

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure

AUSTRALIA

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	2001 ^(a)	2003 ^(a)	2005 ^(b)	2007 ^(b)	2009 ^(b)
1 Old-age cash benefits					
1a - public pensions					
Age Pension	0.38	0.03	0.84	0.12	0.03
Wife's Pension	0.38	1.25	0.14	0.07	0.06
Widow's B Pension	0.26	0.77	0.67	0.67	na
1b - early retirement benefits					
1c - private pensions					
Superannuation pension	16.83	15.07	13.58	13.30	12.50
Superannuation Lump Sums	2.66	10.45	9.50	30.20	29.70
2 Survivors' benefits					
2a - public pensions					
Veteran's Service Pensions	0.68	0.00	0.54	0.21	0.08
3 Incapacity-related benefits					
Disability Support Pension				0.02	0.00
3c - Sickness payments					
Sickness Allowance	0.45	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.01
4 Family cash benefits					
4a - Family benefits					
Parenting Allowance	1.03	1.49	1.44	0.24	0.06
Partner Allowance	0.17	1.02	0.61	0.14	0.13
Carer's Payment	0.00	0.19	0.31	0.00	0.01
4c - Sole parent benefits					
Sole Parent	0.64	0.92	1.43	0.72	0.41
6 Unemployment					
6b - unemployment assistance benefit					
Unemployment Benefits	1.10	0.81	1.11	0.33	0.13
9 Wage income	23.59	24.63	23.78	22.48	20.88

The AITRs for wage income, superannuation pensions and superannuation lump sums were calculated using a sample file of Australian tax returns in 2001. All other AITRs were calculated using the STINMOD model, a static microsimulation model developed by the National Center for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM).

a. The AITRs were obtained by calculating the amount of tax paid in aggregate with and without the income streams. The difference between the taxes paid was then divided by the value of the income stream to reveal the value of the AITR.

b. Tax paid on an income stream was calculated by dividing income from stream by total tax liability and then multiplying it by total tax paid. This amount was then divided by the total income from stream to calculate the AITR. This methodology has been adopted to align with the instructions provided by the OECD.

c. Figure is derived from a small sample of observations and caution should be taken with interpretation.

Sources: STINMOD distributional model. Revenue Group of The Treasury, Australian Government.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of Australian dollars

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	444 587	505 371	566 234	656 187	697 943
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	508 833	581 925	659 253	773 193	840 939
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	48 674	57 019	62 882	69 843	73 172
5110 General taxes	28 180	35 123	40 086	45 486	47 800
5121 Excises	20 494	21 896	22 796	24 357	25 372
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	60 440	69 938	75 988	85 022	88 585
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	65 856	76 339	82 884	92 833	97 099
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	9.6%	9.8%	9.5%	9.0%	8.7%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	12.9%	13.1%	12.6%	12.0%	11.5%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	14.8%	15.1%	14.6%	14.1%	13.9%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of Australian dollars)

	2001 (d)	2003 (e)	2005 (f)	2007 (g)	2009 (h)
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits (i)	2 389	1 728	3 306	3 896	4 514
Medical expenses tax offset	150	220	305	390	465
Tax offset for dependant spouse, child-housekeeper and housekeeper who cares for prescribed dependent	-	-	-	430	540
Tax offsets for taxpayers supporting a parent, parent-in-law, or invalid relative	-	-	20	40	40
Exemption of certain income support benefits, pensions or allowances	-	-	820	690	550
Exemption of Utilities Allowance and Seniors' Concession Allowance	-	-	14	38	114
Exemption of payments made under the First Home Owners Grant Scheme	-	-	285	325	685
Income averaging for authors, inventors, performing artists, production associates and sportspersons	-	-	7	8	13
Exemption of post-judgment injury awards in personal injury compensation cases	-	-	2	2	2
Capped taxation rates for lump sum payments for unused recreation and long service leave (j)	210	190	150	105	105
Concessional treatment of non-superannuation termination benefits (j)	990	320	310	1 200	1 500
Taxation of five per cent of unused long service leave accumulated by 15 August 1978 (j)	135	85	85	75	60
Capital gains tax exemption on the sale of a small business at retirement (j)	55	100	190	490	350
Small business capital gains tax exemption for assets held for more than 15 years (j)	-	15	35	100	90
Exemption of rent subsidy payments under the Commonwealth/State mortgage and rent relief schemes	13	13	3	3	-
Tax offsets for taxpayers with dependants	16	15	20	-	-
Tax offset for housekeeper who cares for a prescribed dependant	360	370	390	-	-
Tax offset for low income earners	460	400	670	-	-

For information only: these items are not included in the sum of TBSPs as that constitute a double counting with the calculations on Average Direct Tax Rates over benefit income

Child Care Rebate (Revenue foregone)	-	-	-	-	545
Tax offset for child care (Revenue foregone)	-	-	0	365	-
Exemption of Child Care Benefit (Revenue foregone)	-	-	410	455	465
Exemption of the Baby Bonus (Revenue foregone)	-	-	140	165	165
Exemption of the first child tax offset (Baby Bonus) (Revenue foregone)	-	-	31	22	8
Parts A and B, including expense equivalent (Revenue foregone)	-	-	1 880	2 230	1 960
Exemption of certain war-related payments and pensions (Revenue foregone)	-	-	290	430	390

(d) This series has been revised to exclude Exemption from the Medicare Levy for residents with a taxable income below a

(e) This series has been revised to exclude Exemption from the Medicare Levy for residents with a taxable income below a threshold (\$380m), as this was factored into the calculation of AITRs.

(f) This series has been revised to exclude Exemption from the Medicare Levy for residents with a taxable income below a threshold (\$380m), Mature Age Worker Offset (\$425m) and Senior Australian Tax Offset (\$606) as this was factored into the calculation of AITRs. Tax breaks provided through GST exemption for child care services has also been removed from the series.

(g) Data have been updated using 2011 Tax Expenditure Statement. This series has also been revised to exclude Exemption from the Medicare Levy for residents with a taxable income below a threshold (\$446m), Mature Age Worker Offset (\$455m) and Senior Australian Tax Offset (\$410) as this was factored into the calculation of AITRs. Tax breaks provided through GST exemption for child care services has also been removed from

(h) Explanatory notes for these data is available in the sheet "Q4."

(i) The rebate for private health insurance has been moved from the category 'Tax breaks similar to cash benefits' to 'Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection' to be consistent with other countries.

(j) All series from 2001 to 2007 have been revised to include 'Capped taxation rates for lump sum payments for unused recreation and long service leave', 'Concessional treatment of non-superannuation termination benefits', 'Concessional treatment of non-superannuation termination payments', 'Capital gains tax exemption on the sale of a small business at retirement', and 'Small business capital gains tax exemption for assets held for more than 15 years'. These tax breaks were previously included in the Memorandum Item on Tax breaks for pensions.

Source: Australian Government (2011, 2009, 2007, 2005, 2003), Tax Expenditure Statement, The Treasury, Canberra.

	2005	2007	2009
<i>Exemptions from Goods and Services Tax for social products and services (excluded from total) (j)</i>			
GST exemption for education supplies (e.g. education sources, student accommodation)	1 850	2 100	2 450
GST exemption for drugs and medicinal preparations	270	320	380
GST exemption for medical aids and appliances	30	35	40
GST exemption for medical and health services	1 850	2 200	2 600
GST exemption for private health insurance	160	190	210
GST exemption for residential care, community care and other care services (e.g. publicly funded aged care, disability care)	70	90	100
GST exemption for child care services	360	480	640

(j) The GST is an indirect, broad based consumption tax charged at a rate of 10 per cent. Several goods and services that fall within the OECD's definition of a social product are exempt from this tax. The value of these exemptions are listed above. If this type of tax expenditure is included in the calculation of net social expenditure for other countries, it may be appropriate to similarly incorporate this information in the calculation of net social expenditure in Australia. Estimates of tax expenditure on these concessions is not available for 2003 or 2001.

Source: Australian Government (2011), Tax Expenditure Statement, The Treasury, Canberra.

Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	1 170	1 510	1 992	2 800	3 245
30% tax offset for expenditure on private health insurance (l)	590	740	900	1 020	1 140
Deduction for gifts to deductible gift recipients	-	-	-	790	970
Deduction for gifts to approved donees	300	540	730	-	-
Deduction for contributions with an associated minor benefit	-	-	3	-	-
Partial rebate for certain non-profit, non-government bodies	40	20	19	30	25
Capped exemption for public benevolent institutions (excluding public hospitals)	240	210	250	720	990
Deduction for donations to prescribed private funds	-	-	90	240	120

(k) Data have been updated using revised estimates published in the 2011 Tax Expenditure Statement.

(l) The rebate for private health insurance has been moved from the category 'Tax breaks similar to cash benefits' to 'Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection' to be consistent with other countries.

Source: Australian Government (2011, 2009, 2007, 2005, 2003), Tax Expenditure Statement, The Treasury, Canberra.

Memorandum Items

	2001	2003	2005	2007 (m)	2009
Tax breaks for pensions	9 215	13 540	19 525	38 868	25 606
Superannuation - capital gains tax discount for funds	..	..	1 090	1 030	70
Concessional taxation of employer contributions	-	-	-	13 150	12 550
Concessional taxation of superannuation entity earnings	-	-	-	22 050	11 000
Concessional taxation of funded superannuation	9 215	13 400	17 930	-	-
Concessional taxation of unfunded superannuation lump sums	-	140	150	308	440
Superannuation - deduction and concessional taxation of certain personal contributions	..	..	410	2 000	1 500
Superannuation - measures for low-income earners	..	..	90	500	230
Superannuation - spouse contribution offset	..	..	15	10	6
Superannuation - tax on funded lump sums relating to post-June 1983 service	..	..	-160	-180	-190

(l) All series from 2001 to 2007 have been revised to exclude 'Capped taxation rates for lump sum payments for unused recreation and long service leave', 'Concessional treatment of non-superannuation termination benefits', and 'Concessional treatment of non-superannuation termination payments' as these tax concessions are related to employment termination, not pensions.

(m) Data have been updated using revised estimates published in the 2011 Tax Expenditure Statement.

Source: Australian Government (2011, 2009, 2007, 2005, 2003), Tax Expenditure Statement, The Treasury, Canberra.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

AUSTRIA

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Old-age cash benefits (1 +3)	17.7%				
- public pensions		17.0%	16.6%	15.9%	15.0%
- private pensions		13.0%	16.6%	15.9%	15.0%
Incapacity-related benefits					
- Disability pensions	17.7%	17.0%	16.6%	15.9%	15.0%
- Occupational Injury benefits	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
- Sickness payments	30.0%	30.0%	29.3%	22.0%	22.0%

Source: Ministry of Finance (Bundesministerium für Finanzen), Wage Tax Statistics (2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009).

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of euros

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	117 999	123 554	134 903	144 970	149 707
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	137 054	144 041	157 087	169 587	177 047
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	22 917	24 052	25 935	27 634	28 826
5110 General taxes	17 301	17 944	19 466	20 988	22 231
5121 Excises	5 616	6 108	6 469	6 646	6 594
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	24 814	26 043	27 863	29 716	31 021
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	26 438	27 813	29 615	31 574	32 963
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	16.7%	16.7%	16.5%	16.3%	16.3%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	19.3%	19.3%	18.9%	18.6%	18.6%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	22.4%	22.5%	22.0%	21.8%	22.0%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	42.0	82.0	152.0	152.0	142.0
Appliances for the disabled (Befreiung für Versehrten- und Invalidenfahrzeuge) § 2 Abs.1 Z 5, 12	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Special tax relief (Außergewöhnliche Belastungen) § 34, 35	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Tax credits for one-parent families		40.0	110.0	110.0	100.0
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Contributions to health, accident and pension insurance (Versicherungsbeiträge) § 18 Abs. 1 Z 2	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Memorandum Items					
Tax breaks for pensions	130.0	130.0	180.4	205.4	229.7
- Deduction of contributions to private pension insurances or funds as "special expenses"	130.0	130.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
- Premium (payable tax credit) for contributions to pension funds			30.4	55.4	79.7

Source: Budget Accounts, Forderungsbericht (2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009), Ministry of Finance, Austria.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

BELGIUM

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
A. Taxes paid on transfer income (A1 minus A2 , then adding local tax rate *)	4 093.5	4 370.1	4 079.4	4 003.9	4 884.3
Pensions: PIT	5 060.1	5 457.8	5 972.0	5 974.0	7 030.0
Sickness: PIT	449.0	495.7	485.0	483.0	597.0
Early retirement: PIT	2.1	0.8			
Unemployment benefits: PIT	525.2	581.1	536.0	484.0	754.0
Total PIT (A1)	6 036.4	6 535.4	6 993.0	6 941.0	8 381.0
- Pensions: tax credit	1 722.1	1 923.9	2 525.0	2 562.0	2 937.0
- Sickness: tax credit	177.2	213.3	304.0	308.0	384.0
- Early retirement: tax credit	1.2	0.3	-	-	-
- Unemployment benefits: tax credit	214.5	301.5	323.0	319.0	454.0
- Others	98.4	26.4	32.0	24.0	54.0
Total tax credits (A2)	2 213.4	2 465.4	3 184.0	3 213.0	3 829.0
Local tax rate	7.1%	7.4%	7.1%	7.4%	7.3%
B. Social security contributions	885.1	999.3	1 109.4	1 187.0	1 311.0
Total (A + B)	4 978.6	5 369.4	5 188.8	5 190.9	6 195.3

* Local tax rate is applied to income tax, which overestimates local tax amount as local taxes are only paid when the amount of the credit does not exhaust income tax.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of euros

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	138 988	144 490	155 935	171 088	179 697
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	165 056	173 836	188 537	206 302	219 955
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	23 692	25 284	28 981	31 177	30 939
5110 General taxes	18 060	19 039	21 854	23 930	23 813
5121 Excises	5 632	6 245	7 126	7 246	7 126
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	26 052	27 950	31 754	34 301	34 505
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	28 374	30 163	34 119	36 731	36 893
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	14.4%	14.5%	15.4%	15.1%	14.1%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	17.2%	17.4%	18.1%	17.8%	16.8%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	20.4%	20.9%	21.9%	21.5%	20.5%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in million of Euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	1 355.8	1 521.0	1 827.0	1 963.6	2 188.6
Tax credit for children	1 275.6	1 443.8	1 722.9	1 861.4	2 052.0
Compl. Sickness contr.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allowance "ALE"	16.9	17.3	12.1	8.6	8.3
Allowance Childcare expenses	63.3	59.9	92.1	93.6	128.3
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memorandum Items					
Tax breaks for pensions	363.3	382.1	518.5	475.5	615.4
Pension savings (3rd pillar)	262.8	287.7	409.7	387.9	496.0
Pension savings (2d pillar)	100.5	94.4	108.8	87.6	119.4

Source: Ministry of Finance, Belgium, from IPP (Impôt des Personnes Physiques).

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

CANADA

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
1 Old-age Cash Benefits	15.02%	14.28%	14.61%	13.78%	11.8%
1a - Public Pensions (OAS)	6.06%	5.76%	5.89%	5.91%	4.95%
1b - Private Pensions	18.49%	17.54%	17.70%	16.47%	14.37%
2 Canadian Pension Plan (Retirement)	9.46%	8.70%	8.78%	8.72%	6.78%
3 Canadian Pension Plan (Disability)	2.57%	1.86%	1.94%	1.74%	1.20%
4 Employment Insurance	9.05%	8.35%	6.54%	6.01%	6.33%
4a - Regular Employment Insurance	..	8.63%	7.07%	6.21%	7.54%
4b - Parental Leave Payments	..	..	..	..	..
4c - Active Labour Market Programs	..	0.37%	1.41%	-0.58%	-1.93%
5 Worker's Compensation	2.41%	2.48%	1.41%	1.46%	1.35%
6 Guaranteed Income Supplement	0.52%	0.54%	1.01%	1.17%	1.00%
7 Social Assistance	0.02%	0.12%	0.14%	-0.21%	-0.41%
8 Wage Income	22.20%	22.13%	21.48%	21.12%	20.17%

The sample used for the microdataset simulation was a stratified sample of approximately 450 000 records, weighted to represent all taxpayers in Canada. The sample is provided by the Canada Revenue Agency.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of Canadian dollars

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	620 614	686 552	758 966	851 603	898 215
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	705 798	781 562	862 947	969 399	1 036 824
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	76 306	85 880	92 439	94 002	89 887
5110 General taxes	56 764	62 986	69 640	71 243	66 646
5121 Excises	19 542	22 893	22 799	22 759	23 241
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	91 658	102 623	111 152	114 598	110 093
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	97 186	108 440	118 253	122 759	117 993
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	10.8%	11.0%	10.7%	9.7%	8.7%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	13.8%	13.9%	13.7%	12.7%	11.4%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	15.7%	15.8%	15.6%	14.4%	13.1%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of Canadian dollars)¹

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits (total without 5 and 8 below)	6 655	7 425	7 582	12 172	12 899
1 Disability Tax Credit	419	460	496	585	610
3 Infirm dependant credit					
Caregiver credit	63	79	84	89	101
Disability Supports Deduction	0	1	1	2	2
Canadian Child Tax Benefit/National Child Benefit (amount not included in total TBSP, as already accounted in SOCX 124.10.5.1.1.2)	7 640	8 185	9 145	9 633	
5 Refundable Medical Expense Supplement	55	68	92	110	135
8 Age amount (amount not included in total TBSP, as already taken into account when calculating AITRs)	1 916	2 036	2 010	2 496	
9 Medical expense tax credit	570	700	805	915	1 035
10 Child care expense deduction	530	535	570	750	775
11 Adoption Expense Deduction	-	-	3	3	3
12 Amount for an eligible dependant	610	660	665	755	785
Tax credits for employee-paid Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) contributions	1 980	2 455	2 510	2 750	2 885
Portion of refundable tax credits that offsets tax liability	1 343	1 417	1 386	1 443	1 103
14 Tax credits for employee-paid EI and Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (QPIP) contributions ²	1 085	1 050	970	945	955
16 Canada Employment credit	-	-	-	1 835	1 910
17 Universal child care benefit (amount not included in total TBSP)	-	-	-	2 714	
18 Children's fitness tax credit	-	-	-	90	110
19 Working income tax benefit	-	-	-	455	1 025
20 Child tax credit	-	-	-	1 445	1 465
21 Investment Tax Credit for Child Care Spaces (for Corporations)	-	-	-	0	0
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)¹	3 690	4 080	4 858	5 578	5 420
Non-taxation of employer paid health and dental benefits	1 710	2 010	2 170	2 535	2 795
Deductibility of charitable donations from corporate income tax	490	245	430	455	375
Charitable donations credit	1 490	1 825	2 258	2 538	2 221
Non-taxation of donations of publicly-listed securities (reduced inclusion rate for capital gains)	-	-	-	50	29
Memorandum item					
Tax breaks for pensions (1+2+3)	5 390	13 980	22 535	29 925	19 685
Revenue foregone method:					
1 Pension Income Deduction	405	430	420	975	900
2 Registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs)					
Deduction for contributions	6 225	6 000	6 820	7 405	6 995
Non-taxation of investment income	1 280	3 655	6 920	9 110	4 095
Taxation of withdrawals	-3 465	-3 670	-4 280	-5 030	-4 595
Net tax expenditure	4 040	5 985	9 460	11 485	6 495
3 Registered pension plans (RPPs)					
Deduction for contributions	4 575	6 615	8 355	9 430	11 730
Non-taxation of investment income	2 785	7 525	11 580	14 825	7 145
Taxation of withdrawals	-6 415	-6 575	-7 280	-6 790	-6 585
Net tax expenditure	945	7 565	12 655	17 465	12 290

Supplementary information:

Present value of tax assistance for retirement savings plans *

* The present-value estimates reflect the lifetime cost of a given year's contributions. This definition is different from that used for the cash-flow estimates, and thus the two sets of estimates are not directly comparable.

Data supplied by Finance Canada, from Department of Finance Canada (2009, 2004, 2002), Tax Expenditures and Evaluations, Ottawa.

1. Since 2001 Tax expenditures are for federal measures only cannot be considered complete, therefore cannot be compared to some other countries' estimates, given that sub-national expenditures are not included.

1. The totals may overestimate total expenditure, as interactions between measures are not taken into account.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

CHILE

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of Chilean Pesos)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Old-age cash benefits (1 +3)					
- public pensions	9 050	9 156	11 764	14 292	19 059
- private pensions	2 740	2 265	2 885	4 081	4 194
Incapacity-related benefits					
- Disability pensions					
- Occupational Injury benefits					
- Sickness payments					

Note: Figures represent only the income tax paid on pensions.

Source:

- SII Annual Sworn Statement N°1812 on Revenue from Retirement, Pensions or Pawnshops, and Withholding of Second Category Tax (Income Tax Law). Tax years 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in Millions of Chilean Pesos

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	28 256 303	32 109 201	38 546 471	46 870 220	53 790 824
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	30 101 608	34 232 079	41 219 424	50 532 835	58 356 975
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	4 433 876	5 187 520	6 498 927	8 081 513	8 299 322
5110 General taxes	3 514 067	4 204 581	5 391 285	6 781 501	7 051 079
5121 Excises	919 809	982 939	1 107 642	1 300 012	1 248 243
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	5 072 502	5 648 194	6 952 031	8 578 804	8 724 696
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	5 331 880	5 965 858	7 346 373	9 023 834	9 271 910
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	14.7%	15.2%	15.8%	16.0%	14.2%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	17.7%	17.4%	17.8%	17.9%	15.9%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	18.9%	18.6%	19.1%	19.3%	17.2%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in Millions of Chilean Pesos)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions) a), b), c)	0.0	236 640	296 973	373 905	426 814
<i>Item 1</i> Health insurance (tax deduction)	n.a.	37 418	53 507	74 970	95 840
<i>Item 2</i> Unemployment insurance (tax deduction)		n.a.	14 593	27 750	39 376
<i>Item 3</i> Donations for social purposes (tax credit and tax deduction)			756	174	616
<i>Item 4</i> Income from renting DFL 2 housing (tax exempt)	n.a.	108 141	108 207	116 643	134 815
<i>Item 5</i> Health services (VAT exempt)	n.a.	81 016	106 659	137 309	138 909
<i>Item 6</i> Contributions to Private Health System (VAT exempt)	n.a.	10 065	13 251	17 059	17 258
<i>Item 7</i> Refund of customs duties when importing equipment for disabled people	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Item 8</i> Lower customs duties for disabled people that import vehicles with special features	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Memorandum Items					
Tax breaks for pensions(1), 2), 3)	n.a.	127 843	356 289	800 612	129 090
- Deduction of contributions to private pensions (e.g occupational pension plans, individual retirement accounts, RRSPs, Superannuation, etc)	n.a.	54 466	71 985	100 980	129 090
- Non-taxation of investment of private pension funds	n.a.	73 377	284 304	699 632	0

Source: Tax Expenditure Report of years 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010, elaborated by Servicio de Impuestos Internos (Chilean Internal Revenue Service).

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

CZECH REPUBLIC

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of Czech koruny)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total tax paid on transfer income old-age pensions	1.0	3.0	14.6	11.0	3.7

Source: Ministry of Finance, Tax Policy Unit; Czech Social Security Administration.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of Czech koruny

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	1 261 003	1 383 203	1 537 588	1 747 724	1 879 783
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	1 586 181	1 779 110	1 967 128	2 205 015	2 396 496
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	226 686	251 925	325 652	365 780	395 831
5110 General taxes	149 893	164 250	215 118	232 288	258 627
5121 Excises	76 793	87 675	110 534	133 492	137 203
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	236 864	262 453	325 861	365 998	396 042
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	255 029	285 108	350 949	393 042	421 286
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	14.3%	14.2%	16.6%	16.6%	16.5%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	16.1%	16.0%	17.8%	17.8%	17.6%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	20.2%	20.6%	22.8%	22.5%	22.4%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of Czech koruny)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	11 084	11 731	14 688	18 532	30 415
1. Tax breaks similar to cash benefits					
1.1 Tax exemptions (Personal Income Tax):					
* non-monetary benefits covered from the fund for cultural and social needs or profit after tax provided by an employer to his employee in form of recreational, health care, educational facilities, etc.	528	648	795.3	976.0	1197.8
1.2 Allowances from the tax base (Personal Income Tax; social insurance contributions are deductible from the tax base):					
* per each dependent child living with the taxpayer in one household	10 000	10 500	13 484	16 683	28 383
* per each handicapped dependent child requiring an escort	188	197			
* per handicapped spouse requiring an escort living with taxpayer in one household unless the spouse's own income exceeds low income limit	8	8	9	2	8
* per handicapped taxpayer requiring an escort	60	63	66	34	34
* gifts donated to municipalities or to legal entities for financing science, education, culture, schools, police, youth welfare, animal protection, environment, humanitarian projects etc.	300	315	334	837	792
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	4 073	1 485	1 701	1 966	1 767
2.1 Corporate Income Tax					
* tax credits for disabled employees	3 973	1 352	1 564	1 801	1 629
2.2 Personal Income Tax					
* tax credits for disabled employee	100	133	137	165	138
Memorandum item					
Tax breaks for pensions	1 105	1 679	3 390	3 724	4 478
1. Deduction of contributions to private pensions - income tax exemptions and allowances from the tax base					
* exemption of contributions of employers on behalf of their employees on pension insurance with state contribution from personal income tax up to a ceiling of 5 per cent of employer's gross wage	380	540	779	850	1 123
* deduction of contributions of employers on behalf of their employees on pension insurance with state contribution from employer's tax base up to a ceiling of 3 per cent of gross wage of the employee	465	759	694	612	1 123
* contributions of employees on their pension insurance with state contribution	260	380	644	814	1 016
* deduction on behalf on pension insurance with state contribution from personal income tax up to a ceiling	-	-	1 273	1 448	1 216
2. Non-taxation of investment of private pension funds					
* there is income tax of 15 % from the returns of private pension funds - standard tax rate is 28 %	-	-	-	-	-
* reduced 15 % withholding tax on benefits/returns paid by the pension funds to the contributors	..	..	..	-	-
* reduced 15 % withholding tax on benefits/returns paid by the life insurance to the contributors	..	..	..	-	-

Sources: Tax Statistics, Czech Ministry of Finance; and the Association of Pension Funds of the Czech Republic.

Non-monetary benefits covered from the fund for cultural and social needs or profit after tax provided by an employer to his employee in form of recreational, health care, educational facilities, etc. were estimated based on the previous trend for 2005, 2007, 2009.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

DENMARK

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates - AITR %

	2001		2003		2005		2007		2009	
	Tax and		Tax and		Tax and		Tax and		Tax and	
	Social		Social		Social		Social		Social	
1 Social pension										
- state old age pension	27.68	(98%)	27.20	(98%)	27.25	(98%)	27.13	(98%)	26.54	(98%)
- disability pension	26.92	(75%)	26.22	(75%)	26.38	(77%)	27.16	(85%)	27.08	(88%)
- anticipated old age pension	23.78	(84%)	23.69	(84%)	26.57	(90%)	23.37	(76%)	23.06	(76%)
2 Supplementary pensions (ATP)	30.68		29.79		29.83		29.56		28.95	
3 Civil servants pension	34.77		34.00		33.66		33.81		33.31	
4 Early retirement pensions (Delpension)	32.30		31.48		30.19		30.00		30.00	
5 Sickness benefit	36.36		36.49		36.75		35.16		33.43	
6 Parental leave	28.85		28.56		28.69		29.47		29.78	
7 Unemployment benefits	32.78		32.66		32.58		30.80		30.22	
8 Early retirement benefits	29.38		28.16		28.09		30.29		29.78	
9 Occupational accidents - except:	36.07		32.05		36.29		32.70		32.70	
Occupational accidents and decease (10.3.1.3.1)					35.34	(22%)	35.09	(23%)	33.89	(26%)
War victims, accidents, sailors (10.3.1.5.5)						(60%)	32.70	(40%)	32.70	(39%)
Handicapped children and adults (10.3.1.5.4)						(47%)	39.85	(41%)	38.04	(47%)
10 Survivors	10.00		10.00		10.00		10.00		10.00	
11 Childbirth benefit (barsel)	39.71		37.21		37.59		35.44		34.35	
12 Items under active labour market policy										
- Measures by regional labour market councils	26.89		26.42		26.02		25.37		23.75	
- Employment measures for disabled	31.30		30.72		30.87		30.21		28.50	
13 Other, war victims	35.30	(90%)	33.95	(90%)	33.50	(84%)	33.46	(88%)	32.78	(89%)
14 Other, wage earn. Guar. Fond.	44.10		39.31		35.40		37.48		37.73	
15 Cash payments to refugees (10.9.1.2.1)					5.70		3.18		5.17	
16 Low income	26.73		26.04		25.80		24.97		23.75	
17 Transfers taxed as wages	43.54		42.07		41.21		39.85		38.04	

In parentheses: proportion of spending subject to taxation if not 100%.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions Danish kroner

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	631 687	666 942	745 139	820 408	814 897
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	742 089	785 707	880 249	976 173	989 666
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	195 541	203 769	230 955	254 443	233 940
5110 General taxes	128 177	134 691	154 971	175 574	167 847
5121 Excises	67 365	69 078	75 984	78 869	66 092
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	200 143	209 226	238 072	261 122	239 708
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	212 078	221 367	251 448	276 004	254 575
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	26.4%	25.9%	26.2%	26.1%	23.6%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	28.6%	28.2%	28.6%	28.3%	25.7%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	33.6%	33.2%	33.7%	33.6%	31.2%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of Danish kroner)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	182	189	201		
Supplement for older people "Engangsbeløb" (67+)	135	140	147	..	..
Capital tax reduction for older people (67+)	0	0			
Housing for older people "Plejhjem"	47	49	54	..	..
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	0	0	0	0	0
Memorandum item					
Tax breaks for pensions	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Finance, Denmark.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (*cont.*)

ESTONIA

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total tax paid (including soc. sec. cont.) over transfer income				..	91.3
- pensions					23.8
old age pensions					23.1
disability pension					0.7
survivor's pension					0.0
- benefits for temporary incapacity for work					20.7
- unemployment benefits					15.6
income tax:					
unemployment insurance benefit					9.7
insurance benefit upon lay-off					2.9
benefit upon insolvency of employer					2.8
social security contributions:					
insurance benefit upon lay-off					0.1
benefit upon insolvency of employer					0.1
- family benefits					31.3
maternity benefit					8.9
parental benefit					22.4

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in Millions of Estonian kroon (EEK).

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure				8 701	7 413
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages				9 817	8 687
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)				2 000	1 952
5110 General taxes				1 423	1 255
5121 Excises				577	697
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)				2 033	1 975
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)				2 100	2 037
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)				20.4%	22.5%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)				21.4%	23.4%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)				24.1%	27.5%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in Millions of Estonian kroon (EEK)).

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits				22.6	24.8
Increased basic exemption upon provision of maintenance to child				22.6	24.8
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)				0.0	0.0
<i>Memorandum Items</i>					
Tax breaks for pensions				0.0	0.0

Source: Estonian Tax and Customs Board

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

FINLAND

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (%)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
1 Old-age cash benefits					
1a - public pensions	19.7	19.4	19.9	20.0	17.9
1c - private pensions	28.6	28.9	28.7	28.4	25.5
2 Survivors' benefits					
2a - public pensions	19.1	19.8	19.9	18.6	16.9
3 Incapacity-related benefits					
3a - Disability pensions	17.5	17.6	16.5	15.5	12.9
3b - Occupational Injury benefits	26.2	23.5	24.3	23.0	21.9
3c - Sickness payments	26.8	24.4	24.5	22.4	21.9
4 Family cash benefits					
4a - Family benefits					
4b - Maternity and parental leave payments	21.7	21.5	21.6	19.7	20.1
5 Active labour market policies					
5a - benefits while on training	19.4	19.9	20.0	18.5	19.1
6 Unemployment					
6a - unemployment insurance benefit	20.5	20.5	20.5	18.9	18.4
6b - unemployment assistance benefit	18.6	18.1	18.2	17.8	15.9

The micro-simulation model used in the Ministry of Finance is based on a representative sample of some 25 000 individual taxpayers. The model is used for the planning of national tax policies and for estimating the effect of tax policy alterations on tax revenues and on the income tax liabilities of taxpayers at different income levels. The information is in principle collected for the Income Distribution Survey from Statistics Finland. The sample covers about 0,5% of the total taxpayer population, but the model has been made representative for the total taxpayer population. The dataset is updated annually.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of euros

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	68 877	75 156	81 095	90 708	94 217
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	79 649	87 432	94 922	106 218	112 097
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	16 789	18 657	19 623	21 070	20 839
5110 General taxes	11 118	12 455	13 658	15 054	14 951
5121 Excises	5 671	6 202	5 965	6 016	5 888
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	18 004	20 011	21 098	22 604	22 475
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	18 462	20 509	21 663	23 241	23 161
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	21.1%	21.3%	20.7%	19.8%	18.6%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	23.2%	23.5%	22.8%	21.9%	20.7%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	26.8%	27.3%	26.7%	25.6%	24.6%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	0	0	0	0	0
Cash donations to Charities					
Memorandum Items					
Tax breaks for pension	170	205	220	125	130
- Deduction of contributions to private pensions	170	205	220	125	130

Source: Ministry of Finance, Finland.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

FRANCE

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total (income tax + social security contributions)	21 192.2	22 247.8	25 385	26 549	28 027
1-2-3a Old-age, survivors' benefits, disability pensions	15 160	16 292	19 026	19 812	21 058
3b Occupational Injury benefits	130	154	156	210	235
3c Sickness payments	1 352	1 365	1 675	1 896	1 722
4a-4c Family and sole parent cash benefits	660	684	738	888	885
4b Maternity and parental leave payments	220	283	282	304	316
5 Active labour market policies	1 570	1 417	973	1 096	1 158
6 Unemployment	2 040	1 987	2 469	2 275	2 578
7 Housing	60	66	66	68	76

Sources: See Table C below.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of euros

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	68 877	75 156	81 095	90 708	94 217
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	79 649	87 432	94 922	106 218	112 097
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	16 789	18 657	19 623	21 070	20 839
5110 General taxes	11 118	12 455	13 658	15 054	14 951
5121 Excises	5 671	6 202	5 965	6 016	5 888
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	18 004	20 011	21 098	22 604	22 475
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	18 462	20 509	21 663	23 241	23 161
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	21.1%	21.3%	20.7%	19.8%	18.6%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	23.2%	23.5%	22.8%	21.9%	20.7%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	26.8%	27.3%	26.7%	25.6%	24.6%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks Similar to cash benefits	14 750	16 280	18 404	20 153	21 901
Vieillesse					
Foncier bâti : Dégrèvement partiel	50	138	55	82	
Vieillesse - invalidité					
Foncier bâti : exonération totale	290	300	339	506	
Vieillesse - invalidité-survie					
Taxe d'habitation : exonération totale	1 220	1 250	1 345	1 327	
Impôt sur le revenu: Réduction sur les primes des rentes survie et contrats d'épargne handicap				8	
Impôt sur le revenu: Réduction pour dépenses d'accueil dans un établissement pour personnes âgées dépendantes (long séjour)				15	
Impôt sur le revenu: Déduction pour cotisations épargne retraite				360	
Famille-invalidité					
Impôt sur le revenu : quotient familial	9 700	9 866	10 987	11 528	12 529
Taxe d'habitation : abattement pour charge de famille	1 070	1 130	1 300	1 283	1 394
Taxe d'habitation : effet du quotient familial sur les dégrèvements partiels	100	100	120	118	129
Famille					
Impôt sur le revenu : déduction des pensions pour enfants majeurs étudiants	280	290	333	265	288
Impôt sur le revenu : réduction d'impôt pour enfants scolarisés	400	399	372	216	235
Impôt sur le revenu : réduction d'impôt pour frais de garde d'enfants de moins de 7 ans	190	200	131	199	217
Autres domaines de politique sociale					
Prime pour l'Emploi	1 250	2 322	3 127	3 948	
Taxe d'habitation : dégrèvement total pour les titulaires du RMI	200	285	295	291	
Logement					
Impôt sur le revenu: crédit d'impôt sur les dépenses d'équipement de l'habitation principale en faveur de l'aide aux personnes				5	
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	300	320	382	443	482
Logement					
Impôt sur le revenu : déductions pour la location à des ménages modestes	-	-	-	-	
Impôt sur les bénéfices : exonération des offices HLM et OPAC	260	270	300	310	
Autres domaines de politique sociale					
Impôt sur le revenu : réduction pour dons aux personnes en difficulté	40	50	82	133	

Note: Data in italic for 2009 have been estimated.

Sources: Amounts supplied by DREES/INSEE, based on estimates from ACOSS (Agence Centrale des Organismes de Sécurité Sociale) and Drees (comptes de la protection sociale). Income tax and tax breaks for social purposes: Direction Générale des Impôts, INES model (Insee-Drees).

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

GERMANY

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009*
Direct taxes and social contributions paid on public cash benefits	26 445.6	26 856.1	30 911.6	31 920.6	40 537.2
Social contributions paid by recipients of benefits (unemployment, disability, etc.)	16 308.0	17 141.0	18 728.0	19 946.0	26 866.6
Income tax on pensions	5 134.0	4 748.8	6 900.0	8 050.0	9 460.0
Social security contributions	1 009.9	928.1	1 322.7	1 442.9	1 549.8
Soc. Sec. Cont. on pensions for farmers	255.7	227.2	266.4	273.5	286.8
Soc Sec Cont on "versorgungswerke"	146.7	155.9	263.1	290.6	336.0
Supplementary Pensions in Civil Service	607.4	545.0	793.2	878.8	927.0
Progressionsvorbehalt	1 600.0	1 670.0	1 895.0	2 070.0	1 980.0
Tax and social contributions on family wage supplements (public employers)	2 393.7	2 368.3	2 065.9	411.7	680.8
Direct taxes and social contributions paid on mandatory private cash benefits	8 919.4	8 746.2	8 176.5	8 785.0	9 382.4
Continued wage payments in case of sickness (Entgeltfortzahlung)	8 919.4	8 746.2	8 176.5	8 785.0	9 382.4
Continued Wage Payments: Maternity and parental leave	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct taxes and social contributions paid on voluntary private cash benefits	2 562.7	3 192.7	3 856.0	4 279.3	4 619.4
Tax over BAV (company pension)	1 189.5	1 305.5	1 775.0	1 935.0	2 086.6
Soc. Sec. cont over BAV (company pension)	1 092.8	1 492.0	1 713.2	2 033.2	2 221.0
Tax and soc.sec. cont over other payments	280.4	395.2	367.8	311.1	311.8

Source: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung; Calculated while using the nettoohnquote as in the national accounts.

* 2009 Tax over BAV (company pension) has been estimated based on the 2007 rate.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of euros

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	1 233 430	1 264 510	1 306 980	1 356 730	1 387 430
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	1 460 800	1 503 270	1 547 530	1 612 540	1 673 530
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	200 521	206 353	205 306	234 198	241 704
5110 General taxes	138 935	137 568	140 121	170 387	178 020
5121 Excises	61 586	68 785	65 185	63 811	63 684
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	210 641	217 610	216 710	246 811	254 434
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	219 252	225 190	225 642	255 972	262 904
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	13.7%	13.7%	13.3%	14.5%	14.4%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	15.0%	15.0%	14.6%	15.9%	15.7%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	17.8%	17.8%	17.3%	18.9%	18.9%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	33 327.0	36 473.0	32 643.0	32 368.0	32 248.0
Special expenses for owner-occupied homes	1 733.0	430.0	30.0	-	-
Child component in conjunction with sec.10 e EStG (sec. 34 f EStG)	460.0	65.0	30.0	-	-
Owner-occupied Homes Premium Law, total	8 050.0	10 536.0	10 247.0	7 722.0	4 971.0
Employee savings premiums for productive investment (sec. 19 a EStG)	41.0	41.0	36.0	80.0	97.0
Deduction of occupational training expenses	79.0	85.0	90.0	90.0	100.0
Motor vehicle tax exemption for physically disabled persons	135.0	130.0	140.0	146.0	145.0
Household allowance	1 100.0	1 000.0	340.0	350.0	350.0
Deduction for extraordinary financial burdens	465.0	475.0	650.0	900.0	960.0
Deduction for extraordinary financial burdens in special instances	1 094.0	659.0	655.0	610.0	870.0
Lump sum allowances for the physically disabled and others	798.0	810.0	805.0	900.0	960.0
Lump sum care allowance	72.0	72.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Childcare expenses (Kinderbetreuungskosten)	-	170.0	160.0	620.0	620.0
Family benefits (child tax credit)	19 300.0	22 000.0	19 400.0	20 890.0	23 115.0
For information: Family benefits (Familienlastenausgleich: tax credit + cash benefits)	(32 020.7)	(36 080)	(36 500)	(36 600)	(38 525)
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	9 480.0	9 485.0	9 480.0	10 580.0	9 970.0
Exclusion of contributions to health and accident insurance	8 400.0	8 400.0	8 400.0	9 300.0	8 820.0
Donations to (approved) NGOs and political parties	1 080.0	1 085.0	1 080.0	1 280.0	1 150.0
Memorandum Item					
Tax breaks to pensions	17 520.0	18 280.0	19 585.0	20 270.0	20 730.0
- Deduction of contributions to public pensions	14 300.0	15 100.0	16 500.0	17 400.0	18 110.0
- Deduction of private life insurances	2 300.0	2 200.0	2 100.0	2 000.0	1 800.0
- Lump sum taxation of contributions to occupational pension plans	920.0	980.0	985.0	870.0	820.0

a) Donation to political parties are not in the social domain. However, the value of these donations cannot be separately identified, but is considered smaller than the donations to NGOs, and therefore this item is included in the list here.

Source: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, Bundesministerium für Finanzen, Germany.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

ICELAND

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of Icelandic krónur)

	2001	2003	2005	2007 *	2009 *
Total tax paid (including soc. sec. cont.) on public transfer income	4 671	6 075	6 767	8 504	11 780
of which:					
- Income tax	4 671	6 075	6 767	8 504	11 780
Total tax paid (including soc. sec. cont.) on private transfer income	4 457	5 942	7 407	9 308	12 428
of which:					
- Income tax	4 457	5 942	7 407	9 308	12 428

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Department.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of Icelandic krónur

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	101 738	116 715	134 725	155 828	168 169
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	113 298	129 020	147 278	170 083	184 516
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	15 837	17 200	18 889	22 875	21 638
5110 General taxes	11 295	12 392	13 804	17 160	15 691
5121 Excises	4 542	4 808	5 085	5 715	5 947
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	16 457	17 951	19 685	24 109	22 853
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	18 247	19 614	21 567	26 342	25 314
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	14.0%	13.3%	12.8%	13.4%	11.7%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of Icelandic krónur)

	2001	2003	2005	2007 *	2009 *
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Memorandum item</i>					
Tax breaks for pension	6 888	8 619	10 596	<i>13 315</i>	<i>16 732</i>

* Data in italics for 2007 and 2009 have been estimated.

Source: Ministry of Finance of Iceland, Economic Department.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

IRELAND

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total tax paid (including soc. sec. cont.) on transfer income	299.4	331.6	371.3	470.6	616.3
Social Security Pension	267.6	291.4	326.7	408.4	529.7
Social Security Disability Benefit	20.6	23.2	27.8	33.8	33.4
Social security Unemployment Benefit	11.2	17.0	16.8	28.4	53.2

Source: Ireland Revenue, Income Tax Returns for 2003, 2004, 2006 (SAS).

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	56 268	65 941	75 579	90 648	81 779
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	64 190	75 423	85 776	103 468	94 159
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	11 550	14 064	17 473	20 085	14 969
5110 General taxes	7 421	9 395	12 134	14 156	10 207
5121 Excises	4 129	4 669	5 339	5 930	4 763
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	11 705	14 208	17 618	20 212	15 090
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	12 264	14 903	18 436	21 186	16 166
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	18.0%	18.6%	20.4%	19.4%	15.9%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	19.1%	19.8%	21.5%	20.5%	17.2%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	21.8%	22.6%	24.4%	23.4%	19.8%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003 *	2005 *	2007 *	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	196.6	319.3	395.6	420.4	578.1
Exemption of statutory redundancy payments	8.7	25.1	76.9	-	85.4
Widowed person's allowance (data do not cover non-tax payers)	82.6	122.3	125.7	155.2	184.3
Additional allowance to widowed person in year of bereavement	4.2	6.1	4.9	4.5	4.9
Additional bereavement allowance to widowed parent	3.9	5.6	4.0	4.9	6.9
Additional personal allowance for one parent family	91.5	137.8	150.8	186.1	197.4
Additional allowance for incapacitated child	2.7	4.4	5.0	16.0	39.0
Dependent relative allowance	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.0
Person taking care of incapacitated taxpayer	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.8	5.8
Donations to approved bodies	1.8	16.3	25.9	49.5	52.4
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	205.5	226.6	330.3	430.8	591.8
Relief in respect of medical insurance premiums	168	161.7	218.2	260.5	321
Health expenses relief	36	63.2	109.6	167.2	266.8
Contributions under permanent health benefit schemes after deduction of tax on benefits received	1.5	1.7	2.5	3.1	4
Exemption of income of charities, colleges, hospitals, schools, friendly societies, etc.					
Memorandum item					
Tax breaks to pensions	2 009.5	2 708.9	2 240.0	2 299.2	1 857.8
Employee's Contributions to Approved Superannuation Schemes:	388.7	563.3	540.0	543.3	655.0
Employer's Contributions to Approved Superannuation Schemes **	497.7	623.1	120.0	120.0	165.0
Exemption of Net Income of Approved Superannuation Funds	938.4	1 271.6	1 200.0	1 200.0	685.0
Retirement Annuity Premiums (Individual private pensions)	184.7	250.9	380.0	435.9	352.8

* TBSPs are for 2002 instead of 2003, 2004 instead of 2005, and 2006 instead of 2007.

** Newly available 2006 aggregate data on contributions to pension schemes by employers and employees arising from a P35 initiative introduced on foot of provisions that were included in Finance Act 2004 with a view to improving data quality have allowed estimates of the cost of tax for private pension provision for 2006 to be made. Further work is ongoing to provide similar estimates for 2005. As similar data sources would not be available for previous years, it is not possible to provide costings on a similar basis for those years.

Source: Office of the Revenue Commissioners, Statistical Reports.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

ISRAEL

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
1 Old-age cash benefits					
1a - public pensions					
1c - private pensions					9.0%
2 Survivors' benefits					
2a - public pensions					
3 Incapacity-related benefits					
3a - Disability pensions					
3b - Occupational Injury benefits					13.3%
3c - Sickness payments					
4 Family cash benefits					
4a - Family benefits					0.0%
4b - Maternity and parental leave payments					8.8%
5 Active labour market policies					
5a - benefits while on training					
6 Unemployment					10.6%
6a - unemployment insurance benefit					
6b - unemployment assistance benefit					
Amount of direct tax paid over transfer income (in millions shekels (NIS))					1 500
General disability pension					
Work disability pension – up to retirement age					
Social assistance benefit					
Survivors' benefit					
Old age benefit					

Source : National Insurance Institute. These five Social benefits are exempted from Income Tax and Social Security Contributions but pay a minimum Health Insurance Tax. The total HIT raised from these benefits in 2009 amounted to 1.5 billion LIS. There is no detailed data for each social benefits.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of shekels (NIS).

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure					436 173
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages					530 442
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)					85 355
5110 General taxes					71 877
5121 Excises					13 478
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)					87 757
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)					94 274
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)					16.1%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)					17.8%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)					21.6%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of shekels (NIS)).¹

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits²					1 293
- Child credits					1 180
- Value of non-wastable tax credits for children off-set against tax liabilities (e.g. EITC, WFTC, etc.)					3
- Childcare expense deduction					0
- Healthcare expense deduction					0
- Rebate for taxpayers supporting care-needing relatives					30
- Adoption assistance					0
- Additional personal allowance for one-parent families					80
- Value of revenue foregone because of including children in the tax unit ³					
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)					170
- Exclusion of contributions to health and accident insurance					0
- Exclusion					0
- Donations to (approved) NGOs					170
- Expenses to remove architectural barriers to the handicapped					0
- Low-Income housing investment					0
-					0
Memorandum Items					
Tax breaks for pensions					11 000
- Deduction of contributions to private pensions (e.g occupational pension plans, individual retirement accounts,					9 000
- Non-taxation of investment of private pension funds					2 000

Source: Tax expenditure budget, Ministry of Finance.

1) Examples are in *Italics*.

2) In order to avoid double counting it is essential, that age allowances or other relevant fiscal measures that were

3) National tax systems can benefit married couples and their children by including spouses (and/or partners) and children in the tax unit. As support for children is considered a social purpose, fiscal support to children because their inclusion in the tax unit is considered a TBSP. However, (fiscal) benefits to married persons are not deemed to be part of the social domain (the presence of dependent children leads to eligibility to cash benefits in social protection systems, whereas a marriage contract does not). National authorities are asked to indicate the value of revenue foregone of including children in the tax unit.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

ITALY

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
1 Old-age cash benefits					
1a - public pensions (mandatory)	17 777.2	19 868.2	23 540.6	27 458.8	32 458.1
1b - early retirement benefits					
1c - private pensions (non mandatory)	501.8	536.6	585.4	648.9	606.9
2 Survivors' benefits					
2a - public pensions (mandatory)	4 342.6	4 644.8	5 360.7	5 939.4	6 841.3
2b - private pensions (non mandatory)	142.1	151.7	167.4	182.5	186.5
3 Incapacity-related benefits					
3b-1 - Occupational Injury benefits (mandatory)	2 347.3	2 276.3	2 258.0	2 196.4	2 242.9
3b-2 - Occupational Injury benefits (non mandatory)	16.7	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.9
Total	25 127.7	27 493.1	31 927.9	36 442.4	42 352.6

Source: Official administrative information from National Institute for Social Security (INPS).

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of euros

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	742 120	792 539	847 717	911 025	916 594
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	846 558	909 650	980 602	1 050 301	1 070 228
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	109 277	111 784	117 712	128 527	118 782
5110 General taxes	78 056	79 099	85 317	95 623	86 280
5121 Excises	31 221	32 685	32 395	32 904	32 502
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	125 750	128 966	138 938	152 930	143 407
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	140 445	143 469	154 153	169 385	160 642
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	12.9%	12.3%	12.0%	12.2%	11.1%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	16.6%	15.8%	15.7%	16.1%	15.0%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	18.9%	18.1%	18.2%	18.6%	17.5%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	1 730.0	2 064.3	2 400.3	2 766.5	2 796.5
Tax credits:					
Healthcare expenses	1 493.3	1 803.3	2 092.8	2 416.6	2 408.8
Healthcare expenses for disabled (1)	7.1				
Other expenses for disabled (vehicles, dogs, ...)	17.8				
Education expenses	188.5	221.6	249.6	282.5	297.8
Tax deductions:					
Medical expenses for disabled (2)	23.3	39.4	57.9	67.4	89.9
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	1 691.9	1 458.2	1 236.0	1 064.4	864.2
Tax credits:					
Donations to ONLUS	24.9	36.4	38.7	38.7	36.2
Contributions to mutual assistance associations	4.8				
Contributions to health and accident insurance	1 662.2	1 421.8	1 197.3	1 025.6	828.0
Memorandum item					
Tax breaks to pensions	106.6	190.6	260.5	276.2	326.3
- Deduction of contributions to private pensions	102.9	178.4	244.9	256.5	317.3
- Non-taxation of investment of private pension funds (3)	3.7	12.2	15.6	19.7	9.0

1) For years 2003, 2005 and 2007 healthcare expenses include healthcare expenses for disabled

2) The estimate is based on the amount of the relevant deductions as recorded in all individual tax returns, distributed in 30 income class. The revenue foregone is calculated applying to the deductions in each income class the corresponding P.I.T. average implicit tax rate.

3) The tax break in years 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2007 are the reduction of tax rate by 1.5%. The estimate is based on administrative data for the tax revenue from income of pension funds. The tax revenue without the tax break is estimated by applying the ordinary tax rate of 12.5% to the 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2007 taxable income. The revenue foregone is then calculated as the difference between this estimated tax revenue and the actual tax revenue.

Source: Official administrative information from National Institute for Social Security (INPS).

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

JAPAN

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of yen)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Income tax rate of 0.01% + Health insurance contribution of 2.72% + Long term care insurance contribution of 1.82% in 2005					
- public old pensions	1 097 156.9	1 167 918	1 994 849	2 082 382	3 187 677
- mandatory private old age pensions	83 106.0	77 246	89 074	91 302	159 033
- voluntary private old age pensions	392 625.3	343 467	305 574	354 772	347 291

Source: Ministry of Finance of Japan and estimates from National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of yen

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	284 216 600	281 791 000	285 935 600	292 523 200	279 909 600
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	338 483 700	337 985 900	345 042 500	353 423 400	344 057 100
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	21 985 200	21 792 400	22 705 400	22 214 700	20 747 800
5110 General taxes	12 241 600	12 106 400	13 134 600	12 841 100	12 220 600
5121 Excises	9 743 600	9 686 000	9 570 800	9 373 600	8 527 200
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	22 990 800	22 731 900	23 722 200	23 240 700	21 560 900
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	26 053 200	25 792 300	26 786 000	26 255 800	24 364 300
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	6.5%	6.4%	6.6%	6.3%	6.0%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	7.7%	7.6%	7.8%	7.4%	7.1%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	9.2%	9.2%	9.4%	9.0%	8.7%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of yen)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
TBSPs similar to cash benefits	2 800 000	2 720 000	2 600 000	2 700 000	2 700 000
Deduction for dependent family other than spouses (General taxation)	2 100 000	2 370 000	2 400 000	2 600 000	2 500 000
Deduction for handicapped, survivors and working students (General taxation)	700 000	140 000	100 000	100 000	200 000
Deduction for the elderly *	..	210 000	100 000	-	..
Deduction for medical expenses	..	..	..	..	..
Deduction for retirement income	..	..	..	..	..
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	110 000	132 000	129 000	136 000	131 000
Special treatment of fees for medical care under the social insurance system	28 000	25 000	25 000	31 000	35 000
Enterprise tax exemption of medical care under the social insurance system	82 000	107 000	104 000	105 000	96 000
Tax exemption for social welfare juridical persons	..	..	..	..	..
Memorandum item					
Tax breaks to pensions	3 620 000	3 040 000	3 190 000	3 640 000	2 910 000
- Deduction of contributions to private pensions (e.g occupational pension plans, individual retirement accounts, RRSPs, Superannuation, etc)	-	2 580 000	2 890 000	3 330 000	2 690 000
- Non-taxation of investment of private pension funds	-	460 000	300 000	310 000	220 000

* The amount of the "Deduction for the elderly" is not available in 2001.

Source: Information supplied by the Ministry of Finance of Japan.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

KOREA

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions wons)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Public social expenditure					
Social contributions	34 842	51 109	131 947	210 991	240 118
Mandatory private social expenditure	208 942	216 186	260 529	336 539	427 063
Voluntary private social expenditure	-	-	-	-	-

Source: See table C below.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of wons

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	364 251 400	420 098 600	465 430 500	530 264 100	575 970 200
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	404 232 000	468 019 300	522 951 200	602 100 500	665 748 500
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	48 448 000	57 438 000	61 006 000	68 822 000	72 333 000
5110 General taxes	25 835 000	33 447 000	36 118 000	40 942 000	46 992 000
5121 Excises	22 613 000	23 991 000	24 888 000	27 880 000	25 341 000
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	57 430 000	66 354 000	69 069 000	78 414 000	84 135 000
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	59 377 000	68 197 000	71 041 000	80 861 000	87 043 000
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	12.0%	12.3%	11.7%	11.4%	10.9%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	14.7%	14.6%	13.6%	13.4%	13.1%
using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption					
(8) (5)/(1)	16.3%	16.2%	15.3%	15.2%	15.1%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of wons)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	2 024 445	4 709 134	5 658 833	7 120 604	9 338 754
Tax abatement for non-profit corporation	20 793	30 480	44 377	104 645	81 354
for social welfare support institution	186 937	202 616	179 389	213 679	229 025
for imported goods for the disabled	7 744	26 292	8 190	9 049	25 417
for the cars used by the disabled	178 192	65 743	37 776	54 731	59 231
Income deduction (tax credit)	1 630 780	4 384 003	5 389 100	6 738 500	8 943 727
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	0	0	0	0	0

Gho, K.H, Chang Y.S and J.W, Kang (2012), Estimation of Social Expenditure in Korea on the Basis of the OECD Guidelines: 1995 - 2009 (in Korean only), Korean Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA), Korea.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

Luxembourg

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	ESSPROS scheme(s)	ESSPROS category (1)	2003	2005	2007	2009
1	Old-age cash benefits					
1a	- public pensions (2)	3: Pension scheme	8.2%	9.2%	11.2%	10.7%
1b	- early retirement benefits (public)	3: Pension scheme	7.9%	9.3%	10.6%	10.2%
1c1	- private pensions (3)	17+18+19+20: Special Pension scheme	17.2%	18.6%	20.5%	20.5%
1c2	- early retirement benefits (private)	17+18+19+20: Special Pension scheme	18.3%	19.7%	20.7%	20.8%
2	Old-age cash benefits (survivor)					
2a	- public pensions (2)	3: Pension scheme	5.6%	6.4%	7.6%	7.2%
2b	- private pensions (3)	17+18+19+20: Special Pension scheme	10.6%	12.2%	13.3%	12.8%
3	Incapacity-related benefits					
3a1	- Disability pensions (public)	3: Pension scheme	5.7%	6.5%	7.3%	7.3%
3a2	- Disability pensions (private)	17+18+19+20: Special Pension scheme	13.2%	13.8%	13.6%	14.1%
3b	- Occupational Injury benefits	4: Occupational injury	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3c	- Sickness payments (4)	4: Occupational injury + 2: Health care and paid sick leave	16.7%	17.3%	18.6%	19.0%
4	Family cash benefits					
4a	- Family benefits	1: Family allowances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4b	- Maternity and parental leave payments	1: Family allowances + 2: Health care and paid sick leave	14.4%	14.8%	16.1%	16.6%
4c	- Sole parent benefits					
6	Unemployment					
6a	- unemployment insurance benefit	5: Employment measures	16.7%	16.9%	17.7%	17.9%
8	Other contingencies					
8a	- Low Income benefits	10: national solidarity	6.1%	6.0%	6.6%	5.9%
9	Wage income (5)		22.8%	23.8%	25.2%	25.5%
10	Wage income + transferts		19.8%	20.8%	22.4%	22.6%

Note:

1) Correspondance of EUROSTAT ESSPROS scheme and category.

2) Public transfer income concerns all cash benefits paid by general government (different levels of government and social security institutions). Other social benefits, e.g. occupational pension payments, are considered private.

3) All pension income (old-age cash benefits) paid by the state or a social security fund.

4) If sickness benefits paid through social insurance funds (please indicate whether or not this covers maternity and parental benefits in your data-set).

5) This category is included for reference purposes, but can be used to estimate tax paid by recipients of continued wage payments in case of absence because of illness.

Source: Microsimulation de l'Inspection générale de la sécurité sociale (IGSS) du Luxembourg (www.mss.public.lu).

B. Taux indirect implicite moyen d'imposition sur la consommation

Impôts indirects payés sur la consommation des prestations en espèces, en millions de la monnaie nationale

	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Dépense privée de consommation finale des ménages	792 539	847 717	911 025	916 594
Consommation des ménages et des administrations publiques moins les salaires	909 650	980 602	1 050 301	1 070 228
(2) des administrations publiques				
(3) Impôts sur la consommation plus droits d'accise (5110+5121)	111 784	117 712	128 527	118 782
5110 Impôts généraux	79 099	85 317	95 623	86 280
5121 Accises	32 685	32 395	32 904	32 502
(4) Impôts sur production, vente, transfert (5100)	128 966	138 938	152 930	143 407
(5) Impôts sur les biens et services (5000)	143 469	154 153	169 385	160 642
Taux indirect implicite moyen d'imposition sur la consommation :				
(6) par les impôts sur la consommation et les droits d'accise (3)/(2)	12.3%	12.0%	12.2%	11.1%
(7) par un concept plus large de base d'imposition (5)/(2)	15.8%	15.7%	16.1%	15.0%
par un concept plus large de base d'imposition et en ignorant la consommation	18.1%	18.2%	18.6%	17.5%
(8) des administrations publiques (5)/(1)				

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Avantages fiscaux à finalité sociale (en millions d'euros)

Aucun.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

MEXICO

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of pesos)

Almost all the income of individuals from social programs is exempt, as stated in article 109 of the Income Tax Law of 2003-2005 (article 177 in 2001), and there are no revenue statistics of the portion of such income that is considered taxable income.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of pesos)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	4 306 162	5 042 755	6 141 604	7 315 468	7 848 932
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	4 395 172	5 247 724	6 353 356	7 577 152	8 176 292
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	323 706	376 888	373 718	456 021	477 565
5110 General taxes	208 408	254 433	318 432	409 013	407 795
5121 Excises	115 298	122 455	55 286	47 008	69 770
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	550 184	675 640	928 979	1 042 372	1 017 719
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	561 704	689 055	944 766	1 063 584	1 039 436
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	7.4%	7.2%	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	12.8%	13.1%	14.9%	14.0%	12.7%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	13.0%	13.7%	15.4%	14.5%	13.2%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of pesos)

	2001 *	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks Similar to cash benefits	66 590.0	50 320.0	77 533.2	99 893.2	113 877.5
- Fiscal subsidy (Art. 80-A of ITL 2001, Art. 114,178 of 2005 ITL) (wastable tax credit eliminating the existing inequity in the employees' income tax by reducing the tax burden of those workers that receive a minor proportion of exempt fringe benefits, consequently reducing the difference with those who earn the same level of income and obtain a significant percentage of exempt fringe benefits)	52 910.0	34 108.0	58 938.4	77 069.2	
- Social prevision services (section VI Art.77 of ITL 2001, Art.109 of 2005 ITL) ** (includes income received as subsidies for disabilities, educational scholarships for workers or their children, day care, cultural and sports activities, and other, similar social benefits that are given across the board, in accordance with laws or labor contracts)	13 680.0	16 212.0	18 594.8	22 824.0	
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	12 167.0	15 250.0	10 694.2	17 935.1	20 445.9
- Income from saving funds (section VIII Art.77 of ITL 2001, Art.109 of 2005 ITL)	12 010.0	14 989.0	7 549.8	8 770.0	
- Reimbursement of medical, dental and funeral expenses (section IV Art.77 of ITL 2001, Art.109 of 2005 ITL)	157.0	261.0	81.5	100.9	
- Donations to (approved) institutions (Art.31 and 176 section III of ITL 2005)	-	-	3 062.9	9 064.2	
Memorandum item					
Tax breaks to pensions	5 151.2	6 926.7	9 164.2	21 638.0	24 667.2
- Retirement and pensions (Art. 109 section III of 2005 ITL) **	464.0	2 082.0	2 420.0	8 946.6	
- Deduction of employers contributions to retirement and pension funds (voluntary contributions) (Art.29 section VII of 2005 ITL)	4 687.2	4 844.7	6 744.2	12 691.4	

Note : Data in italic for 2009 have been estimated.

* TBSPs are for 2002 as 2001 figures are not available.

** 2004 figure (17 995.5 for Social prevision services, and 2 342 for Retirement and pensions) asjusted with 2005 inflation.

Source: Tax Expenditures Budget 2002-2009 (Presupuesto de Gastos Fiscales 2002-2009)

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

NETHERLANDS

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	2001	2003	2005	2007 *	2009 *
1 Old-age cash benefits	14.6	-	-	-	-
1a - public pensions	7.1	13.8	13.8	9.2	9.3
1b - early retirement benefits	27.9	32.3	32.9	26.8	26.1
1c - private pensions	16.8	21.5	22.1	17.0	17.3
2 Survivors' benefits	25.3				
2a - public pensions	23.5	24.1	24.3	25.5	25.5
2b - private pensions	29.5	24.1	24.3	25.5	25.5
3 Incapacity-related benefits					
3a - Disability pensions	20.4	27.1	27.6	27.6	27.6
6 Unemployment					
6a - unemployment insurance benefit	21.6	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.7
6b - unemployment assistance benefit	14.6	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.2
8 Other contingencies					
8a - Low Income benefits	14.0	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.2
9 Wage income	25.5	32.5	33.4	27.0	26.7

* 2007 and 2009 tax rates in italics are Secretariat estimates.

The micro-simulation model used is based on annual tax data from a representative sample of taxpayers (220 000 individuals, of whom 150 000 have income, or 1.5% of the taxpaying population).

These tax data mainly comprise information from income and wage tax returns and assessments. It normally takes three years before sufficient tax data are available and the simulation model is adjusted, and before reliable up-to-date estimates can be made for current and future years.

Source: Ministry of Finance, The Netherlands.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of euros

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	224 244	238 103	250 343	264 099	262 045
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	282 809	306 856	322 485	355 698	368 138
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	46 952	49 440	55 371	60 532	57 890
5110 General taxes	32 509	34 754	38 566	42 873	40 086
5121 Excises	14 443	14 686	16 805	17 659	17 804
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	48 060	50 844	56 892	62 015	59 673
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	52 754	55 918	62 714	68 555	67 257
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	16.6%	16.1%	17.2%	17.0%	15.7%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	18.7%	18.2%	19.4%	19.3%	18.3%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	23.5%	23.5%	25.1%	26.0%	25.7%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007 *	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	1 422.0	2 444.0	3 855.0	4 834.0	4 411.0
Child credits	155.0	352.0	621	727	-
Child benefit					882
Combination credit and additional combination credit (combination of work and care for children)	263.0	409.0	754	955	1312
Single parent credits and additional single parent credit	472.0	506.0	618	687	543
Special benefit invalidity and chronic illness					488
Deduction for medical, disability, chronically ill or handicapped expenses, child adoption	364.0	944.0	1712	2300	984
Deduction for support expenses for children	106.0	136.0	150	165	202
Deduction for child care contributions	62.0	97.0	..	..	..
Child care benefit (i.e. daycare and nursery) for information only				1942	2954
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	2 003.0	1 753.0	811.0	496.0	496.0
Reduced wage tax for low wage employees	890.0	620.0	186	-	-
Reduced wage tax for long-term unemployed	207.0	130.0	39	-	-
Reduced wage tax for child care	92.0	162.0	-	-	-
Reduced wage tax for paid parental leave	18.0	42.0	51	-	-
Deduction of charitable and other donations	214.0	231.0	246	313	329
Reduced succession duty for donations to institutions with a public interest	117.0	150.0	158	-	-
Temporary additional tax credit for home help	52.0	41.0	-	-	-
Tax deduction for costs of study	83.0	105.0	131.0	183	167
Tax deduction towards employment/training of workforce	330.0	272.0	..	..	-
Reduced wage tax for schooling (non profit)	59.0	72.0	..	..	-
Deduction for schooling (employer)	271.0	200.0	..	..	-
Memorandum item					
Tax breaks for pensions	..	..	..	10 400.0	7 495.0
- Non-taxation of investment of private pension funds				4 000.0	3 834.0

* 2007 and 2009 data in italics are Secretariat estimates.

Source: Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, The Netherlands.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

NEW ZEALAND

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Transitional Retirement Benefit (Discontinued)	15.9	16.0	-	-	-
War Veterans' allowances	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.4	14.3
Widows Benefit	16.3	16.0	16.1	16.4	12.9
Invalids Benefit	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.6	12.5
Sickness benefit	16.3	15.3	15.5	15.7	12.6
Earners account (ACC)	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.3	5.9
Motor vehicle account (ACC)	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.3	5.9
Non earners account (ACC)	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.3	5.9
Treatment Injury account (ACC) (formerly medical misadventure account)	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.3	5.9
Occupational injury: residual claims account (ACC)	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.3	5.9
Occupational injury: self-employed account (ACC) (Discontinued. Now part of work account)	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.3	-
Occupational injury: employers account (ACC) (Discontinued. Now part of work account)	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.3	-
Occupational injury: work account (ACC)	-	-	-	-	5.9
Domestic Purposes Benefit for lone parents	17.3	17.0	17.1	17.3	13.6
Training Benefit (Discontinued)	15.8	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Benefit and Emergency Unemployment Benefit	16.5	15.3	15.4	15.6	12.5
Independent Youth Benefit	15.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	12.5

Source: New Zealand Treasury.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of New Zealand dollars

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	73 646	84 042	95 505	105 770	110 834
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	84 785	96 261	109 968	122 980	129 786
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	12 924	15 120	16 438	16 676	18 145
5110 General taxes	10 645	12 775	14 133	15 046	16 449
5121 Excises	2 279	2 345	2 305	1 630	1 696
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	13 831	16 135	17 822	18 835	20 283
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	14 799	17 259	19 054	20 301	21 803
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	15.2%	15.7%	14.9%	13.6%	14.0%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	17.5%	17.9%	17.3%	16.5%	16.8%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	20.1%	20.5%	20.0%	19.2%	19.7%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of New Zealand dollars)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	26.6	24.0	24.4	48.4	47.4
Child rebate	8.5	8.6	8.7	26.5	16.3
Child Care	18.1	15.4	15.7	15.0	14.5
Redundancy rebate	-	-	-	6.9	16.6
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	82.8	97.5	106.2	116.0	196.1
Charitable Donations	82.8	97.5	106.2	116.0	196.1

Source: New Zealand Treasury.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

NORWAY

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
1 Old-age cash benefits	18.3	17.8	17.6	18.3	18.0
1a - public pensions	16.5	16.0	15.7	16.6	16.2
1b - early retirement benefits	22.4	22.5	21.1	21.1	20.5
1c - private pensions	22.1	21.3	21.3	21.9	21.9
2 Survivors' benefits	19.4	18.9	18.1	18.7	18.5
2a - public pensions	19.4	18.9	18.1	18.7	18.5
3 Incapacity-related benefits	16.3	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.1
3a - Disability pensions	15.8	15.3	15.3	15.0	14.7
3c - Sickness payments	25.4	25.0	26.0	26.1	25.7
4 Family cash benefits	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7
4c - Sole parent benefits	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.7
5 Active labour market policies	17.2	19.8	19.9	19.4	19.7
5a - benefits while on training	17.2	19.8	19.9	19.4	19.7
6 Unemployment	20.4	20.8	20.1	19.9	20.4
6a - unemployment insurance benefit	20.4	20.8	20.1	19.9	20.4

Source: Ministry of Finance.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions Norwegian kroner

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	667 564	740 769	834 624	952 056	1 027 714
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	784 784	875 149	975 821	1 113 980	1 228 100
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	183 542	187 491	216 528	260 471	258 485
5110 General taxes	129 182	130 794	153 820	189 424	186 759
5121 Excises	54 360	56 697	62 708	71 047	71 726
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	189 880	192 538	220 835	265 669	264 454
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	204 261	205 930	235 040	282 329	278 365
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	23.4%	21.4%	22.2%	23.4%	21.0%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	26.0%	23.5%	24.1%	25.3%	22.7%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	30.6%	27.8%	28.2%	29.7%	27.1%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of Norwegian kroner)

	2001	2003	2005	2007 *	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	0	2 290	2 575	2 978	3 380
Childcare expense deduction	-	1 410	1 525	1 775	2 025
Healthcare expense deduction	-	330	275	315	355
Additional personal allowance for one-parent families	-	550	775	888	1 000
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Memorandum item</i>					
Tax breaks for pensions	11 500	11 795	11 795	16 418	21 040
Occupational pension schemes	11 500	11 500	11 500	16 250	21 000
Individual pension schemes	-	295	295	168	40

* 2007 TBSPs are estimated as an average between 2005 and 2009.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Norway (Meld. St. 1 (2009-2010) Nasjonalbudsjettet 2010, chapter 4.4)

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

POLAND

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	2005	2007	2009
Total tax paid on transfer income (effective tax rate + effective rate of contribution)			
old-age and disability pensions	13.53% * = 5.90% (tax) + 7.63% (SSC)	28% * = 6.65% (tax) + 7.63% (SSC)	.80% * = 6.12% (tax) + 7.68% (SSC)
unemployment benefits	13.53% * = 5.90% (tax) + 7.63% (SSC)	28% * = 6.65% (tax) + 7.63% (SSC)	.80% * = 6.12% (tax) + 7.68% (SSC)
sickness benefits	16.83% ** (= 9.40% (tax) + 7.43% (SSC))	1% ** (= 8.90% (tax) + 7.43% (SSC))	3% ** (= 6.16% (tax) + 7.57% (SSC))
wage income	16.83% = 9.40% (tax) + 7.43% (SSC)	16.33% = 8.90% (tax) + 7.43% (SSC)	3% ** (= 6.16% (tax) + 7.57% (SSC))

* Rate can be lower.

** On 40% of benefits only.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Poland.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of Polish Zloty

	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	623 360	711 872	821 036
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	702 330	809 734	930 497
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	115 540	145 209	148 866
5110 General taxes	74 311	96 152	97 908
5121 Excises	41 229	49 057	50 958
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	117 349	148 366	151 566
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	124 967	153 540	157 741
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:			
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	16.5%	17.9%	16.0%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	17.8%	19.0%	17.0%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	20.0%	21.6%	19.2%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of Polish Zloty)

	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	853	6 656	6 915
- Value of revenue foregone because of including children in the tax unit (in case of lonely parent)	398	403	385
- Donations to (approved) NGOs	71	298	382
- Donations	47	78	83
- Expenses for rehabilitation purposes	337	445	432
- Children allowance	-	5 432	5 633
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	0	0	0
<i>Memorandum item</i>			
Tax breaks for pensions	1 963	..	0
- Non-taxation of investment of private pension funds	1 963	..	

Source: Ministry of Finance, Poland.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

PORTUGAL

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of euros)

	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total income tax paid on public and private transfer income	866.1	1 138.2	1 404.0	1 546.0

Source: estimate by the Ministry of Finance based on Personal Income Tax Returns data.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of euros

	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	90 800	99 847	110 635	109 774
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	99 949	110 942	123 741	125 548
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	16 641	18 817	20 274	17 287
5110 General taxes	11 076	13 001	14 333	11 973
5121 Excises	5 565	5 816	5 940	5 315
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	17 903	20 207	21 880	18 925
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	18 346	20 639	22 394	19 548
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:				
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	16.6%	17.0%	16.4%	13.8%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	18.4%	18.6%	18.1%	15.6%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	20.2%	20.7%	20.2%	17.8%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of euros)

	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	1 438.2	1 377.7	1 841.1	2 034.3
- Health care tax credits	434.9	517.0	610.0	659.0
- Housing tax credits	395.6	445.0	503.0	562.0
- Tax credits for education expenses and for payments to homes for the elderly on behalf of taxpayers, their relatives in the ascending line and other close relatives whose incomes do not exceed the minimum wage;	224.6	6.0	277.0	299.0
- Child tax credits	253.2	265.0	279.0	340.0
- Tax credit for supporting relatives in the ascending line whose income does not exceed the minimum pension	2.6	4.0	2.0	1.0
- Tax benefits for disabled people	127.3	140.7	170.1	173.3
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	88.0	111.0	121.0	126.0
- Tax credits for contributions to personal accident and life insurance	55.1	67.0	71.0	70.0
- Tax credits for contributions to health insurance	18.5	28.0	33.0	39.0
- Donations to (approved) NGOs, churches, museums, libraries, schools, research institutes and associations, and other bodies (including government bodies)	14.4	16.0	17.0	17.0
Memorandum item				
Tax breaks for pensions	158.0	94.1	112.6	110.0
- Tax credits for individual retirement accounts (PPR)	158.0	94.1	112.6	110.0
- Non-taxation of investment of private pension funds	..	..	..	..

.. 2001 figures are not available.

Source: Portuguese Ministry of Finance, 2006, 2008 and 2009 State Budget Report ; and Portuguese Ministry of Finance, Personal Income Tax Returns data.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates / Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of euro)

Cash benefits paid by general government in the Slovak Republic are not subject to income tax nor to social security contributions.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of euro

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	651	767	941	1 145	1 272
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	783	923	1 121	1 359	1 526
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	112	143	189	210	199
5110 General taxes	81	101	129	138	140
5121 Excises	31	42	60	72	58
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	118	150	192	215	204
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	126	161	206	231	221
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	14.3%	15.5%	16.8%	15.4%	13.0%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	16.1%	17.5%	18.3%	17.0%	14.5%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	19.3%	21.1%	21.9%	20.1%	17.4%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of euro)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	109.7	210.8	0.0	251.9	258.5
Child tax allowance*	100.9	200.5	-	-	-
Tax allowance for partially disabled people*	2.4	4.1	-	-	-
Tax allowance for disabled people*	6.4	6.2	-	-	-
* Child tax allowance and tax allowances for disabled people were deductible from tax base. Cancelled in 2004.					
Child tax credit (non wastable)	-	-	x	251.9	258.5
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	22.6	54.4	30.9	42.1	55.2
Assignments to non-profit sector for selected purposes*:					
- assignments given by individuals	-	3.2	10.4	12.8	17.7
- assignments given by legal entities - social and health purposes	-	-	20.5	29.3	37.5
* Each taxpayer can assign 2% from his tax liability (1% in 2003), limits for assignments: taxpayer - individual - minimum 20 SKK, taxpayer - legal entity - minimum 250 SKK					
Donations to municipalities and legal entities for selected purposes**:					
- donations given by individuals	10.0	10.9	-	-	-
- donations given by legal entities - social and health purposes	8.6	37.6	-	-	-
** Tax deductibility limits for donations: taxpayer - individual - minimum 500 SKK and the value of donation can not exceed 10% of tax base, taxpayer - legal entity - minimum 2000 SKK and the value of donation can not exceed 2 % of tax base. Cancelled in 2004.					
Reduction of tax for employers hiring disabled people***:					
- taxpayers who filed tax return for personal income tax purposes	0.4	..	-	-	-
- taxpayers who filed tax return for corporate income tax purposes	3.6	2.7	-	-	-
*** Reduction of tax (tax relief) for employers hiring disabled people: 10 000 SKK/employee or 24 000 SKK/employee per year according to the level of disability. Cancelled in 2004.					

Memorandum item

Tax breaks for pensions

- Deduction of contributions to private pensions (e.g occupational pension plans, individual retirement accounts, RRSPs, Superannuation, etc) ****	31.2	13.4	76.2	94.2	101.9
**** In 2005 a mandatory fully funded pillar (privately managed) of the pension system has been introduced. Part of social security contributions (9 percentage points) is accumulated in private pension funds and these amounts are non-taxable. As all mandatory social security contributions are non taxable there are not considered as tax breaks. As from January 1, 2005, premiums paid to the supplementary pension insurance, payments for special-purpose savings paid to a bank and life insurances paid to an insurance company are tax-deductible up to the maximum limit of EUR 398.33 per year.					

Source : Data provided by Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic - aggregate data from filed tax returns (personal income tax and corporate income tax) in 2001, 2003 and by Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic in 2005, 2007 and 2009.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

SLOVENIA

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

Data not available.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of euros

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure					19 705
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages					22 457
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)					4 473
5110 General taxes					2 971
5121 Excises					1 502
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)					4 705
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)					4 913
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)					19.9%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)					21.9%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)					24.9%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits					303.6
For information only: these items are not included in the sum of TBSPs as that constitute a double counting with the calculations on Average Direct Tax Rates over benefit income					
<u><i>Tax exemptions according to PIT</i></u>					
Transfers to the unemployed					33.5
Family benefits and parental compensations ⁴					135.3
Social security transfers ⁵					85.1
Transfers made to War disabled, war veterans and war victims ⁶					17.5
Subsidies pertaining to young families as an incentive for them to find their first home ⁷					
Assistance and receipts provided by the state and self-governing local communities to those socially					
Assistance received by socially or otherwise at-risk persons from humanitarian organisations. ⁷					
Assistance received by persons in need of assistance from charitable institutions. ⁷					
Compulsory social security contributions paid by Slovenia or a self-governing local community. ⁷					
<u><i>Tax allowance according to Motor Vehicle Tax</i></u>					
The use of road motor vehicles for families with three or more children may be exempted from					0.4
<u><i>Allowances from the tax base (social insurance contributions are deductible from the tax base)</i></u>					
Family allowances ⁸					282.7
Seniority allowance for the resident older than 65 years of age					18.3
Disabled person's allowance					1.7
Tax allowance for disabled employees ⁹					0.5
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)					45.6
<u><i>Tax allowance according to Corporate Income Tax</i></u>					
Tax allowance for disabled employees ⁹					15.8
Relief for voluntary supplementary pension insurance ¹⁰					21.1
Additional voluntary pension insurance premiums ¹¹					8.7
Memorandum Items					
Tax breaks for pensions					115.3
Tax breaks to pensions ²					115.3
- Deduction of contributions to private pensions (e.g. occupational pension plans, individual retirement					
- Non-taxation of investment of private pension funds					

2) Taxpayers receiving pensions (and some other benefits) paid by Pension and disability insurance fund of the Republic of Slovenia are offered a tax credit in the amount of 13.5% of pension received.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Slovenia

1) Examples are in *Italics*.

- 2) In order to avoid double counting it is essential, that age allowances or other relevant fiscal measures that were accounted for in the calculation of the Average Itemised Tax Rates are not included here again.
- 3) National tax systems can benefit married couples and their children by including spouses (and/or partners) and children in the tax unit. As support for children is considered a social purpose, fiscal support to children because their inclusion in the tax unit is considered a TBSP. However, (fiscal) benefits to married persons are not deemed to be part of the social domain (the presence of dependent children leads to eligibility to cash benefits in social protection systems, whereas a marriage contract does not). National authorities are asked to indicate the value of revenue foregone of including children in the tax unit.
- 4) Family benefits and parental compensations includes: child allowances, special supplement for child care, special supplement for the big family, aid for equipment of newborn, payments for maternity leave, fathers' compensation, compensation for child nursing, adoptive parents' compensation.
- 5) Social security transfers includes: social allowance, special supplement for the care of disabled persons, health insurance contributions for disadvantaged persons, health insurance contributions for disabled persons, special supplement for soldier's families, other social care and security allowances.
- 6) Transfers made to War disabled, war veterans and war victims includes: allowances for war invalids, allowances for war veterans, allowances for war victims, special benefits for war veterans and invalids, allowances for health care of war invalids and spas.
- 7) Data will be available from 2010 onwards.
- 8) Family allowances: granted to residents who are supporting their family members (for the dependent child, for a dependent child who requires special care; for any other dependent family member)
- 9) A taxpayer that employs disabled persons under the Act regulating the vocational rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons may claim a reduction in the taxable base in the amount of 50% of the salaries of such persons, but not exceeding the amount of the taxable base, whilst a taxpayer that employs disabled persons with 100% physical disability or deaf persons may claim a reduction in the taxable base in the amount of 70% of the salaries of such persons, but not exceeding the amount of the taxable base. A taxpayer that employs disabled persons above the prescribed quota, their disability not being the consequence of a workplace injury or occupational disease at the same employer, may claim a reduction in the taxable base in the amount of 70% of the salaries of such persons, but not exceeding the amount of the taxable base.
- 10) Relief for voluntary supplementary pension insurance up to 24% of the compulsory contributions for pension and disability insurance for an insured employee, but no more than EUR 2,604.54 annually per employee, may apply under certain conditions.
- 11) Special allowance for voluntary additional pension insurance payments: deduction for premiums paid by a resident to the provider of a pension plan based in Slovenia or in an EU Member State according to a pension plan that is approved and entered into a special register but limited to a sum equal to 24 % of the compulsory contribution for compulsory pension and disability insurance for the taxpayer, or 5,844 % of the taxpayer's pension, and no more than 2,604.54 EUR in 2009.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

SPAIN

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003 *	2005	2007	2009 **
Total tax paid (including social security contribution) on public transfer income	7 127	7 805	9 088	11 785	6 121
of which:					
- Income tax	6 424	7 433	8 808	10 666	4 253
- Social security contributions ***	703	372	280	1 119	1 868
Total tax paid (including social security contribution) on private transfer income	1 321	1 646	1 739	2 115	735
of which:					
- Income tax	1 321	1 646	1 739	2 115	735
Total tax paid (including social security contribution) on transfer income	8 448	9 451	10 827	13 900	6 855

* 2003 estimates based on 2002 PIT statistics. Data are based on income class data based on data-set of individual taxpayers + withholding tax payments of taxpayers non subject to submit a PIT return. The estimation method is based on calculations made on personal income tax payments multiplied by fractions of net taxable income sources (as percentage of the total tax base) at the level of income classes/tax brackets. Also there is a change in methodology in 2009, data were previously overvalued.

** There is a change in methodology in 2009, data were previously overvalued.

*** SSC paid by unemployed workers perceiving unemployment + Temporary Disability + Maternity Benefits.

Sources: Tax Expenditures Budget, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Labor and Immigration, Spain.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of euros

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	402 392	451 445	525 267	604 654	588 163
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	449 480	508 364	597 677	689 878	686 056
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	55 889	65 073	77 390	86 377	64 116
5110 General taxes	39 208	45 968	56 531	63 531	42 135
5121 Excises	16 681	19 105	20 859	22 846	21 980
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	60 651	70 331	83 526	93 021	68 988
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	66 157	76 014	90 013	100 103	74 807
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	12.4%	12.8%	12.9%	12.5%	9.3%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	14.7%	15.0%	15.1%	14.5%	10.9%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	16.4%	16.8%	17.1%	16.6%	12.7%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of euros)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	0	644	893	2 728	2 848
Child Care Benefit exemption	-	61	154	198	253
Child Tax Credit	-	583	739	2 046	2 086
Disability of active workers	-	-	-	245	278
Personal Allowance for one-parent families	-	-	-	240	232
For information only: these items are not included in the sum of TBSPs as that constitute a double counting with the calculations on Average Direct Tax Rates over benefit income:					
PIT exemption of Invalidity, Terrorism and HIV Pensions (Revenue foregone)	238	289	329	419	460
Unemployment Lump-Sum Payment & Cease Job Compensation (Revenue foregone)	-	132	161	174	336
Labour extension & Labour mobility (Revenue foregone)	-	-	33	52	71
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	0	2 185	2 806	3 237	2 776
Reduction of SSC for employers hiring disadvantaged groups (long-term unemployed, disabled (**))	-	2 185	2 806	3 237	2 776
Memorandum item					
Tax breaks for pensions	1 208	1 862	2 408	2 420	2 148

Sources: Tax Expenditures Budget, Ministry of Finance, Spain.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

SWEDEN

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
1. Old-age cash benefits					
a - public pensions	25.0	28.6	28.8	28.1	27.0
b - early retirement pensions	29.0	28.6	28.8	28.1	27.0
c - private pensions	32.1	28.6	28.8	28.1	27.0
2. Survivors benefits					
a - public pensions	22.3	28.3	28.5	27.1	25.9
b - private pensions					
3. Incapacity-related benefits					
a - disability pensions	24.8	27.7	28.1	26.7	25.1
b - occupational injury benefits	32.4	30.8	30.6	27.5	25.5
c - sickness payments	34.1	30.8	30.6	27.5	25.5
4. Family cash benefits					
a - family benefits					
b - maternity and parental leave payments	33.8	30.8	30.6	27.5	25.5
c - sole parent benefits					
5. Active labor market policies					
a - benefits while in training	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Unemployment					
a - unemployment insurance benefit	29.8	28.7	28.0	25.1	17.8

Source : Statistics Sweden - Social Protection Expenditure and Receipts in Sweden and Europe 2004-2009.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of Swedish kronor

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	1 145 837	1 241 140	1 336 052	1 460 162	1 532 516
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	1 397 867	1 526 984	1 629 743	1 791 632	1 921 608
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	280 075	306 868	333 060	371 028	392 268
5110 General taxes	206 544	226 380	250 470	286 211	303 095
5121 Excises	73 531	80 488	82 590	84 818	89 173
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	288 473	315 650	342 350	380 990	402 042
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	296 136	323 978	353 370	394 073	418 419
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	20.0%	20.1%	20.4%	20.7%	20.4%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	21.2%	21.2%	21.7%	22.0%	21.8%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	25.8%	26.1%	26.4%	27.0%	27.3%

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of Swedish kronor)

Information on TBSPs that were not accounted in the direct tax calculations is not available.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

TURKEY

A. Amount of direct tax paid on benefit income (in millions of New Turkish liras (TRY))

Social benefits are not subject to taxation (according to the Article 25 of the Law Number 193 (which is PIT Law)).

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of pesos

	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	465 402	601 239	680 768
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	541 900	649 885	740 212
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	67 685	82 396	90 607
5110 General taxes	34 357	43 285	46 987
5121 Excises	33 328	39 111	43 620
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	74 561	92 605	102 384
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	77 605	96 766	107 128
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:			
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	12.5%	12.7%	12.2%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	#REF!	14.9%	14.5%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	#REF!	16.1%	15.7%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of pesos)

	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks Similar to cash benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Memorandum item</i>			
Tax breaks to pensions	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

UNITED KINGDOM

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
1 Old-age cash benefits					
1a - public pensions	3.00	3.26	4.15	4.45	4.34
1c - private pensions	7.00	6.97	14.08	13.48	12.31
2 Survivors' benefits					
2a - public pensions	8.00	9.69	10.23	10.04	10.59
- Widows Pension	9.00	9.69	10.23	10.04	10.59
- War Widows Pension	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Incapacity-related benefits					
3a - Disability pensions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3b - Occupational Injury benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3c - Sickness payments	10.00	10.00	13.38	14.93	13.22
- Statutory sick pay	14.00	15.25	14.74	12.89	13.22
- Incapacity Benefit: Short-term	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
- Incapacity Benefit: Long-term	2.00	2.82	13.28	15.04	..
3d - Disability Allowances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4 Family cash benefits					
4a - Family benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4b - Maternity and parental leave payments	11.00	14.54	17.59	14.48	11.22
- Maternity Allowance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
- Statutory Maternity Allowance	12.00	14.54	17.59	14.48	11.22
4c - Sole parent benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4d - Child Benefit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5 Active labour market policies					
5a - benefits while on training	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6 Unemployment					
6b - unemployment assistance benefit	1.00	0.82	0.12	0.06	0.07
7 Housing					
7a - rent subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Wage income	18.0	18.99	25.07	25.69	24.74

Source: IGOTM Tax Benefit Model based on the (2001-02, 2003-04, 2005-06 and 2007-08) Family Resource Survey.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income

Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions of pounds sterling

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	672 481	742 180	814 973	896 566	894 105
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	764 165	853 313	941 644	1 037 963	1 059 147
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	103 650	115 383	122 687	132 664	123 305
5110 General taxes	67 051	77 308	83 444	92 051	79 760
5121 Excises	36 599	38 075	39 243	40 613	43 545
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	110 771	122 841	130 328	141 366	131 950
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	115 326	128 007	135 564	147 332	138 788
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	13.6%	13.5%	13.0%	12.8%	11.6%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	15.1%	15.0%	14.4%	14.2%	13.1%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	17.1%	17.2%	16.6%	16.4%	15.5%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of pounds sterling)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	793.0	4 010.0	4 400.0	4 700.0	5 400.0
Family					
Working families Tax Credit (negative tax)	758.0	-	-		
tax	758.0				
cash	4 742.0				
total	5 500.0				
Working Tax Credit (negative tax)		1 200.0	1 000.0	1 200.0	1 600.0
tax		1 200.0	1 000.0	1 200.0	1 600.0
cash		3 500.0	3 700.0	4 600.0	6 200.0
total		4 700.0	4 800.0	5 800.0	7 800.0
Child Tax Credit (negative tax)		2 800.0	3 400.0	3 000.0	3 800.0
tax		2 800.0	3 400.0	3 000.0	3 800.0
cash		6 000.0	9 200.0	10 700.0	15 200.0
total		8 800.0	12 600.0	13 700.0	19 000.0
Other Income Maintenance					
Exemption of the first 30 000 pounds of severance payments	..	..	..	..	..
Additional personal allowance for one parent families	..	..	..	..	..
Charitable donations under the payroll giving scheme	25.0	..	..	..	..
Outplacement counselling for redundant employees	10.0	10.0	..	..	..
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	1 170.0	1 250.0	1 520.0	1 700.0	1 710.0
Health					
Insurance premiums and medical care (abolished in 1999)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other					
Income of charities	780.0	910.0	1 100.0	1 300.0	1 300.0
Exemption to charities on death	390.0	340.0	420.0	400.0	410.0
Memorandum item					
Tax breaks for pensions	9 400.0	11 700.0	15 400.0	19 400.0	19 800.0
Total reliefs	17 000.0	20 100.0	25 000.0	29 600.0	28 100.0
Deduction of contributions to private pensions by employees and self-employed	5 550.0	5 800.0	6 600.0	7 900.0	4 600.0
Deduction of contributions to private pensions by employers	7 400.0	10 200.0	13 600.0	15 400.0	15 600.0
Non-taxation of investment of private pension funds	3 700.0	3 800.0	4 500.0	5 900.0	7 300.0
Relief on lump sum payments from unfunded schemes	350.0	300.0	300.0	400.0	600.0
- taxation of current pensions in payment	7 600.0	8 400.0	9 600.0	10 200.0	8 300.0

Sources: Estimates based on administrative data and information compiled from a variety of sources by the Office for National Statistics, for HM Revenue and Customs.

Table Annex
Detailed information on the impact of the tax system on social expenditure (cont.)

UNITED STATES

A. Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITR %)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Social Security Benefits	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.6	3.5
Unemployment compensation	7.7	5.7	5.6	6.0	4.7
Pension and IRA distributions	14.5	11.7	12.4	12.9	11.1

Source: US Department of Treasury.

B. Average implicit indirect tax rates of consumption out of benefit income
Indirect taxes paid out of consumption of cash transfers, in millions US dollars

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
(1) Private final consumption expenditure	7 148 800	7 804 100	8 803 500	9 772 300	9 866 100
(2) Private consumption plus Government consumption minus Government wages	7 657 500	8 406 900	9 510 900	10 585 300	10 750 800
(3) General consumption taxes plus excise duties (5110+5121)	335 237	356 690	407 018	441 501	422 733
5110 General taxes	223 109	236 667	275 377	304 758	281 910
5121 Excises	112 128	120 023	131 641	136 743	140 823
(4) Taxes on production sale transfer (5100)	407 086	438 123	500 994	541 432	515 238
(5) Taxes on Goods and Services (5000)	474 290	516 388	602 166	651 414	620 124
Implicit average indirect tax rate on consumption out of benefit income:					
(6) using general consumption taxes plus excise duties (3)/(2)	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.2%	3.9%
(7) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base (5)/(2)	6.2%	6.1%	6.3%	6.2%	5.8%
(8) using a broad concept of the indirect tax base and ignoring government consumption (5)/(1)	6.6%	6.6%	6.8%	6.7%	6.3%

Source: OECD on-line National Accounts database (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1) for lines 1 and 2; and OECD Revenue Statistics database (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REV>) for lines 3, 4, and 5.

C. Tax breaks for social purposes (in millions of US dollars)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Tax breaks similar to cash benefits	78 658	84 304	91 916	83 830	97 363
Deductibility of medical expenses	4 990	6 240	6 110	4 470	8 760
Medical savings accounts	20	-30	1 050	760	1 930
Additional deduction for the blind	41	40	40	30	40
Earned income credit	4 940	5 089	4 925	4 990	4 420
Credit for child and dependent care expenses & exclusion for employer provided child care	3 182	3 310	3 680	3 950	5 110
Exclusion. of certain foster care payments	500	430	440	420	440
Adoption assistance (adoption credit and exclusion)	130	220	360	370	530
Assistance for adopted foster children	190	250	310	350	450
Child credit (from 1998 onwards)	29 312	37 970	41 790	30 910	25 640
Personal allowance for dependants (largely for children)	35 353	30 785	33 211	37 580	40 703
Making work pay credit	-	-	-	-	9 340
Tax breaks to stimulate private social protection (not including pensions)	116 470	141 320	159 610	186 490	195 592
Exclusion. of employer contributions for medical insurance premiums and medical care	82 800	101 920	118 420	133 790	144 412
Self-employed medical insurance premiums	1 520	2 550	3 790	4 260	4 870
Exclusion. of interest on State and local debt for private non-profit health facilities (excl. interest hospital construction bonds)	-	-	-	-	-
Deductibility of charitable contributions (health)	270	3 390	3 350	4 310	4 150
Special Blue Cross/Blue Shield deduction	140	350	710	620	760
Tax credit for orphan drug research	50	160	210	260	270
Credit for disabled access expenditures	50	50	30	30	20
Deductibility of charitable contributions, other than education or health	30 150	30 020	29 670	38 200	36 710
Empowerment zones, enterprise communities, renewal communities	380	1 070	1 120	1 450	1 130
New markets tax credit	10	190	430	810	580
Exclusion of hospital construction bonds	1 100	1 620	1 880	2 760	2 690
Memorandum item					
Tax breaks for pension *	110 990	138 000	101 880	114 320	110 706
Net exclusion of pension contributions:					
Employer plans	42 070	59 480	50 630	47 060	40 670
401(K) plans	44 080	51 560	37 440	46 000	44 126
Individual retirement accounts	18 680	20 060	3 100	9 500	12 090
Low and moderate income savers credit	-	880	1 310	760	1 050
Keogh plans	6 160	6 020	9 400	11 000	12 770
Small business retirement credit					

* Estimates for later years reflect a change in the baseline. Lower tax rates on dividends and capital gains on corporate equity are not considered tax preferences.

Sources: Office of Management and Budget, Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the United States Government and US Department of Treasury.