

Table 3.16. Main central government taxes as % of total tax revenues of central government, 2019

	1000 Income & profits	2000 Social security ³	3000 Payroll	4000 Property	5000 Goods and services	6000 Others
Federal countries						
Australia	73.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	26.6	0.0
Austria	44.2	7.8	5.3	1.3	40.9	0.5
Belgium ¹	55.2	0.1	0.0	2.2	42.6	0.0
Canada	73.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0
Germany	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	54.0	0.0
Mexico	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	1.3
Switzerland ¹	46.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	51.1	0.1
United States	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.1	0.0
<i>Unweighted average</i>	60.3	1.9	0.7	0.8	36.1	0.2
Regional countries						
Colombia ²	44.2	0.0	2.4	6.7	46.3	0.4
Spain ²	40.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	57.7	0.1
Unitary countries						
Chile	40.7	1.4	0.0	2.2	56.5	-0.7
Costa Rica	36.2	1.5	0.0	0.9	57.4	3.9
Czech Republic	41.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	57.0	0.0
Denmark ¹	56.5	0.1	0.8	2.0	40.6	0.0
Estonia	26.8	22.5	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.0
Finland	28.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	68.1	0.1
France ¹	40.3	2.3	3.1	5.7	48.2	0.3
Greece	32.6	0.1	0.0	8.3	59.0	0.0
Hungary	28.2	2.6	4.5	2.6	61.9	0.2
Iceland	37.9	12.8	1.2	1.5	44.1	2.4
Ireland	55.4	2.1	1.2	4.6	36.7	0.0
Israel	43.9	0.0	5.0	3.6	47.5	0.0
Italy	51.5	0.0	0.0	5.7	42.8	0.0
Japan	53.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	41.6	0.0
Korea	53.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	38.1	2.0
Latvia	9.1	2.1	0.1	1.0	87.7	0.0
Lithuania ¹	43.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.1	0.0
Luxembourg ¹	51.2	1.1	0.0	14.1	33.5	0.2
Netherlands	50.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	45.6	0.4
New Zealand	59.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	40.7	0.0
Norway	32.3	31.4	0.2	1.5	34.7	0.0
Poland ¹	26.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	72.0	0.0
Portugal	38.9	4.2	0.0	1.0	54.7	1.2
Slovak Republic	36.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	61.2	0.0
Slovenia	26.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	72.7	0.0
Sweden	2.1	17.5	23.9	2.6	53.7	0.1
Turkey	35.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	58.4	1.1
United Kingdom	46.5	0.0	0.5	9.7	43.3	0.0
<i>Unweighted average</i>	38.8	3.7	1.5	3.3	52.3	0.4

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

1. The capital transfers were subtracted directly from the specific taxes to which they relate, except for France, Luxembourg and Poland, where the capital transfers have been allocated between tax headings in proportion to the reported tax revenue.
2. Colombia and Spain are not constitutionally federal countries, but both have a highly decentralised political structure, with high autonomy of their territorial entities.
3. These comprise only social security contributions accruing to central government.