5	22.4	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Finland	28.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	68.3	0.1
France ¹	35.9	2.3	1.0	6.2	54.2	0.4
Greece	34.1	0.1	0.0	8.2	57.6	0.0
Hungary	28.2	2.0	4.1	2.6	62.9	0.3
Iceland	37.4	13.1	1.1	1.4	44.8	2.3
Ireland	54.7	3.1	0.9	4.7	36.5	0.0
Israel	43.5	0.0	5.1	3.7	47.7	0.0
Italy	50.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	43.3	0.0
Japan	55.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	39.6	0.0
Korea	53.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	38.6	1.5
Latvia	13.6	1.8	0.1	0.9	83.7	0.0
Lithuania ¹	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.8	0.0
Luxembourg ¹	51.4	1.0	0.0	13.7	33.6	0.2
Netherlands	49.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	46.1	0.5
New Zealand	60.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	39.7	0.0
Norway	33.6	30.1	0.2	1.4	34.7	0.0
Poland	25.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	72.9	0.0
Portugal	39.6	4.4	0.0	0.8	53.7	1.4
Slovak Republic	37.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	60.6	0.0
Slovenia	25.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	73.5	0.0
Sweden	3.1	18.7	22.1	2.5	53.4	0.2
Turkey	35.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	59.2	0.8
United Kingdom	46.9	0.0	0.5	9.9	42.7	0.0
Unweighted average	38.5	3.8	1.4	3.4	52.7	0.2

Note: Excluding social security contributions accruing to social security funds.

^{1.} The total tax revenue has been reduced by the amount of any capital transfer that represents uncollected taxes. The capital transfer has been allocated between tax headings in proportion to the reported tax revenue, except for Belgium, where the capital transfers were subtracted directly from the specific taxes to which they relate.

^{2.} Colombia and Spain are not constitutionally federal countries, but both have a highly decentralised political structure, with high autonomy of their territorial entities.

 $^{{\}it 3.} \quad {\it These comprise only social security contributions accruing to central government.}$